



Australian Government

Department of Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Forestry

# **Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System Regulatory Performance Report**

1 October 2024 to 31 December 2024



© Commonwealth of Australia 2025

### Ownership of intellectual property rights

Unless otherwise noted, copyright (and any other intellectual property rights) in this publication is owned by the Commonwealth of Australia (referred to as the Commonwealth).

### Creative Commons licence

All material in this publication is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Licence](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) except content supplied by third parties, logos and the Commonwealth Coat of Arms.



### Cataloguing data

This publication (and any material sourced from it) should be attributed as: DAFF 2024, *Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System Regulatory Performance Report 1 October 2024 to 31 December 2024*, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Canberra, December. CC BY 4.0.

This publication is available at [agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity-trade/export/controlled-goods/live-animals/livestock/compliance-investigations/investigations-escas](https://agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity-trade/export/controlled-goods/live-animals/livestock/compliance-investigations/investigations-escas).

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry  
GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601  
Telephone 1800 900 090  
Web [agriculture.gov.au](https://agriculture.gov.au)

### Disclaimer

The Australian Government acting through the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry has exercised due care and skill in preparing and compiling the information and data in this publication. Notwithstanding, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, its employees and advisers disclaim all liability, including liability for negligence and for any loss, damage, injury, expense or cost incurred by any person as a result of accessing, using or relying on any of the information or data in this publication to the maximum extent permitted by law.

### Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of Australia and their continuing connection to land and sea, waters, environment and community. We pay our respects to the Traditional Custodians of the lands we live and work on, their culture, and their Elders past and present.

# Contents

**Overview ..... 1**

**1 Period summary: 1 October 2024 to 31 December 2024 ..... 2**

1.1 Livestock exported..... 2

1.2 Reports received and completed ..... 2

**2 Summary of ESCAS non-compliance assessments ..... 3**

**3 Exporter notifications: issues identified and addressed by exporters ..... 4**

**4 Summary of assessments in progress as at 31 December 2024..... 5**

# Tables

Table 1 Summary of livestock exported – 1 October 2024 to 31 December 2024 ..... 2

Table 2 Summary of reports received and completed – 1 October 2024 to 31 December 2024 ..... 2

# Overview

The Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System (ESCAS) requires exporters to have arrangements with supply chain partners (i.e. importers, feedlots, abattoirs) in importing countries to provide humane treatment and handling of feeder and slaughter livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, deer, buffalo and camelids) from arrival through to point of slaughter. As ESCAS only applies to feeder and slaughter livestock, the statistics in the report refer only to feeder and slaughter exports. ESCAS does not apply to the export of breeder livestock. ESCAS is underpinned by the following key principles – control, traceability and animal welfare – whereby the exporter must demonstrate, through a system of reporting and independent auditing of their supply chains:

- the exporter has control of all supply chain arrangements (including having agreements in place with supply chain partners) for the transport, management and slaughter of livestock, and that all livestock remain in the supply chain (control)
- the exporter can account for all livestock through the supply chain (traceability)
- animal handling and slaughter meets World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) animal welfare standards (animal welfare).

If issues arise, ESCAS requires exporters to address any non-compliance matters within their supply chains. This may be managed by undertaking additional steps or corrective actions at facilities (for example delivering training or upgrading infrastructure), removing non-compliant facilities from a supply chain, or not exporting any further livestock to a supply chain.

Additionally, the ESCAS regulatory framework enables the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (department) to assess information about reported non-compliances with ESCAS requirements and take regulatory action where appropriate. Reports are generally received through one of four pathways: self-reported by exporters, reported by third parties (for example, animal welfare organisations or private citizens in an importing country), reported by industry, or identified by the department itself. Reports are assessed by the department using the [guideline for the management of non-compliance](#).

In response to ESCAS non-compliance, the department may apply regulatory actions to an ESCAS, or in more serious instances, to an exporter or an entire market. This may include revoking an ESCAS, varying an ESCAS to remove facilities or apply additional conditions, or suspending or cancelling an exporter's licence. Regulatory action is applied based on the nature of the non-compliance, and any corrective actions implemented by the exporter are taken into consideration.

# 1 Period summary: 1 October 2024 to 31 December 2024

Below is a summary of the number of feeder and/or slaughter livestock exported, number of reports received, and number of assessments completed during this period (1 October 2024 to 31 December 2024).

## 1.1 Livestock exported

During this period 307,296 livestock were exported under ESCAS arrangements to 8 countries. The number by species exported to each country is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1 Summary of livestock exported – 1 October 2024 to 31 December 2024**

Country	Buffalo	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Total
Brunei	251	760	–	–	1011
Indonesia	1078	167632	–	–	168710
Jordan	–	2243	–	33248	35491
Kuwait	–	–	–	37035	37035
Malaysia	–	–	1618	1900	3518
Philippines	–	3140	–	–	3140
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	40000	40000
Vietnam	–	18391	–	–	18391
<b>Total</b>	<b>1329</b>	<b>192166</b>	<b>1618</b>	<b>112183</b>	<b>307296</b>

## 1.2 Reports received and completed

No reports of non-compliance with ESCAS requirements were received during this period. A summary of notifications received and completed is presented in Table 2.

**Table 2 Summary of reports received and completed – 1 October 2024 to 31 December 2024**

Report type	Outstanding reports as at 30 September 2024	Reports received in current period	Assessments completed in current period	Assessments remaining in progress as at 31 December 2024
ESCAS	0	0	0	0
Exporter notifications	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## 2 Summary of ESCAS non-compliance assessments

No ESCAS non-compliance assessments were completed in this period.

### 3 Exporter notifications: issues identified and addressed by exporters

No issues were identified by exporters during this period.

## 4 Summary of assessments in progress as at 31 December 2023

No ESCAS non-compliance assessments are in progress as at 31 December 2024.