

**BIOSECURITY ACT 2019**

**Section 191**

**GENERAL BIOSECURITY DIRECTION**

**(Livestock Traceability)**

I, Kevin de Witte, being and as the Chief Veterinary Officer under the *Biosecurity Act 2019* ('the Act'), acting pursuant section 191 of the Act, and being satisfied that it is necessary to assess, prevent, eliminate, minimise, control or manage biosecurity risks posed by Foot and Mouth Disease virus and Lumpy Skin Disease virus, hereby issue a general biosecurity direction to all persons who deal with livestock, the requirements of which are set out in **Schedule 1** attached.

This general biosecurity direction is given and takes effect at 12.00 AM, on 29 September 2022, and remains in force for a period of 5 years unless sooner revoked.



Signed: ..... ..

Kevin de Witte

**Chief Veterinary Officer**

## SCHEDULE 1

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## PART 1: PRELIMINARY

### 1. Interpretation

(1) For the purposes of this biosecurity direction, unless the contrary intention appears –

“**Act** or “**the Act**” means the *Biosecurity Act 2019*;

“**attached**” includes implanted, inserted, administered or applied;

“**authorised officer**” includes an officer authorised under the *Animal Health Act 1995* or an officer authorised under a corresponding law of the Commonwealth or another State;

“**brand**” means a tattoo brand;

“**breeder device**” means an identifier containing the property identification code of the premises on which the livestock that is to carry the identifier was born;

“**cattle**” means members of the genus *Bos* and also includes American bison or buffalo (*Bison bison*) and domestic water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*);

“**contiguous premises**” means two or more premises under the same ownership with one or more boundaries that touch and have similarity of use;

“**corresponding NLIS law**” means a law of the Commonwealth or another State or Territory that is similar to the provisions of this biosecurity direction;

“**delivery information**” in relation to identifiable livestock, means the following information:

- (a) the type of livestock and the number of each type of livestock;
- (b) the date the livestock left the previous premises;
- (c) the property identification code of the previous premises;
- (d) the unique serial number of any NLIS movement document created in relation to the delivery of the livestock;
- (e) in the case of pigs, sheep or goats:
  - (i) the relevant identification particulars of the pigs, sheep or goats; and
  - (ii) whether the pigs, sheep or goats were bred on the previous premises;
- (f) a completed delivery declaration that includes the following:
  - (i) the name and signature of the person preparing the declaration; and
  - (ii) the date on which the declaration is made; and
  - (iii) the property identification code of the property to which the livestock are to be delivered (or if the code is not known or readily available, the name and

address of the person to whom the livestock are to be delivered);

**"identifiable livestock"** means cattle, pigs, goats and sheep and includes a carcass of any such animal;

**"identifier"** means a tag, label, brand, mark, implant or other means of identification of livestock;

**"livestock"** includes all bovid and camelid stock animals;

**"livestock agent"** means a person other than an employee of the owner of livestock, who is engaged to deal with livestock on behalf of, or as the agent of, the owner of the livestock;

**"livestock event"** means an event that involves identifiable livestock being held in captivity for the purposes of an exhibition or competition such as an agricultural show or rodeo;

**"livestock depot"** means a premises (other than a farm premises, abattoir, saleyard, livestock supply operation, or livestock event) that is used to aggregate livestock before the sale or slaughter of those livestock;

**"livestock event premises"** means the premises on which a livestock event is held;

**"livestock supply operation"** means a business, enterprise or activity (other than a farming business, abattoir, saleyard, livestock depot, or livestock event) that trades in livestock by purchasing the livestock by live weight or price per head directly from livestock farmers (and not by way of a public auction) and then sells the livestock on;

**"national vendor declaration"** means –

- (a) a declaration and waybill approved and published by SAFEMEAT as part of the Livestock Production Assurance System, as amended or substituted from time to time; or
- (b) in the case of pigs, a PigPass;

**"NLIS"** or **"National Livestock Identification System"** means the system in Australia of that name for identifying and tracing livestock for the purposes of disease control, food safety and market access;

**"NLIS administrator"** means Integrity Systems Company Limited (ACN 134 745 038), or such other entity approved by the Secretary;

**"NLIS movement document"** means the following documents:

- (a) a national vendor declaration;
- (b) an exhibitor entry or registration form for a livestock event that contains all relevant information of the livestock movement;

- (c) an individual permit;
- (d) an individual biosecurity direction;
- (e) any other document approved by the Secretary for use as a NLIS movement document;

**"NLIS register"** means the register maintained by the NLIS administrator;

**"permanent brand identifier for pigs"** means –

- (a) a carbon-based ink or paste brand applied to one or more shoulders of the pig, in a form containing the final 6 characters of the property identification code of the premises on which the brand is applied that –
  - (i) is no more than 53 millimetres wide; and
  - (ii) has the characters set out on 2 equal rows, one above the other; and
  - (iii) is applied so that the characters are clearly visible and are at least 20 millimetres high with spaces between the characters of between 2 and 3 millimetres; or
- (b) a brand applied to one or more sides of the rump of the pig by an authorised officer;

**"permanent identifier"** means –

- (a) a permanent identification device within the meaning of the *Animal (Brands and Movement) Act 1984*; and
- (b) a breeder or post breeder device that is fully or conditionally accredited by the NLIS administrator as a permanent identifier for the particular species of livestock; or
- (c) additionally, in the case of pigs, a permanent brand identifier for pigs;

**"PigPass"** means a declaration of that name approved and published by Australian Pork Limited (ABN 83 092 783 278), as amended or substituted from time to time;

**"PigPass database"** means the database maintained by Australian Pork Limited (ABN 83 092 783 278);

**"post breeder device"** means an identifier containing the property identification code of a premises other than the premises on which the livestock that is to carry the identifier was born;

**"previous premises"** means, in relation to identifiable livestock, the last premises at which the livestock was held, being a premises required to have a property identification code under this biosecurity direction, the *Animal Brands and Movement Act 1985*, or a corresponding NLIS law;

**"property identification code"** in relation to a premises, means –

- (a) in the case of Tasmania, the code assigned to the premises in accordance with this biosecurity direction or the *Animal (Brands and Movement) Act 1984*; and
- (b) in the case of a premises outside of Tasmania, a code assigned to or in respect of the premises under a corresponding NLIS law;

**"relevant identification particulars"** means –

- (a) in relation to cattle –
  - (i) the property identification code of the premises on or in respect of which the cattle have been (or are required to be) permanently identified; and
  - (ii) the characters that enable each animal to be individually identified; and
- (b) in relation to pigs, sheep or goats, the property identification code of each premises on, or in respect of which, the pigs, sheep or goats have been (or are required to be) permanently identified;

**"SAFEMEAT"** means the consultative partnership, consisting of representatives from the Commonwealth government and the red meat and livestock industry, established to ensure the safety and hygiene of red meat and livestock;

**"saleyard"** means a premises on which identifiable livestock is sold by public auction;

**"transaction information"** in relation to a reportable transaction of identifiable livestock, means the following:

- (a) the type of transaction;
- (b) the date the transaction occurred;
- (c) the relevant identification particulars of the livestock involved in the transaction;
- (d) the serial number of any NLIS movement document created in relation to the transaction;
- (e) if the transaction is a reportable transaction at a premises:
  - (i) the property identification code of the premises, or
  - (ii) in the case of a saleyard or abattoir, the property identification code of the saleyard or abattoir, or any other unique code or number assigned to the saleyard or abattoir by the NLIS administrator;
- (f) the property identification code of the previous premises;
- (g) in the case of sheep, goats or pigs:
  - (i) the number of sheep, goats or pigs involved in the transaction; and
  - (ii) whether the sheep, goats or pigs were bred on the previous premises.

- (2) A reference in this biosecurity direction to the Secretary includes any person who has been delegated any of the functions of the Secretary under the Act.
- (3) Any term used in this biosecurity direction that is defined in the Act (including any regulations made under the Act) has the same meaning as in the Act.

## **2. Interaction with the *Animal (Brands and Movement) Act 1984***

- (1) The requirements imposed by this biosecurity direction are in addition to, and do not derogate from, requirements imposed under the *Animal (Brands and Movement) Act 1984*.
- (2) A person complies with this biosecurity direction if –
  - (a) the person complies with the requirements imposed under the *Animal (Brands and Movement) Act 1984* in respect of any dealing with identifiable livestock; and
  - (b) those requirements correspond, or are consistent with, the requirements of this biosecurity direction in respect of that dealing.

## **PART 2: PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION CODES**

### **3. Non-farming activities that require property identification code**

- (1) The operator of each of the following activities must ensure that the premises on which the activity is conducted has a property identification code:
  - (a) an abattoir;
  - (b) a livestock depot;
  - (c) a saleyard;
  - (d) a livestock event;
  - (e) a livestock supply operation.
- (2) A livestock supply operation may have a single property identification code that relates to the primary premises of the operation, and all business operations of the livestock supply operation may rely on this property identification code.

### **4. Property identification code required for keeping identifiable livestock**

- (1) The owner and the occupier (if that person is not the owner) of a premises on which any identifiable livestock are kept or held in captivity, and the owner and the person

in charge (if that person is not the owner) of any identifiable livestock held in captivity on a premises, must each ensure that the premises has a property identification code.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to –

- (a) a veterinary practice at which livestock do not stay overnight; or
- (b) a veterinary laboratory where the only living livestock held in captivity on the premises are there to be euthanased.

## **5. Application for property identification code**

- (1) In this clause, each person who is required to ensure that a premises has a property identification code under this biosecurity direction or otherwise under the *Animal (Brands and Movement) Act 1984*, is a **“relevant person”** in respect of the premises.
- (2) A relevant person in respect of a premises may apply to the Secretary for a property identification code in respect of the premises.
- (3) An application for a property identification code is to be in a form approved by the Secretary and is to contain such information as may reasonably be required by the Secretary.
- (4) Each relevant person in respect of a premises to which a property identification code has been assigned by the Secretary must ensure that, within 14 days after the person becomes aware of any change in the information referred to in subclause (3), notice of the change is given to the Secretary.

## **PART 3: IDENTIFYING LIVESTOCK**

### **6. Proper identification of livestock**

- (1) Identifiable livestock is **"properly identified"** for the purposes of this biosecurity direction if –
  - (a) a permanent identifier is attached to the livestock in the manner set out in this clause; or
  - (b) a permanent identifier is attached to the identifiable livestock in accordance with the *Animal (Brands and Movement) Act 1984*; or
  - (c) in the case of livestock born outside Tasmania, the livestock is permanently identified in accordance with a corresponding NLIS law.



- (2) Identifiable livestock is not properly identified for the purposes of this biosecurity direction if a permanent identifier attached to the livestock is unreadable or has ceased to work.
- (3) Unless otherwise approved by an authorised officer, a permanent identifier may be attached to identifiable livestock only on the premises to which the property identification code on the identifier relates.
- (4) A permanent identifier may be attached to cattle only if the cattle are not already properly identified.
- (5) More than one permanent identifier that is a post-breeder device may be attached to sheep, goats or pigs.
- (6) However, only one permanent identifier that is a breeder device may be attached to sheep, goats or pigs.
- (7) A permanent identifier that is breeder device must only be attached to identifiable livestock on the premises on which the livestock was born.
- (8) A permanent identifier must be attached to identifiable livestock as follows:
  - (a) in the case of cattle, by applying it to the cattle in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions; and
  - (b) in any other case, by attaching it to the animal in a way that allows the property identification code on the identifier to be easily read; and
  - (c) in accordance with any relevant requirements of the *Animal (Brands and Movement) Act 1984*.
- (9) A permanent identifier must be attached to a pig as follows:
  - (a) if the permanent identifier is a permanent brand identifier for pigs – so that the characters on the brand are impressed through the skin of the pig and can be easily read; and
  - (b) if the permanent identifier is a breeder device or post breeder device – by attaching it to the ear of the pig in a way that allows the property identification code on the identifier to be easily read; and
  - (d) in accordance with any relevant requirements of the *Animal (Brands and Movement) Act 1984*.

## **7. Requirement to properly identify livestock**

- (1) The owner of any identifiable livestock must ensure that the livestock is properly identified –
  - (a) before the livestock leaves any premises in Tasmania on which it is kept (whether or not that premises is the one on which it was born); or
  - (b) if the livestock is not properly identified on arrival in Tasmania, as soon as practicable after its arrival in the State.
- (2) A person must not cause identifiable livestock to leave a premises (including by transporting the livestock) unless the livestock is properly identified.
- (3) The operator of a saleyard or abattoir must ensure that all identifiable livestock at the saleyard or abattoir are properly identified.
- (4) The person in charge of identifiable livestock at a saleyard or abattoir that is not properly identified must ensure that the operator of the saleyard or abattoir is immediately provided with information that the livestock is not properly identified.
- (5) A person must not do any of the following in relation to identifiable livestock at a saleyard or abattoir that is not properly identified:
  - (a) sell, supply or otherwise dispose of the livestock;
  - (b) buy or otherwise acquire the livestock; or
  - (c) slaughter the livestock (unless the person is required to slaughter the livestock for animal welfare reasons on the direction of an authorised officer, or a veterinary surgeon).
- (6) Both the person in charge of identifiable livestock at a saleyard or abattoir that is not properly identified, and the operator of the saleyard or abattoir, must take all reasonable and practicable steps to ensure that the requirements of subclause (5) are complied with.

## **8. Exempt movements of livestock**

A person does not fail to comply with a requirement under clause 7 (1) (a) or clause 7 (2) of this biosecurity direction merely because identifiable livestock that is not properly identified leaves a premises, in the following circumstances:

- (a) the identifiable livestock is a carcass that is moved directly to a waste management facility in accordance with the requirements of the Act; or
- (b) the identifiable livestock is not a pig and it is moved –

- (i) to a contiguous premises and will be returned to the first premises within 2 days;  
or
  - (ii) to a contiguous premises because the livestock is grazed continuously between those 2 premises; or
  - (iii) to part of the same premises by a route that requires the livestock to leave the premises; or
- (c) the identifiable livestock is a feral or stray animal that has been captured and the animal is moved from the place where it was captured to an abattoir or other premises where the livestock will be properly identified; or
- (d) the identifiable livestock being moved is a pig, but only if –
- (i) the pig will continue to be owned by the same person following the move; and
  - (ii) the pig is not moved for the purposes of a livestock event or to a saleyard for sale;  
and
  - (iii) both the premises on which the pig is normally kept and the premises to which the pig will be moved are accredited by the Australian Pork Industry Quality Assurance Program, and the accreditation is in force; and
  - (iv) the movement of the pig is recorded in the PigPass database within 2 days of the pig being moved.

#### **PART 4: LIVESTOCK DELIVERY INFORMATION**

##### **9. Provision of delivery or other information to person in charge rather than operator**

- (1) A requirement in this biosecurity direction that a person provide delivery information or other information to the operator of a business or premises is satisfied, in the absence of the operator, by the person providing the information to the person in charge of the business or premises.
- (2) A person in charge of a business or premises who is provided with information under this clause must, as soon as reasonably practicable, provide that information to the operator of the business or premises.
- (3) The operator of a business or premises must ensure that the person in charge of the business or premises is made aware of, and complies with, the person's obligations under subclause (2).

##### **10. Owner of livestock to be delivered must prepare and retain delivery information**

If delivery information is required under this biosecurity direction in relation to identifiable livestock, the owner of the livestock must –

- (a) prepare a record of the delivery information and notify the NLIS administrator; and
- (b) provide a copy of the record to any other person who is to deliver the livestock, and

- (c) keep the record for 7 years (or 2 years in the case of pigs) after the delivery of the delivery information; and
- (d) if the livestock is to be delivered to an abattoir or to a livestock agent for sale at a saleyard, the property identification code or address of the abattoir, or of the saleyard at which the livestock agent is to sell the livestock.

## **11. Livestock agents – delivery information**

- (1) A person who delivers identifiable livestock to a livestock agent must provide the agent with the delivery information in relation to the livestock.
- (2) The livestock agent must not sell or otherwise dispose of the identifiable livestock unless the agent has obtained the delivery information in relation to the livestock.
- (3) The person to whom the livestock agent sells or otherwise supplies the identifiable livestock must, before the livestock leaves the possession of the agent, provide the agent with the following information (the "**post-sale information**"):
  - (a) if the livestock is to be sent to a premises, the property identification code of the premises;
  - (b) if another livestock agent is to take possession of the livestock—the relevant name and address of that livestock agent.
- (4) The livestock agent must keep in relation to the identifiable livestock a record of the following for at least 2 years:
  - (a) the delivery information;
  - (b) the property identification code or address of the saleyard at which the livestock were sold or otherwise disposed of;
  - (c) the post-sale information.
- (5) The livestock agent must, within 7 days after selling the identifiable livestock, provide the purchaser with a copy of the delivery information in relation to the livestock and the property identification code or address of the saleyard at which the livestock were sold, and the purchaser of the livestock must keep a copy of that information for a period of at least 7 years (or 2 years in the case of pigs) from the date of the sale.
- (6) A livestock agent who takes delivery of identifiable livestock at a saleyard, or who sells or otherwise disposes of identifiable livestock at a saleyard, must by the close of business of the saleyard on each working day, provide the operator of the saleyard with the delivery information or post-sale information provided to the agent in relation to the livestock.

- (7) The operator of the saleyard must keep for at least 2 years a record of the delivery information and post-sale information.

## **12. Abattoirs – delivery information**

- (1) A person who delivers identifiable livestock to an abattoir must provide the operator of the abattoir with the delivery information in relation to the livestock.
- (2) The operator of the abattoir must keep for at least 2 years a record of the delivery information and the property identification code or address of the abattoir, and must produce the record for inspection if requested to do so by an authorised officer.
- (3) The operator of an abattoir must ensure that identifiable livestock is not slaughtered at the abattoir unless the delivery information has been obtained in respect of the livestock (unless the livestock is required to be slaughtered for animal welfare reasons on the direction of an authorised officer, or a veterinary surgeon).

## **13. Farm premises – delivery information**

- (1) A person who delivers identifiable livestock to a farm premises must provide the person taking charge of the livestock at the premises with the delivery information in relation to the livestock, and the person in charge (if that person is not the owner of the livestock) must provide the delivery information to the owner of the livestock.
- (2) The owner of the livestock must keep for at least 7 years (or 2 years in the case of pigs) a record of the delivery information and the property identification code of the premises.
- (3) This clause does not apply to identifiable livestock arriving at a farm premises in the following circumstances:
  - (a) the livestock arrives at the farm premises from a contiguous premises and will be returned to that contiguous premises within 2 days;
  - (b) the livestock arrives at the farm premises from a contiguous premises because the livestock are grazed continuously between those 2 properties;
- (4) This clause does not apply to identifiable livestock that is a pig arriving at a farm premises if –
  - (a) the pig will continue to be owned by the same person following the pig's arrival; and
  - (b) the pig is not arriving for the purposes of a livestock event or show or to be sold by public auction at the farm premises; and
  - (c) the farm premises is accredited by the Australian Pork Industry Quality Assurance Program, and the accreditation is in force; and

- (d) the arrival of the pig is recorded in the PigPass database within 2 days of the pig's delivery.

#### **14. Livestock events – delivery information**

- (1) A person who delivers identifiable livestock to a premises for the purposes of a livestock event on the premises must provide the operator of the livestock event with the delivery information in relation to the livestock.
- (2) The operator of the livestock event must keep for at least 7 years (or 2 years in the case of pigs) a record of the delivery information and the property identification code of the premises.

#### **15. Livestock depots – delivery information**

- (1) A person who delivers identifiable livestock to a livestock depot must provide the operator of the livestock depot with the delivery information in relation to the livestock.
- (2) The operator of a livestock depot must ensure that the identifiable livestock are not sold or otherwise disposed of unless the delivery information has been obtained in relation to the livestock.
- (3) A person who purchases or otherwise acquires the identifiable livestock must, before the livestock leave the livestock depot, provide the operator of the livestock depot with the property identification code of the premises to which the livestock are to be sent (the "**post-sale information**").
- (4) The operator of the livestock depot must keep in relation to the identifiable livestock a record of:
  - (a) the delivery information and the property identification code of the livestock depot for at least 7 years; and
  - (b) the post-sale information for at least 2 years.
- (5) The operator of a livestock depot must ensure that, when identifiable livestock leave the livestock depot, the delivery information in relation to the identifiable livestock, and the property identification code of the livestock depot is provided (by the close of business on the day following the day that the livestock leave the livestock depot) to the person who has bought or taken possession of the identifiable livestock, and that person must keep a record of the information for at least 7 years.

#### **16. Livestock supply operations – delivery information**

- (1) A person who delivers identifiable livestock to a livestock supply operation must provide the operator of the livestock supply operation with the delivery information in relation to the livestock.

- (2) The operator of a livestock supply operation must ensure that identifiable livestock are not sold or otherwise disposed of unless the delivery information has been obtained in relation to the livestock.
- (3) A person who purchases or otherwise acquires the identifiable livestock must, before the livestock leave the livestock supply operation, provide the operator of the livestock supply operation with the property identification code of the premises to which the livestock are to be sent (the "**post-sale information**").
- (4) The operator of a livestock supply operation must keep, in relation to the identifiable livestock, a record of:
  - (a) the delivery information and the property identification code of the livestock supply operation for at least 7 years; and
  - (b) the post-sale information for at least 2 years.
- (5) The operator of a livestock supply operation must ensure that, when identifiable livestock leave the operation, the delivery information in relation to the livestock and the property identification code of the livestock supply operation are:
  - (a) if the premises to which the identifiable livestock are to be sent is an abattoir, provided to the operator of the abattoir by the close of business on the day that the livestock leave the possession of the livestock supply operation, and the owner of the abattoir must keep a record of the information for at least 7 years; or
  - (b) in any other case—provided to the person who has bought or taken possession of the identifiable livestock by the close of business on the day following the day that the livestock leave the livestock supply operation, and the person must keep a record of the information for at least 7 years.
- (6) In this clause, identifiable livestock are delivered to, and leave, a livestock supply operation when the livestock supply operation obtains possession of the livestock or ceases to have possession of the livestock.

## **PART 5: LIVESTOCK TRANSACTIONS**

### **17. Saleyards – transaction information**

- (1) For the purposes of this clause, the following are "**reportable transactions**" at a saleyard:
  - (a) the sale of any identifiable stock at the saleyard;
  - (b) the movement of any unsold identifiable stock from the saleyard.

- (2) The operator of a saleyard at which a reportable transaction has occurred must ensure that the NLIS administrator is provided with the following information:
  - (a) the transaction information in relation to the reportable transaction;
  - (b) if the livestock involved in the transaction were held by a livestock agent before being sent to the saleyard—the name and address of the livestock agent;
  - (c) if a livestock agent has taken possession of the livestock involved in the transaction—the name and address of the agent;
  - (d) if the livestock involved in the transaction are to be sent to a premises—the property identification code of the premises;
  - (e) if the identifiable livestock involved in the transaction are sheep, goats or pigs—a copy of any NLIS movement document created in relation to the transaction.
- (3) Information provided to the NLIS administrator under this clause must be provided –
  - (a) if the identifiable livestock are cattle and the reportable transaction is the sale of those cattle for the purpose of slaughter at an abattoir—by the close of business of the saleyard on the day of the sale; or
  - (b) in any other case—by the close of business of the saleyard on the next working day after the reportable transaction occurs.
- (4) The operator of a saleyard must, on any day on which cattle, sheep, goats or pigs are sold at the saleyard, ensure that a record is made, by the close of business on that day, of the number of cattle, sheep, goats or pigs sold on that day (the "**daily sale information**").
- (5) The operator of the saleyard must keep a record of the daily sale information for at least 2 years.

## **18. Livestock agents – transaction information**

- (1) For the purposes of this clause, identifiable livestock being sent to a livestock agent is a "**reportable transaction**" in respect of the agent.
- (2) A livestock agent in respect of whom a reportable transaction has occurred, must provide the NLIS administrator with the following information:
  - (a) the transaction information in relation to the reportable transaction;
  - (b) the agent's name and address;



- (c) if the livestock agent is still in possession of the livestock involved in the transaction (the **“relevant livestock”**) - the property identification code of the premises at which the livestock are being held;
  - (d) if the livestock agent is no longer in possession of the relevant livestock—the property identification code of the premises to which the livestock were moved (the **“receiving premises ”**) and the date on which the livestock were moved to the receiving premises.
- (3) Information provided to the NLIS administrator under this clause is to be provided within 2 days after the reportable transaction occurs.
- (4) A livestock agent must, by the close of business on each working day make a record of the following in relation to any reportable transactions occurring on that day and keep the record for at least 2 years:
- (a) the relevant identification particulars of the relevant livestock;
  - (b) if the relevant livestock are sheep, goats or pigs—the number of sheep, goats or pigs;
  - (c) each movement of the relevant livestock from the time the livestock left the previous premises until their arrival at the receiving premises, including the property identification code of each premises at which the livestock have been held during that time.
- (5) The owner of identifiable livestock sent to a livestock agent must provide the agent with the property identification code of the previous premises in respect of the livestock.

## **19. Abattoirs – transaction information**

- (1) For the purposes of this clause, the following are **"reportable transactions"** at an abattoir:
- (a) the slaughter of any identifiable livestock at the abattoir;
  - (b) the movement of any living identifiable livestock from the abattoir.
- (2) The operator of an abattoir at which a reportable transaction has occurred must ensure that the NLIS administrator is provided with the following information:
- (a) the transaction information in relation to the reportable transaction;
  - (b) if the reportable transaction was the movement of living identifiable livestock from the abattoir, the property identification code of the premises to which the livestock were moved;

(c) if the identifiable livestock involved in the transaction are sheep, goats or pigs that did not arrive from a saleyard—a copy of any NLIS movement document created in relation to the transaction.

(3) Information provided to the NLIS administrator under this clause is to be provided:

(a) if the identifiable livestock are cattle and the abattoir is a knackery and the cattle are not slaughtered for meat processing (within the meaning of the *Primary Produce Safety Act 2011*)—within 7 days after the reportable transaction occurs, or

(b) in any other case—by the close of business on the next working day following the day on which the reportable transaction occurs.

(4) The operator of an abattoir at which identifiable livestock has been slaughtered or held on a particular day must ensure that, by the close of business of the abattoir, a record is made of the number of each type of identifiable livestock that have been slaughtered at the abattoir on that day, and the number of each type of living identifiable livestock held at the abattoir at the close of business (the "**daily business information**").

(5) The operator of the abattoir must keep a record of the daily business information for at least 2 years and must ensure that the record is produced for inspection if requested to do so by an authorised officer.

## **20. Farm premises – transaction information**

(1) For the purposes of this clause, the movement of identifiable livestock to a farm premises is a "**reportable transaction**" at the premises unless the stock is moved to the premises –

(a) directly from a saleyard or from the custody of a livestock agent; or

(b) for the purposes of a livestock event being held on the premises.

(2) The owner of identifiable livestock involved in a reportable transaction at a farm premises must ensure that the NLIS administrator is provided with the transaction information in relation to the reportable transaction.

(3) Information provided to the NLIS administrator under this clause is to be provided within 2 days after the reportable transaction occurs or before the identifiable livestock involved in the transaction are moved from the premises (whichever occurs first).

## **21. Livestock events – transaction information**

(1) For the purposes of this clause, the following are "**reportable transactions**" in respect of a livestock event:

- (a) the movement of any identifiable livestock to the livestock event premises for the purposes of the event;
  - (b) the movement of any identifiable livestock involved in the event from the livestock event premises.
- (2) The operator of a livestock event at which a reportable transaction has occurred must ensure that the NLIS administrator is provided with the following information:
- (a) the transaction information in relation to the reportable transaction;
  - (b) if the reportable transaction is the movement of identifiable livestock from the livestock event premises—the property identification code of the premises to which the livestock were moved.
- (3) Information provided to the NLIS administrator under this clause is to be provided within 2 days after the reportable transaction occurs.
- (4) A person who moves identifiable livestock involved in a livestock event from a livestock event premises must provide the operator of the event with the property identification code of the premises to which the livestock are being moved.
- (5) If identifiable livestock are at the livestock event premises for less than 3 days, the only information that is required to be provided to the NLIS administrator under this clause in relation to a reportable transaction is the following:
- (a) the relevant identification particulars of the identifiable livestock;
  - (b) the date the identifiable livestock are at the event;
  - (c) the property identification code of the premises on which the event is conducted;
  - (d) the serial number of any NLIS movement document created in relation to the transaction.

## **22. Livestock depots – transaction information**

- (1) For the purposes of this clause, the following are "**reportable transactions**" at a livestock depot:
- (a) the sale of any identifiable livestock at the depot; and
  - (b) the movement of any unsold identifiable livestock at the depot.
- (2) The operator of a livestock depot at which a reportable transaction has occurred must ensure that the NLIS administrator is provided with the following information:
- (a) the transaction information in relation to the reportable transaction;

- (b) the property identification code of the premises to which the livestock are moved following the transaction;
  - (c) a copy of any NLIS movement document created in relation to the transaction.
- (3) Information provided to the NLIS administrator under this clause is to be provided within 2 days after the reportable transaction occurs.
- (4) The operator of a livestock depot at which identifiable livestock has been sold on a particular day must ensure that, by the close of business of the depot on that day, a record is made of the number of identifiable livestock sold on that day (the "**daily sale information**").
- (5) The operator of the depot must keep a record of the daily sale information for at least 2 years.

### **23. Livestock supply operations – transaction information**

- (1) For the purposes of this clause, the following are "**reportable transactions**" in respect of a livestock supply operation:
- (a) identifiable livestock coming into the possession of the operation;
  - (b) the sale of any identifiable livestock in the possession of the operation;
  - (c) any unsold identifiable livestock ceasing to be in the possession of the operation.
- (2) The operator of a livestock supply operation in respect of which a reportable transaction has occurred must ensure that the NLIS administrator is provided with the following information:
- (a) the transaction information in relation to the reportable transaction;
  - (b) the property identification code of the livestock supply operation;
  - (c) if the livestock supply operation is still in possession of the livestock involved in the transaction—the property identification code of the premises at which the identifiable livestock are being held (if different from the property identification code of the livestock supply operation);
  - (d) if the livestock supply operation is no longer in possession of the livestock involved in the transaction—the property identification code of the premises to which the identifiable livestock were moved (the "**receiving premises**") and the date on which the livestock were moved to the receiving premises.
- (3) Information provided to the NLIS administrator under this clause must be provided –

- (a) if the reportable transaction is the sale of identifiable livestock for the purpose of slaughter at an abattoir—by the close of business of the operation on the day of the sale; or
  - (b) in any other case—by the close of business of the operation on the next working day after the reportable transaction occurs.
- (4) The operator of a livestock supply operation, on a day on which identifiable livestock in the possession of the operation have been sold, must ensure that, by the close of business of the operation on that day, a record is made of the number of identifiable livestock sold on that day (the "**daily sale information**").
- (5) The operator of the livestock supply operation must keep a record of the daily sale information for at least 2 years.

#### **24. Reporting to NLIS administrator about death of identifiable livestock**

The operator of a saleyard or an abattoir, or a livestock agent, to which identifiable livestock have been sent, must ensure that, by the close of business on the next working day after the death (other than by being slaughtered at an abattoir) of any of those livestock, the NLIS administrator is provided with the following information:

- (a) that the identifiable livestock have died and the date on which this occurred (or if this is not known, the date the person became aware of the death);
- (b) the relevant identification particulars of the identifiable livestock.