



Explanation of the standard export plan

Under approved arrangements (AA), the standard export plan (SEP) combines the consignment risk management plan (CRMP), approved export program (AEP) and approval letter.

SEPs are submitted with the arrangement by the exporter to the department for approval and are approved only once. This replaces the requirement for an exporter to submit a CRMP for each consignment, and the department issuing an AEP or approval letter.

An arrangement will need to include a SEP for each market, species, class of livestock, and mode of transport the exporter intends for export. An exporter can only prepare consignments for SEPs that have been approved. Diagram 1 gives a visual representation of the relationship between the approved arrangement, standard export plan and consignment specific export plan.

Should an exporter require additional SEPs to those approved, the exporter is required to submit an AA variation to the department with the additional SEP for assessment. The SEP will require approval by the department before a consignment may be prepared for that SEP.

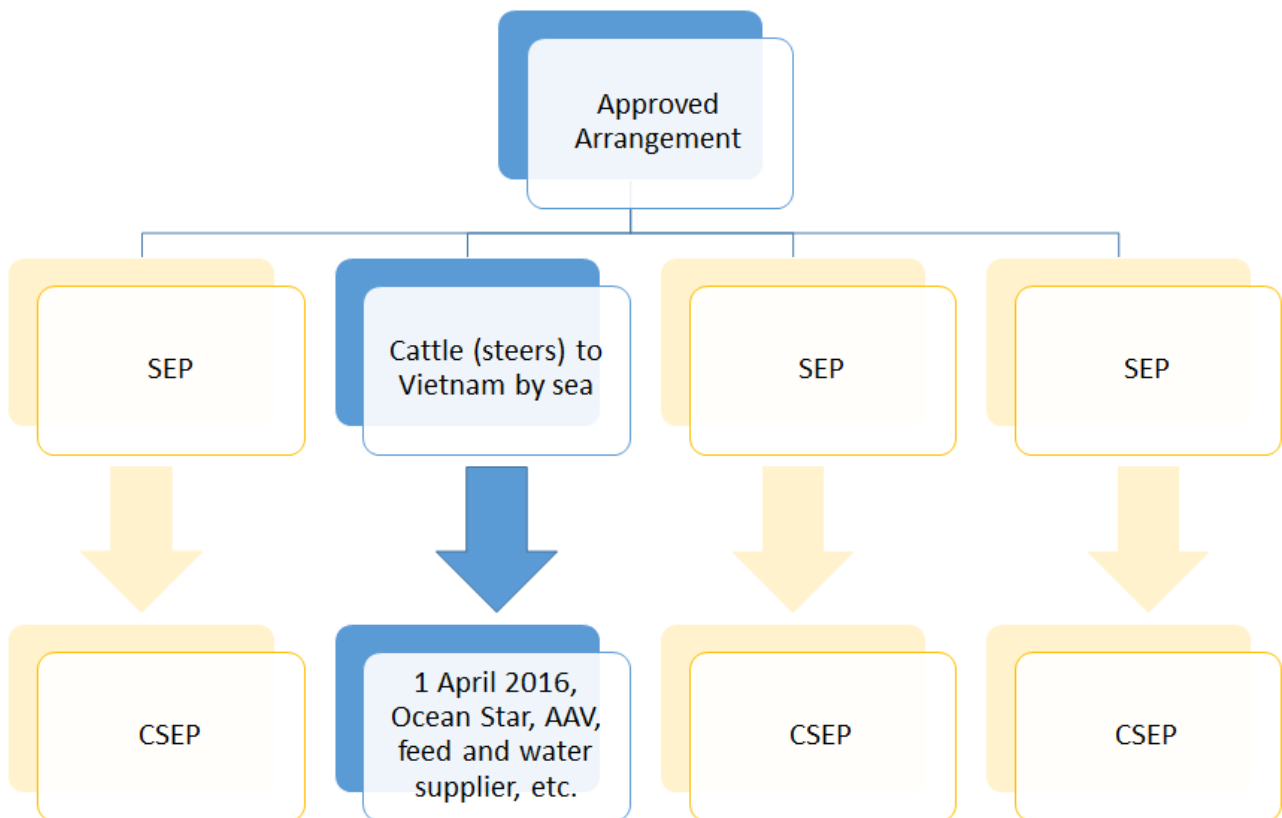


Diagram 1: a visual representation of the relationship between the approved arrangement, standard export plan and consignment specific export plan.

Purpose

The SEP identifies the importing country requirements, ASEL and any other conditions or requirements applicable to the market, species, class and mode of transport. It must document procedures not detailed in the AA and reference supporting documents that will evidence the requirement is met.

If a procedure is detailed in the AA, the exporter may make reference to it in the SEP. For example, the SEP may reference the AA procedures employed to meet ASEL standard 2; however the SEP must state under supporting documents there is a travel plan.

The SEP will invoke any management plans applicable to discretionary requirements under ASEL. Plans attached to the AA as appendixes, to be invoked when required to be addressed during consignment preparation, include:

- Management plan for light cattle (attached to the arrangement)
- Management plan for heavy cattle (attached to the arrangement)
- Camel management plan
- Extra-long voyage duration management plan

Other management requirements, such as long-horned livestock or sheep with long wool, may be addressed in element 6, compliance with ASEL.

A Consignment Specific Export Plan (CSEP)

The SEP is used to form the basis of the consignment specific export plan (CSEP). As the name suggests, the CSEP details the specific parameters of the consignment. A CSEP must be developed for every consignment.

As appropriate, the CSEP will invoke any of the management plans applicable that are approved in the arrangement. In addition, the CSEP must also provide additional documentation specific to the consignment, such as a heat stress risk assessment, travel plans and a load plan.

For example, an exporter has a SEP approved for slaughter sheep to Malaysia by sea and the upcoming consignment has some sheep with wool longer than 25 mm. The CSEP for this consignment must reference the long wool management plan is invoked and the requirements of it must be reflected in the heat stress risk assessment, travel plans and load plan. However, the next consignment will not have any sheep with long wool and the CSEP will not need to reference the long wool management plan.

The CSEP becomes a record of the consignment and is retained by the exporter. If an exporter is on the provisional performance level, the CSEP must be uploaded to TRACE as part of the documents required for each consignment.

At the department audit of the exporters AA, the exporter may be required to provide evidence that a CSEP has been prepared for every consignment. However, the department may request to sight a CSEP at any time even if the exporter is only required to provide core documents for a consignment.