



**Australian Government**

**Department of Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Forestry**

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

1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026



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

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### **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

<b>Overview .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1 Period summary: 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026.....</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1 Livestock exported.....	2
1.2 Reports received and completed .....	2
<b>2 Summary of ESCAS non-compliance assessments .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3 Exporter notifications: issues identified and addressed by exporters .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>4 Summary of assessments in progress as at 31 March 2026 .....</b>	<b>5</b>

# Tables

Table 1 Summary of livestock exported – 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 .....	2
Table 2 Summary of reports received and completed – 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026 .....	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 January 2026 to 31 March 2026

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 January 2026 to 31 March 2026).

## 1.1 Livestock exported

During this period 84,190 livestock were exported under ESCAS arrangements to 6 countries. The number by species exported to each country is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1 Summary of livestock exported – 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026**

Country	Buffalo	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Total
Brunei	–	657	–	–	657
Indonesia	–	67,569	–	–	67,569
Jordan	–	5,437	–	–	5,437
Malaysia	–	999	6,555	536	8,090
Philippines	–	9,373	–	–	9,373
Vietnam	–	2,014	–	–	2,014
<b>Total</b>	–	<b>86,049</b>	<b>6,555</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>93,140</b>

## 1.2 Reports received and completed

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

**Table 2 Summary of reports received and completed – 1 January 2026 to 31 March 2026**

Report type	Outstanding reports as at 31 December 2025	Reports received in current period	Assessments completed in current period	Assessments remaining in progress as at 1 April 2026 <sup>a</sup>
ESCAS	0	0	0	0
Exporter notifications <sup>b</sup>	0	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	0	2	0	2

<sup>a</sup> A summary of assessments in progress is provided in Section 4 of this report.

<sup>b</sup> Exporter notifications are detailed in Section 3 of this report.

## 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

Two exporters provided reports to the department regarding their supply chains in Brunei and Indonesia during this period. These reports are still under assessment.

## 4 Summary of assessments in progress as at 31 March 2026

Table 3 provides an overview of all regulatory performance assessments in progress as at 31 March 2026. The status of all reviews can be found at [ESCAS Investigations](#).

**Table 3 Summary of ESCAS investigations in progress as at 31 March 2026**

#	Date reported	Type	Market	Species	Report
-	February 2026	Self-report	Brunei	Cattle	-
-	March 2026	Self-report	Indonesia	Cattle	-