



Australian Government

Department of Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Forestry

# Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System Regulatory Performance Report

1 July to 30 September 2022



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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.

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# 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 – 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, Fisheries and Forestry 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 is taken into consideration.

# 1 Period summary: 1 July to 30 September 2022

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 July to 30 September 2022).

## 1.1 Livestock exported

During this period 108,230 livestock were exported under ESCAS arrangements. The livestock were imported by 6 countries. The number by species exported to each country is presented in (Table 1).

**Table 1 Summary of livestock exported - 1 July to 30 September 2022**

Country	Buffalo	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Total
Brunei Darussalam	696	100	–	–	796
Indonesia	1767	67953	–	–	69720
Japan	–	1585	–	–	1585
Malaysia	617	2756	175	5494	9042
Philippines	–	3730	–	–	3730
Vietnam	–	23357	–	–	23357
<b>Total</b>	<b>3080</b>	<b>99481</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>5494</b>	<b>108230</b>

## 1.2 Reports received and completed

During this period, the department received 4 reports of non-compliance with ESCAS requirements. These reports involved supply chains in the United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, Indonesia and Japan. A summary of reports received and completed is presented in (Table 2).

**Table 2 Summary of reports received and completed – 1 July to 30 September 2022**

Report type	Outstanding reports as at 30 June 2022	Reports received in current period	Assessments completed in current period	Assessments remaining in progress as at 30 September 2022 <sup>a</sup>
ESCAS	1	1	0	2
Self-reports	0	3	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

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

## 2 Summary of ESCAS non-compliance assessments

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

### 3 ESCAS issues identified and addressed by exporters

Exporters provided reports to the department regarding their supply chain in the below markets. Appropriate corrective action has been implemented by exporters and no immediate regulatory action has been required by the department. The department is in the process of finalising its review of these issues.

**Table 3 ESCAS issues identified and addressed by exporters – 1 July to 30 September 2022**

#	Market	Species
1	Malaysia	Sheep
2	Indonesia	Cattle
3	Japan	Cattle

## 4 Summary of assessments in progress as at 30 September 2022

Table 4 provides an overview of all regulatory performance assessments in progress as at 30 September 2022. The status of all reviews can be found at [ESCAS Investigations](#).

**Table 4 Summary of ESCAS investigations in progress as at 30 September 2022**

#	Date reported	Type	Market	Species	Report
1	Jul 2022	Self report	Malaysia	Sheep	–
2	Jul 2022	Self report	Indonesia	Cattle	–
3	Jul 2022	Self report	Japan	Cattle	–
186	Jun 2021	Third party report	Indonesia	Cattle	Animal welfare concerns
190	Jul 2022	Third party report	UAE	Sheep	Animal welfare concerns