



National Livestock
Identification System

NLIS SHEEP AND GOAT STANDARDS

December 2020



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National Livestock Identification System

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The NLIS Sheep and Goat Standards (this document) was endorsed by SAFEMEAT Partners on 2 December 2020. These Standards are currently being reviewed to align with the July 2022 Agriculture Ministers agreement to progress a national mandatory implementation of electronic identification for sheep and goats, and will be updated in due course.

Contact:
ISC Customer Service
1800 683 111
(Monday - Friday between 8am-7pm AEST)
info@integritysystems.com.au

If you require assistance with the database, please note your NLIS user ID and Upload ID (if relevant) before contacting Customer Service.



INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to specify minimum standards that, if complied with, will ensure the traceability of sheep and goats for disease control and food safety purposes nationally. The document identifies how supply chain participants meet legislative expectations for visual and electronic identification.

These rules have been developed collaboratively between industry and government and form the basis for the introduction of harmonised legislation in each jurisdiction to support and achieve consistent identification and traceability outcomes and the adoption of codes of best practice by industry. The Standards also represent minimum mandatory requirements needed to ensure compliance with the *National Livestock Traceability Performance Standards (NLTPS)* and the *Primary Production and Processing Standards for Meat and Meat Products*.

These minimum standards support the alignment of legislation between jurisdictions. It is recognised that State/Territory legislation may impose more demanding requirements. Industry participants need to comply with relevant legislation in the jurisdiction in which they operate.

States and territories may also have existing longstanding exemptions in place. The aim of adopting these Standards is to facilitate greater traceability through sheep and goat sector supply chains, as well as the phasing out of exemptions.

It is expected that these minimum standards will be progressively adopted by industry production assurance programs, and that program participants will be subject to periodic audits in relation to their compliance with these Standards.

SCOPE

These standards apply to:

- 1) All sheep and goats and their movements in Australia.
- 2) Personnel responsible for the care and management of the movements of sheep and goats from or to farms, saleyards, knackeries and processing establishments, agricultural shows or events, registered goat depots, export depots, holding yards /transit centres, artificial breeding centres, veterinarians or any other movement between locations with a different Property Identification Code (PIC), including producers, transporters, livestock agents and supply chain property operators.

INTERPRETATION

Each numbered section or part of the document covers a particular responsible person and contains the following information:

- Scope – specifies the parties to whom the section or part applies.
- Objective – the intended outcome(s) for each section of the Standards.
- Standards – the minimum sheep and goat identification and traceability requirements designated in this document which are the minimum requirements that must be met under state and territory law.

- The Standards are:
 - intended to be clear, essential and verifiable statements. Standards use the word ‘must’
 - numbered with the prefix ‘S’
- Notes — explanations of the context of the Standards.
- Definitions – are described in the glossary.
- Further details on sheep and goat identification and traceability requirements can be found in other industry and state and territory legislation and government publications. For example, the mandatory Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot (Appendix 1). The Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot were developed through consultation between Australian goat industry sectors, represented by the Goat Industry Council of Australia and state/territory government agencies and require the cooperation of goat industry sector supply chain participants and government agencies to deliver market access and traceability integrity.

Some Standards describe the required identification and traceability outcome without prescribing the exact actions that must be done to achieve that Standard.

Note:

- The use of ‘a person’ or ‘a person in charge’ in the Standards - ‘A person’ means more than one person (plural) and not just a specific person. Use of ‘a person in charge’ is appropriate where responsibility is shared and may extend along a hierarchy of management.

PRINCIPLES FOR SHEEP AND GOAT IDENTIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY

The rapid traceability of sheep and goats is critical in order to:

- **Facilitate swift responses by government and industry in the event of emergency animal disease outbreaks** – the spread of infectious animal disease is primarily by the movement of infected sheep and goats and often disease is first detected at a distance from where the stock were infected. Delay in determining the identification and origins of sheep and goats, their cohorts and at-risk contacts threatens to delay an emergency disease response. This can have potentially devastating impacts, particularly for highly infectious diseases like foot and mouth disease.
- **Maintaining national and international market access** – Australia negotiates preferential access to markets in part by promoting its robust export certification processes and ability to meet importing country’s requirements. Minimum standards for livestock identification and traceability standards are set for global trade by the World Organisation for Animal Health (the OIE) and must be complied with. Livestock traceability systems underpin Australia’s export certification and provides assurances to trading partners as to the safety of the products being imported.
- **Management of food safety and public health** – sheep and goats may be contaminated with residues or infectious agents that pose a risk to other animals and humans. Rapid tracing of livestock is essential in managing and reducing the impacts of a food safety risk, preventing food contamination and minimising trade effects of such eventualities.

This ability to determine where a sheep or goat has been from the point of enquiry back to the property of birth is termed ‘lifetime traceability’.



PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION

Individual properties and enterprises are identified by a PIC to which is attached contact details of the stock owners and managers.

THE NLIS SHEEP AND GOAT SYSTEM

The NLIS Sheep and Goats has historically been a mob-based system utilising visual identification devices and an NVD/waybill or other movement document. A mob refers to a single animal if moving with visual identification. With the mob-based approach, all animals in a mob are identified with visual devices showing either:

- the PIC of the property of birth
- the PIC or WA brand of property of birth and all other properties of residence
- the property where it may have resided, lost its identification, harvested and had a post-breeder device attached.

Visual devices are either breeder or post-breeder devices. They are printed with either the PIC of the property where they are applied, or the registered brand of the owner of the stock on the property they are applied.

- Breeder devices are either yellow, or one of the eight sequential, rotating year of birth colours. Refer to Integrity Systems Company Ltd (ISC Ltd) approved device list for NLIS sheep and goats.
- Post-breeder devices are pink.

NLIS devices must not be removed, unless under a permit issued by the state or territory animal health authority, or under the direction of one of its officers.

See Chapter 1 for the Standards that apply to the use of visual identification for mob-based traceability.

The NLIS Sheep & Goats allows the utilisation of electronic NLIS devices to identify sheep or goats individually on the NLIS database. These devices show:

- the property of birth
- the property where it may have resided, lost its device and had a post-breeder device applied.

Electronic NLIS devices are either breeder or post-breeder devices. They are printed with the PIC of the property where they are applied as part of the 16-character NLIS ID on the outside of the device. This is linked on the NLIS database to the 16-character RFID within the device.

- Breeder devices are either yellow, or one of the eight year of birth colours. Refer to ISC Ltd approved device list for NLIS sheep and goats.
- Post-breeder devices are pink.

NLIS devices for sheep and goats can only be used for the species they are accredited and purchased for, i.e: sheep or goats.

NLIS devices must not be removed, unless under a permit issued by the state or territory animal health authority, or under the direction of one of its officers.

See Chapter 2 for the Standards that apply to the use of electronic devices for individual traceability.

The NLIS accredited devices, visual and electronic, are linked to the PIC of the property where they are applied to the animal. Accredited devices are also approved for use under state and territory legislation.

Note:

- Where 'NLIS device' is mentioned, it implies any identifier accredited by Integrity Systems Company Ltd (ISC Ltd) for the identification of sheep and goats. This may include visual tags and electronic devices fitted to the ear, or any other type of identifier accredited in the future by ISC Ltd.

MOVEMENT INFORMATION

There are mandatory details that need to be recorded on the movement documentation when sheep and goats are moved, including the owner or consignor of the stock, the PIC from which the sheep and goats were dispatched, the numbers and description of sheep or goats being dispatched, the intended destination of the sheep and goats, the serial number of the movement document that accompanies the stock, the name and signature of the person completing the document, the name and signature of the transporter and the date of dispatch.

CENTRAL DATABASE

All movement information is recorded on a central database, being the NLIS database, which links the PICs that either mobs with visual identification or individual animals with electronic identification move between. It is through interrogation of the NLIS database that movements of sheep and goats can be traced.

Accredited manufacturers register electronic NLIS devices to the purchaser's PIC before dispatch. The NLIS database receives, processes, stores and facilitates the prompt retrieval of entered information relating to individual sheep and goat movements between PICs.

The terms of use governing the operation of the NLIS database and information on the process for opening a database account are available at www.nlis.com.au. Through a database account, industry participants record movements of sheep or goats between PICs in accordance with their obligations under these Standards.

Further information about the operation of the NLIS database is available during AEST and AEDT business hours from the NLIS database helpline on 1800 654 743.



CHAPTER 1

VISUAL DEVICES: MOB-BASED TRACEABILITY

PART 1: PRODUCERS

SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons owning and/or managing a property on which sheep or goats are bred, agisted, reared or kept (including those kept as pets); persons responsible for the husbandry of sheep or goats and persons owning and/or managing sheep or goats moving off or onto a property at any point of the animal's life for any reason.

Note:

- The above includes: artificial breeding centres, the premises of veterinary practitioners, registered goat depots and farms and sheep and goats kept as pets by lifestyle farmers irrespective of whether the owner or manager has an Australian Business Number or is registered as a 'primary producer' with the Australian Taxation Office.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that sheep and goats are correctly identified with an NLIS accredited device prior to movement and that their movement between PICs is recorded on the NLIS database and can be traced effectively and rapidly

Note:

- Jurisdictional departments will allow, under regulated approval, the tag free movement of harvested rangeland goats from their property of capture directly to an abattoir, or to an abattoir via one registered goat depot, consistent with the mandatory Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot (Appendix 1).

STANDARDS

Property Identification

SV1.1

SV1.1.1

All persons owning or managing a property (including a residential property) upon which sheep or goats are or will be kept must obtain and hold a current PIC registered for that property from their state or territory authority. This includes farms, private residences, and any other property where sheep and goats may be kept.

SV1.1.2

Changes to the following details relating to a PIC must be notified to the state or territory primary industries department within 14 days:

- a) Owner/manager contact details including name, address and contact phone number
- b) Changes to property boundaries involving their expansion through acquisition or agreement to graze sheep or goats, or their reduction through sale or the relinquishing of a lease or agistment right.

SV1.2

Sheep and Goat Identification

SV1.2.1

The method of identification permitted for movement purposes in respect to this Standard is an NLIS accredited visual device (breeder or post-breeder) that has been attached to the animal in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Note:

- Where 'NLIS device' is mentioned in this chapter, it implies any visual identifier currently accredited by ISC Ltd for the identification of sheep and goats, or any other type of visual identifier accredited by ISC Ltd in the future.

SV1.2.2

Devices must:

- a) comply with the ISC Ltd Standards Committee and state or territory legislation for device size and composition
- b) be printed with the PIC or brand of the property where the device is being applied
- c) be approved for use in the jurisdiction in which the device is being fitted to livestock.

SV1.2.3

Visual NLIS devices may be attached to either the right or left ear of sheep or goats or in the case of dairy, miniature and earless goats, attached as approved by ISC Ltd or by jurisdictions.

SE1.2.4

Sheep and Goat NLIS devices must only be used to identify sheep and goats. They must not be used to identify cattle or pigs.

Note:

- Cattle and pig NLIS devices are not to be used to identify sheep or goats.

SV1.2.5

By no later than the time of their departure:

- a) All sheep and goats born on a property must, before being dispatched from the property of birth, be identified with an NLIS breeder device assigned for use on that property.
- b) All introduced sheep and goats, before being dispatched from the property, may be identified with an additional pink NLIS post-breeder device assigned for use on that property.
- c) All sheep and goats on a property of unknown or uncertain origin must be identified with a pink NLIS post-breeder device assigned for use on that property.

Note:

- Consistent with the mandatory Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot (App.1) and jurisdictional regulated approval, there are provisions for goat movements:
 - from property of capture to a registered goat depot,
 - from property of capture to an abattoir and
 - from a registered goat depot to an abattoir

that must include movement documentation to be completed and can occur without harvested rangeland goats being identified by an NLIS device.

- Identifying the following categories of sheep and goats with an NLIS device is voluntary:
 - unidentified deceased sheep and goats that are being consigned directly to a knackery, where legislation permits
 - applying an additional visual pink post-breeder device when moving sheep or goats off a property they were not born on.
- If using post-breeder devices for sheep or goats, those moving between multiple owners / PICs may, over their lifetime, be identified with multiple visual NLIS devices.

SV1.2.6

Sheep and goats must not be dispatched from a property without an NLIS device unless:

- a) the person in charge of the stock has received permission in writing (a permit) from an authorised officer of a state primary industries department because the sheep or goats cannot be safely identified on property prior to dispatch, or post-breeder devices cannot be obtained within the required timeframe. The person must comply with all terms and conditions of the permit if granted.
- b) in instances of extreme emergency, such as imminent threat from bushfire or floods. This must be recorded in an auditable paper trail of records which must, as a minimum, record the details set out in SV1.4.1, with the state or territory primary industries department notified and provided with that information within 14 days. The sheep and goats may be returned directly to their property of origin unidentified, however they must be identified and accompanied by a movement document if they are sold, moved again from the property resided at during the emergency, or sent for slaughter.

SV1.2.7

If a sheep or goat on a farm, feedlot or depot loses its NLIS device, the device must be replaced according to SV1.2.2, SV1.2.5 and SV1.2.6 before the animal leaves the property on which it resided when the device was lost.

SV1.2.8

Other than in the context of the slaughter of sheep or goats in an abattoir, the processing of carcasses in a knackery or under direction from a relevant state or territory authority, devices must not be removed from a sheep or goat unless the device is damaged or disfigured in any way. It must be replaced according to SV1.2.2, SV1.2.5 and SV1.2.6 before the animal leaves the property on which it currently resides.

SV1.2.9

Unweaned lambs and kids, when moving with their mother from the property of birth to a property with a different PIC, must be identified with an NLIS device consistent with SV1.2.2, SV1.2.5 and SV1.2.6.

SV1.3

Movement Documentation

SV1.3.1

A completed movement document must be generated by the person dispatching, or person authorising the dispatch of, sheep or goats from a PIC.

SV1.3.2

The movement document must be accurate in respect to each animal in the mob and must include:

- a) the PIC and road address of the property from which the sheep or goats are to be dispatched
- b) the date of dispatch of the sheep or goats
- c) the number and description of sheep or goats to be dispatched
- d) a list of all PICs in the consignment or the brand on the most recently applied device
- e) a unique identifying number for the movement document
- f) the name of the person creating the document
- g) the date the document is made
- h) the intended destination of the sheep or goats, which may be the PIC of the destination property, the road address of the destination property, or the name of the saleyard or abattoir.

Note

- The unique identifying number on a movement document can be a serial number or electronically generated date and time stamp.
- If a single movement document cannot accurately describe and record information about all animals in a consignment, an additional movement document or documents should be used and each animal marked or drafted into groups relating to each document used.



SV1.3.3

One of the following movement documents must accompany the movement of sheep and goats off a property and be provided to the receiver of the sheep and goats:

- a) National Vendor Declaration (NVD) waybill with the elements under SV1.3.2 legible and correctly completed;
- b) An alternative document approved in and by the jurisdiction (e.g. waybill) containing the required movement information and with the elements under SV1.3.2 completed;
- c) Any state or territory specific required documentation such as a health certificate unless sheep and goats are being moved in accordance with SV1.2.6 (b).

Note:

- The Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) NVD waybill is the red meat industry's preferred movement document and may be used for all sheep and goat movements.

SV1.3.4

The person responsible for dispatching sheep or goats must ensure that an accurately completed movement document accompanies the sheep or goats, or is provided to the receiver of the sheep or goats by no later than the time of their arrival at the destination property.

SV1.3.5

The person generating or receiving a movement document must keep a copy of the document for five years.

Note:

- Movement documents can be kept in hardcopy or may be uploaded to the database as an image with the movement record provided, they are legible. This will comply with the requirement to keep records for five years and is the preferred option for the storage of movement documents.

SV1.3.6

At the time of purchase, or at the point when possession changes (if no sale occurs), a person acquiring sheep or goats must provide the person dispatching or releasing the sheep or goats, or selling agent in the case of a saleyard purchase, with the PIC of the property to which they will be taken.

Note:

- If animals are to be taken to a depot or holding property, the PIC of this location must be provided, not the PIC of the ultimate destination of the animals.

SV1.3.7

A person must not dispatch sheep or goats that were introduced onto the property on which they are currently located before receiving the movement document supplied by the owner or manager of the previous property, or the post-sale summary or vendor's NVD waybill supplied by the selling agent if the animals were acquired at a saleyard or public auction.

SV1.4**Database Notification****SV1.4.1**

After arrival on a property from a different PIC (other than a saleyard), the owner/receiver must ensure the transfer of the sheep and goats on the database to the new PIC is completed by providing the following information within two working days, including for sheep and goats arriving untagged or under permit:

- a) Species of stock moved
- b) Date of movement
- c) Number of sheep or goats
- d) Origin PIC (From PIC)
- e) Destination PIC (To PIC)
- f) Movement document serial number
- g) The PICs on all the devices, or the brand on the last applied NLIS device of each animal
- h) Whether the stock have been bred on the PIC of consignment, and if not, the period of time they resided on the property of consignment.

SV1.4.2

The person uploading the information to the database must ensure that only correct and accurate information is uploaded to the database. If incorrect information is subsequently discovered, the person must take action to promptly correct the record.

SV1.4.3

The person uploading the movement information must check for error messages and resolve any issue promptly.

Note:

- A producer may engage a third party to report movements to the NLIS database.
- Where non-written authority is not available or used, the NLIS website contains the authorisation form that must be completed and returned to allow a third party to access and record information on the NLIS database on a producer's behalf.
- If another party records the transfer onto a PIC for a producer, the producer should request the Upload ID as proof that the transfer has been done for them.

SV1.5**Managing Supply Chain Risks****SV1.5.1**

It is the responsibility of the owner or person responsible for the husbandry of sheep and goats to ensure that the sheep and goats being dispatched are 'fit for purpose' and are not subject to food safety, welfare, biosecurity or product integrity regulatory restrictions.



CHAPTER 1

VISUAL DEVICES: MOB-BASED TRACEABILITY

PART 2: TRANSPORTERS

SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons or businesses transporting sheep and goats between properties, saleyards, processing establishments and knackeries, export depots, transit centres, holding properties or assembly points, veterinary and artificial breeding centres, agricultural shows and events or between any other properties for any reason or purpose.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that sheep and goats are correctly identified with an NLIS accredited device and that their movement between properties can be traced effectively and rapidly or that goats are moved untagged under a jurisdictional regulated approval, which also allows goat movements to be recorded and traced.

STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on Producers by Chapter 1, Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

Sheep and Goat Identification

SV2.1

SV2.1.1

A person must only transport sheep and goats that are identified in accordance with SV1.2, unless the movement is:

- in accordance with the conditions of a permit issued by the relevant state or territory authority and the transporter has a valid copy of the permit or
- in the case of extreme emergencies, such as the imminent threat of bushfire or flood.

Movement Documentation

SV2.2

SV2.2.1

The person transporting sheep and goats must ensure all sheep and goats are accompanied by a completed movement document as described in SV1.3.2 and SV1.3.3 prior to departure, i.e. sheep or goat NVD waybill or alternative state or territory authority approved movement document (e.g. waybill).

SV2.2.2

The person transporting sheep and goats must complete and sign the transport section of the approved movement document.

SV2.2.3

The person transporting sheep or goats must deliver to the person receiving the sheep or goats any movement document provided by the consignor by no later than the time the receiver takes possession of the sheep or goats.

Note:

- A transit centre is a waypoint and not a destination. Accordingly, requirements for provision of movement documents and recording on the NLIS database are covered in SV8.3 and SV8.4
- The person transporting sheep or goats should retain their copy of the movement document for the period required by jurisdictional legislation.



CHAPTER 1 VISUAL DEVICES: MOB-BASED TRACEABILITY

PART 3: LIVESTOCK AGENTS

SCOPE

This Part of the Standards applies to persons involved in the preparation and presentation of sheep and goats for sale and purchase on behalf of clients at saleyards, processors, export depots, digital/virtual sales platforms and between other properties with different PICs.

Note that:

- This Part does not apply to agents where a livestock agent is acting as a saleyard operator running the sale of sheep or goats in a saleyard or at a public auction e.g. on-farm auction, clearing sale, agent owned or operated saleyard or showground. In this circumstance, livestock agents must comply with Chapter 2, Part 4 of these Standards for Saleyard Operators.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that sheep and goats are correctly identified with an NLIS accredited device before movement, and that their movement between saleyards, properties, processing establishments and export depots is recorded on the NLIS database and can be traced effectively and rapidly.

STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on Producers by Chapter 1, Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

Property Identification

SV3.1

SV3.1.1

Properties that sheep or goats are consigned from, or introduced onto, must have an active PIC as issued by their state or territory primary industries department.

SV3.1.2

When a livestock agent is the buyer at a sale and is uncertain of the destination PIC, the agent may provide their Agent PIC/Buyer code to the saleyard operator. The agent must transfer the sheep or goats to the correct destination PIC on the NLIS database within two working days or before slaughter, as per SV3.4.2.

Note:

- The buyer is required by SV1.3.6 to provide the livestock agent with their PIC at the time of purchase.

SV3.2

Sheep and Goat Identification

SV3.2.1

The method of identification permitted for movement purposes in respect to this Standard is an NLIS accredited visual device (breeder and/or post-breeder) that has been attached to the animal in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

SV3.2.2

A livestock agent must only sell sheep and goats that are correctly identified with a sheep or goat NLIS device as described in SV.1.2.

SV3.2.3

Sheep and goats must be visually checked by the selling agent or their representative to verify the presence of a functional NLIS device prior to sale.

Note:

- While the owners of sheep and goats must ensure that their sheep and goats are correctly identified in accordance with these Standards, livestock agents facilitating their sale are required to ensure the animals are correctly identified before they are sold.

SV3.2.4

Sheep and goats with missing or incorrect identification at a saleyard as determined by SV3.2.3, or sheep and goats moved under permit of the state or territory primary industries department to a saleyard for identifying, must, prior to leaving the saleyard, be identified with a saleyard 'emergency' NLIS post-breeder device assigned for use at that saleyard.

Note:

- Vendors and their agents are not permitted to bring NLIS devices printed with the PIC of the property of dispatch to a different property PIC, saleyard or auction venue for the purposes of identifying any sheep or goats unless under the direction of a permit issued by the state and territory primary industries department.
- State or territory primary industries department may issue permits for non-NLIS identified sheep and goats to move off a property where inadequate facilities exist to safely apply an NLIS device to the sheep or goat, to a saleyard (other than on sale day) to be identified where suitable handling facilities exist.

SV3.2.5

The serial number on emergency post-breeder devices must be recorded against the PIC of consignment and included in both the database upload and post-sale documentation provided to buyers/receivers as per SV3.3.2.

SV3.3

Movement Documentation

SV3.3.1

The agent must ensure a completed movement document as described at SV1.3.2 and SV1.3.3 has been provided by the vendor/consignor for the sheep or goats presented for sale.

Note:

- Acceptable movement documentation includes:
 - a) a sheep or goat NVD waybill
 - b) an alternative document approved in the jurisdiction containing the required movement information (e.g. waybill)
 - c) any other state or territory specific approved documentation
- If the buyer at a saleyard is a livestock agent and they are uncertain of the destination PIC, the agent may provide their Agent PIC/Buyer code to the saleyard. They are then required to transfer the stock to the correct destination PIC on the NLIS database within two working days or before slaughter, as per SV3.4.2 and provide the post-sale documentation to the destination PIC owner/manager.

SV3.3.2

Post-sale documentation provided by a selling agent to a purchaser must include:

- a) sale venue
- b) date of the sale
- c) selling agent's name
- d) the PIC of origin/vendor (From PIC)
- e) number of head in each purchased lot
- f) unique serial number associated with the consignor's movement document
- g) all the PICs, or the brand of most recently applied, on visual NLIS devices of the sheep or goats in the lot
- h) destination PIC provided by the purchaser (To PIC)
- i) whether the sheep and goats in each sale lot were bred by the vendor, and if not, how long they have been on the vendor's PIC.

Note:

- Selling agents should provide sufficient information to purchasers to enable purchasers to link each animal in a consolidated mob containing two or more sale lots to a consignor and to that consignor's movement document.

SV3.4

Database Notification

SV3.4.1

The buyer of sheep or goats through sale facilitated by a livestock agent must ensure that the transfer of purchased stock to their PIC on the NLIS database is uploaded within two days of the arrival of the stock at their PIC as in SV1.4.1.

Note:

- It is the buyer's responsibility to ensure the transfer between PICs is completed, however the livestock agent can perform this as part of their service.
- If a livestock agent transfers the stock to the buyer's PIC on their behalf, the agent should provide the Upload ID for the transfer to the buyer for their records and to confirm that the transfer has been done.

SV3.4.2

When a livestock agent is the buyer at a sale and is uncertain of the destination PIC, the agent may provide their Agent PIC/Buyer code to the saleyard operator. The agent must transfer the sheep/goats to the correct destination PIC on the NLIS database by providing the following information within two working days or before slaughter:

- a) The number of sheep or goats in the consignment
- b) Agent PIC / Buyer code (From PIC)
- c) PIC of destination/buyer (To PIC)
- d) Serial number of the movement document
- e) Date of movement to the destination PIC

Note:

- The buyer is required by SV1.3.4 to provide the livestock agent with their PIC at the time of purchase.
- When an agent/buyer acting on behalf of a processor provides an Agent PIC/Buyer code and the purchased sheep or goats are processed at an abattoir within two days and the stock are uploaded in a kill file on the NLIS database from that Agent PIC /Buyer code, the agent/buyer will be deemed to have completed the transfer of the animals. The agent/buyer is responsible for ensuring this occurs.

Managing Supply Chain Risks

SV3.5

SV3.5.1

Where sheep and goats have a food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility status derived from the movement document and/or the database, the agent will inform the buyers, and/or make it known to the buyer, prior to the facilitation of sale.

CHAPTER 1 VISUAL DEVICES: MOB-BASED TRACEABILITY

PART 4: SALEYARD OPERATORS

SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to all persons and livestock agents operating, or employed in sheep and goat saleyards (mobile or fixed) and any other location where sheep and goats are offered for sale by public auction (including clearing sales, on-farm stud sales and showgrounds).

Note:

- This Part does not apply to agents involved in trading sheep and goats via an internet platform.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that all sheep and goats are correctly identified with an NLIS accredited device before movement, buyers are provided with pre- and post-sale information and that the movement of sheep and goats between the PIC from which sheep and goats were dispatched and to the PIC to which the animals are sent is recorded on the NLIS database and they can be traced effectively and rapidly.

STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on Producers by Chapter 1, Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

Property Identification

SV4.1

SV4.1.1

All persons operating a sheep and goat saleyard must obtain and hold an active PIC relating to the land that business is located on from their state or territory primary industries department.

Sheep and Goat Identification

SV4.2

SV4.2.1

A person must only present for auction or sell sheep and goats that are correctly identified with an NLIS device in accordance with these Standards.

SV4.2.2

A saleyard operator must not auction, sell or dispatch unidentified sheep and goats without a jurisdictional regulated approval.

Note:

- Vendors and their agents are not permitted to bring NLIS devices printed with the PIC of the property of dispatch to a different property PIC, saleyard or auction venue for the purposes of identifying any sheep or goats unless under the direction of a permit issued by the state or territory primary industries department.
- State or territory primary industries department may issue a regulated approval for unidentified sheep and goats to move off a property where inadequate facilities exist to safely apply an NLIS device to the sheep or goat prior to sale, to be identified at a saleyard where suitable handling facilities exist.

SV4.2.3

A saleyard operator must use 'emergency' NLIS post-breeder devices with the PIC of the saleyard location and a unique serial number included on the device as the only method of identifying animals that arrive unidentified for sale.

SV4.2.4

Emergency NLIS post-breeder devices can be placed in either ear of the sheep or goat and be applied in accordance with the requirements of SV1.2 of this document.

SV4.2.5

Saleyard emergency NLIS post-breeder devices are issued to an individual saleyard and must not be applied to sheep and goats on properties with a different PIC (including saleyards) unless approved in writing to do so by the relevant state or territory primary industries department.

SV4.2.6

At the time emergency NLIS devices are applied, the saleyard operator or their authorised representative (which may be the selling agent) must make an auditable record of all NLIS post-breeder devices used to identify animals that were found not to be identified in accordance with these Standards. The record must contain the:

- a) details of the device, PIC and serial number
- b) date applied
- c) vendor PIC
- d) the number of sheep and goats from each property to which the emergency device was applied
- e) serial number of the movement document supplied by the vendor
- f) the name of the person applying the emergency device.

SV4.2.7

The record regarding emergency NLIS device use as stated in SV4.2.6 must be kept for at least two years and be retrievable within 24 hours of being requested to do so by a state or territory primary industries department.

Note:

- An electronic record on the NLIS database as described at SV4.4.1 will meet SV4.2.7.



SV4.3

Movement Documentation

SV4.3.1

The saleyard operator must ensure a completed movement document as described at SV1.3.2 and SV1.3.3 has been provided by the vendor/consignor for the sheep or goats presented for sale.

SV4.3.2

A summary of the information provided on the vendor's movement document must be provided to the purchaser by the saleyard operator running a public auction within two working days of the sale.

SV4.3.3

The saleyard operator must keep a copy of the movement document supplied by each vendor for two years from the date of the sale and be able to retrieve the document on request from the state or territory primary industries department.

Note:

- Saleyard operators that upload pdf files of movement documents to the NLIS database in conjunction with movement records satisfy this storage requirement.

SV4.3.4

Movement documentation for stock consigned from the saleyard must be provided to the destination as per SV1.3.2.

SV4.3.5

Post-sale documentation for purchased sheep and goats consigned:

- a) directly to slaughter must be provided by close of business on the day of sale or before the sheep and goats are slaughtered – whichever occurs first.
- b) to any other property not for slaughter need not accompany the stock during delivery as long as the documentation is provided to the purchaser separately via fax, email or post within two working days of sale.

Note:

- Accepted formats for post-sale documentation include:
 - a) Buyer Reconciliation Report or Post-Sale Summary and
 - b) Copies of vendor movement documents or
 - c) Scanned image of original NVD waybill uploaded to the database

SV4.3.6

Post-sale Summaries or Buyer Reconciliation reports must include:

- a) Place where sale occurred
- b) Saleyard PIC
- c) Date of sale
- d) Name of saleyard operator
- e) Saleyard phone number
- f) Saleyard email address
- g) Source PICs represented in the vendor mobs
- h) Number of sheep and goats from each source property
- i) Movement document serial number from each source property
- j) Whether the sheep and goats were bred on each of the source PICs, and if not, the period of time the sheep and goats resided on the source property
- k) Serial numbers of emergency saleyard devices applied
- l) PIC of destination

SV4.4

Database Notification

SV4.4.1

The saleyard operator must upload the following information about each consignment, provided by the agent or vendor, to the NLIS database:

- a) Date of sale
- b) PIC of the vendor property from which the sheep or goats were dispatched
- c) Saleyard PIC
- d) Destination / buyer's PIC
- e) Total number of sheep and goats in the consignment
- f) The number of sheep and goats in the consignment that die in transit to or before dispatch from the saleyard; recorded by using 'Deceased' as a default (8 character) destination PIC
- g) Movement document serial number
- h) Whether the stock have been bred on the PIC of consignment, and if not, the period of time they resided on the property of consignment
- i) If an emergency saleyard post-breeder device is applied, the serial number on that device.



SV4.4.2

The uploading of movement information by the saleyard operator, as required under SV4.4.1:

- a) Where sheep and goats are not sold/purchased for direct slaughter, the information must be uploaded to the NLIS database by the close of business of the next working day.
- b) Where sheep and goats are purchased for slaughter, the movement information must be completed and uploaded to the NLIS database by the end of the day of sale or before slaughter, whichever occurs first.
- c) Where a sale does not occur, for example when stock are 'passed in' or are in transit through the saleyard, the movement information must still be uploaded to the NLIS database by close of business the next working day, as per SV4.4.2.a.

SV4.4.3

When a public auction occurs at a venue other than a saleyard (on-farm or at a showground or exhibition), the selling agent as the saleyard operator is responsible for creating and uploading movement files to the NLIS database as specified in SV4.4.1.

SV4.4.4

The saleyard operator must take steps to confirm that the uploaded information has been received by the database and undertake corrective action within two days for all error messages received from the database.

SV4.4.5

The saleyard operator must reconcile the numbers of animals moved onto its PIC on the database with the number moved off after each sale.

SV4.4.6

The record regarding emergency NLIS device use as stated in SV4.2.6 must be kept for at least two years and be retrievable within 24 hours of being requested to do so by a state or territory primary industries department.

SV4.7

Managing Supply Chain Risks

SV4.7.1

Where sheep and goats have a food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility status derived from the movement document and/or the NLIS database, the saleyard operator will inform the buyers via pre-sale summary and/or announce the status prior to sale.

CHAPTER 1 VISUAL DEVICES: MOB-BASED TRACEABILITY

PART 5: PROCESSORS (ABATTOIRS AND KNACKERIES)

SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons owning, operating, or employed in processing of sheep and goats and their carcasses, including abattoirs and knackeries.

Note:

- This Standard does not include butcher shops.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that sheep and goats are identified in accordance with these Standards and that their last property of residence, not being a saleyard, prior to arriving at the abattoir or knackery can be rapidly established.

To ensure that all sheep and goats moved to and processed at an abattoir or knackery are recorded in a mob-based kill file on the NLIS database.

STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on Producers by Chapter 1, Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

Property Identification

SV5.1

SV5.1.1

All persons owning or operating a business that slaughters and/or processes sheep and goats or their carcasses must have an active PIC relating to the property on which the business is located from their state or territory primary industries department .

SV5.1.2

All holding properties and depots used by a processor must hold a current PIC relating to each location from their state or territory primary industries department.

SV5.2 Sheep and Goat Identification

SV5.2

SV5.2.1

NLIS breeder or post-breeder devices are the only method of identification permitted for movement onto processor or knackery sites and for approval to slaughter in respect to this Standard.



SV5.2.2

Sheep and goats must be kept in lots according to their PIC of consignment (or consigning saleyard) in the holding yards, and processors must have documented systems for managing unidentified sheep and goats or sheep and goats with absent or incomplete documentation.

SV5.2.3

Sheep and goats must not be slaughtered unless they are identified with a functioning NLIS device, except:

- a) where they have been deemed to be dangerous or unsafe to tag and are moved under a state or territory primary industries department permit
- b) under the direction of the state or territory primary industries department for any other reason
- c) due to an animal welfare emergency situation or
- d) where permitted, under a state or territory Approved QA Program describing the processor's system for managing untagged sheep and goats.

Note:

- Where sheep and goats arrive without NLIS identification or a correctly completed movement document, the establishment must follow the system(s) listed as part of the processing establishment's Approved QA Program. This will include the keeping of records and how the issue was rectified to enable traceability.

SV5.2.4

Once slaughtered, the sheep or goat carcass must be identified in a manner that correlates with the NLIS device of that animal and enables traceability to the last PIC of residence (other than the PIC of a saleyard) until the point at which:

- a) it has passed meat inspection and/or any residue testing if destined for the human food chain
- b) it has been inspected, and tested if appropriate, and found suitable for feeding to pets as required by the Australian Standard for the Hygienic Production of Pet Meat, if destined for the pet food chain or
- c) it has been inspected and found to be fit for purpose and free from obvious notifiable diseases if processed for other purposes.

Note:

- If sheep or goats are moved or slaughtered under permit or direction of the state or territory primary industries department and the sheep and goats do not have an NLIS device, the permit number or other reference number provided by that authority is to be used.

SV5.2.5

The knackery or processing plant operator must dispose of all NLIS devices in a manner that prevents unauthorised recovery and re-use.

SV5.3**Movement Documentation****SV5.3.1**

A person must not slaughter or process a sheep or goat unless it is accompanied by completed movement documentation that records the PIC of last residence. This movement documentation may be:

- a) a sheep or goat National Vendor Declaration waybill
- b) an alternative document approved in the jurisdiction containing the required movement information (e.g. waybill)
- c) any other state or territory specific approved documentation.

Note:

- For saleyard sourced sheep and goats, movement documents may be provided to the receiving abattoir with the transported sheep and goats or be electronically transmitted prior to slaughter.
- A state or territory primary industries department permit for sheep and goats not identified with an NLIS device does not replace the need for a completed movement document.

SV5.3.2

Processors must keep a copy of the movement documentation described in SV5.3.1 for two years and be able to retrieve the record within 24 hours of being requested to do so by a state or territory primary industries department.

Note:

- Documents can be stored in hardcopy, or as an electronic copy linked to a kill file and submitted to the NLIS database.

SV5.4**Database Notification****SV5.4.1**

All processors must upload a kill file with the following information to the NLIS database relating to each consignment within two working days after the sheep and goats are slaughtered or processed:

- a) Date of slaughter
- b) Saleyard PIC, agent PIC / buyer code or for direct consignments, the consigning PIC
- c) Number of sheep and goats slaughtered
- d) Movement document serial number
- e) Any other PICs or brands recorded on the NVD if from a non-vendor bred lot
- f) For direct consignments, whether sheep and goats have been bred on the PIC of consignment; and if not, the period of time they resided on the property of consignment and
- g) Processor identifier



Note:

- If sheep or goats are not identified with a NLIS device and are moved or slaughtered under permit or direction of the state or territory primary industries department, the NLIS device details above may be replaced by a permit or other reference number provided by that authority.

SV5.4.2

The processor must reconcile the number of head killed with the numbers and details of carcasses uploaded to the NLIS database within two working days of the time of slaughter or processing.

SV5.4.3

The processor must monitor the numbers of sheep and goats received and killed at its establishment on the NLIS database compared with the number of live sheep and goats remaining on the premises at the end of each kill week.

SV5.4.4

If inconsistencies are noticed in SV5.4.2 or SV5.4.3, the operator of the processing establishment or knackery must resolve it on the NLIS database by close of the next business day.

SV5.4.5

The processor must take steps to confirm that the uploaded information has been received by the NLIS database and undertake corrective action within two working days for all error messages received from the database.

SV5.5

Managing Supply Chain Risks

SV5.5.1

It is the responsibility of the abattoir or knackery operator to establish if they are processing sheep and goats coming from a property with a food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility PIC-based status.

SV5.5.2

It is the responsibility of the abattoir or knackery operator to ensure any food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility instruction has been followed.

CHAPTER 1

VISUAL DEVICES: MOB-BASED TRACEABILITY

PART 6: AGRICULTURAL SHOWS AND EVENTS

SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons organising or managing an agricultural show or other public event to which sheep and goats will be taken for exhibition or public display.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that sheep and goats are correctly identified and that their movement to and from agricultural shows and other such events is recorded on the NLIS database and can be traced effectively and rapidly.

STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on Producers by Chapter 1, Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

Property Identification

SV6.1.1

The agricultural show/event operator must ensure that the property or location where the event is to be held has an active PIC from their state or territory primary industries department.

Sheep and Goat Identification

SV6.2.1

Sheep and goats attending agricultural shows or other such events must be identified correctly with an NLIS device, which is the responsibility of the sheep and goat owner or manager as per Part 1 of these Standards.

Note:

- Show and event operators are not required to apply an NLIS post-breeder device to facilitate the return of a sheep or goat to its property of origin.

Movement Documentation

SV6.3.1

The agricultural show/event operator must collect a completed movement document as described at SV1.3.2 and SV1.3.3 from each exhibitor bringing sheep and goats to the show or event.

SV6.2**SV6.3**



SV6.3.2

Where stock are not returning to their property of last residence, a new movement document must be created by the owner.

SV6.3.3

The showground operator/event manager must keep copies of movement documents for two years.

Note:

- Sheep and goats can be accompanied by the one movement document used for moving the sheep and goats onto the show/event PIC when the consignment composition remains unchanged to return to property of last residence if it is written 'to showground and return' or similar (ie: all into showground / all out to exhibitor PIC).
- Movement documents can be stored in hard copy or in an electronic format.

Database Notification

SV6.4

SV6.4.1

The agricultural show/event operator must ensure that each consignment of sheep and goats moving onto the showground or event property is transferred onto the PIC of the property by notifying the database of the following information within two working days of the time of arrival at the show or before leaving the event, whichever is the sooner:

- a) Number of sheep and goats in the consignment
- b) Date of movement or show start date
- c) PIC of consignment/exhibitor (From PIC)
- d) PIC of showground/event (To PIC)
- e) Any other PICs or brands listed on the NVD if from a non-vendor bred lot
- f) Movement document serial number
- g) Whether the stock have been bred on the PIC of consignment, and if not, the period of time they resided on the property of consignment.

SV6.4.2

The owners of sheep and goats returning their stock to the property of last residence from the agricultural show/event must ensure the stock are transferred back to the destination PIC on the database within two days of arrival at that PIC.

Note:

- Sheep and goats leaving the agricultural show/event are required to be transferred to the destination PIC on the database as a property to property movement. It is the legal responsibility of the person in charge at the destination PIC to ensure the transfer is done however it is recommended that the transfer is recorded by the agricultural show/event organiser.

SV6.4.3

If sheep or goats are not returning to the last property of residence, the receiver of the stock must ensure the sheep and goats are transferred to their destination PIC within two days of arrival.

SV6.4.4

If sheep and goats are sold by public auction at the event, it is the selling agent who is responsible for transferring the stock onto the showground or event property PIC and then to the destination/buyer's PIC as per Chapter 1, Part 4 of these Standards for Saleyard Operators.

SV6.4.5

The agricultural show/event operator must take steps to confirm that the uploaded information has been received by the database and undertake corrective action within seven working days for all error messages received from the database.

SV6.4.6

The showground operator/event manager must, within seven days of the end of each show/event, reconcile the numbers of animals transferred to and from its PIC on the database with the number remaining on the premises.



CHAPTER 1 VISUAL DEVICES: MOB-BASED TRACEABILITY

PART 7: EXPORT DEPOT OPERATORS AND EXPORTERS

SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons operating export registered premises, or export depot operators (EDO) employed by a livestock export licence holder (exporter).

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that all sheep and goats are correctly identified and that their movement from their property of consignment onto registered premises (e.g. aggregation properties or export depots), to port of export PIC and to EEEEEEEEE (8Es: the PIC indicating the stock have left the country) is correctly recorded on the NLIS database and that they can be traced effectively and rapidly.

STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on Producers by Chapter 1, Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

Property Identification

SV7.1.1

The EDO must ensure that all properties on which the sheep and goats are held during the export preparation period, including pre-export quarantine and export depot properties, have an active PIC from their state or territory primary industries department.

Sheep and Goat Identification

SV7.2.1

The EDO must ensure that sheep and goats being prepared for export, during all stages including pre-export quarantine and export depot properties, are correctly identified with an NLIS accredited device as per Part 1 of these Standards.

SV7.2.2

If a sheep or goat arrives onto a pre-export quarantine or export depot property without an NLIS device, the EDO must identify the animal with an NLIS post-breeder device printed with the PIC of the property.

SV7.2.3

If sheep or goats in an export depot are consigned to a destination other than export, they must be tagged with an NLIS post-breeder tag printed with the PIC of the depot prior to dispatch.

SV7.2

SV7.3**Movement Documentation****SV7.3.1**

The EDO must ensure that all sheep and goats being sourced for export are accompanied by a completed movement document as described in 1.3.2 and 1.3.3.

SV7.3.2

The EDO must ensure that a movement document or equivalent is completed for all subsequent movements off or between export-related properties; except for the final movement from export depot to port where separate export certification/documentation is required.

SV7.3.3

Movement documentation must be kept for five years and be able to be produced within 24 hours on request of a state or territory primary industries department.

SV7.4**Database Notification****SV7.4.1**

The EDO must correctly notify the database with the following information for all sheep and goats moving onto (except saleyard purchases) and between export-related properties within two working days of the movement but prior to the next movement, whichever is sooner:

- a) The date of movement
- b) The number of head in the consignment
- c) The PIC of the property of dispatch (From PIC)
- d) The PIC of the property consigned to (To PIC)
- e) Any other PICs or brands listed on the NVD if from a non-vendor bred lot
- f) The movement document serial number
- g) If the animals were bred on the PIC of dispatch, and if not, how long they have been on that PIC.

SV7.4.2

The EDO must notify the NLIS database of all sheep and goats moved off the export depot PIC or related properties to another PIC, except sheep and goats consigned to an abattoir.

SV7.4.3

Where sheep and goats are moved to the final export destination i.e. the port of departure, the exporter must ensure that the sheep and goats are transferred on the database to the port PIC and then to 8Es, within two days of that movement.

SV7.4.4

The EDO must reconcile the number of head exported with the numbers and details uploaded to the NLIS database within two days of the time of export.



SV7.4.5

The EDO must reconcile the numbers of sheep and goats transferred onto and off its PIC on the NLIS database with the number of live sheep and goats exported and remaining on the premises at the end of each shipment. This includes recording dead sheep and goats on the NLIS database.

SV7.4.6

If inconsistencies are noticed in SV7.4.4 or SV7.4.5, the EDO must resolve them on the NLIS database within two working days.

SV7.4.7

Both the exporter and EDO must take steps to confirm that the correct uploaded information has been received by the NLIS database and all warning and error messages received from the database are resolved within two days.

SV7.5

Managing Supply Chain Risks

SV7.5.1

It is the responsibility of the export depot operator to establish if they are receiving sheep and goats from a property with a food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility PIC-based status.

SV7.5.2

It is the responsibility of the export depot operator to ensure any food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility instruction has been followed.

CHAPTER 1 VISUAL DEVICES: MOB-BASED TRACEABILITY

PART 8: HOLDING PROPERTIES, ASSEMBLY POINTS AND TRANSIT CENTRES

SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons transiting sheep and goats through holding properties, assembly points and transit centres (holding yards), and the operators at those locations.

Note: This Part does not apply to a registered goat depot operating under the Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot as described in Appendix 1.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that all sheep and goats are correctly identified and that their movement from their property of consignment onto transit / holding premises (e.g. aggregation properties) and subsequently onto other properties is correctly recorded on the NLIS database and that they can be traced accurately and rapidly.

STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on Producers by Chapter 1, Part 1 and Transporters by Chapter 1, Part 2 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

Property Identification

SV8.1

SV8.1.1

All properties on which sheep and goats can be held during transit from one property to another must have an active PIC from their state or territory primary industries department.

Sheep and Goat Identification

SV8.2

SV8.2.1

The owner of sheep and goats being transited must ensure that all sheep and goats are correctly identified with an NLIS accredited device prior to dispatch as per Chapter 1, Part 1 of these Standards.



SV8.3

Movement Documentation

SV8.3.1

When sheep or goats leave a holding yard within two days of arrival, and the consignment is unchanged, the person responsible for dispatching the animals from the holding yard is required to endorse the completed movement document that the stock arrived on with the PIC of that location.

SV8.3.2

When sheep or goats leave a holding yard within two days of arrival and the consignment is split or changes ownership, the person responsible for dispatching the animals from that holding yard is required to complete a new movement document.

SV8.3.3

When sheep or goats leave a holding yard more than two days after arrival, regardless of change of ownership or consignment composition or not, the person responsible for dispatching the animals from that holding yard is required to complete a new movement document.

SV8.3.4

Persons dispatching sheep or goats from a holding yard must keep a copy of the movement documentation for two years and be able to retrieve the record within 24 hours of being requested to do so by a state or territory primary industries department.

Note:

- Movement documents can be stored in hardcopy, or in a retrievable electronic format.

SV8.4

Database Notification

SV8.4.1

The holding yard operator must ensure that each consignment of sheep and goats moving through the holding yard is transferred onto the PIC of the property by notifying the database of the following information within two working days of the time of arrival at the location or before leaving the location, whichever is the sooner:

- a) Number of sheep and goats in the consignment
- b) Date of movement or show start date
- c) PIC of consignment/exhibitor (From PIC)
- d) PIC of showground/event (To PIC)
- e) Any other PICs or brands listed on the NVD if from a non-vendor bred lot
- f) Movement document serial number
- g) Whether the stock have been bred on the PIC of consignment, and if not, the period of time they resided on the property of consignment.

SV8.4.2

The holding yard operator must reconcile the number of head transiting with the numbers and details uploaded to the NLIS database within two working days of stock arrival at final destination.

SV8.4.3

The holding yard operator must reconcile the numbers of live sheep and goats recorded against the PIC on the NLIS database with the number of live sheep and goats remaining on the premises at the end of each transit phase. This includes recording dead sheep and goats on the NLIS database.

SV8.4.4

If inconsistencies are noticed in SV8.4.2 or SV8.4.3, the operator must resolve it on the NLIS database within two working days.

SV8.4.5

The operator must take steps to confirm that the correct uploaded information has been received by the NLIS database and all warning and error messages received from the database are noted and resolved within seven working days.

Managing Supply Chain Risks

SV8.5

SV8.5.1

It is the responsibility of the transit depot, holding property or assembly point operator to ensure any food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility instruction has been followed.



CHAPTER 2 | ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION: INDIVIDUAL TRACEABILITY

PART 1: PRODUCERS

SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons owning and/or managing a property on which sheep or goats are bred, agisted, reared or kept (including those kept as pets); persons responsible for the husbandry of sheep or goats and persons owning and/or managing sheep or goats moving off or onto a property at any point of the animal's life for any reason.

Note:

- The above includes: artificial breeding centres, the premises of veterinary practitioners, registered goat depots, farms and sheep and goats kept as pets by lifestyle farmers irrespective of whether the owner or manager has an Australian Business Number or is registered as a 'primary producer' with the Australian Taxation Office.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that sheep and goats are correctly identified with an NLIS accredited device prior to movement and that their movement between PICs is recorded on the NLIS database and can be traced effectively and rapidly.

Note:

- Jurisdictional departments will allow, under regulated approval, the tag free movement of harvested rangeland goats from their property of capture directly to an abattoir, or to an abattoir via one registered goat depot consistent with the mandatory Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot (Appendix 1).

STANDARDS

Property Identification

SE1.1

SE1.1.1

All persons owning or managing a property (including a residential property) upon which sheep or goats are or will be kept must obtain and hold a current PIC registered for that property from their state or territory primary industries department. This includes farms, private residences, and any other property where sheep and goats may be kept.

SE1.1.2

Changes to the following details relating to a PIC must be notified to the state or territory primary industries department within 14 days:

- a) Owner/manager contact details including name, address and contact phone number
- b) Changes to property boundaries involving their expansion through acquisition or agreement to graze sheep or goats, or their reduction through sale or the relinquishing of a lease or agistment right.

SE1.2

Sheep and Goat Identification

SE1.2.1

The method of identification permitted for movement purposes in respect to this Standard is an NLIS accredited electronic device (breeder or post-breeder) that has been attached to the animal in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Note:

- Where 'NLIS device' is mentioned in this chapter, it implies any electronic identifier (RFID) accredited by ISC Ltd for the identification of sheep and goats or any other type of electronic identifier accredited by ISC Ltd in the future.

SE1.2.2

Devices must:

- a) comply with the ISC Ltd Standards Committee and state/territory legislation for sheep and goat device size and composition.
- b) be fitted to stock on the property with the corresponding PIC on the device
- c) only be applied to sheep and goats without existing electronic identification, i.e: only one device per animal.
- d) be approved for use in the jurisdiction in which the device is being fitted to livestock.

SE1.2.3

Electronic NLIS devices may be attached to either the right or left ear of sheep or goats or in the case of dairy, miniature and earless goats, attached as approved by the ISC Ltd or by jurisdictions.

SE1.2.4

Sheep and Goat NLIS devices must only be used to identify sheep and goats. They must not be used to identify cattle or pigs.

Note:

- Cattle and pig NLIS devices must not be used on sheep or goats.
- When ordering NLIS accredited devices, producers must nominate whether the devices will be used to identify sheep or goats. Supplied devices are registered by the manufacturer on the NLIS database against the species on which they will be used. NLIS accredited devices are issued by manufacturers with packaging clearly designating whether they are intended to identify sheep or goats.



SE1.2.5

By no later than the time of their departure:

- a) All sheep and goats born on a property must, before being dispatched from the property of birth, be identified with an NLIS breeder device assigned for use on that property.
- b) All introduced sheep and goats and those of unknown or uncertain origin that do not already have an existing electronic NLIS device, must be identified with a NLIS post-breeder device assigned for use on that property before being dispatched from the property.

Note:

- Consistent with the mandatory Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot (App.1) and jurisdictional regulated approval, there are provisions for goat movements:
 - from property of capture to a registered goat depot,
 - from property of capture to an abattoir, and
 - from a registered goat depot to an abattoir, that must include movement documentation to be completed and can occur without harvested rangeland goats being identified by an NLIS device.
- Where legislation permits, identifying deceased sheep and goats with an electronic NLIS device is voluntary if being consigned directly to a knackery.

SE1.2.6

Sheep and goats must not be dispatched from a property without an NLIS device unless:

- a) the person in charge of the stock has received permission in writing (a permit) from an authorised officer of a state primary industries department because the sheep or goats cannot be safely identified on property prior to dispatch, or post-breeder devices cannot be obtained within the required timeframe. The person must comply with all terms and conditions of the permit if granted.
- b) in instances of extreme emergency, such as imminent threat from bushfire or floods. This must be recorded in an auditable paper trail of records which must, as a minimum, record the details set out in SV1.4.1, with the state or territory primary industries department notified and provided with that information within 14 days. The sheep and goats may be returned directly to their property of origin unidentified, however they must be identified and accompanied by a movement document if they are sold, moved again from the property resided at during the emergency, or sent for slaughter.

SE1.2.7

If a sheep or goat on a farm, feedlot or depot loses its electronic NLIS device, the device must be replaced according to SE1.2.4 before the animal leaves the property on which it resided when the device was lost.

SE1.2.8

Other than in the context of the slaughter of sheep or goats in an abattoir or the processing of carcasses in a knackery, or under direction from a relevant state or territory primary industries department officer, NLIS devices must not be removed from a sheep or goat unless they are found to be not functioning, as described at SE1.2.10.

SE1.2.9

NLIS devices are issued for use on a specific PIC and must not be applied to sheep or goats on a property assigned a different PIC unless approved in writing by an authorised officer.

Note:

- The PIC on which NLIS devices are to be used is printed on the device. The PIC forms the first eight characters of the NLIS number on the exterior of the NLIS device. Arrangements for registering unused NLIS devices against a different PIC can be made by contacting your state or territory primary industries department.

SE1.2.10

If the NLIS device on a sheep or goat located on a farm, feedlot or depot fails to read electronically:

- a) that NLIS device must be removed and replaced in accordance with SE1.2.4 before the sheep or goat leaves the PIC on which it resides; and
- b) the non-functioning NLIS device number must be linked with the replacement NLIS device on the NLIS database.

SE1.2.11

Unweaned lambs and kids, when moving with their mother from the property of birth to a property with a different PIC, must be identified with an NLIS device.

Movement Documentation

SE1.3

SE1.3.1

A completed movement document must be generated by the person dispatching, or person authorising the dispatch of, sheep or goats from a PIC.

SE1.3.2

The movement document must be complete and accurate in respect to each animal in the consignment and must include:

- a) the PIC and road address of the property from which the sheep or goats are being dispatched
- b) the date of dispatch of the sheep or goats
- c) the number and description of sheep or goats
- d) a unique identifying number for the movement document
- e) the date the document is made
- f) the intended destination of the sheep or goats, which may be the PIC of the destination property, the road address of the destination property, or the name of the saleyard or abattoir
- g) the name of the person creating the document

Note:

- The unique identifying number on a movement document can be a serial number or electronically generated date and time stamp. It will be linked to the electronic NLIS devices on animals in the consignment at the destination location where these devices are scanned.
- If a single movement document cannot accurately describe and record information about all animals in a consignment, an additional movement document or documents should be used and each animal marked or drafted into groups relating to each document used.

SE1.3.3

One of the following movement documents must accompany the movement of sheep and goats off a property and be provided to the receiver of the sheep and goats:

- a) National Vendor Declaration (NVD) waybill with the elements under SE1.3.2 legible and fully and accurately completed;
- b) An alternative document approved in and by the jurisdiction (e.g. waybill) containing the required movement information and with the elements under SE1.3.2 completed;
- c) Any state or territory specific required documentation such as a health certificate.

Note:

- The Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) NVD waybill is the red meat industry's preferred movement document and may be used for all sheep and goat movements.

SE1.3.4

The person responsible for dispatching sheep or goats must ensure that an accurately completed movement document accompanies the sheep or goats, or is provided to the receiver of the sheep or goats by no later than the time of their arrival at the destination PIC.

SE1.3.5

At the time of purchase, or at the point when possession changes (if no sale occurs), a person acquiring sheep or goats must provide the person dispatching or releasing the sheep or goats, or selling agent in the case of a saleyard purchase, with the PIC of the property to which they will be taken.

Note:

- If animals are to be taken to a depot or holding property, the PIC of this location must be provided, not the PIC of the ultimate destination of the animals.

SE1.3.6

The person generating or receiving a movement document must keep a copy of the document for five years.

Note:

- Movement documents can be kept in hardcopy or may be uploaded to the database as an image with the movement information provided, they are legible. This will comply with the requirement to keep records for five years and is the preferred option for the storage of movement documents.

SE1.3.7

A person must not dispatch sheep or goats that were introduced onto the property on which they are currently located before receiving the movement document supplied by the owner or manager of the previous property, or the post-sale summary or vendor's NVD waybill supplied by the selling agent if the animals were acquired at a saleyard or public auction.

SE1.4

Database Notification

SE1.4.1

After arrival on a property from a different PIC (other than a saleyard), the owner/receiver must ensure the following information is uploaded to the NLIS database to transfer the sheep and goats to the new PIC within two working days of arrival. The information to be uploaded to the database includes:

- a) The RFID or NLIS ID of the devices in the consignment
- b) The origin PIC (From PIC)
- c) Destination PIC (To PIC)
- d) Movement document serial number
- e) The date of the movement
- f) Whether the stock have been bred on the PIC of consignment, and if not, the period of time they resided on the property of consignment.

SE1.4.2

The person uploading the information to the database must ensure that only correct and accurate information is uploaded. If incorrect information is subsequently discovered, the person must take prompt action to correct the record.

SE1.4.3

The person uploading the movement information must check for error messages and resolve any issue promptly.

Note:

- A producer may engage a third party to scan NLIS devices and report movements to the NLIS database. The third party could be a transporter, agent, contract scanner or alternative service provider.
- Where non-written authority is not available or used, the NLIS website contains the authorisation form that must be completed and returned to allow a third party to access and record information on the NLIS database on a producer's behalf.
- If another party records the transfer onto a PIC for a producer, the producer should request the Upload ID as proof that the transfer has been done for them.

SE1.5

Managing Supply Chain Risks

SE1.5.1

It is the responsibility of the owner or person responsible for the husbandry of sheep and goats to ensure that the sheep and goats being dispatched are 'fit for purpose' and are not subject to food safety, welfare, biosecurity or product integrity regulatory restrictions.

CHAPTER 2 | ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION: INDIVIDUAL TRACEABILITY

PART 2: TRANSPORTERS

SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons or businesses transporting sheep and goats between properties, saleyards, processing establishments and knackeries, export depots, transit centres, holding properties or assembly points, veterinary and artificial breeding centres, agricultural shows and events or between any other properties for any reason or purpose.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that sheep and goats are correctly identified and that their movement between properties can be traced effectively and rapidly.

STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on Producers by Chapter 2, Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

Sheep and Goat Identification

SE2.1

SE2.1.1

A person must only transport sheep and goats that are identified in accordance with SE1.2.4, unless the movement is:

- a) in accordance with the conditions of a permit issued by the relevant state or territory primary industry department and the transporter has a valid copy of the permit or
- b) in the case of extreme emergencies, such as the imminent threat of bushfire or flood.

Movement Documentation

SE2.2

SE2.2.1

The person transporting sheep and goats must ensure all sheep and goats are accompanied by a completed movement document provided prior to departure, i.e. sheep or goat NVD waybill or alternative state or territory primary industry department approved movement document (e.g. waybill).

SE2.2.2

The person transporting sheep and goats must complete and sign the transport section of the movement document.

SE2.2.3

A person transporting sheep or goats must deliver to the person receiving the sheep or goats any movement document provided by the consignor by no later than the time the receiver takes possession of the sheep or goats.

Note:

- A transit centre is a waypoint and not a destination and as such. Requirements for provision of movement documents and recording on the NLIS database are covered in SE8.3 and SE8.4.
- The person transporting sheep or goats should retain their copy of the movement document for the period required by jurisdictional legislation.



CHAPTER 2 | ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION: INDIVIDUAL TRACEABILITY

PART 3: LIVESTOCK AGENTS

SCOPE

This Part of the Standards applies to persons involved in the preparation and presentation of sheep and goats for sale and purchase on behalf of clients at saleyards, processors, export depots, digital/virtual platforms and between other properties with different PICs.

Note:

- This Part does not apply to agents where a livestock agent is acting as a saleyard operator running the sale of sheep or goats in a saleyard or at a public auction e.g. on-farm auction, agent owned or operated saleyard or showground. In this circumstance, livestock agents must comply with Chapter 2, Part 4 of these Standards for Saleyard Operators.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that sheep and goats are correctly identified with an NLIS accredited device before movement, and that their movement between saleyards, properties, processing establishments and export depots can be traced effectively and rapidly.

STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on Producers by Chapter 2, Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

Property Identification

SE3.1

SE3.1.1

Properties that sheep or goats are consigned from, or introduced onto, must have an active PIC as issued by their state or territory primary industries department.

SE3.1.2

When a livestock agent is the buyer at a sale and is uncertain of the destination PIC, the agent may provide their Agent PIC/Buyer code to the saleyard operator. The agent must transfer the sheep/goats to the correct destination PIC on the NLIS database within two working days or before slaughter, as per SE3.4.2.

Note:

- The buyer is required by SE1.3.4 to provide the livestock agent with their PIC at the time of purchase.

SE3.2

Sheep and Goat Identification

SE3.2.1

The method of identification permitted for movement purposes in respect to this Standard is an electronic NLIS device that has been attached to the animal in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and as described in SE1.2.

SE3.2.2

A livestock agent must only present for sale, sheep and goats that are correctly identified with a sheep or goat NLIS device as described in SE1.2.

SE3.2.3

Sheep and goats must be checked by the selling agent or their representative to verify the presence of an NLIS device prior to sale.

Note:

- While the owners of sheep and goats must ensure that sheep and goats are correctly identified in accordance with these Standards before they are dispatched, livestock agents facilitating their sale are required to ensure the animals are correctly identified before they are sold.

SE3.2.4

Sheep and goats with missing identification at a saleyard as determined by SE3.2.3, or sheep and goats moved under permit of the state or territory primary industries department to a saleyard for identifying must, prior to leaving the saleyard, be identified with a saleyard 'emergency' NLIS post-breeder device assigned for use at that saleyard.

Note:

- Vendors and their agents are not permitted to bring NLIS devices printed with the PIC of the property of dispatch to a different property PIC, saleyard or auction venue for the purposes of identifying any sheep or goats unless under the direction of a permit issued by the state animal health authority.
- State or territory primary industries department may issue permits for non-NLIS identified sheep and goats to move off a property where inadequate facilities exist to safely apply an NLIS device to the sheep or goat, to a saleyard (other than on sale day) to be identified where suitable handling facilities exist.

SE3.2.5

The emergency post-breeder devices must be included in both the database upload and post-sale documentation provided to buyers/receivers as per SE3.3.2.



SE3.3

Movement Documentation

SE3.3.1

The agent must ensure a completed movement document as described at SE1.3.2 and SE1.3.3 has been provided by the vendor/consignor for the sheep or goats presented for sale.

Note:

- Acceptable movement documentation includes:
 - a) a sheep or goat NVD waybill
 - b) an alternative document approved in the jurisdiction containing the required movement information (e.g. waybill)
 - c) any other state or territory specific approved documentation
- If the buyer at a saleyard is a livestock agent and they are uncertain of the destination PIC, the agent may provide their Agent PIC/Buyer code to the saleyard. They are then required to transfer the stock to the correct destination PIC on the NLIS database within two working days or before slaughter, as per SV3.4.2 and provide the post-sale documentation to the destination PIC owner/manager.

SV3.3.2

Post-sale documentation provided by a selling agent to a purchaser must include:

- a) sale venue
- b) date of the sale
- c) selling agent's name
- d) number of sheep or goats in the sale
- e) the PIC of origin/vendor (From PIC)
- f) unique serial number associated with the consignor's movement document
- g) destination PIC provided by the purchaser (To PIC)

SE3.4

Database Notification

SE3.4.1

The buyer of sheep or goats through sale facilitated by a livestock agent must ensure that the transfer of the devices on purchased stock to their PIC on the NLIS database is uploaded within 2 days of the arrival of the stock at their PIC as in Part 1 of these Standards.

Note:

- It is the buyer's responsibility to ensure the transfer between PICs is completed, however the livestock agent can perform this as part of their service.
- If a livestock agent transfers the stock to the buyer's PIC on their behalf, the agent should provide the Upload ID for the transfer to the buyer for their records and to confirm to them the transfer has been done.

SE3.4.2

When a livestock agent is the buyer at a sale and is uncertain of the destination PIC, the agent may provide their Agent PIC/Buyer code to the saleyard operator. The agent must transfer the sheep or goats to the correct destination PIC on the NLIS database by providing the following information within two working days, or before slaughter:

- a) RFID or NLIS ID of each device in the sale
- b) Agent PIC / Buyer code (From PIC)
- c) PIC of destination/buyer (To PIC)
- d) Serial number of the movement document
- e) Date of movement to the destination PIC.

Note:

- The buyer is required by SE1.3.5 to provide the livestock agent with their PIC at the time of purchase.
- When an agent/buyer acting on behalf of a processor provides an Agent PIC/Buyer code and the purchased sheep or goats are processed at an abattoir within two days and the electronic devices of slaughtered stock are uploaded in a kill file on the NLIS database, the agent/buyer will be deemed to have completed the transfer of the animals. The agent/buyer is responsible for ensuring this occurs.

SE3.4.3

The agent must reconcile the stock numbers linked to their Agent PIC/Buyer code on the database and move them off that PIC to the actual destination PIC within two working days.

Managing Supply Chain Risks

SE3.5

SE3.5.1

Where sheep and goats have a food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility status derived from the movement document and/or the database, the agent will inform the buyers and/or make it known to the buyer, prior to the facilitation of sale.



CHAPTER 2 | ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION: INDIVIDUAL TRACEABILITY

PART 4: SALEYARD OPERATORS

SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons and livestock agents operating, or employed in, sheep and goat saleyards (mobile or fixed) and any other location where sheep and goats are offered for sale by public auction (including clearing sales, on-farm stud sales and showgrounds).

Note that:

- This Part does not apply to saleyard operators involved in trading sheep and goats via an internet platform.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that all sheep and goats are correctly identified with an NLIS accredited device, buyers are provided with pre- and post-sale information and that every NLIS device can be read and linked to the PIC from which sheep and goats were dispatched and to the PIC to which the animals are sent, with the movement recorded on the NLIS database that can be traced effectively and rapidly.

STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on Producers by Chapter 2, Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

Property Identification

SE4.1

SE4.1.1

All persons operating a sheep and goat saleyard must obtain and hold an active PIC relating to the land that business is located on from their state or territory primary industries department.

Sheep and Goat Identification

SE4.2

SE4.2.1

A person must only present for auction or sell sheep and goats that are correctly identified with an NLIS device in accordance with Chapter 2, Part 1 these Standards.

SE4.2.2

A saleyard must not auction, sell or dispatch unidentified sheep and goats.

Note:

- Vendors and their agents are not permitted to bring NLIS devices printed with the PIC of the property of dispatch to a different property PIC, saleyard or auction venue for the purposes of identifying any sheep or goats unless under the direction of a permit issued by the state or territory primary industries department.
- State or territory primary industries department may issue permits for non-NLIS identified sheep and goats to move off a property where inadequate facilities exist to a site with suitable handling facilities to safely apply an NLIS device to the sheep or goat.

SE4.2.3

A saleyard operator must use 'emergency' NLIS post-breeder devices registered to the PIC of the saleyard as the only method of identifying animals that arrive unidentified for sale.

SE4.2.4

Emergency saleyard devices can be placed in either ear of the sheep or goat and be applied in accordance with the requirements of SE1.2.

SE4.2.5

Saleyard emergency post-breeder NLIS devices are issued to an individual saleyard and must not be attached to sheep and goats on any property with a different PIC to that of the saleyard, unless approved in writing to do so by the relevant state or territory primary industries department.

SE4.2.6

At the time emergency NLIS devices are used, the saleyard operator or their authorised representative (which may be the selling agent) must make and keep for two years an auditable record to identify animals that were found not to be identified in accordance with these Standards. The record must include the:

- a) RFID or NLIS ID number
- b) date device was applied
- c) PIC of origin/vendor of the sheep or goats
- d) The serial number of the movement document provided by the vendor
- e) the destination PIC of the buyer

SE4.2.7

The record regarding emergency NLIS device use as stated in SE4.2.6 must be kept for at least two years and be retrievable within 24 hours of being requested to do so by a state or territory primary industries department.

Note:

- An electronic record on the NLIS database as described at SE4.4.1 will meet SE4.2.7.

SE4.2.8

A saleyard operator must only dispatch sheep and goats from a saleyard or sale that are identified with a functioning NLIS device.

SE4.2.9

NLIS devices must not be removed unless it is found to be non-functioning or under direction from the state or territory animal health authority.

Note:

- The replacement device should be linked to the non-functioning device on the NLIS database.

SE4.2.10

NLIS devices must not be re-used.

SE4.2.11

The saleyard operator must ensure functioning equipment and software is available to scan all sheep and goats coming onto the premises.

SE4.3

Movement Documentation

SE4.3.1

The saleyard operator must ensure a completed movement document as described at SE1.3.2 and SE1.3.3 has been provided by the vendor/consignor for the sheep or goats presented for sale.

SE4.3.2

A summary of the information provided on the vendor's movement document must be provided to the purchaser by the saleyard operator running a public auction within two working days of the sale.

SE4.3.3

The saleyard operator must keep a copy of the movement document supplied by each vendor for two years from the date of the sale and be able to retrieve the document on request from the state or territory animal health authority.

Note:

- Saleyard operators that upload pdf files of movement documents to the NLIS database in conjunction with movement records satisfy this storage requirement.

SE4.3.4

Movement documentation for stock consigned from the saleyard must be provided to the destination as per SV1.3.2.

SE4.3.5

Post-sale documentation for purchased sheep and goats consigned:

- a) directly to slaughter must be provided by close of business on the day of sale or before the sheep and goats are slaughtered – whichever occurs first.
- b) to any other property not for slaughter need not accompany the stock during delivery as long as the documentation is provided to the purchaser separately via fax, email or post within two working days of sale.

Note:

- Accepted formats for post-sale documentation include:
 - a) Buyer Reconciliation Report or Post-Sale Summary and
 - b) Copies of vendor movement documents or
 - c) Scanned image of original NVD waybill uploaded to the database

SE4.3.6

Post-Sale Summaries or Buyer Reconciliation reports must include:

- a) Place where sale occurred
- b) Saleyard PIC
- c) Date of sale
- d) Name of saleyard operator
- e) Saleyard phone number
- f) Saleyard email address
- g) RFID or NLIS ID of sheep or goats purchased
- h) Number of sheep and goats from each source property
- i) Movement document serial number from each source property
- j) Whether the sheep and goats were bred on each of the source PICs, and if not, the period of time the sheep and goats resided on the source property
- k) Destination PIC.

SE4.4

Database Notification

SE4.4.1

The saleyard operator must upload to the NLIS database the following information about each consignment as provided by the agent or vendor:

- a) Date of sale
- b) Saleyard PIC
- c) PIC of the vendor's property from which the sheep or goats were dispatched
- d) RFID / NLIS ID of all stock in the consignment (including those with emergency NLIS device applied)

- e) Destination/buyer's PIC
- f) Total number of sheep and goats in the consignment
- g) The number of sheep and goats in the consignment that die in transit to or before dispatch from the saleyard, recorded by using 'Deceased' as the default (8 character) destination PIC
- h) Movement document serial number
- i) Whether the stock have been bred on the PIC of consignment, and if not, the period of time they resided on the property of consignment.

SE4.4.2

The uploading of movement information, as required under SE4.4.1:

- a) Where sheep and goats are not sold/purchased for direct slaughter, the information must be uploaded to the NLIS database by the saleyard operator by the close of business of the next working day.
- b) Where sheep and goats are purchased for slaughter, the movement information must be completed and uploaded to the NLIS database by the end of the day of sale or before slaughter, whichever occurs first.
- c) Where a sale does not occur, for example when stock are 'passed in' or are in transit through the saleyard, the movement information must still be uploaded to the NLIS database by close of business the next working day, as per SE4.4.2.a.

SE4.4.3

When a public auction occurs at a venue other than a saleyard (eg: on-farm or at a showground or exhibition), the selling agent as the saleyard operator is responsible for creating and uploading movement files to the NLIS database as specified in SE4.4.1 and SE4.4.2.

SE4.4.4

The saleyard operator must take steps to confirm that the uploaded information has been received by the database and undertake corrective action within two working days for all error messages received from the database.

SE4.4.5

The saleyard operator must reconcile the numbers of animals recorded against its PIC on the database with the number remaining on the premises after each sale.

SE4.5

Managing Supply Chain Risks

SE4.5.1

Where sheep and goats have a food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility status derived from the movement document and/or the NLIS database, the saleyard operator will inform the buyers via the pre-sale catalogue and/or announce it prior to sale.

CHAPTER 2 | ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION: INDIVIDUAL TRACEABILITY

PART 5: PROCESSORS (ABATTOIRS AND KNACKERIES)

SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons owning, operating, or employed in processing of sheep and goats and their carcasses, including abattoirs and knackeries.

Note:

- This Standard does not include butcher shops.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that sheep and goats are identified with an NLIS accredited device and that their last property of residence, not being a saleyard, prior to arriving at the abattoir or knackery can be rapidly established.

To ensure that all sheep and goats that are identified with a NLIS device when processed have their device scanned and recorded in a kill file on the NLIS database.

STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on Producers by Chapter 2, Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

Property Identification

SE5.1

SE5.1.1

All persons owning or operating a business that slaughters and/or processes sheep and goats and/or their carcasses must have an active PIC relating to the property on which the business is located from their state or territory primary industries department.

SE5.1.2

All holding properties and depots used by a processor must hold a current PIC relating to each location from their state or territory primary industries department.

Sheep and Goat Identification

SE5.2

SE5.2.1

NLIS breeder or post-breeder devices are the only method of identification permitted for movement onto processor or knackery sites and for approval to slaughter in respect to this Standard.



SE5.2.2

Sheep and goats must be kept in lots according to their PIC of consignment (or consigning saleyard) in the holding yards.

SE5.2.3

Sheep and goats must not be slaughtered unless they are identified with an NLIS device, except:

- a) where they have been deemed to be dangerous or unsafe to tag and are moved under a state or territory primary industries department permit
- b) under the direction of the state or territory primary industries department for any other reason, including operating within mandatory Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot
- c) due to an animal welfare emergency situation or
- d) where permitted, under a state or territory Approved QA Program describing the processor's system for managing untagged sheep and goats.

Note:

- Where sheep and goats arrive without NLIS identification or a correctly completed movement document, the establishment must follow the system(s) listed as part of the processing establishment's Approved Program. This will include the keeping of records and how the issue was rectified to enable traceability.

SE5.2.4

Once slaughtered, the sheep or goat carcass must be identified in a manner that correlates with the NLIS device of that animal and enables traceability to the last PIC of residence (other than the PIC of a saleyard) until the point at which:

- a) it has passed meat inspection and/or any residue testing if destined for the human food chain
- b) it has been inspected, and tested if appropriate, and found suitable for feeding to pets as required by the *Australian Standard for the Hygienic Production of Pet Meat*, if destined for the pet food chain or
- c) it has been inspected and found to be fit for purpose and free from obvious notifiable diseases if processed for other purposes.

Note:

- If sheep or goats are moved or slaughtered under permit or direction of the state or territory primary industries department and the sheep and goats do not have an NLIS device, the permit number or other reference number provided by that authority is to be used.

SE5.2.5

The abattoir or knackery operator must dispose of all NLIS devices in a manner that prevents unauthorised recovery and re-use.

SE5.3**Movement Documentation****SE5.3.1**

A person must not slaughter or process a sheep or goat unless it is accompanied by completed movement documentation that records the PIC of last residence. This movement documentation may be:

- a) a sheep or goat NVD waybill
- b) an alternative document approved in the jurisdiction containing the required movement information (e.g. waybill)
- c) any other state or territory specific approved documentation.

Note:

- For saleyard sourced sheep and goats, movement documents may be provided to the receiving abattoir with the transported sheep and goats or be electronically transmitted prior to slaughter.
- A state or territory primary industries department permit for sheep and goats not identified with an NLIS device does not replace the need for a completed movement document.

SE5.3.2

Processors must keep the movement documentation described in SE5.3.1 for two years and be able to retrieve the record within 24 hours.

Note:

- Movement documents can be stored in hardcopy, or in a retrievable electronic format.

SE5.4**Database Notification****SE5.4.1**

All processors must upload a kill file with information relating to each RFID / carcass to the NLIS database within two working days after the sheep and goats are slaughtered or processed, including the following information:

- a) Date of slaughter
- b) The RFID of each device
- c) Saleyard, agent PIC/buyer code, or for direct consignments, the consigning PIC
- d) Processor identifier
- e) Unique body number for each in the processed lot
- f) Movement document serial number

Note:

- A processor must be able to maintain correlation between the PIC from which a sheep or goat was sourced (which may be the PIC of a saleyard or depot) and the encoded transponder number where an electronic NLIS (Sheep) tag present on a sheep or goat when it is slaughtered has been read electronically



Note:

- The Processor must reconcile the number of head killed with the numbers and details of carcasses uploaded to the NLIS database within two working days of the time of slaughter or processing.

SE5.4.2

The processor must monitor the numbers of live sheep and goats recorded against its PIC on the NLIS database compared with the number of live sheep and goats remaining on the premises at the end of each kill week and reconcile the account numbers.

Note:

- This requires that processors ensure that their 'current holdings' equal the number of animals in lairage and/or the number of animals listed in kill files.

SE5.4.3

If inconsistencies are noticed in SE5.4.2 or SE5.4.3, the processor must resolve it on the NLIS database by close of the next business day.

SE5.4.4

The processor must take steps to confirm that the uploaded information has been received by the NLIS database and undertake corrective action within two working days for all error messages received from the database.

Managing Supply Chain Risks

SE5.5

SE5.5.1

It is the responsibility of the abattoir or knackery operator to establish if they are processing sheep and goats with a food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility device-based status or coming from a property with a food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility PIC-based status.

SE5.5.2

It is the responsibility of the abattoir or knackery operator to ensure any food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility instruction has been followed.

CHAPTER 2 | ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION: INDIVIDUAL TRACEABILITY

PART 6: AGRICULTURAL SHOWS AND EVENTS

SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons organising or managing an agricultural show or other public event to which sheep and goats will be taken for exhibition or public display.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that sheep and goats are correctly identified with an NLIS accredited device and that their movement to and from agricultural shows and other such events is recorded on the NLIS database and can be traced effectively and rapidly.

STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on Producers by Chapter 2, Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

SE6.1

Property Identification

SE6.1.1

The agricultural show/event operator must ensure that the property or location where the event is to be held has an active PIC from their state or territory primary industries department.

SE6.2

Sheep and Goat Identification

SE6.2.1

Sheep and goats attending agricultural shows or other such events must be identified correctly with an electronic NLIS device, which is the responsibility of the sheep and goat owner or manager as per Chapter 2, Part 1 of these Standards.

SE6.3

Movement Documentation

SE6.3.1

The agricultural show/event operator must collect a completed movement document as described at SE1.3.2 and SE1.3.3 from each exhibitor bringing sheep and goats to the show or event.



SE6.3.2

Where stock are not returning to their property of last residence, a new movement document to leave the grounds must be created by the stock owner.

SE6.3.3

The showground operator/event manager must keep copies of movement documents for two years.

Note:

- Sheep and goats can be accompanied by the one movement document used for moving the sheep and goats onto the show/event PIC when the consignment composition remains unchanged to return to property of last residence if it is written 'to showground and return' or similar (ie: all into showground / all out to exhibitor PIC).
- Movement documents can be stored in hard copy or in a retrievable electronic format.

Database Notification

SE6.4

SE6.4.1

The agricultural show/event operator must ensure that all sheep and goats moving onto the showground or event property are scanned and transferred onto the PIC of the property by notifying the NLIS database of the following information within two working days of the time of arrival at the show or before leaving the event, whichever is the sooner:

- a) RFID of each animal
- b) PIC of consignment/exhibitor (From PIC)
- c) PIC of showground/event (To PIC)
- d) Movement document serial number
- e) Date of movement or show start date.

SE6.4.2

The owners of sheep and goats returning their stock to the property of last residence from the agricultural show/event must ensure the stock are transferred back to the destination PIC on the database within two days of arrival at that PIC.

Note:

- Sheep and goats leaving the agricultural show/event are required to be transferred to the destination PIC on the database as a property to property movement. It is the legal responsibility of the person in charge at the destination PIC to ensure the transfer is done however it is recommended that the transfer is recorded by the agricultural show/event organiser.

SE6.4.3

If sheep or goats are not returning to the last property of residence, the receiver of the stock must ensure the sheep and goats are transferred to their destination PIC within two days of arrival.

SE6.4.4

If sheep and goats are sold by public auction at the event, it is the selling agent who is responsible for transferring the stock onto the showground or event property PIC and then to the destination/buyer's PIC as per Chapter 2, Part 4 of these Standards for Saleyard Operators.

SE6.4.5

The agricultural show/event operator must take steps to confirm that the uploaded information has been received by the database and undertake corrective action within seven working days for all error messages received from the database.

SE6.4.6

The showground operator/event manager must, within seven days of the end of each show/event, reconcile the numbers of animals transferred to and from its PIC on the database with the number remaining on the premises.

CHAPTER 2 | ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION: INDIVIDUAL TRACEABILITY

PART 7: EXPORT DEPOT OPERATORS AND EXPORTERS

SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons operating export registered premises and export depot operators (EDO) employed by a livestock export licence holder (exporter).

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that all sheep and goats are correctly identified with an NLIS accredited device and that their movement from their property of consignment onto registered premises (e.g. aggregation properties or export depots) to port of export and then to EEEEEEEEE (8Es: the PIC indicating the stock have left the country) is correctly recorded on the NLIS database and that they can be traced effectively and rapidly.

STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on Producers by Chapter 2, Part 1 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

Property Identification

SE7.1

S7.1.1

The EDO must ensure that all properties on which the sheep and goats are held during the export preparation period, including pre-export quarantine and export depot properties, have an active PIC from their state or territory primary industries department.

Sheep and Goat Identification

SE7.2

SE7.2.1

The EDO must take steps to ensure that sheep and goats being prepared for export, during all stages including pre-export quarantine and export depot properties, are correctly identified with an NLIS accredited device as per Chapter 2, Part 1 of these Standards.

SE7.2.2

If a sheep or goat arrives onto a pre-export quarantine or export depot property without an NLIS device, the EDO must identify the animal with an NLIS post-breeder device printed with the PIC of the property.

SE7.3

Movement Documentation

SE7.3.1

The EDO must ensure that all sheep and goats being sourced for export are accompanied by a completed movement document as described in SE1.3.2 and SE1.3.3.

SE7.3.2

The EDO must ensure that a movement document or equivalent is completed for all subsequent movements off or between export-related properties; except for the final movement from export depot to port where separate export certification/documentation is required.

SE7.3.3

Movement documentation must be kept for five years and be able to be produced within 24 hours on request of a state or territory primary industries department.

Note:

- Movement documents can be stored in hardcopy, or in a retrievable electronic format.

SE7.4

Database Notification

SE7.4.1

The EDO must upload to the NLIS database the following information for all sheep and goats moving onto (except saleyard purchases) and between export-related properties within two working days of the movement or prior to the next movement, whichever is sooner:

- a) The RFID / NLIS ID of each sheep or goat
- b) The PIC of the property of dispatch (From PIC)
- c) The PIC of the property consigned to (To PIC)
- d) The movement document serial number
- e) The date of the movement.

SE7.4.2

The EDO must upload to the NLIS database the NLIS ID or RFID of all sheep and goats moved off the export depot PIC or related properties to another PIC, except sheep and goats consigned to an abattoir.

SE7.4.3

Where sheep and goats are moved to the final export destination, i.e. the port of departure, the exporter must ensure that the sheep and goats are transferred on the database to the port PIC then to 8Es, within two days of that movement.



SE7.4.4

The EDO must reconcile the number of head exported with the numbers and details uploaded to the NLIS database within two days of the time of export.

SE7.4.5

The EDO must reconcile the numbers of live sheep and goats recorded against its PIC on the NLIS database with the number of live sheep and goats remaining on the premises at the end of each shipment. This includes recording dead sheep and goats on the NLIS database.

SE7.4.6

If inconsistencies are noticed in SE7.4.4 or SE7.4.5, the EDO must resolve it on the NLIS database within two working days.

SE7.4.7

Both the exporter and EDO must take steps to confirm that the correct uploaded information has been received by the NLIS database and all warning and error messages received from the database are noted and resolved within seven working days.

SE7.4

Managing Supply Chain Risks

SE7.4.1

It is the responsibility of the export depot operator to establish if they are receiving sheep and goats with a food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility device-based status or from a property with a food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility PIC-based status.

SE7.4.2

It is the responsibility of the export depot operator to ensure any food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility instruction has been followed.

CHAPTER 2 | ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION: INDIVIDUAL TRACEABILITY

PART 8: HOLDING PROPERTIES, ASSEMBLY POINTS AND TRANSIT CENTRES

SCOPE

This Part of these Standards applies to persons transiting sheep and goats through holding properties, assembly points and transit centres (holding yards), and the operators at those locations.

Note: This Part does not apply to a registered goat depot operating under the Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot as described in Appendix 1.

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that all sheep and goats are correctly identified with an NLIS accredited device and that their movement from their property of consignment onto transit / holding premises (e.g. aggregation properties) and subsequently onto other properties is correctly recorded on the NLIS database and that they can be traced accurately and rapidly.

STANDARDS

These Standards are in addition to the requirements placed on Producers by Chapter 2, Part 1 and Transporters Part 2 and are to be read in conjunction with those.

Property Identification

SE8.1

SE8.1.1

All properties on which sheep and goats can be held during transit from one property to another must have an active PIC from their state or territory primary industries department.

Sheep and Goat Identification

SE8.2

SE8.2.1

The owner of sheep and goats being transited must ensure that all sheep and goats are correctly identified with an NLIS accredited device prior to dispatch as per Chapter 2, Part 1 of these Standards.

SE8.3

Movement documentation

SE 8.3.1

When sheep or goats leave a holding property or assembly point within two days of arrival, and the consignment is unchanged, the person responsible for dispatching the animals from that holding yard is required to endorse the completed movement document that the stock arrived on with the PIC of that holding yard.

SE 8.3.2

When sheep or goats leave a holding yard within two days of arrival, and the consignment is split or changes ownership, the person responsible for dispatching the animals from that holding yard is required to complete a new movement document.

SE 8.3.3

When sheep or goats leave a holding yard more than two days after arrival, regardless of change of ownership or consignment composition or not, the person responsible for dispatching the animals from that holding yard is required to complete a new movement document.

SE 8.3.4

Persons dispatching sheep or goats from a holding yard must keep a copy of the movement documentation for two years and be able to retrieve the record within 24 hours of being requested to do so by a state or territory primary industries department .

Note:

- Movement documents can be stored in hardcopy, or in a retrievable electronic format.

SE8.4

Database Notification

SE8.4.1

When sheep or goats arrive at a holding yard and are scheduled to leave those premises more than two days later, the person responsible for the animals must ensure all NLIS devices on the sheep and goats are scanned and transferred to the PIC of the premises on the NLIS database within two working days of their arrival, or prior to departure, whichever is sooner;

SE8.4.2

When sheep or goats arrive at a holding yard and are to leave that premises within two days in the same consignments they arrived in, the person responsible for the animals at that location must ensure all NLIS devices on the sheep and goats are scanned and recorded against the PIC of the premises (sighted) on the NLIS database prior to their departure.

SE8.4.3

When sheep or goats arrive at a holding yard and are to leave that premises within two days in different consignments to that which they arrived, the person responsible for the animals at that location must ensure all NLIS devices on the sheep and goats are scanned and transferred to the PIC of the premises on the NLIS database prior to their departure.

SE8.4.4

The holding yard operator must reconcile the number of head transiting with the numbers and details uploaded to the NLIS database within two working days of stock arrival at final destination.

SE8.4.5

The holding yard operator must reconcile the numbers of live sheep and goats recorded against the PIC on the NLIS database with the number of live sheep and goats remaining on the premises at the end of each transit phase. This includes recording dead sheep and goats on the NLIS database.

SE8.4.6

If inconsistencies are noticed in SE8.3.4 or SE8.3.5, the operator must resolve it on the NLIS database within two working days.

SE8.4.7

The holding yard operator must take steps to confirm that the correct uploaded information has been received by the NLIS database and all warning and error messages received from the database are noted and resolved within seven working days.

Managing Supply Chain Risks

SE8.5

SE8.5.1

It is the responsibility of the transit depot, holding property or assembly point operator to ensure any food safety, biosecurity or market eligibility instruction has been followed.



GLOSSARY

Consignment	One or more sheep or goats belonging to a single owner/ vendor leaving a property.
Database	The NLIS database is Australia's central livestock traceability database administered by ISC Ltd for the purposes of biosecurity, food safety, product integrity and market access.
Device	There are two types of devices: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Visual - A device that displays a visual identifier (brand or PIC) and which does not contain an RFID; ie: an ear tag2. Electronic - A device that contains an RFID that can be read by a radio frequency scanner. It also has a corresponding external visual component (NLIS ID) that can be visually read.
EDO	Export depot operator
Electronic NLIS breeder device	Electronic NLIS breeder devices are either yellow or coloured in accordance with the national 'year of birth' colour system and are used by a breeder to permanently identify sheep or goats before they leave their property of birth.
Electronic NLIS post-breeder device	Electronic NLIS post-breeder devices are pink and can be used to permanently identify introduced sheep or goats that are not already identified with an electronic NLIS breeder or post-breeder device, or sheep or goats that have lost their visual NLIS device.
Emergency	An emergency exists when animal welfare or human safety is potentially compromised.
Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot	Mandatory business rules for the operation of registered goat depots across Australia.
Harvested rangeland goat	A goat that has been captured from a wild state, that has not been born as a result of a managed breeding program and has not been subjected to any animal husbandry procedure or treatment.
ISC Ltd	Integrity Systems Company: a wholly owned subsidiary company of Meat and Livestock Australia that manages the NLIS database, operates the NLIS database helpdesk and accredits NLIS devices.
Kill file	The electronic file generated by an abattoir or knackery and submitted to the NLIS database to register slaughter of sheep or goats at a processor or knackery.
Lifetime traceability	The ability to determine where a sheep or goat has been from the point of enquiry back to the property of birth.
Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)	The Livestock Production Assurance program is the red meat livestock industry's voluntary on-farm food safety and market assurance program. The LPA administers the NVD waybill.

Meat producer*	<p>A business, enterprise or activity that involves growing, supplying or transporting animals for human consumption. A meat producer must have a system to identify the persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) from whom animals were received; and b) to whom animals were supplied. <p>(* As defined in the Production and Processing Standard for Meat (FSC 4.2.3), which came into effect nationally on 31 July 2015.)</p>
MLA	Meat and Livestock Australia.
Mob	One or more sheep and goats that form a cohort and are moved together from one location to another with visual identification.
Movement	Any movement involving one or more sheep or goats between two properties with different PICs.
Movement document	<p>A document that contains critical details that need to be recorded when sheep and goats are moved, including the PIC from which the sheep and goats were dispatched, the date of dispatch, the numbers and description of sheep and goat being dispatched, the serial number of the movement document that accompanies the sheep and goats, the name and signature of the person completing the movement document and date it was made, the transporter’s details and the intended destination of the sheep and goats. Includes an LPA National Vendor Declaration Waybill, a Transported Stock Statement, a Waybill approved by a jurisdiction or a regulated approval granted by a jurisdiction.</p>
NLIS database	National database operated by Integrity Systems Company Ltd that registers electronic NLIS devices and stores records of sheep, goat, pig and cattle movements.
National Livestock Identification System (Sheep & Goats)	Known as the NLIS (Sheep & Goats), the national system for identifying and tracing sheep and goats from property of birth to slaughter, death or export.
NLIS	National Livestock Identification System
NLIS accredited device	<p>A visual tag or electronic device accredited by the Integrity Systems Company LTD for use on sheep and goats and which complies with these Standards. The visual tags are printed with a PIC or Western Australian brand and the NLIS logo. The electronic device is printed with a 16-character code that is linked to the RFID in the device, the NLIS logo and ‘Do Not Remove’.</p>
National Vendor Declaration (NVD) waybill	Movement document completed by an LPA accredited producer consigning or selling sheep or goats that describes the sheep and goats, records the locations where the movement commenced and ended and provides a declaration on information about health treatments or food safety issues.



NLIS logo	Registered Trade Mark [993748] belonging to Meat and Livestock Australia, used to designate that a livestock identification device has been accredited as an NLIS device.
Person	Means more than one person (plural) and not just a specific person.
Person in charge	Where responsibility is shared and may extend along a hierarchy of management.
Post-sale summary	A document provided by a selling agent/saleyards operator to a purchaser of sheep or goats that includes: a) sale venue; b) date of the sale; c) selling agent's name; d) number of head in each purchased lot; e) destination PIC provided by the purchaser; and f) whether the sheep and goats in each sale lot were bred by the owner or vendor.
Producer	A person, organisation or business engaged in breeding, feeding or raising sheep or goats. It includes feedlot operators and any person keeping sheep or goats for commercial purposes, for lifestyle reasons or as pets.
Property	A parcel of land, consisting of one or more blocks within the one locality, operating as part of a livestock enterprise, hobby/lifestyle farm or residence. It includes farms, feedlots, and saleyards, holding depots/yards, artificial breeding centres, veterinary practices, export depots, knackeries, abattoirs and agricultural showgrounds.
PIC	Property Identification Code – a unique identifier for a parcel of land that is linked to the land and/or stock owner's details.
Rangeland Goat	A goat that is extensively managed behind fencing, that may have been part of a managed breeding program but has not been fed in a feedlot or been given veterinary/chemical treatments. N.B. Rangeland goats require identification with an approved NLIS device to be moved from one PIC to another PIC.
Reconcile	Make consistent with another, especially by taking into account transactions or stock movements begun but not yet completed.
Upload ID	The receipt number for a transaction processed on the NLIS database
Vendor	A person, organisation or company offering livestock for sale.

APPENDIX 1

Download a copy of the Industry NLIS Standards for Operating a Goat Depot on the Goat Industry Council of Australia website.

<https://www.goatindustrycouncil.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/goat-depots-final-270517.pdf>



National Livestock
Identification System

ISC CUSTOMER SERVICE

P 1800 683 111

E info@integritysystems.com.au

