

NAIT accredited entities: Saleyard responsibilities

This factsheet is an overview of the legal obligations for organisations and accredited entities operating at a saleyard facility.

The movement of NAIT animals (cattle and deer) to and from a saleyard, must be recorded in the NAIT system. A saleyard location may have more than one registered NAIT location number, as each nominated individual or organisation operating at a saleyard will be assigned a NAIT location number.

Accredited entities

An individual or organisation that trades in NAIT animals may apply to the NAIT organisation to become a **NAIT accredited entity**. Any PICA farmer that sends animals to a NAIT location registered to an accredited entity, is exempt from their obligation to declare a sending movement of animals from their property. Instead, the accredited entity is required to record this information on behalf of the PICA farmer.

Accreditation standard

In accordance with *Section 20 of the National Animal Identification and Tracing Act 2012*, NAIT accredited entities must comply



with the accreditation standard issued by NAIT Limited. This specifies the requirements that must be met by all entities that hold NAIT accreditation. This includes the upload, submission, and management of NAIT data,

and the required resourcing and system requirements.

NAIT Limited reviews adherence to these standards and sanctions apply to any non-conformance with the standards and the NAIT Act.

Continued over page...



Saleyard registration

PICA saleyard

Each saleyard must have a registered PICA who is the nominated person or company involved in the day-to-day management of animals moved through the location.

At a saleyard, a PICA can be either:

- **A stock company**
(or nominated person on behalf of the company) operating at the premises; responsible for sourcing, selling, and managing animals at the facility, or
- **The saleyard owner**
(or nominated person representing the owner), who may choose to take responsibility for all animals moved through the facility.

The PICA at any NAIT location must be the person in day-to-day charge of animals at that location.

The nominated PICA at a saleyard location must register with NAIT and each PICA will be assigned a NAIT location number.

As a registered PICA, the person or organisation is responsible for meeting all NAIT obligations in respect of the registered NAIT location and animals moved to/from the location.

If the stock companies are independently appointed as PICAs for their own animals moved through the facility, then:

- There will be multiple PICAs and multiple NAIT location numbers for the saleyard (one per stock company).
- All NAIT obligations relating to the tagging, registering, movement, and update of animals is the obligations of each stock company (PICA) for animals they are in charge of.

If the saleyard owner chooses to take responsibility for animals moved through the facility, then:

- There is one PICA for the location, and one NAIT location number for the saleyard.

- NAIT obligations relating to the tagging, registering, movement, and update of animals is the obligations of the saleyard owner for all animals moved through the sale.

Organisation administrator

A saleyard enterprise registered in the NAIT system must appoint at least one person as an organisation administrator. The administrator can register and maintain personal information on behalf of PICA saleyards and monitor uploads to the NAIT system for their organisation. They can also make changes to the registered PICA saleyard or PICA delegates for any NAIT location number registered to their organisation as required.

PICA saleyard responsibilities

Recording movements

It is the obligation of the nominated PICA to ensure that accurate animal movement information is recorded in the NAIT system.

This includes NAIT animals moved to and from saleyards on behalf of their organisation.

A PICA saleyard must monitor action required movements recorded to and from the NAIT number for which they are the PICA and confirm or reject movements as required within 48 hours.



Receiving movements to an accredited entity operating at a saleyard are recorded by the PICA saleyard on behalf of the sending PICA farmer. The sending PICA farmer is therefore exempt from their obligation to record the sending movement to an accredited entity at a saleyard.



Sending movements from a saleyard to a farm must be recorded as both a sending movement by the PICA saleyard, and a receiving movement by the receiving PICA farmer.



All NAIT movements must be recorded in the NAIT system within 48 hours (after the end of the day the movement occurred) of the animals moving to/from any NAIT location.



Animals moved direct to a meat processor from a saleyard must be recorded as a sending movement by the PICA saleyard. The movement declaration must reflect the accurate details of the movement (i.e., the saleyard to the meat processor).

Problem resolution

If a PICA farmer notifies an accredited entity of an issue with a NAIT movement recorded on their behalf, the nominated PICA saleyard must take reasonable steps to resolve the issue to ensure the correct movement information is recorded in the NAIT system. The changes must be made within 30 days from the date the dispute was raised.

NAIT tagging at a saleyard

A saleyard can purchase NAIT tags in order to tag animals received at the saleyard without a NAIT tag or tagged with a damaged or invalid tag. Tags can

be purchased from retailers or licensed tag manufacturers. The NAIT tags must only be used for the NAIT location number they were purchased for.

Where there are multiple PICAs at a saleyard, each PICA will need to purchase their own NAIT tags for their own NAIT location number. NAIT tags cannot be shared between NAIT location numbers.

Managing untagged animals arriving at saleyards

A PICA can only move untagged animals when an exemption applies and then, certain conditions must be met. If an animal arrives to a saleyard location untagged, it must be tagged and registered to the saleyard NAIT location number.

A movement must then be recorded from the supplier to the saleyard, and from the saleyard to the purchaser.

Otherwise, the animal must be returned to the point of origin.

The details of the supplier (including the NAIT location number, number of untagged animals received, and date of the movement) must be declared to the NAIT organisation. Do this by sending an email to accredit@nait.co.nz.

Completing these steps fulfils the legal requirement to declare untagged animals arriving at sale to NAIT.

NAIT tag removal

It is an offence to remove a NAIT tag from a live animal without permission from an MPI NAIT Officer or NAIT authorised person.

To request approval, please call 0800 482 463 or email info@ospri.co.nz with details of your request.

A saleyard PICA can request enduring approval to remove NAIT tags from animals when the need arises.

Tags that cannot be read with an RFID scanner

If a NAIT tag is damaged and cannot be read with an RFID scanner, you must use the visual ID printed on the tag to record the animal movement.

It is preferred that faulty tags are removed and replaced with a working NAIT tag. This must be done with permission from NAIT.

Animals tagged with an incorrect tag type

Cattle tag



Deer tag



NAIT tags for cattle must be white on both sides. NAIT tags for deer must have an orange RFID portion (front) but the back portion may be any colour except white. It is an offence to tag an animal with a NAIT device (tag) that has been issued for a different species type.

If an incorrectly tagged animal arrives at sale, the nominated PICA saleyard must apply for permission NAIT to remove the tag and replace it with the correct tag type.



Double tagged animals

If an animal arrives at the saleyard with more than one NAIT tag, one of the NAIT tags must be removed with permission from NAIT.

When a secondary tag is removed, both tag numbers must be provided to NAIT.

The NAIT movement to/from the saleyard must be recorded against the remaining tag.

Calving at a saleyard

If an animal is born at a saleyard, it must be tagged with a NAIT tag and registered before it moves to a new NAIT location.

Otherwise, it must be returned untagged to the farm its mother was sent from.

Animal death or euthanasia at a saleyard

If an animal dies or is euthanased at a saleyard, or dies in transit to the saleyard, the entity must record a receiving movement for the animal and declare the animal as dead in the NAIT system. The PICA saleyard entering the animal death information will need to provide the date of death and the disposal method.

Saleyards as transit stops

If a saleyard is used as a transit stop, the operator must register the location as a transit stop with NAIT. To do this, they must call OSPRI on 0800 482 463.

There is no obligation to record movements or animals to or from a transit stop, however for best biosecurity practice it is recommended that:

- The animals are kept physically separate from all other animals at the location.
- If the animals are held for more than 48 hours, a movement is recorded to the saleyard NAIT location number (not the transit stop).



Need help?

For more information on the NAIT programme visit:

ospri.co.nz

Or call **0800 482 463**

Or email info@ospri.co.nz