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Submission to the Senate Standing Committees on Rural Affairs and Transport

Inquiry into Animal Welfare standards in Australia's live export Markets

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1. Executive Summary

This submission argues for an ending to the live export trade in the interests of economical, social and environmental sustainability.

It has been recently highlighted that overseas treatment of cattle under the live export trade is deeply upsetting and offensive to those citizens in Australia who do not have any direct economic interest in perpetuating the status quo. Indeed, even some individuals who have direct or indirect financial interests in the trade have expressed that concern over the overseas practices recently broadcast on Australian Television¹.

In view of the dissatisfaction with the current trade by those free of vested interest in it is necessary for the Inquiry to consider the true economic, social and environmental impacts of perpetuating the trade. It is argued that on any of the indicators, the live export trade is not in Australia's interest and all public and political efforts to protect the trade on the grounds of job preservation or as philanthropic quasi-aid service to our developing country neighbours are misinformed at best and designed to mislead the Australian public at worst.

Australia, as a first world nation with the benefit of a best in class economy, should be at the forefront of progressive policy to transition Australia towards a sustainable future that balance economic outcomes with environmental, social, and ethics we can be proud of. Perpetuation of the live export trade is counter to a sustainable economy and benefits only a few corporations and associated employees in protecting existing revenue streams, regardless of their long term detriment to the Australian community as a whole.

Trade associations, such as Meat and Livestock Australia and Livecorp, have shown that they are unfit as custodians of any aspect of the trade that does not relate to self promotion and industry protectionism. Continuing to rely on the vested interest groups to address community concerns on animal welfare is akin to placing continued reliance and faith in the tobacco industry to manage anti-smoking and health campaigns. Improved practices or the abandonment of problem markets altogether is clearly not aligned to the singular motivation to drive revenue and profit for the benefit of a small selection of corporations and individuals. The industry associations have demonstrated that this is their primary motive and governance provisions at the board are clearly inadequate to provide any reliable balance to their considerations.

The inquiry should consider the role that government subsidies and tax breaks play in distorting the market and shrouding the economic drain of activity upon our economy. It particular the qualification of farming for live export, where the animals produced are not for consumption in Australia, under the

¹ ABC TV Four Corner programme broadcast 30 May 2011

Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 should be reviewed. As industries, Beef Cattle and Sheep farming benefit from paying considerably less tax than other sectors who contribute to Australia wealth. This continued protection of such industries short-changes the Australian government and should cease where the product is for live export.

In investigating the domestic economic impact of the live export trade, the Inquiry must broaden its scope to consider the environmental and social costs that the trade brings. The trade must be considered in comparison to other sectors of the economy and whether the activity is aligned to the society we have become rather than the society we have been.

Australia has the world's highest urban population density of any nation outside the city states such as Singapore or Qatar². Australia no longer rides the sheep's back and is instead a modern economy that is the envy of the OECD. There is no valid reason to continue with a barbaric and socially unacceptable trade that is economically insignificant and unjustifiable. Cessation of live export will properly reflect our maturity as a developed nation and continue the transformation of our economy. Failure to stop the trade will simply protect an unsustainable and ethically unacceptable industry and reinforce the growing global perception that we are a first world economy who is happy to accept third world practices and values as long as they are out of sight and out of mind.

² UNEP urbanisation figures

2. Introduction

This submission communicates some of the broader issues that should be considered by the Inquiry so that the correct determination can be made with respect to the live export trade. The Inquiry must not simply look at the direct financial indicators and that the emotive rear-guard action mounted by the farming community and their representative industry association. This evidence must be heard in the context of the true impact upon our economy, our environment and our wellbeing.

This submission draws from analysis taken from the groundbreaking study 'Balancing Act A TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE ANALYSIS OF THE AUSTRALIAN ECONOMY' produced by Sydney University in collaboration with the CSIRO and published by the Commonwealth of Australia 2005. The report provides in-depth analysis on government published data. As the original authors commented upon publication of the report *"This report Balancing Act, uses the well developed analytical approach of 'generalised input-output analysis' to develop a numerate triple bottom line account of the Australian economy for three financial, three social and four environmental indicators. For each of 135 economic sectors, every indicator is developed as intensity, that is, per one dollar of final demand or per one dollar spent for consumption in everyday life. The indicators are generated with a supply chain approach where all activities are included or 'embodied' in the final indicator number. Taken together, these ten indicators provide a macro-landscape against which many management issues can be benchmarked. The analysis seeks to underpin broader societal calls for industry, government and institutions to make decisions on a broader basis than just the financial bottom line. At an international level, these concerns drive initiatives such as the Global Reporting Initiative (or GRI) for corporate reporting, and the Equator Principles for development project financing. At a national level many firms now report on a triple bottom line basis, while socially or ethically responsible investment guidelines are now used by the financial investment industry. While the methodology used in this analysis is already well established, the scale and depth of this analysis represents a first nationally, if not internationally. Subsequent work could extend the range of reporting indicators and produce a time series for the last thirty years. Because the indicators are referenced against one dollar of final demand, there is a potential for numerate triple bottom line accounting to become routine in traditional accounting practices.*

This submission focuses mainly on the economic impacts that can be seen more clearly through the thorough assessment on upstream and downstream impacts. The significant contribution from Cattle and Sheep towards global warming globally and environmental degradation in Australia is well published and will not be expanded in this submission.

3. Economic Impact

Assessment of the domestic economic impacts should consider the relative contribution of the live export trade to the economy. The assessment should include the direct contribution the government receives as tax from the sector (less subsidies) and the number of jobs generated through the sub-sector. In addition, indirect impacts must also be considered including the denial of knock-on benefits to the local meat processing and feedlot industries when animals are exported live for fattening, slaughter and processing.

Live export is a sub-sector mainly of the beef cattle and sheep and wool sectors and the discussion in this submission will focus on these two sub-sectors.

a. Live export trade as proportion of sector GDP

Of the Beef Cattle produced in Australia, about one third is consumed domestically and the remainder exported. Only 8% of total exports are live exports, with the remainder being slaughtered and processed in Australia as meat products³. The table below shows the relative economic values based on the three broad distribution channels.

Distribution Channel	Proportion (%)	Value (mil. \$)	GDP (%)	Weight (t x1000)
Domestic	30%	2,100	0.17%	600
Meat Products for Export	64.4%	4,508	0.37%	1,288
Live Export	5.6%	392	0.03%	112
Total	100%	7,000	0.57%	2,000

Table 1 – Beef Cattle GDP analysis⁴

Live export of Beef cattle represents only 0.03% of GDP so any immediate disruption to the subsector would not have material impact on Australia's economy even if one did not consider the indirect benefits that stopping the live export trade would bring as detailed in section 0 below .

The sheep relative contribution of live export of sheep is higher but is still shown in the table below to be of immaterial impact to Australia's economy through direct impacts.

³ University of Sydney CSIRO balancing act

⁴ ibid

Distribution Channel	Proportion (%)	Value (mil. \$)	GDP (%)	Weight (t x1000)
Domestic	50%	2,000	0.23%	320
Meat Products for Export	31.3%	1,250	0.14%	200
Live Export	18.2%	750	0.09%	120
Total	100%	4,000	0.46%	640

Table 2 - Sheep and lambs GDP analysis⁵

It is concluded that the perceived threat of immediate harm to the Australian economy through either stopping or improved stringency of regulation in the sector is misguided and misleading.

It is widely argued by the industry associations that the live export trade increases the sales price of cattle and sheep through the broadening of demand. Increases quoted are 2-4c/kg on live weight for beef and between 2-12c for lambs and older sheep⁶. The industries own numbers⁷ are presented as follows, however it is noted that the negative impact upon the local meat processing industry has been excluded:

2 Increase in farm level GVP from the collaborative approach^a

	<i>Cattle industry</i>	<i>Sheep industry</i>
	%	%
2003-04	2.8	2.0
2004-05	2.2	3.7
2005-06	2.3	5.4
2006-07	1.9	4.2
2007-08	1.9	5.7
2008-09	1.6	3.3
2009-10	2.8	2.0

^a Change from the observed case in saleyard terms excluding impacts on live exporters and processors.

Source: GMI model and CIE calculations.

Table 3 - increase in GVP from live export

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Evaluation of the LiveCorp, MLA and the Australian government and industry partnership. The collaboration and co-investment in the Live Export Program, LiveCorp and the Live Animal Trade Program, prepared Centre for International Economics, prepared for LiveCorp and Meat and Livestock Australia, August 2010.

⁷ Ibid.

It can be seen that the small claimed increase in GVP from access to the live export markets is immaterial, especially when considered in the context of the loss of value in associated upstream and downstream sectors (see section 3.b.). The table above specifically excludes negative economic impact upon processors from the assessment. However, does acknowledge the associated values add to the economy to our trade partners later in the same document.

The sector analysis undertaken by Sydney University and the CSIRO has not been replicated since the original study. Since the report, the quantum of live export has increased slightly. ABARE reported⁸ 638,000 live cattle exporting in 2006-2007 with a value of approximate \$438m in 2007 with recent variability illustrated as follows:

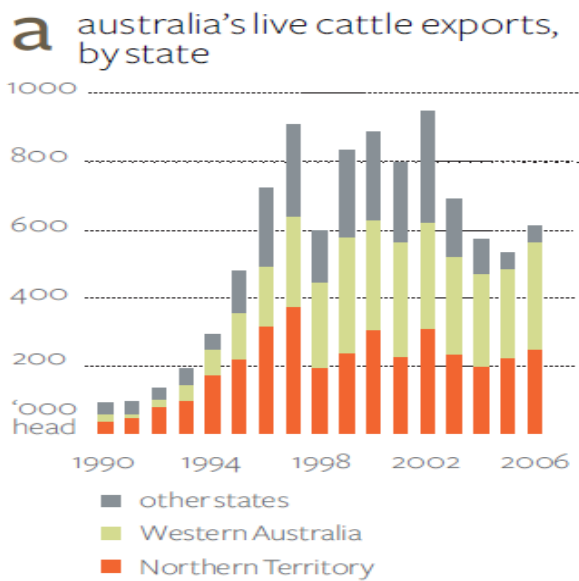


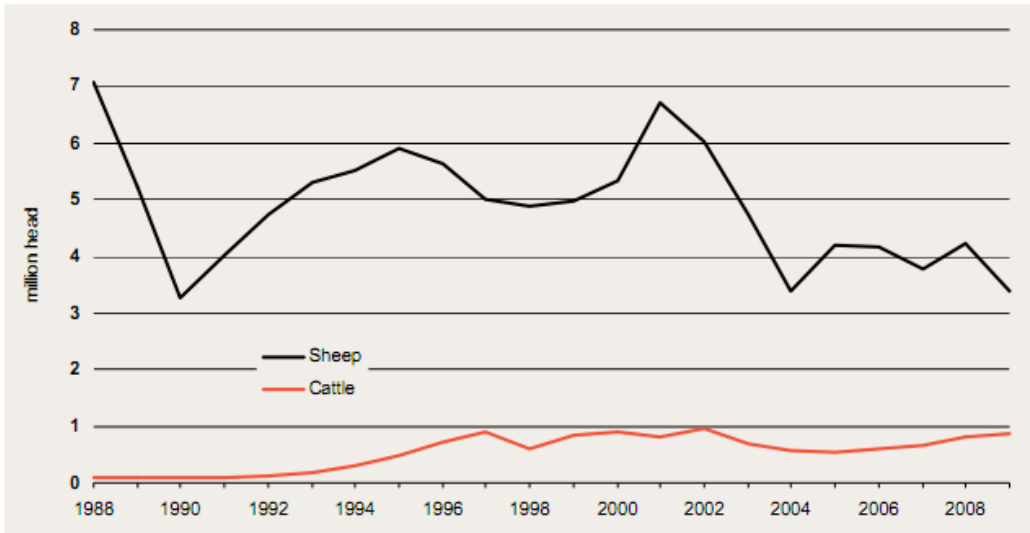
Table 4 -variations in live cattle export quantities⁹

⁸ live animal exports a profile of the Australian industry, frank drum and caroline gunning-trant research report 08.1 for the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Canberra, February 2008

⁹ ibid

The live export promoting industry associations showing the following trends for live export:

1.4 Live exports of sheep and cattle 1988 to 2009



a Excludes sheep and cattle exported for breeding purposes.

Data source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

Table 5 - export trends for live sheep and cattle¹⁰

¹⁰ Evaluation of the LiveCorp, MLA and the Australian government and industry partnership, The collaboration and co-investment in the Live Export Program, LiveCorp and the Live Animal Trade Program, prepared Centre for International Economics, prepared for LiveCorp and Meat and Livestock Australia, August 2010.

b. Direct and Indirect Employment

The cattle and sheep sectors have a direct economic impact on the economy. It is imperative that the Inquiry give equal consideration to the indirect economic impacts on the economy. On the upstream side, processed feeds for feedlots are attributed to other economic sectors. This upstream economic benefit is lost when animals are exported live and fattened on foreign feed. Similarly, live exports are at the expense of the domestic meat processing sector.

Distribution Channel	Proportion (%)	Direct jobs	Upstream jobs	Downstream jobs	Indirect job benefit
Domestic	30%	3,000	1270	19,700	7.0x
Meat Products for Export	64.4%	6,440	2730	42,300	7.0x
Live Export	5.6%	560	0	0	0
Total	100%	10,000	4,000	62,000	6.6x

Table 6 - Beef Cattle, direct and indirect employment

The Beef Cattle sector analysis shows that live export is significantly detrimental to employment in Australia. Meat processing and feed production for local Beef Cattle adds approximate 7 jobs for every direct job in the sector. Using this simple analysis of employment linkages it is shown that the live export market denies the creation of some 3,900 jobs.

Even if the indirect employment penalties of live export were continued to be denied, the direct jobs threatened by a cessation in live export amount to approximate 560. This assumes no person is reemployed and compares to jobs being added to the Australian economy at a rate 38,000 is a very subdued 6 months through to end June 2011 and some 188,000 in the 6 months through to end Dec 2010¹¹. Australia must be able to confront the need to reposition and re-skill workers as their industries become redundant to the needs and growth of our economy.

Distribution Channel	Proportion (%)	Direct jobs	Upstream jobs	Downstream jobs	Indirect job benefit
Domestic	30%	15,500	6,769	14,769	1.4X
Meat Products for Export	64.4%	9,688	4,231	9,231	1.4X
Live Export	5.6%	5812	0	0	0
Total	100%	31,000	11,000	24,000	1.1x

Table 7 - Sheep and wool, direct and indirect employment

The indirect employment benefits for sheep are not as pronounced as for the Beef Cattle sector, however, the upstream supply industry and downstream slaughter and meat processing industries still exceed

¹¹ Jobs growth slows to a relative crawl, Tim Colebatch, The Australian July 8, 2011

direct employment in the sector. For this reason the live export of sheep has a net negative impact on employment in Australia.

Similar to the Beef sector, it is important to note that the direct jobs at risk through the removal of live export without re-skilling are not significant when the employment flows in the broader economy are considered.

If the live export sector transitioned to the export of equivalent volumes of processed meat, the Australian economy would benefit from the creation of over 12,000 new jobs (3,850 Beef related and 8,150 Sheep related).

Should a job neutral outcome be sought, The Beef industry would only have to replace 12.5% of current live exports with processed meat exports or domestic consumption to preserve jobs. The sheep industry would need to replace approximate 42% of current live exports with processed meat or domestic consumption to maintain current employment levels.

There have been some representations that the additional jobs for meat processing in Australia should not be considered as they go to imported labour. Beyond the fact that we should not discriminate against employers whom rely on foreign workers, the meat processing industry has recently felt the need to clarify that in fact the proportion of imported labour in any facility varies from a maximum of 12.9% to 0%¹².

Loss of employment can be discounted by the Inquiry as a barrier to stopping the live export trade. Indeed, Australian jobs lost through the current live export trade provide a compelling reason to abandon it.

¹² Processors raise hackles over 'foreign labour' claim, Jon Condon 21 July 2011, Beef Central.

c. Tax, Subsidies and Wages

The Inquiry should consider that extent that tax breaks and subsidies that support the live export industry. If the live export trade was a product of fundamental economic necessity, it should be able to generate strong returns to the economy under the same taxation regime that other sectors that contribute to Australia's economic prosperity.

Any part of the economy that survives only with substantial tax breaks and subsidies can be viewed as being inherently unsustainable.

A sectors contribution to wages is also an important indicator to overall economic benefit. Greater local wages lead to more local and domestic consumption brings associated benefit to the local economy. Gross profit is not necessarily a good indicator of benefit to Australia as many of the cattle and sheep corporations have high proportions of foreign ownership and the benefits of the wealth generated are not seen locally.

A comparison of the Beef and Cattle sectors is provided below together with a small representative selection of other sectors for benchmarking purposes.

Sector	GDP (\$m)	Tax less subsidies (\$m)	Tax proportion to GDP (%)	Tax proportion of economy (%)
Beef Cattle	2,060.1	180.8	8.8%	0.21%
Sheep and Wool	2,534.6	137.3	5.4%	0.16%
Meat Processing	2,045.3	519.0	25.4%	0.61%
Fruit and Veg.	2,887.8	435.5	15.1%	0.51%
Taxi Drivers	433.5	114.0	26.3%	0.13%
Non-resi construction	15,336.3	3,114.6	20.3%	3.95%

Table 8 - Sector comparison, tax less subsidies

It is observed that the beef and sheep sectors pay proportionally less net tax contribution to the government than almost all other sectors in the Australian economy. From this it is surmised that either the industries are not economically viable without the favourable tax treatment, or that the Australian tax payer is subsidizing the industries for the benefit of corporate interests in the beef and sheep sectors.

It is noted that Beef contributes only 60% more tax (less subsidies) than the Taxi sector despite its GDP being some 475% greater contribution. The Sheep sector contributes only 20% more tax (less subsidies) than the Taxi sector its GDP contribution being 585% greater.

Special tax treatment is provided to Primary Producers and it is assumed that this is a major factor in the favourable treatment of the sector. Given the aforementioned detrimental impact on the economy and jobs from the live export trade due to loss of processing and supply side economic activity and jobs, there is a very strong case for companies breeding beef and sheep for live export to be excluded from the Primary Producer schemes or any similar subsidies.

Fruit and Veg. growing is also subsidised through the Primary Producer allowances. However, the tax contribution of Fruit and Veg. growing is roughly twice that of the Beef and Sheep sectors.

When wages and salaries are studied in the Beef and Sheep sectors show similar under-contribution to the economy.

Sector	GDP (\$m)	Wages and salaries (\$m)	Wages proportion to GDP (%)	Wages proportion of economy (%)
Beef Cattle	2,060.1	308.6	15.0%	0.18%
Sheep and Wool	2,534.6	337.3	13.3%	0.14%
Meat Processing	2,045.3	1,094.7	53.5%	0.64%
Fruit and Veg.	2,887.8	710.0	24.6%	0.42%
Taxi Drivers	433.5	160.6	37.1%	0.09%
Non-resi construction	15,336.3	7,395.1	48.2%	4.33%

Table 9 - Sector comparison, wages and salaries

The proportion of wages and salaries to GDP of the sectors show that industries like Meat Processing are high value adding to wages, whilst Beef and Sheep are very low value adding. When live export is considered in isolation it can be seen that its flow on effect of moving associated meat processing jobs offshore has negative repercussions for a high wage paying industry.

4. Government sponsorship and license

a. Funding

The government directly and indirectly funds the industry associations that promote and protect the live export trade. The government collaboration with the industry associations that promote live export is publically stated as being to improving animal welfare in Australia, on-board vessels and at overseas destinations. The following table is extracted from the report¹³ detailing the benefits of fiscal support from the Australia Government in promoting and perpetuating the trade.

1 Investment in the LEP, other LiveCorp activities and the LATP^a

	<i>LEP expenditures</i>						<i>Total investment</i>
	<i>LiveCorp</i>	<i>MLA</i>	<i>Government matching for R&D</i>	<i>Total LEP</i>	<i>Other LiveCorp^b</i>	<i>LATP</i>	
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	
2002-03	1.2	1.2	0.6	3.1	1.8	0.0	4.9
2003-04	2.2	2.2	0.4	4.7	1.7	0.0	6.4
2004-05	1.3	1.3	0.3	3.0	1.5	4.6	9.1
2005-06	1.3	1.8	0.5	3.6	1.6	2.4	7.5
2006-07	1.2	3.1	0.5	4.8	1.8	2.4	9.0
2007-08	1.6	3.1	0.4	5.1	1.9	2.3	9.2
2008-09	1.9	2.9	0.9	5.7	1.9	1.8	9.4
Total	10.7	15.7	3.7	30.0	12.0	13.4	55.4

^a In nominal terms. Totals may not add due to rounding. ^b Other non-LEP expenditure made by LiveCorp in support of industry training and extension of LiveCorp research programs and stakeholder management.

Source: LiveCorp accounts and MLA Annual Operating Plans Final reports.

- \$12 million was by LiveCorp for activities outside of the LEP; and
- \$13.4 million was from the Australian Government through the LATP.

Table 10 - Historic government finding of live export

¹³ Evaluation of the LiveCorp, MLA and the Australian government and industry partnership, The collaboration and co-investment in the Live Export Program, LiveCorp and the Live Animal Trade Program, prepared Centre for International Economics, prepared for LiveCorp and Meat and Livestock Australia, August 2010.

In addition to the \$13.4m government funding of the LAMP, the Government has also jointly funded a number of projects with the live export industry (through the LEP) and other interests¹⁴ The total sum of this contribution is not estimated but some guidance as to quantity and direction of funding is given below.

Program	Investment period	Benefit period	Total PV of MLA investment	Commonwealth Funding (%)	BCR value (estimation methodology)
1.1 Enhancing product integrity (Predictive Microbiology)	1996-2006	1996-2026	\$4 million (2006)	50%	11:1 (GE model)
1.2 Maintaining and liberalising access to world meat markets	1998-2006	1998-2020	\$50.5 million (2006)	5%	8:1 (GE model)
2.1 Improving eating quality	1996-2005	1999-2029	\$223 million (2005)	40%*	5:1 (GE model)
2.2 Enhancing the nutritional reputation of red meat	2001-2007	NA	\$43 million (2007)	7%	BCR could not be calculated
2.5 Aggressive promotion in the marketplace (lamb)	1991-2007	1990-2015	\$383 million (2007)	0%	2.2-3.7:1 (GE model)
3.1 Increasing cost efficiency and productivity – on farm (lamb)	1991-2007	1990-2015	\$256 million (2007)	50%	1.9-3.4:1 (GE model)
3.1 Increasing cost efficiency and productivity – on farm (beef)	2000-2007	2001-2015	\$93 million (2007)	50%	3.4:1 (GE model)
3.3 Improving industry and market information	1998-2008	1998-2010	\$45 million (2008)	25%	5.6:1

* estimate

Table 11 - MLA research project with government co-funding¹⁵

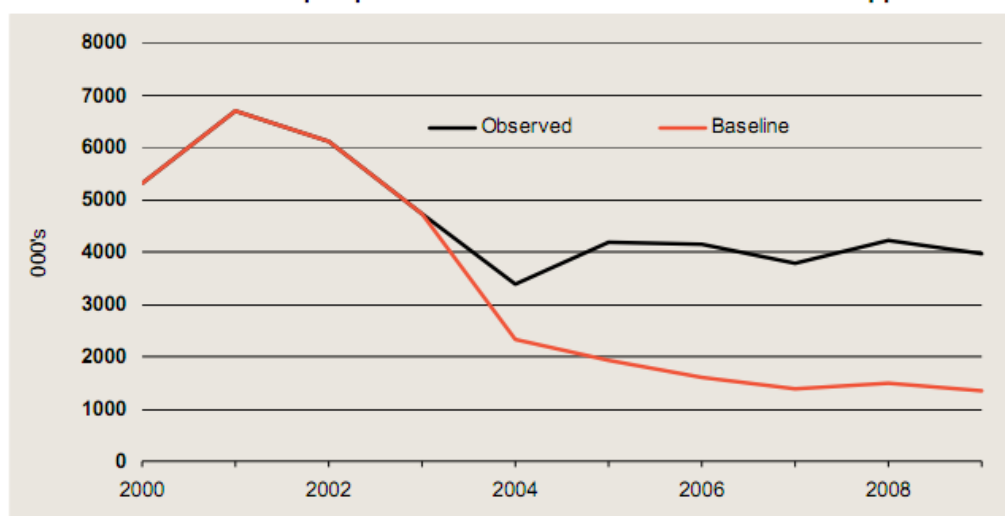
¹⁴ *ibid*

¹⁵ Meat & Livestock Australia Submission to Productivity Commission Inquiry into the Australian Government Research and Development Corporations Model, 25 June 2010

It is shown in table 11 that government is a significant funder of research programs for the MLA. It is also shown that none of the project specific funding provided by the federal government is overly concerned with improving animal welfare.

The government's non-project specific fiscal contributions to the promotion of live export accelerated after the so-called Cormo incident that occurred in August 2003. That incident, and the subsequent Australian Government commissioned Keniry Inquiry, led to an Australian Government financial commitment to LATP program. The report argues that the government partnership was essential to preserving the live export trade of sheep following the incident as seen below.

3.6 Estimated live sheep exports: With and without the collaborative approach



Data source: CIE estimates.

Table 12 - benefits of government funding post 'Cormo' incident¹⁶

The Animal Australia footage showing the treatment of Australian beef cattle in Indonesian slaughter houses is evidence that the government funding has failed to achieve acceptable animal welfare standards and has simply allowed the continued operation of an industry that appears unwilling, and is demonstrably unable, to ensure welfare issues are addresses beyond rhetoric.

¹⁶ Evaluation of the LiveCorp, MLA and the Australian government and industry partnership, The collaboration and co-investment in the Live Export Program, LiveCorp and the Live Animal Trade Program, prepared Centre for International Economics, prepared for LiveCorp and Meat and Livestock Australia, August 2010.

In its submission to a prior senate inquiry¹⁷, the MLA stated that ‘For Australian businesses in general the rationale for this [government] support lies in the relationship between innovation, economic development and the living standards of the Australian population.’ It is revealing that it did not cite improving animal welfare standards as the rationale for government support.

The government contribution to R&D activities is singled out as being difficult to quantify the benefit for as ‘this output is largely a defensive strategy which in practice adds to industry costs in order for them to achieve best practice animal welfare’¹⁸.

Perhaps most telling of all is the aforementioned CIE report on the industry and government partnership¹⁹, animal welfare issues are related to a subsection of a chapter on ‘Spillover benefits of the collaborative approach’

The Australian public and tax payers have every right to feel very disappointed that government funds have been misdirected and abused to the extent that has been demonstrated by LiveCorp and the Meat and Livestock Association.

b. Legislation

Government wears the burden of responsibility on behalf of the Australian community to legislate to ensure society’s standards are met, whether it be with respect to adequate corporate governance, ensuring minimum standards of wage and work conditions or to make some activities illegal on the grounds of being morally and ethically unacceptable.

The government chose to work with the live export industry after the so-called Cormo incident to improve standards within the industry so the trade could be sustained. The government’s collaboration has been very successful in the latter ambition and an unqualified failure in the first. Indeed, despite the recently highlighted unacceptable practices in Indonesian abattoirs, the industry still believes it has a fundamental right to operate without interruption and believes it is already heavily regulated.

LiveCorp and the Meat and Livestock Association of Australia stated in 2010²⁰ that following the Cormo incident in 2003, *this scrutiny has led live exports to be the one of the most regulated industries and*

¹⁷ Meat & Livestock Australia Submission to Productivity Commission Inquiry into the Australian Government Research and Development Corporations Model, 25 June 2010

¹⁸ Evaluation of the LiveCorp, MLA and the Australian government and industry partnership, The collaboration and co-investment in the Live Export Program, LiveCorp and the Live Animal Trade Program, prepared Centre for International Economics, prepared for LiveCorp and Meat and Livestock Australia, August 2010.

¹⁹ *ibid.*

now operating within a range of regulatory structures with overall supervision by the Australian government and to a lesser extent complementary legislation by the states and territories'

Despite the suggestion that it is one of the most regulated industries, it goes on to state that in most cases animal welfare codes within Australia are not mandatory and 'In South Australia, codes are mandated, Victoria and Queensland have non-regulatory based application of the code, and in the other states' legislation recognises them to varying extents'²¹.

Also in August 2010²², it was stated that 'industry and government investment policy and programs had resulted in 'regulation which had addressed market demands and practical livestock transport at the same time as meeting Australian community animal welfare concerns'. It has now been clearly demonstrated that the regulation has done nothing to meet the concerns of the Australian community. This general conceit and unwillingness to take the issue of animal welfare seriously must now call into question the level of trust that LiveCorp of the MLA can ever be afforded again.

There is a consistent sentiment from the industry that animal welfare responsibility has been imposed on the live export industry to its disadvantage. The matter for the Inquiry is whether the live export is so important to the Australian economy that it should have free license and to that it owns rules and governance standards. The industry has demonstrated that it will not meet standards acceptable to the Australian public within the current regulatory framework. The industry has further demonstrated that it values market growth and marketing before animal welfare and achieving minimum voluntary standards.

The only acceptable action left for the Inquiry is to prohibit or phase out the live export trade completely.

²⁰ *ibid.*

²¹ *ibid.*

²² *ibid.*

About the author

Profile

Ché is internationally recognised as one of the world's sustainability practitioners and advocates, with a raft of award winning projects and awards to his name.

Ché joined Lend Lease in November 2010 as a founding Director of its Sustainability Solutions business.

Previously Ché was the Managing Director of leading green building services engineers, WSP Lincolne Scott, where he worked for 17 years, driving the sustainability agenda.

Current Work Information

As a Director of Lend Lease Sustainability Solutions, Ché provides world leading sustainable design expertise to corporate and government clients on urban regeneration and green infrastructure projects, and related strategy development and advocacy.

In recognition of his expertise, the Singapore Government appointed Ché to the International Panel of Experts of its Urban Redevelopment Authority, and he has been appointed Independent Chair of the Common Carbon Metric project (a collaborative project between United Nations Environment Programme – Sustainable Buildings & Climate Initiative, World Green Building Council and Sustainable Building Alliance).

Ché is also a member of the Climate Positive Development Program Advisory Council, a joint venture between the Clinton Climate Initiative and the US Green Building Council.

Advocacy History

Ché was the founding Chairman of the World Green Building Council from 2002 to 2007, during which time he oversaw the formation of Green Building Councils in China, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, Mexico, Germany and New Zealand.

In 2002 he co-founded the Green Building Council of Australia and oversaw the development of its Green Star environmental rating system for buildings.

In 2007 the journal of the American Institute of Architects, *Architectural Record*, named Ché as one of the 12 most influential engineers in the world.

Awards include

2007 Building Services Journal (UK) Sustainability Champion of the Year

2006 Australian Financial Review BOSS True Leader

2004 Banksia Environmental Foundation Prime Minister's Environmentalist of the Year

2004 National Exemplar ING Real Estate YBE Towards Sustainable Communities

2002 RAIIA President's Award for Outstanding Contribution to the Architectural Profession