# DPI Primefact

# Moving cattle into and within NSW
March 2023, Primefact, Third edition
Animal Biosecurity, NSW DPI

*All cattle in NSW, including pets, poddy calves, buffalo, bison, beef and dairy cattle must meet certain movement requirements.*

## Moving cattle into NSW

### Cattle from Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory

There are legal controls on the entry of cattle tick carriers to NSW. These requirements apply to cattle moving from or through Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

For detailed information see the NSW DPI Primefact Cattle Tick – NSW entry requirements

Note: there are cameras monitoring the border between Queensland and NSW.  Suspected illegal movements of cattle are investigated.

For more information contact the NSW DPI Cattle Tick Program on cattletick@dpi.nsw.gov.au or on (02) 6626 1201

### Fodder from any other state or territory

Plant material may be restricted from entering NSW. Contact the DPI Biosecurity & Food Safety NSW unit for general information on importing fodder on quarantine@dpi.nsw.gov.au or 1800 084 881.

## Moving cattle within NSW

Cattle moving into NSW from other states must meet the state of origin's requirements until entering NSW and NSW requirements once in NSW.

## National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)

The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) underpins access of Australian livestock products to international markets. NLIS allows for traceability of livestock through a combination of permanent identifiers, movement documents and database records.

The NLIS database holds information on cattle movements from birth to slaughter, to protect and enhance Australia's reputation as a producer of animal products that are free of chemical residues and exotic diseases.

NLIS devices with a Property Identification Code (PIC) are required to be attached to all livestock and all properties with livestock should have a PIC.

In NSW the NLIS is supported by the Biosecurity (NLIS) Regulation 2017.

## NLIS devices for cattle

Cattle must have an approved NLIS device (ear tag or rumen bolus) attached before being moved into or within NSW.

NLIS devices are not to be removed unless they can no longer be read and are immediately replaced with a readable NLIS device.

## NLIS movement documents

All cattle being moved into or within NSW must be accompanied by an NLIS movement document that is one of the following:

- Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) National Vendor Declaration (NVD) and Waybill,
- Electronic or eNVD (see National Vendor Declaration | Integrity System, or available through licensed eNVD software providers), or
- A Transported Stock Statement (TSS) available from Local Land Services (LLS).
- Permit issued by a Local Land Services office or a NSW DPI Biosecurity and Food Safety authorised officer

## NLIS database

The NLIS database must be notified of all cattle movements. The persons responsible for notifying the database are:

- The saleyard for cattle sold through a saleyard.
- The abattoir for cattle sent directly to an abattoir.
- The owner of the cattle for all other cattle movements, including cattle bought via private sales including online auctions. This must occur within 2 days of their arrival.
- The sighted livestock function may be used for cattle attending shows or events, and is done by the operators of the show or stock event, provided they are returned to their property of origin.

## National Cattle Health Declaration

It is recommended that a National Cattle Health Declaration is provided when offering cattle for re-stocker sale or agistment. It is not a legal requirement in NSW.

## Local Councils

Some local councils within NSW have restrictions on the keeping of cattle in urban and peri-urban areas. Contact your local council for more information.

## Sick cattle

You should not transport sick cattle. Contact your private veterinarian or Local Land Services for advice.

## Animal Welfare

You must follow the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Land Transport of Livestock) Standards 2013 No.2 when transporting cattle in NSW.

*The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979* defines the minimum standard for the keeping of all animals, including cattle.

## Buffalo and Bison

Buffalo and bison are regarded as cattle and the requirements for moving cattle must be met.

## Farm Biosecurity

Biosecurity helps you to protect your cattle from pests and diseases. This means avoiding or managing disease risks. Introducing other cattle on to your property or agisting your own cattle elsewhere and bringing them home are some of the main biosecurity risks for cattle owners. For more information see Farm Biosecurity.

## More information

General Enquires 1800 680 244 or animal.biosecurity@dpi.nsw.gov.au

Local Land Services 1300 795 299

NSW DPI Cattle tick Program: (02) 6626 1201

General advice on livestock or fodder movements: 1800 084 881

NLIS Database Helpdesk: 1800 683 111 or info@integritysystems.com.au

Livestock Production Assurance (LPA): 1800 683 111 or email info@integritysystems.com.au

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