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 $257 million in goatmeat exports — 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](http://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](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 online database to store and correlate the data. Visit [www.nlis.com.au](http://www.nlis.com.au)
Meeting NLIS requirements

As goats 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 goats and to complete National Vendor Declaration forms. PICs are allocated to properties on which livestock graze and are issued by the state agriculture departments.

New requirements (Victoria): Victorian producers must record movements of individual animals whenever they receive goats fitted with electronic identification (eID) tags from another property. Producers are required to record these movements in the NLIS database. All kids born since 1 January 2017 must be fitted with individual eID tags before they leave their property of birth.

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.


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](http://www.mla.com.au/integrity) (see Tools & Resources).

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 Industry Standards & Guidelines for Goats. Download at [www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/goat](http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/goat).

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.

New Goat NVD

The LPA NVD for goats has been updated to better reflect practices in the goatmeat industry. It allows for the fact that harvested rangeland goats can only be moved under the tag exemption from the property on which they were caught, directly to an abattoir or registered goat depot.

The previous NVD (GO413) continues to be accepted but will be phased out. From March 2019, only the new version (GOS17) will be valid.

The new version is available both electronically (the eNVD) and in printed booklets. Order the LPA NVD (Goats) via the LPA Service Centre at [https://lpa.nlis.com.au](https://lpa.nlis.com.au).

myMLA

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


Where can I find out more?


[Facebook](http://facebook.com/integritysysco)  
[@IntegritySysCo](http://twitter.com/IntegritySysCo)

---

**Fast facts: Australia’s goat industry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.07 million head of goats</td>
<td>processed (2017)(^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89%</td>
<td>goatmeat product exported (2017)(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>424,913</td>
<td>head of goats managed (2016)(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31,414 tonnes</td>
<td>goatmeat production (2017)(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,225</td>
<td>LPA-accredited PICs registered for goats (2018)(^4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**USA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>top export location for Australian goatmeat (2017)(^5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**New requirements (Victoria):**

- Victorian producers must record movements of individual animals whenever they receive goats fitted with electronic identification (eID) tags from another property. Producers are required to record these movements in the NLIS database. All kids born since 1 January 2017 must be fitted with individual eID tags before they leave their property of birth.

---

\(^1\) Australian Bureau of Statistics  
\(^2\) Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Australian Bureau of Statistics  
\(^3\) NLIS Ltd  
\(^4\) Global Trade Atlas  
\(^5\) MLA Market Snapshot: Goatmeat — Global Summary (2018)  
\(^6\) NSW Office of Environment and Heritage