

# Stand by what you sell

**eNVD INTRO**



## How to use the electronic National Vendor Declaration Webinar Question and Answer Transcript

Tuesday 6 July 2021 8pm to 9pm EST  
Hosted by Integrity Systems Company (ISC)

### Electronic National Vendor Declaration (eNVD)

**Q: Where do I put the number of head when I am filling out a sheep eNVD?**

A: When completing the eNVD for sheep, producers can enter the number of head that are to be transported in the livestock description section of the eNVD. If producers do not know the exact number of livestock to be transported when completing the eNVD, the document can be printed, and the number of livestock can be handwritten on the printed copy when the exact number is known. For more assistance, call the ISC Helpdesk

**Q: I am a small producer. Is the eNVD right for me?**

A: Regardless of the size of the operation, using the eNVD is easier, quicker and cheaper.

**Q: I want to invest in electronic technology on farm, what can I use?**

A: Producers can use the eNVD when moving livestock off their property. These are electronic and free. Producers can also tag each animal with National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) electronic ear tags (RFID) and use software systems to monitor them.

**Q: How do I use the eNVD if I do not have an internet connection on the day of transporting?**

A: Producers can submit and print the eNVD before the day of transportation. If there are still details to add on the day of transport, producers can fill out the remaining details on a printed copy of the eNVD. If there is a mistake on the printed copy and changes are not able to be made online, producers can manually edit the document by hand on the printed copy and place their initials next to any amendments that are made. Future updates will allow full offline capacity.

**Q: How can I use the eNVD if I do not have connection to the internet?**

A: Currently, producers will need an internet connection to create the eNVD. The eNVD can be printed once the destination details, date of movement, species (cattle, sheep, goats) and the forms required (NVD, MSA) have been entered. Producers can print three copies of the partially completed eNVD and complete the rest of the information manually by hand on the printed copy. Future updates will allow full offline capacity.

**Q: What do you do when the buyer does a Property Identification Code (PIC) search in the eNVD program, and it comes up with 'no result found'?**

A: When filling out the eNVD, if you are unable to locate the correct PIC number you can click the blue text 'enter the details manually' to enter the destination details. The best option is to confirm the destination PIC and address with the person/organisation who will be receiving the livestock. We are currently working on developing the PIC search function to make it easier to find the correct PIC number.

**Q: Are there plans to make the eNVD into a phone app?**

A: The current version of the eNVD is mobile friendly. A phone app is currently being developed for the eNVD. For more information on future updates, please visit the [ISC website](#).

**Q: Do I have to print three copies of the eNVD?**

A: Yes, producers are required to print three copies of the eNVD for their own personal records, the transporter and the buyer/destination.

**Q: What is the difference between destination and consignee?**

A: The destination is the actual physical location where the livestock are to be moved. When sending to a saleyard, the saleyard will be the destination. The consignee will be the agent the livestock are being sold through. A PIC number is not required for the consignee. When selling privately, the destination and consignee could be the same or they could be different if the buyer takes the purchased livestock to another location.

**Q: Can I access Meat Standards Australia (MSA) forms for sheep through the eNVD platform?**

A: Yes. Once the destination details have been filled out and the species has been chosen, the forms required for the movement can be selected. This is where producers can select LPA NVD, as well as any other additional forms that may be required such as MSA, NFAS documentation or health declaration forms.

**Q: Is it possible to automatically print three pages of the eNVD?**

A: Unfortunately, it is not possible to setup automatic printing of three copies. Three copies will need to be manually selected when a producer prints the forms on their own printer.

**Q: What happens if you prefill and print the form but on the day something changes?**

A: If producers need to make a change to the documentation and they are unable to edit it electronically, they can make a change on the printed copy by hand and place their initials next to any changes made.

**Q: Is it possible to email the consignment to a livestock agent rather than providing them with a printed copy?**

A: Producers need to check with their agent to see whether receiving the eNVD and associated documentation via email is an option. ISC recommends using a printed copy where possible until a mobile app is developed.

**Q: How do you add the PIC number from a tag to a sheep eNVD when it is different to the property PIC?**

A: In the livestock description section, producers can enter the PIC number on the tag in the brand description box.

**Q: Is there a way to automatically email a completed eNVD to the vendor's email address for record keeping purposes?**

A: Unfortunately, it is not possible to automatically send a completed eNVD to a vendor's email address. The eNVD will remain on a producer's Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) account for record keeping and auditing purposes. Producers can download a copy of the completed eNVD to your computer if you wish.

**Q: Is it possible to use the eNVD as a livestock movement on the NLIS database?**

A: Currently, the eNVD is filled out by the vendor and copies of the completed documentation are given to the transporter and buyer/destination. However, the receiver of the livestock is responsible for completing the transfer on the National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) database to ensure all records are up to date and accurate. Please note all transfers should be completed on the database within 48 hours of the movement. ISC is looking into adding this feature to the eNVD in the future.

**Q: What if cattle are only partially Bos indicus?**

A: If the livestock are part Bos Indicus, please indicate appropriately on all forms including the MSA vendor declaration.

**Q: When do I have to have the eNVD completed by?**

A: Producers can edit the movement date, livestock description section and transporter details up to 48 hours after the initial submission of the consignment. The minimum amount of information required on an eNVD before producers can print and complete the rest by hand is the destination details, movement date, species and the forms required. Producers will need to have the eNVD ready for the transportation of livestock.

**Q: Are eNVDs for sheep mobs different to cattle eNVDs?**

A: Yes. All consignments are species specific to suit the required assurance and food safety requirements.

**Q: Will the goat eNVD be updated to include the number of electronic NLIS tags, like the sheep eNVD?**

A: When completing a goat eNVD, ISC only requires the number of head which are being moved.

**Q: If I feed my sheep a bag of bread once a week, do I have to answer 'yes' to the animal fats question in the eNVD?**

A: This will depend on what the product has included in it. It is important to check if the bread has additional additives. Producers can check the [Livestock Production Assurance Guidebook](#) to get an idea of what feed stuffs producers can provide to their animals.

**Q: If I must cancel a consignment, can I cancel the submitted eNVD?**

A: Producers can delete a submitted consignment up to 48 hours after the initial submission. After 48 hours, producers are unable to delete the consignment. Please note only the copies which are printed and provided to the transporter and buyer/destination enter the traceability chain..

**National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)**

**Q: How are RFID numbers and visual numbers allocated to my PIC?**

A: When producers order tags, the tag manufacturer uploads the tags against the producer's PIC before they are posted. When the tags leave a producer's property, they are then traced in the NLIS database. It is best to contact the relevant state department to order tags.

**Q: Why are the NLIS requirements different for some states?**

A: The government places the responsibility of livestock biosecurity on each state and territory jurisdiction. Therefore, they have varying legislation to suit the states requirements. eNVD and NLIS are a national integrity system delivered by ISC. ISC's role is to implement the requirements for NLIS and LPA across all states. Producers are encouraged to contact their state department for further information.

**Q: I agist my sheep on several properties. How do livestock movements work in this case?**

A: The livestock movement will still require an LPA NVD. The transfer of mobs also still needs to occur in the NLIS database when they have moved off one PIC to another PIC.

**Q: Where do I access the software to use electronic NLIS tags?**

A: RFID NLIS ear tags have a chip inside which can be read using a scanner or reader. The scanner can be connected to a computer via a cord or Bluetooth. Local rural retailers will have a list of scanners available.

**Q: I buy in cattle. When I sell them, the tags I have are different from where the cattle were bred. What do I do in this case?**

A: Producers can purchase orange post breeder tags which they can apply if animals lose their tags. These animals will lose lifetime traceability unless producers have the original. When buying animals, it is important to check if they have all their NLIS tags applied at delivery.

**General**

**Q: What happens when a livestock tag is lost?**

A: Another tag must be put into the animal's ear prior to it leaving the property. Producers can purchase orange post breeder tags which they can apply if animals lose their tags. Producers risk severe fines and further penalties from their state department if they move livestock without tags.

**Q: Is the cattle health declaration mandatory?**

A: Currently the cattle industry has not mandated the use of the cattle health declaration. However, it is encouraged to ask for a cattle health declaration when purchasing animals, so producers have a full history of the livestock.

