

Stand by what you sell

OVERVIEW



Stand By What You Sell Webinar Question and Answer Transcript

Tuesday 1 June 2021

8pm to 9pm EST

Hosted by Integrity Systems Company (ISC)

National Vendor Declarations (NVDs) and electronic NVDs (eNVDs)

Q: When doing an eNVD for sheep, should the National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) ear tag number for each sheep be included on the form?

A: Producers do not have to put the NLIS tag number for each individual animal on the NVD. However, there are varying requirements for each state around the traceability of those animals on-going. Producers need to make sure they have all the locations they purchased sheep from recorded on the NVD if they are not vendor bred. There is a question on the Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) NVD which asks for the Property Identification Codes (PICs) those animals have come from which needs to be filled out to maintain the traceability of those animals.

Q: Can producers change details on an eNVD if there are changes just before loading, such as the stock number and stock type?

A: The eNVD is designed to be flexible as ISC understands not everyone has access to a computer at the yards. Producers can leave the livestock description incomplete when filling out the eNVD and print this as a hard copy and bring it to the yards to fill out the remaining livestock details before loading. ISC is currently developing an offline version, so information will be able to be digitally updated at the yards without having a printer and computer on-site.

Q: What happens if the destination address is incorrect or incomplete on an eNVD?

A: Producers should ensure all sections of the eNVD are filled out in a clear, complete and correct manner, so the destination will need to be filled out. Producers only need to include details about a physical destination, such as the business name, along with the destination PIC, to fill out this section. If the section is completed incorrectly, the error will have to be corrected. If the eNVD has already been printed, producers will need to sign or initial any corrections. Only the producer can make these

changes, nobody else can make them. If the eNVD is still a digital copy, the consignment can be duplicated and the destination updated. The old version can be deleted.

Q: Do we have to print the eNVD or can we be purely electronic?

A: Producers can stick to the electronic version but your transporter will need to have the means to save the information digitally also, which can be tricky. ISC is designing a more mobile app to provide a better way to transfer information for people who are not digitally savvy. If producers are unsure whether someone in your supply chain is unable to keep the consignment details digitally, ISC advises printing copies to be sure.

Q: What updates are coming up for the eNVD?

A: ISC has just finished a research piece which provided a great amount of detail on livestock movements, including NVD, LPA and NLIS. We are now starting to develop the outcomes from this research which includes a new user experience in the web-based eNVD user application and building a mobile application for phones and iPads which will provide the ability to complete offline transfers. We are constantly working towards integrating with other systems and services in ISC to start automating processes to make it easier and more streamlined for producers.

Q: Can you suggest digital solutions that I can use to track my animals movements on-farm?

A: There are many on-farm management solutions available and ISC advises producers to consider all their requirements for having a digital system on-farm. Some of the on-farm management systems integrate with ISC's eNVD system. A list of integrators is available in the ISC FAQs [here](#).

Q: If you're transferring stock from one of your properties to another with different Property Identification Codes (PICs), how do you complete the vendor bred question on the NVD?

A: If animals have been purchased from one PIC and transferred to another and you are now transferring them to another PIC, you will need to indicate that those animals were not bred by you. You will need to keep records of this purchase and transfer and indicate the timeframe since the purchase on your NVD.

Q: If the NLIS/ear tag number for sheep is not listed on the eNVD, how do I obtain the details to ensure the animals are allocated to my PIC to complete the transfer?

A: ISC has seen many different methods of transferring a list of NLIS ear tag numbers. Most commonly an agent will have these details, otherwise this will be specific to the conversation you have with the seller/consignor. They can supply you with the information or you can scan the livestock when they arrive at your property.

Q: There is little access to WIFI on my property which makes it difficult to do transfers online. There is also no electricity on property, so I'm unable to print NVDs. What are my options?

A: We understand digital consignments aren't possible for some producers so we are continuing to offer LPA NVD hard copy book orders.

Q: How many years should we be keeping our NVD duplicates on file?

A: This may differ from state to state however, for Integrity Systems Company auditing purposes you are required to keep them for seven years.

Q: Are there plans to add any specific terms such as grass-fed only or antibiotic free to the NVD?

A: The NVD is a food safety document which helps us meet customer expectations around the world and is limited more to the food safety considerations around chemical residues and other risks. Production information questions are covered off in quality assurance and supply chain programs. SAFEMEAT review the NVD every few years.

Q: What happens with question three on the NVD, when someone who does not own the animals is filling out the NVD, such as a third-party feeder?

A: The people responsible for the husbandry of the animals at the time are responsible for filling out and signing the declaration on the NVD for the LPA-accredited account holder, this includes third-party feeders.

National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)

Q: I can see all the transfers for cattle on the NLIS website but can't see any for sheep. Should we be able to get a list for sheep that is similar to the cattle list?

A: Sheep outside of Victoria are transferred on a mob basis meaning they are not individually identified on the NLIS database. For more information on this, producers can consult with their state government or visit the help tools on the [NLIS website](#) for sheep.

Q: As the vendor, should I transfer animals in the NLIS database if sold to a processor?

A: The processor as the purchaser will do the transfer off your property onto theirs. ISC does not advise doing the transfer for the processor.

Q: Is it possible to have your stock identified by paddock on the NLIS page so that when you treat animals in a paddock the individuals animal treatment records are easily accessible?

A: There are many on-farm record keeping systems that integrate with NLIS. ISC advises finding one of these proprietary systems as the NLIS database is principally concerned with traceability and biosecurity.

Q: Whose responsibility is it to do the transfer on the NLIS database?

A: The receiver of the livestock is responsible for doing the transfer unless they are receiving livestock through a saleyard. In that case, the saleyard will complete the transfer. As a producer transferring livestock to the receiver, if you have noticed the transfer has not been completed you should communicate with the receiver to complete the transfer.

Q: What happens if the buyer or receiver does not complete the transfer?

A: If the receiver transfers this stock to another PIC, the original receiver will receive a warning email from the NLIS database to notify them that there is a gap missing in the records. ISC encourages producers to complete PIC reconciliations once a year and to also log onto the NLIS website after a transfer had been completed to double check the transfer information. For each state, there are time frames you are legally required to have the transfer completed by. If you are getting an agent to complete the transfer, be sure to ask them for the upload ID for proof of transfer.

Q: What should we do in the NLIS database if we are agisting stock?

A: If producers are moving livestock from one PIC to another PIC a transfer will need to be completed. In this case, the person who is sending their livestock for agistment will often complete the transfer

rather than the receiver. For more information on adjustment and transferring livestock in the NLIS database read [here](#).

General

Q: Can you set up more than one account in MLA to access the same LPA and NLIS account?

A: In most states producers can have more than one LPA and NLIS account accessing a PIC but this requires the PIC owner granting third-party access to the other user by completing a form that is submitted to ISC. It's important to check with your state requirements, for example, the requirements are different in Western Australia.

Q: If you are a small hobby farmer with only a few animals, does this still all apply to me?

A: Yes, it does. The Australian red meat industry is made up of many producers, both big and small. The requirements still apply, regardless of the number of animals or the size of the property that you have. Everybody that produces livestock are part of a food system. It is really important that we assure our customers that those animals have been raised and managed according to the integrity system requirements. ISC recognises small producers may not interact with the integrity system often, so we encourage them to reach out to the ISC customer service team on 1800 683 111.