



Integrity Systems

red meat customer assurance

Integrity system — for cattle producers

A system of food safety measures, quality assurance and traceability from paddock to plate guarantees the integrity of Australia's \$22.9 billion red meat industry — including the \$16.9 billion beef industry — to our customers. This integrity system protects the disease-free status of Australian red meat and underpins the marketing of our product as clean, safe and natural.

Adhering to the requirements of the integrity system means producers can **stand by what they sell.**

The integrity system is made up of three elements:

1 Livestock Production Assurance



The Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) program is the Australian red meat industry's on-farm assurance program underpinned by seven key elements covering food safety, animal welfare and biosecurity. It provides evidence of livestock history and on-farm practices when transferring livestock through the value chain. Visit www.mla.com.au/lpa

2 National Vendor Declaration



The LPA National Vendor Declaration (LPA NVD) certifies Australia's reputation as a reliable supplier of safe red meat to domestic and international markets. It asks a series of questions about the livestock's history, and contains a declaration from the livestock owner that all information provided is correct. The current LPA NVD is required for all livestock movements, including property to property, through saleyards, to processors and to feedlots. It is available electronically (the eNVD) free of charge or in hard copy. Visit <https://lpa.nlis.com.au>

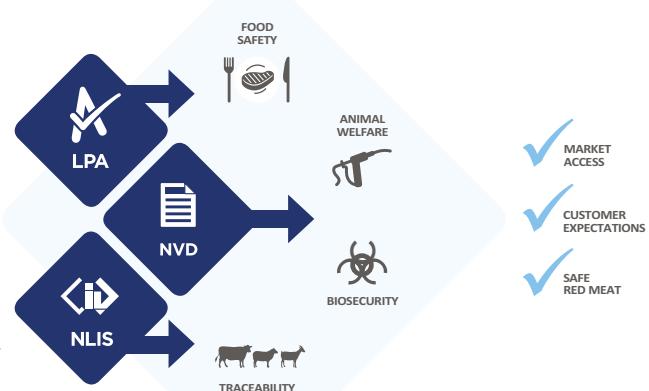
3 National Livestock Identification System



The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) is Australia's system for the identification and traceability of cattle, sheep and goats. The NLIS combines three elements to enable the lifetime traceability of animals: a visual or electronic ear tag, a Property Identification Code (PIC) for identification of physical location, and an online database to store and correlate the data. Visit www.nlis.com.au



National Vendor Declarations are now available electronically (the eNVD)



Australia's red meat integrity system



Meeting NLIS requirements

As cattle move along the supply chain, each movement is recorded centrally so that animals can be traced as required by National Traceability Performance Standards. A valid Property Identification Code (PIC) is needed to buy, sell or move cattle and to complete National Vendor Declaration forms. PICs are allocated to properties on which livestock graze and are issued by the state agriculture departments.

Download the NLIS (Cattle) Traceability Standards from www.nlis.com.au

Meeting LPA requirements

The seven requirements of the LPA program cover property risk assessment; safe and responsible animal treatments; stock foods, fodder crops, grain and pasture treatments; preparation for dispatch of livestock; livestock transactions and movements; biosecurity; and animal welfare.

For details on how to meet each requirement, download the *LPA Guidebook* from www.mla.com.au/integrity (see Tools & Resources) or complete the LPA Learning training modules at www.mla.com.au/LPAlearning.

New requirements (biosecurity): Biosecurity relates to measures taken to reduce risk of infectious diseases, invasive pests or weeds. Under LPA, producers must have a Farm Biosecurity Plan. A template is available at www.mla.com.au/integrity (see Tools & Resources). There are 17 priority diseases for cattle. Cattle tick has the highest estimated economic impact in the north (\$156 million) while internal parasites has the highest impact in the south (\$82 million)¹.

New requirements (animal welfare): Producers must be able to demonstrate that on-farm systems have been implemented to ensure handling of livestock is consistent with the requirements of the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards & Guidelines for Cattle*. Download at www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/cattle

LPA accreditation

To access LPA NVDs for their livestock, producers must be LPA accredited. Producers seeking accreditation for the first time are required to work through LPA Learning (online training modules), complete a short assessment and declaration, and pay a fee. All producers need to renew accreditation every three years. They must also complete a short assessment and declaration online, and pay a fee. A hardcopy accreditation pack is also available.

Fast facts: Australia's cattle industry

47,021
agricultural businesses
with cattle

3rd largest
beef exporter in the world

25 million
head of cattle

29%
of Australian beef exports go
to Japan

Around 200,000
people employed in the red
meat industry

7th largest
beef producer in the world

Around 68%
of total beef & veal
production exported to
77 countries

Queensland
produces 49.5% of
Australian beef & veal

(reference: https://www.mla.com.au/globalassets/mla-corporate/prices--markets/documents/trends--analysis/fast-facts--maps/mla_beef-fast-facts-2017_final.pdf)

Livestock Data Link

Livestock Data Link (LDL) is an online feedback system which allows producers to efficiently receive, analyse and compare results about their livestock's carcase compliance and animal disease information. This information helps producers understand opportunities to improve their business performance.

Non-compliance with market specifications costs the Australian beef industry an estimated \$127–\$163 million per year, according to research conducted by MLA across four key markets.

myMLA

myMLA is a customised online dashboard that provides personalised, relevant content to each user. It allows cattle producers to have just one user name and password to access key integrity systems — NLIS, LPA, NVDs and LDL.

Visit www.mla.com.au/myMLA

Where can I find out more?

Visit www.integritysystems.com.au, call 1800 683 111 or email us at info@integritysystems.com.au.

www.facebook.com/integritysysco
 [@IntegritySysCo](https://twitter.com/IntegritySysCo)



¹ Priority list of endemic diseases for the red meat industries, GHD Pty Ltd (2015)

