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[www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/eid](http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/eid)

# NLIS (Sheep and Goats) Electronic Identification Information Session

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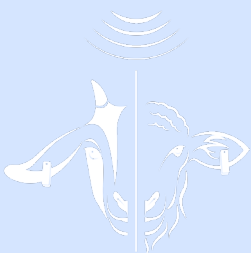
Central Tablelands LLS  
Lamb Survival Forum

15<sup>th</sup> June 2023

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**Brooke Cowan**  
Industry Liaison Officer

NSW Department of Primary  
Industries



The New South Wales Department of Primary Industries acknowledges that it stands on Country which always was and always will be Aboriginal land.

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the land and waters on which we meet today, the Wiradjuri and pay my respects to Elders past and present and emerging.



# NSW Department of Primary Industries Sheep & Goat Traceability Team



# Why adopt eID (and why now)?

## Our export markets are important (and drive farm gate prices)

- 78% of our sheep meat is exported, 95% of goatmeat and 98% of wool.



## Our current system is no longer efficient enough

- SAFEMEAT Traceability report
- Importing countries are requiring Australia to adopt eID eg EU
- Other countries traceability systems are catching up to ours - need to maintain competitive advantage
- Our overseas customers are beginning to question our traceability arrangements



## eID delivers more timely & accurate traceability

- vital to help reduce disease spread/residue impacts on animals, producers, consumers, markets & prices



## The time is right

- FMD is in Indonesia
- The risk of a major disease incursion has increased significantly
- We can learn from sheep and goat eID implementation in Victoria with sheep and goats, nationally with cattle, and EU requirements.



## The impact from FMD would be significant

- \$80b over 10 years (\$300m/ week)
- eID does not prevent an outbreak, but helps minimise its impact by reducing the time we are excluded from export markets



# eID Implementation Timeline




**30 June 2024:**  
Mandatory processor scanning commences for processors and knackeries with this information uploaded to the NLIS database



**1 Jan 2025: Mandatory** saleyard and depot scanning commences with this information uploaded to the NLIS database




**1 Jan 2027:**  
All sheep and goats regardless of age must be electronically tagged before leaving the property on which they are located



**1 Jan 2025:**

- Mandatory tagging for all sheep and farmed goats born on or after 1 Jan 2025, before leaving the property on which they are located
- Property to property movements recorded on NLIS database (responsibility of receiver)



# Producer Requirements

1 Jan 2025: • Mandatory tagging for all sheep and farmed goats born on or after 1 Jan 2025, before leaving the property on which they are located  
• Property to property movements recorded on NLIS database (responsibility of receiver)



- All lambs or kids born after 1 January 2025 MUST have an eID device attached before leaving their property of birth
- All producers must record a movement onto their property by scanning each sheep or goat and recording these in the NLIS database (P2P movement)



# Producer Requirements

1 Jan 2027:

All sheep and goats  
regardless of age  
must be electronically  
tagged before leaving  
the property on which  
they are located



- From 1 January 2027, ALL sheep and goats (regardless of age) MUST be identified with an eID device when leaving their property of birth or subsequent property
- All individual sheep and goat livestock movements MUST be recorded in the NLIS database by saleyard and abattoir operators or producers for P2P movements and purchases



# Producer Requirements – eID Devices

- Sheep or goats must be identified with **ONE** NLIS (Sheep & Goat eID) device only. Do not apply a second NLIS device.
- Do not remove an NLIS (Sheep & Goat eID) device unless not functioning (non-reader).
- If an eID device is lost or non-reading, it must be replaced with NLIS breeder or post-breeder device.
- NLIS (Sheep & Goat eID) tags must be used only on the species registered on NLIS database (nominated when ordering the tags). Do not use cattle NLIS tags in sheep or goats



- Devices can be attached to either left or right ear






# Producer Requirements

## – Property Identification Codes (PIC)

- PIC requirements are not changing
- Properties (including residential land) keeping sheep or goats must obtain and maintain a valid PIC assigned to that property by Local Land Services.
- Changes in owner and/or manager contact details and property details (sale/purchase/lease) must be notified to Local Land Services.
- PIC applications and/or changes can be done on-line
- The producer **receiving** the animals is responsible for registering the movement on the NLIS database **within 48 hours** of receipt of stock.



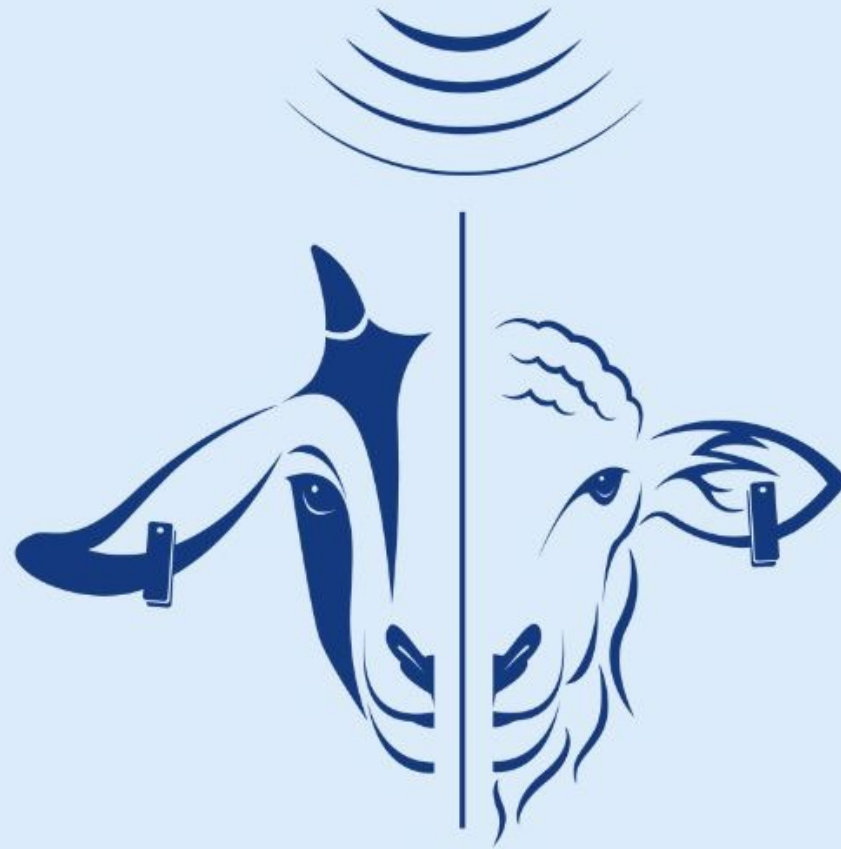
# Producer Requirements

	Current	New
 Farmed goats	Must have a <u>visual</u> tag	Must have an <u>eID</u> device
 Harvested rangelands goats ***	Tag free pathway if transported from property of capture direct to slaughter, or via one registered depot	Tag free pathway if transported from property of capture direct to slaughter or via one registered depot. Pathway still to be fully finalised.
 Sheep	Must have a <u>visual</u> tag	Must have an <u>eID</u> device



\*\*\* Harvested rangeland goat definition – “a goat that is captured from a wild state, that is not born as a result of a managed breeding program, and is not subject to any animal husbandry practice or treatment”

# THE TAG CHANGES NOT THE RULES



Department of  
Primary Industries

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# Benefits of EID



## Market Access

Gives trading partners confidence that there is a robust system in place to trace sheep and goats. This is vital for managing current market access and expanding into new markets



## Better data to guide on farm selection decisions

Individual animal data on production, fertility and carcass traits, along with data on disease status, animal health treatments or processor carcass feedback allows producers to make more informed decisions re genetic selection and management practices



## Branding Opportunities

Processors have greater ability to leverage and validate commercial brand opportunities- e.g. relating to sustainability or carbon neutral



## Reduction in Manual Handling

By decreasing the need to physically handle sheep and goats to read visual tags, stress, and the risk of injury to animals and staff is reduced



## Improved data use

Improve data connectivity throughout supply chain eg NLIS, eNVD, databases and online systems. Reduce transcription errors from handwritten notes, paper records and misreading tag numbers



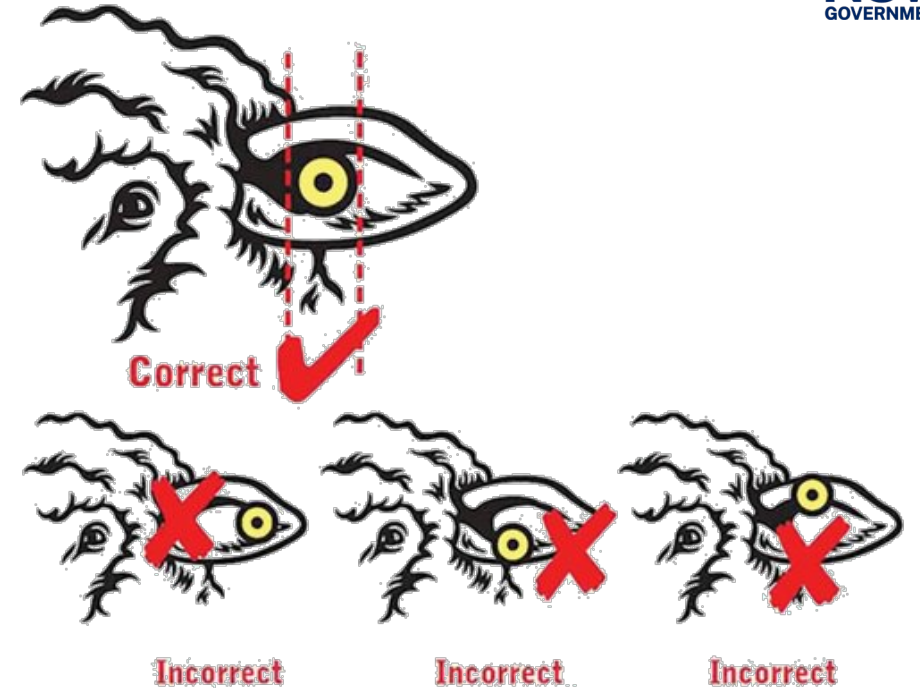
# Considerations – eID Devices

- Are the devices NLIS compliant?
- What is the best type of tag for my operation?
- Device & pin size
- Breeder or post-breeder tags?
- Applicators – single or automatic?



# Considerations – Application

- Incorrect application can damage devices
- Use the correct applicator for your devices
- Load devices according to manufacturer recommendations
- Disinfect applicator jaws between use
- Correct placement of devices is essential for retention



# Considerations



## Yards & Equipment:

Ensure the equipment suits the environment it is intended to be used in  
Metal construction can interfere with tag reading ability  
Brand compatibility with other systems should be considered



## Readers:

The type of reader that is purchased depends on individual business requirements.  
Read range - 55cm and 150cm, which extends 360 degrees



## Software:

Is the program compatible with other software, hardware and equipment that is currently being used  
Ease of data input and report generation

# eID Implementation Timeline

