

DPI Primefact

NLIS: online livestock sales

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Property Identification Code (PIC)

You must have a PIC 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 online](#).

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 and others, it is crucial that the movement of livestock onto the buyer's property is recorded in the National Livestock Identification System (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 transfer of all livestock sold to their destination PIC after the sale.

Similarly, an auction held at a saleyard but interfaced with an online selling site means the livestock are transferred to the saleyard and to their post-sale destination PIC 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 (PIC) in the NLIS or PigPass database.

If livestock are sold through an online auction or site, they must be identified with approved NLIS ear tags or devices before they leave the property they are on and have an NLIS movement accompany them to the next property.

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 seven years.

An NLIS movement document may be:

- Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) National Vendor declaration (NVD) and Waybill, or
- Electronic LPA NVD (eNVD), or
- PigPass NVD, or
- Transported Stock Statement (TSS)

An LPA NVD or eNVD is obtained through the [myMLA website](#) which gives you access to the NLIS database, NVDs and other services, or from licensed eNVD software providers.

The [eNVD Livestock Consignments](#) app allows producers to share consignment details along the supply chain with or without internet access.

The [LPA NVD](#) and [eNVD](#) provides market access and food safety information when selling livestock.

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

- Name and address of the owner of the stock
- PIC the stock are moving from
- Name and address of the consignee and destination property
- NVD serial number
- Number and description of the stock
- Whether the stock were bred by the vendor?
- Number of NLIS devices used (cattle)
- 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	Vendor property to buyer 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 to buyer property	Auctioneer or agent as the saleyard operator; within 2 days of sale

Physical auction (auctioneer present) interfaced with online e.g., Auctions Plus	In saleyard	Vendor property to saleyard to buyer property	Saleyard operator; within 2 days of sale
Private treaty with another person e.g., on Gumtree	On single property	P2P to buyer property	Buyer; P2P transfer within 2 days of arrival

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

Cattle, sheep, 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 scanning the Radio Frequency Identification Device (RFID) or reading the NLIS number on the exterior of each ear tag and recording the movement between the different PICs in the NLIS database. The NVD provides much of the information required.

Sheep, goats, and pigs, are currently 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.

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. To meet cattle tick requirements refer to the [NSW DPI Primefact Cattle Tick – NSW entry requirements](#)
- Sheep and goats moving into NSW from all other states must be accompanied by a completed National Sheep Health Declaration and be free of virulent footrot, unless they are being transported directly to an abattoir for slaughter. If the sheep aren't showing signs of footrot, the National Sheep Health Declaration must be provided to the person to whom the stock are delivered and presented to the relevant [Local Land Services office](#) within two days.

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.

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 Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Land Transport of Livestock) Standards 2013 No.2 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.lls.nsw.gov.au/>

NLIS Database Helpdesk: 1800 683 111 or email: info@integritysystems.com.au or How NLIS works | Integrity Systems

Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) information on Integrity Systems Company website, or 1800 683 111 or info@integritysystems.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>

Principles for all involved in livestock transport to protect the welfare of the animals in their care:
The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Land Transport of Livestock) Standards 2013 No2

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