

NLIS: online sales

October 2018, Primefact 1663,
First edition

Systems, Intelligence and Traceability
Unit, Orange Head Office

The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) is Australia's scheme for the identification and tracing of livestock.

The NLIS allows the tracing of animals from their property of birth, and other properties they have been on, to slaughter.

It is important when purchasing livestock online that you are aware of NLIS requirements when moving livestock from another property onto your property.

You must have a property identification code (PIC) for your property; livestock must be properly identified before they move from their property of birth or any subsequent property; a correctly filled in movement document must accompany the livestock; and the movement must be recorded in the NLIS database.

These are mandatory measures under the Biosecurity (NLIS) Regulation 2017.

Property identification codes (PIC)

You must have a PIC for your property or for the property on which your livestock are kept, whether they are kept for

commercial production, personal consumption or as pets.

PICs are critical for tracing livestock movements between properties. If you do not have a PIC contact your [Local Land Services](#) (LLS) office or [apply on line](#).

Purchasing or selling livestock online

When cattle, sheep and goats, and pigs are bought online through sites such as Auctions Plus, Elite Livestock and Gumtree, it is crucial that the movement of livestock onto the buyer's property is recorded in the NLIS database (or the PigPass database for pigs).

The movement from the seller's property to the buyer's property is called a property to property (P2P) movement, i.e. livestock are moved from one property, to another property with a different PIC.

The new owner of the stock or the person receiving the livestock at the new property is responsible for recording the movement in the NLIS database.

If livestock are bought through a public auction, such as an on-property stud bull sale which is also interfaced with an online selling site, the normal saleyard rules apply.

This means that the auctioneer or agent running the sale records, in the NLIS database, the movement of all livestock sold to their destination after the sale.

Similarly, an auction held at a saleyard but interfaced with an online selling site means the livestock are transferred to the sale and to their post-sale destination by the person conducting the sale (saleyard operator).

If livestock are bought on-line from a single vendor, it is the responsibility of the buyer or new owner of the livestock to record the movement of those livestock onto the new property in the NLIS or PigPass database.

NLIS movement documents

When livestock move from one property to another they must have a correctly completed NLIS movement document with them.

A copy of the movement document must be kept by the owner/vendor and the new owner/buyer for 7 years.

This movement document may be:

- o LPA National Vendor declaration (NVD) and Waybill, or eDec (web based printable version of the LPA NVD)
- o Electronic NVD (eNVD) available through LPA or through licensed eNVD software providers,
- o PigPass NVD, or
- o a transported stock statement (TSS)

The required information to be provided in the NLIS movement document includes:

- o Name and address of the owner of the stock
- o PIC the stock are moving from
- o Name and address of the consignee and destination property
- o NVD serial number

- o Number and description of the stock
- o Whether the stock were bred by the vendor?
- o Number of NLIS devices used (cattle)
- o Date movement occurred

Responsibility for transferring livestock on the NLIS database

Type of online sale	Location of stock at time of mvt	Stock mvt	Responsibility for recording NLIS movement
Online auction e.g. Auctions Plus	On various properties	Property to Property (P2P)	Buyer; P2P transfer within 2 days of arrival
Physical auction (auctioneer present) interfaced with online e.g. Elite Livestock	On property sale	P2P	Auctioneer or agent; within 2 days of sale
Physical auction (auctioneer present) interfaced with online e.g. Auctions Plus	In saleyard	Vendor property to saleyard to property	Saleyard operator; within 2 days of sale
Private treaty with another person e.g. Gumtree	On single property	P2P	Buyer; P2P transfer within 2 days of arrival

How do I record livestock movements in the NLIS or PigPass database?

Cattle, sheep and goats, and pigs must have their movements recorded in the NLIS or PigPass database within 2 days of arriving at the new property (if not arriving from a saleyard).

Recording movements of cattle between properties involves identifying each of the cattle, scanning or reading the RFID or NLIS number on the ear tag and recording the movement between the different PICs in the NLIS database. The NVD provides much of the information required.

Sheep and goats, and pigs, are recorded as a mob-based movement using the information provided on the NVD. A mob could be as small as one sheep or goat or pig.

From 1 February 2018 pig movements between properties must be recorded in the PigPass database using information from the PigPass NVD. This data will be transferred immediately to the NLIS database.

Buying livestock from interstate

When purchasing livestock online consigned from an interstate property, there will be biosecurity as well as NLIS considerations.

To minimise the risk of introducing stock diseases into NSW you must consider these biosecurity risks:

- Cattle, camelids (camels, alpacas and llamas), equines (horses, donkeys, asses, mules and zebras), deer, goats and sheep from Queensland, Northern Territory and Western Australia may

increase the risk of importing cattle tick

- Pigs from Queensland, or from parts of Western Australia or the Northern Territory north of the Tropic of Capricorn may increase the risk of importing porcine brucellosis
- Sheep and goats from all other states must not be imported if they have virulent footrot

It is important when purchasing interstate stock that you check they have the required health declaration or carrier certificates before you move them onto your property in NSW.

Cattle, sheep, goat and camelid animal health declarations are available from the [Farm Biosecurity](#) website.

When moving pigs into NSW from porcine brucellosis affected areas, you must also submit the required movement paperwork, including carrier certificates, to your nearest LLS office within 2 days of the pigs' arrival at the destination property.

Sick or diseased animals

You should not transport sick or diseased stock unless necessary. Contact your private veterinarian or LLS veterinarian for advice.

Animal Welfare

You must follow the [Standards and Guidelines for the Land Transport of Livestock](#) when transporting livestock.

Animals must be fit to load before being transported.

Animals must not be moved if they are completely blind, unable to walk normally,

in late stage of pregnancy, are severely emaciated or dehydrated or are suffering from severe visible distress or injury (broken bones, cancers, open wounds).

More information

NSW Department of Primary Industries:
<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/animals-and-livestock/nlis>

Local Lands Services: 1300 795 299 or
<http://www.lis.nsw.gov.au/>

NLIS Database Helpdesk: 1800 654 743 or
support@nlis.com.au

Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) at:
1800 683 111 or LPA Service Centre
<https://lpa.nlis.com.au>

Farm Biosecurity website at:
<http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/declarations-and-statements/>

Pig pass helpdesk at: 1800 001 456 or
<https://pigpass.australianpork.com.au/faq>

Welfare standards for transporting livestock at:
<http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/land-transport/>

For updates go to
www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/factsheets

PUB18/656

© State of New South Wales through the Department of Industry, 2018. You may copy, distribute and otherwise freely deal with this publication for any purpose, provided that you attribute the NSW Department of Primary Industries as the owner.

Disclaimer: The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (December 2018). However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information upon which they rely is up to date and to check currency of the information with the appropriate officer of the Department of Primary Industries or the user's independent adviser.