

AUGUST 2024

Understanding the CATTLE LIVESTOCK EXPORT JOURNEY



LIVESHIP



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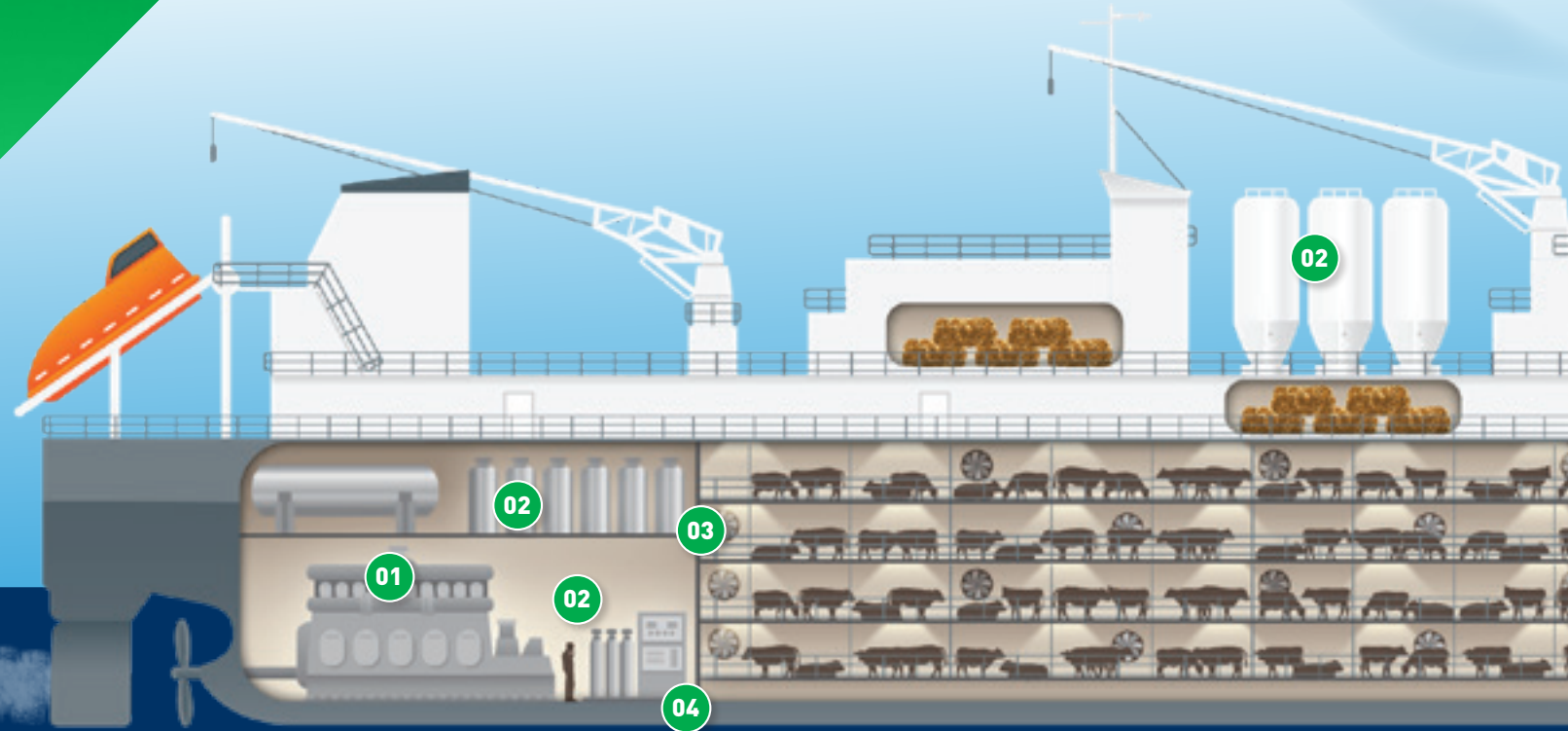


01/ PROPULSION MACHINERY

Diesel engines propel the ship across water and supply electrical generators that power the on-board systems for the crew and animals. An on-board engineer is responsible for all mechanical operations.

02/ DESALINATION & WATER STORAGE

Desalination equipment produces fresh drinking water from sea water. Additional water supplies are carried on board together with spare parts to quickly repair the system and maintain water supply in case of a mechanical breakdown.



07/ VETERINARY SUPPLIES

Veterinary equipment carried on board includes vaccines, medicines and restraining devices. Everything is stored and used according to the manufacturers' directions and all treatments are recorded by the accredited stock person and/or veterinarian.

08/ HOSPITAL PENS

Sick or injured animals are moved to hospital pens for treatment, to prevent further infection and allow the animals' health to improve.



03/ VENTILATION MONITORS & ALARMS

Fresh air is continuously circulated by a powerful ventilation system. This is constantly monitored and alarms alert the crew to any changes. Additional electrical generators and spare parts enable air circulation to continue in case of a mechanical breakdown.

04/ ADDITIONAL POWER SUPPLY

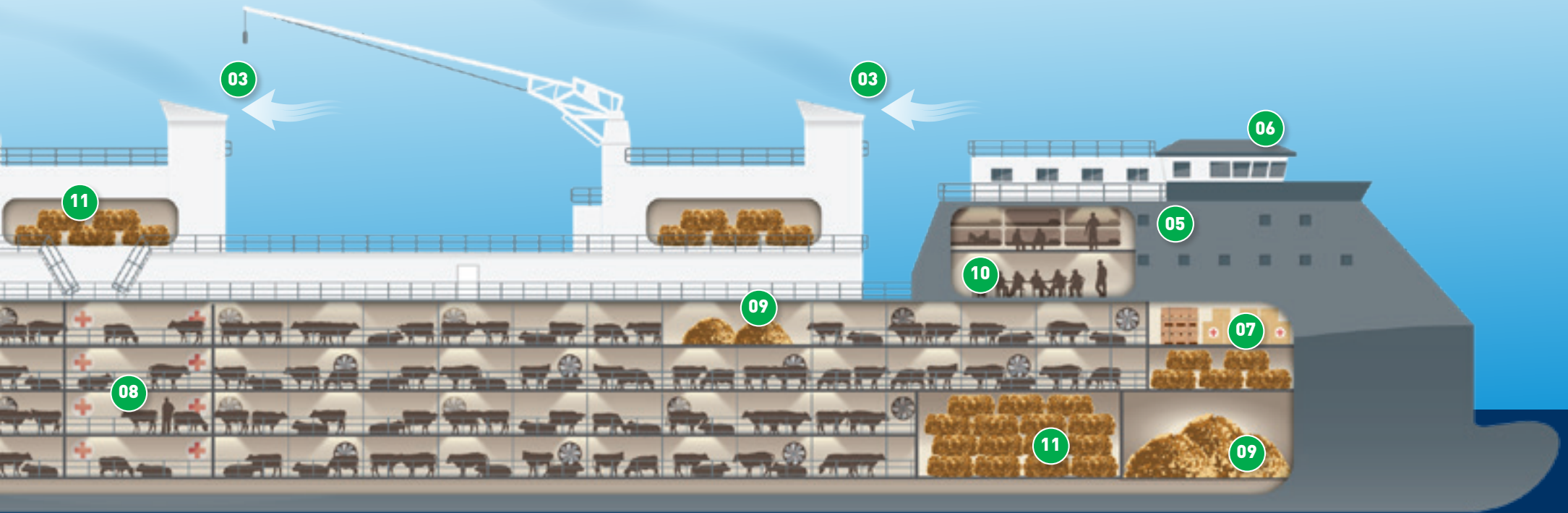
A ship may have two engines or additional generators in case of a mechanical breakdown, to ensure continued operation of ventilation, lighting, water desalination, feed and water distribution, and refrigeration systems.

05/ CREW QUARTERS

This is where the ship's crew sleep and store their belongings. Specialised staff include the captain, chief officer, boatswain, chief engineer and assistants, electrotechnical officer and technicians, cooks, accredited stock people and/or accredited veterinarians. The crew generally operate on 12-hour shifts.

06/ BRIDGE

The ship is navigated from here by the captain or officer of the watch. Daily meetings are held between senior crew members and the accredited stock people and/or veterinarians, and ship and livestock data are then reported to the Australian regulator and the exporter.



09/ BEDDING STORES

Straw, shavings and/or sawdust are provided as bedding for the animals. Pens are regularly washed out, particularly during longer voyages, and the bedding replaced as required.

10/ GALLEY & MESS ROOM

This is where the ship's cook prepares food for the crew, and where they eat and relax between shifts.

11/ FODDER STORE

The majority of fodder comes in pellet form, with some chaff and hay. Pellets are manufactured to Australian nutritional standards, stored in large holding tanks and mechanically distributed to each deck. Additional fodder is loaded in case of a delay.

Understanding the CATTLE LIVESTOCK EXPORT JOURNEY

To maintain their health and welfare, the export of livestock from Australia is covered by stringent regulations.

The Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock (ASEL) govern from on-farm within Australia to discharge within the importing country.

The Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System (ESCAS) governs the treatment of feeder and slaughter livestock from discharge within the importing country to processing.

DID YOU KNOW?



FOOD & WATER

Ships store water and/or have desalination equipment to ensure animals have constant access to clean, fresh water. Crews distribute high quality feed to the animals several times a day to meet nutritional requirements.



VESSEL COMPLIANCE

Ships that have been specifically built or modified to transport animals are used for livestock exports. They must comply with Marine Order Part 43 requirements and hold an Australian Certificate for the Carriage of Livestock (ACCL) issued by the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA).



HEALTH

All animals must be healthy, fit to travel, and meet importing country requirements. They are checked multiple times a day by experienced stock people and/or veterinarians, who manage the veterinary equipment and medicines on board. If an animal becomes unwell, it is cared for in a hospital pen or humanely euthanised.



BEDDING

Bedding such as sawdust, shavings and straw is provided for the animals and is replaced throughout the journey.



VENTILATION

Fresh air is constantly available to all animals, circulated via the ship's powerful ventilation systems.



MORTALITY RATES

Shipments are investigated by the regulator if the mortality rate is more than 0.5% for any voyage. The industry undertakes research to continually reduce mortality and improve animal welfare on board.



BIOSECURITY

Each ship must be thoroughly washed down and disinfected before returning to Australia. A Government inspector who finds even a minor issue can order it back to sea for another wash down that can cost up to \$250,000.



SPACING

Animals have enough space within a pen to stand up and lie down throughout the voyage, with access to feed and water. Extra space is given in some circumstances, including to larger and pregnant animals, or due to the destination and time of year to allow for hot weather.



For further information visit the **LiveCorp** and **MLA** websites:

www.livecorp.com.au

www.mla.com.au

