

**National Animal  
Identification and Tracing**

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**NAIT**  
**Scheme**  
**Strategy**  
**2025-31**



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# Purpose

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This NAIT Scheme Strategy document outlines the vision, purpose, strategic priorities, key strategic shifts and activities for the NAIT Scheme for 2025-31.

# Introduction and Background

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## Introduction

This Scheme Strategy places farmers at the centre of a modern, trusted traceability system—empowering them with tools, knowledge, and support to protect their livelihoods and contribute to national biosecurity and trade.

While the vision sets the long-term ambition for the NAIT Scheme. This Scheme Strategy outlines how NAIT Ltd intends to work with stakeholders and farmers to implement the NAIT Scheme for the next six years from 1 July 2025 to deliver the lifetime traceability for cattle and deer to support biosecurity, food safety, market access and animal productivity.

The Scheme Strategy is high-level, and it is underpinned by a National Operations Plan which details activities, tactics and performance measures.

The hierarchy of this document is as follows:

- **Vision:** describes the “desired future state” for the NAIT Scheme.
- **Purpose:** describes the NAIT Scheme “core reason for being” – it’s “why” from the National Animal Identification and Tracing Act 2012 (NAIT Act) and what it does to achieve the vision.
- **Strategic Priorities:** are the key areas we will focus on to achieve our vision.
- **Goals:** define the results that we expect to achieve under each of the priorities.
- Key shifts are defined through a Current and Future State analysis
- Key activities that will be undertaken over the next six years in pursuit of the desired Future State and goals.

## How this strategy was developed

This Strategy has been developed with funder organisations, farmers, key stakeholders and the participation of OSPRI people. The Strategy has also drawn on: farmer surveys; review of previous strategies; the NAIT Act; recent Minister’s Letters of Expectations; shareholder/stakeholder workshops; drawing on international trends; along with Current State and Future state analysis.

The conclusions drawn from this analysis are:

1. The NAIT Scheme is critical to the livestock industry and will be more important in the future
2. The NAIT Scheme is critical from a value protection as well as value creation perspective across biosecurity and disease management, animal and farm productivity, food safety and market access and the ability to both protect and create further value with customers and consumers
3. The NAIT Scheme is not performing at the desired level and needs to lift across all areas
4. The replacement of the NAIT Information System will be a key pillar for future improvement
5. A whole of industry buy-in and collective effort to drive the scheme forward will be foundational to its success
6. Tag performance and adjacent identification and data capture technologies are an important aspect for continuous improvement.

This Scheme Strategy sets out the most important things that NAIT Ltd, in partnership with stakeholders, will do to improve performance over the next six years.

The NAIT Scheme refers to the overall scheme established to provide for and support the identification and tracing of NAIT animals. In this Strategy '*NAIT Scheme*' covers the Information System that farmers interact with (and commonly consider as 'NAIT') and also includes: the supporting policies and procedures; efforts by participants and stakeholders; and other 'behind the scenes' activity that help the NAIT Scheme to function.

Appendix 2 includes a diagram illustrating the various components of the NAIT Scheme covered by this NAIT Strategy, including the NAIT Scheme, NAIT Ltd, the NAIT Information System, implementation activities, the NAIT National Operations Plan, along with a range of stakeholders.

A full range of definitions and terms used throughout this document are included in Appendix 1. But there are two critical definitions that require clarity.

1. The term '*farmer*' is used in this document instead of 'PICA' which means a natural person or body corporate in day-to-day charge of a NAIT animal (cattle or deer) in the NAIT Act. It also refers to other participants in the Scheme as required under the NAIT Act, such as saleyards, stock agents and meat processors.
2. The term '*livestock industry*' is used to mean all cattle and deer farming, and upstream and downstream activities such as stock agents, transport operators, saleyards and processing.

## The NAIT Scheme

The NAIT Scheme has been in place as New Zealand's mandatory livestock industry identification scheme since 2012 under the National Animal Identification and Tracing Act (NAIT Act). The purpose of the Scheme under the NAIT Act is to: provide rapid and accurate tracing of individual animals from birth to death; improve biosecurity management; manage risks to human health, and support animal productivity and trade. The NAIT Act requires animals to be tagged with unique identifiers and registered in the NAIT Information System.

The NAIT Scheme is jointly funded by government and industry. Funding is provided through an agreement between the MPI and OSPRI's sector shareholders. MPI contribute 35%, Deer Industry New Zealand 2%, and the remaining 63% is split between DairyNZ (54.59%), Beef+LambNZ (45.41%). These contributions are primarily collected through a combination of NAIT tag levies, slaughter levies, and a levy on animals deemed unsafe to tag (UTT).

This collaborative funding model enables the NAIT Scheme to be both industry-led and government-supported, aligning operational priorities with the needs of the livestock industry while maintaining confidence in the integrity of livestock industry's traceability system.

The continued commitment of these funders is essential to delivering the improvements outlined in this Strategy and ensuring the NAIT Scheme remains fit-for-purpose in an evolving biosecurity and trade environment. This Strategy outlines how NAIT Ltd, working with the funders, will continue to strive for obtaining the greatest value-for-money from this joint funding through the NAIT Scheme implementation.

While NAIT Scheme data has assisted national biosecurity responses and New Zealand meeting its market access and trade requirements, its broader value to support productivity remains largely unrealised. In a world of increasing biosecurity threats and ever evolving zoonotic diseases, the growing demands for transparency, assurance, and robust and accurate animal traceability is more critical than ever.

# NAIT Scheme Strategy

## Vision

Farmer and livestock industry value is protected and enhanced through an effective and efficient traceability scheme.



## Strategic Priorities

### Unlocking Greater Value

**Goal**  
Greater value for farmers and the livestock industry is realised from lifetime traceability, through improved biosecurity, food safety, market assurance, and animal productivity.

- Key Activities**
1. Development of a NAIT Data User Strategy to unlock more value for industry participants, including farmers.
  2. Fit-for-purpose accreditation programme.
  3. Improving the quality and format of data and information and delivery mechanism provided to key customers.

### Scheme Simplicity

**Goal**  
An easy-to-use integrated NAIT Information System underpins an efficient and effective NAIT Scheme.

- Key Activities**
1. Successful replacement of NAIT Information System.
  2. Update NAIT Scheme policies and practices to reduce the effort required.
  3. Enhanced self-service capability through delivery of a knowledge hub.

### Partnering for Success

**Goal**  
Everyone works together to drive the success of the NAIT Scheme.

- Key Activities**
1. A collective industry strategy to increase NAIT Scheme performance.
  2. Implementation of best practice compliance.

### Best-Available Technologies for Lifetime Identification

**Goal**  
NAIT animals are uniquely identified and traced with the best-available technologies to enable lifetime traceability.

- Key Activities**
1. Fit for purpose device/tag approval monitoring and reporting processes.
  2. An innovation programme identifies new technologies and devices/tags for potential use.
  3. The issue of tag loss will be investigated.

# Vision, Purpose and Strategic Priorities

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## Farmer and livestock industry value is protected and enhanced through an effective and efficient traceability scheme.

This *vision* recognises that the value for farmers and the livestock sector is protected and enhanced through the consistent capture and application of accurate and timely animal identification and traceability information.

New Zealand's unique position is important context. Firstly, New Zealand's remote island location and relative disease freedom is not only a market access advantage but also allows the sector to achieve high animal productivity levels with relatively low inputs. Therefore, the NAIT scheme needs to underpin immediate and rapid responses to stop and eradicate exotic diseases, and a front-footed approach to better manage or eradicate endemic diseases. Secondly New Zealand exports over 90% of its production and therefore market accessibility and assurance are critical to protecting and enhancing farmer and livestock industry value and returns.

Against this backdrop "effective and efficient" reflect both what is to be delivered and the manner in which it is delivered. "Effective" denotes the NAIT Scheme meeting the purposes of the NAIT Act, while "efficient" recognises the cost-to-value relationship of the NAIT Scheme, including farmer effort and ease-of-use.

The NAIT scheme exists to provide the livestock industry with trusted information infrastructure that improves its biosecurity management, and supports food safety, market access, and productivity. When fully realised, this vision will help enable the livestock industry to respond to biosecurity threats, meet evolving trade requirements, and unlock new value across the value chain. When this Vision is achieved, the traceability assurance provided by the NAIT Scheme will be integrated in how the livestock industry strengthens product integrity more broadly and so unlock further value.

At the centre of this vision are New Zealand farmers and livestock managers, who are the primary source for this critical information. Their ability to integrate NAIT Scheme obligations into everyday business practices is essential to the NAIT Scheme's success. The Strategy therefore places a strong emphasis on empowering and enabling them through practical tools, education, and support.

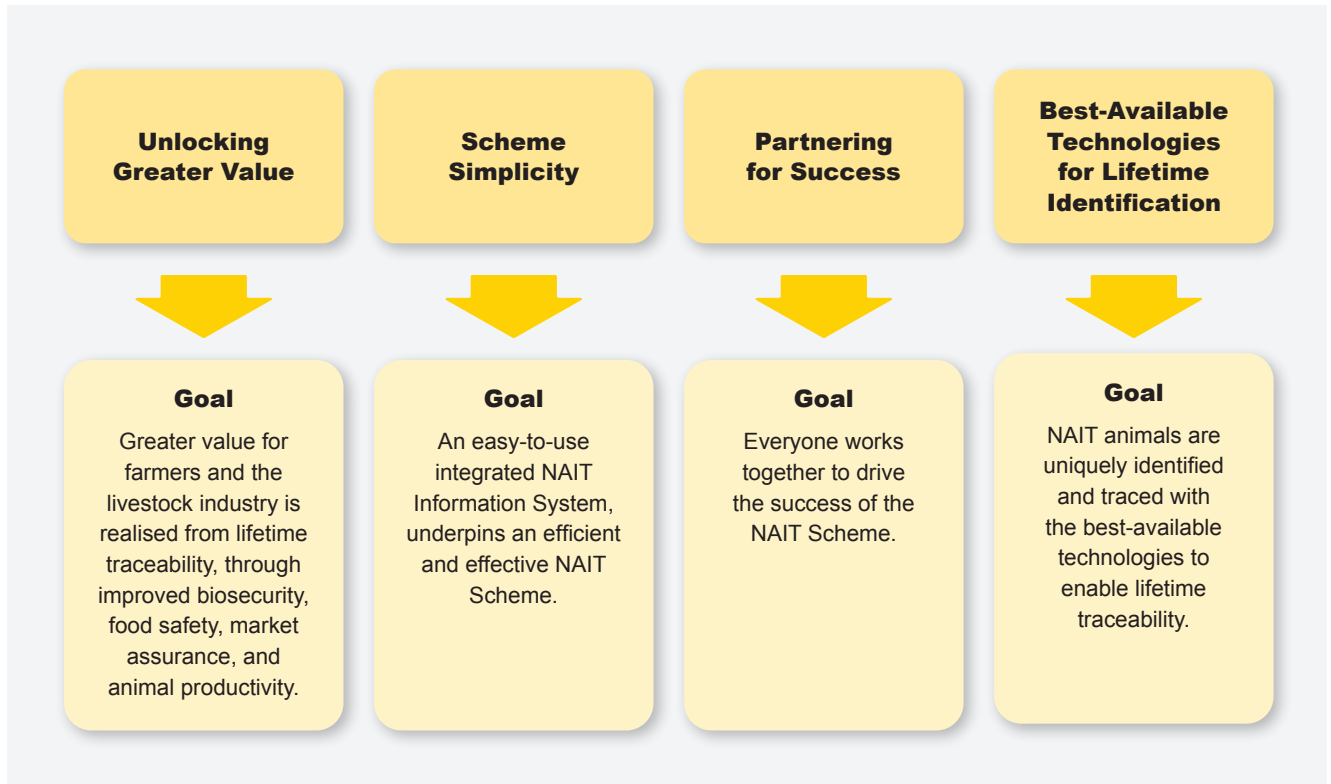
NAIT Ltd, as the data steward of NAIT Information System, is responsible for ensuring this information is captured, protected, and made accessible to the livestock industry, government, and approved third parties. This includes promoting new and innovative uses of NAIT data to maximise its value for farmers and the livestock industry, while balancing appropriate security and protections.

Achieving this vision will require a collaborative effort across the livestock industry. NAIT Ltd and its stakeholders must work together to support farmers in meeting their obligations and realising the full potential of NAIT, including best-practice compliance.

The *purpose* of the Scheme under the NAIT Act is to: provide rapid and accurate tracing of individual animals from birth to death; improve biosecurity management; manage risks to human health and food safety; and support animal productivity and trading requirements and market assurance.

## Strategic Priorities

To realise this vision and purpose, the NAIT Strategy is built around four strategic priorities and associated goals:



## Achieving the Goals; Strategic Shifts and Activities

To determine the key activities to achieve the Goals, a Current and Future State Analysis was conducted.

The Current State describes a number of performance parameters today – in many cases these might be identified as strengths, weaknesses, or threats to scheme performance.

The Future State points to opportunities whereby more farmer and industry value can be captured.

These are then cascaded to identify a number of prioritised activities to be completed during the three years of this Scheme Strategy.

These activities are then cascaded into a more detailed national operating plan with associated KPI's.

## Unlocking Greater Value

### Goal

Greater value for farmers and the livestock industry is realised from lifetime traceability, through improved biosecurity, food safety, market assurance, and animal productivity.

### CURRENT STATE

- NAIT data supports the *M. bovis* eradication programme and is used to trace new on-farm *M. bovis* incursions, forward and backward, using existing data. This speeds up disease control activities and reinforced the value of traceability to farmers.
- Organisations with valid biosecurity, food safety, market access or productivity programmes that could benefit from NAIT data are not accessing it.
- Organisations granted access to NAIT data may not have sufficient data capability to effectively utilise it.
- The current use of NAIT data and the benefits it is providing is not quantified, widely communicated or understood.
- NAIT Ltd does not have a defined strategy for engaging with third parties to maximise the mutual value from being involved in NAIT. Third parties often regard NAIT as a cost to their business.
- Current accreditation and approval standards and processes are expensive, complex and time consuming for third parties.
- Farmers cannot easily access their own data in a usable form, or readily share data related to their animals to inform other farmers of potential livestock purchasing decisions. This hinders their ability to use NAIT information to drive on-farm performance.
- NAIT Ltd does not have clear performance KPIs with customers for biosecurity, food safety and market assurance purposes.

### FUTURE STATE

- Organisations are aware of how they can access and use NAIT data through an approval process, to increase the value of the information for farmers and the livestock industry.
- Organisations granted access to NAIT data are provided with sufficient supporting information (e.g. Data Dictionary) to effectively use the data for the benefit of their programmes.
- NAIT Ltd publishes information held within the NAIT Information System and also reports on overall data quality and data accuracy.
- NAIT Ltd better understands and actively promotes other uses for NAIT data (including supporting productivity), while balancing the necessary privacy considerations.
- The use of NAIT data and its benefits are understood and valued, which motivates farmers to input information improving data accuracy.
- By providing an assurance of traceability, the NAIT Scheme helps the livestock industry demonstrate and strengthens product integrity.
- NAIT Ltd has clear KPIs or SLAs for the provision of data to MPI and other key customers and demonstrates performance improvement against these.
- Accreditation and approval standards and processes are fit-for-purpose and strike the right balance between, privacy of the data; compliance cost; commercial value; and cost-effective and quality farmer services.
- Farmers can utilise NAIT data for animal productivity gains and other business benefits, including informing livestock purchasing and selling based on animal attributes and lifetime traceability.

### Unlocking Greater Value:

Key activities to move from current to future state

1. **The development and application of a NAIT Data User Strategy to unlock more value for industry participants, including farmers.** The Strategy will:
  - a. Define the NAIT Scheme data policies and practices
  - b. Set appropriate levels of privacy protection and data security
  - c. Focus on ease of use, and promote access for approved purposes
  - d. Improve data quality and accuracy against defined KPI's / measures.
2. **A fit-for-purpose accreditation programme** is designed and implemented. The accreditation programme will strike the right balance between data privacy and protection measures, cost-effective farmer services, commercial value, and third-party compliance costs.
3. **Improving the quality and format of data and information and delivery mechanism provided to key customers**, particularly to MPI. Organisations granted access to NAIT data are provided with sufficient information to support accurate data use and uphold data security and privacy.

## Scheme Simplicity

### Goal

An easy-to-use integrated NAIT Information System underpins an efficient and effective NAIT Scheme.

### CURRENT STATE

- The NAIT Information System is not user friendly or fit-for-purpose as a modern traceability information system.
- Significant amounts of system-generated communication leads to farmer communications fatigue – affecting awareness, understanding and compliance.
- The NAIT Information System does not support two-way communication with third-party software applications, resulting in data accuracy issues.
- Farmers are using common agricultural hardware, such as stock scales and wands, with built-in third-party software and this can integrate one way with the NAIT system.
- Some third parties' software use may result in farmers incorrectly assuming they have met their NAIT obligations.
- The current legislation, NAIT Ltd's policies and procedures have not kept pace with the needs of the livestock industry and are insufficient to support a modern user-friendly NAIT Scheme.
- NAIT Ltd's privacy policies and practices can make it impractical for farmers to meet their information obligations.
- The NAIT information system and OSPRI Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system do not have sufficient information about customer interactions to accurately determine the elements of NAIT Scheme design that need improvement.

### FUTURE STATE

- The replacement NAIT Information System is fast, reliable and intuitive, enabling farmers to input accurate information and use the system as and when they need to.
- NAIT requirements can be woven into day-to-day farming routines through integration with the third-party apps and other interfaces or business practices.
- NAIT Ltd's reporting and communication to individual farmers is at a volume and specificity to help farmers focus on the most important things for Scheme performance.
- The NAIT Information System replacement supports two-way communication with third-party software, with increased data accuracy.
- NAIT Scheme requirements and the legislative obligations for farmers around animal identification and lifetime tracing are made as easy as possible to comply with, to improve data accuracy.
- NAIT Ltd provides farmers with practical and cost-effective tools to meet their needs and identify their NAIT locations.
- NAIT Ltd's policies and practices provide appropriate levels of privacy protection and provide farmers with practical options for meeting their obligations.
- The enhanced OSPRI CRM provides information about customer interactions to accurately determine where scheme design improvements are required.

## Scheme Simplicity

Key activities to move from current to future state

### 1. Successful replacement of NAIT Information System.

The NAIT replacement system will:

- a. Be user-friendly, more effective, and efficient for farmers and Information Providers
- b. Result in improved volume, accuracy, and timeliness of data
- c. Deliver better data and information to end-users
- d. Be supported by a continuous improvement programme.

### 2. Review and update NAIT Scheme's policies and practices to reduce the effort required by farmers and other stakeholders to meet their NAIT Scheme obligations.

### 3. Enhanced self-service capability through delivery of a knowledge hub.

## Partnering for Success

### Goal

Everyone works together to drive the success of the NAIT Scheme.

### CURRENT STATE

- There is mixed acknowledgement amongst farmers of the importance of the NAIT Scheme.
- Not all stakeholders interacting with NAIT understand their role and responsibilities (and the value that effort provides).
- OSPRI provides a wide range of knowledge and training, support information and material, both online and in person, to support farmers better navigate the current systems and processes.
- Significant OSPRI Support Centre time and effort is required to support farmers that do not use the NAIT Information System.
- Stakeholders (aside from Funders) in the NAIT Scheme are not consistently advocating and promoting the importance of the Scheme and its performance.
- There are inconsistent messages or impractical advice for the farming context provided to farmers due to a lack of coordinated communication.
- The NAIT Scheme monitoring, compliance and enforcement practices are not focussed on areas of greatest impact.
- Farmers do not understand key principles about how compliance and enforcement operate. Greater opportunities exist to highlight that the efforts are appropriate and focus on the worst offenders and with proportionate responses.
- The VADE model is sound, but there has been emphasis on the Voluntary and Enforcement components, and gaps in Assisted and Directed efforts.
- Information captured within the CRM system may be insufficient for investigation (and compliance/enforcement) purposes.
- NAIT Ltd does not have adequate and timely monitoring and reporting data to drive the right changes in the programme to improve performance.

### FUTURE STATE

- Farmers better understand the value and need for NAIT Scheme information and are committed to integrating it into routine business practice.
- All NAIT Scheme stakeholders/participants, including NAIT Ltd, funders, farmers, and information providers, understand their role and responsibilities and the value that provides to the success of the Scheme (and actively advocate for the Scheme).
- NAIT Ltd has appropriate policies, procedures and resource allocation so engagement with farmers is coordinated, consistent and relevant through various channels.
- NAIT Ltd's knowledge of individuals farmers NAIT performance allows NAIT to provide the most effective and efficient support to lift performance.
- The NAIT Scheme monitoring, compliance and enforcement model and practices are supported by a coherent publicly available strategy and are understood by stakeholders. The activity is proportional and better targeted to risks to NAIT Scheme data accuracy.
- Monitoring, compliance and enforcement activities are supported by the majority of farmers who appreciate that these practices are being applied to protect their industry from the impact of non-compliant behaviour.
- NAIT Ltd has the right monitoring data from the NAIT Scheme to have insights into its operation. It is being used to drive strategy and tactics, and positive change is happening.

**Partnering for Success:**

Key activities to move from current to future state

**1. A collective industry strategy to increase NAIT Scheme performance**

NAIT Ltd will lead the design and implementation of a communications, engagement and support strategy which:

- a. Defines key roles and responsibilities
- b. Defines priority areas and objectives to focus on to improve scheme performance
- c. Agrees best methods and initiatives to drive change
- d. Completes combined activities
- e. Conducts performance monitoring, and evaluation to measure success and refine approaches.

**2. Implementation of best practice compliance**

NAIT Ltd will lead the development of a coherent monitoring, compliance and enforcement strategy that is:

- a. Agreed by funders and shareholders – including respective roles and responsibilities
- b. Understood and supported by key influencers of farmers and third-party integrators
- c. Understood and supported by farmers
- d. Has clear KPI's / measures of success which are monitored and evaluated to refine approaches.

## Best-Available Technologies for Lifetime Identification

### Goal

NAIT animals are uniquely identified and traced with the best available technologies to enable lifetime traceability.

### CURRENT STATE

- Identification and tracing is currently based around proven technology, and approval processes, namely tags.
- The NAIT Scheme has existing device standards that clearly outline requirements for tags including tensile strength.
- Anecdotally, it is believed lost tags are a significant issue in overall Scheme performance.
- While NAIT Ltd believes the Scheme provides the best and value-for-money tags available, it lacks evidence to support this.
- The device approval process is considered to be robust. However, it is also believed it may be overly expensive and arduous, limiting the number of available providers.
- Farmers can face practical challenges in replacing lost tags and reconciling the information in the NAIT Information System. This has an impact on lifetime traceability data.

### FUTURE STATE

- Farmers have access to the best available, value for money technology with the cost of tracing made lower through increasing competition and a simplified tagging model.
- The full range of possible devices and technologies for the identification and tracing of livestock as provided for and allowed under the NAIT Act are explored.
- An innovation programme has been established that looks at new and emerging technologies and international best practice to assist improved identification and tracing, including supporting possible transporter integration in the future.
- The NAIT Scheme is designed to minimise the impact of individual tag loss on overall Scheme performance.
- The NAIT Scheme has fit-for-purpose device approval processes and device performance expectations are maintained over their lifetime. This includes the ability to revoke approvals.
- NAIT Ltd monitors and reports on tag performance and plans for improvement.
- Issues with reconciling lost tags with the right animal within the NAIT Information System are rectified.
- All OSPRI people provide practical advice to farmers to enable effective and efficient lifetime traceability being integrated into day-to-day business.

**Best-Available Technologies for Lifetime Identification:**

Key activities to move from current to future state

- 1. Fit for purpose Device/Tag approval and monitoring and reporting processes.**
  - a. Approval processes are effective and efficient for NAIT and applicants
  - b. NAIT has appropriate performance monitoring in place for devices/tags and reports on this performance
  - c. Non-performance is dealt with in a fair and transparent way.
- 2. An innovation programme identifies new technologies and devices/tags for potential use through:**
  - a. Regular global scans
  - b. Published research
  - c. Keeping abreast of innovation and development in comparable jurisdictions and tracing models.
- 3. Tag loss will be investigated** to determine the extent and impact of tag loss on NAIT Scheme performance. Worthwhile improvements will be made, which may include reviewing NAIT Ltd advice provided to farmers.

## The Implementation of the Strategy

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NAIT Ltd will work closely with stakeholders and funders, so the supporting processes, systems, and data deliver a NAIT Scheme that is trusted, efficient, and future ready. This will involve a mixture of getting the basics right, a range of new activities and programmes, an improved information system and collective effort across the livestock industry working together. This will involve looking at building relationships with other traceability schemes in other countries, for possible trends, technological advances, and examples of innovation that support best practice and continuous improvement.

Managing change will be critical to the success of this Scheme Strategy; by helping the successful alignment of people, processes and technology to minimise disruption and maximise the likelihood of the vision and goals being achieved. The focus will be on supporting farmers and other stakeholders through the change, to embed it and so that stakeholders are prepared, equipped, and confident in adopting new processes, roles, and systems.

Several supporting documents and statutory requirements will assist with implementation of this Strategy, namely the Triennial Business Case for 2025-31 and the National Operations Plans (NOP).

The Triennial Business Case for 2025-31 will be developed by NAIT Ltd with funders. It will lay out the NAIT deliverables and an agreed budget. The Business Case will set priorities and targets for delivery against the scheme purposes for that six-year period. The Business Case will also include an analysis of the costs and benefits of the options. A significant component of the Business Case decision-making will be the new NAIT Information System, which will become clearer after RFP proposals have been assessed. The Business Case will also outline the intended benefits to be realised by the option selected by funders, along with plans for monitoring and measures.

The National Operations Plan, as required under the NAIT Act, will lay out the strategic and operational goals, as outlined in this Strategy and the Business Case. Each NOP will specify the activities that will be undertaken for that particular year, and the measures by which the performance of NAIT Ltd will be assessed. NAIT Ltd, working with the funders, will make sure the activities specified in the NOPs have the desired impact and obtain the greatest value-for-money for farmers and the livestock industry.

## Appendix One – Glossary of Terms

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**Beef + Lamb New Zealand** (B+L NZ) is the farmer-owned industry organisation representing sheep and beef farmers in New Zealand and is funded through levies.

**DairyNZ** is the industry organisation representing all dairy farmers in New Zealand, primarily funded via a levy on milk solids.

**Deer Industry New Zealand** (DINZ) serves as the industry organisation for the nation's deer farming sector, covering venison and velvet production. It is funded through levies from deer farmers and processors.

**Livestock industry** is taken to mean the entire livestock value-chain for cattle and deer. The industry includes all other representative groups, funders, stakeholders, stock agents, and meat processors.

The **Ministry for Primary Industries** (MPI) is the lead government agency for the food, fibre and biosecurity sector.

The **NAIT Information System** is an information technology system established to receive and retain core data and non-core data. This system links people, locations, and animals. It records cattle and deer, the people in charge of them, and the locations that they move between.

**NAIT Ltd** is the official NAIT organisation as per the National Animal Identification and Tracing Act 2012 and is responsible for implementing the **NAIT Scheme**.

**NAIT Scheme** refers to the overall scheme established to provide for and support the identification and tracing of NAIT animals.

**OSPRI** is a not-for-profit limited company, made up of a group of companies, including NAIT Ltd, TBfree Ltd and MBfree Ltd. It is the parent organisation of **NAIT Limited (NAIT Ltd)** which is responsible for implementing the NAIT Scheme.

**PICAs** are the natural person or body corporate in day-to-day charge of a NAIT animal (cattle or deer) and are participants in the NAIT scheme which is a legal requirement under the NAIT Act. A PICA is not necessarily the owner of the farm, stock or business, but could be a worker, or owner operator.

**Stock Agents and Saleyards** act as intermediaries in livestock movements and have full PICA responsibilities. Businesses handling cattle and deer sales must register their saleyard facilities as NAIT locations and assign PICAs for these.

**Tags**, and unique identifiers refer to the Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) tag that goes into the ear of cattle or deer to enable lifetime traceability. These devices are manufactured and supplied by accredited **Tag Manufacturers** and must meet OSPRI's published standards related to tag specifications.

# Appendix Two – Diagram of The NAIT Scheme

