



Attachment A – Requirements of a shipboard AAV

On voyages where a shipboard AAV is required, the shipboard AAV must accompany livestock on their export voyage and **must**:

- remain on the vessel until the last animal has disembarked.
- supervise the separation of any animals showing signs of scabby mouth on shipments which include sheep.
- provide reporting as outlined below.

Requirements for Reporting

The shipboard AAV must provide:

- A daily report to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources in accordance with Appendix 5.1 of the Australian Standards for the export of livestock (ASEL) and section 4A.15(3) of the *Export Control (Animals) Order 2004*. The daily report must include:
 - the number of livestock and the number of mortalities on each tier / deck
 - the mortalities in each class of livestock
 - include information on the number of sheep showing clinical signs of scabby mouth [applicable only for sheep to the Middle East]
 - a hospital pen report
 - numbers of livestock that gave birth and estimated stage of pregnancy at time of giving birth for each birth
- An end of voyage report to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources within 5 days of the end of voyage in accordance with Appendix 5.2 of the Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock (ASEL) and section 4A.15(4) of the *Export Control (Animals) Order 2004*. The end of voyage report must include:
 - The duration of the trip
 - the number of deaths that occurred on each tier / deck
 - the mortalities in each class of livestock
 - any treatments given to the livestock during the voyage
- Written notification to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources if a notifiable incident occurs. This notification must be provided to the department as soon as possible (within 12 hours of occurring). Definition of notifiable incident and reportable levels of mortalities are provided below.

In addition the AAV should also collect additional information about any unexpected animal health or welfare issues and include this in the end of voyage report. Additional information may include video and photographs, animal identification and location on the vessel and information which may allow trace backs.

Notifiable incident means an incident that has the potential to cause serious harm to the health and welfare of animals. A notifiable incident includes, but is not limited to:

- a shipboard mortality rate equal to or greater than a reportable level;
- disablement of ventilation, feeding and/or watering systems on a vessel carrying livestock, causing a serious adverse effect on animal welfare;
- rejection of livestock at an overseas port;
- diagnosis or strong suspicion of an emergency disease in a consignment of livestock;
- marine casualty of a vessel carrying livestock;
- disablement of a vessel carrying livestock, such that assistance is required for return to port;
- an act of terrorism or piracy; and/or
- any other incident that has a serious adverse effect on animal health and welfare.

Reportable level means, in respect of any species, the percentage listed below or three (3) animals, whichever is the greater number of animals:

- sheep and goats: two (2) per cent;
- cattle and buffalo, voyages ≥ 10 days: one (1) per cent;
- cattle and buffalo, voyages < 10 days: zero point five (0.5) per cent;
- camelids: two (2) per cent;
- deer: two (2) per cent.

Shipboard mortality rate refers to any species, and means the percentage determined by dividing the number of deaths of that species occurring while on the vessel (including during loading and unloading) by the total number of that species loaded, and multiplying the resulting figure by 100.

Mortalities which occur after arrival in the port but before the animal can be discharged must be included in the daily and end of voyage reports.