



Australian Government

**Department of Agriculture,
Water and the Environment**

Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System Regulatory Performance Report

1 April to 30 June 2020

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1 OVERVIEW

The Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System (ESCAS) requires exporters to have commercial arrangements with supply chain partners (i.e. importers, feedlots, abattoirs) in importing countries to provide humane treatment and handling of feeder and slaughter livestock¹ 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 – animal welfare, control and traceability – whereby the exporter must demonstrate, through a system of reporting and independent auditing of their supply chains:

- animal handling and slaughter meets World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) animal welfare standards (animal welfare)
- 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).

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, Water and the Environment 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 cancelling 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 is taken into consideration.

¹ 'Livestock' refers to cattle, sheep, goats, deer, buffalo and camelids.

2 PERIOD SUMMARY: 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2020

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 April to 30 June 2020).

2.1 Livestock exported

During this period 571,666 livestock were exported under ESCAS arrangements. Fifteen countries imported these livestock. The number by species exported to each country is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of livestock exported - 1 April to 30 June 2020

Country	Buffalo	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Total
Brunei Darussalam		2418			2418
China		5473			5473
Indonesia	1421	151453			152874
Israel		12959			12959
Japan		2993			2993
Jordan		3919		54523	58442
Kuwait		416		140818	141234
Malaysia		8545	1161	7525	17231
Oman				17000	17000
Philippines		7515			7515
Qatar		1484		60000	61484
Russia		14318			14318
Sarawak		1000			1000
Thailand		1736			1736
Vietnam		74989			74989
Grand Total	1421	289218	1161	279866	571666

2.2 Reports received and completed

During this period, the department received 3 reports of non-compliance with ESCAS requirements. These reports involved supply chains in Israel, Kuwait and Vietnam. A summary of reports received and completed is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Summary of reports received and completed - 1 April to 30 June 2020

Report type	Outstanding reports as at 31 March 2020	Reports <u>received</u> in current period	Assessments <u>completed</u> in current period	Assessments remaining in progress as at 30 June 2020 ²
ESCAS	0	2	0	2
Self-reports ³	0	1	1	0
Total	0	3	1	2

² A summary of assessments in progress is provided in Section 5 of this report.

³ These reports were received within the required time frame, appropriate corrective action was implemented by the exporter and no regulatory action was taken by the department. A summary of these reports is provided in Section 4 of this report.

3 SUMMARY OF ESCAS NON-COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENTS

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

4 ESCAS ISSUES IDENTIFIED AND ADDRESSED BY EXPORTERS

One exporter provided a report to the department regarding their supply chain in the below market. The report complied with the department's ESCAS self-reporting requirements. The report was received within the required time frame, appropriate corrective action was implemented by the exporter and no regulatory action was taken by the department.

Table 3 ESCAS issues identified and addressed by exporters - 1 April to 30 June 2020

#	Market	Species
1	Israel	Cattle

5 SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENTS IN PROGRESS AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

Table 4 provides an overview of all regulatory performance assessments in progress as at 30 June 2020. The status of all reviews can be found at [Regulatory Compliance Investigations](#).

Table 4 Summary of ESCAS regulatory performance assessments in progress as at 30 June 2020

#	Date reported	Type	Market	Species	Report
176	April 2020	Self-report	Vietnam	Cattle	Loss of control
177	May 2020	Self-report	Kuwait	Sheep	Animal welfare concerns, loss of control