



# Integrity Systems

red meat customer assurance

## Integrity system — for dairy farmers

A system of food safety measures, quality assurance and traceability from paddock to plate guarantees the integrity of Australia's \$18.4 billion red meat industry — including the \$11.4 billion beef industry — to our customers. This integrity system protects the disease-free status of Australian red meat and underpins the marketing of our product as clean, safe and natural.

Adhering to the requirements of the integrity system means dairy farmers participating in beef production can stand by what they sell.

### The integrity system is made up of three elements:

#### 1 Livestock Production Assurance



The Livestock Production Assurance (LPA) program is the Australian red meat industry's on-farm assurance program underpinned by seven key elements covering food safety, animal welfare and biosecurity. It provides evidence of livestock history and on-farm practices when transferring livestock through the value chain. Visit [www.integritysystems.com.au](http://www.integritysystems.com.au)

#### 2 National Vendor Declaration



The LPA National Vendor Declaration (LPA NVD) certifies Australia's reputation as a reliable supplier of safe red meat to domestic and international markets. It asks a series of questions about the livestock's history, and contains a declaration from the livestock owner that all information provided is correct. The current LPA NVD is required for all livestock movements, including property to property, through saleyards, to processors, and to and from feedlots. It is available electronically (the eNVD) free of charge or in hard copy. Visit <https://lpa.nlis.com.au>

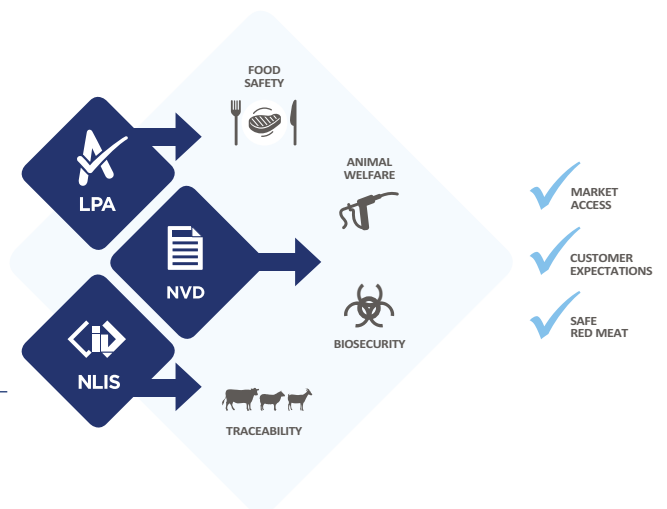
#### 3 National Livestock Identification System



The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) is Australia's system for the identification and traceability of cattle, sheep and goats. The NLIS combines three elements to enable the lifetime traceability of animals: a visual or electronic ear tag, a Property Identification Code (PIC) for identification of physical location, and an online database to store and correlate the data. Visit [www.nlis.com.au](http://www.nlis.com.au)



National Vendor Declarations are now available electronically (the eNVD)



Australia's red meat integrity system



## Meeting NLIS requirements

As cattle move along the supply chain, each movement is recorded centrally so that animals can be traced as required by National Traceability Performance Standards. A valid Property Identification Code (PIC) is needed to buy, sell or move cattle and to complete National Vendor Declaration forms. PICs are allocated to properties on which livestock graze and are issued by the state agriculture departments.

This applies equally to dairy cattle entering the beef food supply chain.

Download the NLIS (Cattle) Traceability Standards from [www.nlis.com.au](http://www.nlis.com.au)

## Meeting LPA requirements

The seven requirements of the LPA program cover property risk assessment; safe and responsible animal treatments; stock foods, fodder crops, grain and pasture treatments; preparation for dispatch of livestock; livestock transactions and movements; biosecurity; and animal welfare.

Biosecurity relates to measures taken to reduce risk of infectious diseases, invasive pests or weeds. Under LPA, producers must have a Farm Biosecurity Plan. Visit [www.mla.com.au/integrity](http://www.mla.com.au/integrity) to download a template (see Tools & Resources). There are 17 priority diseases for cattle. Cattle tick has the highest estimated economic impact in the north (\$156 million) while internal parasites has the highest impact in the south (\$82 million)<sup>1</sup>.

Dairy farmers must be able to demonstrate that on-farm systems have been implemented to ensure handling of livestock is consistent with the requirements of the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards & Guidelines for Cattle*. Download at [www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/cattle](http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/cattle)

For details on how to meet each requirement, download the LPA Guidebook from [www.mla.com.au/integrity](http://www.mla.com.au/integrity) (see Tools & Resources) or complete the LPA Learning training modules at [www.mla.com.au/LPALearning](http://www.mla.com.au/LPALearning).

## LPA accreditation

As dairy cattle are part of the red meat supply chain, dairy farmers are encouraged to maintain LPA accreditation. To access LPA NVDs for their livestock, dairy farmers must be LPA accredited.

To gain LPA accreditation for the first time, dairy farmers need to register their dairy licence number via the LPA Service Centre

<sup>1</sup> B.AHE.0010 Final Report: Priority list of endemic diseases for the red meat industries  
<sup>2</sup> MLA Fast Facts: Australia's beef industry 2018 [www.mla.com.au/globalassets/mla-corporate/prices--markets/documents/trends--analysis/fast-facts--maps/mla\\_beef-fast-facts-2018.pdf](http://www.mla.com.au/globalassets/mla-corporate/prices--markets/documents/trends--analysis/fast-facts--maps/mla_beef-fast-facts-2018.pdf)  
<sup>3</sup> [www.dairyaustralia.com.au](http://www.dairyaustralia.com.au)

## Fast facts: Australia's beef industry<sup>2</sup>

**26 million**  
head of cattle

**2.24 million**  
tonnes total beef and veal production

**1.1 million**  
tonnes beef and veal exported to 78 countries

**\$8 billion**  
total value beef and veal exports

**3rd largest**  
beef and veal exporter in the world

**47,776**  
agricultural businesses with cattle, including 5213 dairy farms<sup>3</sup>

**90%**  
of the herd comprised beef cattle, while 10% were dairy cattle

**29%**  
of Australian beef exports go to Japan

**191,800**  
people employed in the red meat and livestock industry

(<https://lpa.nlis.com.au>) and complete a short assessment and declaration. They are not required to complete the LPA Learning modules or pay the LPA accreditation fee which are requirements for other cattle producers.

If dairy farmers are already LPA accredited, renewal is required every three years. They will be prompted to renew their accreditation by LPA approximately two months before the renewal date.

When seeking or renewing accreditation via the LPA Service Centre, dairy farmers should select 'Dairy' as their enterprise type. This will ensure that the farm practices implemented under their Dairy QA program are recognised by LPA, and allow exemption from the LPA random audit program.

## myMLA

myMLA is a customised online dashboard that provides personalised, relevant content to each user. It allows dairy farmers to have just one user name and password to access key integrity systems — NLIS, LPA, NVDs and LDL.

Visit [www.mla.com.au/myMLA](http://www.mla.com.au/myMLA)

## Where can I find out more?

Dairy farmers can access a range of resources to help them meet integrity system requirements. Visit [www.integritysystems.com.au](http://www.integritysystems.com.au), call 1800 683 111 or email us at [info@integritysystems.com.au](mailto:info@integritysystems.com.au).

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