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Creating movements

What are the benefits of traceability?

The importance of traceability

The four main parts of traceability are:

- biosecurity
- food safety
- market assurance and access
- animal health surveillance.

It is a legal requirement to register your cattle and deer within the NAIT information system.

On-farm

Support on-farm management decisions.

Sector and industry

Enhance and improve biosecurity and food safety.

Market

- Meet consumer expectations through farm to market concept.
- Enable access and growth in current, new or developing markets.

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What is a NAIT movement?

When cattle and deer move between NAIT location numbers, you must record a movement in the NAIT information system.

Movements must include:

- the NAIT location number the cattle and deer are moving to or from
- the date the movement occurred
- the RFID tag numbers of the cattle and deer being moved.

Who records sending and receiving movements?

Whether you have sent the cattle and deer or received them at your NAIT location, you are required to record the movement in the NAIT information system.

Even if the other person hasn't recorded their end of the movement, it's important you do your part.

When to record NAIT movements?

You must record all movements within 48 hours of the end of the day on which the movement took place.

Movements you are exempt from recording are:

- sending to an accredited saleyard
- sending to an accredited meat processor.

Remember!
Register your cattle and deer

180 DAYS

All cattle and deer must be tagged and registered **within 180 days of birth or before their first off-farm movement**, whichever occurs first.
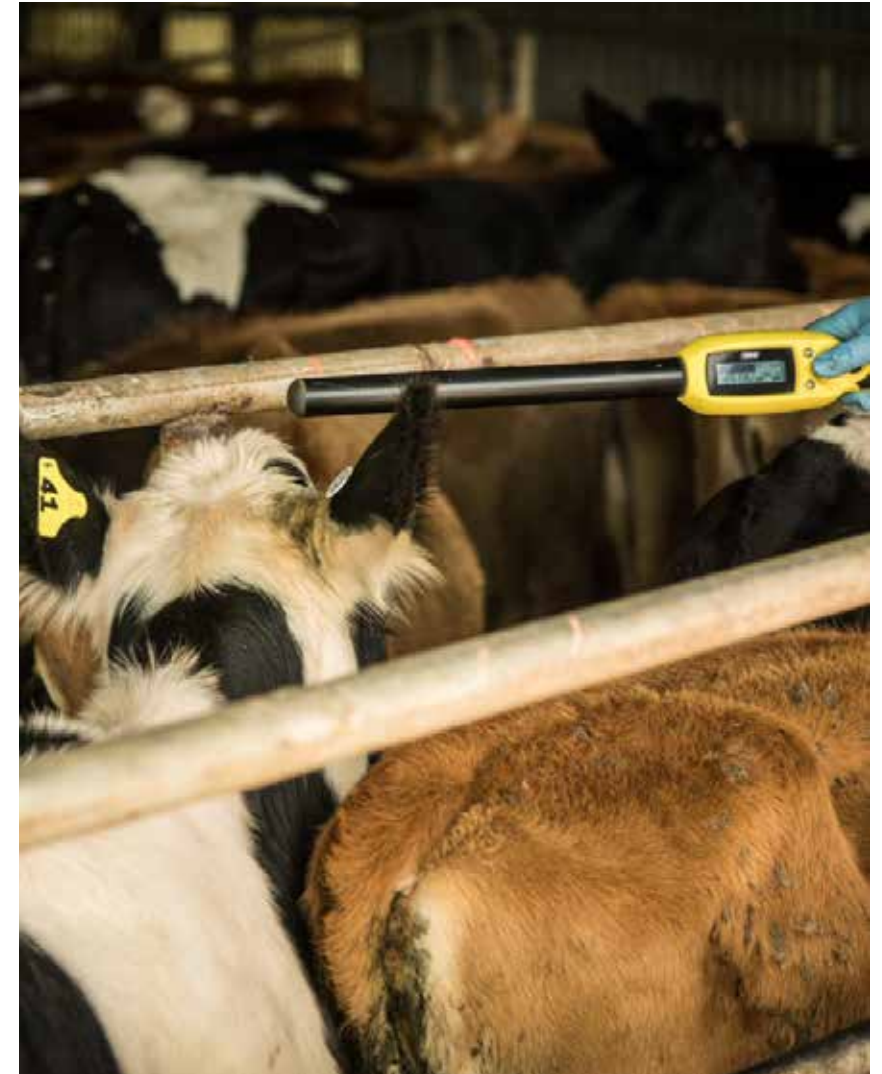
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Scanning cattle and deer on and off your NAIT location

When creating movements, scanning your cattle and deer on and off your NAIT location is important for supporting good traceability.

When you scan your cattle and deer, it ensures what you're entering into the NAIT information system is correct.

In the event of a disease outbreak, having these accurate records will support a quick and effective response.

Unsafe to tag cattle and deer

If you have animals that are unsafe to tag, the only place they can move to is the meat processor, a game estate, a safari park, or a zoo.

An exempt movement needs to be recorded in the NAIT information system.

NAIT charges a **$13 levy for unsafe to tag animals**. Any other additional penalties are at the discretion of the meat processor.
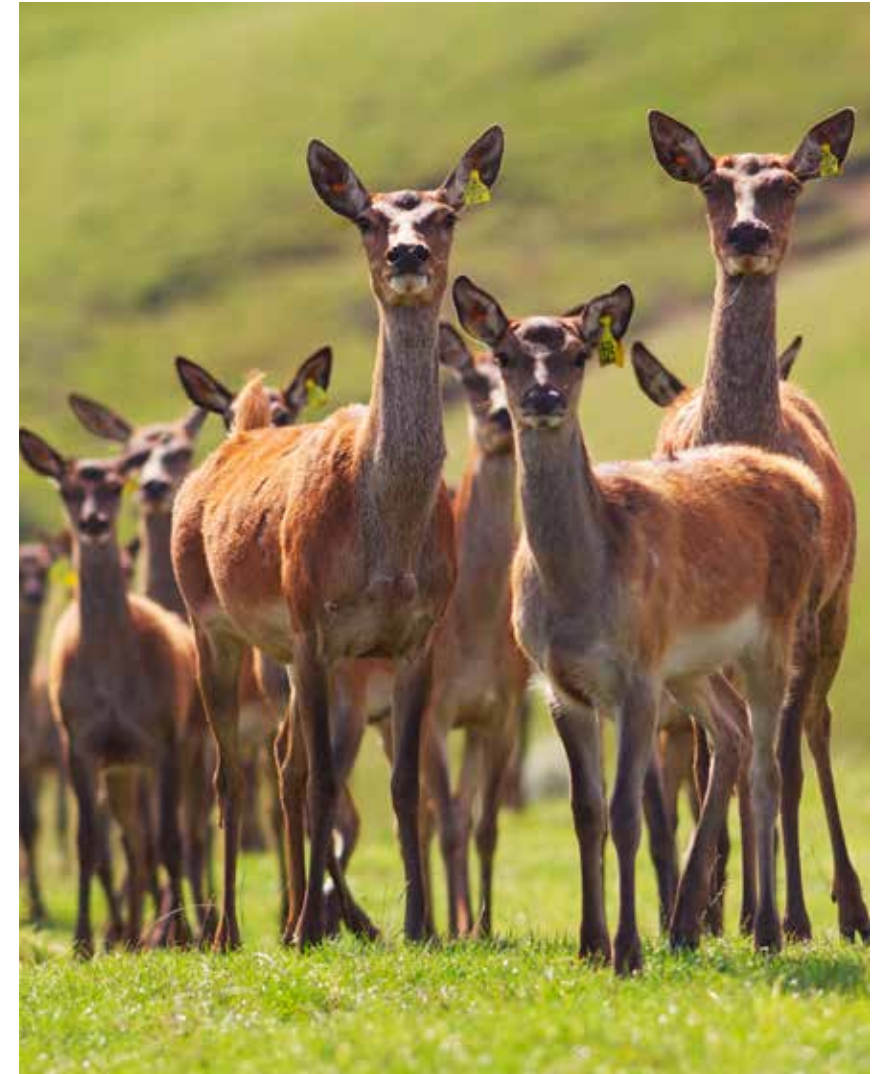
Information providers

You can assign information providers to assist with recording movements.

Ensure you list them against your NAIT location number, so they have access.

Ultimately, it is your legal responsibility as a PICA to meet your NAIT obligations. You should also log into your NAIT account and check your email notifications regularly.

PICA farmer
Obligations

1
Register with NAIT

2
Register location

3
Tag & register animals

4
Record & confirm

5
Keep NAIT up-to-date

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Thank you

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