Questions on Notice - Thursday, 1 September 2011 BROOME, WA

Inquiry into Animal welfare standards in Australia's live export markets

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1	24	PGA WA	Senator Xenophon	16/9/11
1	55	West Kimberley Producers Group	Senator Xenophon	Unanswered as at 8/11/11
2	55-56	West Kimberley Producers Group	Senator Siewert	Unanswered as at 8/11/11
1	64-65	Pilbara Producers Group	Senator Nash	Unanswered as at 8/11/11

Questions Taken on Notice

Mr Terry Redman, Minister for Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Corrective Services

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12	Senator XENOPHON: Yes, Wyndham is pretty close. Could you provide details on notice—if you can, from the department's point of view—of what happened with the winding down of the abattoirs, whether there have been proposals to the Western Australian government for abattoirs to be re-established in the north-west of Western Australia and whether you think that would have an impact in shoring up prices as an alternative outlet for cattle producers? Mr Redman: In terms of the historical abattoirs that were here, I am happy to try and provide that on notice. I can give you the history of that and how it came about. We certainly have information on that. We have had discussions with a pastoralist, who I think will be presenting to your group today, about a boutique abattoir, if I can use that word. They are obviously seeing challenges with the threat that is presenting. It is only a very small domestic market to supply to up in the north here. You still have logistical issues with distance, isolation and a whole range of other factors. The government has certainly been asked to consider options and to provide what support we can to help with the development of an abattoir up here.
13/14	Senator SIEWERT: You may need to take this on notice. When the Indonesians brought in the 350-kilogram weight restrictions, how many head remained in WA because they could not be exported because they were over the limit? Mr Redman: The 350-kilo weight limit has been there for some time. It is a case of how rigorous they have adhered to it. That is the significant shift that happened 12 months ago. Senator SIEWERT: How many from when they started enforcing it? Mr Redman: I cannot give you the numbers about the alternative markets that were sought, only to say that the \$100 million and the 170,000 head that went out last year were under that new restriction on short notice. Of course, it takes time for pastoralists, with their business and seasonal cycles, to adjust to get more animals. Senator SIEWERT: Which is why I am asking that. Mr Redman: Because of the lucrativeness of that market, it is a market that they would have responded to and will be responding to in order to deliver stock to. All the other alternative markets are just not as lucrative. Senator SIEWERT: That is why I am asking. It was brought in fairly suddenly and I know that in the NT stock had to stay in the NT. So what I want to know is: did stock have to stay in WA and how many? If you could take that on notice, that would be great. Mr Redman: I am happy to take it on notice. The other point that is significant here is that the margins for pastoralists, given their fixed costs and how they do business, are tight. It does not take much to kick into something less profitable. It does not take much to drop under something that is unprofitable. Certainly the Indonesian market has

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Questions Taken on Notice

The Hon. Terry Redman, Minister for Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Corrective Services

Public Hearing – Animal Welfare Standards in Australia's Live Export Markets Broome – Thursday, 1 September 2011

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	Answer: The Wyndham meatworks was built by the WA Government in 1919 and closed in 1985. The Derby meatworks opened in 1959 and closed circa 1980. The Broome meatworks opened in 1939 and closed in 1993. An on-station plant at Glenroy in the North Kimberley supplied quartered beef to Wyndham and Derby meatworks by air for further processing and export in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Beef exports were supported by the Australian government which was contracted to Britain to provide surplus fresh meat during and after the war. This contract expired in the 1960s and the US market immediately became the focus market. The meat produced was a lean and relatively low priced export commodity, vulnerable to international market volatility. The beef crash of the early 1970s was notable in the extreme impacts on Kimberley abattoirs. The last of the substantial abattoirs to close was Broome whose season operation could not compete with the burgeoning live export trade and the abattoir site was highly desirable real estate. Live exports from WA increased from 20,000 head in 1990 to 280,000 head in 1998. In the early 1990s cattle prices to meatworks were often 20-30% less than comparable sales to live export, even for cull cows and bulls. The last meatworks to close was a small abattoir at Kununurra in 1985. Since then a number of government sponsored feasibility studies have been commissioned, the most notable being cofunded by the WA Government and Rural Industries Research Development Corporation that was accepted by Minister Redman in 2010. This study investigated the commercial viability issues and appropriate location for an abattoir in the north. The key finding of the first stage of this study was that abattoirs in the northern rangelands of WA would not be commercially viable in competition with a strong live export trade, without tangible government support, and without significant producer commitment to a processing alternative. The second stage of the study is looking into what changes would be needed to the op

viable processing sector in WA.

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	Answer: This answer is provided for all of the parts of Senator Siewert's questions in this section, above. There are no data collected on the number of cattle excluded from export to Indonesia because they were heavier than the 350 kg limit imposed by Indonesian authorities. Live cattle exports to Indonesia were lower in 2010 at 170,555 head than the 263,253 head exported in 2009. However, the total number of live cattle exported from WA to all destinations in 2010 was 358,317 head, almost unchanged from the 361,260 exported in 2009. This was brought about by growth in other markets, and in particular the re-emergence of Egypt as a key alternative market for Kimberley and Pilbara cattle. Another positive market development in 2010 was the demand for young WA pastoral stock from eastern states as the drought was broken. Thus there may have been some cattle held-over or not turned off from WA due to the enforcement of the 350kg weight restriction, however the advent of alternative markets may have accounted for most of these displaced stock.

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Question Taken on Notice – Pastoralists and Graziers Association of WA

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16 September 2011

PGA RESPONSE TO

Rural Affairs and Transport References Committee

Question Taken on Notice

Pastoralists & Graziers Association of WA

At the Public Hearing – Animal Welfare Standards in Australia's Live Export Markets

Held in Broome - Thursday, 1 September 2011

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PGA RESPONSE

It is the PGA's position that, while a long term whole of industry compensation scheme is required, immediate cash compensation should be made available for pastoralists who are able to substantiate a market loss for their cattle due to the Federal Government's suspension of the export of cattle to Indonesia.

In Western Australian, the majority of cattle producers are small, family owned business units, operating on a pastoral lease agreement with the State Government.

Pastoralists can only borrow against the value of their livestock, plant and equipment, as the land is under a lease agreement with the State government. As such, the asset that secures any borrowing is very much tied to the value of the market.

The Commonwealth Government's offer of interest rate subsidies for additional loans is of little use to pastoralists as they are already highly geared. It is the interest payment on existing loans that are difficult for producers to meet as a result of the ban.

It needs to be understood that many pastoral companies own more than one station, so for some of them, these losses are compounded. Even some family owned cattle producing businesses may own two pastoral leases if they are contiguous, as this brings economy of scale.

As the live cattle export season is closely tied to seasonal weather conditions, a full accounting of the losses incurred by all industry participants will become more obvious as the mustering season draws to a close with the onset of the "wet" season.

Immediate cash compensation needs to be made to individuals from a dedicated fund, and any losses claimed would need to be substantiated through a fair and equitable analysis of business projections for the year.

The object of the compensation scheme would be to put in place practical measures that would recompense businesses for losses incurred by the live export suspension.

Whilst there is a reticence by pastoralists to complete detailed forms, we recognise that this will be necessary if producers are to substantiate their claims of business interference by the suspension.

The PGA thanks the Senate Standing Committee on Rural Affairs and Transport for the opportunity to provide answers to questions on notice following the Public Hearing into Animal Welfare Standards in Australia's Live Export Markets held in Broome on Thursday, 1 September 2011.

Yours faithfully,

Rob Gillam PGA President

Question Taken on Notice – West Kimberley Producers Group

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55	Senator XENOPHON: I have always said that the way Australian producers look after animals is world class and exemplary. The issue is what happens when they go overseas. Please do not suggest I have ever said that about you and your industry. Can I ask you one more thing. You have said that you were encouraged by state and federal governments 20 or 30 years ago to go down this path. Can you take this on notice. If you do not have the documents, that is fine; I could request the committee to establish this through state and federal governments. But if you do have any paperwork on it—I do not expect you would—that would be useful from my point of view for the committee's deliberation. It is something I can put on notice to the federal and state governments. Mr Burton: We can find that quite easily. It is freely available. Plenty of people are employed specifically as ag department officers to go out and promote—Senator XENOPHON: That would be useful to me. I would appreciate that.
55/56	Senator SIEWERT: Can I go back to the abattoir. Where are you planning to market the product? Mr Burton: I am here as a producer and these guys are producers. I am more than happy to come back to the group at any other time as a proponent for the abattoir. Those are more production issues than producer impacts. Senator SIEWERT: Okay. One of the terms of reference is to look at alternatives to live cattle trade. Mr Burton: I do not think it is fair to these guys who are producers. That is all. Senator STERLE: You may not want to talk about yours, but there will be questions— Senator SIEWERT: Maybe you can take that on notice, Mr Burton.

Question Taken on Notice – Pilbara Producers Group

Page	Question
64/65	Senator NASH: One of the things that struck me in Darwin and here is the number of young people who have been in the room and who have appeared before us. Mr Grey, I am interested in your perspective—and I am not saying you guys aren't young too; he's just a bit younger! From the perspective of you and your cohort of younger producers, how do you feel about the future for farming and what you are doing? Mr Grey: Those of us who have committed to agriculture—and very unfortunately there has been a massive decline recently of young people coming back—we really do need to see some support and some security for agriculture as a whole. There has been a real feeling of ostracism, especially in younger people, because we are copping a lot of social pressure from our peers who are not fully aware of what we do. That is in all facets of agriculture, not just live exporters. Anyone involved in agriculture seems to be tarred with the same brush at this point, which is really hard for a lot of people. Unless we can get some sort of industry support on a government level and see that people still want the agriculture industry as a whole, not just live export, you are going to see a lot fewer young people come back into it, which is going to be a bloody hard thing to come back from. Senator NASH: I would be very happy for you to take this on notice, give it some thought and maybe ask your cohort at home: what may provide some solutions and do what you are asking? I have been talking lately about the city-country divide and the fact that there is this gap between city and country which has pretty much led to the situation that we have got. A lot of city people just did not understand the ramifications of what was happening. Senator NASH: Yes, they still don't. This is a bigger picture thing, so if you would not mind please take this on notice and when you get some spare time, which you probably do not have, come back to the committee on what would provide some solutions to exactly what you are talking about. Mr Grey: I wi