



Livestock sector property identification reforms—draft principles and business rules

Principle 1

There will be a consistent property identification approach across animal industries.

Underpinning business rules

1.1 Jurisdiction legislation is to require a unique property identifier where defined activities are undertaken on a property or place.

1.2 The requirement, rules and processes are to have a high degree of consistency across:

1.2a specific activities taking place on the property; and

1.2b jurisdictions and industry, to support national traceability, biosecurity or other regulatory outcomes.

Principle 2

A property will consist of one or more parcel(s) of land that are contiguous or sufficiently proximate, operated as a single business under the same ownership or management arrangement.

Underpinning business rules

2.1 Contiguous is to mean parcels of land that adjoin.

2.2 Parcels of land are said to adjoin where they share a common physical boundary, or would do but for a road or waterway, or similar.

2.3 A contiguous parcel of land that is within a different state or territory cannot form part of the property, unless with the agreement of relevant jurisdictions.

2.4 Under the same ownership or management refers to the ownership (or public leasehold) or management arrangement agreed by the landowner (for example, lease) for the parcels of land comprising the property.

2.5 The definition should not exclude public lands, such as travelling stock routes, state and national parks, local government facilities, laboratories, pounds, vets, commons, closed roads and railways.

2.6 Parcels of land that are not contiguous may share the same property identifier at the discretion of the issuing authority when they operate together as a single business, are sufficiently proximate and the biosecurity risk is assessed to be the same.

Principle 3

There is to be a unique property identifier establishing the physical location of the property.

Underpinning business rules

3.1 The property identifier will be in a form that is nationally recognisable, but otherwise specific to the issuing jurisdiction.

3.2 The property identifier will be associated with a readily accessible state or territory geospatial database, which is able to be accessed by other jurisdictions in the event of a biosecurity emergency or other regulatory purpose.

3.3 The property identifier is to be identified with a locality based street address and/or a geospatial reference of the property area.

Principle 4

An area of land comprising a property should be defined by a unique geospatial identifier.

Underpinning business rules

4.1 The property identifier is to be issued in relation to a property.

4.2 A property can only have more than one active property identifier at a time when there are multiple land uses at the discretion of the issuing authority, and the discrete biosecurity or market requirements and associated biosecurity risks can be clearly delineated.

4.3 If the ownership of the property changes, the property identifier remains associated with the property and the property ownership details must be updated. (or a new property identifier is issued and linked to old ones).

4.4 Where a property is subdivided, the original property identifier for the remaining major holding or land parcel will be retained and as many new property identifier(s) issued as required (and linked to the previous arrangement).

4.5 Where a property is aggregated, one associated property identifier will be retained and the remaining property identifier(s) made inactive.

4.6 Information in relation to all issued property identifier(s) must be retained for a legislated period of years (to be determined), and readily accessible for a period of legislated period of years (to be determined).

Principle 5

A property identifier will be mandatory for properties:

- used for keeping livestock, and
- within the supply chain for domestic consumption or export.

Underpinning business rules

5.1 'Used' includes by the property owner, but also by others through joint venture, lease or share-farming arrangements.

5.2 Livestock will include:

5.2a Cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig, equine, camelid and deer, poultry, and others, as prescribed:

- harvested feral animals (e.g. harvested rangeland goats)
- emus/ostriches.

5.3 In relation to the livestock supply chain, a property identifier will be required (where they are present) for travelling stock routes, saleyards, feedlots, abattoirs, ports (shipping and air freight), transit centres/ holding yards, veterinary premises where animals can be held overnight, export holding facilities, equine facilities, showgrounds, exhibited animals premises (where housed normally), pounds, knackeries, stock agents, cattle scale operators, meat processors or as prescribed. Property identifiers will not be required where products become a processed food.

5.4 A property identifier will be required for zoos, research facilities, agricultural schools, and like property where livestock are present.

Principle 6

Property identifier data must include property owner and contact details; property street address; the type(s) of enterprise(s) being conducted; animal products on property; associated enterprise ownership details; pest and disease status.

Underpinning business rules

6.1 The following information must be included in the jurisdictional database:

- 6.1a property owner name, or other responsible individual, ABN (where available), contact and associated property details
- 6.1b property street address and/or geospatial identifier
- 6.1c property manager details (if applicable)
- 6.1d enterprise operator details (if different from property owner details)
- 6.1e details of persons responsible for stock
- 6.1f type(s) of enterprise being conducted and a description of the specific livestock present
- 6.1g associated enterprise ownership details, including associated properties
- 6.1h capable to be linked to property pest and disease status—for example, quarantined
- 6.1i capable to be linked to chemical residue status
- 6.1j status of property identifier (active or inactive).

Note: when it comes to prohibition orders concerning food supplied by food businesses¹, current arrangements would continue to operate.

6.2 The following information may be included:

6.2a industry quality assurance accreditations

6.2b government certifications

6.2c organic or sustainability status

6.2d origin or provenance markers.

6.3 The information must be provided in the following form: (to be determined)

6.4 The issuing authority will determine and store the geospatial information associated with the property identifier.

Principle 7

Data is to be updated regularly.

Underpinning business rules

Obligations on property owners (or other responsible individual such as business owner and land manager).

7.1 It is to be mandatory for property owners (or other responsible individual) to provide and update required information.

7.1a There will be certain material changes including change of ownership and contact details that will need to be updated within 14 days.

7.2 Property identifier information will be renewed at least every three years.

Obligations on jurisdictions:

7.3 Jurisdictions are to agree to data entry and integrity (audit) protocols (to be considered further).

Principle 8

In the event of a biosecurity or food safety emergency or as otherwise required by law, the property identifier, and associated data, is to be shared to the maximum amount permitted, consistent with privacy legislation, amongst the Australian Government, state and territory governments, research laboratories and industry as appropriate.

¹ Food businesses as defined in the Model Food Provisions Annex A

Underpinning business rules

8.1 Information is to be available to all jurisdictions, in a timely manner and consistent with the agreed information sharing protocol, to the extent permitted by privacy legislation.

8.2 Information is to be accessible to the Australian Government, state and territory governments, research bodies and relevant regulators, industry bodies and businesses, consistent with agreed protocols, to the extent permitted by privacy legislation for the benefit of industry.

8.3 The following information is to be available to industry if the owner of the identifier opts in for its release:

8.1a the type of livestock kept on the property identifier.

8.4 Where information is to be shared outside of the originating jurisdiction, consideration will also be given to any other sensitivities, as appropriate, prior to its release.

Principle 9

The property identifier and associated data is to be provided to, and integrate with, livestock traceability arrangements and export certification.

Underpinning business rules

9.1 Information in jurisdictional property identifier databases is to be collected and provided in a form that supports the sharing and exchange of data amongst jurisdictions.

9.2 Information is to be provided in a timely fashion with a focus on avoiding inconsistencies.

9.3 Protocols are to be agreed and regularly reviewed to support this principle.

Principle 10

Governance arrangements that identify roles and responsibilities of system participants and ensure consistency of implementation are to be established. This will include the Australian Government, state and territory governments and industry.

Underpinning business rules

10.1 A governance plan is to be agreed establishing:

10.1a system objectives

10.1b system definition

10.1c an oversight committee

10.1d participant roles and responsibilities, including reporting to the oversight committee

10.1e data quality or specifications and information sharing protocols

10.1f a compliance and enforcement strategy

10.1g a requirement to report to NBC

- in relation to proposed changes to the agreed arrangements

- annually, on implementation of the new arrangements against implementation plans (roll out) and system effectiveness and compliance.

10.1h a five year system review

10.1i business rules.