

# Supply Chain Traceability

## Small Stock

This document contains all existing information included in the Red Meat Supply Chain Committee; Small Stock Supply Chain Model available online at rmscc.org. The contents of this document are specific to the information flows as they occur throughout all aspects of the small stock supply chain including Critical Tracking Events, Key Data Elements, Physical Inputs and Outputs as well as information relating to regulatory bodies and programs as well as traceability scenarios.

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### **1** Document Overview

This document is a printable version of the interactive Small Stock Supply Chain Model which can be found at <u>https://www.rmscc.org/supplychain.asp</u>. Supply Chain Traceability – Small Stock provides detailed information on the traceability in both the Australian domestic and export sectors of the supply chain including:

- An overview Red Meat Supply Chain Committee (RMSCC)
- An overview of the Australian red meat industry
- An introduction to supply chain traceability, Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) and Key Data Elements (KDEs)
- Descriptions of each stage of the small stock supply chain, as well as visual diagrams, details of the physical and information inputs and outputs associated with each stage, key regulatory and industry programs, and detailed examples of supply chain traceability at each stage.

For more information regarding the RMSCC and related traceability projects, please visit https://www.rmscc.org/.

Version	Date	Summary of Changes	Contributors
0.1	24/08/2021	Transcription of RMSCC webpages into document (sections	Paige Mazoudier
		2,3,5.2,6).	Des Bowler
		• Writing of sections 2, 3, 4, 5.1.	
		Approval of final draft layout.	
0.2	26/08/2021	• Editing sections 2, 3, 5.1.	Ethan Ward
		Updated RMSCC web address.	
0.3	27/05/2022	Update for DFD	Fiona Gojan

### 1.1 Document Version Control

### 2 Introduction to the RMSCC

The Red Meat Supply Chain Committee (RMSCC) is an industry-government steering committee focused on improving the information systems and processes that link or supply chain together.

The committees' activities include the codification of existing systems employed by business across the supply chain that identify and capture data. This area of focus is referred to as 'Supply Chain Information Standards'.

The goal of these activities is to provide an open, consist of language that each sector of the industry can use to communicate with each other.

The role of the RMSCC is to:

- Provide a path for reporting to the AMILSC on industry program and project activities related to information standards along the red meat supply chain.
- Provide a path for communication back to government and industry bodies on relevant supply chain information standards, projects, programs, and related activities.
- Provide harmonisation, coordination, and governance support to programs and projects on a voluntary basis. Support is provided only to those programs and projects that request them and only where the programs and projects activities relate to information standards along the red meat supply chain.

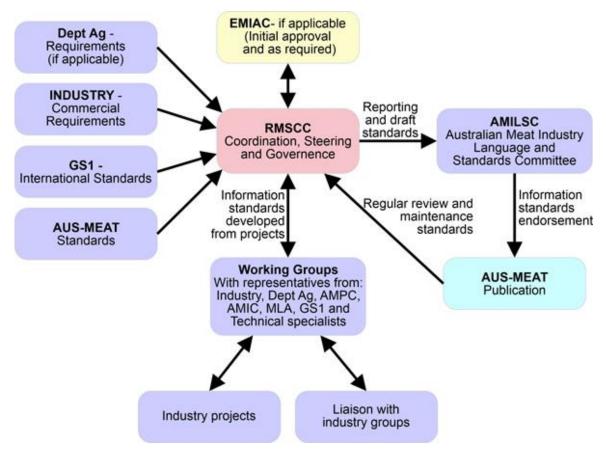


Figure 1. Red meat supply chain structure with respect to the publishing of industry standards.

### 3 The Red Meat Supply Chain

Supply Chain traceability and integrity have become the leading topics that underpin consumers, trading partners, and governments trust in Australia's 'clean and green' status.

With the release of the National Traceability Framework in 2019, the Australian Government have acknowledged that improvements to Australia's product integrity and traceability cannot solely come from government regulation.

There have been a growing number of supply chain standards specific to the red meat industry which have been imposed on industry by customers, key retailers, and global brands (e.g., BCR, McDonalds, Woolworths, Coles, Burger King, Costco). As a result, Australia's red meat supply chain is complex and understanding the regulatory and commercial requirements at each link in the chain is difficult to producers, processors, and retailers alike.

The term 'supply chain' is generally defined from a research or review perspective, viewing the supply chain collectively as system plus input and output. In the case of meat production and processing, this covers everything from the genetics and breed of livestock through to the product being bought or served to a consumer.

The importance of the supply chain and its 'links' is in ensuring customers and consumers of the product's integrity, security, and traceability. Despite these terms having their own specific meaning, each are commonly used interchangeably. At a basic consumer level, we are considering if the MSA graded, Grass-Fed, Eye Fillet from South-East Queensland advertised on the Norman Hotel menu for \$43.90 is exactly what it is advertised.

The RMSCC has taken this view of the final consumer and worked to map out the information-related requirements at each link in the chain that would deliver it. What has been created is a detailed map of Australia's livestock product supply chains.

The supply chains captured by the RMSCC include:

- Beef Supply Chain Model
- Small Stock (sheep, veal, and goat) Supply Chain Model
- Dairy Supply Chain Model

This document specifically refers to the Small Stock Supply Chain Model. For information regarding other supply chains please visit rmscc.org to download or view the interactive supply chain models.

### 4 Traceability in the Red Meat Supply Chain

4.1 What is traceability and its purpose?

As defined by the European Commission, traceability is 'the ability to trace and follow a food, feed, foodproducing animal or substance intended to be, or expected to be incorporated into a food or feed, through all stages of production, processing and distribution'. This is important for food and health and safety reasons, and requires that each animal, food, or substance can be traced back through all stages of production and processing. The systematic and logical management of information, and product identification will allow unsafe foods to be effectively and efficiently removed from the marketplace where required (EUR-Lex, 2002). In addition, there is increasing demand from consumers along the food supply chain for greater transparency of food products in relation to production, quality, health, ethics, and welfare as well as authenticity and sustainability of food and its sources. To enable this, each item is required to be adequately labelled and be accompanied by the relevant documentation in accordance with rules and regulations stipulated by exporting and importing countries (The Traceability Working Group., 2019). All food and food movements can be traced one step forwards and one step backwards at any point in the supply chain (Food Standards Australia & New Zealand., 2021).

Traceability can be broken down into two components:

- Internal traceability processes within an organisation link the identities of raw products to those of finished goods, with each new product having a Unique Product Identifier. This linkage is maintained between each product and its original ingredients. Each item produced within a batch is identified by a Lot Number which is maintained on the product until its depletion. This include where products are packaged within larger units.
- 2) External traceability each traceability partner or product handler/recipient along the supply chain can effectively trace each product back to its direct source and recipient. Here, not every member of the supply chain will have access to the entirety of the products traceability information but rather this data exists within the larger traceability system and will be available where required (Zhang & Bhatt, 2014)

### 4.2 What does traceability in the global small stock supply chain look like?

Traceability throughout the red meat supply chain is integral to maintaining food safety and quality assurance. This allows the protection of Australia's reputation for producing clean, safe, and natural product, underpinning its standards for a high level of product integrity and international product demand.

An effective traceability system across a supply chain will include:

- The traceability of any item one step forward and one step backward at any point in the supply chain using a globally unique identifier
- The implementation and strict adherence to traceability processes and systems by all participants within the supply chain
- All necessary linkages between inputs and outputs of internal traceability systems are maintained (Zhang & Bhatt, 2014).

The small stock supply chain utilises the Meat Messaging system for the traceability of meat products across the supply chain from the slaughter of the animal. Prior to this, the National Livestock Identification program ensures the traceability of the live animal from birth to slaughter. The "Meat Messaging" system is based on the GS1 standards for numbering and barcoding of meat products and the GS1 EANCOM electronic message standards. Refer to the GS1 organisation in your country for details on the GS1 standards.

The "Meat Messaging" system is an online tool for the creation, sending, receiving, attestation statements and compliance declaration of meat products (carton, carcases, carcase portions, pallets, bulk packs, and containers) GS1 EANCOM messages. These messages assist regulatory authorities with the authenticity, verification, and traceability of meat products. The GS1 barcoding standards and GS1 EANCOM electronic message standards do not replace existing regulatory requirements, they assist and supplement these requirements.

In an effort to improve food safety and traceability, the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requires additional record keeping requirements (in addition to those existing within current regulations) for persons who manufacture, process, pack, or hold foods on the Food Traceability List (FTL). While these requirements only apply to those items on the FTL, the standards are designed to be implemented within all FDA-regulated supply chains. These additional records include the capturing of Key Data Elements (KDEs) and associated Critical Tracking Events (CTEs).

### 4.3 What are Critical Tracking Events?

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are activities in the supply chain that should be documented by the capture of key information (Key Data Elements i.e., KDEs) for each event to accurately trace product movement up or down the supply chain. In short, CTEs are those events whereby product is transported between premises, transformed into new products or depleted. Each of these CTE events involve inputs and outputs and thus subcategories can be created. These CTE categories and subcategories are defined in Figure 2 below.

CRITICAL TRACKING EVENT DEFINITIONS					
TRANSFORMATION-TYPE EVENTS events that typically support internal traceability within the four walls of a	TRANSFORMATION (T1) INPUT	An event where one or more materials are used to produce a traceable product that enters the supply chain. (NOTE: Materials used to produce products for immediate consumption by consumers are reported as Consumption events)			
supply chain company	TRANSFORMATION (T2) OUTPUT	An event where a created traceable product is packaged and labeled for entry into the supply chain.			
TRANSPORTATION-TYPE EVENTS events that typically support external	SHIPPING (S) EVENT	An event where traceable product is dispatched from a defined location to another defined location			
traceability between supply chain companies	RECEIVING (R) EVENT	An event where traceable product is received at a defined location from another defined location.			
DEPLETION-TYPE EVENTS	CONSUMPTION (C) EVENT	An event where a traceable product becomes available to consumers (Point-of-Sale or Prepared).			
events that capture how traceable product is removed from the supply chain	DISPOSAL (D) EVENT	An event where a traceable product is destroyed or discarded or otherwise handled in a manner that the product can no longer be used as a food ingredient or become available to consumers.			



Figure 3 below shows the common CTEs summarised by supply chain segment. It is important to not the process may change depending on the structure of the company, and its individual supply chain as well as the specific product output.

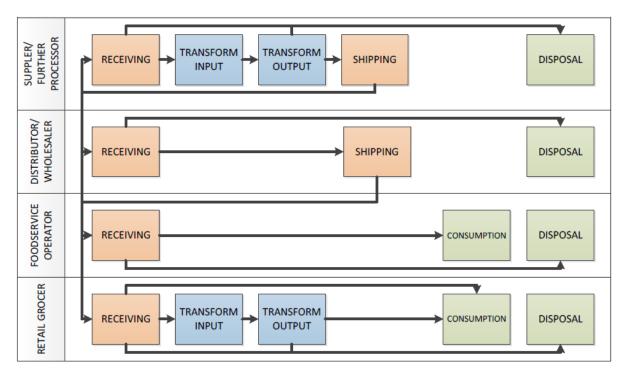


Figure 3. Common Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) in the Meat Supply Chain. Source: GS1US (2014).

Certain documents within the small stock supply chain, particularly paper documents, will hold the key information of KDE associated with the traceability of the item at each CTE. These may include documents such as Delivery Dockets, Receipts of Purchase, Product Tickets, and other regulated documents and are transported with products as they move throughout the internal and external traceability systems of the supply chain. Where data is transferred electronically, the electronic system are considered the CTE related documentation.

### 4.4 What are Key Data Elements?

GS1 defines Key Data Elements (KDEs) as data elements associated with each critical tracking event which provide:

- 1) Essential information about time and place of the event, the party reporting the event, and the identification of the product involved; and
- 2) Related essential information about the transformation, transportation, or depletion from the supply chain of a traceable product.

KDEs associated with each Critical Tracking Event should allow the following five **W**'s to be determined:

- Who performed the activity,
- What product was involved,
- When was it done,
- Where was it done,
- **W**hy the event is reported.

Some key data elements are more essential than others for understanding the event. Required KDEs are consistently essential when reporting an event, such as event owner, location, and date and time, while other elements are best practice or conditional KDEs, depending on event circumstances or if data values are available for capture. The following KDEs for each CTE included in the meat supply chain are shown in Figure 4 below.

Koy Data Element	Tran	sport	Transfo	ormation Depletion		
Key Data Element	Shipping	Receiving	Input	Output	Consumption	Disposal
Event Type	R	R	R	R	R	R
Event Owner	R	R	R	R	R	R
Date	R	R	R	R	R	R
Time	R	R	R	R	R	R
Event Location	R	R	R	R	R	R
Item ID Type	R	R	R	R	R	R
Item ID	R	R	R	R	R	R
Batch/Lot/Serial#	BP*	BP	R	R	BP	BP
Quantity	R	R	R	R	R	R
Unit of Measure	R	R	R	R	R	R
Batch/Lot Relevant Date	C^	С	С	C^	BP	BP
Activity Type	С	С	R	R		
Activity ID	С	С	R	R		
Supplier Identity	С	С	С	С		
Trading Partner Location	R	R				
R = Required Data						
C = Conditional Data; The need for this data would be determined by business circumstances;						
^ Relevant Date should be reported by Suppliers for Shipping Events and for Transformation Output events.						
BP = Best practice is to capture	e the batch/lot	number for tra	nsport and dep	pletion events	whenever pos	sible;
nowever, if not feasible, Batch/Lot Relevant date or Activity ID must be provided						

however, if not feasible, Batch/Lot Relevant date or Activity ID must be provided.

\* Batch/lot/serial numbers should be reported by Suppliers for Shipping events.

Figure 4. Use of Key Data Elements (KDEs) in Critical Tracking Events (CTEs). Source: GS1US (2014).

### 5 The Small Stock Supply Chain Model

### 5.1 Introduction

The small stock supply chain is a highly complex value chain involving the transformation and transfer of a number of products throughout the various stages from breeding of the live animal, all the way through to purchase by the consumer. With this, there is an increasing requirement for the improved transparency and traceability of products and their information. Various stages of the supply chain and associated processes can be categorised into three larger sectors: the Exporting Country; International Trade; and the Importing Country. These stages can then be further divided into subcategories within these larger sectors such as Livestock, Processing and National Distribution for the Exporting Country sector of the supply chain. Each stage of the supply chain involves several Critical Tracking Events which may include the receival, transformation and dispatch of product to the next stage in the supply chain. With these, the transfer of data or Key Data Elements occurs through the transfer of physical documentation or electronic data transfer (Figure 5). Additionally, each stage of the supply chain is governed by a number of regulatory and industry bodies.

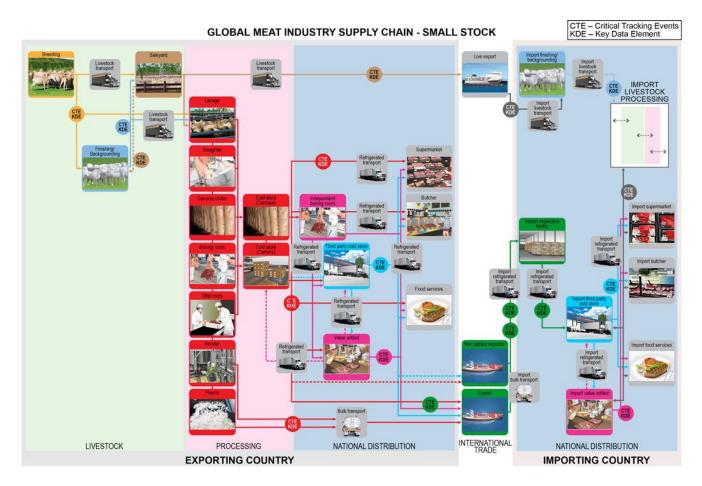


Figure 5. The global Small Stock Supply Chain Model

### 5.2 Supply Chain Sectors

### 5.2.1 Exporting Country - Livestock

### 5.2.1.1 Breeding

Breeding is the process in which animals are produced with a specific goal. These goals are critical to define in order to meet the needs of a producer for purchase. The market for which the animal is intended must be considered so that traits and characteristics of the animal can be accounted for in the breeding program. These characteristics might be the breed, growth rate or the fat depth of the animal.

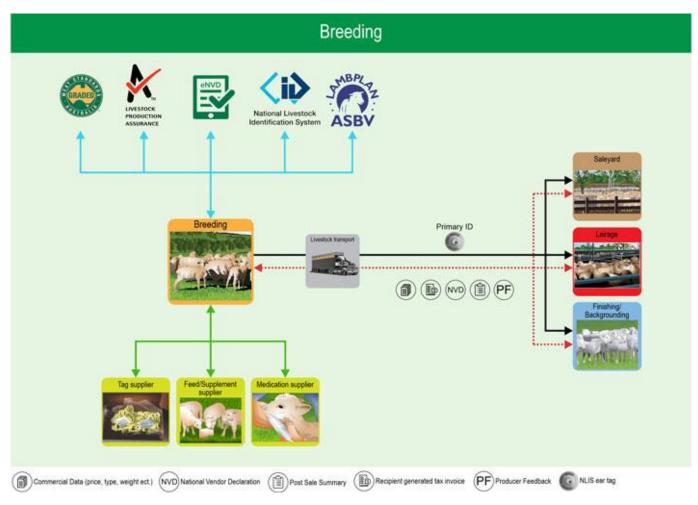


Figure 6. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain breeding sector.

### 5.2.1.1.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

There are a range of physical inputs to a small stock breeding enterprise depending on the breeding and management strategy. These inputs typically include breeding livestock and/or artificial breeding technologies, any feed supplements and veterinary drugs that may be administered, and animal traceability tags. Information on all of these inputs must be recorded by the producer.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the breeding system include the receival of:

• Artificial breeding technology

- Breeding livestock
- Crop and pasture treatments
- Experts and veterinarians
- Feed supplies and supplements
- NLIS ID tags
- Veterinary drugs or other health treatments.

Table 1. Physical inputs and associated Critical	l Trackina Event related	documents for a small stock	, hreeding system
Tuble 1. Filysical inputs and associated critical	i mucking Event related	uocuments joi a sinan stock	Diccung system.

Event related to	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents	More details
the inputs		(including electronic)	
Artificial	These are technologies such as artificial insemination	Commercial supply contract,	
breeding	or embryo transfer which are used in place of or in	Receipt of purchase/Tax	
technology	addition to traditional livestock breeding methods.	Invoice	
Breeding	These are male and female livestock which have	Commercial supply contract,	
livestock	reached the appropriate age for breeding. Animals	Feed and water record, NLIS	
	may be from a self-replacing herd or sourced from a	Movement Update, NVD	
	seedstock breeder.	Receipt of purchase/Tax	
		Invoice, State specific	
		movement forms	
Crop and	These are agricultural chemicals applied to crops,	Product label, Receipt of	
pasture	pastures and/or paddocks (inclusive of spot spraying)	purchase/Tax Invoice	
treatments	which livestock may come into contact with or		
	consume.		
Experts and	These are professionals who provide services to the	Receipt of purchase/Tax	
veterinarians	breeding enterprise which ensure the safety,	Invoice, Veterinary	
	wellbeing, and productivity of the livestock.	prescription	
Feed	These are supplementary animal feed products such as	Commodity Vendor	
supplies and	hay or silage fodder, or mineral supplements which are	Declaration (CVD), Receipt of	
supplements	provided to ensure the production efficiency and	purchase/Tax Invoice	
	health of livestock are maintained. This may also		
	include clean drinking water e.g., where livestock are		
	in transit or at saleyards.		
NLIS ID tags	These are animal identification tags with a unique	NLIS Movement Update	
	number which must be attached to animals moved off		
	a PIC for traceability purposes.		
Veterinary	These may be prescribed, or non-prescribed	Receipt of purchase/Tax	
drugs or	treatments or medications given to ensure the health	Invoice, Veterinary	
other health	and wellbeing of the livestock.	prescription	
treatments			

### 5.2.1.1.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). There are a range of information inputs that are essential for the traceability of management practices, animal movements and treatments applied to the small stock in a breeding enterprise. It is essential that all of these inputs are recorded by the producer for auditing purposes.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Agreement date	This is the date on which an agreement between two parties was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract	
APVMA approval number	This is a unique number allocated to each label by the APVMA.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, NVD, Product label	For more information visit the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority.
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, NVD, Product label	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Commodity Vendor Declaration	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Commodity Vendor Declaration, Feed and water record, NVD, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms	
From PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, State specific movement forms	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Commodity Vendor Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, State specific movement forms	
National Grower Registration Number	A unique number assigned to individuals registered with the National Grower Register, an online business register for Australian growers.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration	
NLIS Tag Number/RFID	All animals transported between PICs must have a permanent National Livestock Identification System tag attached. This tag has a unique animal identification number.	Yes	NLIS Movement Update	
NVD Serial Number	Each NVD form has a unique serial number.	Yes	NLIS Movement Update, NVD	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.

Table 2. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock breeding system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Prescription number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Veterinary prescription	
Product code/description	This is a unique identifier or description assigned by the seller to each product type marketed or for sale.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration	
Recipient Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
Seller/Supplier Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
To PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, State specific movement forms	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	NVD	
Treatment date	The date on which a treatment or product was applied to a unit e.g., paddock, animal, fodder etc.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, Feed and water record, NVD	
Veterinary Registration Number	A unique number issued to veterinarians who are registered to practice, under the state legislative requirements, within the state in which they reside.	Yes	Veterinary prescription	

### 5.2.1.1.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The physical outputs of a small stock breeding enterprise are weaners to be sold on for small stock meat production or retained for breeding. Other outputs may include cull or unwanted breeding stock.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the breeding system include the movement of:

- Weaners
- Cull livestock

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Weaners	These are young livestock to be raised for meat production and breeding.	Commercial supply contract, Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms	
Cull livestock	These are any unwanted livestock to be removed from the herd due to factors such as poor performance or age.	Commercial supply contract, Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms	

Table 3. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock breeding system.

5.2.1.1.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs of the breeding enterprise include those that are related to enterprise productivity and animal traceability such as the movement date, NLIS ID number, PIC, and any health treatments or chemical exposure.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Agreement date	This is the date on which an agreement between two parties was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract	
APVMA approval number	This is a unique number allocated to each label by the APVMA.	Yes	NVD	For more information visit the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority.
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	NVD	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Commercial supply contract	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NVD, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms	

Table 4. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock breeding system.

From PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, State specific movement forms	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, State specific movement forms	
Movement time	This is the time at which livestock were moved from the property (PIC) of origin. Direct consignments travelling to processors by road must be slaughtered with 48 hours of dispatch.	Yes	MSA Declaration	
MSA Declaration Serial Number	Each MSA Declaration form has a unique serial number.	Yes	MSA Declaration	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying or identifying MSA Certified Product must be registered and have a unique MSA Licence Number.	Yes	MSA Declaration, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
NLIS Tag Number/RFID	All animals transported between PICs must have a permanent National Livestock Identification System tag attached. This tag has a unique animal identification number.	Yes	NLIS Movement Update	
NVD Serial Number	Each NVD form has a unique serial number.	Yes	NLIS Movement Update, NVD	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Producer/Vendor MSA Registration Number	Producers consigning small stock to MSA markets are required to be registered and have a unique MSA Registration Number.	Yes	MSA Declaration	
Recipient Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
Seller/Supplier Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
To PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	NLIS Movement Update, NVD, State specific movement forms	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	NVD	

Treatment date	The date on which a treatment or	Yes	Feed and water record,	
	product was applied to a unit e.g.,		NVD	
	paddock, animal, fodder etc.			

- 5.2.1.1.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs
  - LAMBPLAN
  - Sheep Producers Australia
  - eNVD
  - Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)
  - Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
  - National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)

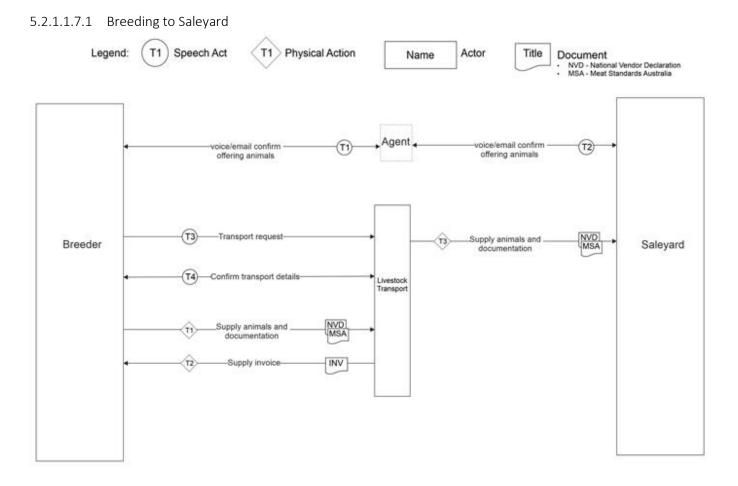
#### 5.2.1.1.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) is the Australian livestock traceability program which is administered by Integrity Systems Company (ISC). Where stipulated by State legislation and certain export markets, the NLIS system requires all animals bought, sold, and moved along the supply chain to be tagged with an accredited NLIS ID tag. In some states, these tags require only the visual display of the Property Identification Code (PIC), while other states require each tag to have an individualised NLIS tag number or Radio Frequency Identifier (RFID) for the traceability of the animal throughout its lifetime. Every property which holds livestock must have a Property Identification Code (PIC) to which the livestock are assigned in the NLIS Database. Each time livestock are transferred between PICs within Australia they must be accompanied by a livestock movement declaration, such as the National Vendor Declaration (NVD) form. This document typically outlines the transporter details, compliance with intended market specifications, withholding periods, and the details of the new property PIC. All livestock movements between PICs require an NLIS movement update to be made by either or both the consigner and receiver. Where NLIS ID tags are lost livestock must be issued with a new postbreeder tag if not on the PIC of birth and this reconciled in the NLIS Database.

### 5.2.1.1.7 Data flow diagrams

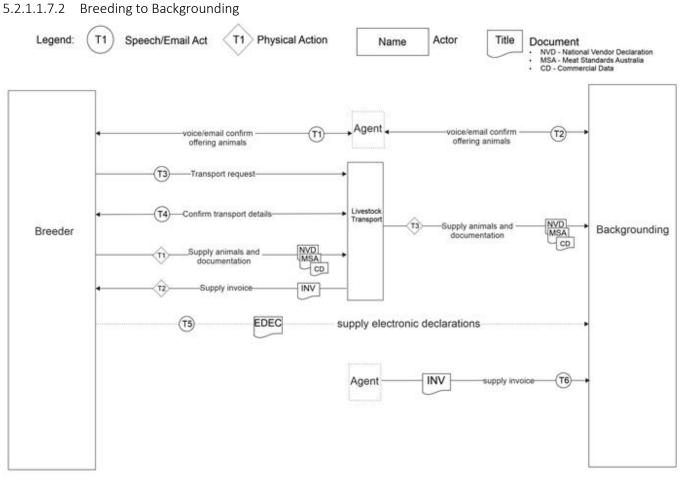
Direction	Description
Output	Breeding to Saleyard
Output	Breeding to Backgrounding
Output	Breeding to Finishing (grain or grass)
Output	Breeding to Lairage

Table 5. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock breeding system.



### Breeding to Saleyard

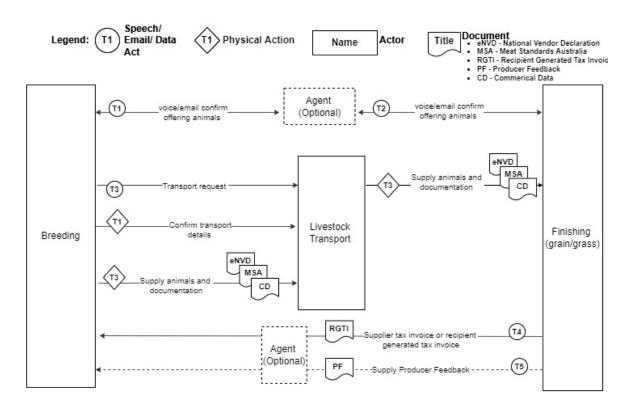
Figure 7. Data or information flows from the breeding to saleyard systems in the small stock supply chain.



### Breeding to Backgrounding

Figure 8. Data or information flows from the breeding to backgrounding systems in the small stock supply chain.





### Breeding to Finishing

Figure 9. Data or information flows from the breeding to finishing (grain or grass) systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.1.1.7.4 Breeding to Lairage

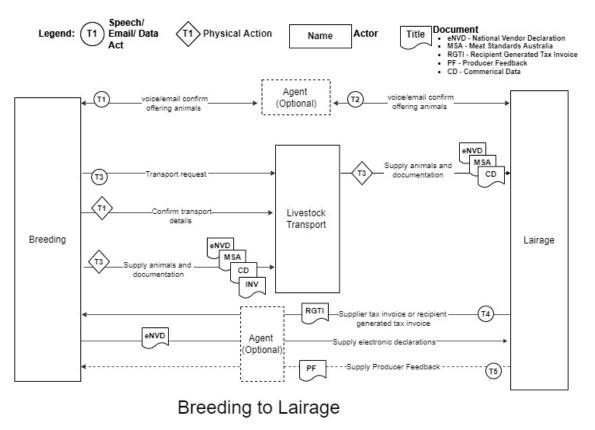


Figure 10. Data or information flows from the breeding to lairage systems in the small stock supply chain.

### 5.2.1.2 Finishing/Backgrounding

Backgrounding allows livestock to grow to an appropriate weight for slaughter while finishing or lot-feeding systems aim to optimise growth. In Australian small stock production systems, backgrounding is typically forage-based with animals grazing on pasture or crop stubbles. Grain rations are typically of higher quality than grass pasture and therefore improve the live weight gain of animals. Therefore, some systems may also integrate a lot-feeding component (aka feedlot) where animals are fed grain-based rations to maximise growth. In backgrounding/finishing systems there are typically three methods of grain feeding which include lib access (self-feeding), restricted feeding, and choice feeding. Further, these systems may also require nutritional supplements and health controls such as vaccination to ensure that livestock production efficiency and welfare are maximised.

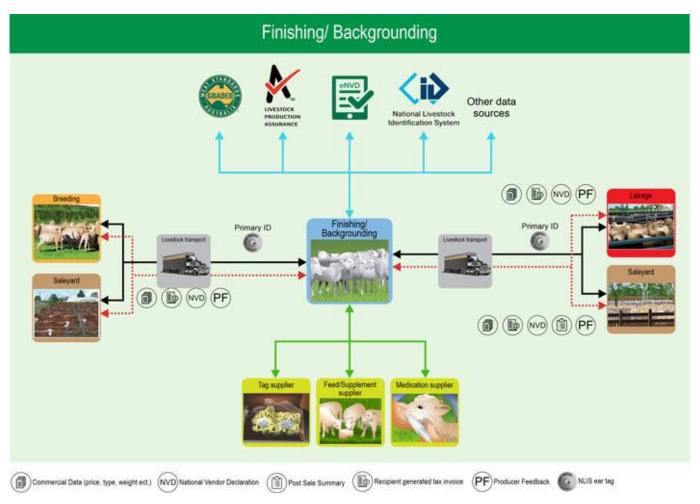


Figure 11. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain finishing/backgrounding sector.

### 5.2.1.2.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

There are a limited number of inputs to the finishing/backgrounding supply chain section. These generally include the livestock and any feed supplements and veterinary drugs that may be administered. Information on all of these inputs must be recorded by the producer.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the finishing/backgrounding system include the receival of:

- Small livestock
- Crop and pasture treatments
- Experts and veterinarians
- Feed supplies and supplements
- NLIS ID tags
- Veterinary drugs or other health treatments.

Table 6. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock finishing/backgrounding system.

Event	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE)	More
related to		related documents (including	details
the inputs		electronic)	

Small livestock	These are sheep or goat livestock and may include any class of animals e.g., weaners, ewe/nanny, ram/buck, cull livestock etc.	Commercial supply contract, Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms, Post Sale Summary
Crop and pasture treatments	These are agricultural chemicals applied to crops, pastures and/or paddocks (inclusive of spot spraying) which livestock may come into contact with or consume.	Product label, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice
Experts and veterinarians	These are professionals who provide services to the breeding enterprise which ensure the safety, wellbeing, and productivity of the livestock.	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Veterinary prescription
Feed supplies and supplements	These are supplementary animal feed products such as hay or silage fodder, or mineral supplements which are provided to ensure the production efficiency and health of livestock are maintained. This may also include clean drinking water e.g., where livestock are in transit or at saleyards.	Commodity Vendor Declaration (CVD), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice
NLIS ID tags	NLIS Movement Update	These are animal identification tags with a unique number which must be attached to animals moved off a PIC for traceability purposes.
Veterinary drugs or other health treatments	These may be prescribed, or non-prescribed treatments or medications given to ensure the health and wellbeing of the livestock.	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Veterinary prescription

### 5.2.1.2.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). There are a range of measurements that are related to the inputs of finishing/backgrounding. These include the source of the small stock (PIC and ownership), transport details and any vaccinations or other treatments that the livestock have undergone. The general method for identifying small stock is through the NLIS device attached to the animals which may include a PIC or NLIS ID/RFID number. There is also likely to be a movement document such as a National Vendor Declaration (NVD) and/or Waybill which includes key traceability data.

Table 7. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock finishing/backgrounding system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Agreement date	This is the date on which an agreement between two parties was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract	

APVMA approval	This is a unique number	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration,	For more
number	allocated to each label by the APVMA.		NVD, Product label	information visit the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority.
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, NVD, Product label	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Commodity Vendor Declaration	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Commodity Vendor Declaration, Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms	
From PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, State specific movement forms	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Commodity Vendor Declaration, MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, State specific movement forms	
Movement time	This is the time at which livestock were moved from the property (PIC) of origin. Direct consignments travelling to processors by road must be slaughtered with 48 hours of dispatch.	Yes	MSA Declaration	
MSA Declaration Serial Number	Each MSA Declaration form has a unique serial number.	Yes	MSA Declaration	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying, or identifying MSA Certified Product must be registered and have a unique MSA Licence Number.	Yes	MSA Declaration, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
National Grower Registration Number	A unique number assigned to individuals registered with the National Grower Register, an online business register for Australian growers.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration	

NLIS Tag	All animals transported	Yes	NLIS Movement Update	For more information visit
Number/RFID	between PICs must have a permanent National Livestock Identification System tag			the Integrity systems website.
	attached. This tag has a unique animal identification number.			
NVD Serial Number	Each NVD form has a unique serial number.	Yes	NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Prescription number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Veterinary prescription	
Producer/Vendor MSA Registration Number	Producers consigning small stock to MSA markets are required to be registered and have a unique MSA Registration Number.	Yes	MSA Declaration	<u>For more</u> information on <u>MSA visit the</u> <u>MLA website.</u>
Product code/description	This is a unique identifier or description assigned by the seller to each product type marketed or for sale.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration	
Recipient Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
Seller/Supplier Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
To PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, State specific movement forms	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	NVD	
Treatment date	The date on which a treatment or product was applied to a unit e.g., paddock, animal, fodder etc.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, Feed and water record, NVD	
Veterinary Registration Number	A unique number issued to veterinarians who are registered to practice, under the state legislative requirements, within the state in which they reside.	Yes	Veterinary prescription	

### 5.2.1.2.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The outputs from finishing/backgrounding are small stock that have been prepared for movement to a saleyard for auction or sale/movement directly to a processor. There is information about the livestock that should be made available to these next links in the supply chain. This information is normally passed forward on movement

documents such as a National Vendor Declaration (NVD).

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the finishing/backgrounding system include the movement of:

• Small livestock

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Table 8. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock finishing/backgrounding system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Small livestock	These are sheep or goat livestock and may include any class of animals e.g., weaners, ewe/nanny, ram/buck, cull livestock etc.	Commercial supply contract, Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms	

#### 5.2.1.2.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). The information outputs from finishing/backgrounding may include NLIS ID tag numbers, the Property Identification Code (PIC), Contract numbers and other information found Critical Tracking Event related documentation. Any details of treatments or vaccinations livestock have received (anthelmintics, etc.) will also be transferred to the next link in the supply chain.

Table 9. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock finishing/backgrounding system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Agreement date	This is the date on which an agreement between two parties was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract	
APVMA approval number	This is a unique number allocated to each label by the APVMA.	Yes	NVD	For more information visit the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority.
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	NVD	

Company/product	This is an in-house code for the	Yes	Each and water record	
code	identification of the product in the	res	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax	
coue	unit.		Invoice	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to	Yes	Commercial supply	
contract number	the contract by the seller.	105	contract	
Date	This is the date of signing or of	Yes	Commercial supply	
Date	which a record entry or transaction	100	contract, Feed and water	
	was made.		record, MSA Declaration,	
			NVD, Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			State specific movement	
			forms	
From PIC	The Property Identification Code	Yes	MSA Declaration, NLIS	For more
	from/to where the livestock or		Movement Update, NVD,	information visit the Integrity
	product were consigned.		State specific movement	systems
			forms	website.
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other	Yes	Commercial supply	
	products (e.g., feed or meat		contract, MSA Declaration,	
	products) were transported		NLIS Movement Update,	
	between PICs/establishments.		NVD, State specific	
			movement forms	
Movement time	This is the time at which livestock	Yes	MSA Declaration	
	were moved from the property (PIC)			
	of origin. Direct consignments			
	travelling to processors by road			
	must be slaughtered with 48 hours of dispatch.			
MSA Declaration	Each MSA Declaration form has a	Yes	MSA Declaration	For more
Serial Number	unique serial number.			information on
				MSA visit the MLA website.
MSA Licence	Any establishment consigning,	Yes	MSA Declaration, Receipt	For more
Number	supplying, or identifying MSA		of purchase/Tax Invoice	information on
	Certified Product must be registered			MSA visit the MLA website.
	and have a unique MSA Licence			
	Number.			
NLIS Tag	All animals transported between	Yes	NLIS Movement Update	For more
Number/RFID	PICs must have a permanent			information visit the Integrity
	National Livestock Identification			systems
	System tag attached. This tag has a			website.
	unique animal identification			
	number.			<b>F</b>
NVD Serial	Each NVD form has a unique serial	Yes	NLIS Movement Update,	For more information visit
Number	number.		NVD	the Integrity
				<u>systems</u> website.
Producer/Vendor	Producers consigning small stock to	Yes	MSA Declaration	For more
MSA Registration	MSA markets are required to be			information on
Number	registered and have a unique MSA			MSA visit the MLA website.
	Registration Number.			
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Feed and water record,	For more
Australian	number, issued by the Australian Tax		Receipt of purchase/Tax	information visit
Business Number	Office, used to identify businesses.		Invoice	the ATO website.
(ABN)				

Seller/Supplier Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
To PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	NLIS Movement Update, NVD, State specific movement forms	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	NVD	
Treatment date	The date on which a treatment or product was applied to a unit e.g., paddock, animal, fodder etc.	Yes	Feed and water record, NVD	

### 5.2.1.2.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Sheep Producers Australia
- eNVD
- Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)
- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)
- Other data sources

### 5.2.1.2.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) is the Australian livestock traceability program which is administered by Integrity Systems Company (ISC). Where stipulated by State legislation and certain export markets, the NLIS system requires all animals bought, sold, and moved along the supply chain to be tagged with an accredited NLIS ID tag. In some states, these tags require only the visual display of the Property Identification Code (PIC), while other states require each tag to have an individualised NLIS tag number or Radio Frequency Identifier (RFID) for the traceability of the animal throughout its lifetime. Every property which holds livestock must have a Property Identification Code (PIC) to which the livestock are assigned in the NLIS Database. Each time livestock are transferred between PICs within Australia they must be accompanied by a livestock movement declaration, such as the National Vendor Declaration (NVD) form. This document typically outlines the transporter details, consignment details, compliance with intended market specifications, withholding periods, and the details of the new property PIC. All livestock movements between PICs require an NLIS movement update to be made by either or both the consigner and receiver. Where NLIS ID tags are lost livestock must be issued with a new postbreeder tag if not on the PIC of birth and this reconciled in the NLIS Database.

### 5.2.1.2.7 Data flow diagrams <INSERT>

#### 5.2.1.3 Saleyard

There are many types of selling options for small livestock, from forward contracts to paddock sales. However, saleyard auctions are commonly used for live small stock sales. Saleyards are a physical location to which animals are transported and penned for a short period of time. Small stock are subsequently auctioned by livestock agents

to the highest bidder and then transported to either a backgrounding/finishing property, to lairage (intended for slaughter) or to live export.

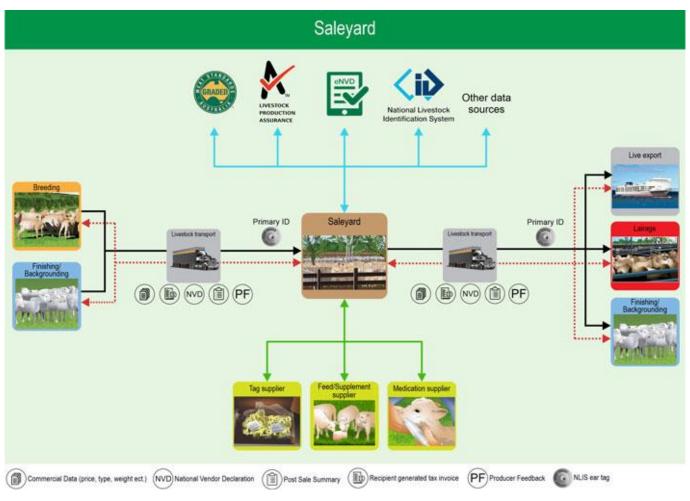


Figure 12. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain saleyard sector.

### 5.2.1.3.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The physical inputs bought into the saleyard selling system for livestock include the livestock themselves, experts, and veterinarians for the delivery of advice and treatments relating to animal health management, health treatments, NLIS ID tags for traceability as well as feed and water.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the saleyard system include the receival of:

- Small livestock
- Experts and veterinarians
- Feed supplies and supplements
- NLIS ID tags
- Veterinary drugs or other health treatments.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Small livestock	These are sheep or goat livestock and may include any class of animals e.g., weaners, ewe/nanny, ram/buck, cull livestock etc.	Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, State specific movement forms, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Experts and veterinarians	These are professionals who provide services to the breeding enterprise which ensure the safety, wellbeing, and productivity of the livestock.	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Veterinary prescription	
Feed supplies and supplements	These are supplementary animal feed products such as hay or silage fodder, or mineral supplements which are provided to ensure the production efficiency and health of livestock are maintained. This may also include clean drinking water e.g., where livestock are in transit or at saleyards.	Commodity Vendor Declaration (CVD), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
NLIS ID tags	These are animal identification tags with a unique number which must be attached to animals moved off a PIC for traceability purposes.	NLIS Movement Update	
Veterinary drugs or other health treatments	These may be prescribed, or non-prescribed treatments or medications given to ensure the health and wellbeing of the livestock.	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Veterinary prescription	

Table 10. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock saleyard system.

### 5.2.1.3.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information attributes and KDEs relating to the inputs of the saleyard system are those which can be drawn from the documents associated with the Critical Tracking Events. These namely include the National Vendor Declaration, any Receipts of Purchase/Tax Invoices, animal health treatments or feeding records and any other documents required under industry certification programs.

Table 11. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock saleyard system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
APVMA approval number	This is a unique number allocated to each label by the APVMA.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, NVD	For more information visit the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority.
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, NVD	

Company/product	This is an in-house code for the	Yes	Feed and water record,	
code	identification of the product in the		Receipt of purchase/Tax	
	unit.		Invoice	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to	Yes	Commodity Vendor	
	the contract by the seller.		Declaration	
Date	This is the date of signing or of	Yes	Commodity Vendor	
	which a record entry or transaction		Declaration, Feed and	
	was made.		water record, MSA	
			Declaration, NVD, Receipt	
			of purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			State specific movement	
			forms	
From PIC	The Property Identification Code	Yes	Commodity Vendor	For more information visit
	from/to where the livestock or		Declaration, MSA	the Integrity
	product were consigned.		Declaration, NLIS	<u>systems</u>
			Movement Update, NVD,	website.
			State specific movement forms	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other	Yes	Commodity Vendor	
wovement date	products (e.g., feed or meat	163	Declaration, MSA	
	products) were transported		Declaration, NLIS	
	between PICs/establishments.		Movement Update, NVD,	
			State specific movement	
			forms	
Movement time	This is the time at which livestock	Yes	MSA Declaration	
	were moved from the property (PIC)			
	of origin. Direct consignments			
	travelling to processors by road			
	must be slaughtered with 48 hours			
	of dispatch.			
MSA Declaration	Each MSA Declaration form has a	Yes	MSA Declaration	For more information on
Serial Number	unique serial number.			MSA visit the
				MLA website.
MSA Licence	Any establishment consigning,	Yes	MSA Declaration, Receipt	For more information on
Number	supplying, or identifying MSA		of purchase/Tax Invoice	MSA visit the
	Certified Product must be registered			MLA website.
	and have a unique MSA Licence			
National Grower	Number. A unique number assigned to	Yes	Commodity Vendor	
Registration	individuals registered with the	162	Declaration	
Number	National Grower Register, an online		Declaration	
Number	business register for Australian			
	growers.			
NLIS Tag	All animals transported between	Yes	NLIS Movement Update	For more
Number/RFID	PICs must have a permanent			information visit
	National Livestock Identification			the Integrity systems
	System tag attached. This tag has a			website.
	unique animal identification			
	number.			
NVD Serial	Each NVD form has a unique serial	Yes	NLIS Movement Update,	For more information visit
Number	number.		NVD	the Integrity
				systems
				website.

Prescription	A unique certificate number issued	Yes	Veterinary prescription	
number	-	res	veterinary prescription	
Producer/Vendor	for traceability purposes. Producers consigning small stock to	Yes	MSA Declaration	For more
MSA Registration	MSA markets are required to be	res	WISA Declaration	information on
Number	registered and have a unique MSA			MSA visit the
Number	0			MLA website.
Product	Registration Number.	Vee		
	This is a unique identifier or	Yes	Commodity Vendor	
code/description	description assigned by the seller to		Declaration	
	each product type marketed or for			
Desirient	sale.	Vee		For more
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Feed and water record,	information visit
Australian	number, issued by the Australian		Receipt of purchase/Tax	the ATO
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify		Invoice	website.
(ABN)	businesses.	Vee		For more
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Feed and water record,	information visit
Australian	number, issued by the Australian		Receipt of purchase/Tax	the ATO
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify		Invoice	website.
(ABN)	businesses.			For more
To PIC	The Property Identification Code	Yes	Commodity Vendor	information visit
	from/to where the livestock or		Declaration, NLIS	the Integrity
	product were consigned.		Movement Update, NVD,	systems
			State specific movement	website.
<b>T</b>		Max	forms	
Transport	The registration number of the	Yes	NVD	
registration	vehicle in which the animals or			
number	product were transported. For			
	shipments of product this will be a			
	shipping container number.			
Treatment date	The date on which a treatment or	Yes	Commodity Vendor	
	product was applied to a unit e.g.,		Declaration, Feed and	
	paddock, animal, fodder etc.		water record, NVD	
Veterinary	A unique number issued to	Yes	Veterinary prescription	
Registration	veterinarians who are registered to			
Number	practice, under the state legislative			
	requirements, within the state in			
	which they reside.			

### 5.2.1.3.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The outputs from a saleyard system are small stock that have been sold to a buyer (farm, processor, exporter). For traceability purposes there is information that is required to be passed on to the next links in the supply chain and this information is associated with documents linked to the animals NLIS device such as the National Vendor Declaration or Post Sale Summary (PSS) and MSA Declaration.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the saleyard system include the movement of:

Small livestock

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Small livestock	These are sheep or goat livestock and may include any class of animals e.g., weaners, ewe/nanny, ram/buck, cull livestock etc.	Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms	

Table 12. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock saleyard system.

### 5.2.1.3.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs of the saleyard system are related to small stock traceability and any health, feed or water treatments received. These are detailed on regulated documents required to be passed to the next links in the supply chain including the National Vendor Declaration Form, Post Sale Summary and any documentation relating to accreditation programs such as the MSA Declaration.

Table 13. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critica	l Trackina Event related	documentation for a small stock salevard system
Tuble 13. Injoinnation outputs, key Data Liements and Critica	i mucking Event related	abcumentation jor a sman stock sureyard system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
APVMA approval number	This is a unique number allocated to each label by the APVMA.	Yes	NVD	For more information visit the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority.
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	NVD	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms	
From PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, State specific movement forms	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, State specific movement forms	
Movement time	This is the time at which livestock were moved from the property (PIC)	Yes	MSA Declaration	

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### 5.2.1.3.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Australian Livestock Markets Association (AMLA)
- eNVD
- Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)
- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)

• Other data sources

### 5.2.1.3.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) is the Australian livestock traceability program which is administered by Integrity Systems Company (ISC). Where stipulated by State legislation and certain export markets, the NLIS system requires all animals bought, sold, and moved along the supply chain to be tagged with an accredited NLIS ID tag. In some states, these tags require only the visual display of the Property Identification Code (PIC), while other states require each tag to have an individualised NLIS tag number or Radio Frequency Identifier (RFID) for the traceability of the animal throughout its lifetime. Every property which holds livestock must have a Property Identification Code (PIC) to which the livestock are assigned in the NLIS Database. Each time livestock are transferred between PICs within Australia they must be accompanied by a livestock movement declaration, such as the National Vendor Declaration (NVD) form. This document typically outlines the transporter details, consignment details, compliance with intended market specifications, withholding periods, and the details of the new property PIC. All livestock movements between PICs require an NLIS movement update to be made by either or both the consigner and receiver. Where NLIS ID tags are lost livestock must be issued with a new postbreeder tag if not on the PIC of birth and this reconciled in the NLIS Database.

### 5.2.1.3.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description
Input	Saleyard to Feedlot
Output	Feedlot to Lairage - over the hooks (direct consignment)
Output	Feedlot to Lairage - company owned
Output	Feedlot to Lairage - 3rd party kill or operator
Output	Feedlot to Saleyard

Table 14. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock saleyard system.

#### 5.2.1.3.7.1 Saleyard to Feedlot

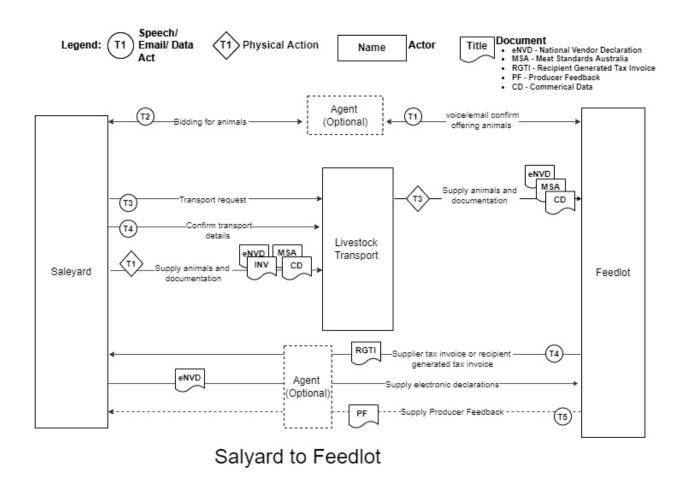
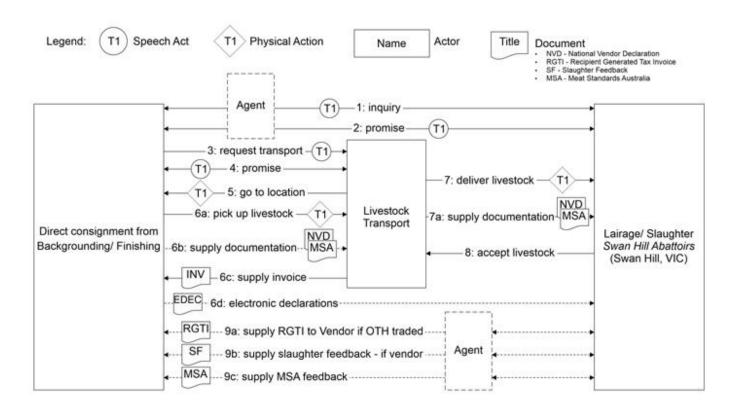


Figure 13. Data or information flows from the saleyard to feedlot systems in the small stock supply chain.



#### 5.2.1.3.7.2 Feedlot to Lairage - over the hooks (direct consignment)

### Feedlot to Lairage - Over the Hooks

Figure 14. Data or information flows from the feedlot to lairage (over the hooks direct consignment) systems in the small stock supply chain.

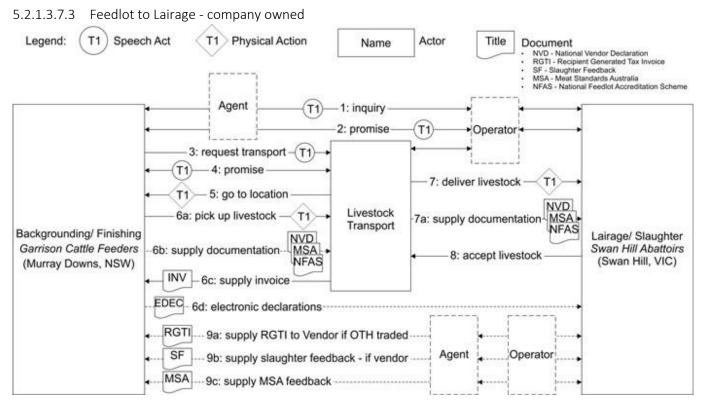
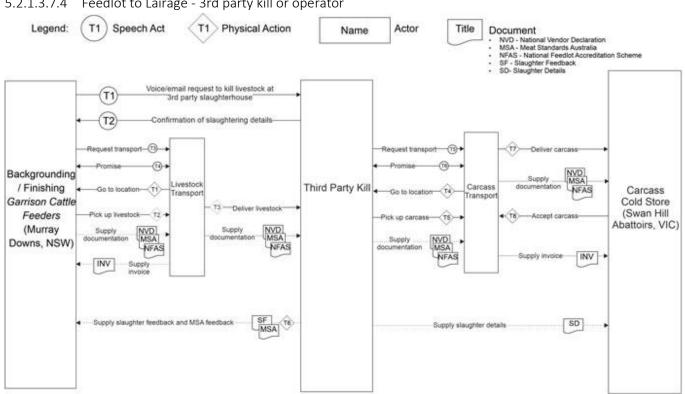


Figure 15. Data or information flows from the feedlot to lairage (company owned) systems in the small stock supply chain.



#### 5.2.1.3.7.4 Feedlot to Lairage - 3rd party kill or operator

Figure 16. Data or information flows from the feedlot to lairage (3rd party kill or operator) systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.1.3.7.5 Feedlot to Saleyard

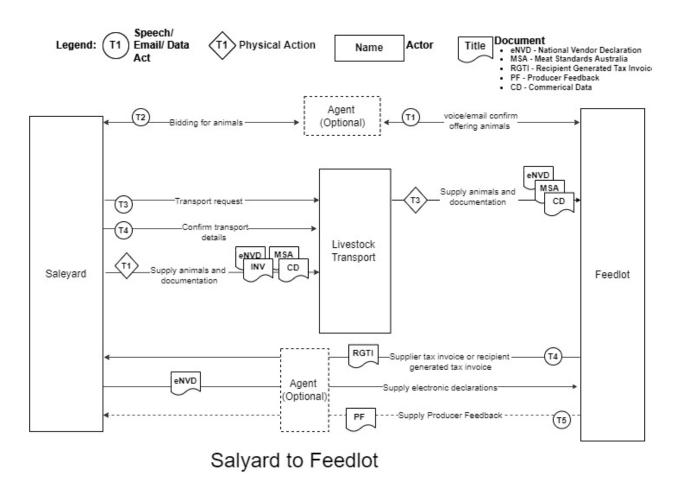


Figure 17. Data or information flows from the feedlot to saleyard systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.2 Exporting Country - Processing

#### 5.2.2.1 Lairage

Lairage is the location whereby animals are rested immediately prior to slaughter. These locations are usually holding pens where animals must spend a minimum of 2 hrs before being slaughtered. Typically, animals spend between 12-24 hrs in lairage in which time they have free access to potable water.

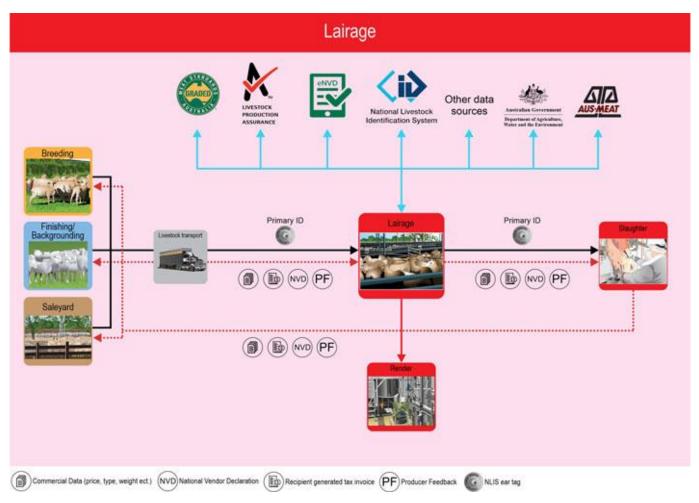


Figure 18. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain lairage sector.

#### 5.2.2.1.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Lairage is simply the area for holding the livestock before slaughter and doesn't include any complex processes. Therefore, the inputs are minimal.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the lairage system include the receival of:

• Small livestock.

Table 15. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock lairage system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Small livestock	These are sheep or goat livestock and may include any class of animals e.g., weaners, ewe/nanny, ram/buck, cull livestock etc.	Commercial supply contract, Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms	

#### 5.2.2.1.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Critical information associated with the transfer of small stock into lairage is drawn from key movement documentation such as the National Vendor Declaration form. Other information required by industry programs such as MSA is also transferred into lairage.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Agreement date	This is the date on which an agreement between two parties was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract	
APVMA approval number	This is a unique number allocated to each label by the APVMA.	Yes	NVD	For more information visit the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority.
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	NVD	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Commercial supply contract	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms	
From PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, State specific movement forms	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, State specific movement forms	
Movement time	This is the time at which livestock were moved from the property (PIC) of origin. Direct consignments travelling to processors by road must be slaughtered with 48 hours of dispatch.	Yes	MSA Declaration	

Table 16. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock lairage system.

				Formers
MSA Declaration	Each MSA Declaration form has a	Yes	MSA Declaration	For more information on
Serial Number	unique serial number.			MSA visit the
				MLA website.
MSA Licence	Any establishment consigning,	Yes	MSA Declaration, Receipt of	For more
Number	supplying, or identifying MSA		purchase/Tax Invoice	information on MSA visit the
	Certified Product must be			MLA website.
	registered and have a unique MSA			
	Licence Number.			
NLIS Tag	All animals transported between	Yes	NLIS Movement Update	For more
Number/RFID	PICs must have a permanent			information visit the Integrity
	National Livestock Identification			systems
	System tag attached. This tag has a			website.
	unique animal identification			
	number.			
NVD Serial	Each NVD form has a unique serial	Yes	NLIS Movement Update,	For more
Number	number.		NVD, Post Sale Summary	information visit the Integrity
				systems
				website.
Producer/Vendor	Producers consigning small stock to	Yes	MSA Declaration	For more
MSA Registration	MSA markets are required to be			information on MSA visit the
Number	registered and have a unique MSA			MLA website.
	Registration Number.			
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Feed and water record,	For more
Australian	number, issued by the Australian		Receipt of purchase/Tax	information visit the ATO
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify		Invoice	website.
(ABN)	businesses.			
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Feed and water record,	For more
Australian	number, issued by the Australian		Receipt of purchase/Tax	information visit the ATO
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify		Invoice	website.
(ABN)	businesses.			
To PIC	The Property Identification Code	Yes	NLIS Movement Update,	For more
	from/to where the livestock or		NVD, Post Sale Summary,	information visit the Integrity
	product were consigned.		State specific movement	systems
			forms	website.
Transport	The registration number of the	Yes	NVD	
registration	vehicle in which the animals or			
number	product were transported. For			
	shipments of product this will be a			
	shipping container number.			
Treatment date	The date on which a treatment or	Yes	Feed and water record, NVD	
	product was applied to a unit e.g.,			
	paddock, animal, fodder etc.			

### 5.2.2.1.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The physical outputs from lairage include small stock suitable for processing, or in situations where animals are unfit for movement, they may be humanely slaughtered in lairage. In such instances, condemned carcases may also be outputs.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the lairage system include the movement of:

- Small livestock
- Condemned carcase

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Table 17. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock lairage system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Small livestock	These are sheep or goat livestock and may include any class of animals e.g., weaners, ewe/nanny, ram/buck, cull livestock etc.	Commercial supply contract, Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms	
Condemned carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal deemed unfit for human consumption. This may be a condemned dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	Commercial supply contract, Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms	

#### 5.2.2.1.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs for lairage are those which are found on critical transfer documentation and the required documents for regulatory programs. This includes documents such as the NVD and MSA Declaration.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Agreement date	This is the date on which an agreement between two parties was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Processing plant production management system	
APVMA approval number	This is a unique number allocated to each label by the APVMA.	Yes	NVD, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority.
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	NVD, Processing plant production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

Table 18. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock lairage system.

Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Processing plant production	
Date	seller. This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	management system Commercial supply contract, Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms	
From PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Processing plant production management system, State specific movement forms	<u>For more</u> <u>information visit</u> <u>the Integrity</u> <u>systems</u> <u>website.</u>
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of small stock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	Processing plant production management system	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Processing plant production management system, State specific movement forms	
Movement time	This is the time at which livestock were moved from the property (PIC) of origin. Direct consignments travelling to processors by road must be slaughtered with 48 hours of dispatch.	Yes	MSA Declaration, Processing plant production management system	
MSA Declaration Serial Number	Each MSA Declaration form has a unique serial number.	Yes	MSA Declaration, Processing plant production management system	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying, or identifying MSA Certified Product must be registered and have a unique MSA Licence Number.	Yes	MSA Declaration, Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
NLIS Tag Number/RFID	All animals transported between PICs must have a permanent National Livestock Identification System tag attached. This tag has a unique animal identification number.	Yes	NLIS Movement Update, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
NVD Serial Number	Each NVD form has a unique serial number.	Yes	NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.

· · ·				_
	Producers consigning livestock	Yes	MSA Declaration, Processing	For more information on
MSA Registration	to MSA markets are required		plant production management	MSA visit the
Number	to be registered and have a		system	MLA website.
	unique MSA Registration			
	Number.			
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Feed and water record,	For more
Australian	number, issued by the		Processing plant production	information visit the ATO
Business Number	Australian Tax Office, used to		management system, Receipt of	website.
(ABN)	identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice	
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Feed and water record,	For more
Australian	number, issued by the		Processing plant production	information visit the ATO
Business Number	Australian Tax Office, used to		management system, Receipt of	website.
(ABN)	identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice	
To PIC	The Property Identification	Yes	NLIS Movement Update, NVD,	For more
	Code from/to where the		Post Sale Summary, Processing	information visit the Integrity
	livestock or product were		plant production management	systems
	consigned.		system, State specific movement	website.
			forms	
Transport	The registration number of the	Yes	NVD, Processing plant production	
registration	vehicle in which the animals or		management system	
number	product were transported. For			
	shipments of product this will			
	be a shipping container			
	number.			
Treatment date	The date on which a treatment	Yes	Feed and water record, NVD,	
	or product was applied to a		Processing plant production	
	unit e.g., paddock, animal,		management system	
	fodder etc.			

#### 5.2.2.1.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- AUS-MEAT
- Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC)
- Department of Agriculture
- eNVD
- Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)
- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)
- Other data sources

#### 5.2.2.1.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

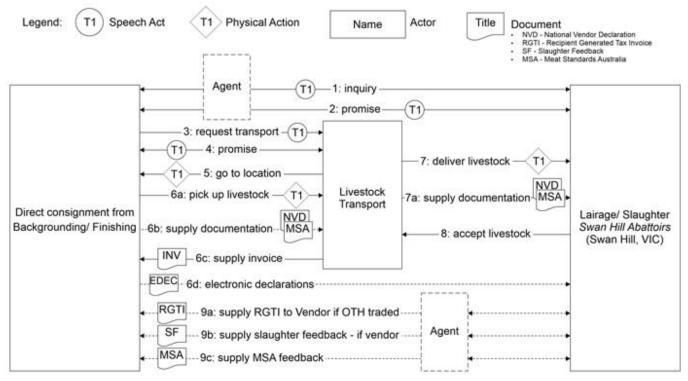
The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) is the Australian livestock traceability program which is administered by Integrity Systems Company (ISC). Where stipulated by State legislation and certain export markets, the NLIS system requires all animals bought, sold, and moved along the supply chain to be tagged with an accredited NLIS ID tag. In some states, these tags require only the visual display of the Property Identification Code (PIC), while other states require each tag to have an individualised NLIS tag number or Radio Frequency Identifier (RFID) for the traceability of the animal throughout its lifetime. Every property which holds livestock must have a Property Identification Code (PIC) to which the livestock are assigned in the NLIS Database. Each time livestock are transferred between PICs within Australia they must be accompanied by a livestock movement declaration, such as the National Vendor Declaration (NVD) form. This document typically outlines the transporter details, consignment details, compliance with intended market specifications, withholding periods, and the details of the new property PIC. All livestock movements between PICs require an NLIS movement update to be made by either or both the consigner and receiver. Where NLIS ID tags are lost livestock must be issued with a new post-breeder tag if not on the PIC of birth and this reconciled in the NLIS Database.

#### 5.2.2.1.7 Data flow diagrams

Table 19. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock lairage system.

Direction	Description	
Input	Feedlot to Lairage - over the hooks (direct consignment)	
Input	Feedlot to Lairage - company owned	
Input	Feedlot to Lairage - 3rd party kill or operator	
Input	Saleyard to Lairage	
Output	Lairage to Slaughter	
Output	Lairage to Render - condemn or dead on arrival	

5.2.2.1.7.1 Feedlot to Lairage - over the hooks (direct consignment)



### Feedlot to Lairage - Over the Hooks

Figure 19. Data or information flows from the feedlot to lairage (over the hooks) systems in the small stock supply chain.

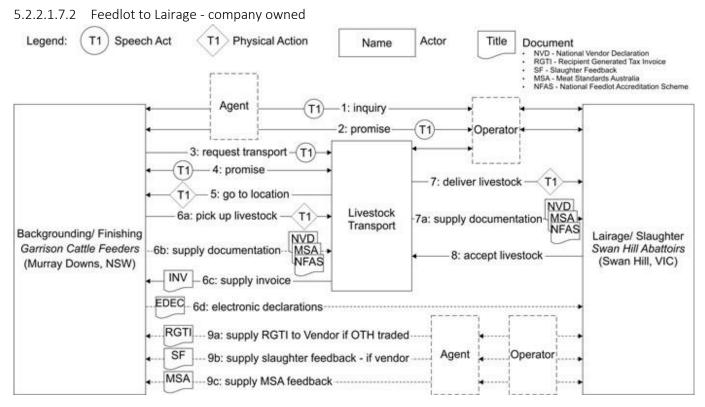
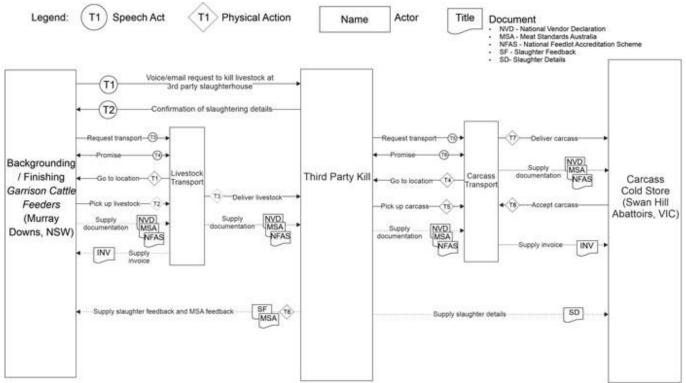


Figure 20. Data or information flows from the feedlot to lairage (company owned) systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.2.1.7.3 Feedlot to Lairage - 3rd party kill or operator



*Figure 21. Data or information flows from the feedlot to lairage (3rd part kill or operator) systems in the small stock supply chain.* 

#### 5.2.2.1.7.4 Saleyard to Lairage

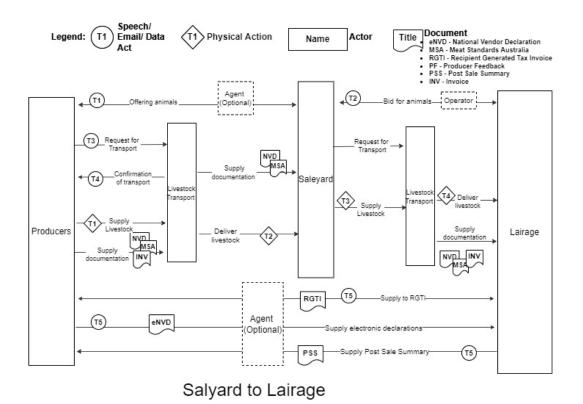
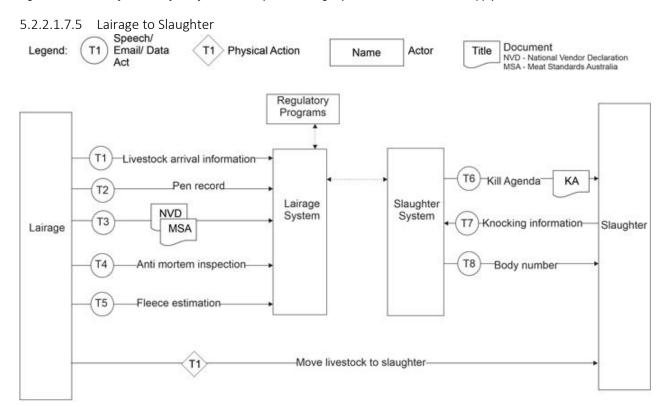
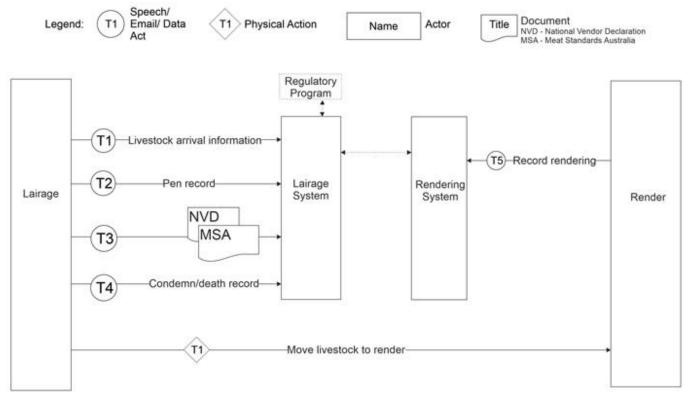


Figure 22. Data or information flows from the saleyard to lairage systems in the small stock supply chain.



### Lairage to Slaughter Small Stock

Figure 23. Data or information flows from the lairage to slaughter systems in the small stock supply chain.



#### 5.2.2.1.7.6 Lairage to Render - condemn or dead on arrival

### Lairage to Render - Condemns and Dead on arrival/ in pen

Figure 24. Data or information flows from the lairage to render (condemn or dead on arrival) systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.2.2 Slaughter

Slaughter is the term which collectively describes a number of processes that begin with the slaughter of the live animal and end with a dressed carcase whereby the head, skin, legs, tail and viscera have been removed. These processes include the stunning, bleeding, evisceration, inspection, trimming, and ticketing of carcasses. Towards the end of the slaughter process, each carcase is issued a carcase ticket with a unique serialised identifier. This identifier allows the forward and backward traceability of the carcase through the value chain, being correlated to the live animal NLIS tag number and remaining with the carcase until it is boned into cartoned product and receives a serialised carton label.

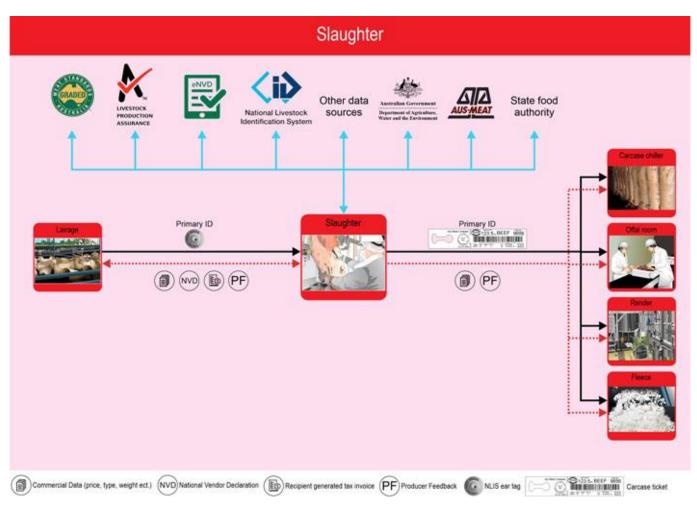


Figure 25. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain slaughter sector.

#### 5.2.2.2.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The slaughter process is carefully done to ensure that the animal is killed correctly and humanely and to increase efficiency. Live animals from lairage, which have been passed for slaughter at ante mortem inspection by an Authorised Officer, are physical inputs into the slaughter system.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the slaughter system include the receival of:

• Small livestock.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Small livestock	These are sheep or goat livestock and may include any class of animals e.g., weaners,	Commercial supply contract, Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Processing plant production management	

Table 20. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock slaughter system.

ewe/nanny, ram/buck, cull	system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific	
livestock etc.	movement forms	

5.2.2.2.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information inputs for slaughter are those which are carried through from lairage and associated with critical movement documentation.

Table 21. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock slaughter system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Agreement date	This is the date on which an agreement between two parties was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Processing plant production management system	
APVMA approval number	This is a unique number allocated to each label by the APVMA.	Yes	NVD, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority.
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	NVD, Processing plant production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Processing plant production management system	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms	
From PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Processing plant production management system, State specific movement forms	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of livestock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	Processing plant production management system	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or	Yes	Commercial supply contract, MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement	

		1		
	meat products) were		Update, NVD, Processing plant	
	transported between		production management system,	
	PICs/establishments.		State specific movement forms	
Movement time	This is the time at which	Yes	MSA Declaration, Processing	
	livestock were moved from the		plant production management	
	property (PIC) of origin. Direct		system	
	consignments travelling to			
	processors by road must be			
	slaughtered with 48 hours of			
	dispatch.			
MSA Declaration	Each MSA Declaration form has	Yes	MSA Declaration, Processing	For more
Serial Number	a unique serial number.		plant production management	information on
Schulttuniser	a anque senar number.		system	MSA visit the
NACA Lineman		Vac	,	MLA website. For more
MSA Licence	Any establishment consigning,	Yes	MSA Declaration, Processing	information on
Number	supplying, or identifying MSA		plant production management	MSA visit the
	Certified Product must be		system, Receipt of purchase/Tax	MLA website.
	registered and have a unique		Invoice	
	MSA Licence Number.			_
NLIS Tag	All animals transported	Yes	NLIS Movement Update,	For more
Number/RFID	between PICs must have a		Processing plant production	information visit the
	permanent National Livestock		management system	Integrity
	Identification System tag			systems
	attached. This tag has a unique			website.
	animal identification number.			
NVD Serial	Each NVD form has a unique	Yes	NLIS Movement Update, NVD,	For more
Number	serial number.		Post Sale Summary, Processing	information
			plant production management	visit the Integrity
			system	systems
			System	website.
Producer/Vendor	Producers consigning livestock	Yes	MSA Declaration, Processing	For more
MSA Registration	to MSA markets are required to		plant production management	information on
Number	be registered and have a unique		system	MSA visit the MLA website.
	MSA Registration Number.		,	ME/(Wobolito.
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Feed and water record,	For more
Australian	number, issued by the		Processing plant production	information
Business Number	Australian Tax Office, used to		management system, Receipt of	visit the ATO
(ABN)	identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice	website.
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Feed and water record,	For more
Australian	number, issued by the	163	Processing plant production	information
Business Number	Australian Tax Office, used to		management system, Receipt of	visit the ATO
				website.
(ABN)	identify businesses.	N.	purchase/Tax Invoice	For more
To PIC	The Property Identification	Yes	NLIS Movement Update, NVD,	information
	Code from/to where the		Post Sale Summary, Processing	visit the
	livestock or product were		plant production management	Integrity
	consigned.		system, State specific movement	systems wobsite
			forms	website.
Transport	The registration number of the	Yes	NVD, Processing plant production	
registration	vehicle in which the animals or		management system	
number	product were transported. For			
	shipments of product this will			
	be a shipping container number.			
Treatment date	The date on which a treatment	Yes	Feed and water record, NVD,	
	or product was applied to a unit		Processing plant production	
			management system	
		L		

e.g., paddock, animal, fodder		
etc.		

#### 5.2.2.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The physical outputs from the slaughter process include carcases and offal passed by Authorised Officers for human consumption, as well as condemned carcases, carcase parts and offal. This product cannot be processed and sold for human consumption.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the slaughter system include the movement of:

- Carcase
- Condemned carcase
- Condemned carcase parts
- Condemned offal
- Hide/Skin
- Offal

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Becomes a dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.		Carcase Ticket, MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, NLIS Movement Update, Processing plant production management system	
Condemned carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal deemed unfit for human consumption. This may be a condemned dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	
Condemned carcase parts	Any tissue or structure removed from a slaughtered animal deemed unfit for human consumption. These parts may include the head, viscera, offal, musculature, and blood. Note condemned offal is treated as a separate item here.	Processing plant production management system	
Condemned offal	Offal tissues deemed unfit for human consumption.	Processing plant production management system	
Hide/Skin	The pelt of the animal. Typically referred to as 'hide' for larger animals e.g., cattle and 'skin' for smaller animals e.g., sheep, calves.	Processing plant production management system	
Offal	The organs of the thoracic and abdominal cavities, the brain, the muscular tissues of the head and diaphragm, the tail, feet, or tendons.	Processing plant production management system	

Table 22. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock slaughter system.

#### 5.2.2.2.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs from slaughter are derived principally from carcase tickets which include regulated information for traceability purposes. This information is linked to that received in lairage through the processing production management system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	
From PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	NLIS Movement Update, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of small stock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, Processing plant production management system	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	NLIS Movement Update, Processing plant production management system	
MSA Declaration Serial Number	Each MSA Declaration form has a unique serial number.	Yes	MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, Processing plant	For more information on MSA

Any establishment consigning, supplying, or identifying MSA Certified Product must be	Yes	production management system	visit the MLA
	Ves	-	
	Vec		wohcito
	V LC		website.
Identifying IVISA Certified Product must be	103	MSA Data Capture	For more
		Unit/myMSA,	information
registered and have a unique MSA Licence		Processing plant	on MSA
Number.		production	<u>visit the</u>
		management	MLA
		system	website.
Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net	Yes	Carcase Ticket,	For more
-		• •	information
		•	visit the
kilograms.		-	<u>GS1</u>
		-	website.
•	Yes		For more
•			information
, , ,			visit the
animal identification number.			<u>Integrity</u>
		· ·	<u>systems</u>
		management	website.
		system	
Each NVD form has a unique serial number.	Yes	NLIS Movement	For more
		Update, Processing	information
		plant production	<u>visit the</u>
		management	Integrity
		system	<u>systems</u>
			website.
Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Carcase Ticket	
Producers consigning livestock to MSA markets	Yes	MSA Data Capture	For more
are required to be registered and have a unique		Unit/myMSA,	information
MSA Registration Number.		Processing plant	on MSA
<b>.</b>		production	visit the
		management	MLA
		system	website.
Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or	Yes	Carcase Ticket,	For more
slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in		Processing plant	information
the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).		production	visit the
, , , , ,		management	GS1
		system	website.
Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code,	Yes	, Carcase Ticket,	For more
numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an		Processing plant	information
individual instance of an item for its lifetime.		production	visit the
		•	GS1
		-	website.
This is the date on which livestock were	Yes	,	
		•	
Siddbiller datej.		•	
	<ul> <li>Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.</li> <li>All animals transported between PICs must have a permanent National Livestock Identification System tag attached. This tag has a unique animal identification number.</li> <li>Each NVD form has a unique serial number.</li> <li>Each NVD form has a unique serial number.</li> <li>Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.</li> <li>Producers consigning livestock to MSA markets are required to be registered and have a unique MSA Registration Number.</li> <li>Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).</li> <li>Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an</li> </ul>	Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.YesAll animals transported between PICs must have a permanent National Livestock Identification System tag attached. This tag has a unique animal identification number.YesEach NVD form has a unique serial number.YesAny stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.YesProducers consigning livestock to MSA markets are required to be registered and have a unique MSA Registration Number.YesEncoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).YesEncoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an individual instance of an item for its lifetime.YesThis is the date on which livestock were slaughtered by the processor or the day on which carcases were processed (if different toYes	Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.Processing plant production management systemAll animals transported between PICs must have a permanent National Livestock Identification System tag attached. This tag has a unique animal identification number.YesMSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, NLIS Movement Update, Processing plant production management systemEach NVD form has a unique serial number.YesNLIS Movement Update, Processing 

			management system	
To PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where	Yes	NLIS Movement	For more
	the livestock or product were consigned.		Update, Processing	information
			plant production	<u>visit the</u>
			management	Integrity
			system	<u>systems</u>
				website.
Trade	This is a collective set of words that says what	Yes	Carcase Ticket,	
description	the product is and may include information such		Processing plant	
	as species, net weight of product, name and		production	
	address of establishments, category ciphers,		management	
	market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.		system	

#### 5.2.2.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- AUS-MEAT
- Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC)
- Department of Agriculture
- eNVD
- Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)
- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)
- State food authority
- Other data sources

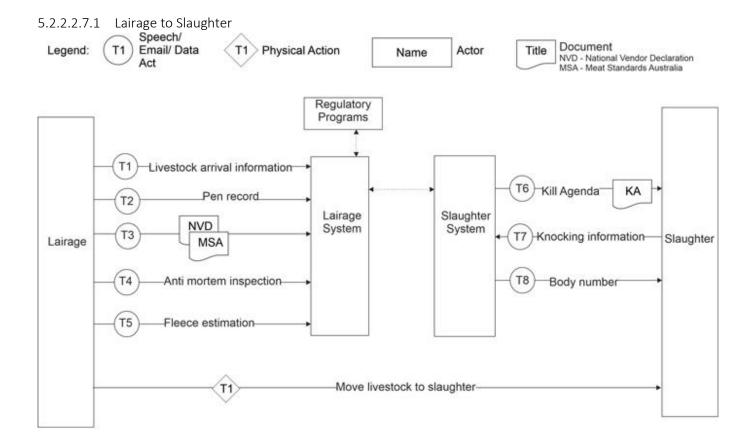
#### 5.2.2.2.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) is the Australian livestock traceability program which is administered by Integrity Systems Company (ISC). Where stipulated by State legislation and certain export markets, the NLIS system requires all animals bought, sold and, moved along the supply chain to be tagged with an accredited NLIS ID tag. In some states, these tags require only the visual display of the Property Identification Code (PIC), while other states require each tag to have an individualised NLIS tag number or Radio Frequency Identifier (RFID) for the traceability of the animal throughout its lifetime. Every property which holds livestock must have a Property Identification Code (PIC) to which the livestock are assigned in the NLIS Database. Each time livestock are transferred between PICs within Australia they must be accompanied by a livestock movement declaration, such as the National Vendor Declaration (NVD) form. This document typically outlines the transporter details, consignment details, compliance with intended market specifications, withholding periods, and the details of the new property PIC. All livestock movements between PICs require an NLIS movement update to be made by either or both the consigner and receiver. Where NLIS ID tags are lost livestock must be issued with a new postbreeder tag if not on the PIC of birth and this reconciled in the NLIS Database. Once animals are slaughtered, carcases are issued with a carcase ticket which contains key information correlating with the PIC, NLIS tag number or RFID. This key information, including GS1 meat industry barcode, body number, processing establishment number and production date or 'kill date' must be uploaded to the NLIS Database.

#### 5.2.2.2.7 Data flow diagrams

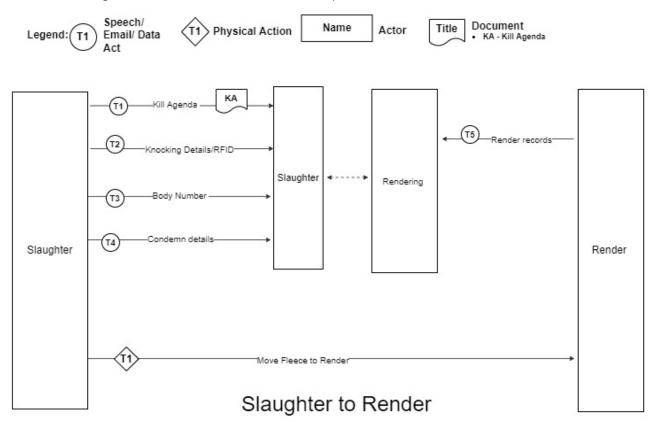
Table 24. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a s small stock slaughter system.

Direction	Description
Input	Lairage to Slaughter
Output	Slaughter to Render - full condemn, hides, partial condemn
Output	Slaughter to Offal room
Output	Slaughter to Chiller



# Lairage to Slaughter Small Stock

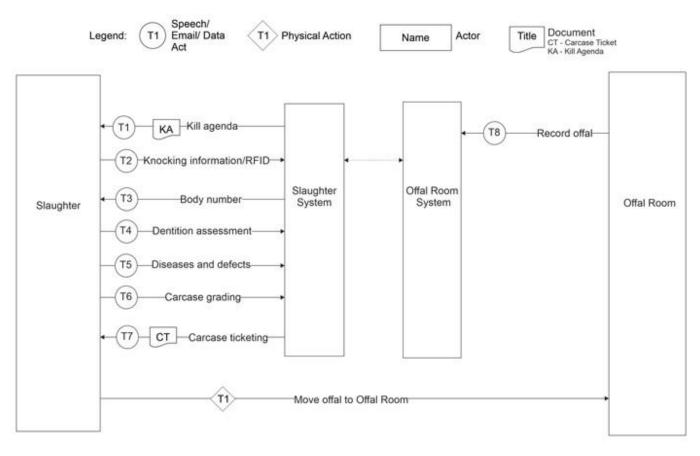
Figure 26. Data or information flows from the lairage to slaughter systems in the small stock supply chain.



5.2.2.2.7.2 Slaughter to Render – full condemn, hides, partial condemn

Figure 27. Data or information flows from the slaughter to render (full condemn, hides, partial condemn) systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.2.7.3 Slaughter to Offal room



## Slaughter to Offal Room

Figure 28. Data or information flows from the slaughter to offal room systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.2.7.4 Slaughter to Chiller

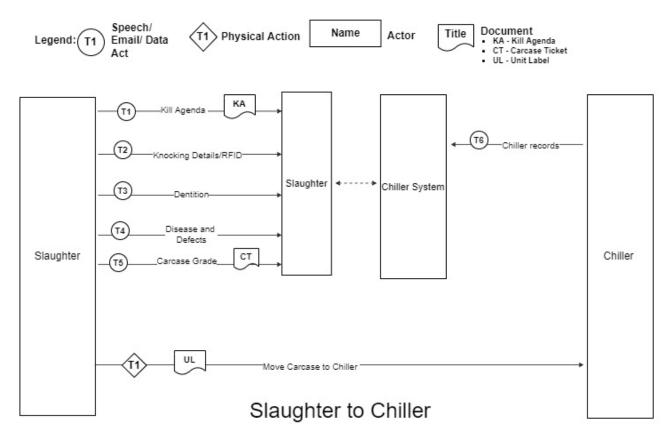


Figure 29. Data or information flows from the slaughter to chiller systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.2.3 Carcase chiller

Once the slaughter process is complete, carcases are transferred into the carcase chiller in order to maintain and ensure product wholesomeness (safe to eat and aesthetically pleasing). The Australian standard requires all carcases to be placed under refrigeration conditions for chilling or freezing within two hours of slaughter. Carcases must be chilled to no more than 7 degrees Celsius within a period of 24 hours. Additionally, it is essential that hot carcases do not enter the same carcase chiller containing already chilled product. This is to ensure meat safety.

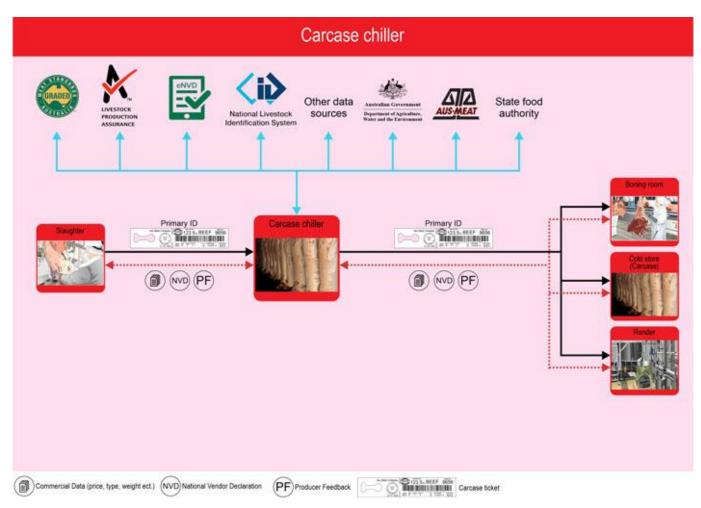


Figure 30. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain carcase chiller sector.

#### 5.2.2.3.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The physical inputs for carcase chillers include the carcases themselves with the Critical Tracking Event related documents including those which include important traceability information such as the carcase ticket.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the carcase chiller system include the receival of:

• Carcase.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after	Carcase Ticket, MSA Data Capture	
	bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when	Unit/myMSA, Processing plant	
	hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	production management system	

Table 25. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock carcase chiller system.

#### 5.2.2.3.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). There are a number of information inputs associated with the movement of carcases into the carcase chiller system. These are largely included on the carcase ticket and are Key Data Elements encapsulated by the GS1 barcode, as well as other information required by federal legislation.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Body number	This is a number assigned to each carcase by the processor for identification purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, Processing plant production management system	
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of livestock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, Processing plant production management system	
MSA Declaration Serial Number	Each MSA Declaration form has a unique serial number.	Yes	MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, Processing plant production	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.

Table 26. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock carcase chiller system.

			management system	
MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying, or identifying MSA Certified Product must be registered and have a unique MSA Licence Number.	Yes	MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, Processing plant production management system	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
NLIS Tag Number/RFID	All animals transported between PICs must have a permanent National Livestock Identification System tag attached. This tag has a unique animal identification number.	Yes	MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Carcase Ticket	
Producer/Vendor MSA Registration Number	Producers consigning livestock to MSA markets are required to be registered and have a unique MSA Registration Number.	Yes	MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, Processing plant production management system	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an individual instance of an item for its lifetime.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Slaughter or processing date	This is the date on which livestock were slaughtered by the processor or the day on which carcases were processed (if different to slaughter date).	Yes	MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, Processing plant production management system	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	

### 5.2.2.3.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The physical outputs of the carcase chiller system include carcases passed as safe for human consumption as well as any carcases previously identified as requiring a further disposition and deemed unfit for consumption (condemned carcases).

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the carcase chiller system include the movement of:

- Carcase
- Condemned carcase

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, MSA Carcase Ticket, MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, Processing plant production management system	
Condemned carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal deemed unfit for human consumption. This may be a condemned dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	

#### 5.2.2.3.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). The information outputs relating to the movement of carcases out of the chiller system is largely the same as for the movement of carcases into the chiller system. This information can predominantly be found on the carcase ticket and will be stored in the processing plants production management system.

Table 28. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock carcase chiller system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Body number	This is a number assigned to each carcase by the processor for identification purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, Processing plant production management system	

From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	-
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of livestock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, Processing plant production management system	
MSA Declaration Serial Number	Each MSA Declaration form has a unique serial number.	Yes	MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, Processing plant production management system	For more information on MSA visit the <u>MLA</u> website.
MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying, or identifying MSA Certified Product must be registered and have a unique MSA Licence Number.	Yes	MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, Processing plant production management system	For more information on MSA visit the <u>MLA</u> website.
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
NLIS Tag Number/RFID	All animals transported between PICs must have a permanent National Livestock Identification System tag attached. This tag has a unique animal identification number.	Yes	MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Carcase Ticket	
Producer/Vendor MSA Registration Number	Producers consigning livestock to MSA markets are required to be registered and have a unique MSA Registration Number.	Yes	MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, Processing plant production management system	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.

Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an individual instance of an item for its lifetime.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information <u>visit the</u> <u>GS1</u> website.
Slaughter or processing date	This is the date on which livestock were slaughtered by the processor or the day on which carcases were processed (if different to slaughter date).	Yes	MSA Data Capture Unit/myMSA, Processing plant production management system	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	

5.2.3.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- AUS-MEAT
- Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC)
- Department of Agriculture
- eNVD
- Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)
- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)
- State food authority
- Other data sources

### 5.2.2.3.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

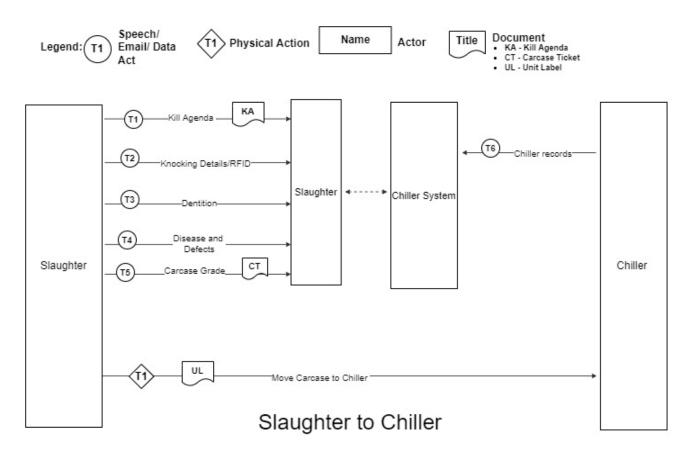
Traceability of whole carcases back to the live animal or consignment group is possible, depending on the NLIS tag type, and can be done by the processing establishment where the animal was slaughtered. Here, carcases are issued a carcase ticket which correlates to the PIC number or live animal identifier and contains key information, including GS1 meat industry barcode, body number, processing establishment number and production date or 'kill date'. This information is uploaded to the NLIS Database, by the processor, under the processing establishments Property Identification Code (PIC). Thus, whole carcases (identified with a unique serialised carcase ticket) within a processing facility, chiller, cold store, or that are loaded for export or transport to other premises (e.g., retail) are fully traceable back to the individual live animal, or the consignment group and property of origin.

#### 5.2.2.3.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description
Input	Slaughter to Carcase Chiller
Output	Carcase Chiller to Boning Room
Output	Carcase Chiller to Cold Store (Carcase)
Output	Carcase Chiller to Render

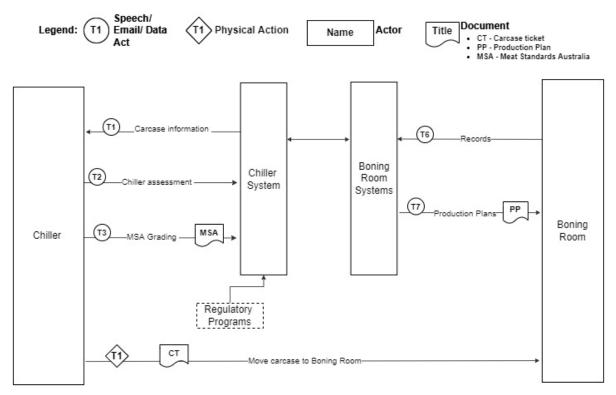
Table 29: Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a s small stock slaughter system

#### 5.2.2.3.7.1 Slaughter to Carcase Chiller



*Figure 31: Data or information flows from slaughter to chillers in the small stock supply chain* 

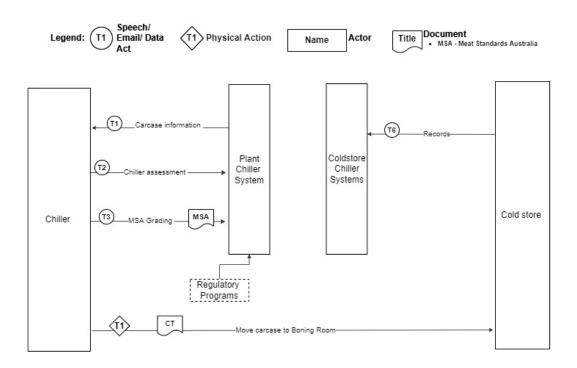
#### 5.2.2.3.7.2 Carcase chiller to boning room



### Carcase Chiller to Boning Room

Figure 32: Data or information flows from the carcase chiller to boning room in the small stock supply chain

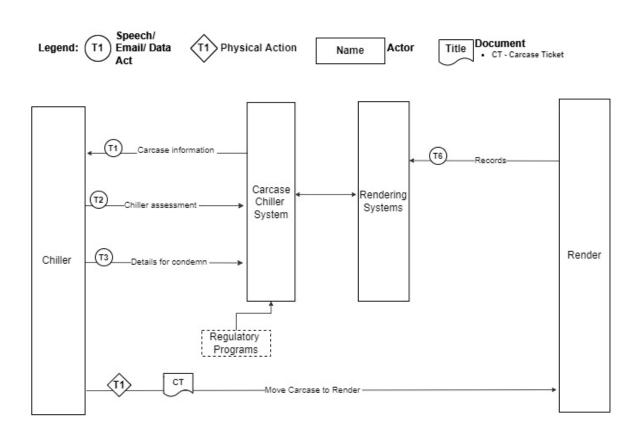
#### 5.2.2.3.7.3 Carcase Chiller to Cold Store



### Carcase Chiller to Cold Store

Figure 33: Data or information flows from the carcase chiller to cold stores in the small stock supply chain

#### 5.2.2.3.7.4 Carcase chiller to Rendering



## Carcase Chiller to Rendering

Figure 34: Data or information flows from the carcase chiller to rendering in the small stock supply chain

#### 5.2.2.4 Boning room

Boning is a process or procedure whereby meat is removed from carcases or carcase parts, or bone-in or boneless meat cuts are produced. The boning room is the location where these activities occur. Typically, carcases enter the boning room after chilling and are broken down into portions and cuts such as primal, sub-primal and trim cuts. This process is very critical, as any errors in cutting can decrease the value of a cut and impact directly on profit. Additionally, there is a high risk of cross-contamination to the cuts and health and safety risks to workers operating the boning room tools and machinery.

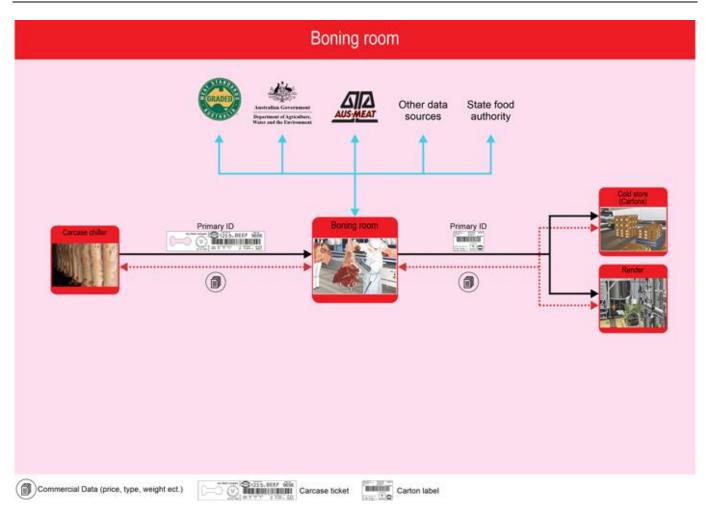


Figure 35. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain boning room sector.

#### 5.2.2.4.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Physical inputs into the boning room related to product traceability are those carcases transferred out of the carcase chiller system. This includes the CTE documentation such as the carcase ticket.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the boning room system include the receival of:

• Carcase.

Table 30. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock boning room system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, MSA Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	

### 5.2.2.4.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). The information inputs associated with the movement of carcases into the boning room can largely be found on the carcase ticket. This may include the GS1 barcode as well as other carcase information. In addition, carcases will be classified into different MSA eating quality grade groups for boning of like carcases.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Body number	This is a number assigned to each carcase by the processor for identification purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of livestock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	
MSA eating quality group/grade	This identifies carcases with similar MSA and eating quality grades, these may align with brands packed by the processor for logistic simplicity. Carcases are grouped for boning according to eating quality grades.	Yes	MSA Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Table 31. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock boning room system.

Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Carcase Ticket	
Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an individual instance of an item for its lifetime.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	

### 5.2.2.4.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The output of the Boning room is meat which can be classified, measured, and identified as red meat products for human consumption or condemned carcase parts such as trim. Product for human consumption may be packaged into cartons or onto pallets for transport.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the boning room system include the movement of:

- Carton
- Condemned carcase parts
- Pallet

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Table 32. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock boning room system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Official seal, Processing plant production management system	

Condemned	The body of a slaughtered animal deemed unfit for human	Processing plant
carcase	consumption. This may be a condemned dressed carcase	production management
parts	when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	system
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or	Processing plant
	goods items packed together for transport or storage	production management
	purposes.	system, SSCC/Pallet label

5.2.2.4.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). The information outputs associated with the movement of product out of the boning room is found on the carton and pallet labels. This information is also recorded in the processing plants production management system and includes application identifiers from the GS1 barcodes as well as other trade description information.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Carton label, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Carton label, Processing plant production management system,	

Table 33. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock boning room system.

			SSCC/Pallet label	
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Carton label, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
GTIN of Contained Trade Items	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of the contained trade items is a globally unique 14- digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services in the logistic unit.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Carton label, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Carton label, SSCC/Pallet label	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging Date is the date on which the item was packaged and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carton label, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Packaging Date Range	This includes the oldest and newest packaging dates for the logistic unit.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Seal Serial Number	This is a unique serial number printed on any tamper-evident seal issued by the Department.	Yes	Official seal, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation.
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an individual instance of an item for its lifetime.	Yes	Carton label, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Carton label, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	

### 5.2.2.4.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- AUS-MEAT
- Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC)
- Department of Agriculture
- State food authority
- Other data sources

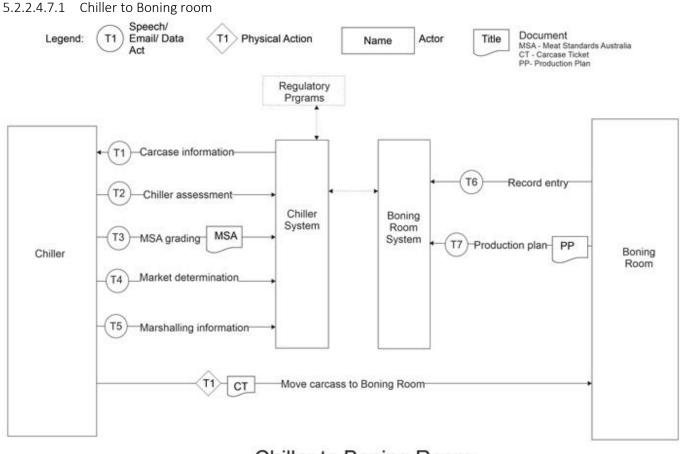
### 5.2.2.4.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

Traceability for cartoned and palletised product is limited to the carcases that have entered the boning room for the production run of cartons that are created. For example, 200 carcases individually identified with unique carcase tickets enter the boning room for a specific boning run. These carcase tickets are linked to the specific boning run. From these 200 cartons of primal cuts and 200 cartons of trim and other highly mixed products are created. While all cartons are identified with unique serialised carton labels, including a GS1 meat industry barcode, linked to the boning run (and may be packaged into pallets containing unique serialised pallet labels including a GS1 SSCC barcode), it is not readily possible to identify which carcases are in which cartons as the cartons will contain meat products from different carcases. If the carcases were sourced from several different properties, the resulting carton can only be traced to a number of possible carcases and source properties.

#### 5.2.2.4.7 Data flow diagrams

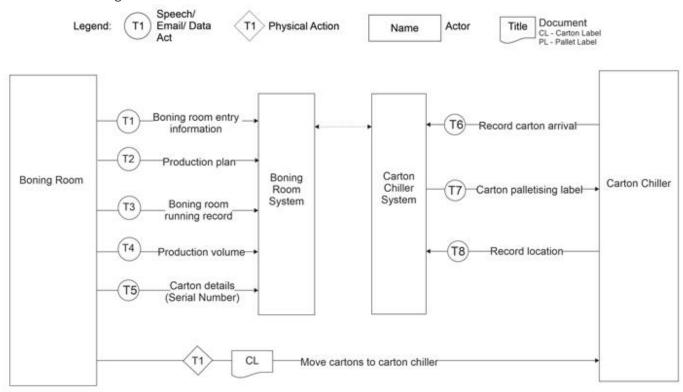
Direction	Description
Input	Chiller to Boning room
Output	Boning room to Carton chiller
Output	Boning room to Carton freezer
Output	Boning room to Render

Table 34. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock boning room system.



### Chiller to Boning Room

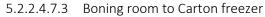
Figure 36. Data or information flows from the carcase chiller to boning room systems in the small stock supply chain.

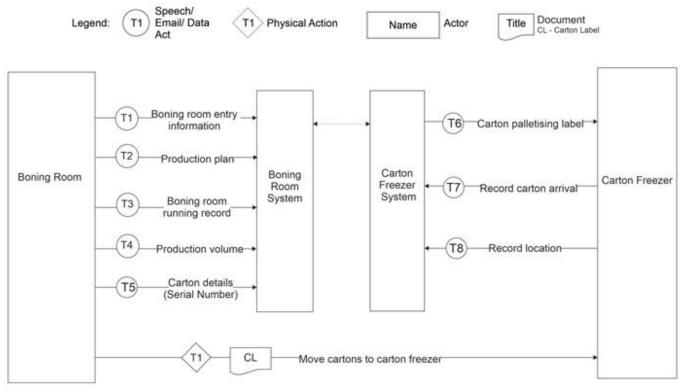


### 5.2.2.4.7.2 Boning room to Carton chiller

### Boning Room to Carton Chiller

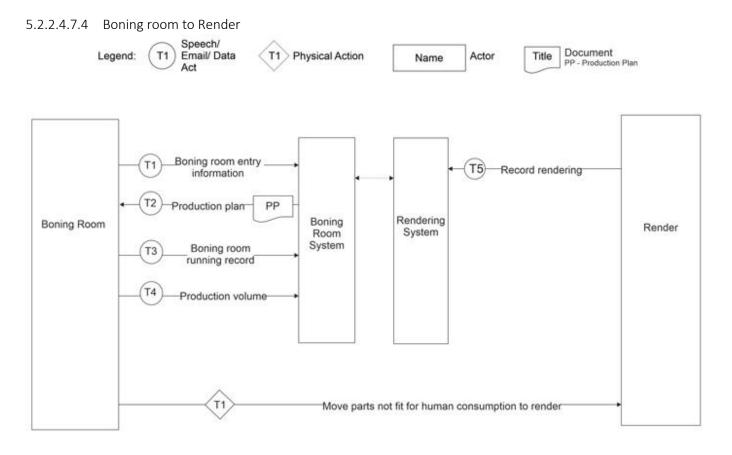
Figure 37. Data or information flows from the boning room to carcase chiller systems in the small stock supply chain.





## Boning Room to Carton Freezer

Figure 38. Data or information flows from the boning room to carton freezer systems in the small stock supply chain.



## Boning Room to Render

Figure 39. Data or information flows from the boning room to render systems in the small stock supply chain.

### 5.2.2.5 Offal room

At slaughter carcases are eviscerated; the internal organs (green and red offal) are removed. Green offal includes the stomach, intestines, and additional parts of the digestive tract while red offal includes the heart, kidneys, lungs, and liver. These products are first inspected by Authorised Government Officers for compliance with food safety standards and then enter the offal room where they are processed and packaged for sale. With offal likely to develop off conditions far more quickly than carcase product, it essential that offal is processed carefully, hygienically, and refrigerated as quickly as possible.

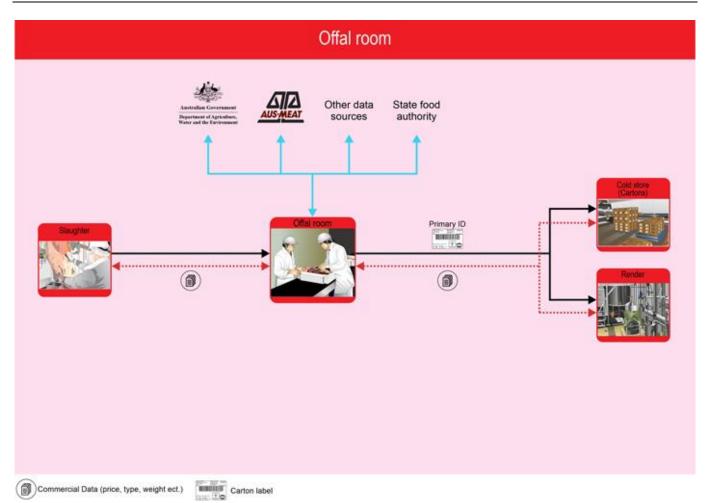


Figure 40. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain offal room sector.

### 5.2.2.5.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The physical inputs into the offal room include the offal products e.g., heart, liver, lungs.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the offal room system include the receival of:

• Offal.

Table 35. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock offal room system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Offal	The organs of the thoracic and abdominal cavities, the brain, the muscular tissues of the head and diaphragm, the tail, feet, or tendons.	Processing plant production management system	

### 5.2.2.5.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information inputs into the offal room are those which are found in the processors production management system and include basic product information such as establishment number and slaughter or processing date.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Processing plant production management system	
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Processing plant production management system	
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of livestock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	Processing plant production management system	
Slaughter or processing date	This is the date on which livestock were slaughtered by the processor or the day on which carcases were processed (if different to slaughter date).	Yes	Processing plant production management system	

Table 36. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock offal room system.

### 5.2.2.5.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Physical outputs of the offal room include offal products which have been packaged into cartons or pallets for transport. Critical Tracking Event documentation accompanying these outputs include carton and pallet labels. In addition, condemned offal, product that is unsuitable for market may be sent to render. This information is all recorded in the processors production management system.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the offal room system include the movement of:

- Carton
- Condemned offal
- Pallet

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Official seal, Processing plant production management system	
Condemned offal	Offal tissues deemed unfit for human consumption.	Processing plant production management system	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	

Table 37. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock offal room system.

### 5.2.2.5.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs from the offal room can be found on the carton and pallet labels and is stored in the processors production management system for traceability. Such information includes application identifiers included in the GS1 barcode as well as trade description information.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Carton label, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed	Yes	Carton label, Processing plant	

Table 38. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock offal room system.

		ŀ		1
	to domestic or export markets. For transfer		production	
	certificates, the Establishment numbers for both		management	
	the dispatching and receiving establishments are		system,	
	recorded.		SSCC/Pallet	
			label	
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a	Yes	Carton label,	For more
Number (GTIN)	globally unique 14-digit number used to identify		Processing	information
	trade items, products, or services.		plant	visit the GS1
			production	website.
			management	
			system,	
			SSCC/Pallet	
			label	
GTIN of	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of the	Yes	Processing	For more
Contained Trade	contained trade items is a globally unique 14-		plant	information
Items	digit number used to identify trade items,		production	visit the GS1
	products, or services in the logistic unit.		management	website.
			system,	
			SSCC/Pallet	
			label	
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net	Yes	Carton label,	For more
(Kilograms)	Weight is a variable measure of the trade item		Processing	information
	e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in		plant	visit the GS1
	kilograms.		production	website.
			management	
			system,	
			SSCC/Pallet	
			label	
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared	Yes	Carton label,	
	by the regulations to be an official mark. An		SSCC/Pallet	
	official mark signifies that the product has been		label	
	inspected by and approved as safe for human			
	consumption by an Authorised Officer.			
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging Date	Yes	Carton label,	For more
	is the date on which the item was packaged and		Processing	information
	is recorded in the format year, month, day		plant	visit the GS1
	(YYMMDD).		production	website.
			management	
			system,	
			SSCC/Pallet	
			label	
Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and newest packaging	Yes	Processing	For more
Range	dates for the logistic unit.		plant	information
			production	visit the GS1
			management	website.
			system,	
			SSCC/Pallet	
			label	
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique	Yes	Processing	For more
Shipping	number which identifies the individual logistic		plant	information
Container Code	unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by the		production	visit the GS1
(SSCC)	establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC		, management	website.
	remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.		system,	
		i		

			SSCC/Pallet	
			label	
Seal Serial	This is a unique serial number printed on any	Yes	Official seal,	For more
Number	tamper-evident seal issued by the Department.		Processing	information
			plant	visit the GS1
			production	website.
			management	
			system	
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code,	Yes	, Carton label,	For more
	numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an		Processing	information
	individual instance of an item for its lifetime.		plant	visit the GS1
			production	website.
			management	
			system	
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code	Yes	Processing	For more
	comprising of three letters representing the		plant	information
	foreign establishment number and the last nine		production	<u>visit the</u>
	digits of the consignment SSCC.		management	Australian
			system,	<u>Government</u>
			SSCC/Pallet	<u>Federal</u>
			label	Register of
				Legislation.
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what	Yes	Carton label,	
	the product is and may include information such		Processing	
	as species, net weight of product, name and		plant	
	address of establishments, category ciphers,		production	
	market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.		management	
			system,	
			SSCC/Pallet	
			label	

### 5.2.2.5.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Department of Agriculture
- AUS-MEAT
- Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC)
- State food authority
- Other data sources

### 5.2.2.5.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

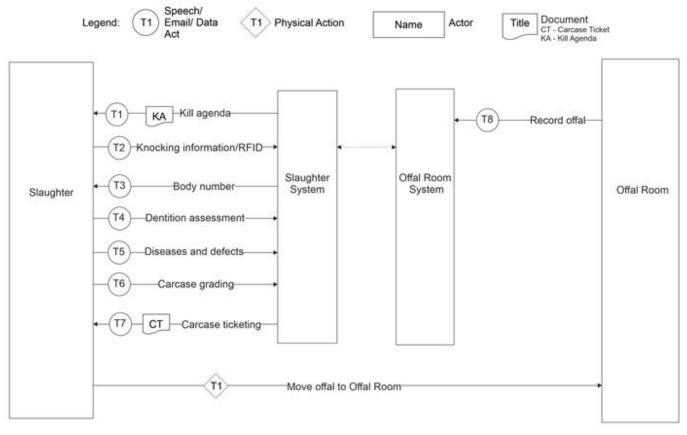
Traceability for cartoned and palletised offal product is limited to the carcases which were processed for the particular offal room production run from which cartons were created. For example, 1 000 carcases are processed and individually identified with unique serialised carcase tickets, including GS1 meat industry barcodes. From these carcases, 2 000 kidneys enter the offal room for the offal room production run and are packaged into 30 x 10 kg cartons. These cartons are identified by unique serialised carton labels, including a GS1 meat industry barcode, (and may be packaged into pallets containing unique serialised pallet labels including a GS1 SSCC barcode) linked to the offal room production run. It is not readily possible to identify which carcases are in which cartons as the cartons will contain kidneys from different carcases. If the carcases were sourced from several different properties, the resulting carton can only be traced to a number of possible carcases and source properties.

#### 5.2.2.5.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description
Input	Slaughter floor to Offal room
Output	Offal room to Carton freezer
Output	Offal room to Carton chiller
Output	Offal room to Render

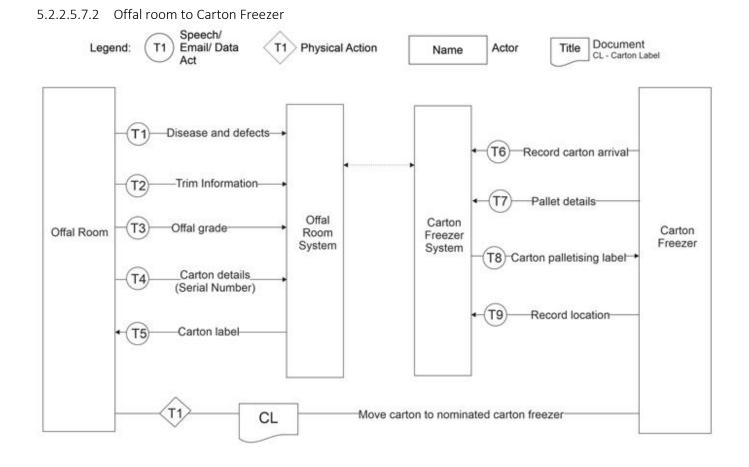
Table 39. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock offal room system.

#### 5.2.2.5.7.1 Slaughter floor to Offal room



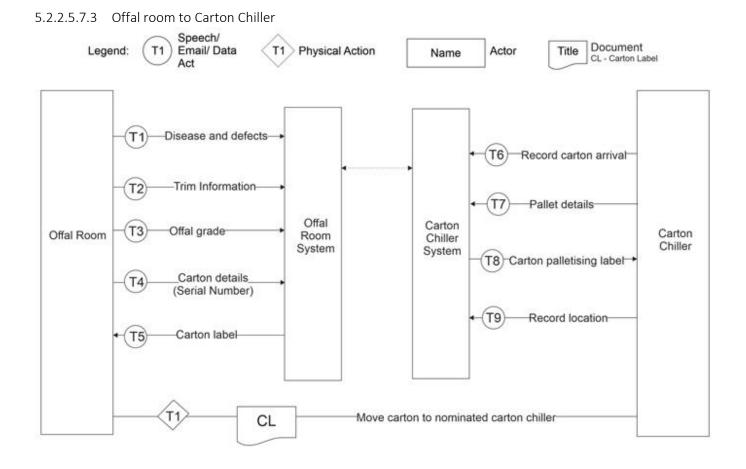
### Slaughter to Offal Room

Figure 41. Data or information flows from the slaughter to offal room systems in the small stock supply chain.



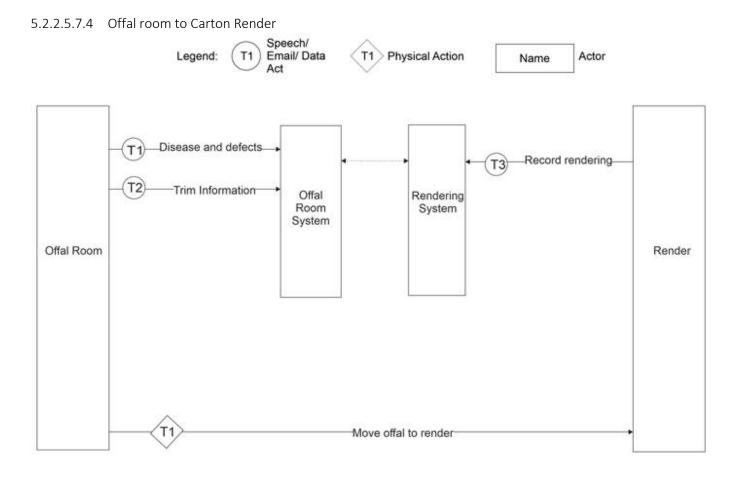
# Offal Room to Carton Freezer

Figure 42. Data or information flows from the offal room to carton freezer systems in the small stock supply chain.



# Offal Room to Carton Chiller

Figure 43. Data or information flows from the offal room to carton chiller systems in the small stock supply chain.



# Offal Room to Render

Figure 44. Data or information flows from the offal room to render systems in the small stock supply chain.

### 5.2.2.6 Render

Rendering is the process of heat-treating raw materials to remove moisture and/or separate fat. Raw materials such as trim and condemned products enter the rendering plant from various processing stages such as slaughter, boning, and the offal room and are converted into non-edible (for humans) by-products such as meat meal, tallow, and bone meal.

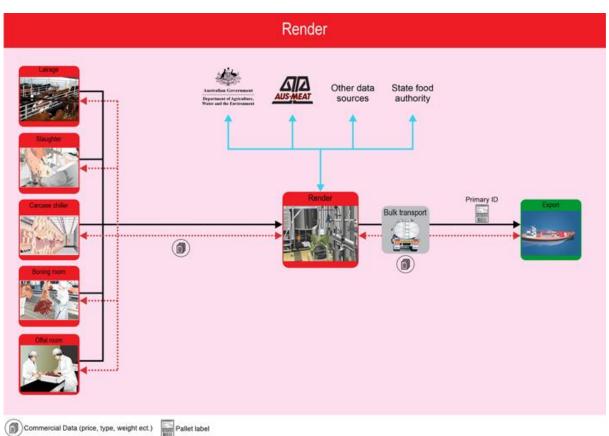


Figure 45. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain render sector.

#### 5.2.2.6.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Physical inputs to render include carcase products unsuitable or unfit for human consumption such as condemned carcases, condemned carcase parts, condemned offal, and cartons from carton rework.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the render system include the receival of:

- Carton
- Condemned carcase
- Condemned carcase parts
- Condemned offal.

Table 40. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock render system.

Event related to	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related	More details
the inputs		documents	
		(including electronic)	
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Official	
		seal, Processing plant	
		production	
		management system	
Condemned	The body of a slaughtered animal deemed unfit for human	Carcase Ticket,	
carcase	consumption. This may be a condemned dressed carcase when	Processing plant	
	hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	production	
		management system	
Condemned	Any tissue or structure removed from a slaughtered animal	Processing plant	
carcase	deemed unfit for human consumption. These parts may	production	
parts	include the head, viscera, offal, musculature, and blood. Note	management system	
	condemned offal is treated as a separate item here.		
Condemned	Offal tissues deemed unfit for human consumption.	Processing plant	
offal		production	
		management system	

#### 5.2.2.6.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information inputs for render include those KDEs included on CTE documentation from condemned product. This may include carcase tickets or information recorded in the processing plants production management system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Body number	This is a number assigned to each carcase by the processor for identification purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Carton label, Processing plant production management system	

Table 41. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock render system.

		r	1	,
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Processing plant production management system	
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of livestock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging Date is the date on which the item was packaged and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carton label, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Seal Serial Number	This is a unique serial number printed on any tamper-evident seal issued by the Department.	Yes	Official seal, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation.
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an individual instance of an item for its lifetime.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Processing plant production management system	

### 5.2.2.6.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The output of the render process is the production of by-products which can be used, stored, and sold. These byproducts may include meat meal, meat and bone meal, bone meal, blood meal and tallow. Such products exit the render process packaged in store bags or are bulk transported in container system units.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the render system include the movement of:

- Container System Unit
- Rendered product store bag

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Container	A container designed	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	
System	for use as a unit of	lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export	
Unit	cargo handling	clearance documentation, Export Permit, Meat Messaging	
	equipment in the	Consignment Report, Processing plant production	
		management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

Table 42. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock render system.

	transport of goods by aircraft or ship.		
Rendered product store bag	A large storage bag which can temporarily store large quantities	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Export	
	of product.	Permit, Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Store bag label	

5.2.2.6.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs associated with rendered product include those derived from Critical Tracking Event related documents such as the Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Export clearance documentation and the Delivery Docket/Manifest.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Processing plant production management system	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Processing plant production management system	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Processing plant production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Store bag label	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Store bag label	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Table 43. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock render system.

Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Processing plant production management system	
Count of Pallets	This is the number of pallets in the logistic unit e.g., container system unit.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system	
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Store bag label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Delivery Docket/Manifest number	This is a unique number allocated to the docket for identification purposes.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Processing plant production management system	
Export Health Certificate Number	A unique number allocated to the health certificate issued for the export consignment for traceability purposes.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Export Permit Number	A unique permit number is allocated for the export consignment following submission of a correct and validated Request For Permit (RFP) which is then approved by the Secretary.	Yes	Export Permit, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the

				En des constants
				Environment
				website.
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Store bag label	
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment	For more
Number (GTIN)	GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit	103	Report, Processing plant	information
	number used to identify trade		production management	visit the GS1
	items, products, or services.		system, SSCC/Store bag label	website.
			, , ,	
GTIN of Contained Trade Items	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of the contained trade items is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services in the logistic unit.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Store bag label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Processing plant production management system	
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Store bag label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the buyer.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Processing plant production management system	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging Date is the date on which the item was packaged and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Store bag label	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and	Yes	Export clearance	For more
Range	newest packaging dates for the		documentation, Processing	information
	logistic unit.		plant production management	visit the GS1
			system, SSCC/Store bag label	website.
			, , , , , , ,	
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
Shipping	is a unique number which		Certificate (BPTC), Export	information
Container Code	identifies the individual logistic		clearance documentation, Meat	<u>visit the GS1</u>
(SSCC)	unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by		Messaging Consignment	website.
	the establishment constructing		Report, Processing plant	
	the unit. The SSCC remains the		production management	
	same for the life of the logistic		system, SSCC/Store bag label	
	unit.			
Producer/Vendor	Producers consigning livestock to	Yes	Processing plant production	
MSA Registration	MSA markets are required to be	103	management system	
Number	registered and have a unique		management system	
Number	MSA Registration Number.			
	worregistration vaniser.			
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
(YYMMDD)	is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of		Certificate (BPTC)	information
	the product and is recorded in the			<u>visit the GS1</u>
	format year, month, day			website.
	(YYMMDD).			
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Processing plant production	For more
Australian	number, issued by the Australian		management system, Receipt of	information
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify		purchase/Tax Invoice	visit the ATO
(ABN)	businesses.			website.
Seal Serial	This is a unique serial number	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
Number	printed on any tamper-evident		Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	information
	seal issued by the Department.		lading/Air Waybill, Export	<u>visit the</u>
			clearance documentation,	<u>Australian</u>
			Processing plant production	<u>Government</u>
			management system	<u>Federal</u>
				Register of
				Legislation.
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Processing plant production	For more
Australian	number, issued by the Australian		management system, Receipt of	information
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify		purchase/Tax Invoice	visit the ATO
(ABN)	businesses.			website.
· · - · · /				
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
	a code comprising of three letters		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	representing the foreign		Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat	
	establishment number and the		Messaging Consignment	
	last nine digits of the		Report, Processing plant	
	consignment SSCC.		production management	
			system, SSCC/Store bag label	

To Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Export clearance documentation, Processing plant production management system
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Store bag label
Transfer Certificate number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system

5.2.2.6.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Department of Agriculture
- AUS-MEAT
- Australian Renderers Association (ARA)
- State food authority
- Other data sources

### 5.2.2.6.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

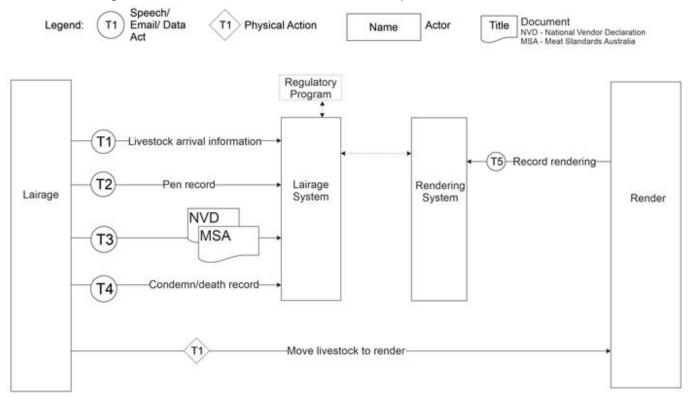
The traceability of rendered and hide product back to the live animal, or consignment group and property of origin is operationally impractical. This is because rendered and hide products are bulk processed and packaged from any given processing day or number of processing days. While this means that the production date or kill date of animals from which hides or rendered product is likely to be known, any batch of product being packaged into store bags or pallets with unique serialised labels is only traceable to any number of source properties.

For example, skins or product for render which make up one batch may come from a total of 6 plant kill day combinations. For each processing day 4 000 animals, sourced from 10 different properties are slaughtered and the unique serialised NLIS ID tag numbers, or PICs known for each animal as well as that of the corresponding carcase ticket. With render or skin products from these processing days being processed and packaged in one batch, the unique serialised identifiers of output products can be linked only to that batch and the processing dates from which product was obtained. This means that one batch is comprised of any of 24 000 source animals that were supplied by a maximum of any of 60 potential source properties.

#### 5.2.2.6.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description				
Input	Lairage to Render - condemns and dead on arrival/ in pen				
Input	Slaughter floor to Render - hides/skins				
Input	Slaughter floor to Render - not fit for human consumption (red bin)				
Input	Offal room to Render				
Input	Boning room to Render				
Input	Carton rework to Render				
Output	Render (meat/ bone meal) to Render loadout				
Output	Render (tallow) to Render loadout				

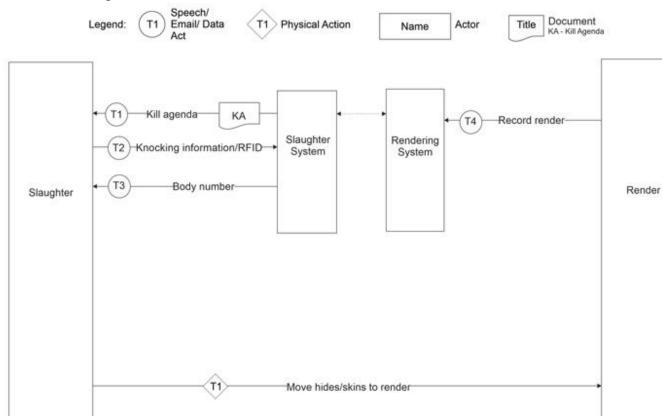
Table 44. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock render system.



### 5.2.2.6.7.1 Lairage to Render - condemns and dead-on arrival/ in pen

### Lairage to Render - Condemns and Dead on arrival/ in pen

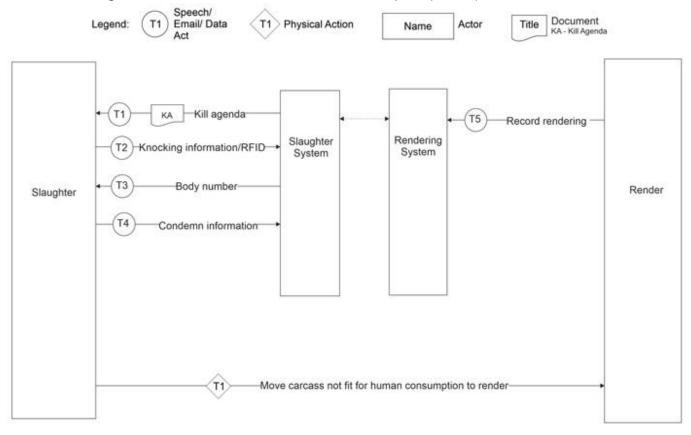
Figure 46. Data or information flows from the lairage to render (condemns and dead on arrival) systems in the small stock supply chain.



5.2.2.6.7.2 Slaughter floor to Render - hides/skins

### Slaughter to Render -Hides/Skins

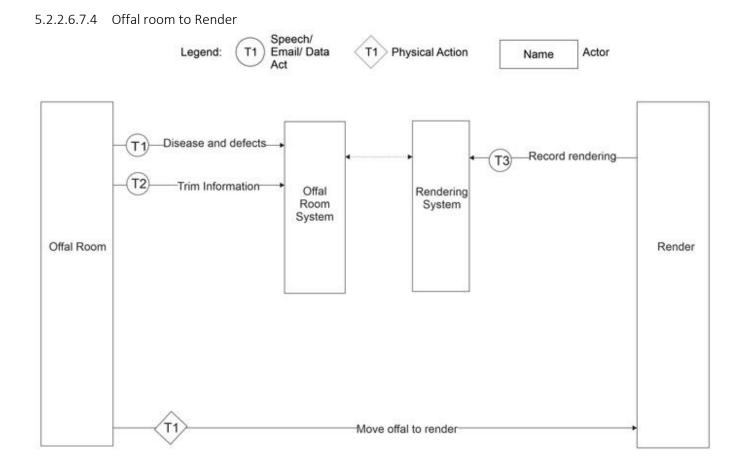
Figure 47. Data or information flows from the slaughter to render (hides/skins) systems in the small stock supply chain.



5.2.2.6.7.3 Slaughter floor to Render - not fit for human consumption (red bin)

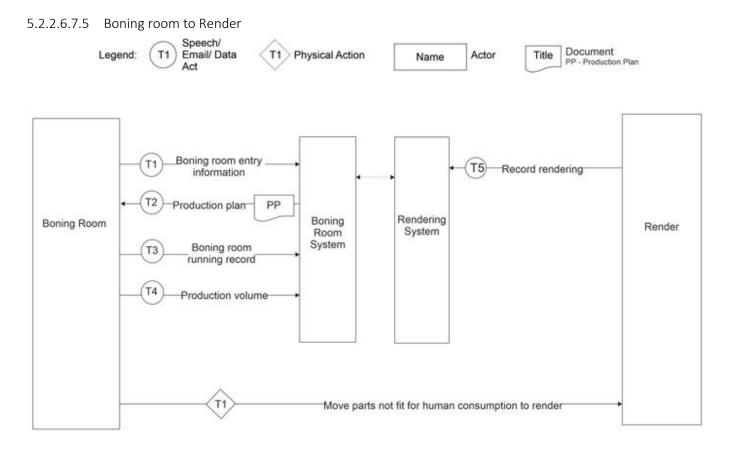
## Slaughter to Render-Not Fit for Human Consumption

Figure 48. Data or information flows from the slaughter to render (not fit for human consumption) systems in the small stock supply chain.



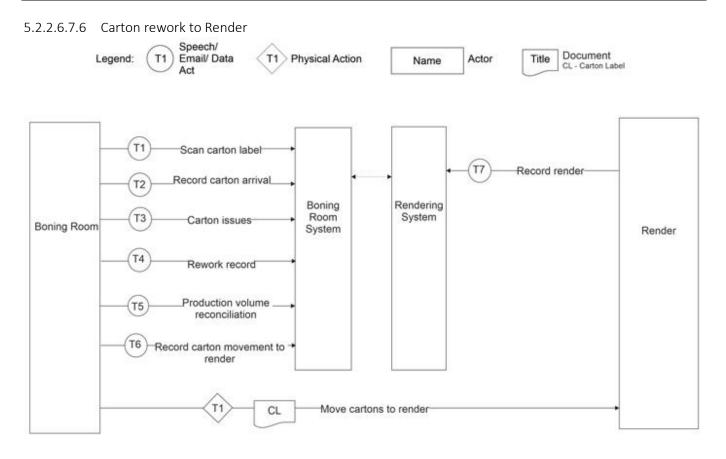
# Offal Room to Render

Figure 49. Data or information flows from the offal room to render systems in the small stock supply chain.



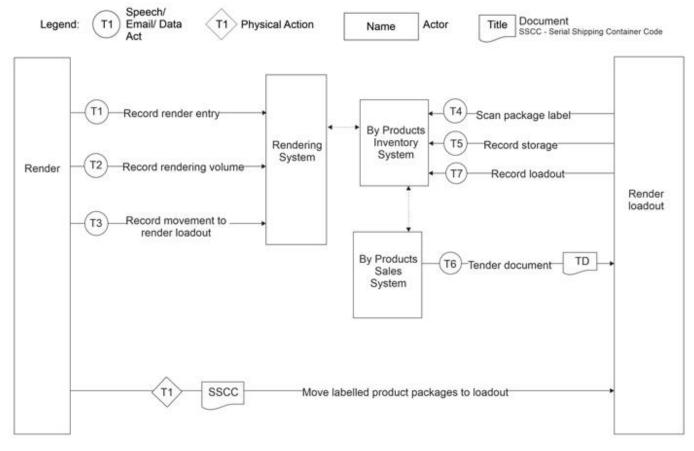
## Boning Room to Render

Figure 50. Data or information flows from the boning room to render systems in the small stock supply chain.



### Carton Rework to Render

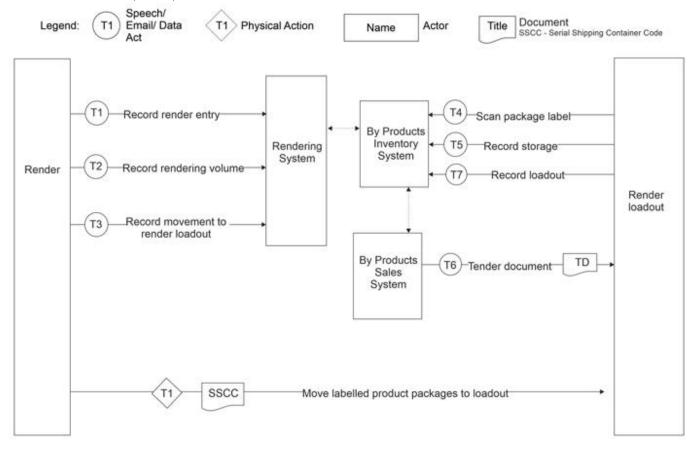
Figure 51. Data or information flows from the carton rework to render systems in the small stock supply chain.



5.2.2.6.7.7 Render (meat/ bone meal) to Render loadout

# Render (meat/bone meal) to Render Loadout

Figure 52. Data or information flows from the render (meat/bone meal) to render loadout systems in the small stock supply chain.



5.2.2.6.7.8 Render (tallow) to Render loadout

# Render (tallow) to Render Loadout

Figure 53. Data or information flows from the render (tallow) to render loadout systems in the small stock supply chain.

## 5.2.2.7 Fleece

Hide and skin (fleece) processing is the location at the processing plant whereby hides and skins are prepared for export. This involves the trimming of raw materials to exclude internal organs, bone, and hoof as well as the preservation and treatment for insects and bacteria where required. Hides and skins are then packed to ensure the hygienic transportation of products to export markets.

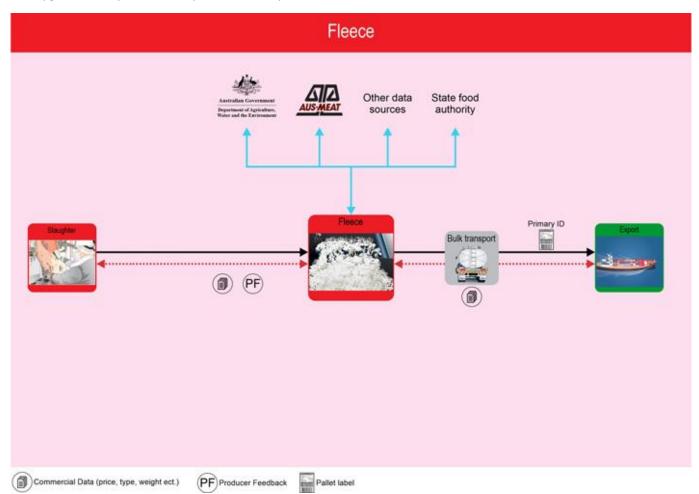


Figure 54. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain fleece sector.

## 5.2.2.7.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Once the skin is removed, it goes through various stages of processing before it is sold. Therefore, the inputs into the skin or fleece production system include the hide/skin, derived from slaughtered livestock, as well as hide/skin additives. Such additives are used for the treatment of hides before sale and may include products such as salt.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the fleece system include the receival of:

- Hide/Skin
- Hide/Skin additives.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Hide/Skin	Processing plant production management system	The pelt of the animal. Typically referred to as 'hide' for larger animals e.g., cattle and 'skin' for smaller animals e.g., sheep, calves.	
Hide/Skin additives	Materials used in treatment of hides/skins for preservation purposes e.g., salt.	Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

Table 45. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock fleece system.

## 5.2.2.7.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information inputs into the hide/skin production system are those which are found in the processors production management system and include basic product information such as establishment number and production date.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Processing plant production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Processing plant production management system	
Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Processing plant production	For more information visit the

Table 46. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock fleece system.

			management	<u>GS1</u>
			system	website.
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by	Yes	Processing plant	For more
Australian	the Australian Tax Office, used to identify		production	information
Business Number	businesses.		management	<u>visit the</u>
(ABN)			system, Receipt	<u>ATO</u>
			of purchase/Tax	website.
			Invoice	
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by	Yes	Processing plant	For more
Australian	the Australian Tax Office, used to identify		production	information
<b>Business Number</b>	businesses.		management	<u>visit the</u>
(ABN)			system, Receipt	<u>ATO</u>
			of purchase/Tax	website.
			Invoice	
Treatment date	The date on which a treatment or product was	Yes	Processing plant	
	applied to a unit e.g., paddock, animal, fodder etc.		production	
			management	
			system	

## 5.2.2.7.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Physical outputs of the hide/skin production system are treated skins which are loaded onto pallets or into container system units for transport and sale.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the fleece system include the movement of:

- Container System Unit
- Pallet

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Container System Unit	A container designed for use as a unit of cargo handling equipment in the transport of goods by aircraft or ship.	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Export Permit, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Export	

Table 47. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock fleece system.

transport or storage	Permit, Processing plant production management system,	
purposes.	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label	

## 5.2.2.7.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs from the hide/skin production system can be found on the pallet label and on container system unit documentation, as well as other sale/transport documentation. This information is stored in the processors production management system for traceability. Such information includes application identifiers included in the GS1 barcode as well as trade description information.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Processing plant production management system	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Processing plant production management system	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Processing plant production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export clearance documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Processing plant production management system	
Count of Pallets	This is the number of pallets in the logistic unit e.g., container system unit.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report	
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Table 48. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock fleece system.

Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Delivery Docket/Manifest number	This is a unique number allocated to the docket for identification purposes.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Processing plant production management system	
Export Health Certificate Number	A unique number allocated to the health certificate issued for the export consignment for traceability purposes.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Export Permit Number	A unique permit number is allocated for the export consignment following submission of a correct and validated Request For Permit (RFP) which is then approved by the Secretary.	Yes	Export Permit, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
GTIN of Contained Trade Items	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of the contained trade items is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services in the logistic unit.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation,	

		1		
			Processing plant production	
			management system	-
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat	For more information
(Kilograms)	barcode, the Net Weight is a		Messaging Consignment Report,	visit the GS1
	variable measure of the trade item		Processing plant production	website.
	e.g., carton, pallet or shipment		management system,	
	recorded in kilograms.		SSCC/Pallet label	
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label	
	that is declared by the regulations			
	to be an official mark. An official			
	mark signifies that the product has			
	been inspected by and approved			
	as safe for human consumption by			
	an Authorised Officer.			
Order date	This is the date on which the	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	purchase order or contract was		Processing plant production	
	raised by the buyer.		management system	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA),	For more
0 0	Packaging Date is the date on		Processing plant production	information
	which the item was packaged and		management system,	visit the GS1 website.
	is recorded in the format year,		SSCC/Pallet label	<u>mobolitor</u>
	month, day (YYMMDD).			
Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and	Yes	Export clearance	For more
Range	newest packaging dates for the		documentation, Processing	information
	logistic unit.		plant production management	visit the GS1 website.
			system, SSCC/Pallet label	website.
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
Shipping	is a unique number which	100	Certificate (BPTC), Export	information
Container Code	identifies the individual logistic		clearance documentation, Meat	visit the GS1
(SSCC)	unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by		Messaging Consignment Report,	website.
(5566)	the establishment constructing		Processing plant production	
	the unit. The SSCC remains the		management system,	
	same for the life of the logistic		SSCC/Pallet label	
	unit.			
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
(YYMMDD)	is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the	105	Certificate (BPTC), Processing	information
	product and is recorded in the		plant production management	visit the GS
	format year, month, day		system	website.
	(YYMMDD).		System	
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Processing plant production	For more
Australian	number, issued by the Australian	163	management system, Receipt of	information
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify		purchase/Tax Invoice	visit the ATC
	businesses.		purchase/rax involce	website.
(ABN) Seal Serial		Vac	Animal By Broduct Transfor	For more
	This is a unique serial number	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	information
Number	printed on any tamper-evident		Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	visit the
	seal issued by the Department.		lading/Air Waybill, Export	Australian
			clearance documentation,	Government Federal
			Processing plant production	Register of
			management system	Legislation.
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Processing plant production	For more
Australian	number, issued by the Australian		management system, Receipt of	information visit the ATC
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify		purchase/Tax Invoice	website.
(ABN)	businesses.			

Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,
	a code comprising of three letters		Certificate of Analysis (COA),
	representing the foreign		Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat
	establishment number and the		Messaging Consignment Report,
	last nine digits of the consignment		Processing plant production
	SSCC.		management system,
			SSCC/Pallet label
To Establishment	A number issued by Federal and	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer
number	State Authorities to identify the		Certificate (BPTC), Export
	originating site from which meat		clearance documentation,
	or meat products were distributed		Processing plant production
	to domestic or export markets. For		management system
	transfer certificates, the		
	Establishment numbers for both		
	the dispatching and receiving		
	establishments are recorded.		
Trade description	This is a collective set of words	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer
	that says what the product is and		Certificate (BPTC), Delivery
	may include information such as		Docket/Manifest, Export
	species, net weight of product,		clearance documentation, Meat
	name and address of		Messaging Consignment Report,
	establishments, category ciphers,		Processing plant production
	market endorsements, MSA eating		management system,
	quality etc.		SSCC/Pallet label
Transfer	A unique certificate number	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer
Certificate	issued for traceability purposes.		Certificate (BPTC), Meat
number			Messaging Consignment Report,
			Processing plant production
			management system
Transport	The registration number of the	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer
registration	vehicle in which the animals or		Certificate (BPTC), Bill of
number	product were transported. For		lading/Air Waybill, Delivery
	shipments of product this will be a		Docket/Manifest, Export
	shipping container number.		clearance documentation, Meat
			Messaging Consignment Report,
			Processing plant production
			management system

5.2.2.7.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Department of Agriculture
- AUS-MEAT
- Australian Hides Skin and Leather Exporters Association (AHSLEA)
- State food authority
- Other data sources

## 5.2.2.7.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

The traceability of rendered and hide product back to the live animal, or consignment group and property of origin is operationally impractical. This is because rendered and hide products are bulk processed and packaged from any given processing day or number of processing days. While this means that the production date or kill date of animals from which hides or rendered product is likely to be known, any batch of product being packaged into store bags or pallets with unique serialised labels is only traceable to any number of source properties.

For example, skins or product for render which make up one batch may come from a total of 6 plant kill day combinations. For each processing day 4 000 animals, sourced from 10 different properties are slaughtered and the unique serialised NLIS ID tag numbers, or PICs known for each animal as well as that of the corresponding carcase ticket. With render or skin products from these processing days being processed and packaged in one batch, the unique serialised identifiers of output products can be linked only to that batch and the processing dates from which product was obtained. This means that one batch is comprised of any of 24 000 source animals that were supplied by a maximum of any of 60 potential source properties.

#### 5.2.2.7.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description
Input	Slaughter floor to Fleece
Output	Fleece to Bulk loadout

Table 49. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock fleece system.

#### 5.2.2.7.7.1 Slaughter floor to Fleece/Render

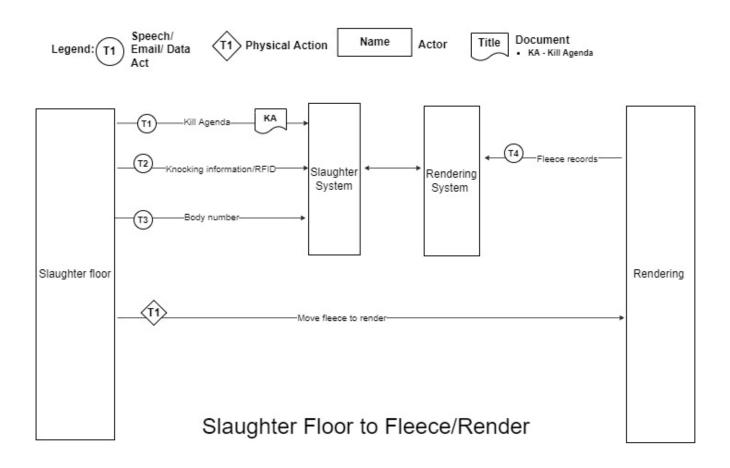


Figure 55. Data or information flows from the slaughter floor to fleece/render loadout systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.2.7.7.2 Fleece to Bulk loadout

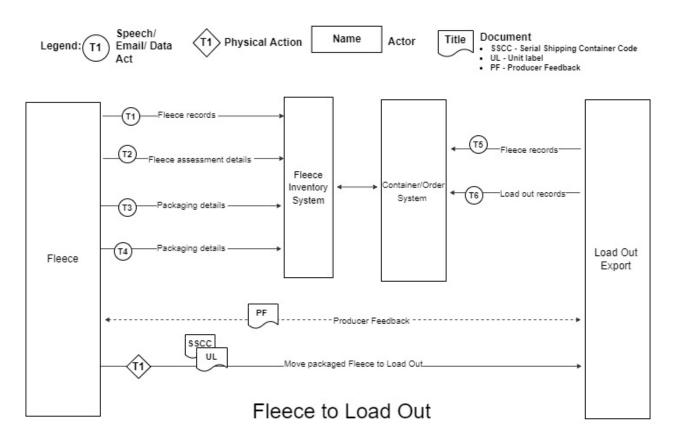


Figure 56. Data or information flows from the slaughter floor to fleece/render loadout systems in the small stock supply chain

## 5.2.2.8 Cold store (carcase)

Storing chilled carcases or carcase products (e.g., cartons) typically provides a stock buffer between production and dispatch of product intended for domestic or export markets. A cold storage system involves refrigerated chambers that can chill or freeze any perishable product for a period of time before dispatch. During this process, the ageing of meat also occurs, progressively increasing tenderness and flavour. Storage rooms must take into account the storage requirements for different products, as well as rules for loading maintenance and hygiene of storage equipment. Carcases, identified by unique GS1 barcoded carcase tickets, are stored, unloaded, and loaded on rails and may lose weight via evaporation. Therefore, short storage times for carcases is very important.

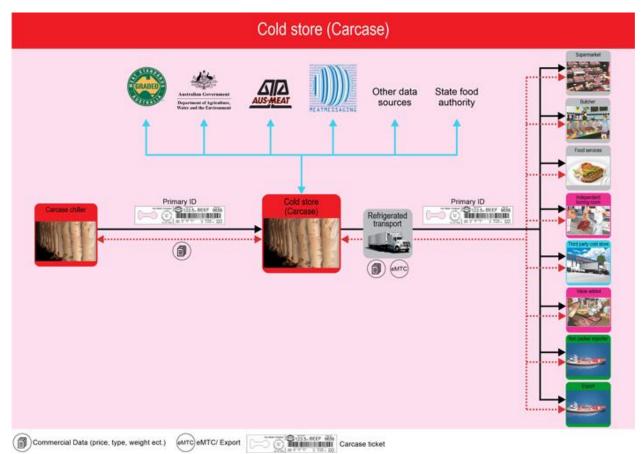


Figure 57. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain cold store (carcase) sector.

## 5.2.2.8.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The physical inputs into the cold storage unit include dressed carcases which have been passed as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer. Critical Tracking Event related documents accompanying these carcases may include the Carcase Ticket and MSA carcase ticket. This information is recorded in the processing plants production management system.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the cold store (carcase) system include the receival of:

• Carcase.

Table 50. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock cold store (carcase) system.

Event related to		Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including	More
the inputs	Description of the inputs	electronic)	details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding.	Carcase Ticket, MSA Carcase Ticket,	
	Becomes a dressed carcase when hide/skin,	Processing plant production	
	head, feet, and offal are removed.	management system	

### 5.2.2.8.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). There are a number of information inputs associated with the movement of carcases into the cold storage system. These are largely included on the Carcase Ticket and are Key Data Elements encapsulated by the GS1 barcode, as well as other information required by federal legislation.

Table 51. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock cold store (carcase) system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Body number	This is a number assigned to each carcase by the processor for identification purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of livestock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	
MSA eating quality group/grade	This identifies carcases with similar MSA and eating quality grades, these may align with brands packed by the processor for logistic simplicity. Carcases are grouped for boning according to eating quality grades.	Yes	MSA Carcase Ticket, Processing plant	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.

Not Woight	Liquelly argodied in the CS1 bargode, the Net Weight is	Voc	production management system Carcase Ticket,	For more
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Processing plant production management system	information visit the GS1 website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Carcase Ticket	
Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an individual instance of an item for its lifetime.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	

## 5.2.2.8.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The physical outputs of the carcase chiller system include carcases passed as safe for human consumption; these may be loaded into container system units for transport. Documents accompanying the movement of carcases out of the cold storage system include those such as the delivery docket/manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC).

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the cold store (carcase) system include the movement of:

- Carcase
- Container System Unit

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), MSA Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Container System Unit	A container designed for use as a unit of cargo handling equipment in the transport of goods by aircraft or ship.	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Export Permit, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

Table 52. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock cold store (carcase) system.

## 5.2.2.8.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). The information outputs relating to the movement of carcases out of the cold storage system are derived from CTE documentation ranging from Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoices to the Bill of lading/Air Waybill and Meat Messaging Consignment Reports. This information will be stored in the processing plants production management system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents	More details
			(including electronic)	
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	sample was analysed.		Processing plant production	
			management system	
Bill of lading/Air	A unique document number issued	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
Waybill document	for traceability purposes.		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
number			Processing plant production	
			management system	
Body number	This is a number assigned to each	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing	
	carcase by the processor for		plant production	
	identification purposes.		management system	
Certificate of	A unique certificate number issued	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
Analysis number	for traceability purposes.		Processing plant production	
			management system	
Company/product	This is an in-house code for the	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
code	identification of the product in the		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	unit.		Processing plant production	
			management system, Receipt	
			of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Consignment	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
Serial Shipping	unique number which identifies the		Meat Messaging	information visit the GS1
	individual logistic unit i.e.,		Consignment Report, Meat	website.

Table 53. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock cold store (carcase) system.

Container Code	shipment/message that is assigned		Transfer Certificate (MTC),	
(SSCC)	by the establishment constructing		Processing plant production	
	the unit. The SSCC remains the same		management system	
	for the life of the logistic unit.		indiagement system	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	the contract by the seller.		Processing plant production	
			management system	
Count of Pallets	This is the number of pallets in the	Yes	Meat Messaging	
	logistic unit e.g., container system		Consignment Report,	
	unit.		Processing plant production	
			management system	
Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode,	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
Items	this is the number of trade items	103	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	information
items			Meat Messaging	visit the GS1
	e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.			website.
			Consignment Report,	
			Processing plant production	
<u> </u>			management system	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
	a record entry or transaction was		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	made.		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
			Meat Messaging	
			Consignment Report, Meat	
			Transfer Certificate (MTC),	
			Processing plant production	
			management system, Receipt	
			of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated to	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
Docket/Manifest	the docket for identification		Processing plant production	
number	purposes.		management system	
Export Health	A unique number allocated to the	Yes	Export Health Certificate,	For more
Certificate	health certificate issued for the		Meat Messaging	information
Number	export consignment for traceability		Consignment Report,	visit the Department
	purposes.		Processing plant production	of Agriculture,
			management system	Water and
			с ,	the Environment
				Environment website.
Export Permit	A unique permit number is allocated	Yes	Export Permit, Processing	For more
Number	for the export consignment		plant production	information
	following submission of a correct		management system	visit the Department
	and validated Request For Permit		indiagement system	of Agriculture,
	(RFP) which is then approved by the			Water and
	Secretary.			the
	Secretary.			Environment website.
From	A number issued by Federal and	Yes	Carcase Ticket Certificate of	
Establishment	State Authorities to identify the		Analysis (COA), Delivery	
number	originating site from which meat or		Docket/Manifest, Export	
	meat products were distributed to		Health Certificate, Meat	
	domestic or export markets. For		Messaging Consignment	
	transfer certificates, the		Report, Meat Transfer	
	Establishment numbers for both the		Certificate (MTC), Processing	
	dispatching and receiving		plant production	
	establishments are recorded.	~	management system	For more
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Meat	For more information
	GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit	1	Messaging Consignment	

	number used to identify trade items, products, or services.		Report, Processing plant production management system	visit the GS1 website.
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Processing plant production management system	
MSA eating quality group/grade	This identifies carcases with similar MSA and eating quality grades, these may align with brands packed by the processor for logistic simplicity. Carcases are grouped for boning according to eating quality grades.	Yes	MSA Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying, or identifying MSA Certified Product must be registered and have a unique MSA Licence Number.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	<u>For more</u> <u>information</u> <u>on MSA visit</u> <u>the MLA</u> <u>website.</u>
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Carcase Ticket, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Carcase Ticket	
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the buyer.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Processing plant production management system	
Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Recipient Australian	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.

Business Number				
(ABN)				
Seal Serial Number	This is a unique serial number printed on any tamper-evident seal issued by the Department.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation.
Seller/Supplier Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an individual instance of an item for its lifetime.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system	
To Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Processing plant production management system	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Processing plant production management system	
Transfer Certificate number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Processing plant production management system	
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC),	

	Processing plant production	
	management system	

#### 5.2.2.8.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- AUS-MEAT
- Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC)
- Department of Agriculture
- Meat Messaging
- State food authority
- Other data sources

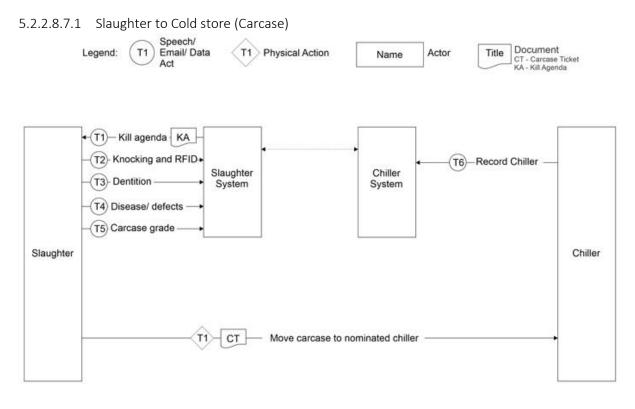
## 5.2.2.8.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

Traceability of whole carcases back to the live animal or consignment group is possible, depending on the NLIS tag type, and can be done by the processing establishment where the animal was slaughtered. Here, carcases are issued a carcase ticket which correlates to the PIC number or live animal identifier and contains key information, including GS1 meat industry barcode, body number, processing establishment number and production date or 'kill date'. This information is uploaded to the NLIS Database, by the processor, under the processing establishments Property Identification Code (PIC). Thus, whole carcases (identified with a unique serialised carcase ticket) within a processing facility, chiller, cold store, or that are loaded for export or transport to other premises (e.g., retail) are fully traceable back to the individual live animal, or the consignment group and property of origin.

## 5.2.2.8.7 Data flow diagrams

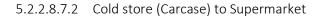
Direction	Description
Input	Slaughter to Chiller
Output	Cold Store (Carcase) to Supermarket
Output	Cold Store (Carcase) to Butcher
Output	Cold Store (Carcase) to Food Services
Output	Cold Store (Carcase) to Third Party Cold Store
Output	Cold Store to Value added

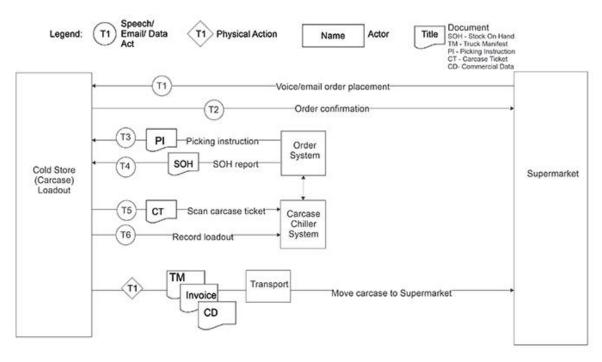
#### Table 54. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock cold store (carcase) system.



# Slaughter to Chiller

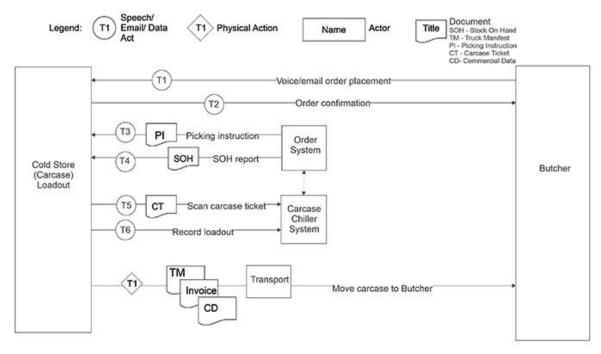
*Figure 58. Data or information flows from the slaughter to chiller systems in the small stock supply chain.* 





Cold Store (Carcase) to Supermarket

Figure 59. Data or information flows from the cold store (carcase) to supermarket systems in the small stock supply chain.

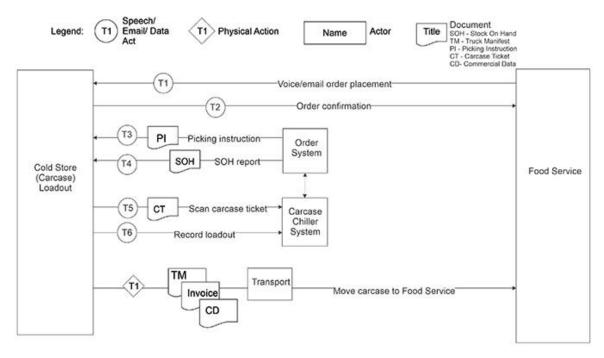


#### 5.2.2.8.7.3 Cold store (Carcase) to Butcher

Cold Store (Carcase) to Butcher

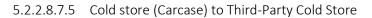
Figure 60. Data or information flows from the cold store (carcase) to butcher systems in the small stock supply chain.

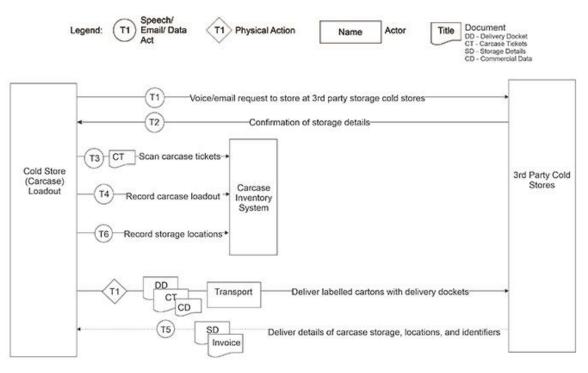
#### 5.2.2.8.7.4 Cold store (Carcase) to Food Service



Cold Store (Carcase) to Food Service

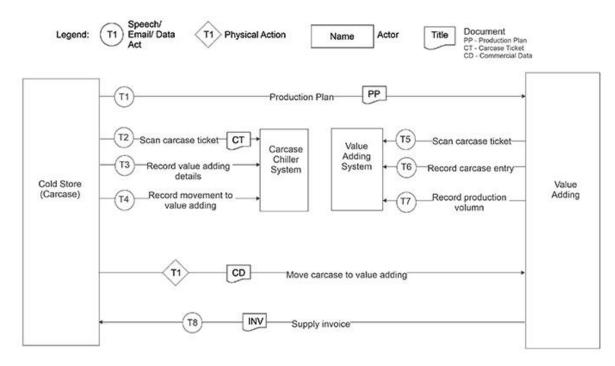
Figure 61. Data or information flows from the cold store (carcase) to food service systems in the small stock supply chain.





## Carcase Loadout to 3rd Party Storage Cold Stores

Figure 62. Data or information flows from the cold store (carcase) to third-party cold store systems in the small stock supply chain.



#### 5.2.2.8.7.6 Cold store (Carcase) to Value Adding

Cold Store (Carcase) to Value Adding

Figure 63. Data or information flows from the cold store (carcase) to value adding systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.2.9 Cold store (cartons)

Storing chilled carcases or carcase products (e.g., cartons) typically provides a stock buffer between production and dispatch of product intended for domestic or export markets. A cold storage system involves refrigerated chambers that can chill or freeze any perishable product for a period of time before dispatch. During this process, ageing of meat also occurs, progressively increasing tenderness and flavour. Storage rooms must take into account the storage requirements for different products as well as rules for loading, maintenance and hygiene of storage equipment. Cartons, identified by unique GS1 barcoded carton labels, are palletised with each pallet being identified by a unique GS1 barcoded pallet label. These pallets are loaded onto pallet racking for storage in the chiller system.

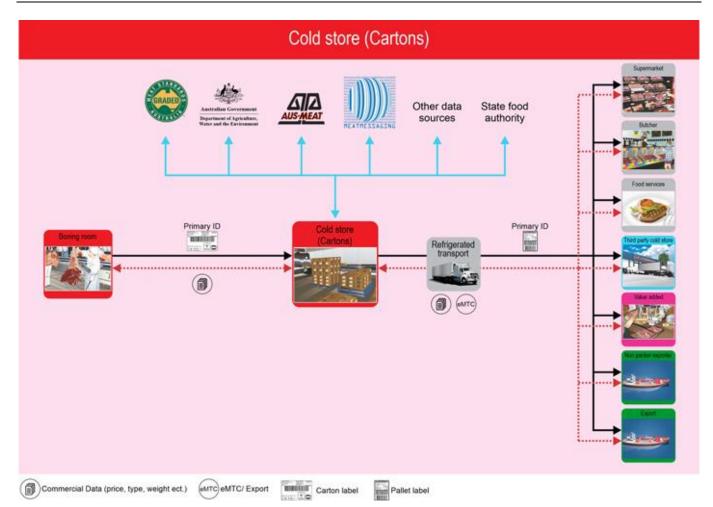


Figure 64. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain cold store (cartons) sector.

## 5.2.2.9.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The physical inputs into the carton cold storage unit include cartons and pallets comprising of boned product that has been passed as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer. Critical Tracking Event related documents accompanying these inputs may include the carton and pallet labels. This information is recorded in the processing plants production management system.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the cold store (cartons) system include the receival of:

- Carton
- Pallet.

Table 55. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock cold store (carton) system.

Event	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE)	More
related to		related documents (including	details
the inputs		electronic)	

Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Official seal, Processing plant production management system	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	

5.2.2.9.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). There are a number of information inputs associated with the movement of product into the carton cold storage system. These are largely included on the carton and pallet labels and are Key Data Elements encapsulated by the GS1 barcode, as well as other information required by federal legislation.

Table 56. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock cold store (carton) system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Carton label, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Carton label, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	

Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally	Yes	Carton label,	For more
Number (GTIN)	unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	105	Processing plant production management	information visit the GS1 website.
			system, SSCC/Pallet label	
GTIN of Contained Trade Items	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of the contained trade items is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services in the logistic unit.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of livestock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Processing plant production management system	
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Carton label, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Carton label, SSCC/Pallet label	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging Date is the date on which the item was packaged and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carton label, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Packaging Date Range	This includes the oldest and newest packaging dates for the logistic unit.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by the establishment constructing	Yes	Processing plant production management	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Seal Serial Number	the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit. This is a unique serial number printed on any tamper-evident seal issued by the Department.	Yes	system, SSCC/Pallet label Official seal, Processing plant production management	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an individual instance of an item for its lifetime.	Yes	system Carton label, Processing plant production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Carton label, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	

## 5.2.2.9.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The physical outputs of the carton cold storage system include cartons and pallets, these may be loaded into container system units for transport. Documents accompanying the movement of outputs of the cold storage system include those such as the delivery docket/manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC) and Meat Messaging Consignment Report

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the cold store (cartons) system include the movement of:

- Carton
- Container System Unit
- Pallet

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Container System Unit	A container designed for use as a unit of cargo handling equipment in the transport of goods by aircraft or ship.	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Export Permit, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Export Permit, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label	

Table 57. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock cold store (carton) system.

## 5.2.2.9.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). The information outputs relating to the movement of outputs of the cold storage system is derived from CTE documentation ranging from Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoices to the Bill of lading/Air Waybill and Meat Messaging Consignment Reports. This information will be stored in the processing plants production management system.

Table 58. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock cold store (carton) system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Processing plant production management system	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Processing plant production management system	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Processing plant production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Carton label, Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label	
Consignment Serial Shipping	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export clearance documentation,	For more information

Cantainar Cada			Most Mossocias Consistent	visit the GS1
Container Code	the individual logistic unit i.e.,		Meat Messaging Consignment	website.
(SSCC)	shipment/message that is assigned		Report, Meat Transfer	
	by the establishment constructing		Certificate (MTC), Processing	
	the unit. The SSCC remains the		plant production management	
Castanta	same for the life of the logistic unit.	Maria	system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	to the contract by the seller.		Processing plant production	
Count of Dollate	This is the sum has after late in the	Vee	management system	
Count of Pallets	This is the number of pallets in the	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment	
	logistic unit e.g., container system		Report, Processing plant	
	unit.		production management	
Count of Trodo	Have the areas deal in the CC1	Vee	system	For more
Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more information
ltems	barcode, this is the number of		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	visit the GS1
	trade items e.g., cartons in the		Meat Messaging Consignment	website.
	logistic unit.		Report, Processing plant	
			production management	
<u> </u>			system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Date	This is the date of signing or of	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
	which a record entry or transaction		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	was made.		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
			Export clearance	
			documentation, Meat	
			Messaging Consignment	
			Report, Meat Transfer	
			Certificate (MTC), Processing	
			plant production management	
			system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
Docket/Manifest	to the docket for identification	res	Processing plant production	
number			management system	
Export Health	purposes. A unique number allocated to the	Voc	Export Health Certificate, Meat	For more
Certificate	health certificate issued for the	Yes	Messaging Consignment	information
Number	export consignment for traceability		Report, Processing plant	visit the
Number	purposes.		production management	Department of
	purposes.		system	Agriculture,
			system	Water and
				<u>the</u> Environment
				website.
Export Permit	A unique permit number is	Yes	Export Permit, Processing plant	For more
Number	allocated for the export		production management	information visit the
	consignment following submission		system	<u>Department</u>
	of a correct and validated Request			of
	For Permit (RFP) which is then			Agriculture,
	approved by the Secretary.			Water and the
				Environment website.
Fram	A number issued by Federal and	Yes	Carton label, Certificate of	
From	/ manuser issued by reactar and			1
Establishment	State Authorities to identify the		Analysis (COA), Delivery	
	-		Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export	
Establishment	State Authorities to identify the			
Establishment	State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or		Docket/Manifest, Export	

Global Trade Item Number (GTIN) GTIN of Contained Trade Items	Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded. Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services. Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of the contained trade items is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services in the logistic unit.	Yes	Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label Carton label, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website. For more information visit the GS1 website.
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Export Health Certificate, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Processing plant production management system	
MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying, or identifying MSA Certified Product must be registered and have a unique MSA Licence Number.	Yes	Processing plant production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Carton label, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Carton label, SSCC/Pallet label	
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the buyer.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Processing plant production management system	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging Date is the date on which the item was packaged and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carton label, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and	Yes	Export clearance	For more
Range	newest packaging dates for the		documentation, Processing	information
Nange	logistic unit.		plant production management	visit the GS1
			system, SSCC/Pallet label	website.
Dellet Certel	Encoded in the CC1 homeode, this is	Vee		For more
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Export clearance	For more information
Shipping	a unique number which identifies		documentation, Meat	visit the GS1
Container Code	the individual logistic unit i.e.,		Messaging Consignment	website.
(SSCC)	pallet that is assigned by the		Report, Meat Transfer	
	establishment constructing the		Certificate (MTC), Processing	
	unit. The SSCC remains the same		plant production management	
	for the life of the logistic unit.		system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate	For more
(YYMMDD)	the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the		(MTC), Processing plant	information visit the GS1
	product and is recorded in the		production management	website.
	format year, month, day		system	<u></u>
	(YYMMDD).		- ,	
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Processing plant production	For more
Australian	number, issued by the Australian		management system, Receipt	information
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify		of purchase/Tax Invoice	visit the ATO website.
(ABN)	businesses.			website.
Seal Serial	This is a unique serial number	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export	For more
Number	printed on any tamper-evident seal		clearance documentation,	information
	issued by the Department.		Meat Transfer Certificate	visit the
	issued by the Department.		(MTC), Official seal, Processing	Australian Government
			plant production management	Federal
				Register of
a 11 /a 11			system	Legislation.
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Processing plant production	For more information
Australian	number, issued by the Australian		management system, Receipt	visit the ATO
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify		of purchase/Tax Invoice	website.
(ABN)	businesses.			
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Carton label, Processing plant	For more
	a code, numeric or alphanumeric,		production management	information visit the GS1
	assigned to an individual instance		system	website.
	of an item for its lifetime.			
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
	code comprising of three letters		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	representing the foreign		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	establishment number and the last		Export Health Certificate, Meat	
	nine digits of the consignment		Messaging Consignment	
	SSCC.		Report, Processing plant	
			production management	
			system, SSCC/Pallet label	
To Establishment	A number issued by Federal and	Yes	Export clearance	
number	State Authorities to identify the		documentation, Meat Transfer	
	originating site from which meat or		Certificate (MTC), Processing	
	meat products were distributed to		plant production management	
	domestic or export markets. For		system	
	transfer certificates, the		System	
	Establishment numbers for both			
	the dispatching and receiving			
The second second	establishments are recorded.			
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that	Yes	Carton label, Delivery	
	says what the product is and may	1	Docket/Manifest, Export	1

	include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.		clearance documentation, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Processing plant production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Transfer Certificate number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Processing plant production management system	
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Processing plant production management system	

5.2.2.9.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- AUS-MEAT
- Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC)
- Department of Agriculture
- Meat Messaging
- State food authority
- Other data sources

## 5.2.2.9.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

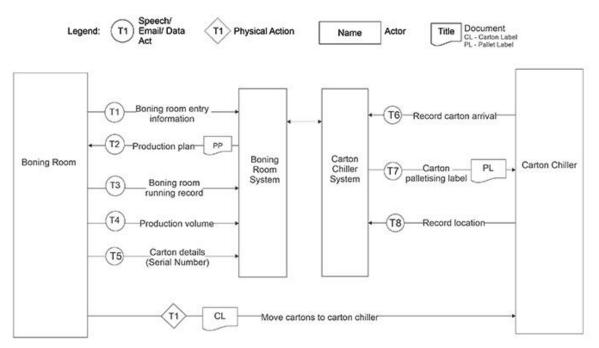
Traceability for cartoned and palletised product is limited to the carcases that have entered the boning room for the production run of cartons that are created. For example, 200 carcases individually identified with unique carcase tickets enter the boning room for a specific boning run. These carcase tickets are linked to the specific boning run. From these 200 cartons of primal cuts and 200 cartons of trim and other highly mixed products are created. While all cartons are identified with unique serialised carton labels, including a GS1 meat industry barcode, linked to the boning run (and may be packaged into pallets containing unique serialised pallet labels including a GS1 SSCC barcode), it is not readily possible to identify which carcases are in which cartons as the cartons will contain meat products from different carcases. If the carcases were sourced from several different properties, the resulting carton can only be traced to a number of possible carcases and source properties.

#### 5.2.2.9.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description
Input	Boning Room to Cold store (Carton)
Output	Cold store (Carton) to Supermarket
Output	Cold store (Carton) to Butcher
Output	Cold store (Carton) to Food Service
Output	Cold store (Carton) to Third-Party Cold Store
Output	Cold store (Carton) to Value Adding

Table 59. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock cold store (carton) system.

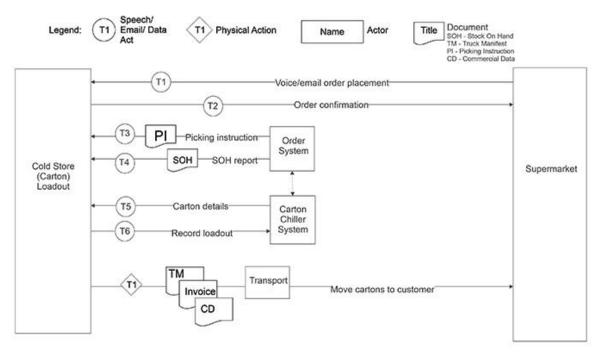
#### 5.2.2.9.7.1 Boning Room to Cold store (Carton)



## Boning Room to Carton Chiller

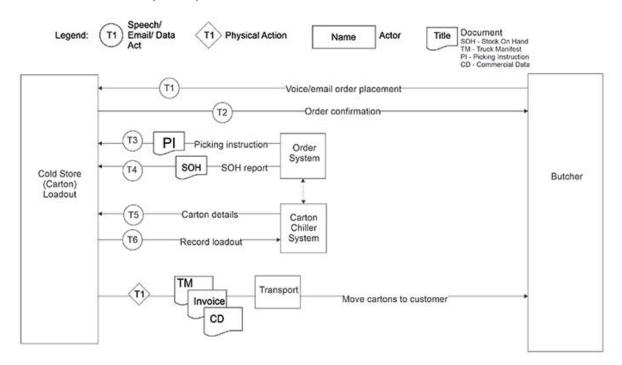
Figure 65. Data or information flows from the boning room to cold store (carton) systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.2.9.7.2 Cold store (Carton) to Supermarket



Cold Store (Carton) Loadout to Supermarket

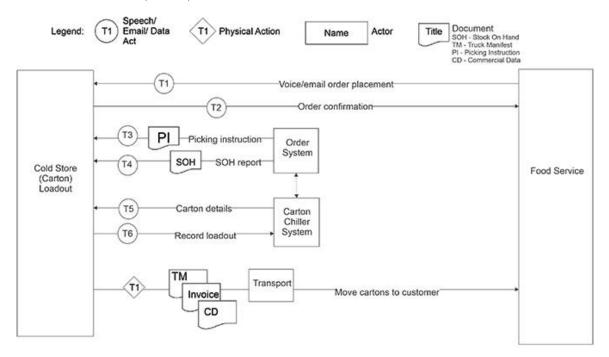
Figure 66. Data or information flows from the cold store (carton) loadout to supermarket systems in the small stock supply chain.



5.2.2.9.7.3 Cold store (Carton) to Butcher

## Cold Store (Carton) Loadout to Butcher

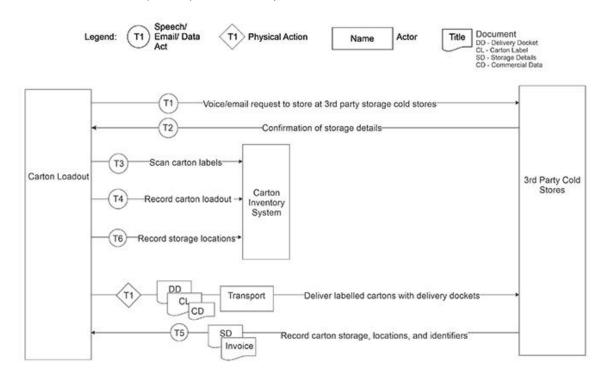
Figure 67. Data or information flows from the cold store (carton) loadout to butcher systems in the small stock supply chain.



#### 5.2.2.9.7.4 Cold store (Carton) to Food Service

# Cold Store (Carton) Loadout to Food Service

Figure 68. Data or information flows from the cold store (carton) loadout to food service systems in the small stock supply chain.

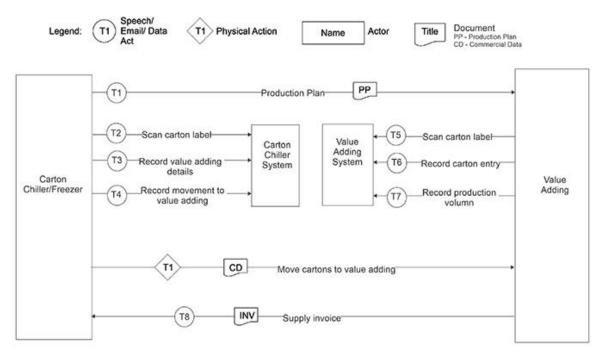


## 5.2.2.9.7.5 Cold store (Carton) to Third-Party Cold Store

## Carton Loadout to 3rd Party Storage Cold Stores

Figure 69. Data or information flows from the cold store (carton) loadout to third-party cold store systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.2.9.7.6 Cold store (Carton) to Value Adding



Carton Chiller/Freezer to Value Adding

Figure 70. Data or information flows from the cold store (carton) loadout to value adding systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.3 Exporting Country - National distribution

#### 5.2.3.1 Independent boning room

Boning is a process or procedure whereby meat is removed from carcases or carcase parts, or bone-in or boneless meat cuts are produced. The boning room is the location where these activities occur. An independent boning room is an establishment, separate from a processing establishment, which performs activities the same as that for a boning room integrated into a processing plant.

Typically, carcases enter the boning room after chilling and refrigerated transport and are broken down into portions and cuts such as primal, sub-primal and trim cuts. This process is very critical, as any errors in cutting can decrease the value of a cut and impact directly on profit. Additionally, there is a high risk of cross-contamination to the cuts and health and safety risks to workers operating the boning room tools and machinery.

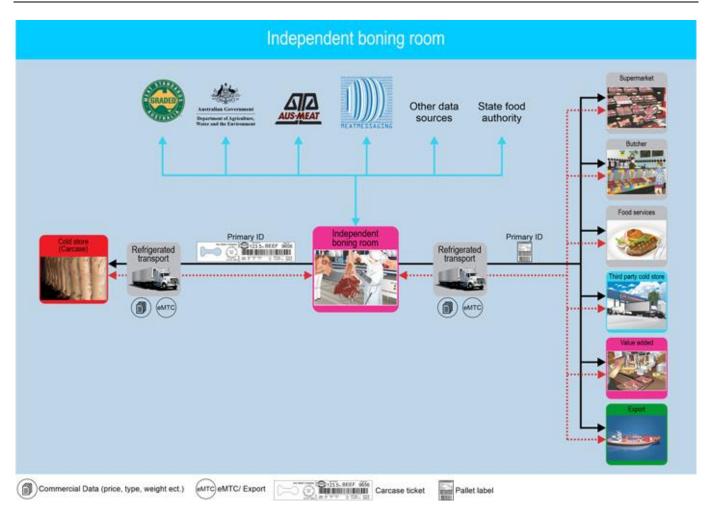


Figure 71. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain independent boning room sector.

#### 5.2.3.1.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Physical inputs into the boning room include carcases transported from the cold store (carcase) system. Critical Tracking Event related documentation includes articles pertaining to the identification of individual products e.g., Carcase Ticket, the movement of carcases e.g., MTC and the purchase of carcases e.g., Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the independent boning room system include the receival of:

• Carcase.

Table 60. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock independent boning room system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Independent boning room production	
		management system, Meat Transfer Certificate	

dressed carcase when hide/skin,	(MTC), MSA Carcase Ticket, Receipt of	
head, feet, and offal are removed.	purchase/Tax Invoice	

5.2.3.1.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information inputs or KDEs drawn from CTE documentation accompanying the movement of carcases to the independent boning room include items such as the establishment number, the date of movement, GS1 barcode application identifiers and the transport registration number.

Table 61. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock independent boning room system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Body number	This is a number assigned to each carcase by the processor for identification purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Independent Boning Room production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Independent Boning Room production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Independent Boning Room production management system, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Independent Boning Room production management system	
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Boning Room production management system, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Independent Boning Room production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Independent Boning Room production management system, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC),	

	Γ	1		
			Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated to the	Yes	Boning Room	
Docket/Manifest	docket for identification purposes.		production	
number			management system,	
			Delivery	
			Docket/Manifest,	
			Independent Boning	
			Room production	
			management system	
From	A number issued by Federal and State	Yes	Carcase Ticket,	
Establishment	Authorities to identify the originating site	103	Delivery	
number				
number	from which meat or meat products were		Docket/Manifest,	
	distributed to domestic or export markets.		Independent Boning	
	For transfer certificates, the Establishment		Room production	
	numbers for both the dispatching and		management system,	
	receiving establishments are recorded.		Meat Transfer	
			Certificate (MTC)	
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a	Yes	Carcase Ticket,	For more
Number (GTIN)	globally unique 14-digit number used to		Independent Boning	information visit the GS1
	identify trade items, products, or services.		Room production	website.
			management system	
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the	Yes	Carcase Ticket,	
	processor to each group of livestock		Independent Boning	
	consigned to slaughter and is usually		Room production	
	vendor specific.		management system	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other	Yes	Delivery	
	products (e.g., feed or meat products)		Docket/Manifest,	
	were transported between		Independent Boning	
	PICs/establishments.		Room production	
			management system,	
			Meat Transfer	
			Certificate (MTC)	
MCA acting	This identifies excesses with similar MCA	Vac		For more
MSA eating	This identifies carcases with similar MSA	Yes	Independent Boning	information on
quality	and eating quality grades, these may align		Room production	MSA visit the
group/grade	with brands packed by the processor for		management system,	MLA website.
	logistic simplicity. Carcases are grouped		MSA Carcase Ticket	
	for boning according to eating quality			
	grades.			
MSA Licence	Any establishment consigning, supplying,	Yes	Independent Boning	For more
Number	or identifying MSA Certified Product must		Room production	information on MSA visit the
	be registered and have a unique MSA		management system,	MLA website.
	Licence Number.		Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice	
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carcase Ticket,	For more
(Kilograms)	Net Weight is a variable measure of the		Independent Boning	information
,	trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment		Room production	visit the GS1 website.
	recorded in kilograms.		management system	webbile.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is	Yes	Carcase Ticket,	
	declared by the regulations to be an	103	Independent Boning	
	official mark. An official mark signifies that		Room production	
	_			
	the product has been inspected by and		management system	

	approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.			
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the buyer.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Independent Boning Room production management system	
Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Independent Boning Room production management system, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Independent Boning Room production management system, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Recipient Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Independent Boning Room production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
Seal Serial Number	This is a unique serial number printed on any tamper-evident seal issued by the Department.	Yes	Independent Boning Room production management system, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	For more information visit the Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation.
Seller/Supplier Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Independent Boning Room production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an individual instance of an item for its lifetime.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Independent Boning Room production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Independent Boning Room production management system	
To Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Independent Boning Room production management system, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Delivery	

	information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.		Docket/Manifest, Independent Boning Room production management system, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Transfer Certificate number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Independent Boning Room production management system, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Independent Boning Room production management system, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	

#### 5.2.3.1.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The outputs of the independent boning room are similar to that of boning rooms located at processing establishments and include carton and palletised product as well as product loaded into shipping containers for transport and export. These products must be accompanied by documentation such as the Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate and Certificate of Analysis when sent direct for export.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the independent boning room system include the movement of:

- Carton
- Pallet
- Container System Unit

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Table 62. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock independent boning room system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Independent boning room production management system, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Export Permit, Independent boning room production management system, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label	

	transport or storage purposes.		
Container System Unit	A container designed for use as a unit of cargo handling equipment in the transport of goods by aircraft or ship.	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Export Permit, Independent boning room production management system, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Official seal, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

5.2.3.1.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information included on the CTE documentation for independent boning room product includes KDEs such as serial number identifiers for key documentation, production and packaging dates, transportation registration, sending and receiving establishment details and GS1 application identifiers.

Table 63. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock independent boning room system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Independent Boning Room production management system	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Independent Boning Room production management system	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Independent Boning Room production management system	
COA test lot identifier	This is a unique identifier allocated to all cartons, pallets and shipping containers for which an analysis sample represents.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Independent Boning Room production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Carton label, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Independent Boning Room production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Independent Boning Room production management system, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.

				1
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	the contract by the seller.		Independent Boning Room	
			production management	
			system	
Count of Pallets	This is the number of pallets in the	Yes	Independent Boning Room	
	logistic unit e.g., container system		production management	
	unit.		system, Meat Messaging	
			Consignment Report	-
Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode,	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more information
Items	this is the number of trade items		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	visit the GS1
	e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.		Independent Boning Room	website.
			production management	
			system, Meat Messaging	
			Consignment Report,	
			SSCC/Pallet label	
Date	This is the date of signing or of	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
	which a record entry or transaction		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	was made.		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
			Independent Boning Room	
			production management	
			system, Meat Messaging	
			Consignment Report, Meat	
			Transfer Certificate (MTC),	
			Receipt of purchase/Tax	
			Invoice	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated to	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
Docket/Manifest	the docket for identification		Independent Boning Room	
number	purposes.		production management	
			system	_
Export Health	A unique number allocated to the	Yes	Export Health Certificate,	For more information
Certificate	health certificate issued for the		Independent Boning Room	visit the
Number	export consignment for traceability		production management	<b>Department</b>
	purposes.		system, Meat Messaging	of Agriculture, Water and
			Consignment Report	the
				Environment
				website.
Export Permit	A unique permit number is allocated	Yes	Export Permit, Independent	For more information
Number	for the export consignment		Boning Room production	visit the
	following submission of a correct		management system	<u>Department</u>
	and validated Request For Permit			of Agriculture, Water and
	(RFP) which is then approved by the			the
	Secretary.			Environment
From	A number issued by Ecderal and	Yes	Carton label, Certificate of	website.
From Establishment	A number issued by Federal and	res		
number	State Authorities to identify the		Analysis (COA), Delivery	
number	originating site from which meat or		Docket/Manifest, Export	
	meat products were distributed to		Health Certificate,	
	domestic or export markets. For		Independent Boning Room	
	transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the		production management	
			system, Meat Messaging	
	dispatching and receiving		Consignment Report, Meat	
	establishments are recorded.		Transfer Certificate (MTC),	
			SSCC/Pallet label	

	Fundadia the CC1 houseds the	Vee	Conton John J. Juden en dont	For more
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carton label, Independent	For more information
Number (GTIN)	GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit		Boning Room production	visit the GS1
	number used to identify trade		management system, Meat	website.
	items, products, or services.		Messaging Consignment	
			Report, SSCC/Pallet label	
GTIN of	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Independent Boning Room	For more
Contained Trade	GTIN of the contained trade items is		production management	information visit the GS1
Items	a globally unique 14-digit number		system, SSCC/Pallet label	website.
	used to identify trade items,			
	products, or services in the logistic			
	unit.			
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
	products (e.g., feed or meat		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	products) were transported		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	between PICs/establishments.		Export Health Certificate,	
			Independent Boning Room	
			production management	
			system, Meat Transfer	
			Certificate (MTC)	
MSA Licence	Any establishment consigning,	Yes	Independent Boning Room	For more
Number	supplying, or identifying MSA	103	production management	information
Number	Certified Product must be registered		system, Receipt of	on MSA visit
	and have a unique MSA Licence		purchase/Tax Invoice	the MLA website.
	Number.		purchase/ rax invoice	website.
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode,	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
(Kilograms)	the Net Weight is a variable	105	Carton label, Export Health	information
(Kilograms)	measure of the trade item e.g.,		Certificate, Independent	visit the GS1
	carton, pallet or shipment recorded		Boning Room production	website.
	in kilograms.		management system, Meat	
			Messaging Consignment Report, SSCC/Pallet label	
Official mark	Any stamp soal label or mark that	Voc	•	For more
Unicial mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that	Yes	Carton label, Independent	information
	is declared by the regulations to be		Boning Room production	visit the
	an official mark. An official mark		management system,	<u>Department</u>
	signifies that the product has been		SSCC/Pallet label	of Agriculture, Water and
	inspected by and approved as safe			the
	for human consumption by an			Environment
	Authorised Officer.			website.
Order date	This is the date on which the	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	purchase order or contract was		Independent Boning Room	
	raised by the buyer.		production management	
			system	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carton label, Certificate of	For more
	Packaging Date is the date on which		Analysis (COA), Independent	information visit the GS1
	the item was packaged and is		Boning Room production	website.
	recorded in the format year, month,		management system,	
	day (YYMMDD).		SSCC/Pallet label	
Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and newest	Yes	Independent Boning Room	For more
00			production management	information
Range	packaging dates for the logistic unit.		p	
	packaging dates for the logistic unit.		system, SSCC/Pallet label	visit the GS1 website.
	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes		website. For more
Range		Yes	system, SSCC/Pallet label	website.

				1
Container Code	that is assigned by the		Consignment Report, Meat	
(SSCC)	establishment constructing the unit.		Transfer Certificate (MTC),	
	The SSCC remains the same for the		SSCC/Pallet label	
	life of the logistic unit.			
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Independent Boning Room	For more
(YYMMDD)	the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the		production management	information visit the GS1
	product and is recorded in the		system, Meat Transfer	website.
	format year, month, day		Certificate (MTC)	
	(YYMMDD).			
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Independent Boning Room	For more
Australian	number, issued by the Australian		production management	information
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify		system, Receipt of	visit the ATO website.
(ABN)	businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice	website.
Seal Serial	This is a unique serial number	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
Number	printed on any tamper-evident seal	105	Independent Boning Room	information
Number	issued by the Department.		production management	visit the
	issued by the Department.		system, Meat Transfer	Australian Government
			Certificate (MTC), Official seal	Federal
			Certificate (MTC), Official seal	Register of
				Legislation.
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Independent Boning Room	For more information
Australian	number, issued by the Australian		production management	visit the ATO
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify		system, Receipt of	website.
(ABN)	businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice	
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Carton label, Independent	For more
	a code, numeric or alphanumeric,		Boning Room production	information visit the GS1
	assigned to an individual instance of		management system	website.
	an item for its lifetime.			
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
	code comprising of three letters		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	representing the foreign		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	establishment number and the last		Export Health Certificate,	
	nine digits of the consignment SSCC.		Independent Boning Room	
	6 6		production management	
			system, Meat Messaging	
			Consignment Report,	
			SSCC/Pallet label	
To Establishment	A number issued by Federal and	Yes	Independent Boning Room	
number	State Authorities to identify the	100	production management	
namber	originating site from which meat or		system, Meat Transfer	
	meat products were distributed to		Certificate (MTC)	
	domestic or export markets. For			
	transfer certificates, the			
	Establishment numbers for both the			
	dispatching and receiving			
Tuesda de contrat	establishments are recorded.	N.	Contan Jak d. Dallar	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that	Yes	Carton label, Delivery	
	says what the product is and may		Docket/Manifest, Export	
	include information such as species,		Health Certificate,	
	net weight of product, name and		Independent Boning Room	
	address of establishments, category		production management	
	ciphers, market endorsements, MSA		system, Meat Messaging	
1	eating quality etc.		Consignment Report, Meat	

			Transfer Certificate (MTC), SSCC/Pallet label	
Transfer Certificate number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Independent Boning Room production management system, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Independent Boning Room production management system, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	

5.2.3.1.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- AUS-MEAT
- Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC)
- Department of Agriculture
- Meat Messaging
- State food authority
- Other data sources

#### 5.2.3.1.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

Traceability for cartoned and palletised product is limited to the carcases that have entered the boning room for the production run of cartons that are created. For example, 200 carcases individually identified with unique carcase tickets enter the boning room for a specific boning run. These carcase tickets are linked to the specific boning run. From these 200 cartons of primal cuts and 200 cartons of trim and other highly mixed products are created. While all cartons are identified with unique serialised carton labels, including a GS1 meat industry barcode, linked to the boning run (and may be packaged into pallets containing unique serialised pallet labels including a GS1 SSCC barcode), it is not readily possible to identify which carcases are in which cartons as the cartons will contain meat products from different carcases. If the carcases were sourced from several different properties, the resulting carton can only be traced to a number of possible carcases and source properties.

#### 5.2.3.1.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description	
Input	Cold Store (Carcase) to Independent Boning Room	
Output	Independent Boning Room to Supermarket	
Output	Independent Boning Room to Butcher	

#### Table 64: Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock independent boning room

Output	Independent Boning Room to Food Services
Output	Independent Boning Room to Third Party Cold Store
Output	Independent Boning Room to Value Added
Output	Independent Boning Room to Export

5.2.3.1.7.1 Cold Store (Carcase) to Independent Boning Room

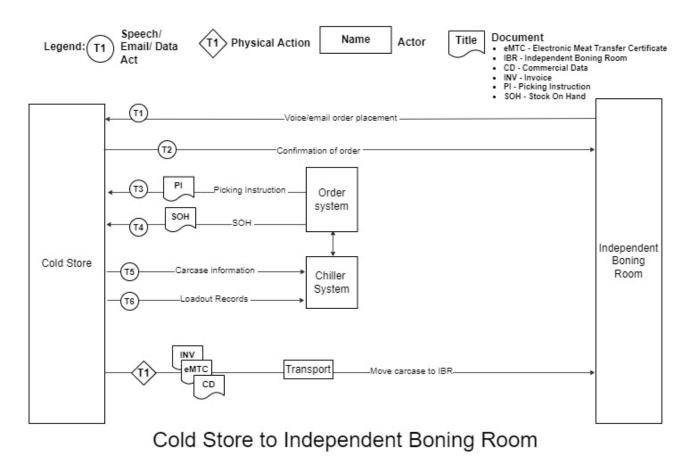


Figure 72: Data or information flows from the cold store to independent boning room in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.3.1.7.2 Independent Boning Room to Supermarket

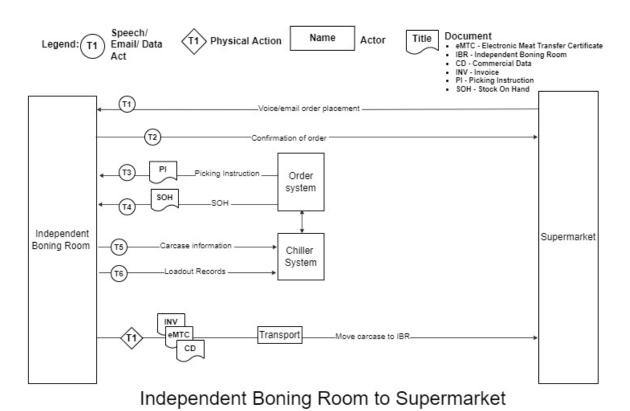
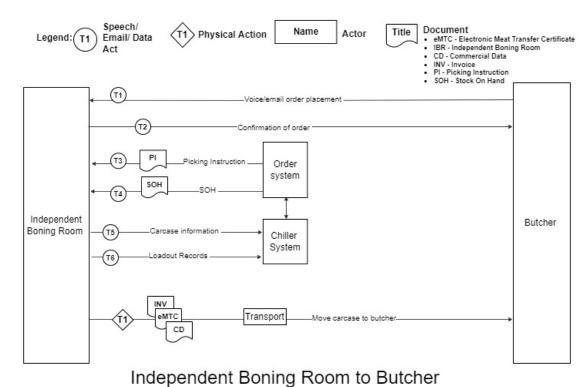


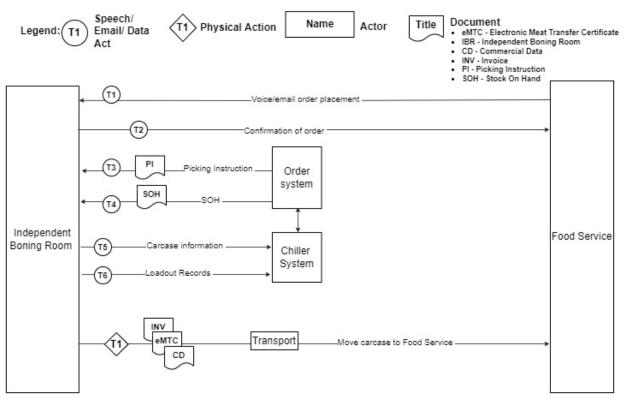
Figure 73. Data or information flows from the independent boning room to supermarket in the small stock supply chain.



5.2.3.1.7.3 Independent Boning Room to Butcher

Figure 74. Data or information flows from the independent boning room to butcher in the small stock supply chain.

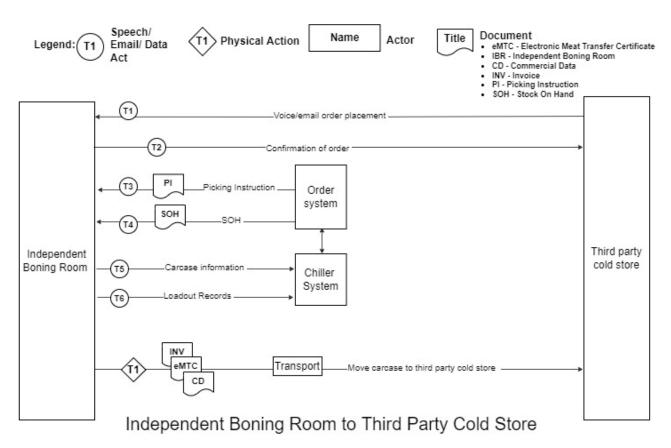
#### 5.2.3.1.7.4 Independent Boning Room to Food Services



# Independent Boning Room to Food Service

Figure 75. Data or information flows from the independent boning room to supermarket in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.3.1.7.5 Independent Boning Room to Third Party Cold Store



*Figure 76. Data or information flows from the independent boning room to butcher in the small stock supply chain.* 



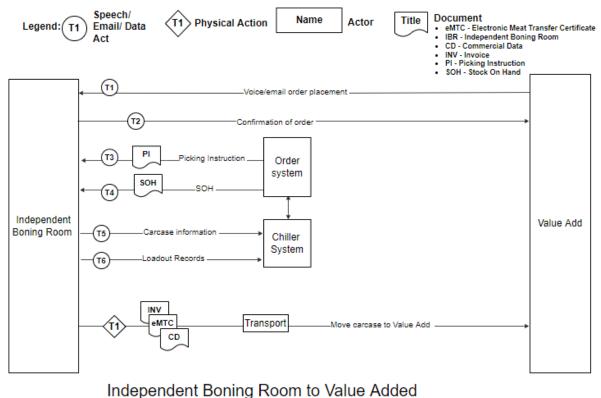
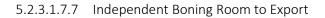


Figure 77. Data or information flows from the independent boning room to butcher in the small stock supply chain.



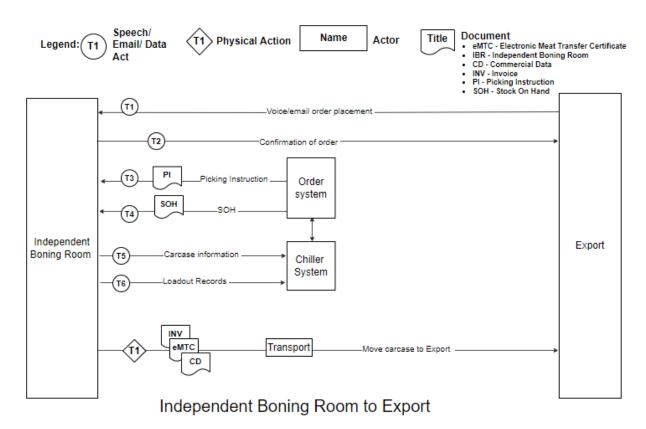


Figure 78. Data or information flows from the independent boning room to butcher in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.3.2 Value-added

Value-adding includes any process or service in the supply chain that adds to or enhances the value of products to consumers and typically the profitability of raw meat products. This may be simply providing a new variety of cuts, changing the presentation of products, or adding additional ingredients to create new products or enhance the profitability of raw products. Value-adding may also include the processing of offal and raw products for sale. Typically, value adders receive carcase or cartoned product from processor cold stores, or from independent boning rooms or third-party cold store facilities via refrigerated transport.

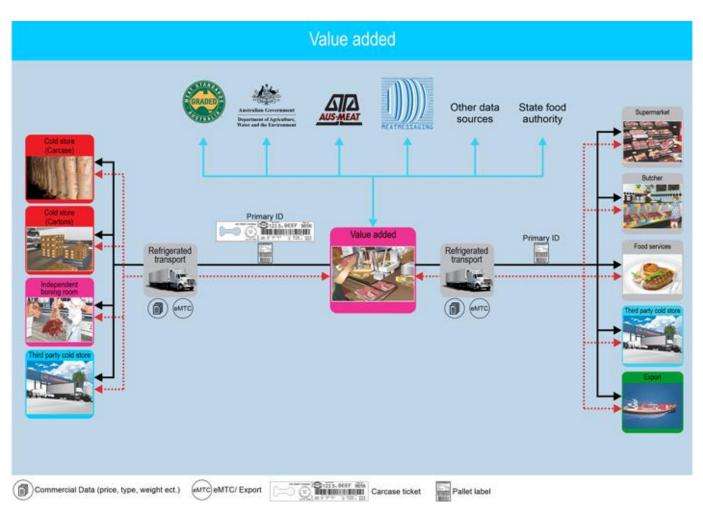


Figure 79. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain value-added sector.

#### 5.2.3.2.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Inputs into the value-added system include raw meat products such as carcases, carton, and palletised items. Where additional ingredients are added to the product such as those used for marinade, these are also inputs to the system. Documentation associated with the movement of product into the value-added system may include Delivery Dockets, MTCs, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice etc.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the value-added system include the receival of:

Carcase

- Carton
- Pallet
- Product additives.

Table 65. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock value-added system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), MSA Carcase Ticket, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Value Added production management system	
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Value Added production management system	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	
Product additives	These are ingredients or additives used to enhance the value of raw meat product.	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Value Added production management system	

#### 5.2.3.2.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Key Data Elements drawn from Critical Tracking Event documentation range from carcase body numbers to delivery docket numbers to application identifiers included in the GS1 barcode on the carton or pallet label. All of this information is recorded in the value adder's production management system for product traceability purposes.

Table 66. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock value-added system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Body number	This is a number assigned to each carcase by the processor for identification purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Value Added production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Carton label, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	
Consignment Serial Shipping	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC),	For more information

Container Code	individual logistic unit i.e.,		SSCC/Pallet label,	visit the GS1
(SSCC)	shipment/message that is assigned by the		Value Added	website.
()	establishment constructing the unit. The		production	
	SSCC remains the same for the life of the		' management system	
	logistic unit.			
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the	Yes	Delivery	
	contract by the seller.		Docket/Manifest,	
			Value Added	
			production	
			management system	
Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this	Yes	Delivery	For more information
Items	is the number of trade items e.g., cartons		Docket/Manifest,	visit the GS1
	in the logistic unit.		SSCC/Pallet label,	website.
			Value Added	
			production	
			management system	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a	Yes	Delivery	
	record entry or transaction was made.		Docket/Manifest, Meat	
			Transfer Certificate	
			(MTC), Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Value Added	
			production	
			management system	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated to the	Yes	Delivery	
Docket/Manifest	docket for identification purposes.		Docket/Manifest,	
number			Value Added	
			production	
			management system	
From	A number issued by Federal and State	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
Establishment	Authorities to identify the originating site		label, Delivery	
number	from which meat or meat products were		Docket/Manifest, Meat	
	distributed to domestic or export markets.		Transfer Certificate	
	For transfer certificates, the		(MTC), SSCC/Pallet	
	Establishment numbers for both the		label, Value Added	
	dispatching and receiving establishments		production	
	are recorded.		management system	_
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more information
Number (GTIN)	globally unique 14-digit number used to		label, SSCC/Pallet label,	visit the GS1
	identify trade items, products, or services.		Value Added	website.
			production	
			management system	
GTIN of	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label,	For more information
Contained Trade	the contained trade items is a globally		Value Added	visit the GS1
Items	unique 14-digit number used to identify		production	website.
	trade items, products, or services in the logistic unit.		management system	
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Value	
	processor to each group of livestock		Added production	
	consigned to slaughter and is usually		management system	
	vendor specific.			
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other	Yes	Delivery	
	products (e.g., feed or meat products)		Docket/Manifest, Meat	

MSA eating quality group/grade	were transported between PICs/establishments.This identifies carcases with similar MSA and eating quality grades, these may align with brands packed by the processor for logistic simplicity. Carcases are grouped for boning according to eating quality	Yes	Transfer Certificate (MTC), Value Added production management system MSA Carcase Ticket, Value Added production management system	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
MSA Licence Number	grades. Any establishment consigning, supplying, or identifying MSA Certified Product must be registered and have a unique MSA Licence Number.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Value Added production management system	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the buyer.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Value Added production management system	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging Date is the date on which the item was packaged and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carton label, SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Packaging Date Range	This includes the oldest and newest packaging dates for the logistic unit.	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Value Added production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration number,	Yes	Receipt of	For more
Australian Business Number (ABN)	issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice, Value Added production management system	information visit the ATO website.
Seal Serial Number	This is a unique serial number printed on any tamper-evident seal issued by the Department.	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Value Added production management system	For more information visit the Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation.
Seller/Supplier Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Value Added production management system	For more information visit the ATO website.
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an individual instance of an item for its lifetime.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Value Added production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	
To Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Value Added production management system	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	
Transfer Certificate number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Value Added production management system	
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Value Added production management system	

#### 5.2.3.2.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The outputs of the value-added system include altered meat product, with increased value, that is packaged into cartons, pallets, or shipping containers for distribution. Additional documentation required for the movement of product for export may include a Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export Health Certificate, Export Permit and Certificate of Analysis.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the value-added system include the movement of:

- Carton
- Pallet
- Container System Unit

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carton	This is a case, crate or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Value Added production management system	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Export Permit Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	
Container System Unit	A container designed for use as a unit of cargo handling equipment in the transport of goods by aircraft or ship.	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Export Permit, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Value Added production management system	

Table 67. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock value-adding system.

5.2.3.2.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Key Data Elements from value added Critical Tracking Event related documentation will be stored in the value adder's production management system. Such information may include, but not be limited to, GS1 barcode application identifiers, movement dates, product net weight, seal serial numbers and transfer certificate numbers.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents	More details
			(including electronic)	
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	sample was analysed.		Value Added production	
			management system	
Bill of lading/Air	A unique document number issued	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
Waybill document	for traceability purposes.		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
number			Value Added production	
			management system	
Certificate of	A unique certificate number issued	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
Analysis number	for traceability purposes.		Value Added production	
			management system	
COA test lot	This is a unique identifier allocated	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
identifier	to all cartons, pallets, and shipping		Value Added production	
	containers for which an analysis		management system	
	sample represents.		<i>c i</i>	
Company/product	This is an in-house code for the	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
code	identification of the product in the	_	Carton label, Certificate of	
	unit.		Analysis (COA), Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			SSCC/Pallet label, Value	
			Added production	
			management system	
Consignment	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
Serial Shipping	a unique number which identifies		Meat Messaging	information
Container Code	the individual logistic unit i.e.,		Consignment Report, Meat	visit the GS1
(SSCC)	shipment/message that is assigned		Transfer Certificate (MTC),	website.
	by the establishment constructing		SSCC/Pallet label, Value	
	the unit. The SSCC remains the same		Added production	
	for the life of the logistic unit.		management system	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	the contract by the seller.		Value Added production	
	the contract by the scherr		management system	
Count of Pallets	This is the number of pallets in the	Yes	Meat Messaging	
	logistic unit e.g., container system	105	Consignment Report, Value	
	unit.		Added production	
			management system	
Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode,	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
Items	this is the number of trade items	105	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	information
items	e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.		Meat Messaging	visit the GS1
			Consignment Report,	website.
			SSCC/Pallet label, Value	website.
			Added production	
			management system	
Date	This is the date of signing or of	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
Dutt	which a record entry or transaction	163	Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	was made.		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
			Meat Messaging	
			Consignment Report, Meat	
			Transfer Certificate (MTC),	
			Receipt of purchase/Tax	

Table 68. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock value-added system.

Numberexport consignment for traceability purposes.Consignment Report, Value Added production management systemvisit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environmer website.Export Permit NumberA unique permit number is allocated for the export consignment following submission of a correct and validated Request For Permit (RFP) which is then approved by the Secretary.Yes Export Permit, Value Added production management systemFor more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environmer website.From Establishment numberA number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishment sa geopating establishment and section global Trade Item Number (GTIN)Yes Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.Yes Yes Carton label, Meat Carton label, Meat Meassaging Consignment Report, SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management systemFor more information visit the CST website.			1		
Delivery Docket/Manifest numberThis is a unique number allocated to the docket for identification purposes.YesSystemThe Delivery Docket/Manifest, Value Added production management systemExport Health Certificate NumberA unique number allocated to the health certificate issued for the export consignment for traceability purposes.YesExport Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Value Added production management systemFor more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environmer website.Export Permit NumberA unique permit number is allocated for the export consignment following submission of a correct and validated Request For Permit (RFP) which is then approved by the Secretary.YesExport Permit, Value Added production management systemEnvironmer website.From Establishment numberA number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishment are recorded.YesCarton label, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate (MTC), SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management systemFor more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environmer website.From EstablishmentEncoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.YesCarton label, Meat Me					
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products, or services in the logistic		products, or services in the logistic			
unit.		unit.			
Movement date The date on which livestock or other Yes Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	Movement date	The date on which livestock or other	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
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between PICs/establishments. Export Health Certificate,		between PICs/establishments.		Export Health Certificate,	
Meat Transfer Certificate				-	
(MTC), Value Added					

			production management system	
MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying, or identifying MSA Certified Product must be registered and have a unique MSA Licence Number.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Value Added production management system	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Carton label, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Carton label, SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the buyer.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Value Added production management system	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging Date is the date on which the item was packaged and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carton label, Certificate of Analysis (COA), SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Packaging Date Range	This includes the oldest and newest packaging dates for the logistic unit.	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Value Added production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Recipient Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Value Added production management system	For more information visit the ATO website.
Seal Serial Number	This is a unique serial number printed on any tamper-evident seal issued by the Department.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Value Added production management system	For more information visit the Australian Government

				Federal
				Register of
				Legislation.
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax	For more
Australian	number, issued by the Australian		Invoice, Value Added	information
<b>Business Number</b>	Tax Office, used to identify		production management	visit the ATO
(ABN)	businesses.		system	website.
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Carton label, Value Added	For more
	a code, numeric or alphanumeric,		production management	information
	assigned to an individual instance of		system	visit the GS1
	an item for its lifetime.			website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
	code comprising of three letters		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	representing the foreign		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	establishment number and the last		Export Health Certificate,	
	nine digits of the consignment SSCC.		Meat Messaging	
			Consignment Report,	
			SSCC/Pallet label Value	
			Added production	
			management system	
To Establishment	A number issued by Federal and	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate	
number	State Authorities to identify the		(MTC), Value Added	
	originating site from which meat or		production management	
	meat products were distributed to		system	
	domestic or export markets. For			
	transfer certificates, the			
	Establishment numbers for both the			
	dispatching and receiving			
	establishments are recorded.			
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that	Yes	Carton label, Delivery	
	says what the product is and may		Docket/Manifest, Export	
	include information such as species,		Health Certificate, Meat	
	net weight of product, name and		Messaging Consignment	
	address of establishments, category		Report, Meat Transfer	
	ciphers, market endorsements, MSA		Certificate (MTC),	
	eating quality etc.		SSCC/Pallet label, Value	
			Added production	
Tropofer		V	management system	
Transfer	A unique certificate number issued	Yes	Meat Messaging	
Certificate number	for traceability purposes.		Consignment Report, Meat	
number			Transfer Certificate (MTC),	
			Value Added production	
Transport	The registration number of the	Vac	management system	
Transport	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
registration number	product were transported. For		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
number	shipments of product this will be a		Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging	
	shipping container number.		Consignment Report, Meat	
			Transfer Certificate (MTC),	
			Value Added production	
	l		management system	

5.2.3.2.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- AUS-MEAT
- Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC)
- Department of Agriculture
- Meat Messaging
- State food authority
- Other data sources

#### 5.2.3.2.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

For Value Added operations the ability to trace product forward and track product backwards is defined by food safety regulations. In practice, this means that any prepared meat retail-ready or food service products are managed as a batch (with unique serialised carton labels or retail-ready product labels) with the inputs to the batch being all the carcase or carton identification units (carcase tickets/carton labels) that went into the batch. Should a recall occur related to any of the input material the whole value-added batch(s) would be recalled.

Tracing a single meat retail-ready or food service product (e.g., a portion prepared steak) back to a single animal or source property is operationally impractical. The example below shows the complexity of such a trace back.

Retail ready product traceability example:

1. The volume of retail-ready or food service product made in a batch would likely be in the order of 1 000 kg (50 x 20 kg primal cut cartons) which equates to 100 x 10 kg of finished retail-ready/food service cartons or approximately 2 000 x 500 g portioned steak packs. With each pack containing four steaks, this equates to 8 000 steaks. This is managed as a production batch and as such, any one steak in any carton may have come from any of the 50 x 20 kg primal cut cartons.

2. The cartons from which this retail-ready product (50 x 20 kg cartons) was produced may have been comprised of 1 000 kg of lamb leg primal cut cartons. These cartons might typically be sourced from 2 processing establishments and over 3 production days for each processing establishment, this is a total of 6 plant kill days.
 3. The average weight of the lamb legs in each carton is 2.5 kg. This means that each carton has 8 lamb legs. With each carcase having 2 lamb legs, the 50 cartons may have been produced from 200 head of sheep.

4. Each processing plant might kill 5 000 head per day, and these might come from an average of 20 source properties. The traceability of cartoned boning room product is limited to the carcases that have entered the boning room for the production run of cartons that are created. This means that the primal cut e.g., lamb leg in any carton may have come from any of the 5 000 carcases for that boning run production day.

5. As the lamb leg primal cut cartons came from a total of 6 plant kill day combinations, this equates to any primal cut coming from any one of a possible 30 000 head of sheep or 120 possible source properties.

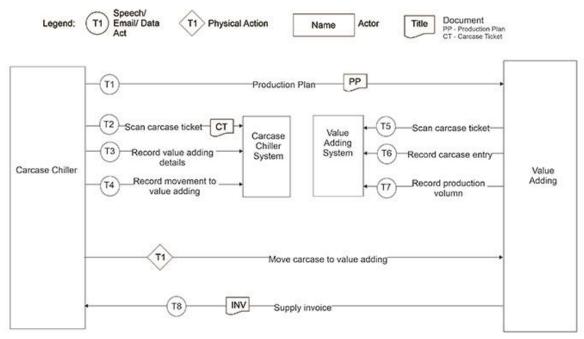
In summary, for this example, any individual 500 g portion cut steak pack may have come from any one or combination of 30 000 head of sheep from any one of 120 source properties. It is possible in some very small scale and very high value commercial operations to manage single body boning and tracking the cuts to retail-ready packaging. However, this would represent less than a fraction of a percent of the total meat industry production volume.

#### 5.2.3.2.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description
Input	Carcase chiller to Value adding
Input	Carton chiller/ freezer to Value adding
Output	Value added to Supermarket
Output	Value added to Butcher
Output	Value added to Food services
Output	Value added to Third party cold store
Output	Value added to export

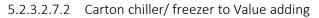
Table 69. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock value-added system.

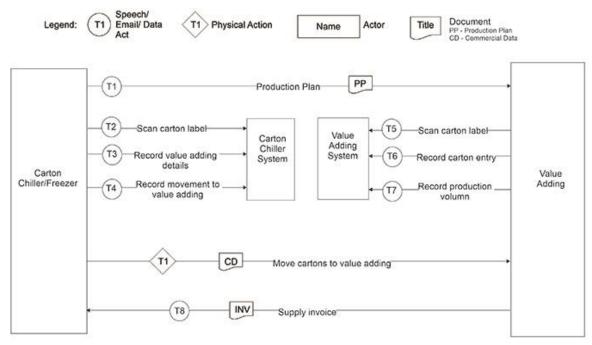
#### 5.2.3.2.7.1 Carcase chiller to Value adding



### Carcase Chiller to Value Adding

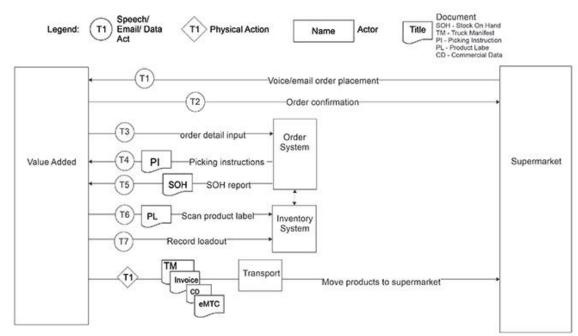
Figure 80. Data or information flow from the carcase chiller to value adding in the small stock supply chain.





## Carton Chiller/Freezer to Value Adding

Figure 81. Data or information flows from the carton chiller/freezer to value adding in the small stock supply chain.

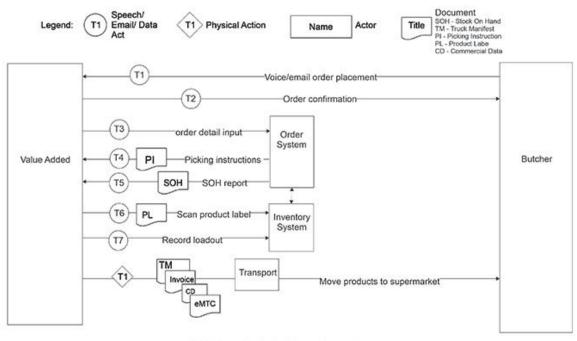


#### 5.2.3.2.7.3 Value added to Supermarket

### Value Added to Supermarket

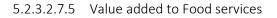
Figure 82. Data or information flows from the value added to supermarket in the small stock supply chain.

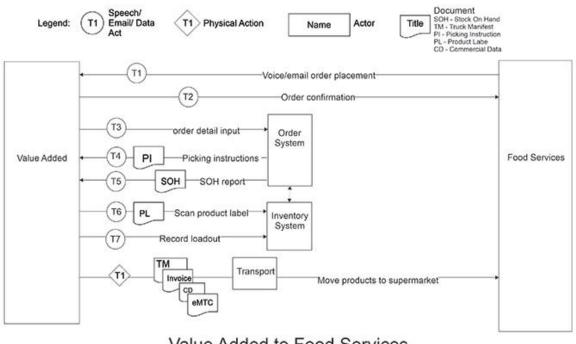
#### 5.2.3.2.7.4 Value added to Butcher



Value Added to Butcher



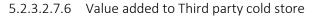


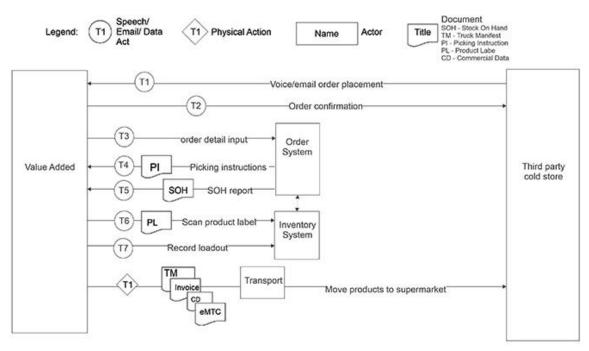


### Value Added to Food Services

Figure 84. Data or information flows from the value added to food services in the small stock supply chain.

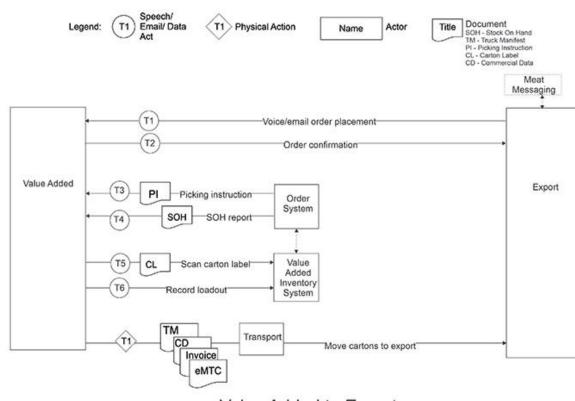
5.2.3.2.7.7 Value added to export





## Value Added to Third party cold store

Figure 85. Data or information flows from the value added to third party cold store in the small stock supply chain.



## Value Added to Export

*Figure 86. Data or information flows the value added to export in the small stock supply chain.* 

#### 5.2.3.3 Third party cold store

Storing chilled carcases or carcase products (e.g., cartons) typically provides a stock buffer between production and dispatch of product intended for domestic or export markets. A third-party cold storage system is an establishment, separate from a processing establishment, which performs activities the same as that for a cold storage facility integrated into a processing plant. However, product from multiple suppliers may be stored and/combined for dispatch. A cold storage facility involves refrigerated chambers that can chill or freeze any perishable product for a period of time before dispatch. During this process, the ageing of meat also occurs, progressively increasing tenderness and flavour. Storage rooms must take into account the storage requirements for different products as well as rules for loading, maintenance and hygiene of storage equipment.

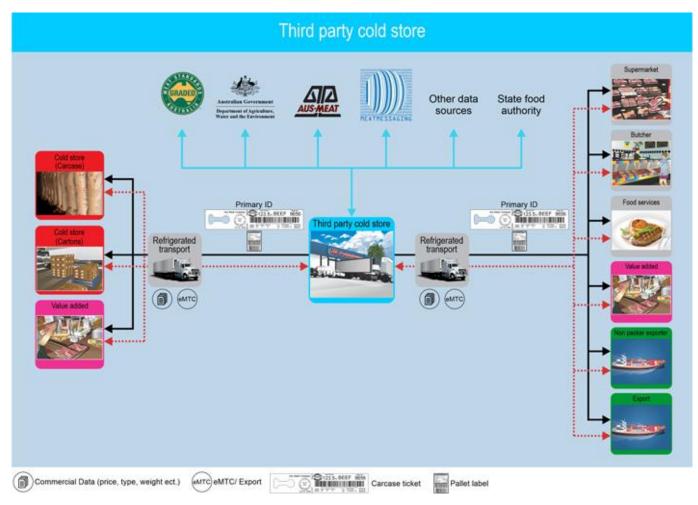


Figure 87. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain third party cold store sector.

#### 5.2.3.3.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Cold stores generally offer their clients a range of services involving stock rotation, logistics, maintenance, and systems of identification. Product moved into cold stores ranges from carcases to pallets of product. These are accompanied by documentation such as Meat Transfer Certificates and Delivery Dockets.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the third party cold store system include the receival of:

- Carcase
- Carton
- Pallet.

Table 70. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock third party cold store system.

Event related			
to the		Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents	More
inputs	Description of the inputs	(including electronic)	details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat	
	after bleeding. Becomes a dressed	Transfer Certificate (MTC), MSA Carcase Ticket,	
	carcase when hide/skin, head, feet,	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Third Party Cold	
	and offal are removed.	Store production management system	
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	

#### 5.2.3.3.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Key Data Elements found on CTE documentation accompanying the movement of product into cold stores ranges from carcase body numbers (found on the Carcase Ticket) to establishment numbers, official marks, and seal serial numbers.

Table 71. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock third party cold store	
system.	

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Body number	This is a number assigned to each carcase by the processor for identification purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Carton label, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store	For more information visit the GS1 website.

	the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of		production management system	
	the logistic unit.			
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	management system Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Delivery Docket/Manifest number	This is a unique number allocated to the docket for identification purposes.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
GTIN of Contained Trade Items	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of the contained trade items is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services in the logistic unit.	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of livestock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Third Party Cold Store production management system	

NACA pating	This identifies correspond with similar NACA	Vaa	MCA Correspondible	For more
MSA eating	This identifies carcases with similar MSA	Yes	MSA Carcase Ticket,	information on
quality	and eating quality grades, these may		Third Party Cold Store	MSA visit the
group/grade	align with brands packed by the		production	MLA website.
	processor for logistic simplicity. Carcases		management system,	
	are grouped for boning according to		Receipt of purchase/Tax	
	eating quality grades.		Invoice, Third Party Cold	
			Store production	
			management system	_
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more information
(Kilograms)	Net Weight is a variable measure of the		label, SSCC/Pallet label,	visit the GS1
	trade item e.g., carton, pallet or		Third Party Cold Store	website.
	shipment recorded in kilograms.		production	
			management system	
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
	declared by the regulations to be an		label, SSCC/Pallet label,	
	official mark. An official mark signifies		Third Party Cold Store	
	that the product has been inspected by		production	
	and approved as safe for human		management system	
	consumption by an Authorised Officer.			
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase	Yes	Delivery	
	order or contract was raised by the		Docket/Manifest, Third	
	buyer.		Party Cold Store	
	,		production	
			, management system	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carton label, SSCC/Pallet	For more
	Packaging Date is the date on which the		label, Third Party Cold	information
	item was packaged and is recorded in the		Store production	visit the GS1
	format year, month, day (YYMMDD).		management system	website.
Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and newest	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label, Third	For more
Range	packaging dates for the logistic unit.	105	Party Cold Store	information
Nange			production	visit the GS1
			management system	website.
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Meat Transfer	For more
Shipping	unique number which identifies the	163	Certificate (MTC),	information
Container Code	individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is		SSCC/Pallet label, Third	visit the GS1
				website.
(SSCC)	assigned by the establishment		Party Cold Store	
	constructing the unit. The SSCC remains		production	
Due du etiene Dete	the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Vee	management system	For more
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Meat	information
(YYMMDD)	'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and		Transfer Certificate	visit the GS1
	is recorded in the format year, month,		(MTC), Third Party Cold	website.
	day (YYMMDD).		Store production	
<b>D</b>			management system	For more
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration number,	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax	For more information
Australian	issued by the Australian Tax Office, used		Invoice, Third Party Cold	visit the ATO
Business Number	to identify businesses.		Store production	website.
(ABN)			management system	_
Seal Serial	This is a unique serial number printed on	Yes	Meat Transfer	For more information
Number	any tamper-evident seal issued by the		Certificate (MTC),	visit the
	Department.		Official seal, Third Party	Australian
			Cold Store production	Government
		1	management system	Federal
			management system	Register of

	This is an 44 disit was interesting and	Ver	Descipt of a subset of	For more
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration number,	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax	For more information
Australian	issued by the Australian Tax Office, used		Invoice, Third Party Cold	visit the ATO
Business Number	to identify businesses.		Store production	website.
(ABN)			management system	-
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more information
	code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned		label, Third Party Cold	visit the GS1
	to an individual instance of an item for its		Store production	website.
	lifetime.		management system	
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code	Yes	Delivery	
	comprising of three letters representing		Docket/Manifest,	
	the foreign establishment number and		SSCC/Pallet label, Third	
	the last nine digits of the consignment		Party Cold Store	
	SSCC.		production	
			management system	
To Establishment	A number issued by Federal and State	Yes	Meat Transfer	
number	Authorities to identify the originating site		Certificate (MTC), Third	
	from which meat or meat products were		Party Cold Store	
	distributed to domestic or export		production	
	markets. For transfer certificates, the		management system	
	Establishment numbers for both the		,	
	dispatching and receiving establishments			
	are recorded.			
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
•	what the product is and may include		label, Delivery	
	information such as species, net weight		Docket/Manifest, Meat	
	of product, name and address of		Transfer Certificate	
	establishments, category ciphers, market		(MTC), SSCC/Pallet label,	
	endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.		Third Party Cold Store	
			production	
			management system	
Transfer	A unique certificate number issued for	Yes	Meat Transfer	
Certificate	traceability purposes.		Certificate (MTC), Third	
number			Party Cold Store	
hamber			production	
			management system	
Transport	The registration number of the vehicle in	Yes	Delivery	
registration	which the animals or product were	103	Docket/Manifest, Meat	
number	transported. For shipments of product		Transfer Certificate	
number	this will be a shipping container number.		(MTC), Third Party Cold	
			Store production	
			management system	

5.2.3.3.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Product exiting cold stores and transferred along the supply chain may include carcases to shipping containers for export product. Documentation required here includes that for both domestic and export product such as a Delivery Docket/Manifest, MTC, Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export Permit and Export Health Certificate.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the third party cold store system include the movement of:

- Carcase
- Carton
- Pallet
- Container System Unit

off the property, premises or supply chain sector.

Table 72. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock third party cold store system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), MSA Carcase Ticket, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Export Permit, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Container System Unit	A container designed for use as a unit of cargo handling equipment in the transport of goods by aircraft or ship.	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Export Permit, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Third Party Cold Store production management system	

#### 5.2.3.3.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Key Data Elements from cold store CTE related documentation will be stored in the production management system. Such information may include, but not be limited to, GS1 barcode application identifiers, movement dates, product net weight, seal serial numbers and transfer certificate numbers.

Table 73. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock third party cold store system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Third Party Cold Store production management system	

		Vee		
Bill of lading/Air	A unique document number issued	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
Waybill document	for traceability purposes.		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
number			Third Party Cold Store	
			production management	
			system	
Body number	This is a number assigned to each	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Third Party	
	carcase by the processor for		Cold Store production	
	identification purposes.		management system	
Certificate of	A unique certificate number issued	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
Analysis number	for traceability purposes.		Third Party Cold Store	
			production management	
			system	
COA test lot	This is a unique identifier allocated	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
identifier	to all cartons, pallets, and shipping		Third Party Cold Store	
	containers for which an analysis		production management	
	sample represents.		system	
Company/product	This is an in-house code for the	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
code	identification of the product in the		Carton label, Certificate of	
touc	unit.		Analysis (COA), Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party	
			Cold Store production	
Consignment	Encoded in the CS1 hereode, this is	Vac	management system	For more
Consignment	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat	information
Serial Shipping	a unique number which identifies		Messaging Consignment	visit the GS1
Container Code	the individual logistic unit i.e.,		Report, Meat Transfer	website.
(SSCC)	shipment/message that is assigned		Certificate (MTC), SSCC/Pallet	
	by the establishment constructing		label, Third Party Cold Store	
	the unit. The SSCC remains the		production management	
	same for the life of the logistic unit.		system	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	to the contract by the seller.		Third Party Cold Store	
			production management	
			system	
Count of Pallets	This is the number of pallets in the	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment	
	logistic unit e.g., container system		Report, Third Party Cold Store	
	unit.		production management	
			system	
Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
Items	barcode, this is the number of trade		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	information
	items e.g., cartons in the logistic		Meat Messaging Consignment	visit the GS1 website.
	unit.		Report, SSCC/Pallet label,	webolle.
	-		Third Party Cold Store	
			production management	
			system	
Date	This is the date of signing or of	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
- 400	which a record entry or transaction		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	was made.		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
			Meat Messaging Consignment	
			Report, Meat Transfer	
			Certificate (MTC), Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice, Third	

Г	Ι	r		1
			Party Cold Store production	
			management system	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
Docket/Manifest	to the docket for identification		Third Party Cold Store	
number	purposes.		production management	
			system	
Export Health	A unique number allocated to the	Yes	Export Health Certificate, Meat	For more
Certificate	health certificate issued for the		Messaging Consignment	information
Number	export consignment for traceability		Report, Third Party Cold Store	visit the
Number	purposes.		production management	Department of
			system	Agriculture,
			System	Water and
				the
				Environment website.
Export Permit	A unique permit number is	Yes	Export Permit, Third Party Cold	For more
Number	allocated for the export	165	Store production management	information
Number	-			visit the
	consignment following submission		system	Department
	of a correct and validated Request			<u>of</u> Agriculture,
	For Permit (RFP) which is then			Water and
	approved by the Secretary.			the
				Environment
<u>Гио ио</u>		V	Correspond Tiglicato Country of Laboration	website.
From	A number issued by Federal and	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label,	
Establishment	State Authorities to identify the		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
number	originating site from which meat or		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	meat products were distributed to		Export Health Certificate, Meat	
	domestic or export markets. For		Messaging Consignment	
	transfer certificates, the		Report, Meat Transfer	
	Establishment numbers for both		Certificate (MTC), SSCC/Pallet	
	the dispatching and receiving		label, Third Party Cold Store	
	establishments are recorded.		production management	
			system	
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label,	For more
Number (GTIN)	GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit		Meat Messaging Consignment	information
( )	number used to identify trade		Report, SSCC/Pallet label,	visit the GS1 website.
	items, products, or services.		Third Party Cold Store	website.
			production management	
			system	
GTIN of	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party	For more
Contained Trade	GTIN of the contained trade items	165		information
			Cold Store production	visit the GS1
Items	is a globally unique 14-digit number		management system	website.
	used to identify trade items,			
	products, or services in the logistic			
	unit.			
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Third Party	
	processor to each group of livestock		Cold Store production	
	consigned to slaughter and is		management system	
	usually vendor specific.			
Movement date	The date on which livestock or	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
	other products (e.g., feed or meat		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	products) were transported		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	between PICs/establishments.		Export Health Certificate, Meat	
			Transfer Certificate (MTC),	
			Third Party Cold Store	
	1	I		

			production management system	
MSA eating quality group/grade	This identifies carcases with similar MSA and eating quality grades, these may align with brands packed by the processor for logistic simplicity. Carcases are grouped for boning according to eating quality grades.	Yes	MSA Carcase Ticket, Third Party Cold Store production management system	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying, or identifying MSA Certified Product must be registered and have a unique MSA Licence Number.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Third Party Cold Store production management system	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the buyer.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging Date is the date on which the item was packaged and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carton label, Certificate of Analysis (COA), SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Packaging Date Range	This includes the oldest and newest packaging dates for the logistic unit.	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Third Party Cold Store production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.

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Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax	For more information
Australian	number, issued by the Australian		Invoice, Third Party Cold Store	visit the ATO
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify		production management	website.
(ABN)	businesses.		system	
Seal Serial	This is a unique serial number	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat	For more
Number	printed on any tamper-evident seal		Transfer Certificate (MTC),	information
	issued by the Department.		Official seal, Third Party Cold	<u>visit the</u> Australian
			Store production management	Government
			system	Federal
			System	Register of
				Legislation.
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax	For more information
Australian	number, issued by the Australian		Invoice, Third Party Cold Store	visit the ATO
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify		production management	website.
(ABN)	businesses.		system	
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label,	For more
	a code, numeric or alphanumeric,		Third Party Cold Store	information visit the GS1
	assigned to an individual instance		production management	website.
	of an item for its lifetime.		system	
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
	code comprising of three letters		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	representing the foreign		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	establishment number and the last		Export Health Certificate, Meat	
			-	
	nine digits of the consignment		Messaging Consignment	
	SSCC.		Report, SSCC/Pallet label,	
			Third Party Cold Store	
			production management	
			system	
To Establishment	A number issued by Federal and	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate	
number	State Authorities to identify the		(MTC), Third Party Cold Store	
	originating site from which meat or		production management	
	meat products were distributed to		system	
	domestic or export markets. For			
	transfer certificates, the			
	Establishment numbers for both			
	the dispatching and receiving			
	establishments are recorded.			
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label,	
	says what the product is and may		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	include information such as species,		Export Health Certificate, Meat	
	net weight of product, name and		Messaging Consignment	
			000	
	address of establishments, category		Report, Meat Transfer	
	ciphers, market endorsements,		Certificate (MTC), SSCC/Pallet	
	MSA eating quality etc.		label, Third Party Cold Store	
			production management	
			system	
Transfer	A unique certificate number issued	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment	
Certificate	for traceability purposes.		Report, Meat Transfer	
number			Certificate (MTC), Third Party	
			Cold Store production	
			management system	
Transport	The registration number of the	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
registration	vehicle in which the animals or		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
number	product were transported. For		Export Health Certificate, Meat	
number	produce were transported. FOI	1	export realth certificate, weat	

shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Third Party Cold Store production management system	
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5.2.3.3.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- AUS-MEAT
- Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC)
- Department of Agriculture
- Meat Messaging
- State food authority
- Other data sources

## 5.2.3.3.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

The traceability of third-party cold store product back to the live animal (depending on the NLIS tag type), or consignment group and property of origin is dependent on the form in which product enters the storage premises. This may include whole carcase, cartoned or palletised form.

Traceability of whole carcases back to the live animal, or consignment group is possible and can be done by the processing establishment where the animal was slaughtered. Here, carcases are issued a carcase ticket which correlates to the PIC number or live animal identifier and contains key information, including GS1 meat industry barcode, body number, processing establishment number and production date or 'kill date'. This information is uploaded to the NLIS Database, by the processor, under the processing establishments Property Identification Code (PIC). Thus, whole carcases (identified with a unique serialised carcase ticket) within a processing facility, chiller, cold store, or that are loaded for export or transport to other premises (e.g., retail) are fully traceable back to the individual live animal, or the consignment group and property of origin.

Traceability for cartoned and palletised product is limited to the carcases that have entered the boning room for the production run of cartons that are created. For example, 200 carcases individually identified with unique carcase tickets enter the boning room for a specific boning run. These carcase tickets are linked to the specific boning run. From these 200 cartons of primal cuts and 200 cartons of trim and other highly mixed products are created. While all cartons are identified with unique serialised carton labels, including a GS1 meat industry barcode, linked to the boning run (and may be packaged into pallets containing unique serialised pallet labels including a GS1 SSCC barcode), it is not readily possible to identify which carcases are in which cartons as the cartons will contain meat products from different carcases. If the carcases were sourced from several different properties, the resulting carton can only be traced to a number of possible carcases and source properties. In logistical systems such as transport and cold stores, cartons are typically processed by pallets with only the pallet label being scanned. Therefore, traceability through logistics is often at the pallet level.

#### 5.2.3.3.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description	
Output	Third Party Cold Store to Supermarket	
Input	Third Party Cold Store to Butcher	
Output	Third Party Cold Store to Food Services	
Output	Third Party Cold Store to Value Added	
Output	Third Party Cold Store to Non-Packer Exporter	
Output	Third Party Cold Store to Export	

Table 74. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock third party cold store system.

#### 5.2.3.3.7.1 Third Party Cold Store to Supermarket

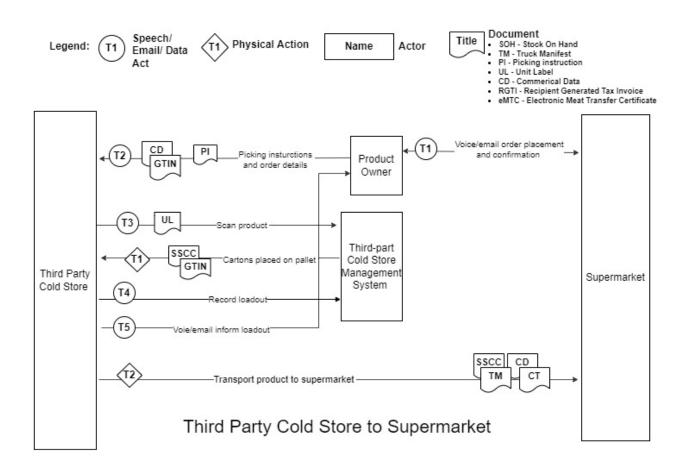
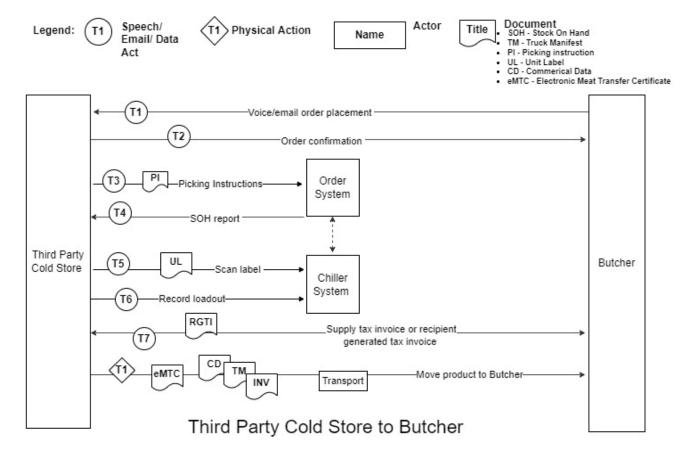


Figure 88. Data or information flows from the third-party cold store to supermarket in the small stock supply chain.



## 5.2.3.3.7.2 Third Party Cold Store to Butcher

Figure 89. Data or information flows from the third-party cold store to butcher in the small stock supply chain.



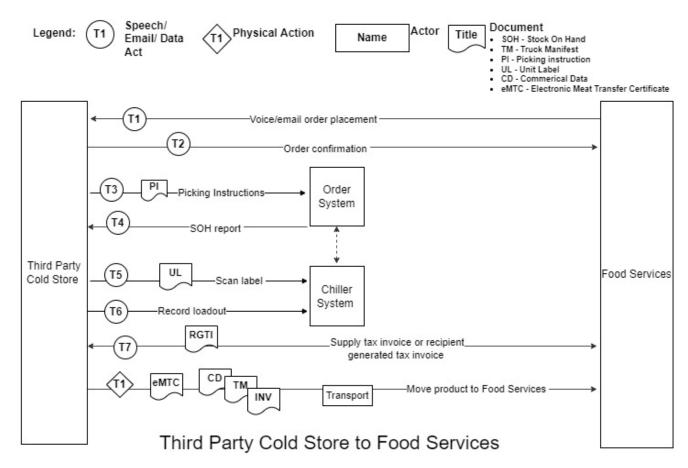
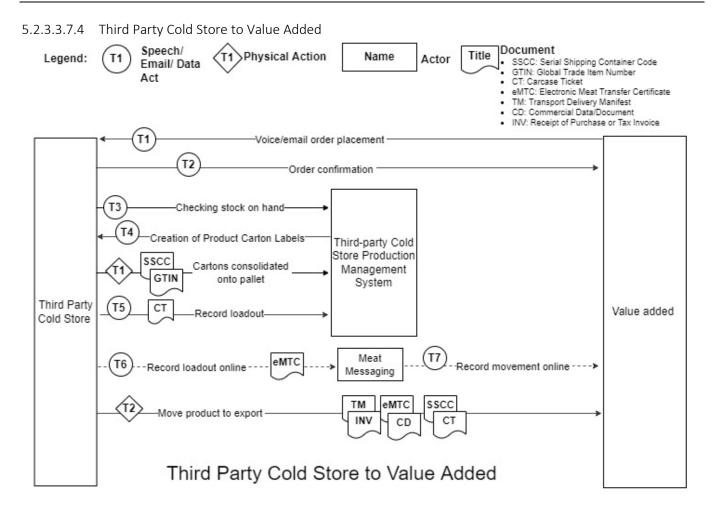
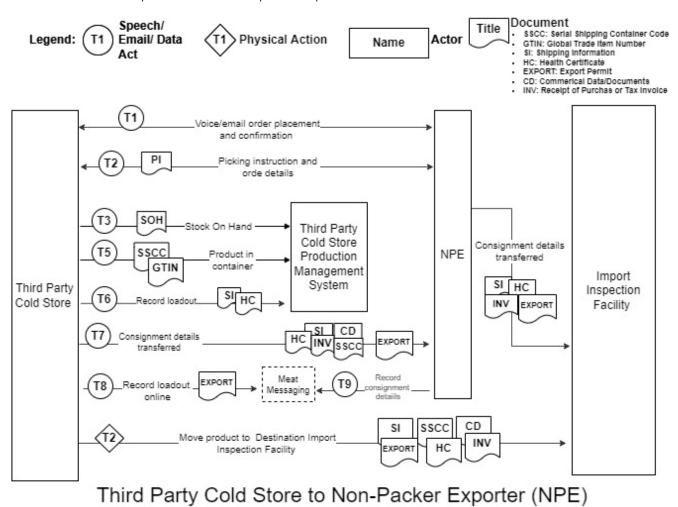


Figure 90. Data or information flows from the third-party cold store to food services in the small stock supply chain.



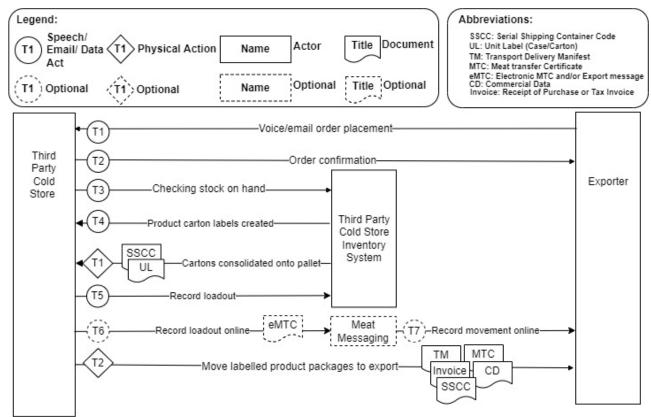
*Figure 91. Data or information flows from the third-party cold store to value added in the small stock supply chain.* 



## 5.2.3.3.7.5 Third Party Cold Store to Non-packer Exporter

Figure 92. Data or information flows from the third-party cold store to non-packer exporter in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.3.3.7.6 Third Party Cold Store to Export

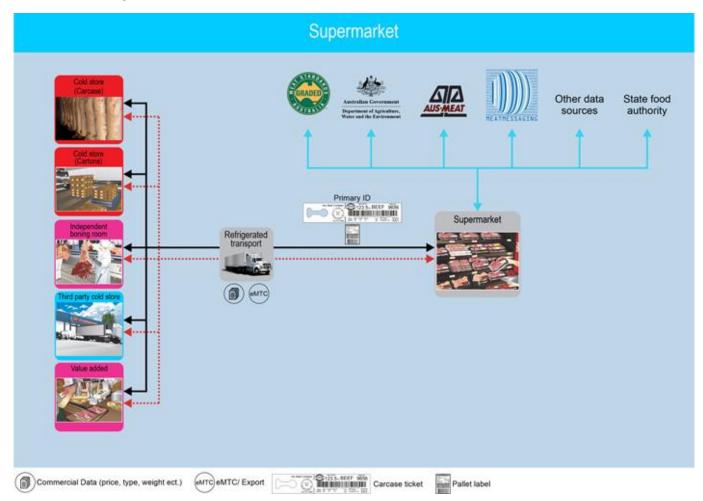


# Third Party Cold Store to Export

Figure 93. Data or information flows the third-party cold store to export in the small stock supply chain

## 5.2.3.4 Supermarket

Supermarkets are product distribution centres whereby retail-ready product is sourced from suppliers (processors, independent boning room or third-party cold store) or product is prepared on site from carcase or cartoned product. These distribution centres may be chain or retail stores which assemble these goods, sourced from individual suppliers, for purchase by consumers. Product may be pre-packaged and branded by the supplier or by the supermarket and each item identified with a retail-ready product label. For MSA product, the supermarket must be an MSA licenced premises, and all products must be clearly labelled with the cooking method and MSA grade.



*Figure 94. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain supermarket sector.* 

## 5.2.3.4.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The inputs for the domestic supermarket include meat product in carcase form for onsite butchering as well as pre-packaged product from boning room and value adding facilities. Critical Tracking Event related documentation for the movement of product into supermarkets includes standard movement documentation such as the Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate, carton and pallet labels.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the supermarket system include the receival of:

• Carcase

- Carton
- Pallet.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), MSA Carcase Ticket, Retail production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	

Table 75. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock supermarket system.

#### 5.2.3.4.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information inputs or KDEs for the movement of meat product into the supermarket can be found on Critical Tracking Event related documentation and is stored in the retailer's production management system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Body number	This is a number assigned to each carcase by the processor for identification purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Retail production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Carton label, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Table 76. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock supermarket system.

Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the	Yes	Delivery Decket (Marifast	
	contract by the seller.		Docket/Manifest, Retail production	
			management system	_
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice Retail, production management system	
Delivery Docket/Manifest number	This is a unique number allocated to the docket for identification purposes.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system	
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
GTIN of Contained Trade Items	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of the contained trade items is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services in the logistic unit.	Yes	Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of livestock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Retail production management system	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Retail production management system	
MSA eating quality group/grade	This identifies carcases with similar MSA and eating quality grades, these may align with brands packed by the processor for logistic simplicity. Carcases are grouped	Yes	MSA Carcase Ticket, Retail production management system, Receipt of	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.

	for boning according to eating quality		purchase/Tax Invoice,	
	grades.		Retail production management system	
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more information
(Kilograms)	Net Weight is a variable measure of the		label, Retail	visit the GS1
	trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment		production	website.
	recorded in kilograms.		management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
	declared by the regulations to be an		label, Retail	
	official mark. An official mark signifies that		production	
	the product has been inspected by and		management system,	
	approved as safe for human consumption		SSCC/Pallet label	
Order date	by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Delivery	
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the buyer.	res	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	order of contract was raised by the buyer.		Retail production	
			management system	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carton label, Retail	For more
Tuendging Dute	Packaging Date is the date on which the	103	production	information
	item was packaged and is recorded in the		management system,	visit the GS1 website.
	format year, month, day (YYMMDD).		SSCC/Pallet label	website.
Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and newest	Yes	Retail production	For more
Range	packaging dates for the logistic unit.		management system,	information
0			SSCC/Pallet label	visit the GS1 website.
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Meat Transfer	For more
Shipping	unique number which identifies the		Certificate (MTC),	information visit the GS1
Container Code	individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is		Retail production	website.
(SSCC)	assigned by the establishment		management system,	
	constructing the unit. The SSCC remains		SSCC/Pallet label	
	the same for the life of the logistic unit.			
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Meat	For more information
(YYMMDD)	'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and		Transfer Certificate	visit the GS1
	is recorded in the format year, month, day		(MTC), Retail	website.
	(YYMMDD).		production	
<b>D</b> · · · ·			management system	For more
Recipient Australian	This is an 11-digit registration number,	Yes	Receipt of	information
Business Number	issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production	visit the ATO
(ABN)	identity businesses.		management system	website.
Seal Serial	This is a unique serial number printed on	Yes	Meat Transfer	For more
Number	any tamper-evident seal issued by the	163	Certificate (MTC),	information
	Department.		Official seal, Retail	visit the
			production	Australian Government
			management system	Federal
				Register of Legislation.
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration number,	Yes	Receipt of	For more
Australian	issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to		purchase/Tax Invoice,	information visit the ATO
Business Number	identify businesses.		Retail production	website.
(ABN)			management system	_
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code,	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more information
	numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an		label, Retail	visit the GS1
				website.

individual instance of an item for its		production
		production
		management system
• •	Yes	Delivery
		Docket/Manifest,
		Retail production
last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.		management system,
		SSCC/Pallet label
A number issued by Federal and State	Yes	Meat Transfer
Authorities to identify the originating site		Certificate (MTC),
from which meat or meat products were		Retail production
distributed to domestic or export markets.		management system
For transfer certificates, the Establishment		
numbers for both the dispatching and		
receiving establishments are recorded.		
This is a collective set of words that says	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton
what the product is and may include		label, Delivery
information such as species, net weight of		Docket/Manifest,
product, name and address of		Meat Transfer
establishments, category ciphers, market		Certificate (MTC),
endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.		Retail production
		management system,
		SSCC/Pallet label
A unique certificate number issued for	Yes	Meat Transfer
traceability purposes.		Certificate (MTC),
		Retail production
		management system
The registration number of the vehicle in	Yes	Delivery
which the animals or product were		Docket/Manifest,
transported. For shipments of product this		Meat Transfer
will be a shipping container number.		Certificate (MTC),
		Retail production
		management system
	Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded. This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc. A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes. The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were	lifetime.Image: Second Sec

## 5.2.3.4.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Retail-ready meat products are the outputs of the supermarket system. Being purchased by consumers, CTE documentation includes the product label and receipt of purchase with product exiting the system being recorded in the retailer's production management system.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the supermarket system include the movement of:

• Retail Ready Product

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related		Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related	More
to the inputs	Description of the inputs	documents (including electronic)	details
Retail Ready	These are packaged meat products that	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail	
Product	are ready to be retailed and purchased	product label, Retail production	
	by consumers.	management system	

Table 77. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock supermarket system.

## 5.2.3.4.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs from the supermarket system include KDEs which can be drawn from CTE documentation such the product label and receipt of purchase. This may include purchase date, product code and application identifiers on the GS1 barcode.

Table 78. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock supermarket system.

Attributes	Description of the Attributes (including	ls a	Critical Tracking Event	More details
(including KDEs)	KDEs)	KDE	(CTE) related	
			documents (including	
			electronic)	
Company/product	This is an in-house code for the	Yes	Receipt of	
code	identification of the product in the unit.		purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Retail production	
			management system	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a	Yes	Receipt of	
	record entry or transaction was made.		purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Retail production	
			management system	
GS1 compliant	Numbering and barcode compliant to	Yes	Retail product label,	For more
numbering and	the GS1 standards and as specified by		Retail production	information visit the GS1
barcode	the contract between the seller and the		management system	website.
	recipient i.e., retailer.			
MSA Licence	Any establishment consigning, supplying,	Yes	Receipt of	For more
Number	or identifying MSA Certified Product		purchase/Tax Invoice,	information on MSA visit the
	must be registered and have a unique		Retail production	MLA website.
	MSA Licence Number.		management system	
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration number,	Yes	Receipt of	For more
Australian	issued by the Australian Tax Office, used		purchase/Tax Invoice,	information visit the ATO
<b>Business Number</b>	to identify businesses.		Retail production	website.
(ABN)			management system	
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration number,	Yes	Receipt of	For more
Australian	issued by the Australian Tax Office, used		purchase/Tax Invoice,	information visit the ATO
<b>Business Number</b>	to identify businesses.		Retail production	website.
(ABN)			management system	

5.2.3.4.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- AUS-MEAT
- Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC)
- Department of Agriculture
- Meat Messaging

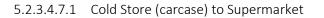
- State food authority
- Other data sources

#### 5.2.3.4.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

The traceability of retail-ready product back to the live animal (depending on the NLIS tag type), or consignment group and property of origin is dependent on the form in which product enters the retail premises. This may include whole carcase, cartoned or palletised form. Further, the level of traceability for each input form is dependent on the packaging processes of the retailer. For example, whole carcase product may or may not be fully traceable back to the live animal or consignment group. Where this is true, carcases are broken down into retail cuts on site and may be packaged individually and labelled with a unique, serialised retail label. For this product, traceability back to the live animal or consignment group is possible and can be done by the processing establishment where the animal was slaughtered. Here, carcases are issued a carcase ticket which correlates to the PIC number or live animal identifier and contains key information, including GS1 meat industry barcode, body number, processing establishment number and production date or 'kill date'. This information is uploaded to the NLIS Database, by the processor, under the processing establishments Property Identification Code (PIC). Thus, there is the potential to trace whole carcases entering retail premises back to the individual live animal, or consignment group and property of origin. Where carcase retail cuts are not individually packaged or are derived from palletised or cartoned product, retail-ready product may have the same batch traceability limitations as per boning room and value-added product. Please refer to Boning room and Value Added 'Supply Chain Node Traceability' for more information.

#### 5.2.3.4.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description
Output	Cold Store (carcase) to Supermarket
Input	Cold Store (cartons)
Output	Independent Boning Room to Supermarket
Output	Third Party Cold Store to Supermarket
Output	Value Added to Supermarket



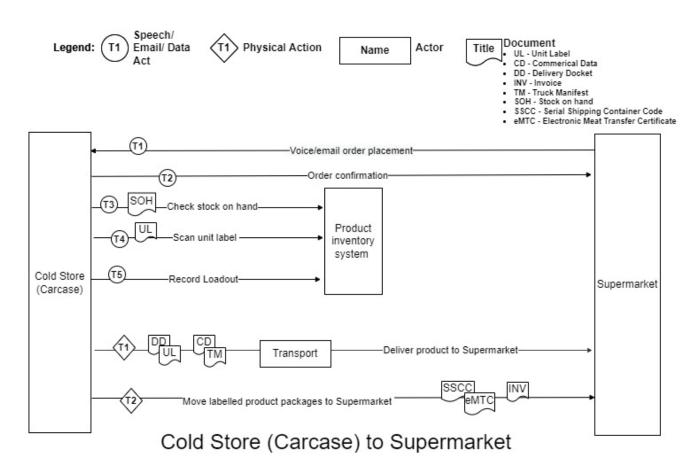
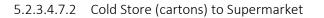


Figure 95. Data or information flows from the cold store (carcase) to supermarket in the small stock supply chain.



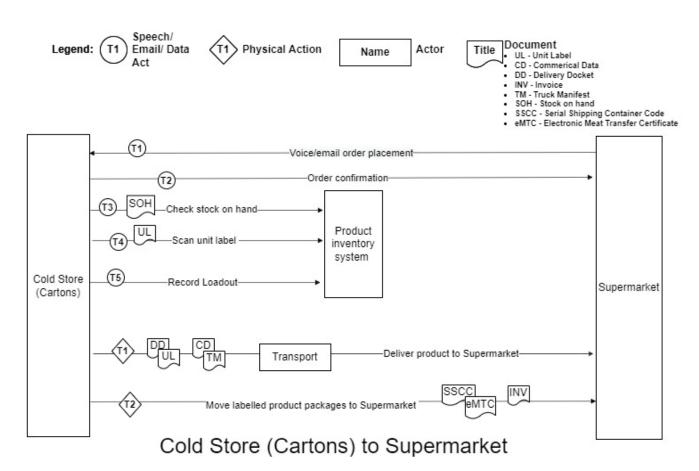
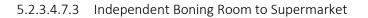


Figure 96. Data or information flows from the cold store (cartons) to supermarkets in the small stock supply chain.



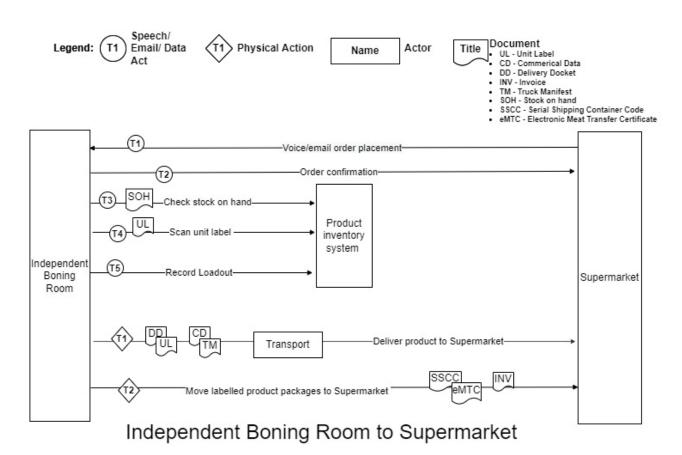
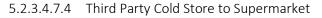
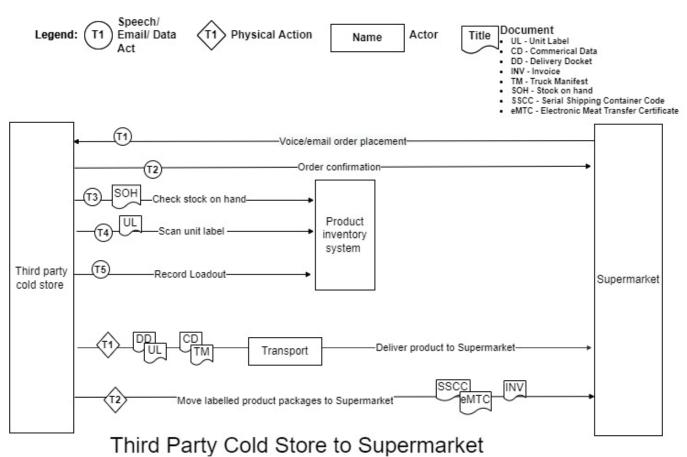


Figure 97. Data or information flows from the independent boning room to supermarket in the small stock supply chain.





*Figure 98. Data or information flows from the third-party cold store to supermarket in the small stock supply chain.* 

#### 5.2.3.4.7.5 Value Added to Supermarket

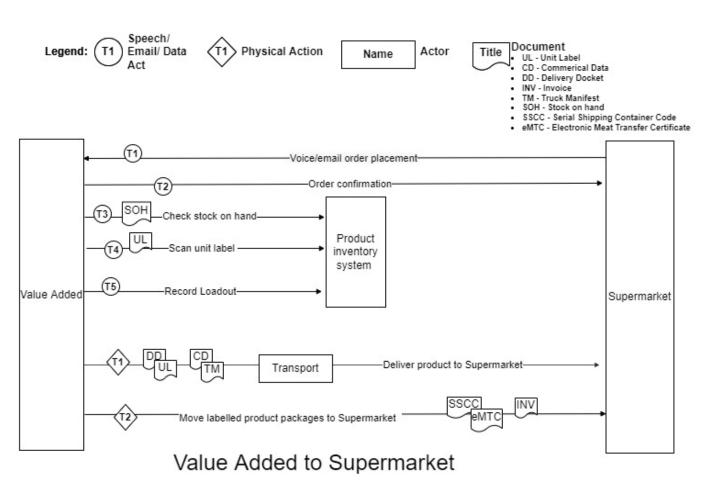


Figure 99. Data or information flows from value added to supermarket in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.3.5 Butcher

Butchers are meat and meat product retail stores whereby carcase or cartoned product is sourced from processors, third-party cold stores, independent boning rooms, or value adders, and is prepared for sale to the consumer. This preparation may include value-adding processes whereby a new variety of cuts is provided, the presentation of products is altered, or additional ingredients are added to create new products or enhance the profitability of raw products. For example, cutting primal products into steaks, roasts, or diced products, marinating meat to save time for the consumer, as well as making specialty goods such as mixed sausages and offal. For MSA product, the butcher must be an MSA licenced premises, and all products must be clearly labelled with the cooking method and MSA grade.

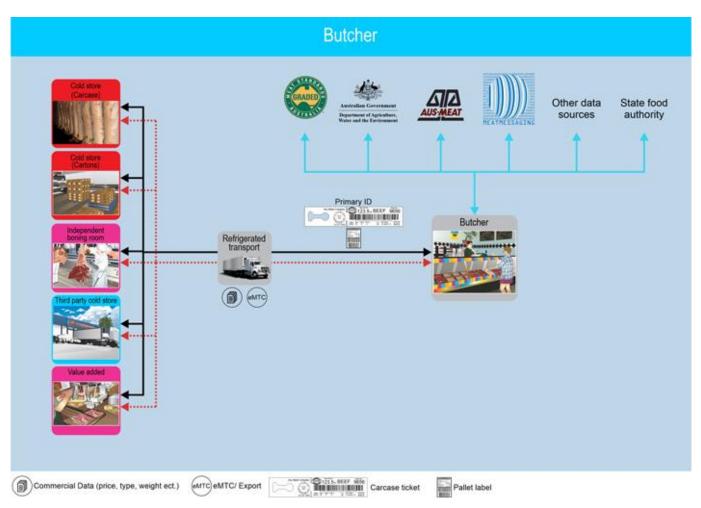


Figure 100. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain butcher sector.

## 5.2.3.5.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The inputs to the butcher system include meat product in carcase form for onsite butchering as well primal or value-added product from boning room and value adding facilities. Critical Tracking Event related documentation for the movement of product into butchers includes standard movement documentation such as the Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate, carton, and pallet labels.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the butcher system include the receival of:

- Carcase
- Carton
- Pallet.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), MSA Carcase Ticket, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	

Table 80. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock butcher system.

5.2.3.5.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information inputs or KDEs for the movement of meat product into the butcher system can be found on Critical Tracking Event related documentation and is stored in the retailer's production management system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Body number	This is a number assigned to each carcase by the processor for identification purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Retail production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Carton label, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system	

 Table 81. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock butcher system.

Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Delivery	For more information
ltems	the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.		Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	visit the GS1 website.
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
Delivery Docket/Manifest number	This is a unique number allocated to the docket for identification purposes.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system	
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
GTIN of Contained Trade Items	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of the contained trade items is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services in the logistic unit.	Yes	Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of livestock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Retail production management system	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Retail production management system	
MSA eating quality group/grade	This identifies carcases with similar MSA and eating quality grades, these may align with brands packed by the processor for logistic simplicity. Carcases are grouped for boning according to eating quality grades.	Yes	MSA Carcase Ticket, Retail production management system	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying, or identifying MSA Certified Product must	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice,	For more information on

	be registered and have a unique MSA		Retail production	MSA visit the
	Licence Number.		management system	MLA website.
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more
(Kilograms)	Net Weight is a variable measure of the	163	label, Retail	information
(Riograms)	trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment		production	visit the GS1
	recorded in kilograms.		management system,	website.
			SSCC/Pallet label	
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
	declared by the regulations to be an		label, Retail	
	official mark. An official mark signifies that		production	
	the product has been inspected by and		management system,	
	approved as safe for human consumption		SSCC/Pallet label	
	by an Authorised Officer.			
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase	Yes	Delivery	
	order or contract was raised by the buyer.		Docket/Manifest,	
			Retail production	
			management system	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carton label, Retail	For more
	Packaging Date is the date on which the		production	information visit the GS1
	item was packaged and is recorded in the		management system,	website.
	format year, month, day (YYMMDD).		SSCC/Pallet label	
Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and newest	Yes	Retail production	For more information
Range	packaging dates for the logistic unit.		management system,	visit the GS1
			SSCC/Pallet label	website.
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Meat Transfer	For more information
Shipping	unique number which identifies the		Certificate (MTC),	visit the GS1
Container Code	individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is		Retail production	website.
(SSCC)	assigned by the establishment		management system,	
	constructing the unit. The SSCC remains		SSCC/Pallet label	
	the same for the life of the logistic unit.			_
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Meat	For more information
(YYMMDD)	'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and		Transfer Certificate	visit the GS1
	is recorded in the format year, month, day		(MTC), Retail	website.
	(YYMMDD).		production	
			management system	Formers
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration number,	Yes	Receipt of	For more information
Australian	issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to		purchase/Tax Invoice,	visit the ATO
Business Number	identify businesses.		Retail production	website.
(ABN)			management system	Formers
Seal Serial	This is a unique serial number printed on	Yes	Meat Transfer	For more information
Number	any tamper-evident seal issued by the		Certificate (MTC),	visit the
	Department.		Official seal, Retail	Australian
			production	Government Federal
			management system	Register of
				Legislation.
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration number,	Yes	Receipt of	For more information
Australian	issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to		purchase/Tax Invoice,	visit the ATO
Business Number	identify businesses.		Retail production	website.
(ABN)			management system	
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code,	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more information
	numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an		label, Retail	visit the GS1
	individual instance of an item for its		production	website.
	lifetime.		management system	

		Vee	Delivery	
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code	Yes	Delivery	
	comprising of three letters representing		Docket/Manifest,	
	the foreign establishment number and the		Retail production	
	last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.		management system,	
			SSCC/Pallet label	
To Establishment	A number issued by Federal and State	Yes	Meat Transfer	
number	Authorities to identify the originating site		Certificate (MTC),	
	from which meat or meat products were		Retail production	
	distributed to domestic or export markets.		management system	
	For transfer certificates, the Establishment			
	numbers for both the dispatching and			
	receiving establishments are recorded.			
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
	what the product is and may include		label, Delivery	
	information such as species, net weight of		Docket/Manifest,	
	product, name and address of		Meat Transfer	
	establishments, category ciphers, market		Certificate (MTC),	
	endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.		Retail production	
			management system,	
			SSCC/Pallet label	
Transfer	A unique certificate number issued for	Yes	Meat Transfer	
Certificate	traceability purposes.		Certificate (MTC),	
number			Retail production	
			management system	
Transport	The registration number of the vehicle in	Yes	Delivery	
registration	which the animals or product were		Docket/Manifest,	
number	transported. For shipments of product this		Meat Transfer	
	will be a shipping container number.		Certificate (MTC),	
			Retail production	
			management system	

5.2.3.5.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Retail ready meat products are the outputs of the butcher system. Being purchased by consumers, CTE documentation includes the product label and receipt of purchase with product exiting the system being recorded in the retailer's production management system.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the butcher system include the movement of:

Retail Ready Product

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related	More
to the inputs		documents (including electronic)	details
Retail Ready	These are packaged meat products that	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail	
Product	are ready to be retailed and purchased	product label, Retail production	
	by consumers.	management system	

Table 82. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock butcher system.

## 5.2.3.5.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs from the butcher system include KDEs which can be drawn from CTE documentation such as the product label and receipt of purchase. This may include purchase date, product code and application identifiers on the GS1 barcode.

Table 83. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock butcher system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
GS1 compliant numbering and barcode	Numbering and barcode compliant to the GS1 standards and as specified by the contract between the seller and the recipient i.e., retailer.	Yes	Retail product label, Retail production management system	
MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying, or identifying MSA Certified Product must be registered and have a unique MSA Licence Number.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
Recipient Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	For more information visit the ATO website.
Seller/Supplier Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	For more information visit the ATO website.

5.2.3.5.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- AUS-MEAT
- Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC)
- Department of Agriculture
- Meat Messaging

- State food authority
- Other data sources

#### 5.2.3.5.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

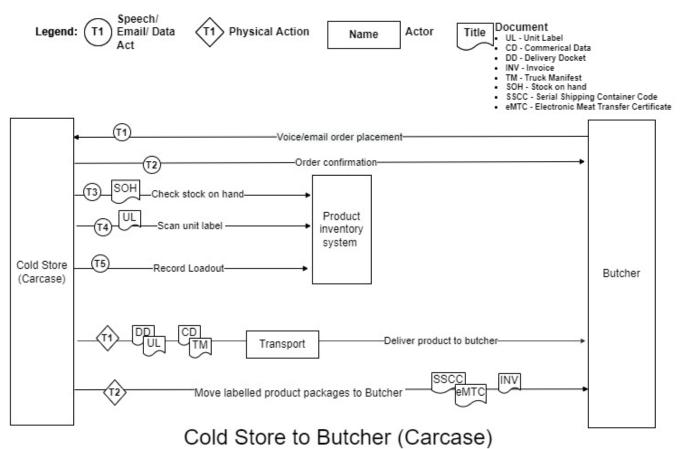
The traceability of retail-ready product back to the live animal (depending on the NLIS tag type), or consignment group and property of origin is dependent on the form in which product enters the retail premises. This may include whole carcase, cartoned or palletised form. Further, the level of traceability for each input form is dependent on the packaging processes of the retailer. For example, whole carcase product may or may not be fully traceable back to the live animal or consignment group. Where this is true, carcases are broken down into retail cuts on site and may be packaged individually and labelled with a unique, serialised retail label. For this product, traceability back to the live animal or consignment group is possible and can be done by the processing establishment where the animal was slaughtered. Here, carcases are issued a carcase ticket which correlates to the PIC number or live animal identifier and contains key information, including GS1 meat industry barcode, body number, processing establishment number and production date or 'kill date'. This information is uploaded to the NLIS Database, by the processor, under the processing establishments Property Identification Code (PIC). Thus, there is the potential to trace whole carcases entering retail premises back to the individual live animal, or consignment group and property of origin. Where carcase retail cuts are not individually packaged or are derived from palletised or cartoned product, retail-ready product may have the same batch traceability limitations as per boning room and value-added product. Please refer to Boning room and Value Added 'Supply Chain Node Traceability' for more information.

#### 5.2.3.5.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description
Output	Cold Store (carcase) to Butcher
Output	Cold Store (cartons) to Butcher
Output	Independent Boning Room to Butcher
Output	Third Party Cold Store to Butcher
Output	Value Added to Butcher

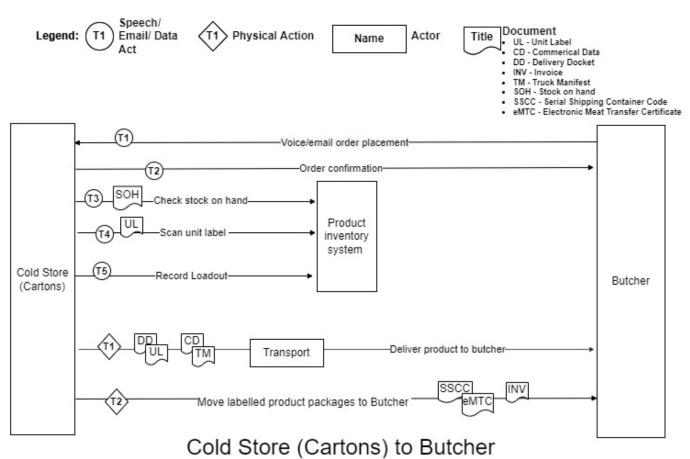
#### Table 84. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock butcher system.

#### 5.2.3.5.7.1 Cold Store (carcase) to Butcher



*Figure 101. Data or information flows from the cold store (carcase) to butcher in the small stock supply chain.* 





*Figure 102. Data or information flows from the cold store (cartons) to butcher in the small stock supply chain.* 



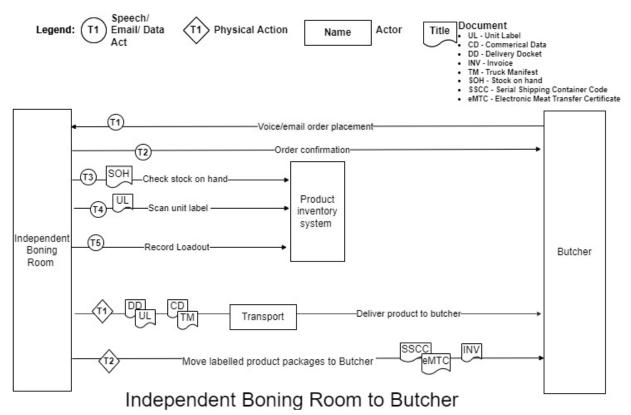


Figure 103. Data or information flows from the independent boning room to butcher in the small stock supply chain.

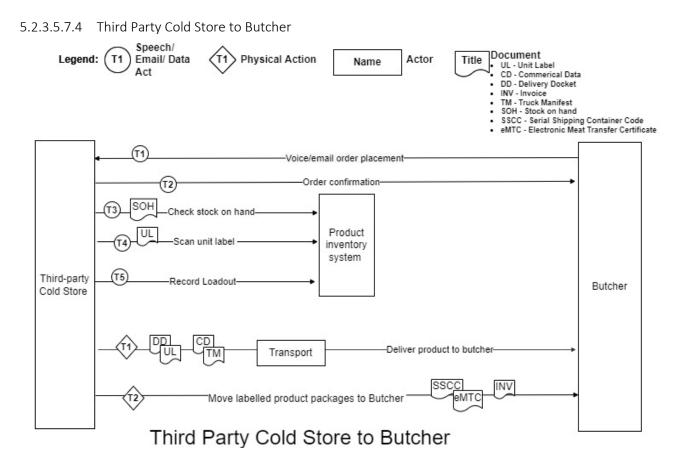
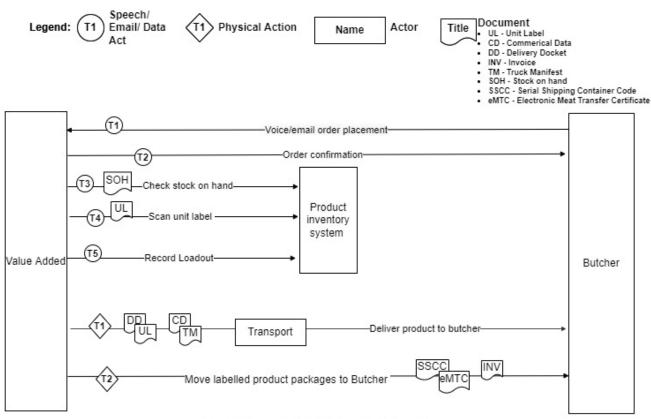


Figure 104. Data or information flows from the third-party cold store to butcher in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.3.5.7.5 Value Added to Butcher



## Value Added to Butcher

Figure 105. Data or information flows from the value added to butcher in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.3.6 Food services

The food service sector includes those businesses which prepare meat products for consumption outside the home and may include schools, catering, cafes, restaurants, and other eateries. Product may be received in carcase or cartoned form and be sourced directly from the processor cold stores, independent boning room, third-party cold store, or value-adder. After preparation (curing or cooking) meals are purchased by the consumer.

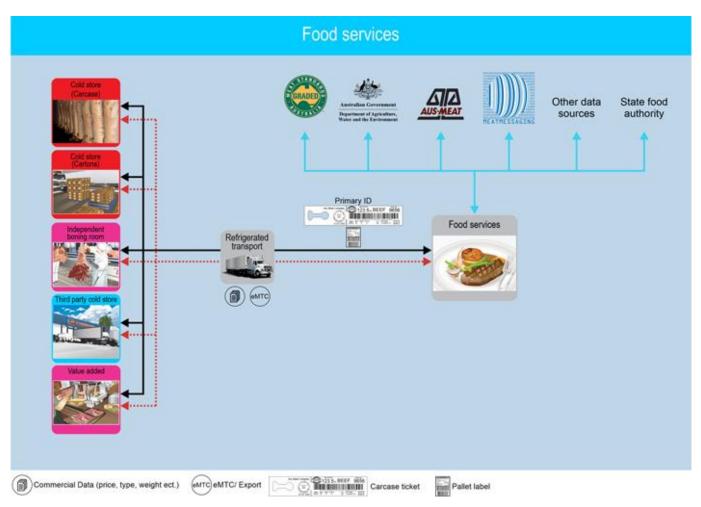


Figure 106. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain food services sector.

## 5.2.3.6.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The inputs to the food service system include carcase, carton or palletised product. Critical Tracking Event related documentation for the movement of product into the food service system includes standard movement documentation such as the Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate, carton and pallet labels.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the food service system include the receival of:

- Carcase
- Carton
- Pallet.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), MSA Carcase Ticket, Retail production management system, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	

Table 85. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock food services system.

## 5.2.3.6.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information inputs or KDEs for the movement of meat product into the food service system can be found on Critical Tracking Event related documentation and is stored in the retailer's production management system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Body number	This is a number assigned to each carcase by the processor for identification purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Retail production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Carton label, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	

Table 86. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock food services system.

			Retail production	
			management system	
Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Delivery	For more
Items	the number of trade items e.g., cartons in	103	Docket/Manifest,	information
items	the logistic unit.		Retail production	visit the GS1
			management system,	website.
			SSCC/Pallet label	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a	Yes	Delivery	
Date	record entry or transaction was made.	103	Docket/Manifest,	
			Meat Transfer	
			Certificate (MTC),	
			Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Retail production	
			management system	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated to the	Yes	Delivery	
Docket/Manifest	docket for identification purposes.	103	Docket/Manifest,	
number	docket for identification purposes.		Retail production	
number			management system	
From	A number issued by Federal and State	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
Establishment	Authorities to identify the originating site	103	label, Delivery	
number	from which meat or meat products were		Docket/Manifest,	
number	distributed to domestic or export markets.		Meat Transfer	
	For transfer certificates, the Establishment		Certificate (MTC),	
	numbers for both the dispatching and		Retail production	
	receiving establishments are recorded.		management system,	
	receiving establishments are recorded.		SSCC/Pallet label	
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more
Number (GTIN)	globally unique 14-digit number used to		label, Retail	information
	identify trade items, products, or services.		production	visit the GS1 website.
	······, ·····, ·····, ·····, ·····, ·····, ·····, ······		management system,	website.
			SSCC/Pallet label	
GTIN of	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of	Yes	Retail production	For more
Contained Trade	the contained trade items is a globally		management system,	information
Items	unique 14-digit number used to identify		SSCC/Pallet label	visit the GS1 website.
	trade items, products, or services in the			<u>mobolitor</u>
	logistic unit.			
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Retail	
	processor to each group of livestock		production	
	consigned to slaughter and is usually		management system	
	vendor specific.			
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other	Yes	Delivery	
	products (e.g., feed or meat products)		Docket/Manifest,	
	were transported between		Meat Transfer	
	PICs/establishments.		Certificate (MTC),	
			Retail production	
			management system	
MSA eating	This identifies carcases with similar MSA	Yes	MSA Carcase Ticket,	For more
quality	and eating quality grades, these may align		Receipt of	information on MSA visit the
group/grade	with brands packed by the processor for		purchase/Tax Invoice,	MLA website.
	logistic simplicity. Carcases are grouped		Retail production	
	for boning according to eating quality		management system	
	grades.			

Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more
(Kilograms)	Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.		label, Retail production	information visit the GS1 website.
	recorded in kilograms.		management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Retail	
	official mark. An official mark signifies that		production	
	the product has been inspected by and		management system,	
	approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.		SSCC/Pallet label	
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase	Yes	Delivery	
	order or contract was raised by the buyer.		Docket/Manifest,	
			Retail production management system	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carton label, Retail	For more
	Packaging Date is the date on which the		production	information visit the GS1
	item was packaged and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).		management system, SSCC/Pallet label	website.
Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and newest	Yes	Retail production	For more
Range	packaging dates for the logistic unit.		management system,	information visit the GS1
			SSCC/Pallet label	website.
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC),	For more information
Shipping Container Code	unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is		Retail production	visit the GS1
(SSCC)	assigned by the establishment		management system,	website.
· · · ·	constructing the unit. The SSCC remains		SSCC/Pallet label	
	the same for the life of the logistic unit.			_
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Meat	For more information
(YYMMDD)	'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day		Transfer Certificate (MTC), Retail	visit the GS1
	(YYMMDD).		production	website.
			management system	
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration number,	Yes	Receipt of	For more information
Australian	issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to		purchase/Tax Invoice,	visit the ATO
Business Number (ABN)	identify businesses.		Retail production management system	website.
Seal Serial	This is a unique serial number printed on	Yes	Meat Transfer	For more
Number	any tamper-evident seal issued by the		Certificate (MTC),	information
	Department.		Official seal, Retail	visit the Australian
			production	<u>Government</u>
			management system	Federal Register of
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration number,	Yes	Receipt of	Legislation. For more
Australian	issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to		purchase/Tax Invoice,	information visit the ATO
Business Number	identify businesses.		Retail production	website.
(ABN) Serial Number	Encoded in the CC1 barcede, this is a code	Yes	management system Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an	res	label, Retail	information
	individual instance of an item for its		production	visit the GS1 website.
	lifetime.		management system	
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code	Yes	Delivery	
	comprising of three letters representing		Docket/Manifest,	

	the foreign establishment number and the		Retail production
	last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.		management system, SSCC/Pallet label
To Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Retail production management system
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label
Transfer Certificate number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Retail production management system
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Retail production management system

# 5.2.3.6.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Retail-ready meat products are the outputs of the food service system. Being purchased by consumers, CTE documentation may include the product label and receipt of purchase with product exiting the system being recorded in the retailer's production management system.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the food service system include the movement of:

• Retail Ready Product

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Table 87. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock food services system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Retail Ready Product	These are packaged meat products that are ready to be retailed and purchased by consumers.	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail product label, Retail production management system	

# 5.2.3.6.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs from the food service system include KDEs which can be drawn from CTE documentation such the product label and receipt of purchase. This may include purchase date, product code and application identifiers on the GS1 barcode.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
GS1 compliant numbering and barcode	Numbering and barcode compliant to the GS1 standards and as specified by the contract between the seller and the recipient i.e., retailer.	Yes	Retail product label, Retail production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying, or identifying MSA Certified Product must be registered and have a unique MSA Licence Number.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
Recipient Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	For more information visit the ATO website.
Seller/Supplier Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	For more information visit the ATO website.

Table 88. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock food services system.

5.2.3.6.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

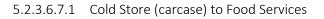
- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- AUS-MEAT
- Australian Meat Industry Council (AMIC)
- Department of Agriculture
- Meat Messaging
- State food authority
- Other data sources

### 5.2.3.6.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

The traceability of retail-ready product back to the live animal (depending on the NLIS tag type), or consignment group and property of origin is dependent on the form in which product enters the retail premises. This may include whole carcase, cartoned or palletised form. Further, the level of traceability for each input form is dependent on the packaging processes of the retailer. For example, whole carcase product may or may not be

fully traceable back to the live animal or consignment group. Where this is true, carcases are broken down into retail cuts on site and may be packaged individually and labelled with a unique, serialised retail label. For this product, traceability back to the live animal or consignment group is possible and can be done by the processing establishment where the animal was slaughtered. Here, carcases are issued a carcase ticket which correlates to the PIC number or live animal identifier and contains key information, including GS1 meat industry barcode, body number, processing establishment number and production date or 'kill date'. This information is uploaded to the NLIS Database, by the processor, under the processing establishments Property Identification Code (PIC). Thus, there is the potential to trace whole carcases entering retail premises back to the individual live animal, or consignment group and property of origin. Where carcase retail cuts are not individually packaged or are derived from palletised or cartoned product, retail-ready product may have the same batch traceability limitations as per boning room and value-added product. Please refer to Boning room and Value Added 'Supply Chain Node Traceability' for more information.

Direction	Description
Output	Cold Store (carcase) to Food Services
Output	Cold Store (cartons) to Food Services
Output	Independent Boning Room to Food Services
Output	Third Party Cold Store to Food Services
Output	Value Added to Food Services



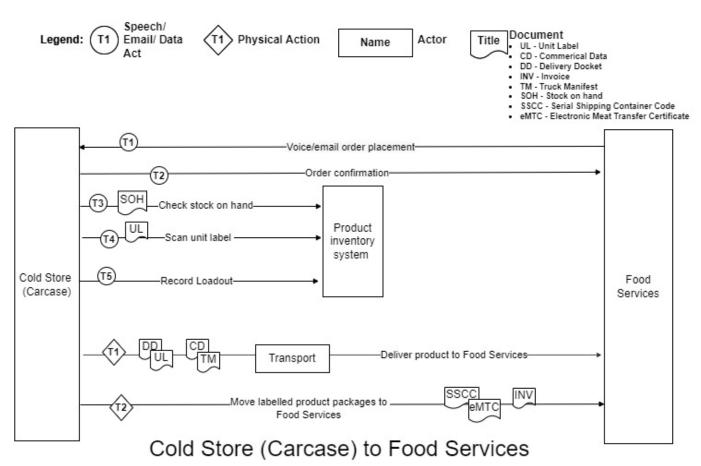
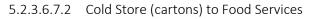


Figure 107. Data or information flows from the cold store (carcase) to food services in the small stock supply chain.



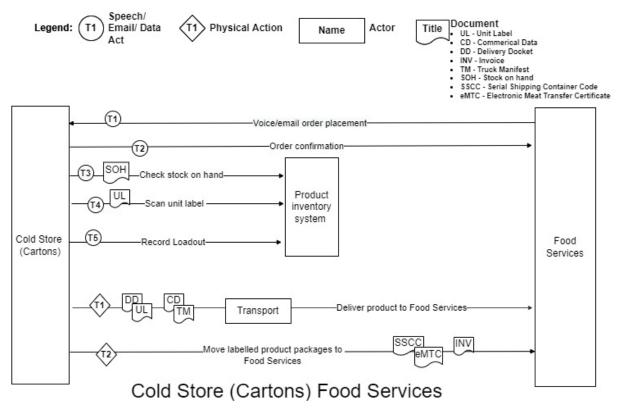
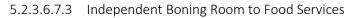


Figure 108. Data or information flows from the cold store (cartons) to food services in the small stock supply chain.



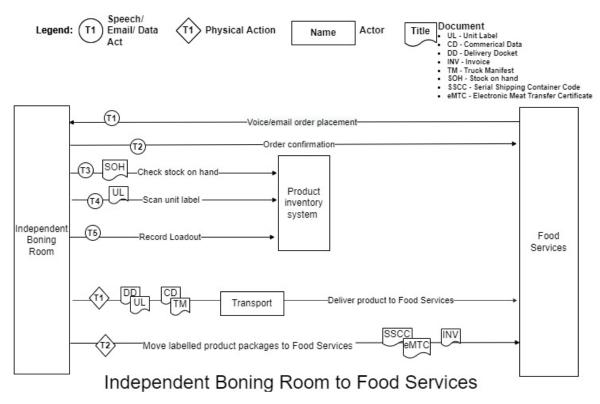


Figure 109. Data or information flows from the independent boning room to food services in the small stock supply chain.



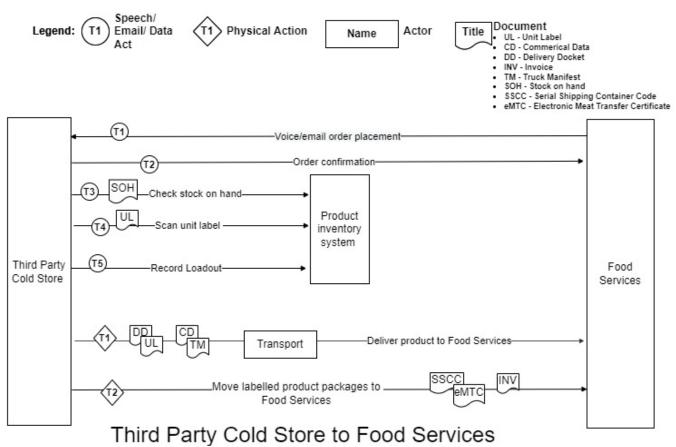
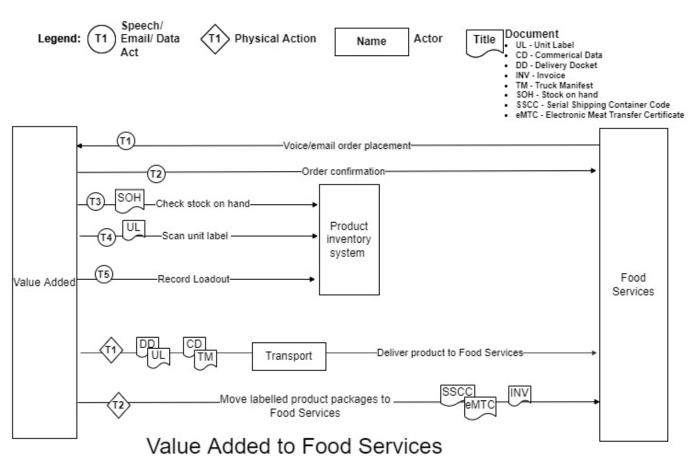


Figure 110. Data or information flows from the third-party cold store to food services in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.3.6.7.5 Value Added to Food Services



*Figure 111. Data or information flows from the value added to food services in the small stock supply chain.* 

### 5.2.4 Exporting Country - Cross-sector

#### 5.2.4.1 Livestock transport

Livestock transport is the process whereby animals are moved from one property to another by a mode of transport, most commonly truck. This journey requires careful preparation to ensure that animal stress as well as any risks to welfare are minimised. The Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines, Land Transport and Livestock outline the transportation requirements for livestock movement and are regulated by State legislation. General guidelines state that the livestock should be fit for transport; handled correctly by professionals; that transportation facilities are adequate for the transfer of livestock; that the journey is planned to ensure delivery at the correct time; and that the livestock are cared for, protected, treated for any injury or disease, and supplied adequate feed, water, and shelter for the duration of the transport.

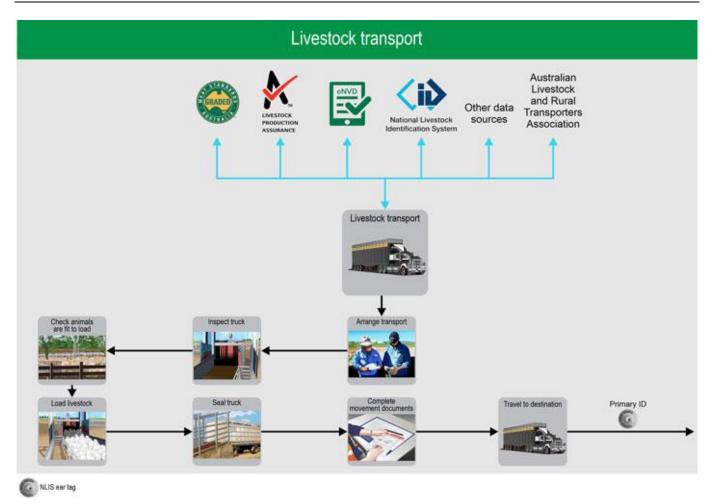


Figure 112. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain livestock transport sector.

### 5.2.4.1.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

There are few physical inputs for the transportation of livestock. Inputs not only include the livestock, but those materials required to ensure that animal welfare standards and guidelines are met whilst livestock are in transit.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the livestock transport system include the receival of:

- Small livestock
- Feed supplies and supplements
- NLIS ID tags.

Table 89. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock livestock transport system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Small	These are sheep or goat livestock and may	Commercial supply contract, Feed and	
livestock	include any class of animals e.g., weaners,	water record, MSA Declaration, NFAS	
	ewe/nanny, ram/buck, cull livestock etc.	Agents Declaration, NFAS Delivery	

		Deskat ar Farm D. NUIS Mayomant
		Docket or Form B, NLIS Movement
		Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary,
		Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State
		specific movement forms
Feed	These are supplementary animal feed	Commodity Vendor Declaration (CVD),
supplies and	products such as hay or silage fodder, or	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice
supplements	mineral supplements which are provided to	
	ensure the production efficiency and health	
	of livestock are maintained. This may also	
	include clean drinking water e.g., where	
	livestock are in transit or at saleyards.	
NLIS ID tags	These are animal identification tags with a	NLIS Movement Update
	unique number which must be attached to	
	animal moved off a PIC for traceability	
	purposes.	

5.2.4.1.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information inputs for the movement of small livestock are those related to the CTE documents and ensuring the health and welfare of the livestock themselves.

Table 90. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock livestock transport
system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Agreement date	This is the date on which an agreement between two parties was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract	
APVMA approval number	This is a unique number allocated to each label by the APVMA.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, NVD	For more information visit the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority.
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, NVD	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Commodity Vendor Declaration	

Date From PIC	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made. The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Commodity Vendor Declaration, Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NFAS Agents Declaration, NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms Commodity Vendor Declaration, MSA Declaration, NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, State specific movement forms	For more information visit the Integrity systems
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Commodity Vendor Declaration, MSA Declaration, NFAS Agents Declaration, NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, State specific movement forms	website.
Movement time	This is the time at which small livestock were moved from the property (PIC) of origin. Direct consignments travelling to processors by road must be slaughtered with 48 hours of dispatch.	Yes	MSA Declaration	
MSA Declaration Serial Number	Each MSA Declaration form has a unique serial number.	Yes	MSA Declaration	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying or identifying MSA Certified Product must be registered and have a unique MSA Licence Number.	Yes	MSA Declaration, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
National Grower Registration Number	A unique number assigned to individuals registered with the National Grower Register, an online business register for Australian growers.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration	
NFAS Accreditation Number	This is a unique number given to accredited feedlots certified under the National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme (NFAS).	Yes	NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B	For more information visit the AUS- MEAT website.

NFAS Delivery	Each NFAS document has a	Yes	NFAS Agents Declaration	For more
Docket Number	unique number or identity			information
Dooket Humber	code.			visit the AUS-
	couc.			MEAT
				website.
NLIS Tag	All animals transported	Yes	NLIS Movement Update	For more
Number/RFID	between PICs must have a	163	Nels Movement opdate	information
Number/IIID	permanent National			visit the
	Livestock Identification			Integrity
	System tag attached. This tag			systems
	has a unique animal			website.
	identification number.			website.
NVD Serial	Each NVD form has a unique	Yes	NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B,	For more
Number	serial number.	163	NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post	information
Number	senarnumber.		Sale Summary	visit the
			Sale Summary	Integrity
				systems
				website.
Producer/Vendor	Producers consigning small	Yes	MSA Declaration	For more
MSA Registration	livestock to MSA markets are	162		information
Number	required to be registered and			on MSA visit
Number	have a unique MSA			the MLA
	Registration Number.			website.
Product	This is a unique identifier or	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration	website.
code/description	description assigned by the	res		
coue/ description	seller to each product type			
	marketed or for sale.			
Quality Assurance	A unique number issued to	Yes	NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B	For more
Officer (QAO)	personnel issued with a	103	NIAS Delivery Docket of Form D	information
Certificate	Statement of Authority for			visit the AUS-
Number	demonstrating skills for			MEAT
Number	compliance with meeting			website.
	NFAS Rules and Standards.			website.
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of	For more
Australian	number, issued by the		purchase/Tax Invoice	information
Business Number	Australian Tax Office, used to			visit the ATO
(ABN)	identify businesses.			website.
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of	For more
Australian	number, issued by the		purchase/Tax Invoice	information
Business Number	Australian Tax Office, used to			visit the ATO
(ABN)	identify businesses.			website.
To PIC	The Property Identification	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration,	For more
	Code from/to where the		NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post	information
	livestock or product were		Sale Summary, State specific	visit the
	consigned.		movement forms	Integrity
				systems
				website.
Transport	The registration number of	Yes	NVD	
registration	the vehicle in which the			
number	animals or product were			
	transported. For shipments			
	of product this will be a			
	shipping container number.			
		L		

Treatment date	The date on which a		Commodity Vendor Declaration,	
	treatment or product was		Feed and water record, NVD	
	applied to a unit e.g.,			
	paddock, animal, fodder etc.			

# 5.2.4.1.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Physical outputs for the transportation of small livestock are limited to the livestock themselves.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the livestock transport system include the movement of:

• Small livestock

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Table 91. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock livestock transport system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Small livestock	These are sheep or goat livestock and may include any class of animals e.g., weaners, ewe/nanny, ram/buck, cull livestock etc.	Commercial supply contract, Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NFAS Agents Declaration, NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms	

### 5.2.4.1.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs related to livestock transport include that pertaining to the livestock themselves such as the NLIS ID tag number and any information to be passed on from feed and water records, as well as all other documents critical to the traceability of livestock movements.

Table 92. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock livestock transport system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Agreement date	This is the date on which an agreement between two parties was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract	
APVMA approval number	This is a unique number allocated to each label by the APVMA.	Yes	NVD	For more information visit the Australian Pesticides and

		1		
				<u>Veterinary</u>
				Medicine
				Authority.
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	NVD	
Company/product	This is an in-house code for the	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt	
code	identification of the product in the unit.		of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Commercial supply contract	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Feed and water record, MSA Declaration, NFAS Agents Declaration, NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms	
From PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	MSA Declaration, NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, State specific movement forms	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, MSA Declaration, NFAS Agents Declaration, NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, State specific movement forms	
Movement time	This is the time at which livestock were moved from the property (PIC) of origin. Direct consignments travelling to processors by road must be slaughtered with 48 hours of dispatch.	Yes	MSA Declaration	
MSA Declaration Serial Number	Each MSA Declaration form has a unique serial number.	Yes	MSA Declaration	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying, or identifying MSA Certified Product must be registered and have a unique MSA Licence Number.	Yes	MSA Declaration, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.

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Treatment date	The date on which a treatment	Yes	Feed and water record, NVD	
	or product was applied to a			
	unit e.g., paddock, animal,			
	fodder etc.			

5.2.4.1.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Australian Livestock and Rural Transporters Association (ALRTA)
- eNVD
- Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)
- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)
- Other data sources

#### 5.2.4.1.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

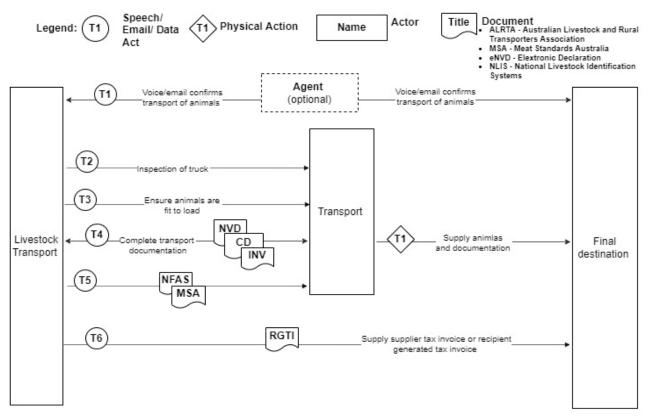
The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) is the Australian livestock traceability program which is administered by Integrity Systems Company (ISC). Where stipulated by State legislation and certain export markets, the NLIS system requires all animals bought, sold, and moved along the supply chain to be tagged with an accredited NLIS ID tag. Each tag has an NLIS tag number or Radio Frequency Identifier (RFID) for the traceability of the animal throughout its lifetime. Every property which holds livestock must have a Property Identification Code (PIC) to which the livestock are assigned in the NLIS Database. Each time livestock are transferred between PICs within Australia they must be accompanied by a livestock movement declaration, such as the National Vendor Declaration (NVD) form. This document typically outlines the transporter details, consignment details, compliance with intended market specifications, withholding periods, and the details of the new property PIC. All livestock movements between PICs require an NLIS movement update to be made by either or both the consigner and receiver. Where NLIS ID tags are lost livestock must be issued with a new post-breeder tag if not on the PIC of birth and this reconciled in the NLIS Database.

#### 5.2.4.1.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description
Input	Instruction to move livestock
Output	Details of movement of livestock

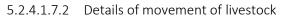
Table 93. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock livestock transport system.

#### 5.2.4.1.7.1 Instruction to move livestock



# Livestock Transport

Figure 113. Data or information flows from the instruction to move livestock in the small stock supply chain.



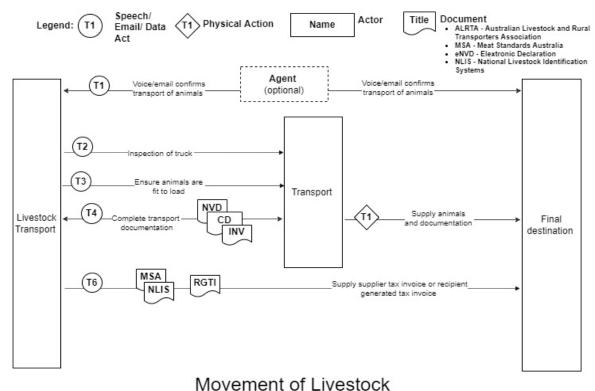


Figure 114. Data or information flows from the movement of livestock in the small stock supply chain.

# 5.2.4.2 *Refrigerated transport*

Refrigerated transport involves the movement (including loading and unloading) of meat and meat products from one premises to another under conditions that ensure that product integrity and wholesomeness are maintained. Ensuring that adequate hygiene and temperature controls are complied with is integral to successful refrigerated transport. Product may be in carcase, cartoned, or palletised form and must be accompanied by Critical Tracking Event related documents such as the Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC).

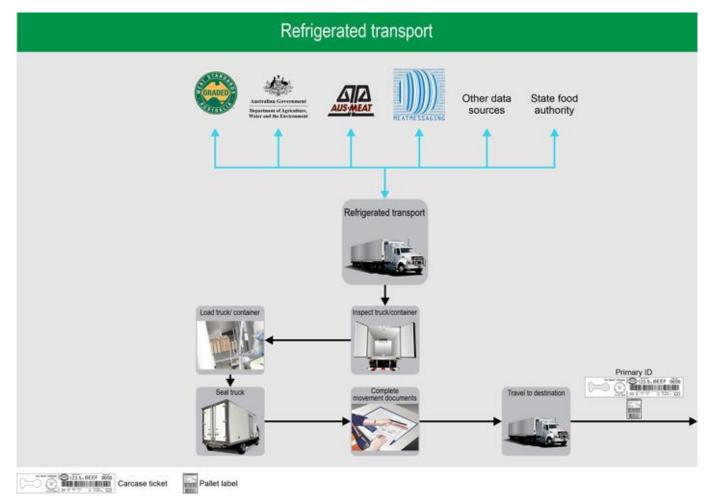


Figure 115. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain refrigerated transport sector.

### 5.2.4.2.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Meat and meat products may be transported between various establishments such as cold stores, independent boning rooms, value adding facilities and retailing premises, as well as to exporting facilities. Therefore, the physical inputs to the refrigerated transport process may take various forms including product in carcase, carton or palletised form or product packed into shipping containers ready for export.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the refrigerated transport system include the receival of:

- Carcase
- Carton
- Pallet

• Container System Unit (meat and meat products).

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when hide, head, feet and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), MSA Carcase Ticket, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Export Permit, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Certificate of Analysis (COA), SSCC/Pallet label	
Container System Unit (meat and meat products)	A container designed for use as a unit of cargo handling equipment in the transport of goods by aircraft or ship.	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Export Permit, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

Table 94. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock refrigerated transport system.

#### 5.2.4.2.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Transport of product between establishments is a Critical Tracking Event. Therefore, the KDEs here can largely be found on transportation documentation such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Export Health Certificate and Certificate of Analysis. Other documentation such as carcase tickets or carton/pallet labels will also contain KDEs.

Table 95. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock refrigerated transport system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Body number	This is a number assigned to each carcase by the processor for identification purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
COA test lot identifier	This is a unique identifier allocated to all cartons, pallets, and shipping	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	

	containers for which an analysis			
	sample represents.			
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Carton label, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), SSCC/Pallet label	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Count of Pallets	This is the number of pallets in the logistic unit e.g., container system unit.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report	
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, SSCC/Pallet label	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Delivery Docket/Manifest number	This is a unique number allocated to the docket for identification purposes.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Export Health Certificate Number	A unique number allocated to the health certificate issued for the export consignment for traceability purposes.	Yes	Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report	For more information visit the Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation.
Export Permit Number	A unique permit number is allocated for the export consignment following submission of a correct and validated Request For Permit (RFP) which is then approved by the Secretary.	Yes	Export Permit	For more information visit the Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation.
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer	

	dispatching and receiving		Certificate (MTC),	
	establishments are recorded.		SSCC/Pallet label	
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more
Number (GTIN)	is a globally unique 14-digit number	163	label, Meat Messaging	information
Number (GTIN)				visit the GS1
	used to identify trade items, products,		Consignment Report,	website.
	or services.	Vee	SSCC/Pallet label	For more
GTIN of	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of the contained trade items is a	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label	information
Contained Trade				visit the GS1
Items	globally unique 14-digit number used			website.
	to identify trade items, products, or			
	services in the logistic unit.			
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the	Yes	Carcase Ticket	
	processor to each group of livestock			
	consigned to slaughter and is usually			
	vendor specific.			
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
	products (e.g., feed or meat products)		Certificate of Analysis	
	were transported between		(COA), Delivery	
	PICs/establishments.		Docket/Manifest, Export	
			Health Certificate, Meat	
			Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
MSA eating	This identifies carcases with similar	Yes	MSA Carcase Ticket	For more
quality	MSA and eating quality grades, these			information on MSA visit
group/grade	may align with brands packed by the			the MLA
	processor for logistic simplicity.			website.
	Carcases are grouped for boning			
	according to eating quality grades.			
MSA Licence	Any establishment consigning,	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax	For more
Number	supplying, or identifying MSA Certified		Invoice	information
	Product must be registered and have a			on MSA visit the MLA
	unique MSA Licence Number.			website.
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode,	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
(Kilograms)	the Net Weight is a variable measure		Carcase Ticket, Carton	information
	of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or		label, Export Health	visit the GS1 website.
	shipment recorded in kilograms.		Certificate, Meat Messaging	wobolito.
			Consignment Report,	
			SSCC/Pallet label	
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more
	declared by the regulations to be an		label, SSCC/Pallet label	information
	official mark. An official mark signifies		,	visit the Australian
	that the product has been inspected by			Government
	and approved as safe for human			Federal
	consumption by an Authorised Officer.			Register of
Order date		Voc	Delivery Docket/Manifest	Legislation.
order date	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the	Yes		
Packaging Date	buyer. Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carton label, Certificate of	For more
i ackaging Date	Packaging Date is the date on which	162	Analysis (COA), SSCC/Pallet	information
	the item was packaged and is recorded		label	visit the GS1
	in the format year, month, day			website.
- I I · ···	(YYMMDD). This is a collective set of words that	Yes	Careasa Tiskat Cartan	
	T THIS IS A CONNECTIVE SET OF WORDS THAT	res	Carcase Ticket, Carton	1
Trade description	says what the product is and may		label, Delivery	

	1	-		1
	include information such as species,		Docket/Manifest, Export	
	net weight of product, name and		Health Certificate, Meat	
	address of establishments, category		Messaging Consignment	
	ciphers, market endorsements, MSA		Report, Meat Transfer	
	eating quality etc.		Certificate (MTC),	
			SSCC/Pallet label	
Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and newest	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label	For more
Range	packaging dates for the logistic unit.			information visit the GS1
				website.
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Meat Messaging	For more
Shipping	unique number which identifies the		Consignment Report, Meat	information
Container Code	individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is		Transfer Certificate (MTC),	visit the GS1 website.
(SSCC)	assigned by the establishment		SSCC/Pallet label	website.
(5500)	constructing the unit. The SSCC			
	remains the same for the life of the			
	logistic unit.			
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Certificate	For more
(YYMMDD)	'kill' or slaughter' date of the product	105	of Analysis (COA), Meat	information
(11111100)	and is recorded in the format year,		Transfer Certificate (MTC)	visit the GS1
	month, day (YYMMDD).			website.
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration number,	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax	For more
Australian	issued by the Australian Tax Office,		Invoice	information
Business Number	used to identify businesses.		involce	visit the ATO
(ABN)	used to identify businesses.			website.
Seal Serial	This is a unique serial number printed	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
Number	on any tamper-evident seal issued by		Meat Transfer Certificate	information
	the Department.		(MTC), Official seal	visit the GS1 website.
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration number,	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax	For more
Australian	issued by the Australian Tax Office,		Invoice	information
Business Number	used to identify businesses.			visit the ATO website.
(ABN)				website.
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label	For more
	code, numeric or alphanumeric,			information
	assigned to an individual instance of an			visit the GS1 website.
	item for its lifetime.			website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
	code comprising of three letters		Certificate of Analysis	
	representing the foreign establishment		(COA), Delivery	
	number and the last nine digits of the		Docket/Manifest, Export	
	consignment SSCC.		Health Certificate, Meat	
			Messaging Consignment	
			Report, SSCC/Pallet label	
To Establishment	A number issued by Federal and State	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate	
number	Authorities to identify the originating		(MTC)	
	site from which meat or meat products			
	were distributed to domestic or export			
	markets. For transfer certificates, the			
	Establishment numbers for both the			
	dispatching and receiving			
Transfor	establishments are recorded.	Var	Moat Massaging	For more
Transfer	A unique certificate number issued for	Yes	Meat Messaging	information
Certificate	traceability purposes.		Consignment Report, Meat	visit the
number			Transfer Certificate (MTC)	Department

				of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Transport	The registration number of the vehicle	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
registration	in which the animals or product were		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
number	transported. For shipments of product		Export Health Certificate,	
	this will be a shipping container		Meat Messaging	
	number.		Consignment Report, Meat	
			Transfer Certificate (MTC)	

## 5.2.4.2.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

As the refrigerated transportation process involves the movement of product between establishments, the physical outputs are the same as for the physical inputs. This may include product in carcase, carton or palletised form or product packed into shipping containers ready for export.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the refrigerated transport system include the movement of:

- Carcase
- Carton
- Pallet
- Container System Unit (meat and meat products)

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when hide, head, feet and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), MSA Carcase Ticket, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Export Permit, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Certificate of Analysis (COA), SSCC/Pallet label	
Container System Unit (meat and meat products)	A container designed for use as a unit of cargo handling equipment in the transport of goods by aircraft or ship.	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Export Permit, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

Table 96. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock refrigerated transport system.

### 5.2.4.2.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Transport of product between establishments is a Critical Tracking Event. Therefore, the KDEs here can largely be found on transportation documentation such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Export Health Certificate and Certificate of Analysis. Other documentation such as carcase tickets or carton/pallet labels will also contain KDEs.

Table 97. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock refrigerated transport	
system.	

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Body number	This is a number assigned to each carcase by the processor for identification purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
COA test lot identifier	This is a unique identifier allocated to all cartons, pallets, and shipping containers for which an analysis sample represents.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Carton label, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Messaging Consignment	

			Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Receipt	
			of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Delivery Docket/Manifest number	This is a unique number allocated to the docket for identification purposes.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Export Health Certificate Number	A unique number allocated to the health certificate issued for the export consignment for traceability purposes.	Yes	Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report	For more information <u>visit the</u> <u>Australian</u> <u>Government</u> <u>Federal</u> <u>Register of</u> Legislation.
Export Permit Number	A unique permit number is allocated for the export consignment following submission of a correct and validated Request For Permit (RFP) which is then approved by the Secretary.	Yes	Export Permit	For more information visit the Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation.
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), SSCC/Pallet label	
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
GTIN of Contained Trade Items	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of the contained trade items is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services in the logistic unit.	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of livestock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	Carcase Ticket	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
MSA eating quality group/grade	This identifies carcases with similar MSA and eating quality grades, these may align with brands packed by the processor for logistic simplicity. Carcases are grouped for boning according to eating quality grades.	Yes	MSA Carcase Ticket	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.

MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying, or identifying MSA Certified Product must be registered and have a unique MSA Licence Number.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation.
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the buyer.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging Date is the date on which the item was packaged and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carton label, Certificate of Analysis (COA), SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Packaging Date Range	This includes the oldest and newest packaging dates for the logistic unit.	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label	
Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Recipient Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
Seal Serial Number	This is a unique serial number printed on any tamper-evident seal issued by the Department.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal	<u>For more</u> <u>information</u> <u>visit the</u> <u>Australian</u> <u>Government</u> <u>Federal</u> <u>Register of</u> <u>Legislation.</u>
Seller/Supplier Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code, numeric or alphanumeric,	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label	For more information

	assigned to an individual instance of an item for its lifetime.			visit the GS1 website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, SSCC/Pallet label	
To Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), SSCC/Pallet label	
Transfer Certificate number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	

5.2.4.2.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- AUS-MEAT
- Department of Agriculture
- Meat Messaging
- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- Other data sources
- State food authority

### 5.2.4.2.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

The traceability of product undergoing refrigerated transport back to the live animal and property of origin is dependent on the form in which the product is being transported.

For carcases, traceability back to the live animal is possible and can be done by the processing establishment where the animal was slaughtered. Here, carcases are issued a carcase ticket which correlates to the live animal identifier and contains key information, including GS1 meat industry barcode, body number, processing establishment number and production date or 'kill date'. This information is uploaded to the NLIS Database, by the processor, under the processing establishments Property Identification Code (PIC). Thus, there is the potential to trace whole carcases undergoing refrigerated transport back to the individual live animal and property of origin.

For cartoned and palletised product, each identified by unique serialised carton or product labels respectively, including a GS1 meat industry barcode, traceability is limited to the carcases that have entered the boning room for the production run of cartons that were created. For example, 200 carcases (400 sides) individually identified with unique carcase tickets enter the boning room for a specific boning run. These carcase tickets are linked to the specific boning run. From these carcases, 3 200 cartons of primal cuts and 1 000 cartons of trim and other highly mixed products are created. While all cartons are identified with unique serialised carton labels linked to the boning run (and may be packaged into pallets containing unique serialised pallet labels including a GS1 SSCC barcode), it is not readily possible to identify which carcases are in which cartons as the cartons will contain meat products from different carcases. If the carcases were sourced from several different properties, the resulting carton can only be traced to a number of possible carcases and source properties. In logistical systems such as transport and cold stores, cartons are typically processed by pallets with only the pallet label being scanned. Therefore, traceability through logistics is often at the pallet level.

All meat product transferred between establishments must be accompanied by a Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC) which details the serialised logistic unit identifiers such as the Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC). This allows traceability of the unit and its subunits back to either the live animal and property of origin (for carcases) or the boning room production run (for cartons and pallets).

### 5.2.4.2.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description
Input	Load instruction/ run sheet to Transport
Output	Delivery receipt to Receiving party

Table 98. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock refrigerated transport system.



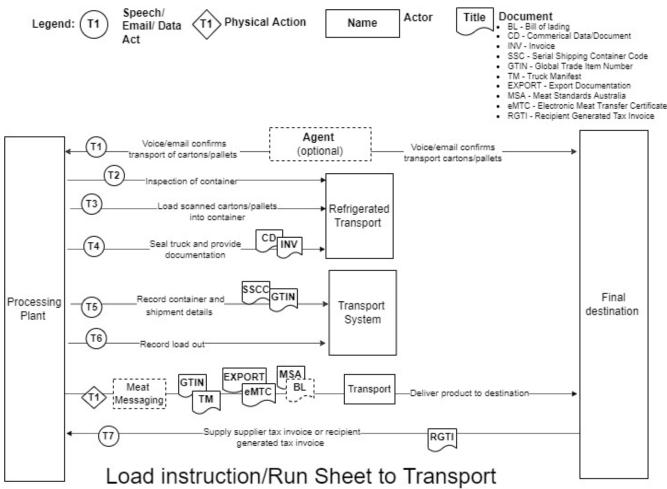


Figure 116. Data or information flow from the load instruction/run sheet to transport in the small stock supply chain.



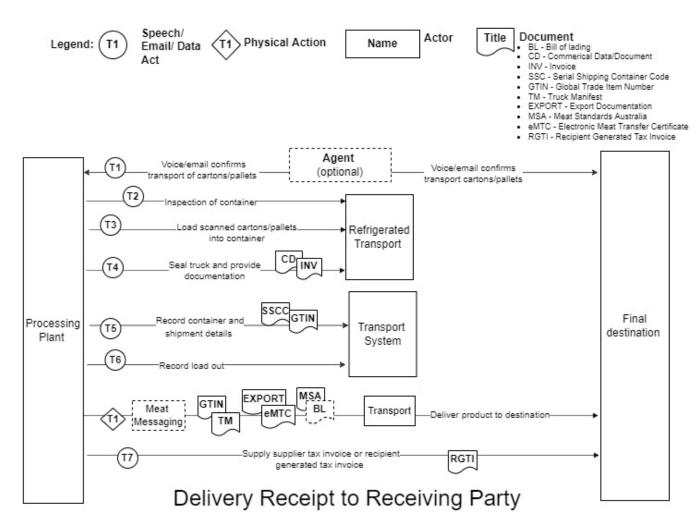
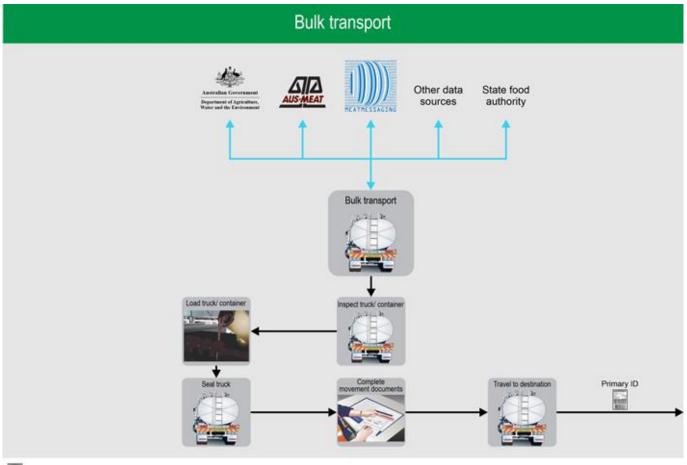


Figure 117. Data or information flow from the delivery receipt to receiving party in the small stock supply chain.

# 5.2.4.3 Bulk transport

Bulk transport involves the movement (including loading and unloading) of by-products (from render) or hides from one premises to another. These labelled products are typically transported to export ports where they are assembled and loaded for export via ship or airfreight. By-products and hides are subsequently manufactured into leather, feed, fertilizer, and pharmaceutical products for commercial distribution. All bulk transport movements must be accompanied by Critical Tracking Event related documents such as the Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC).



Pallet label

Figure 118. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain bulk transport sector.

### 5.2.4.3.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Physical inputs into the bulk transport system may include animal by products from rendering or hide processing facilities. Documentation required to accompany such product is largely similar to that of product approved for human consumption. However, documents pertaining explicitly to product consumption i.e., edible/inedible, are replaced here by alternative regulated documentation. For example, as bulk transport product is inedible the Meat Transfer Certificate is replaced by an Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC) for non-prescribed goods.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the bulk transport system include the receival of:

- Rendered product store bag
- Pallet
- Container System Unit (render and hide product).

Table 99. Physical inputs and associated Critical	Tracking Event related document	ts for a small stock bulk transport system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Rendered product store bag	A large storage bag which can temporarily store large quantities of product.	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Export Permit, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Store bag label	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Export Permit, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label	
Container System Unit (render and hide product)	A container designed for use as a unit of cargo handling equipment in the transport of goods by aircraft or ship.	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Export Permit, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

#### 5.2.4.3.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). The transport of product between establishments is a Critical Tracking Event. Therefore, the KDEs here can largely be found on transportation documentation such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Export clearance documentation and Certificate of Analysis. Other documentation such as Receipts of purchase/Tax Invoices and store bag or pallet labels will also contain KDEs.

Table 100. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock bulk transport system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
COA test lot identifier	This is a unique identifier allocated to all cartons, pallets, and shipping containers for which an analysis sample represents.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	

		r		
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label, SSCC/Store bag label	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export clearance documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, SSCC/Pallet label, SSCC/Store bag label	<u>For more</u> <u>information</u> <u>visit the GS1</u> <u>website.</u>
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Count of Pallets	This is the number of pallets in the logistic unit e.g., container system unit.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report	
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, SSCC/Pallet label, SSCC/Store bag label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Delivery Docket/Manifest number	This is a unique number allocated to the docket for identification purposes.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Export Health Certificate Number	A unique number allocated to the health certificate issued for the export consignment for traceability purposes.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report	For more information visit the Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation.
Export Permit Number	A unique permit number is allocated for the export consignment following submission of a correct and validated Request For Permit (RFP) which is then approved by the Secretary.	Yes	Export Permit	For more information visit the Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation.

-				
From	A number issued by Federal and	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
Establishment	State Authorities to identify the		Certificate (BPTC), Certificate	
number	originating site from which meat or		of Analysis (COA), Delivery	
	meat products were distributed to		Docket/Manifest, Export	
	domestic or export markets. For		clearance documentation,	
	transfer certificates, the		Meat Messaging	
	Establishment numbers for both the		Consignment Report,	
	dispatching and receiving		SSCC/Pallet label, SSCC/Store	
	establishments are recorded.		bag label	
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Meat Messaging	For more
Number (GTIN)	GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit	105	Consignment Report,	information
	number used to identify trade		SSCC/Pallet label, SSCC/Store	visit the GS1
	-			
GTIN of	items, products, or services.	Vaa	bag label	website.
	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label, SSCC/Store	For more
Contained Trade	GTIN of the contained trade items is		bag label	information
Items	a globally unique 14-digit number			visit the GS1
	used to identify trade items,			website.
	products, or services in the logistic			
	unit.			
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
	products (e.g., feed or meat		Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	
	products) were transported		lading/Air Waybill, Certificate	
	between PICs/establishments.		of Analysis (COA), Delivery	
			Docket/Manifest, Export	
			clearance documentation	
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode,	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
(Kilograms)	the Net Weight is a variable		Meat Messaging	information
	measure of the trade item e.g.,		Consignment Report,	visit the GS1
	carton, pallet or shipment recorded		SSCC/Pallet label, SSCC/Store	website.
	in kilograms.		bag label	
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label	For more
	is declared by the regulations to be			information
	an official mark. An official mark			visit the
	signifies that the product has been			Australian
	inspected by and approved as safe			Government
	. ,			Federal
	for human consumption by an			
	Authorised Officer.			Register of
O sela sela ta		N.		Legislation.
Order date	This is the date on which the	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
	purchase order or contract was			
	raised by the buyer.			_
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA),	For more
	Packaging Date is the date on which		SSCC/Pallet label, SSCC/Store	information
	the item was packaged and is		bag label	visit the GS1
	recorded in the format year, month,			website.
	day (YYMMDD).			
Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and newest	Yes	Export clearance	
Range	packaging dates for the logistic unit.		documentation, SSCC/Pallet	
-			label, SSCC/Store bag label	
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
Shipping	a unique number which identifies	_	Certificate (BPTC), Export	information
Container Code	the individual logistic unit i.e., pallet		clearance documentation,	visit the GS1
(SSCC)	that is assigned by the		Meat Messaging	website.
(5500)		L	incut messaging	WENSILC.

		1		I
	establishment constructing the unit.		Consignment Report,	
	The SSCC remains the same for the		SSCC/Pallet label, SSCC/Store	
	life of the logistic unit.		bag label	
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
(YYMMDD)	the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the		Certificate (BPTC), Certificate	information
	product and is recorded in the		of Analysis (COA)	visit the GS1
	format year, month, day (YYMMDD).		, , ,	website.
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax	For more
Australian	number, issued by the Australian		Invoice	information
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify			visit the ATO
(ABN)	businesses.			website.
Seal Serial	This is a unique serial number	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
Number	printed on any tamper-evident seal	105	Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	information
Number	issued by the Department.		lading/Air Waybill, Export	visit the GS1
	issued by the Department.		clearance documentation	website.
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax	For more
Australian	number, issued by the Australian	res	Invoice	information
			Invoice	
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify			visit the ATO
(ABN)	businesses.			website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
	code comprising of three letters		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	representing the foreign		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	establishment number and the last		Meat Messaging	
	nine digits of the consignment SSCC.		Consignment Report,	
			SSCC/Pallet label, SSCC/Store	
			bag label	
To Establishment	A number issued by Federal and	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
number	State Authorities to identify the		Certificate (BPTC), Export	
	originating site from which meat or		clearance documentation	
	meat products were distributed to			
	domestic or export markets. For			
	transfer certificates, the			
	Establishment numbers for both the			
	dispatching and receiving			
	establishments are recorded.			
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
	says what the product is and may		Certificate (BPTC), Delivery	
	include information such as species,		Docket/Manifest, Export	
	net weight of product, name and		clearance documentation,	
	address of establishments, category		Meat Messaging	
	ciphers, market endorsements, MSA		Consignment Report,	
	eating quality etc.		SSCC/Pallet label, SSCC/Store	
			bag label	
Transfer	A unique certificate number issued	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
Certificate	for traceability purposes.		Certificate (BPTC), Meat	information
number			Messaging Consignment	visit the
			Report	Department
				<u>of</u> Agriculturo
				Agriculture,
				Water and
				<u>the</u>
				Environment
				website.

Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of Iading/Air Waybill, Delivery	
	shipments of product this will be a		Docket/Manifest, Export	
	shipping container number.		clearance documentation,	
			Meat Messaging	
			Consignment Report	

# 5.2.4.3.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Physical outputs of the bulk transport system include products (animal by products from rendering or hide processing facilities) which have been loaded into shipping containers ready for export. Documentation required to accompany such product is largely similar to that of product approved for human consumption. However, documents pertaining explicitly to product consumption i.e., edible/inedible, are replaced here by alternative regulated documentation. For example, as bulk transport product is inedible the Meat Transfer Certificate is replaced by an Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC) for non-prescribed goods.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the bulk transport system include the movement of:

• Container System Unit (render and hide product)

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

<b>Event related</b>		Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents	More
to the inputs	Description of the inputs	(including electronic)	details
Container	A container designed for	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	
System Unit	use as a unit of cargo	lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
(render and	handling equipment in the	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance	
hide product)	transport of goods by	documentation, Export Permit, Meat Messaging	
	aircraft or ship.	Consignment Report, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

Table 101. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock bulk transport system.

### 5.2.4.3.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). The transport of product between establishments is a Critical Tracking Event. Therefore, the KDEs here can largely be found on transportation documentation such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Export clearance documentation and Certificate of Analysis. Other documentation such as Receipts of purchase/Tax Invoices and store bag or pallet labels and Meat Messaging Consignment Reports will also contain KDEs.

Table 102. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock bulk transport system.

Attributes	Description of the Attributes	ls a	Critical Tracking Event (CTE)	More
(including KDEs)	(including KDEs)	KDE	related documents	details
			(including electronic)	

Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Analysis Date	sample was analysed.	163		
Bill of lading/Air	A unique document number issued	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
Waybill document	for traceability purposes.		Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
number				
Certificate of	A unique certificate number issued	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Analysis number	for traceability purposes.			
COA test lot	This is a unique identifier allocated	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
identifier	to all cartons, pallets, and shipping			
	containers for which an analysis			
	sample represents.			
Company/product	This is an in-house code for the	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
code	identification of the product in the		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	unit.		Receipt of purchase/Tax	
			Invoice	
Consignment	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more information
Serial Shipping	unique number which identifies the		Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	visit the GS1
Container Code	individual logistic unit i.e.,		lading/Air Waybill, Export	website.
(SSCC)	shipment/message that is assigned		clearance documentation,	
	by the establishment constructing		Meat Messaging	
	the unit. The SSCC remains the same		Consignment Report	
	for the life of the logistic unit.			
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Count of Pallets	This is the number of pallets in the	Yes	Meat Messaging	
	logistic unit e.g., container system		Consignment Report	
	unit.			
Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode,	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
Items	this is the number of trade items		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	information
	e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.		Meat Messaging	visit the GS1 website.
			Consignment Report	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
	a record entry or transaction was		Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	
	made.		lading/Air Waybill, Certificate	
			of Analysis (COA), Delivery	
			Docket/Manifest, Export	
			clearance documentation,	
			Meat Messaging	
			Consignment Report, Receipt	
			of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated to	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Docket/Manifest	the docket for identification			
number	purposes.			
Export Health	A unique number allocated to the	Yes	Meat Messaging	For more information
Certificate	health certificate issued for the		Consignment Report	visit the
Number	export consignment for traceability			Australian
	purposes.			Government Federal
				Register of
<b>- - - - - - - - - -</b>				Legislation.
Export Permit	A unique permit number is allocated	Yes	Export Permit	For more information
Number	for the export consignment following			visit the
	submission of a correct and			Australian
	validated Request For Permit (RFP)			Government

	which is then approved by the Secretary.			Federal Register of Legislation.
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment Report	
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation	
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Messaging Consignment Report	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the buyer.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging Date is the date on which the item was packaged and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Packaging Date Range	This includes the oldest and newest packaging dates for the logistic unit.	Yes	Export clearance documentation	
Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Export clearance documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment Report	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Certificate of Analysis (COA)	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Recipient Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
Seal Serial Number	This is a unique serial number printed on any tamper-evident seal issued by the Department.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	For more information visit the GS1 website.

[		1		
			lading/Air Waybill, Export	
			clearance documentation	E
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax	For more information
Australian	number, issued by the Australian Tax		Invoice	visit the ATO
Business Number	Office, used to identify businesses.			website.
(ABN)				
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
	code comprising of three letters		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	representing the foreign		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	establishment number and the last		Meat Messaging	
	nine digits of the consignment SSCC.		Consignment Report	
To Establishment	A number issued by Federal and	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
number	State Authorities to identify the		Certificate (BPTC), Export	
	originating site from which meat or		clearance documentation	
	meat products were distributed to			
	domestic or export markets. For			
	transfer certificates, the			
	Establishment numbers for both the			
	dispatching and receiving			
	establishments are recorded.			
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
	says what the product is and may		Certificate (BPTC), Delivery	
	include information such as species,		Docket/Manifest, Export	
	net weight of product, name and		clearance documentation,	
	address of establishments, category		Meat Messaging	
	ciphers, market endorsements, MSA		Consignment Report	
	eating quality etc.			
Transfer	A unique certificate number issued	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
Certificate	for traceability purposes.		Certificate (BPTC), Meat	information visit the
number			Messaging Consignment	Department
			Report	of Agriculture,
				Water and
				<u>the</u> Environment
				website.
Transport	The registration number of the	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
registration	vehicle in which the animals or		Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	
number	product were transported. For		lading/Air Waybill, Delivery	
	shipments of product this will be a		Docket/Manifest, Export	
	shipping container number.		clearance documentation,	
			Meat Messaging	
			Consignment Report	

5.2.4.3.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- State food authority
- Department of Agriculture
- AUS-MEAT
- Meat Messaging
- Other data sources

### 5.2.4.3.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

The traceability of rendered and hide product, that is bulk transported, back to the live animal and property of origin is operationally impractical. This is because rendered and hide products are bulk processed and packaged from any given processing day or number of processing days. While this means that the production date or kill date of animals from which hides or rendered product is likely to be known, any batch of product being packaged into store bags or pallets with unique serialised labels is only traceable to any number of animals or source properties.

For example, hides or product for render which make up one batch come from a total of 6 plant kill day combinations. For each processing day 800 animals, sourced from 8 different properties are slaughtered and the unique serialised NLIS ID tag numbers known for each animal as well as that of the corresponding carcase ticket. With render or hide products from these processing days being processed and packaged in one batch, the unique serialised identifiers of output products can be linked only to that batch and the processing dates from which product was obtained. This means that one batch is comprised of any of 4 800 source animals that were supplied by any of 48 source properties.

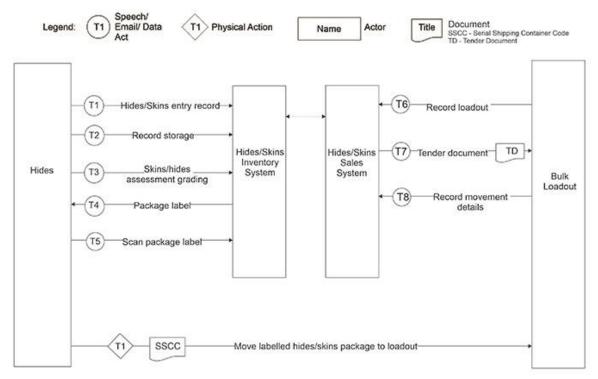
All bulk transported products must be accompanied by a Meat Messaging Consignment Report and an Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC). The Consignment Report is issued to the buyer of product and lists all the logistic unit and subunit unique serialised identifiers contained within the Container System Unit to be exported including the Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC), Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code, and scanned and verified carton label serial identifiers. Additionally, the Transfer Certificate details the serialised logistic unit identifiers such as the Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC). These documents allow traceability of the unit and its subunits back to any number of animals or source properties.

### 5.2.4.3.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description
Input	Hides to Bulk loadout
Input	Tallow to Bulk loadout
Input	Meat meal to Bulk loadout

 Table 103. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock bulk transport system.

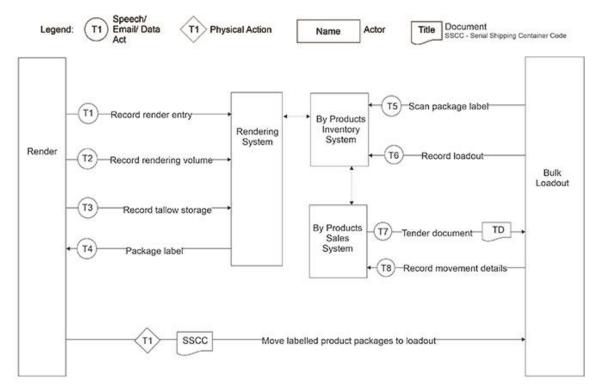
### 5.2.4.3.7.1 Hides to Bulk loadout



### Hides to Bulk Loadout

Figure 119. Data or information flows from the hides to bulk loadout systems in the small stock supply chain.

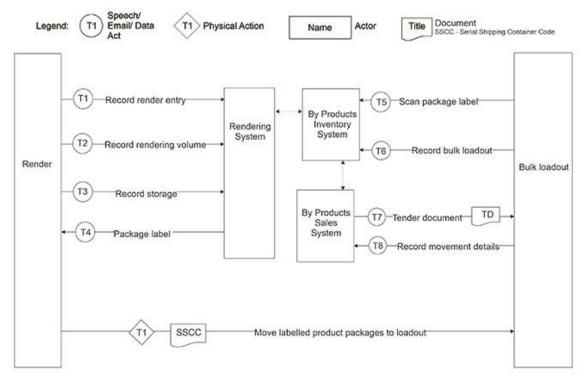
### 5.2.4.3.7.2 Tallow to Bulk loadout



### Tallow to Bulk Loadout

Figure 120. Data or information flows from the tallow to bulk loadout systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.4.3.7.3 Meat meal to Bulk loadout



### Meat Meal to Bulk Loadout

Figure 121. Data or information flows from the meat meal to bulk loadout systems in the small stock supply chain.

### 5.2.5 International Trade

### 5.2.5.1 Live export

Once livestock have completed feeding regiments, they are either sent to slaughter, with product being distributed domestically or exported or sent overseas by boat or airfreight in a process known as live exporting. Australia is one of the world leaders in animal welfare practices and these are ensured through strict standards and regulations that are applied throughout the live animal value chain, including the live export process. As a result, these standards ensure that animals are delivered to the import destination in as best condition as possible.

The live export process is made up of pre-export planning, export, and discharge of the animals at their final destination. Pre-export planning includes government approval for export to an export destination, an approved loading plan, vendor declarations, inspections of the vessel by AQIS (Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service), licensing, inspection of animals both by veterinarians, AQIS, and a stock inspector, export approval, and meeting the requirements for both stockman and veterinarian onboard. The livestock are prepared for transport, assembled to embark, and loaded into the vessel (either ship or plane) for export. Upon arrival, the animals are inspected and signed off on their health before being unloaded.

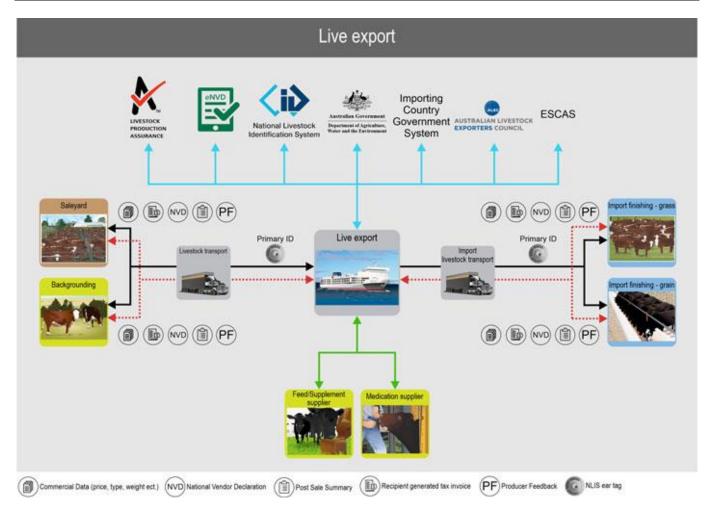


Figure 122. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain live export sector.

### 5.2.5.1.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Live export is a complicated process requiring a number of considerations and inputs to make everything run efficiently while keeping the animal's health and wellbeing in mind. Key inputs include the small livestock to be exported, veterinary and other expert services, veterinary drugs, and other health treatments as well as feed supplies and supplements including water. There are many documents required for the Critical Tracking of live export Events and this may include the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Importer/Exporter Agreement, Livestock Export Health Certificate, NVD and Livestock Export Permit.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the live export system include the receival of:

- Small livestock
- Experts and veterinarians
- Veterinary drugs or other health treatments
- Feed supplies and supplements.

Event	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related	More
related to		documents (including electronic)	details
the inputs			
Small	These are sheep or goat livestock and	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Exporter/Importer	
livestock	may include any class of animals e.g.,	Agreement, Feed and water record, Livestock	
	weaners, ewe/nanny, ram/buck, cull	Export Health Certificate, Livestock Export	
	livestock etc.	Licence, Livestock Export Permit, MSA	
		Declaration, NFAS Agents Declaration, NFAS	
		Delivery Docket or Form B, NLIS Movement	
		Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Pregnancy	
		Test Report, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice,	
		State specific movement forms	
Experts and	These are professionals who provide	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Veterinary	
veterinarians	services to the breeding enterprise	prescription	
	which ensure the safety, wellbeing,		
	and productivity of the livestock.		
Veterinary	These may be prescribed, or non-	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Veterinary	
drugs or	prescribed treatments or	prescription	
other health	medications given to ensure the		
treatments	health and wellbeing of the livestock.		
Feed	These are supplementary animal	Commodity Vendor Declaration (CVD), Receipt	
supplies and	feed products such as hay or silage	of purchase/Tax Invoice	
supplements	fodder, or mineral supplements		
	which are provided to ensure the		
	production efficiency and health of		
	livestock are maintained. This may		
	also include clean drinking water e.g.,		
	where livestock are in transit or at		
	saleyards.		

Table 104. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock live export system.

### 5.2.5.1.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). There are many KDEs which can be found on CTE documentation associated with live exports. For example, these may include agreement, movement, and quarantine dates, To and From PICs, To and From Port Codes as well as document identification and licence numbers.

Table 105. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock live export system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
APVMA approval number	This is a unique number allocated to each label by the APVMA.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, Livestock Export Health Certificate, NVD	For more information visit the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority.
Authorised Officer Identity Number	A unique number issued to Australian Government	Yes	Livestock Export Permit	For more information visit the Department

	Authorised Officers for identification purposes.			of Agriculture, Water and
				the Environment website.
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, Livestock Export Health Certificate, NVD	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, Exporter/Importer Agreement	
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Commodity Vendor Declaration, Exporter/Importer Agreement, Feed and water record, Livestock Export Health Certificate, Livestock Export Permit, MSA Declaration, NFAS Agents Declaration, NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Pregnancy Test Report, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms	
Export Health Certificate Number	A unique number allocated to the health certificate issued for the export consignment for traceability purposes.	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Export Premises Registration number	A unique number issued to Australian Government approved quarantine premises where livestock are prepared for export.	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
From PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, MSA Declaration, NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B, NLIS Movement	For more information <u>visit the</u> Integrity systems website.

			Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary,	
			State specific movement forms	
From Port Code	Any location used in international trade and transport (e.g., seaport, airports etc.) are issued with an identification code.	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate, Livestock Export Permit	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Livestock Export Licence Holder number	A unique licence number is allocated to exporters of livestock for a period of one to five years following submission of a correct documentation which is then approved by the Secretary.	Yes	Exporter/Importer Agreement, Livestock Export Health Certificate, Livestock Export Licence, Livestock Export Permit	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Livestock Export Permit Number	A unique permit number is allocated for the export of a livestock consignment following submission of a correct and validated Notice of Intention (NOI), Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System (ESCAS) application and other documentation which is then approved by the Secretary.	Yes	Livestock Export Permit	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Commodity Vendor Declaration, Exporter/Importer Agreement, Livestock Export Health Certificate, MSA Declaration, NFAS Agents Declaration, NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, State specific movement forms	
Movement time	This is the time at which livestock were moved from the property (PIC) of origin. Direct consignments travelling to processors by road must be slaughtered with 48 hours of dispatch.	Yes	MSA Declaration	_
MSA Declaration Serial Number	Each MSA Declaration form has a unique serial number.	Yes	MSA Declaration	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying, or identifying MSA Certified Product must be registered and have a unique MSA Licence Number.	Yes	MSA Declaration, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
National Grower Registration Number	A unique number assigned to individuals registered with the National Grower Register, an online business register for Australian growers.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration	

Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill	
NFAS Accreditation Number	This is a unique number given to accredited feedlots certified under the National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme (NFAS).	Yes	NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B	For more information visit the AUS-MEAT website.
NFAS Delivery Docket Number	Each NFAS document has a unique number or identity code.	Yes	NFAS Agents Declaration	For more information visit the AUS-MEAT website.
NLIS Tag Number/RFID	All animals transported between PICs must have a permanent National Livestock Identification System tag attached. This tag has a unique animal identification number.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Livestock Export Health Certificate, NLIS Movement Update, Pregnancy Test Report	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
NVD Serial Number	Each NVD form has a unique serial number.	Yes	NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Pregnancy Test Report	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Livestock Export Permit	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Prescription number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Veterinary prescription	
Producer/Vendor MSA Registration Number	Producers consigning livestock to MSA markets are required to be registered and have a unique MSA Registration Number.	Yes	MSA Declaration	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
Product code/description	This is a unique identifier or description assigned by the seller to each product type marketed or for sale.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration	
Quality Assurance Officer (QAO) Certificate Number	A unique number issued to personnel issued with a Statement of Authority for demonstrating skills for compliance with meeting NFAS Rules and Standards.	Yes	NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B	For more information visit the AUS-MEAT website.
Quarantine date range	This is the date range identifying a period in time in which livestock were	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate	For more information visit the Department

Recipient	quarantined directly prior to exportation. This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of	of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website. For more
Australian Business Number (ABN)	number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice	information visit the ATO website.
Seller/Supplier Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill	
Supply Chain Number (SCN)	A number allocated to approved applications for the exportation of live animals. These applications have met transportation, handling, slaughter, and other requirements under the Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System (ESCAS) system.	Yes	Livestock Export Permit	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
To PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, State specific movement forms	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
To Port Code	Any location used in international trade and transport (e.g., seaport, airports etc.) are issued with an identification code.	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate, Livestock Export Permit	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Livestock Export Health Certificate, NVD	
Treatment date	The date on which a treatment or product was applied to a unit e.g., paddock, animal, fodder etc.	Yes	Commodity Vendor Declaration, Feed and water record, Livestock Export Health Certificate, NVD	

Veterinary RegistrationA unique number issu veterinarians who are registered to practice, the state legislative requirements, within in which they reside.	under Pregnancy Test Rep prescription	
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### 5.2.5.1.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Key outputs of the live export process are limited to the animals themselves. There are many documents required for the Critical Tracking of live export Events and this may include the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Importer/Exporter Agreement, Livestock Export Health Certificate, NVD and Livestock Export Permit. On arrival at the port of the importing country, animals typically undergo inspection by quarantine officers. Here a document such as the Veterinary Services Form/Import release is signed off before animals are released to the importer.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the live export system include the movement of:

• Small livestock

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Small livestock	These are sheep or goat livestock and may include any class of animals e.g., weaners, ewe/nanny, ram/buck, cull livestock etc.	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Exporter/Importer Agreement, Feed and water record, Import Permit, Livestock Export Health Certificate, Livestock Export Licence, Livestock Export Permit, MSA Declaration, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Pregnancy Test Report, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms, Veterinary Services Form/Import release	

Table 106. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock live export system.

### 5.2.5.1.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). There are many KDEs which can be found on CTE documentation associated with live exports. For example, these may include agreement, movement, and quarantine dates, To and From PICs, To and From Port Codes as well as document identification and licence numbers.

Table 107. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock live export system.

Attributes	Description of the Attributes	ls a	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related	More
(including KDEs)	(including KDEs)	KDE	documents (including electronic)	details

	This is a unique source but	V	Liveste els Francista Lice Marco (1011)	For more
APVMA approval number	This is a unique number allocated to each label by the APVMA.	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate, NVD	For more information visit the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority.
Authorised Officer Identity Number	A unique number issued to Australian Government Authorised Officers for identification purposes.	Yes	Livestock Export Permit	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate, NVD	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Exporter/Importer Agreement	
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill	
Customs Entry number	A unique number assigned to an entry document and issued to importation shipments by customs for identification purposes.	Yes	Veterinary Services Form/Import release	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Exporter/Importer Agreement, Feed and water record, Livestock Export Health Certificate, Livestock Export Permit, MSA Declaration, NFAS Agents Declaration, NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B, NVD, Post Sale Summary, Pregnancy Test Report, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, State specific movement forms, Veterinary Services Form/Import release	
Export Health Certificate Number	A unique number allocated to the health certificate issued for the export consignment for traceability purposes.	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate	For more information visit the Department of

Export Premises	A unique number issued to	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate	Agriculture, Water and the Environment website. For more
Registration number	Australian Government approved quarantine premises where livestock are prepared for export.			information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
From PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	MSA Declaration, NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B, NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, State specific movement forms	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
From Port Code	Any location used in international trade and transport (e.g., seaport, airports etc.) are issued with an identification code.	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate, Livestock Export Permit	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Import Permit Number	A unique permit number is allocated for the import consignment following submission of correct and validated documentation approved by the importing country.	Yes	Import Permit, Veterinary Services Form/Import release	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Livestock Export Licence Holder number	A unique licence number is allocated to exporters of livestock for a period of one to five years following submission of a correct documentation which is then approved by the Secretary.	Yes	Exporter/Importer Agreement, Livestock Export Health Certificate, Livestock Export Licence, Livestock Export Permit	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Livestock Export Permit Number	A unique permit number is allocated for the export of a livestock consignment following submission of a correct and validated Notice of Intention (NOI), Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System (ESCAS) application and other documentation which is then approved by the Secretary.	Yes	Livestock Export Permit	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Exporter/Importer Agreement, Livestock Export Health Certificate,	

	<u> </u>		1	1
	transported between		MSA Declaration, NFAS Agents	
	PICs/establishments.		Declaration, NFAS Delivery Docket or	
			Form B, NLIS Movement Update,	
			NVD, State specific movement	
			forms, Veterinary Services	
			· · · · ·	
			Form/Import release	
Movement time	This is the time at which	Yes	MSA Declaration	
	livestock were moved from			
	the property (PIC) of origin.			
	Direct consignments travelling			
	to processors by road must be			
	slaughtered with 48 hours of			
	dispatch.			
MSA Declaration	Each MSA Declaration form	Yes	MSA Declaration	For more
		res	WISA Declaration	information
Serial Number	has a unique serial number.			on MSA visit
				the MLA
				website.
MSA Licence	Any establishment consigning,	Yes	MSA Declaration, Receipt of	For more information
Number	supplying, or identifying MSA		purchase/Tax Invoice	on MSA visit
	Certified Product must be			the MLA
	registered and have a unique			website.
	MSA Licence Number.			
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill	
(Kilograms)	barcode, the Net Weight is a	163		
(Kilografiis)				
	variable measure of the trade			
	item e.g., carton, pallet or			
	shipment recorded in			
	kilograms.			
NFAS	This is a unique number given	Yes	NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B	For more
Accreditation	to accredited feedlots certified			information
Number	under the National Feedlot			visit the
Number	Accreditation Scheme (NFAS).			AUS-MEAT website.
NFAS Delivery	Each NFAS document has a	Yes	NEAC Agente Declaration	For more
•		res	NFAS Agents Declaration	information
Docket Number	unique number or identity			visit the
	code.			AUS-MEAT
				website.
NLIS Tag	All animals transported	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Livestock	For more
Number/RFID	between PICs must have a		Export Health Certificate, NLIS	information visit the
	permanent National Livestock		Movement Update, Pregnancy Test	Integrity
	Identification System tag		Report	systems
	attached. This tag has a			website.
	C			
	unique animal identification			
	number.			Formers
NVD Serial	Each NVD form has a unique	Yes	NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B,	For more information
Number	serial number.		NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post	visit the
			Sale Summary, Pregnancy Test	Integrity
			Report	systems
				website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark	Yes	Livestock Export Permit	For more
	that is declared by the			information visit the
		1		
	regulations to be an official			Department
	-			Department of
	mark. An official mark signifies			of Agriculture,
	-			of

	safe for human consumption			Environment
	by an Authorised Officer.			website.
Producer/Vendor MSA Registration Number	Producers consigning livestock to MSA markets are required to be registered and have a unique MSA Registration Number.	Yes	MSA Declaration	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
Quality Assurance Officer (QAO) Certificate Number	A unique number issued to personnel issued with a Statement of Authority for demonstrating skills for compliance with meeting NFAS Rules and Standards.	Yes	NFAS Delivery Docket or Form B	For more information visit the AUS-MEAT website.
Quarantine date range	This is the date range identifying a period in time in which livestock were quarantined directly prior to exportation.	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Recipient Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
Seller/Supplier Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Feed and water record, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill	
Supply Chain Number (SCN)	A number allocated to approved applications for the exportation of live animals. These applications have met transportation, handling, slaughter, and other requirements under the Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System (ESCAS) system.	Yes	Livestock Export Permit	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
To PIC	The Property Identification Code from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	NLIS Movement Update, NVD, Post Sale Summary, State specific movement forms	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
To Port Code	Any location used in international trade and transport (e.g., seaport,	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate, Livestock Export Permit, Veterinary Services Form/Import release	For more information visit the Department of

	airports etc.) are issued with an identification code.			Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Livestock Export Health Certificate, NVD, Veterinary Services Form/Import release	
Treatment date	The date on which a treatment or product was applied to a unit e.g., paddock, animal, fodder etc.	Yes	Feed and water record, Livestock Export Health Certificate, NVD	
Veterinary Registration Number	A unique number issued to veterinarians who are registered to practice, under the state legislative requirements, within the state in which they reside.	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate, Pregnancy Test Report	

### 5.2.5.1.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Australian Live Exporters Council (ALEC)
- Department of Agriculture
- eNVD
- Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System (ESCAS)
- Importing Country Government System
- Livestock Production Assurance (LPA)
- National Livestock Identification System (NLIS)

### 5.2.5.1.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

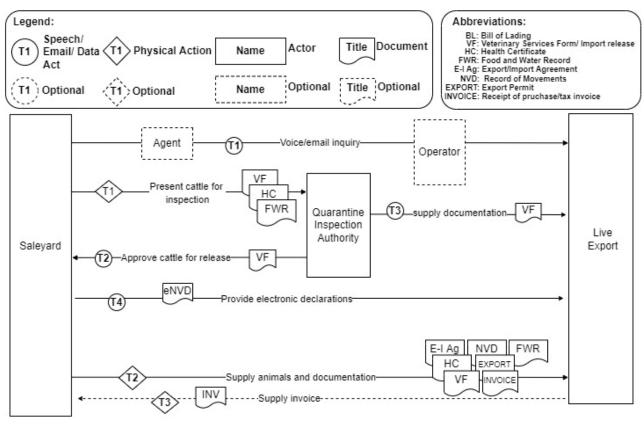
The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) is the Australian livestock traceability program which is administered by Integrity Systems Company (ISC). Where stipulated by State legislation and certain export markets, the NLIS system requires all animals bought, sold, and moved along the supply chain to be tagged with an accredited NLIS ID tag. Each tag has an NLIS tag number or Radio Frequency Identifier (RFID) for the traceability of the animal throughout its lifetime. Every property which holds livestock must have a Property Identification Code (PIC) to which the livestock are assigned in the NLIS Database. Each time livestock are transferred between PICs within Australia they must be accompanied by a livestock movement declaration, such as the National Vendor Declaration (NVD) form. This document typically outlines the transporter details, consignment details, compliance with intended market specifications, withholding periods, and the details of the new property PIC. All livestock movements between PICs require an NLIS movement update to be made by either or both the consigner and receiver. Where NLIS ID tags are lost livestock must be issued with a new post-breeder tag if not on the PIC of birth and this reconciled in the NLIS Database. For animals loaded for live export, it is the exporters responsibility to ensure that all livestock are transferred from the port PIC to EEEEEEE (8Es) which signifies that livestock have been exported. The importer of exported livestock must demonstrate that these livestock remain traceable throughout the supply chain up to the point of slaughter. Livestock must be effectively identified, and all movements recorded to allow traceability back to the property of birth in the exporting country i.e., Australia.

### 5.2.5.1.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description
Input	Saleyard to Live Export
Input	Backgrounding to Live Export
Output	Live Export to Import Finishing (grain)
Output	Live Export to Import Finishing (grass)

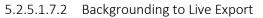
Table 108. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock live export system.

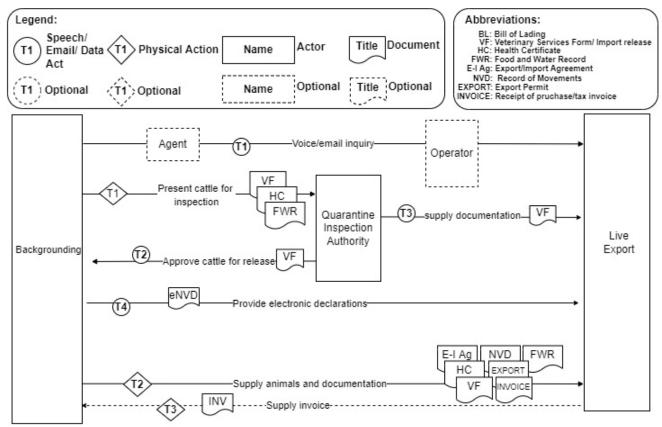
### 5.2.5.1.7.1 Saleyard to Live Export



# Saleyard to Live Export

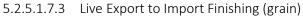
Figure 123. Data or information flows from the saleyard to live export in the small stock supply chain.

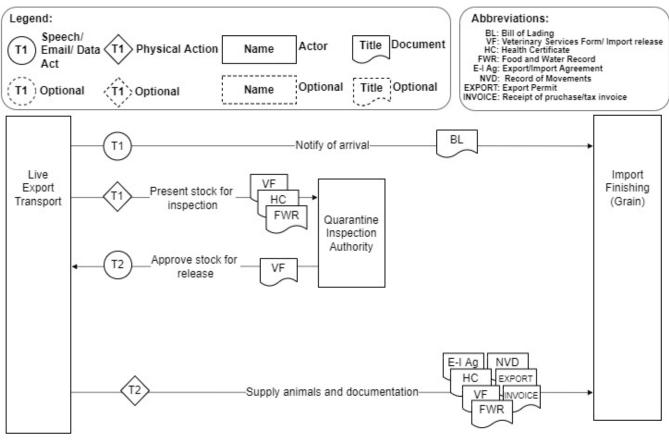




## Backgrounding to Live Export

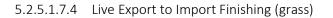
Figure 124. Data or information flows from backgrounding to live export in the small stock supply chain.

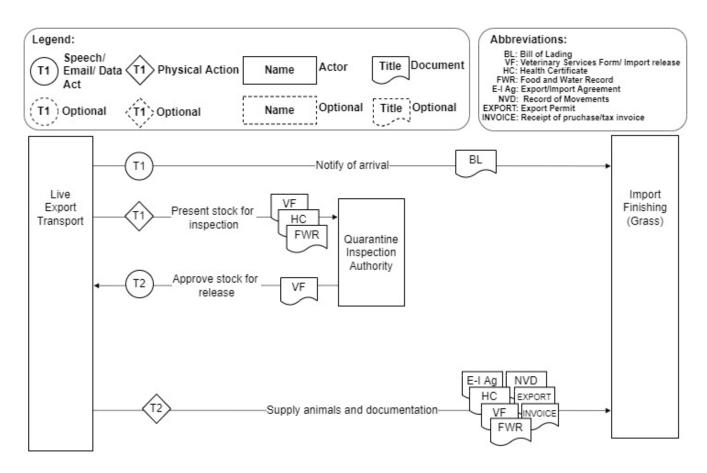




# Live Export to Import Finishing (grain)

Figure 125. Data or information flows from live export to import finishing (grain) in the small stock supply chain.





# Live Export to Import Finishing (grass)

Figure 126. Data or information flows from live export to import finishing (grass) in the small stock supply chain.

### 5.2.5.2 Non packer exporter

Australia is one of the largest exporters of beef in the world by volume and value of meat and this is largely due to strict animal welfare practices and quality control standards. This has allowed consumer demand for Australian beef to remain strong in a competitive global market against other large exporters such as Brazil and India. Australia principally exports meat to North America, the Middle East, Russia, China, Southeast Asia, Korea and Japan. Non Packer Exporters (NPEs) are holders of a Meat Export Licence who do not operate a premises for the purpose of packaging meat for export registered under the Australian Government Department for Agriculture. NPEs are unable to verify information pertaining to the product but instead work with the packing establishment to ensure product is eligible for export and that all the necessary documentation is organised and approved.

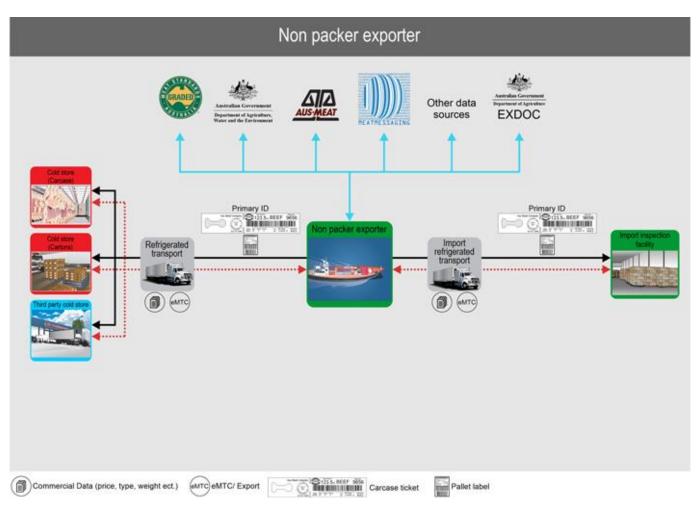


Figure. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain non packer exporter sector.

### 5.2.5.2.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

NPEs are often buyers and resellers of meat and meat product, organising the documentation associated with the sale and exportation of product. They typically do not see the product; therefore, the inputs into the NPE system are the Critical Tracking Event related documentation. These may include documents such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export Health Certificate and Certificate of Analysis.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the Non Packer Exporter system include the receival of:

• Information/ Documentation (meat and meat products Container System Unit).

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Information/	As NPEs typically do not see the	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery	
Documentation	product, information/documentation	Docket/Manifest, Export Health	
(meat and meat	includes the Critical Tracking Event	Certificate, Export Permit, Meat	

products Container System Unit)	related documentation and information required for product movement.	Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
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### 5.2.5.2.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information inputs into the NPE system are those KDEs which can be drawn from CTE documentation. These may include document numbers for documents such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Transfer Certificate and Certificate of Analysis as well as other product specific information.

Table 110. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock non packer exporter system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
COA test lot identifier	This is a unique identifier allocated to all cartons, pallets and shipping containers for which an analysis sample represents.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Count of Pallets	This is the number of pallets in the logistic unit e.g., container system unit.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report	
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Messaging Consignment Report	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Meat Messaging Consignment Report,	

Export Health Certificate Number	A unique number allocated to the health certificate issued for the export consignment for traceability purposes.	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Export Permit Number	A unique permit number is allocated for the export consignment following submission of a correct and validated Request For Permit (RFP) which is then approved by the Secretary.	Yes	Export Permit	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Export Health Certificate, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying, or identifying MSA Certified Product must be registered and have a unique MSA Licence Number.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information on MSA visit the MLA website.
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report	<u>For more</u> <u>information visit</u> <u>the GS1</u> <u>website.</u>
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging Date is the date on which the item was packaged and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Recipient Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
Seal Serial Number	This is a unique serial number printed on any tamper-evident seal issued by the Department.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Seller/Supplier Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report	
To Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Transfer Certificate number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	

### 5.2.5.2.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

NPEs are often buyers and resellers of meat and meat product, organising the documentation associated with the sale and exportation of product. They typically do not see the product; therefore, the outputs of the NPE system

are the Critical Tracking Event related documentation. These may include documents such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export Health Certificate and Certificate of Analysis.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the Non Packer Exporter system include the movement of:

• Information/ Documentation (meat and meat products Container System Unit)

off the property, premises or supply chain sector.

Table 111. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock non packer exporter system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Information/	As NPEs typically do not see the	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery	
Documentation	product, information/documentation	Docket/Manifest, Export Health	
(meat and meat	includes the Critical Tracking Event	Certificate, Export Permit, Meat	
products Container	related documentation and information	Messaging Consignment Report,	
System Unit)	required for product movement.	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC),	
		Official seal, Certificate of Analysis	
		(COA), Receipt of purchase/Tax	
		Invoice	

5.2.5.2.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs of the NPE system are those KDEs which can be drawn from CTE documentation. These may include document numbers for documents such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Transfer Certificate and Certificate of Analysis as well as other product specific information.

Table 112. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock non packer exporter system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
COA test lot identifier	This is a unique identifier allocated to all cartons, pallets, and shipping containers for which an analysis sample represents.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	

	The second se	N.		
Company/product	This is an in-house code for the	Yes	Bill of lading/Air	
code	identification of the product in the unit.		Waybill, Certificate of	
			Analysis (COA), Receipt	
			of purchase/Tax	
			Invoice	
Consignment	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Bill of lading/Air	For more
Serial Shipping	unique number which identifies the		Waybill, Meat	information
Container Code	individual logistic unit i.e.,		Messaging	visit the GS1
(SSCC)	shipment/message that is assigned by the		Consignment Report,	website.
(3300)			-	
	establishment constructing the unit. The		Meat Transfer	
	SSCC remains the same for the life of the		Certificate (MTC)	
	logistic unit.			
Count of Pallets	This is the number of pallets in the logistic	Yes	Meat Messaging	
	unit e.g., container system unit.		Consignment Report	
Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Bill of lading/Air	For more
Items	the number of trade items e.g., cartons in		Waybill, Meat	information
litering	the logistic unit.		Messaging	visit the GS1
			Consignment Report	website.
Data		Maria		
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a	Yes	Bill of lading/Air	
	record entry or transaction was made.		Waybill, Certificate of	
			Analysis (COA), Meat	
			Messaging	
			Consignment Report,	
			Meat Transfer	
			Certificate (MTC),	
			Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice	
Export Health	A unique number allocated to the health	Yes	Export Health	For more
Certificate	certificate issued for the export	103	Certificate, Meat	information
				visit the
Number	consignment for traceability purposes.		Messaging	Department of
			Consignment Report	Agriculture, Water and the
				Environment
				website.
Export Permit	A unique permit number is allocated for	Yes	Export Permit	For more
Number	the export consignment following			information
	submission of a correct and validated			visit the Department of
	Request For Permit (RFP) which is then			<u>Agriculture</u> ,
				Water and the
	approved by the Secretary.			Environment
				website.
From	A number issued by Federal and State	Yes	Certificate of Analysis	
Establishment	Authorities to identify the originating site		(COA), Export Health	
number	from which meat or meat products were		Certificate, Meat	
	distributed to domestic or export markets.		Messaging	
	For transfer certificates, the Establishment		Consignment Report,	
	numbers for both the dispatching and		Meat Transfer	
	receiving establishments are recorded.		Certificate (MTC)	
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a	Yes	Meat Messaging	For more
	-	162		information
Number (GTIN)	globally unique 14-digit number used to		Consignment Report	visit the GS1
	identify trade items, products, or services.			website.
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other	Yes	Bill of lading/Air	
	products (e.g., feed or meat products)		Waybill, Certificate of	
	were transported between		Analysis (COA), Export	
	PICs/establishments.		Health Certificate,	
	,	1		I

			Meat Transfer	
			Certificate (MTC)	
		Vaa		For more
MSA Licence Number	Any establishment consigning, supplying or identifying MSA Certified Product must	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	information on
Number			purchase/rax involce	MSA visit the
	be registered and have a unique MSA			MLA website.
	Licence Number.	Vee		For more
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Bill of lading/Air	information
(Kilograms)	Net Weight is a variable measure of the		Waybill, Export Health	visit the GS1
	trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment		Certificate, Meat	website.
	recorded in kilograms.		Messaging	
De alva sin a Data	Freedad in the CC1 beyonds the	Vee	Consignment Report	For more
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Certificate of Analysis	information
	Packaging Date is the date on which the		(COA)	visit the GS1
	item was packaged and is recorded in the			website.
	format year, month, day (YYMMDD).			Formere
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Meat Messaging	For more information
Shipping	unique number which identifies the		Consignment Report,	visit the GS1
Container Code	individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is		Meat Transfer	website.
(SSCC)	assigned by the establishment		Certificate (MTC)	
	constructing the unit. The SSCC remains			
	the same for the life of the logistic unit.			For more
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the	Yes	Certificate of Analysis	For more information
(YYMMDD)	'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and		(COA), Meat Transfer	visit the GS1
	is recorded in the format year, month, day		Certificate (MTC)	website.
Desisiont	(YYMMDD).	Vee	Dessist of	For more
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration number,	Yes	Receipt of	information
Australian	issued by the Australian Tax Office, used		purchase/Tax Invoice	visit the ATO
Business Number	to identify businesses.			website.
(ABN) Seal Serial	This is a unique conicl as maken printed on	Vaa	Dill of loding (Air	For more
Number	This is a unique serial number printed on	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Transfer	information
Number	any tamper-evident seal issued by the		Certificate (MTC),	visit the GS1
	Department.		Official seal	website.
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration number,	Yes	Receipt of	For more
Australian	issued by the Australian Tax Office, used	163	purchase/Tax Invoice	information
Business Number	to identify businesses.			visit the ATO
(ABN)	to identify businesses.			website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code	Yes	Bill of lading/Air	
	comprising of three letters representing		Waybill, Certificate of	
	the foreign establishment number and the		Analysis (COA), Export	
	last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.		Health Certificate,	
	hast time digits of the consignment spee.		Meat Messaging	
			Consignment Report	
To Establishment	A number issued by Federal and State	Yes	Meat Transfer	
number	Authorities to identify the originating site		Certificate (MTC)	
	from which meat or meat products were			
	distributed to domestic or export markets.			
	For transfer certificates, the Establishment			
	numbers for both the dispatching and			
	receiving establishments are recorded.			
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says	Yes	Export Health	
The accorption	what the product is and may include		Certificate, Meat	
	information such as species, net weight of		Messaging	
	mornation such as species, het weight Of	I	11103306116	

Transfer Certificate number	product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc. A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC) Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	

5.2.5.2.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- AUS-MEAT
- Department of Agriculture
- Export Documentation System (EXDOC)
- Meat Messaging
- Other data sources

### 5.2.5.2.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

Non Packer Exporters (NPEs) are holders of a Meat Export Licence who do not operate a premises for the purpose of packaging meat for export registered under the Australian Government Department for Agriculture. Instead, NPEs are often buyers and resellers of product and organise the documentation associated with the sale and exportation of product.

Like exporters, the traceability of product which is traded by NPEs back to the live animal and property of origin is dependent on the form (carcase, carton) in which the product is being exported. All container system units undergoing export must be accompanied by a Meat Messaging Consignment Report and Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC) or Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC). While the NPE does not touch the product, they are involved in the preparation and handling of this documentation. The Consignment Report is issued to the buyer of product and lists all the logistic unit and subunit unique serialised identifiers contained within the Container System Unit including the Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC), Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code, and scanned and verified carton label serial identifiers. Additionally, the Transfer Certificate details the serialised logistic unit identifiers such as the Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC). These documents allow traceability of the unit and its subunits back to either the live animal and property of origin (for carcases) or processor production run (for cartons and palletised meat and meat products).

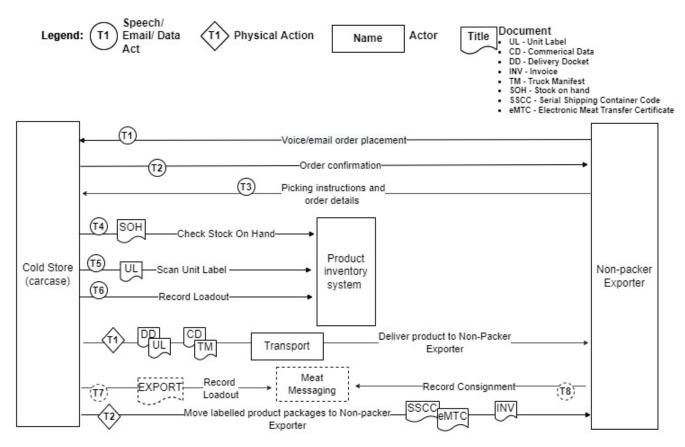
For traceability information pertaining to carton and carcase products please refer to Boning Room and Carcase Chiller 'Supply Chain Node Traceability' respectively.

### 5.2.5.2.7 Data flow diagrams

Table 113. Data flow	diaarams for the input	ts and outputs of a small stoc	k non-packer exporter system.
Tuble 110. Dutu jion	anagranno jor the mpar	is and outputs of a sinal store	chon packer exporter system.

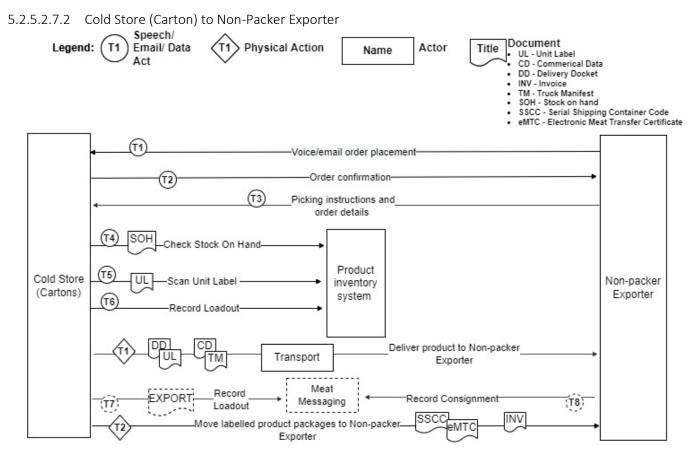
Direction	Description	
Input	Cold Store (carcase) to Non-Packer Exporter	
Input	Cold Store (carton) to Non-Packer Exporter	
Input	Third Party Cold Store to Non-Packer Exporter	
Output	Non-Packer Exporter to Import Inspection Facility	

### 5.2.5.2.7.1 Cold Store (Carcase) to Non-Packer Exporter



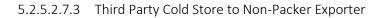
## Cold Store (carcase) to Non-packer Exporter

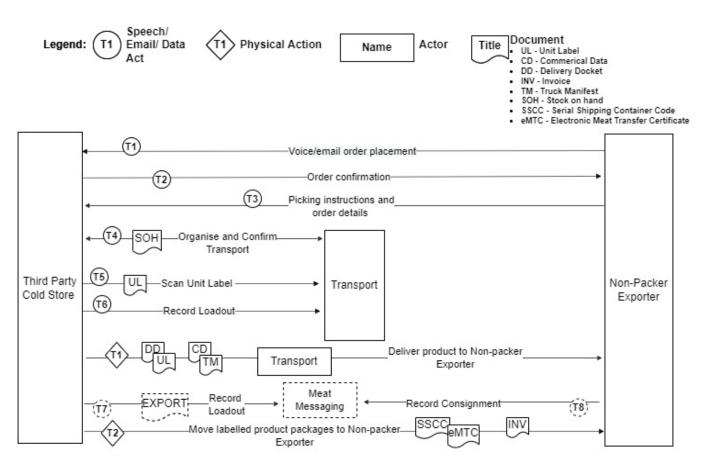
Figure 127. Data or information flows from the cold store (carcase) to non-packer exporter in the small stock supply chain.



## Cold Store (Cartons) to Non-packer Exporter

Figure 128. Data or information flows from the cold store (cartons) to non-packer exporter in the small stock supply chain.

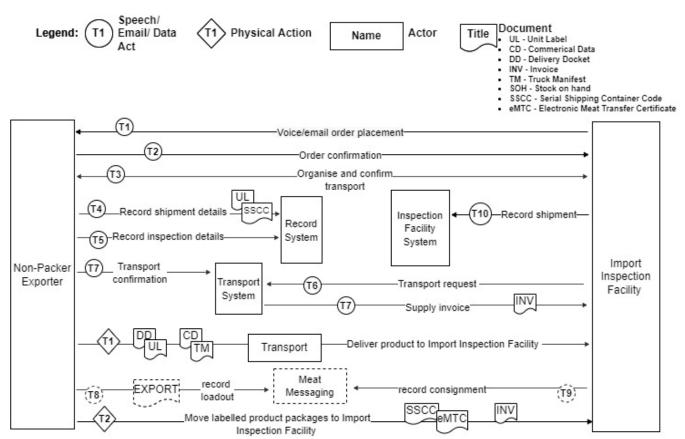




## Third Party Cold Store to Non-packer Exporter

Figure 129. Data or information flows from the third-party cold store to non-packer exporter in the small stock supply chain.

### 5.2.5.2.7.4 Non-Packer Exporter to Import Inspection Facility



# Non-Packer Exporter to Import Inspection Facility

Figure 130. Data or information flows from the non-packer exporter to import inspection facility in the small stock supply chain.

### 5.2.5.3 Export

Australia is one of the largest exporters of sheep meat in the world by volume and value of meat and this is largely due to strict animal welfare practices and quality control standards. This has allowed consumer demand for Australian mutton and lamb to remain strong in a competitive global market against other large exporters such as New Zealand. Australia principally exports meat to China, the US, and the Middle East. Simply, the export process involves the licensing of export premises, inspection of meat and meat products, process auditing, loading, and movement of product. Meat and meat products or meat by-products (packaged into container system units) are typically delivered to the port of export, via refrigerated or bulk transport respectively, for loading into the export vessel.

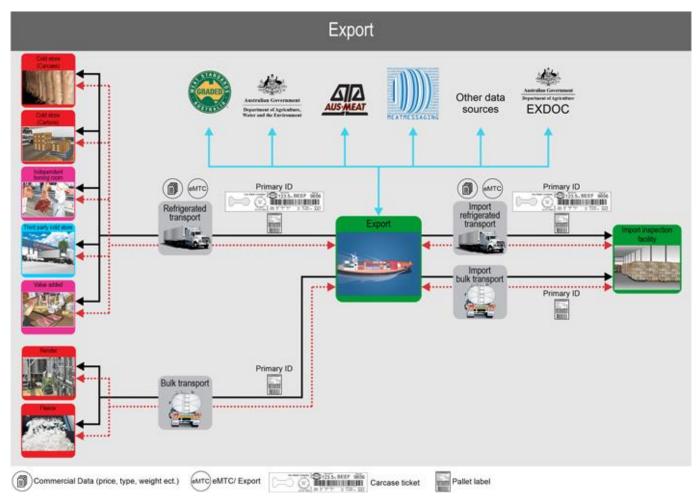


Figure 131. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain export sector.

### 5.2.5.3.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Prior to export, packaged product is loaded into refrigerated shipping containers and transported to the export port to be loaded into ships or airfreight. Therefore, container system units, which contain packaged meat product, are the physical inputs to the export system. Critical Tracking Event related documentation such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, as well as Export Health Certificate and Certificate of Analysis, must accompany the movement of product to an importing country.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the export system include the receival of:

- Container System Unit (meat and meat products)
- Container System Unit (render and hide product).

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Container	A container designed for	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
System Unit	use as a unit of cargo	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate,	
(meat and	handling equipment in the	Export Permit, Meat Messaging Consignment Report,	
meat	transport of goods by	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Receipt of	
products)	aircraft or ship.	purchase/Tax Invoice	
Container	A container designed for	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	
System Unit	use as a unit of cargo	lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery	
(render and	handling equipment in the	Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation,	
hide	transport of goods by	Export Permit, Meat Messaging Consignment Report,	
product)	aircraft or ship.	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

Table 114. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock export system.

#### 5.2.5.3.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information inputs into the export system are those KDEs which can be drawn from CTE documentation. These may include document numbers for documents such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Transfer Certificate and Certificate of Analysis as well as other product specific information.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
COA test lot identifier	This is a unique identifier allocated to all cartons, pallets, and shipping containers for which an analysis sample represents.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export clearance documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Table 115. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock export system.

	the unit. The SSCC remains the		Report, Meat Transfer	
	same for the life of the logistic unit.		Certificate (MTC)	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
	to the contract by the seller.		, .	
Count of Pallets	This is the number of pallets in the	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment	
	logistic unit e.g., container system		Report	
	unit.			
Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
Items	barcode, this is the number of		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	information visit the GS1
	trade items e.g., cartons in the		Meat Messaging Consignment	website.
	logistic unit.		Report	
Date	This is the date of signing or of	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
	which a record entry or transaction		Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	
	was made.		lading/Air Waybill, Certificate	
			of Analysis (COA), Delivery	
			Docket/Manifest, Export	
			clearance documentation,	
			Meat Messaging Consignment	
			Report, Meat Transfer	
			Certificate (MTC), Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Docket/Manifest	to the docket for identification			
number	purposes.			
Export Health	A unique number allocated to the	Yes	Export Health Certificate, Meat	For more
Certificate	health certificate issued for the		Messaging Consignment Report	information visit the
Number	export consignment for traceability			<u>Department</u>
	purposes.			of
				Agriculture,
				Water and the
				Environment
				website.
Export Permit	A unique permit number is	Yes	Export Permit	For more information
Number	allocated for the export			visit the
	consignment following submission			Department
	of a correct and validated Request			<u>of</u> Agriculture,
	For Permit (RFP) which is then			Water and
	approved by the Secretary.			the
				Environment website.
From	A number issued by Federal and	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
Establishment	State Authorities to identify the		Certificate (BPTC), Certificate of	
number	originating site from which meat or		Analysis (COA), Delivery	
	meat products were distributed to		Docket/Manifest, Export	
	domestic or export markets. For		clearance documentation,	
	transfer certificates, the		Export Health Certificate, Meat	
	Establishment numbers for both		Messaging Consignment	
	the dispatching and receiving		Report, Meat Transfer	
	establishments are recorded.		Certificate (MTC)	
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment	
Number (GTIN)	GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit	165	Report	
	number used to identify trade			
	items, products, or services.			

Movement date	The date on which livestock or	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
wovement date		res	Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	
	other products (e.g., feed or meat			
	products) were transported		lading/Air Waybill, Certificate	
	between PICs/establishments.		of Analysis (COA), Delivery	
			Docket/Manifest, Export	
			clearance documentation,	
			Export Health Certificate, Meat	
			Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
MSA Licence	Any establishment consigning,	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax	For more
Number	supplying or identifying MSA		Invoice	information on MSA visit
	Certified Product must be			the MLA
	registered and have a unique MSA			website.
	Licence Number.			
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
(Kilograms)	barcode, the Net Weight is a		Export Health Certificate, Meat	information
(11108101113)	variable measure of the trade item		Messaging Consignment Report	visit the GS1 website.
	e.g., carton, pallet or shipment			website.
	recorded in kilograms.			
Order date	This is the date on which the	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Order date	purchase order or contract was	163	Derivery Docket/ Marinest	
	raised by the buyer.			
Packaging Data	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	For more
Packaging Date		res		information
	Packaging Date is the date on			visit the GS1
	which the item was packaged and			website.
	is recorded in the format year,			
	month, day (YYMMDD).			<b>F</b>
Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and newest	Yes	Export clearance	For more information
Range	packaging dates for the logistic		documentation	visit the GS1
	unit.			website.
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more information
Shipping	a unique number which identifies		Certificate (BPTC), Export	visit the GS1
Container Code	the individual logistic unit i.e.,		clearance documentation,	website.
(SSCC)	pallet that is assigned by the		Meat Messaging Consignment	
	establishment constructing the		Report, Meat Transfer	
	unit. The SSCC remains the same		Certificate (MTC)	
	for the life of the logistic unit.			
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
(YYMMDD)	the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the		Certificate (BPTC), Certificate of	information
. ,	product and is recorded in the		Analysis (COA), Meat Transfer	visit the GS1 website.
	format year, month, day		Certificate (MTC)	website.
	(YYMMDD).			
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax	For more
Australian	number, issued by the Australian		Invoice	information
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify			visit the ATO
(ABN)	businesses.			website.
Seal Serial	This is a unique serial number	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
Number	printed on any tamper-evident seal	162	Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	information
NULLIDEL				visit the
	issued by the Department.		lading/Air Waybill, Export	Australian
			clearance documentation,	Government Federal
			Meat Transfer Certificate	Register of
			(MTC), Official seal	Legislation.
Seller/Supplier Australian	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information

Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify			visit the ATO
(ABN)	businesses.			website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
	code comprising of three letters		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	representing the foreign		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	establishment number and the last		Export Health Certificate, Meat	
	nine digits of the consignment		Messaging Consignment Report	
	SSCC.			
To Establishment	A number issued by Federal and	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
number	State Authorities to identify the		Certificate (BPTC), Export	
	originating site from which meat or		clearance documentation,	
	meat products were distributed to		Meat Transfer Certificate	
	domestic or export markets. For		(MTC)	
	transfer certificates, the			
	Establishment numbers for both			
	the dispatching and receiving			
	establishments are recorded.			
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
	says what the product is and may		Certificate (BPTC), Delivery	
	include information such as		Docket/Manifest, Export	
	species, net weight of product,		clearance documentation,	
	name and address of		Export Health Certificate Meat	
	establishments, category ciphers,		Messaging Consignment	
	market endorsements, MSA eating		Report, Meat Transfer	
	quality etc.		Certificate (MTC)	
Transfer	A unique certificate number issued	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
Certificate	for traceability purposes.		Certificate (BPTC), Meat	
number			Messaging Consignment	
			Report, Meat Transfer	
			Certificate (MTC)	
Transport	The registration number of the	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
registration	vehicle in which the animals or		Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	
number	product were transported. For		lading/Air Waybill, Delivery	
	shipments of product this will be a		Docket/Manifest, Export	
	shipping container number.		clearance documentation,	
			Export Health Certificate, Meat	
			Messaging Consignment	
			Report, Meat Transfer	
			Certificate (MTC)	

#### 5.2.5.3.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Container system units, which contain packaged meat product, are the physical outputs of the export system. Critical Tracking Event related documentation such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, as well as Export Health Certificate and Certificate of Analysis, must accompany the movement of product to an importing country.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the export system include the movement of:

• Container System Unit (meat and meat products)

• Container System Unit (render and hide product)

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

 Table 116. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock export system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Container	A container designed for	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
System Unit	use as a unit of cargo	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate,	
(meat and	handling equipment in the	Export Permit, Meat Messaging Consignment Report,	
meat	transport of goods by	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Receipt of	
products)	aircraft or ship.	purchase/Tax Invoice	
Container	A container designed for	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	
System Unit	use as a unit of cargo	lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery	
(render and	handling equipment in the	Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Export	
hide	transport of goods by	Permit, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Receipt of	
product)	aircraft or ship.	purchase/Tax Invoice	

### 5.2.5.3.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs from the export system are those KDEs which can be drawn from CTE documentation. These may include document numbers for documents such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Transfer Certificate and Certificate of Analysis as well as other product specific information.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
COA test lot identifier	This is a unique identifier allocated to all cartons, pallets, and shipping containers for which an analysis sample represents.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export clearance documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Table 117. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock export system.

	the unit. The SSCC remains the		Report, Meat Transfer	
	same for the life of the logistic unit.		Certificate (MTC)	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
	to the contract by the seller.	105		
Count of Pallets	This is the number of pallets in the	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment	
	logistic unit e.g., container system		Report	
	unit.			
Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
Items	barcode, this is the number of		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	information visit the GS1
	trade items e.g., cartons in the		Meat Messaging Consignment	website.
	logistic unit.		Report	
Date	This is the date of signing or of	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
	which a record entry or transaction		Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	
	was made.		lading/Air Waybill, Certificate	
			of Analysis (COA), Delivery	
			Docket/Manifest, Export	
			clearance documentation,	
			Meat Messaging Consignment	
			Report, Meat Transfer	
			Certificate (MTC), Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Docket/Manifest	to the docket for identification			
number	purposes.			<b>F</b>
Export Health	A unique number allocated to the	Yes	Export Health Certificate, Meat	For more information
Certificate	health certificate issued for the		Messaging Consignment Report	visit the
Number	export consignment for traceability			Department
	purposes.			<u>of</u> Agriculture,
				Water and
				the Environment
				Environment website.
Export Permit	A unique permit number is	Yes	Export Permit	For more
Number	allocated for the export			information
	consignment following submission			visit the Department
	of a correct and validated Request			of
	For Permit (RFP) which is then			Agriculture,
	approved by the Secretary.			Water and the
				Environment
_				website.
From	A number issued by Federal and	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
Establishment	State Authorities to identify the		Certificate (BPTC), Certificate of	
number	originating site from which meat or		Analysis (COA), Delivery	
	meat products were distributed to		Docket/Manifest, Export	
	domestic or export markets. For		clearance documentation,	
	transfer certificates, the		Export Health Certificate, Meat	
	Establishment numbers for both		Messaging Consignment	
	the dispatching and receiving		Report, Meat Transfer	
Clobal Trade Here	establishments are recorded.	Va-	Certificate (MTC)	For more
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment	information
Number (GTIN)	GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit		Report	visit the GS1
	number used to identify trade			website.
	items, products, or services.			

Movement date	The date on which livestock or	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
	other products (e.g., feed or meat		Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	
	products) were transported		lading/Air Waybill, Certificate	
	between PICs/establishments.		of Analysis (COA), Delivery	
			Docket/Manifest, Export	
			clearance documentation,	
			Export Health Certificate, Meat	
			Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
MCA Liconac	Any establishment consigning	Vaa		For more
MSA Licence	Any establishment consigning,	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax	information
Number	supplying, or identifying MSA		Invoice	on MSA visit
	Certified Product must be			the MLA
	registered and have a unique MSA			website.
	Licence Number.			_
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more information
(Kilograms)	barcode, the Net Weight is a		Export Health Certificate, Meat	visit the GS1
	variable measure of the trade item		Messaging Consignment Report	website.
	e.g., carton, pallet or shipment			
	recorded in kilograms.			
Order date	This is the date on which the	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
	purchase order or contract was			
	raised by the buyer.			
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	For more
	Packaging Date is the date on			information
	which the item was packaged and			visit the GS1 website.
	is recorded in the format year,			website.
	month, day (YYMMDD).			
Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and newest	Yes	Export clearance	For more
Range	packaging dates for the logistic		documentation	information
	unit.			visit the GS1 website.
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
Shipping	a unique number which identifies		Certificate (BPTC), Export	information
Container Code	the individual logistic unit i.e.,		clearance documentation,	visit the GS1
(SSCC)	pallet that is assigned by the		Meat Messaging Consignment	website.
(5500)	establishment constructing the		Report, Meat Transfer	
	unit. The SSCC remains the same		Certificate (MTC)	
	for the life of the logistic unit.			
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
		res	Certificate (BPTC), Certificate of	information
(YYMMDD)	the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the			visit the GS1
	product and is recorded in the		Analysis (COA), Meat Transfer	website.
	format year, month, day		Certificate (MTC)	
Desision	(YYMMDD).	N -	Descint of reactions for	For more
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax	For more information
Australian	number, issued by the Australian		Invoice	visit the ATO
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify			website.
(ABN)	businesses.			_
Seal Serial	This is a unique serial number	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more information
Number	printed on any tamper-evident seal		Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	visit the
	issued by the Department.		lading/Air Waybill, Export	Australian
			clearance documentation,	<u>Government</u>
				FOGOLOI
			Meat Transfer Certificate	Federal Register of
			Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal	Register of Legislation.
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes		Register of

Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify			visit the ATO
(ABN)	businesses.			website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report	
To Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Export clearance documentation, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Transfer Certificate number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	

5.2.5.3.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Meat Standards Australia (MSA)
- AUS-MEAT
- Department of Agriculture
- Export Documentation System (EXDOC)
- Meat Messaging
- Other data sources

#### 5.2.5.3.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

The traceability of product undergoing export/importation back to the live animal, or consignment group and property of origin is dependent on the form (carcase, carton, pallet or render store bag subunits) in which the

product is being exported/imported. All container system units undergoing export must be accompanied by a Meat Messaging Consignment Report and a Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC) or Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC). The Consignment Report is issued to the buyer of product and lists all the logistic unit and subunit unique serialised identifiers contained within the Container System Unit including the Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC), Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code, and scanned and verified carton label serial identifiers. Additionally, the Transfer Certificate details the serialised logistic unit identifiers such as the Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC). These documents allow traceability of the unit and its subunits back to either the live animal and property of origin (for carcases) or processor production run (for cartons and palletised meat and meat products).

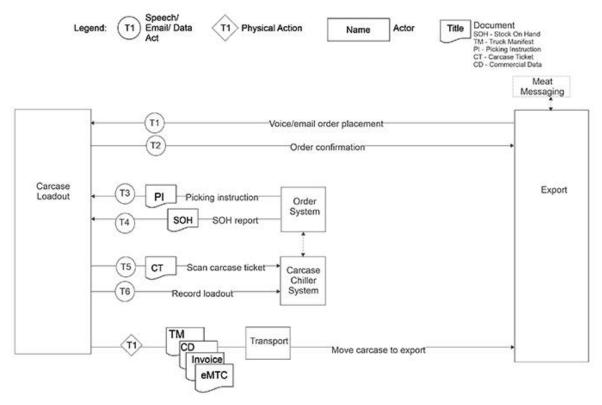
For traceability information pertaining to render and hide products please refer to 'Supply Chain Node Traceability' under each of these nodes. For carton and carcase products please refer to Boning Room and Carcase Chiller 'Supply Chain Node Traceability' respectively.

### 5.2.5.3.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description
Input	Cold Store (Carcase) to Export
Input	Cold Store (Carton) to Export
Input	Third Party Cold Store to Export
Input	Value Added to Export
Input	Render to Export
Input	Hides to Export
Output	Export to Import Inspection Facility

Table 118. Data flow	diagrams for the i	innuts and outputs	of a small stock	ovnort system
Tuble 116. Dutu jiow	ulugrunns jor the h	nputs una outputs	oj u smun stoci	export system.

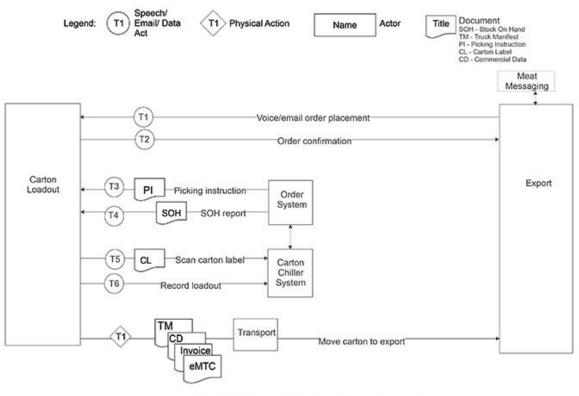
#### 5.2.5.3.7.1 Cold Store (Carcase) to Export



Cold Store (Carcase) to Export

Figure 132. Data or information flows from the cold store (carcase) to export systems in the small stock supply chain.

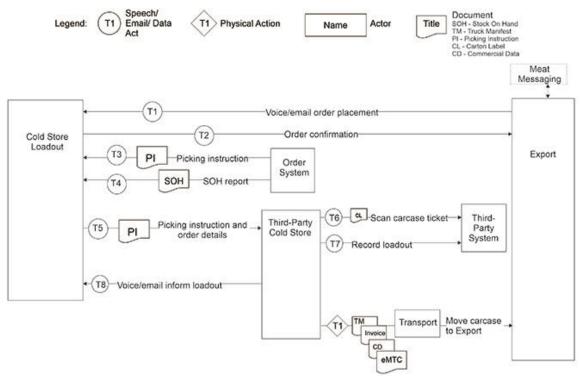




Cold Store (Carton) to Export

Figure 133. Data or information flows from the cold store (carton) to export systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.5.3.7.3 Third Party Cold Store to Export



Third-Party Cold Store to Export

Figure 134. Data or information flows from the third-party cold store to export systems in the small stock supply chain.

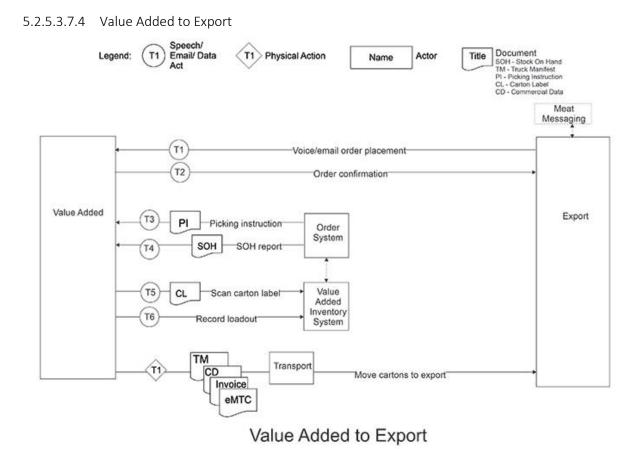
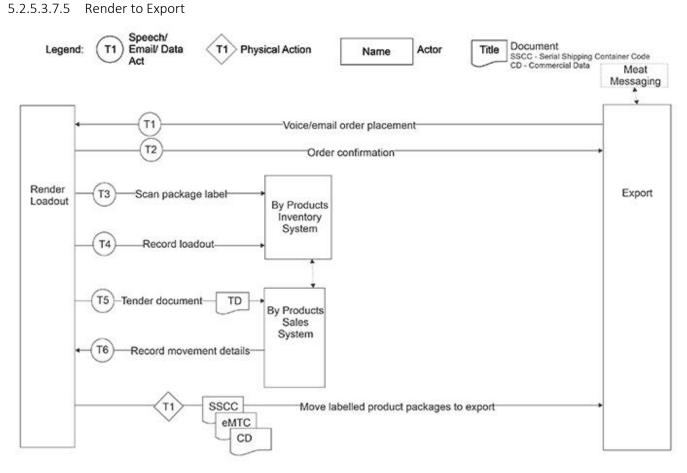
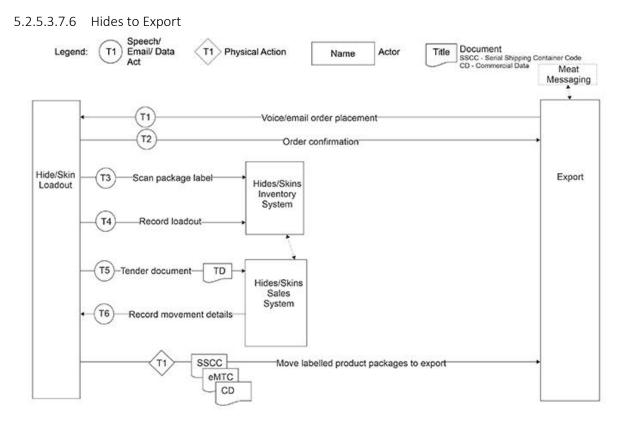


Figure 135. Data or information flows from the value added to export systems in the small stock supply chain.



# Render Loadout tp Export

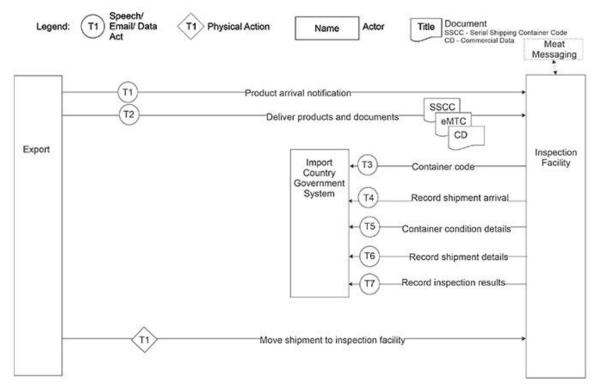
Figure 136. Data or information flows from the render loadout to export systems in the small stock supply chain.



# Hide/Skin Loadout to Export

Figure 137. Data or information flows from the hide/skin loadout to export systems in the small stock supply chain.





# Export to Inspection Facility

Figure 138. Data or information flows from the export to import inspection facility systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.6 Importing Country - National distribution

#### 5.2.6.1 Import finishing/backgrounding

Backgrounding allows livestock to grow to an appropriate weight for slaughter while finishing or lot-feeding systems aim to optimise growth. Backgrounding may be forage or fodder based with animals grazing on pasture, crop stubbles, or handfed roughage. Grain rations are typically of higher quality than grass pasture and therefore improve the live weight gain of animals. Therefore, some systems may also integrate a lot-feeding component (aka feedlot) where animals are fed grain-based rations to maximise growth. In backgrounding/finishing systems there are typically three methods of grain feeding which include lib access (self-feeding), restricted feeding and choice feeding. Further, these systems may also require nutritional supplements and health controls such as vaccination to ensure that livestock production efficiency and welfare are maximised.

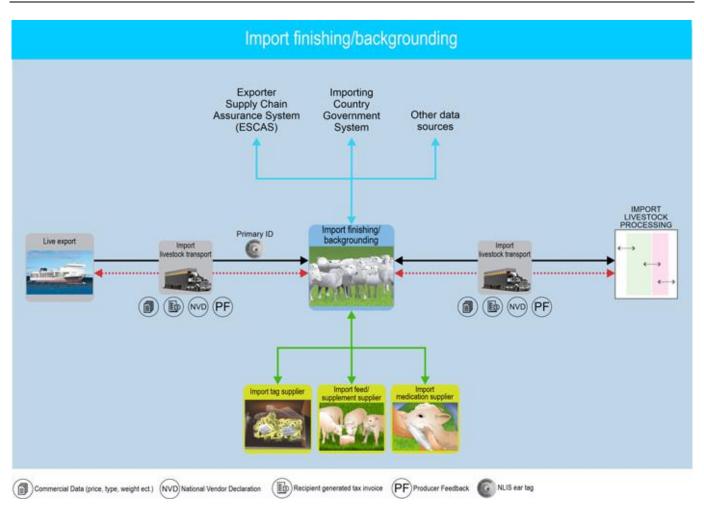


Figure 139. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain import finishing/backgrounding sector.

# 5.2.6.1.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Inputs for the finishing/backgrounding component of the small stock supply chain are largely the same as for the breeding and backgrounding sectors and include the livestock, any veterinary input or commercial services, veterinary drugs and health treatments, crop and pasture treatments and any feed supplements.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the import finishing/backgrounding system include the receival of:

- Small livestock
- Crop and pasture treatments
- Experts and veterinarians
- Feed supplies and supplements
- Veterinary drugs or other health treatments.

Table 119. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import finishing/backgrounding system.

Event related to	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
the inputs		documents (including electronic)	uetalis
Small livestock	These are sheep or goat livestock and may include any class of animals e.g., weaners, ewe/nanny, ram/buck, cull livestock etc.	Exporter/Importer Agreement, Import feed and water record, Import Permit, Livestock Export Health Certificate, Veterinary Services Form/Import release, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Import specific livestock movement forms	
Crop and pasture treatments	These are agricultural chemicals applied to crops, pastures and/or paddocks (inclusive of spot spraying) which livestock may come into contact with or consume.	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Experts and veterinarians	These are professionals who provide services to the breeding enterprise which ensure the safety, wellbeing, and productivity of the livestock.	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Veterinary prescription	
Feed supplies and supplements	These are supplementary animal feed products such as hay or silage fodder, or mineral supplements which are provided to ensure the production efficiency and health of livestock are maintained. This may also include clean drinking water e.g., where livestock are in transit or at saleyards.	Import specific commodity movement forms, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Veterinary drugs or other health treatments	These may be prescribed, or non-prescribed treatments or medications given to ensure the health and wellbeing of the livestock.	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Veterinary prescription	

#### 5.2.6.1.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). There are a range of measurements that are related to the inputs of a finishing system. These include the source of the small stock, transport details, and any vaccinations or other treatments that the livestock have undergone. The importer of exported livestock must demonstrate that these livestock remain traceable throughout the supply chain up to the point of slaughter. Livestock must therefore be effectively identified, and all movements recorded to allow traceability back to the property of birth in the exporting country i.e., Australia. This requires import specific livestock movement forms to be completed and kept for traceability records.

Table 120. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import finishing/backgrounding system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
APVMA approval number	This is a unique number allocated to each label by the APVMA.	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate	For more information visit the Australian

			1	
				Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine Authority.
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Import feed and water record Import, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Exporter/Importer Agreement, Import specific commodity movement forms	
Customs Entry number	A unique number assigned to an entry document and issued to importation shipments by customs for identification purposes.	Yes	Veterinary Services Form/Import release	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Exporter/Importer Agreement, Import feed and water record, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Import specific commodity movement forms, Import specific livestock movement forms, Livestock Export Health Certificate	
Export Health Certificate Number	A unique number allocated to the health certificate issued for the export consignment for traceability purposes.	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Export Premises Registration number	A unique number issued to Australian Government approved quarantine premises where livestock are prepared for export.	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
From Port Code	Any location used in international trade and transport (e.g., seaport, airports etc.) are issued with an identification code.	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate	
From property identifier	The identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Import specific commodity movement forms, Import specific livestock movement forms	

Increase Device 11		N -		1
Import Permit Number	A unique permit number is allocated for the import consignment following submission of correct and validated documentation approved by the importing country.	Yes	Import Permit, Veterinary Services Form/Import release	
Livestock Export Licence Holder number	A unique licence number is allocated to exporters of livestock for a period of one to five years following submission of a correct documentation which is then approved by the Secretary.	Yes	Exporter/Importer Agreement, Livestock Export Health Certificate	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Livestock Identifier	The importer of exported livestock must demonstrate that these livestock remain traceable throughout the supply chain up to the point of slaughter. Livestock must be effectively identified, and all movements recorded to allow traceability back to the property of birth in the exporting country.	Yes	Import specific livestock movement forms	
Livestock movement form serial number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Import specific livestock movement forms	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Exporter/Importer Agreement, Import specific commodity movement forms, Import specific livestock movement forms, Livestock Export Health Certificate, Veterinary Services Form/Import release	
NLIS Tag Number/RFID	All animals transported between PICs must have a permanent National Livestock Identification System tag attached. This tag has a unique animal identification number.	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate	For more information visit the Integrity systems website.
Prescription number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Veterinary prescription	
Product code/description	This is a unique identifier or description assigned by the seller to each product type marketed or for sale.	Yes	Import specific commodity movement forms	
Quarantine date range	This is the date range identifying a period in time in which livestock were quarantined directly prior to exportation.	Yes	Livestock Export Health Certificate	
Recipient Business Number	This is a unique registration number, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Import feed and water record, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

This is a unique registration number	Vec	Import food and water	
	res		
used to identify businesses.			
		purchase/Tax Invoice	
Any location used in international	Yes	Livestock Export Health	
trade and transport (e.g., seaport,		Certificate, Veterinary	
airports etc.) are issued with an		Services Form/Import	
identification code.		release	
The identification of the property	Yes	Import specific commodity	
(may be a PIC) from/to where the		movement forms, Import	
livestock or product were consigned.		specific livestock movement	
		forms	
The registration number of the	Yes	Import specific livestock	
vehicle in which the animals or		movement forms, Livestock	
product were transported.		Export Health Certificate,	
		Veterinary Services	
		Form/Import release	
The date on which a treatment or	Yes	Import feed and water	
product was applied to a unit e.g.,		record, Livestock Export	
paddock, animal, fodder etc.		Health Certificate	
A unique number issued to	Yes	Livestock Export Health	
veterinarians who are registered to		Certificate, Veterinary	
practice, under the state legislative		prescription	
•			
which they reside.			
	trade and transport (e.g., seaport, airports etc.) are issued with an identification code. The identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned. The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. The date on which a treatment or product was applied to a unit e.g., paddock, animal, fodder etc. A unique number issued to veterinarians who are registered to practice, under the state legislative requirements, within the state in	used to identify businesses.YesAny location used in international trade and transport (e.g., seaport, airports etc.) are issued with an identification code.YesThe identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.YesThe registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported.YesThe date on which a treatment or product was applied to a unit e.g., paddock, animal, fodder etc.YesA unique number issued to veterinarians who are registered to practice, under the state legislative requirements, within the state inYes	used to identify businesses.record, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax InvoiceAny location used in international trade and transport (e.g., seaport, airports etc.) are issued with an identification code.YesLivestock Export Health Certificate, Veterinary Services Form/Import releaseThe identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.YesImport specific commodity 

#### 5.2.6.1.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The outputs from a finishing/backgrounding system are small stock that have been prepared for slaughter and are moved directly to a processor. There is information about each animal that should be made available to this next link in the supply chain. This information is normally passed forward on import specific livestock movement documents.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the import finishing/backgrounding system include the movement of:

Small livestock

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Table 121. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import finishing/backgrounding system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Small livestock	These are sheep or goat livestock and may include any class of animals e.g., weaners,	Commercial supply contract, Import feed and water record, Import specific livestock movement forms, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

ewe/nanny, ram/buck, cull	
livestock etc.	

5.2.6.1.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information passed forward to the next link in the supply chain from a finishing/backgrounding system is derived from regulated documents such as import specific livestock movement forms or other records such as feed and water records or commercial supply contracts.

Table 122. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import finishing/backgrounding system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Agreement date	This is the date on which an agreement between two parties was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Import feed and water record, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Commercial supply contract	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Import feed and water record, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Import specific livestock movement forms	
From property identifier	The identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Import specific livestock movement forms	
Livestock Identifier	The importer of exported livestock must demonstrate that these livestock remain traceable throughout the supply chain up to the point of slaughter. Livestock must be effectively identified, and all movements recorded to allow traceability back to the property of birth in the exporting country.	Yes	Import specific livestock movement forms	
Livestock movement form serial number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Import specific livestock movement forms	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Import specific livestock movement forms	
Recipient Business Number	This is a unique registration number, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Import feed and water record, Import	For more information visit the

			Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	ATO website.
Seller/Supplier Business Number	This is a unique registration number, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Import feed and water record, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
To property identifier	The identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Import specific livestock movement forms	
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported.	Yes	Import specific livestock movement forms	
Treatment date	The date on which a treatment or product was applied to a unit e.g., paddock, animal, fodder etc.	Yes	Import feed and water record	

5.2.6.1.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System (ESCAS)
- Importing Country Government System
- Other data sources

#### 5.2.6.1.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

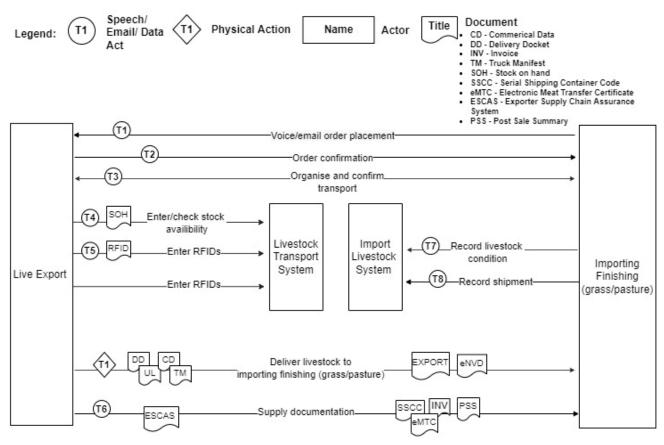
The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) is the Australian livestock traceability program which is administered by Integrity Systems Company (ISC). Where stipulated by State legislation and certain export markets, the NLIS system requires all animals bought, sold, and moved along the supply chain to be tagged with an accredited NLIS ID tag. In some states, these tags require only the visual display of the Property Identification Code (PIC), while other states require each tag to have an individualised NLIS tag number or Radio Frequency Identifier (RFID) for the traceability of the animal throughout its lifetime. Every property which holds livestock must have a Property Identification Code (PIC) to which the livestock are assigned in the NLIS Database. Each time livestock are transferred between PICs within Australia they must be accompanied by a livestock movement declaration, such as the National Vendor Declaration (NVD) form. This document typically outlines the transporter details, consignment details, compliance with intended market specifications, withholding periods, and the details of the new property PIC. All livestock movements between PICs require an NLIS movement update to be made by either or both the consigner and receiver. Where NLIS ID tags are lost, livestock must be issued with a new postbreeder tag if not on the PIC of birth and this reconciled in the NLIS Database. For animals loaded for live export, it is the exporters responsibility to ensure that all livestock are transferred from the port PIC to EEEEEEEE (8Es) which signifies that livestock have been exported. The importer of exported livestock must demonstrate that these livestock remain traceable throughout the supply chain up to the point of slaughter. Livestock must be effectively identified, and all movements recorded to allow traceability back to the property of birth in the exporting country i.e., Australia.

#### 5.2.6.1.7 Data flow diagrams

Table 123. Data flow diagrams	for the inputs and outputs of	of a small stock impor	t finishing/backgrounding
Tuble 125. Dutu jiow uluyiunis	י זטר נוופ וווףענג עווע טענףענג נ	ין ע צווועוו צנטכג ווווףטוו	L JIIIISIIIIIY/DUCKYIOUIIUIIIY.

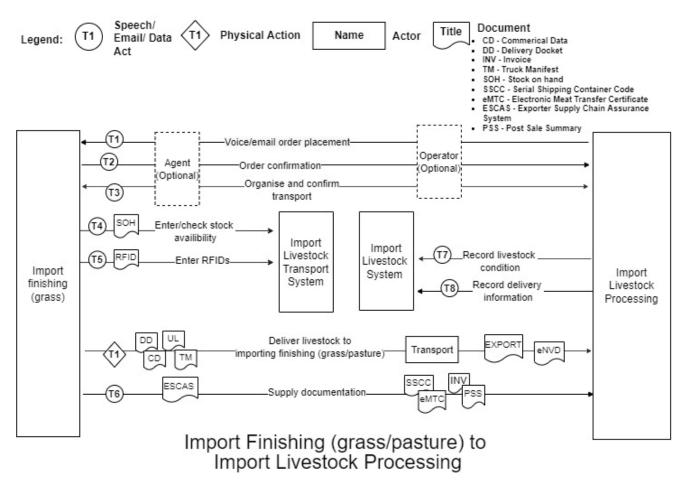
Direction	Description	
Input	Live Export to Import Finishing	
Output	Import Finishing to Import Livestock Processing	

#### 5.2.6.1.7.1 Live Export to Import Finishing



# Live Export to Importing Finishing (grass/pasture)

Figure 140. Data or information flows from live export to import finishing in the small stock supply chain.



## 5.2.6.1.7.2 Import Finishing to Import Livestock Processing

Figure 141. Data or information flows for import finishing (grass/pasture) to import livestock processing in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.6.2 Import inspection facility

After being exported from the country of origin, product first arrives at the import inspection facility. This is generally the port of entry where product and transportation documentation is checked for compliance with the importing country's requirements and biosecurity standards. This may include product inspection and sample analysis before being cleared for release into the importers domestic market.

Import inspection facility	
Commercial Data (price, type, weight ect.)	

Figure 142. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain import inspection facility sector.

#### 5.2.6.2.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Container system units, which contain packaged meat product, are the physical inputs into the importers inspection facility. Critical Tracking Event related documentation such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, as well as Export Health Certificate and Certificate of Analysis, must accompany the movement of product to an importing country. In addition, the importer may require an import permit and Food Control Certificate for edible product or other Import clearance documentation for non-prescribed goods.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the import inspection facility system include the receival of:

- Container System Unit (meat and meat products)
- Container System Unit (render and hide product).

Table 124. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import inspection facility system.

Event	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents	More
related to		(including electronic)	details
the inputs			

Container	A container designed for	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
System Unit	use as a unit of cargo	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate,	
(meat and	handling equipment in the	Export Permit, Meat Messaging Consignment Report,	
meat	transport of goods by	Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Receipt of	
products)	aircraft or ship.	purchase/Tax Invoice	
Container	A container designed for	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	
System Unit	use as a unit of cargo	lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery	
(render and	handling equipment in the	Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation,	
hide	transport of goods by	Export Permit, Meat Messaging Consignment Report,	
product)	aircraft or ship.	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

#### 5.2.6.2.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information inputs into the import inspection facility are those KDEs which can be drawn from CTE documentation. These may include document numbers for documents such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Transfer Certificate and Certificate of Analysis and Import clearance documentation as well as other product specific information.

Table 125. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import inspection facility system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
COA test lot identifier	This is a unique identifier allocated to all cartons, pallets, and shipping containers for which an analysis sample represents.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export clearance documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	For more information <u>visit the</u> <u>GS1</u> website.
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Count of Pallets	This is the number of pallets in the logistic unit e.g., container system unit.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report	

Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Meat	For more information visit the
	trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.		Messaging Consignment Report	GS1 website.
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Delivery Docket/Manifest number	This is a unique number allocated to the docket for identification purposes.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Export Health Certificate Number	A unique number allocated to the health certificate issued for the export consignment for traceability purposes.	Yes	Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
Export Permit Number	A unique permit number is allocated for the export consignment following submission of a correct and validated Request For Permit (RFP) which is then approved by the Secretary.	Yes	Export Permit	For more information visit the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website.
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment Report	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Export Health Certificate, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	

MSA Licence	Any establishment consigning,	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more
Number	supplying, or identifying MSA	163	Necerpt of parenase/ rax involce	information
Number	Certified Product must be			on MSA visit
	registered and have a unique MSA			the MLA website.
	Licence Number.			webbite.
Not Woight		Vaa	Dill of loding (Air ) A(outbill Furgert	For more
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export	information
(Kilograms)	barcode, the Net Weight is a		Health Certificate, Meat	visit the
	variable measure of the trade item		Messaging Consignment Report	<u>GS1</u>
	e.g., carton, pallet or shipment			website.
	recorded in kilograms.			
Order date	This is the date on which the	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
	purchase order or contract was			
	raised by the buyer.			_
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	For more information
	Packaging Date is the date on			visit the
	which the item was packaged and is			GS1
	recorded in the format year,			website.
	month, day (YYMMDD).			
Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and newest	Yes	Export clearance	For more
Range	packaging dates for the logistic		documentation	information visit the
	unit.			<u>GS1</u>
				website.
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
Shipping	a unique number which identifies		Certificate (BPTC), Export	information visit the
Container Code	the individual logistic unit i.e.,		clearance documentation, Meat	<u>GS1</u>
(SSCC)	pallet that is assigned by the		Messaging Consignment	website.
	establishment constructing the		Report, Meat Transfer	
	unit. The SSCC remains the same		Certificate (MTC)	
	for the life of the logistic unit.			
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
(YYMMDD)	the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the		Certificate (BPTC), Certificate of	information visit the
	product and is recorded in the		Analysis (COA), Meat Transfer	GS1
	format year, month, day		Certificate (MTC)	website.
	(YYMMDD).			
Recipient	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more
Australian	number, issued by the Australian			information
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify			visit the ATO
(ABN)	businesses.			website.
Seal Serial	This is a unique serial number	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
Number	printed on any tamper-evident seal		Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	information
	issued by the Department.		lading/Air Waybill, Export	<u>visit the</u> Australian
			clearance documentation, Meat	Government
			Transfer Certificate (MTC),	Federal
			Official seal	Register of
Sollor/Supplier	This is an 11 digit registration	Vac		Legislation. For more
Seller/Supplier	This is an 11-digit registration	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	information
Australian	number, issued by the Australian			visit the
Business Number	Tax Office, used to identify			<u>ATO</u> website
(ABN)	businesses.	Maria		website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
	code comprising of three letters		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	representing the foreign		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	establishment number and the last		Export Health Certificate, Meat	
			Messaging Consignment Report	

	nine digits of the consignment			
	SSCC.			
To Establishment	A number issued by Federal and	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
number	State Authorities to identify the		Certificate (BPTC), Export	
	originating site from which meat or		clearance documentation, Meat	
	meat products were distributed to		Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
	domestic or export markets. For			
	transfer certificates, the			
	Establishment numbers for both			
	the dispatching and receiving			
	establishments are recorded.			
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
	says what the product is and may		Certificate (BPTC), Delivery	
	include information such as		Docket/Manifest, Export	
	species, net weight of product,		clearance documentation,	
	name and address of		Export Health Certificate, Meat	
	establishments, category ciphers,		Messaging Consignment,	
	market endorsements, MSA eating		Report Meat Transfer	
	quality etc.		Certificate (MTC)	
Transfer	A unique certificate number issued	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
Certificate	for traceability purposes.		Certificate (BPTC), Meat	
number			Messaging Consignment	
			Report, Meat Transfer	
			Certificate (MTC)	
Transport	The registration number of the	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
registration	vehicle in which the animals or		Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	
number	product were transported. For		lading/Air Waybill, Delivery	
	shipments of product this will be a		Docket/Manifest, Export	
	shipping container number.		clearance documentation,	
			Export Health Certificate, Meat	
			Messaging Consignment	
			Report, Meat Transfer	
			Certificate (MTC)	

## 5.2.6.2.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Container system units, which contain packaged meat product, are the physical outputs of the importers inspection facility. Critical Tracking Event related documentation such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, as well as Export Health Certificate and Certificate of Analysis, must accompany the movement of product to an importing country. In addition, the importer may require an import permit and Food Control Certificate for edible product or other Import clearance documentation for non-prescribed goods.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the import inspection facility system include the movement of:

- Container System Unit (meat and meat products)
- Container System Unit (render and hide product)

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Container System Unit (meat and meat products)	A container designed for use as a unit of cargo handling equipment in the transport of goods by aircraft or ship.	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Export Permit, Food Control Certificate, Import Permit, Imported Food Inspection Advice, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Container System Unit (render and hide product)	A container designed for use as a unit of cargo handling equipment in the transport of goods by aircraft or ship.	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Export Permit, Import clearance documentation, Import Permit, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

Table 126. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import inspection facility system.

### 5.2.6.2.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs from the import inspection facility are those KDEs which can be drawn from CTE documentation. These may include document numbers for documents such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Transfer Certificate and Certificate of Analysis and Import clearance documentation as well as other product specific information.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Imported Food Inspection Advice	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Imported Food Inspection Advice	
COA test lot identifier	This is a unique identifier allocated to all cartons, pallets and shipping containers for which an analysis sample represents.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Imported Food Inspection Advice	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Imported Food Inspection Advice, Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export clearance documentation, Food Control Certificate, Import	<u>For more</u> information visit the GS1 website.

Table 127. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import inspection facility system.

		r		1
	constructing the unit. The SSCC		clearance documentation,	
	remains the same for the life of		Imported Food Inspection	
	the logistic unit.		Advice, Meat Messaging	
			Consignment Report, Meat	
			Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Count of Pallets	This is the number of pallets in	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment	
	the logistic unit e.g., container system unit.		Report	
Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
Items	barcode, this is the number of		Delivery Docket/Manifest, Food	information visit the GS1
	trade items e.g., cartons in the		Control Certificate, Imported	website.
	logistic unit.		Food Inspection Advice, Meat	
			Messaging Consignment Report	
Date	This is the date of signing or of	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
	which a record entry or		Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	
	transaction was made.		lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of	
			Analysis (COA), Delivery	
			Docket/Manifest, Export	
			clearance documentation, Food	
			Control Certificate, Import	
			clearance documentation, Meat	
			Messaging Consignment Report,	
			Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Docket/Manifest	to the docket for identification		, ,	
number	purposes.			
Export Health	A unique number allocated to the	Yes	Export Health Certificate, Meat	For more
Certificate	health certificate issued for the		Messaging Consignment Report	information
Number	export consignment for			visit the Department
	traceability purposes.			of
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			Agriculture,
				Water and the
				Environment
				website.
Export Permit	A unique permit number is	Yes	Export Permit	For more
Number	allocated for the export			information visit the
	consignment following submission			Department
	of a correct and validated Request			of
	For Permit (RFP) which is then			Agriculture, Water and
	approved by the Secretary.			the
				Environment
Food Control	This is a number assigned to the	Yes	Food Control Certificate,	website.
Certificate entry	entry of a shipment of goods		Imported Food Inspection Advice	
number	imported by the same owner at			
number	the same time which can be			
	described by one import entry.			
From		Yes	Animal By Product Transfor	
Establishment	A number issued by Federal and	162	Animal By Product Transfer	
	State Authorities to identify the		Certificate (BPTC), Certificate of	
number	originating site from which meat		Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export	
	or most products wors distributed			
	or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets.		clearance documentation, Export	

				1
	For transfer certificates, the		Health Certificate, Import	
	Establishment numbers for both		clearance documentation, Meat	
	the dispatching and receiving		Messaging Consignment Report,	
	establishments are recorded.		Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Meat Messaging Consignment	For more
Number (GTIN)	GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit		Report	information visit the GS1
	number used to identify trade			website.
	items, products, or services.			HOBOROT
Import Permit	A unique permit number is	Yes	Import Permit	
Number	allocated for the import			
	consignment following submission			
	of correct and validated			
	documentation approved by the			
	importing country.			
Imported Food		Vac	Imported Food Increation Advise	
Imported Food	A unique certificate number	Yes	Imported Food Inspection Advice	
Inspection Advice	issued for traceability purposes.			
certificate				
number				
Movement date	The date on which livestock or	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	
	other products (e.g., feed or meat		Certificate (BPTC), Bill of	
	products) were transported		lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of	
	between PICs/establishments.		Analysis (COA), Delivery	
			Docket/Manifest, Export	
			clearance documentation, Export	
			Health Certificate, Food Control	
			Certificate, Import clearance	
			documentation, Meat Transfer	
			Certificate (MTC)	
MSA Licence	Any establishment consigning,	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more
Number	supplying, or identifying MSA			information
	Certified Product must be			on MSA visit the MLA
	registered and have a unique MSA			website.
	Licence Number.			
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export	For more
(Kilograms)	barcode, the Net Weight is a		Health Certificate, Meat	information
	variable measure of the trade		Messaging Consignment Report	visit the GS1
	item e.g., carton, pallet or		Messaging consignment report	website.
	shipment recorded in kilograms.			
Order date	This is the date on which the	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
	purchase order or contract was	165		
	•			
Dealersine Dette	raised by the buyer.	V	Contificate of Archaic (COA)	For more
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	information
	Packaging Date is the date on			visit the GS1
	which the item was packaged and			website.
	is recorded in the format year,			
	month, day (YYMMDD).			_
Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and	Yes	Export clearance documentation,	For more
Range	newest packaging dates for the		Import clearance documentation	information visit the GS1
	logistic unit.			website.
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer	For more
Shipping	is a unique number which		Certificate (BPTC), Export	information
Container Code	identifies the individual logistic		clearance documentation,	visit the GS1 website.
(SSCC)	unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by		Import clearance	<u>woodito.</u>
(		1	pore orear unice	

	the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.		documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Certificate of Analysis (COA), Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Recipient Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
Seal Serial Number	This is a unique serial number printed on any tamper-evident seal issued by the Department.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Export clearance documentation, Import clearance documentation, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC), Official seal	For more information visit the Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation.
Seller/Supplier Australian Business Number (ABN)	This is an 11-digit registration number, issued by the Australian Tax Office, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	For more information visit the ATO website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export Health Certificate, Meat Messaging Consignment Report	
To Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Export clearance documentation, Import clearance documentation, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Export Health Certificate, Food Control Certificate, Import clearance documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	
Transfer Certificate number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC)	

Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC), Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Export clearance documentation, Export Health Certificate, Food Control Certificate, Import clearance documentation, Meat Messaging	
			documentation, Meat Messaging Consignment Report, Meat	
			Transfer Certificate (MTC)	

5.2.6.2.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Export Documentation System (EXDOC)
- Importing Country Government System
- Meat Messaging
- Other data sources

#### 5.2.6.2.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

The traceability of product undergoing export/importation back to the live animal, or consignment group and property of origin is dependent on the form (carcase, carton, pallet or render store bag subunits) in which the product is being exported/imported. All container system units undergoing export must be accompanied by a Meat Messaging Consignment Report and a Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC) or Animal By Product Transfer Certificate (BPTC). The Consignment Report is issued to the buyer of product and lists all the logistic unit and subunit unique serialised identifiers contained within the Container System Unit including the Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC), Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code, and scanned and verified carton label serial identifiers. Additionally, the Transfer Certificate details the serialised logistic unit identifiers such as the Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC). These documents allow traceability of the unit and its subunits back to either the live animal and property of origin (for carcases) or processor production run (for cartons and palletised meat and meat products).

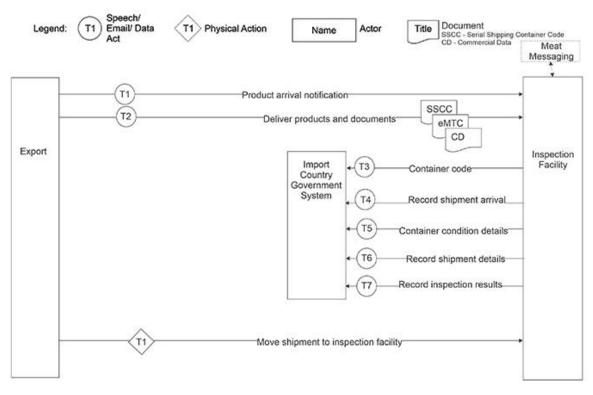
For traceability information pertaining to render and hide products please refer to 'Supply Chain Node Traceability' under each of these nodes. For carton and carcase products please refer to Boning Room and Carcase Chiller 'Supply Chain Node Traceability' respectively.

#### 5.2.6.2.7 Data flow diagrams

Table 128. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock import inspection facility system.

Direction	Description
Input	Export to Import Inspection Facility
Output	Import Inspection Facility to Third Party Cold Store

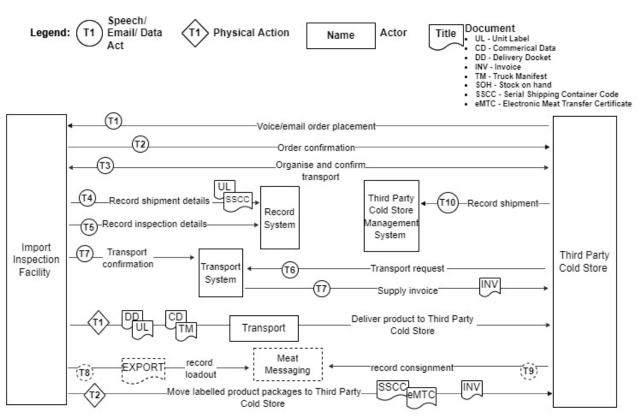
#### 5.2.6.2.7.1 Export to Import Inspection Facility



# Export to Inspection Facility

Figure 143. Data or information flows from the export to import inspection facility systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.6.2.7.2 Import Inspection Facility to Third Party Cold Store



# Import Inspection Facility to Third Party Cold Store

Figure 144. Data or information flow from import inspection facility to third party cold store in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.6.3 Import livestock processing

See Exporting Country - Processing for more information.

#### 5.2.6.4 Import value-added

Value-adding includes any process or service in the supply chain that adds to or enhances the value of products to consumers and typically the profitability of raw meat products. This may be simply providing a new variety of cuts, changing the presentation of products, or adding additional ingredients to create new products or enhance the profitability of raw products. Value-adding may also include the processing of offal and raw products for sale. Typically, value adders receive carcase or cartoned product from processor cold stores, or third-party cold store facilities via refrigerated transport.

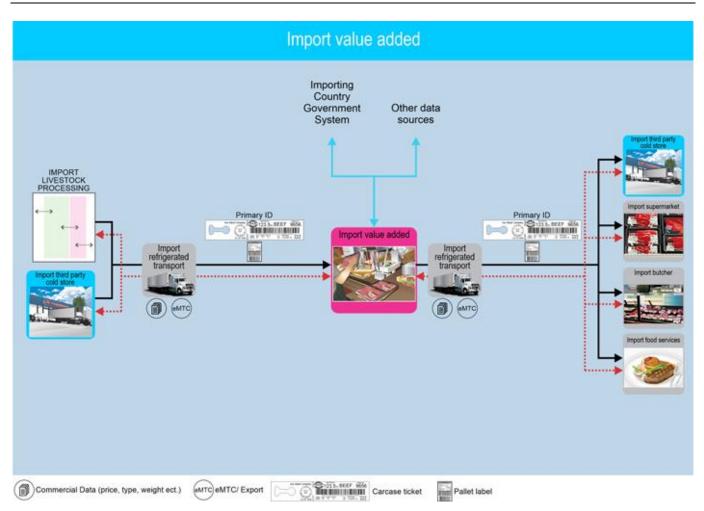


Figure 145. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain import value-added sector.

### 5.2.6.4.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Inputs into the value added system include raw meat products such as carcases, carton and palletised items. Where additional ingredients are added to the product such as those used for marinade, these are also inputs to the system. Documentation associated with the movement of product into the value added system may include Delivery Dockets, import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice etc.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the import value added system include the receival of:

- Carcase
- Carton
- Pallet
- Product additives.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Value Added production management system, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Value Added production management system, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Value Added production management system, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label	
Product additives	These are ingredients or additives used to enhance the value of raw meat product.	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Value Added production management system	

Table 129. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import value-added system.

## 5.2.6.4.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Key Data Elements drawn from Critical Tracking Event documentation range from carcase body numbers to delivery docket numbers to application identifiers included in the GS1 barcode on the carton or pallet label. This information may be recorded in the value adder's production management system for product traceability purposes.

Table 130. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import value-added system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Value Added production management system, Carcase Ticket, Value Added production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Carton label, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, SSCC/Pallet label, Value	For more information visit the GS1 website.

	SSCC remains the same for the life of the		Added production	
	logistic unit.		management system	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Value Added production management system	
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Value Added production management system	
Delivery Docket/Manifest number	This is a unique number allocated to the docket for identification purposes.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Value Added production management system	
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	
From property identifier	The identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Value Added production management system	
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
GTIN of Contained Trade Items	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of the contained trade items is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services in the logistic unit.	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of livestock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Value Added production management system	
Meat/meat product movement form number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Value Added production management system	

Movement data	The date on which livestack or other	Voc	Dolivory	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other	Yes	Delivery	
	products (e.g., feed or meat products) were		Docket/Manifest, Import	
	transported between PICs/establishments.		specific meat/meat	
			product movement	
			forms, Value Added	
			production management	
			system	_
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more information
(Kilograms)	Net Weight is a variable measure of the		label, SSCC/Pallet label,	visit the
	trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment		Value Added production	GS1
	recorded in kilograms.		management system	website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
	declared by the regulations to be an official		label, SSCC/Pallet label,	
	mark. An official mark signifies that the		Value Added production	
	product has been inspected by and		management system	
	approved as safe for human consumption			
	by an Authorised Officer.			
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase	Yes	Delivery	
	order or contract was raised by the buyer.		Docket/Manifest, Value	
			Added production	
			management system	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging	Yes	Carton label, SSCC/Pallet	For more
	Date is the date on which the item was		label, Value Added	information visit the
	packaged and is recorded in the format		production management	<u>GS1</u>
	year, month, day (YYMMDD).		system	website.
Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and newest	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label, Value	For more
Range	packaging dates for the logistic unit.		Added production	information visit the
			management system	<u>GS1</u>
			-	website.
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Import specific	For more information
Shipping	unique number which identifies the		meat/meat product	visit the
Container Code	individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is		movement forms,	GS1
(SSCC)	assigned by the establishment constructing		SSCC/Pallet label, Value	website.
	the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the		Added production	
	life of the logistic unit.		management system	_
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill'	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Import	For more information
(YYMMDD)	or slaughter' date of the product and is		specific meat/meat	visit the
	recorded in the format year, month, day		product movement	GS1
	(YYMMDD).		forms, Value Added	website.
			production management	
			system	
Recipient	This is a unique registration number, used	Yes	Import Receipt of	
Business Number	to identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Value Added production	
			management system	
Seller/Supplier	This is a unique registration number, used	Yes	Import Receipt of	
Business Number	to identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Value Added production	
			management system	
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code,	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more
		1	label, Value Added	information
	numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an		abel, value Audeu	vicit the
	individual instance of an item for its		production management	<u>visit the</u> GS1

Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system
To property identifier	The identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Value Added production management system
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, SSCC/Pallet label, Value Added production management system
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Value Added production management system

# 5.2.6.4.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The outputs of the value added system included altered meat product, with increased value, that is packed into cartons or pallets for distribution. Critical Tracking Event related documentation required for the movement of product may include Delivery Dockets, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice etc.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the import value added system include the movement of:

- Carton
- Pallet

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Value Added production management system, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat	
	number of cartons or goods	product movement forms, Value Added production	
	items packed together for	management system, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax	
	transport or storage purposes.	Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label	

# 5.2.6.4.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Key Data Elements from value added Critical Tracking Event related documentation may be stored in the value adder's production management system. Such information may include, but not be limited to, GS1 barcode application identifiers, movement dates, product net weight and import specific meat/meat product movement certificate numbers.

Table 132. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import value-added system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents	More details
			(including electronic)	
Company/product	This is an in-house code for the	Yes	Carton label, Import	
code	identification of the product in the unit.		Receipt of purchase/Tax	
			Invoice, SSCC/Pallet	
			label, Value Added	
			production management	
			system	
Consignment	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Import specific	For more information
Serial Shipping	unique number which identifies the		meat/meat product	visit the
Container Code	individual logistic unit i.e.,		movement forms,	GS1
(SSCC)	shipment/message that is assigned by the		SSCC/Pallet label, Value	website.
	establishment constructing the unit. The		Added production	
	SSCC remains the same for the life of the		management system	
	logistic unit.			
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the	Yes	Delivery	
	contract by the seller.		Docket/Manifest, Value	
			Added production	
			management system	
Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Delivery	For more information
Items	the number of trade items e.g., cartons in		Docket/Manifest,	visit the
	the logistic unit.		SSCC/Pallet label, Value	GS1
			Added production	website.
			management system	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a	Yes	Delivery	
	record entry or transaction was made.		Docket/Manifest, Import	
			Receipt of purchase/Tax	
			Invoice, Import specific	
			meat/meat product	
			movement forms, Value	
			Added production	
			management system	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated to the	Yes	Delivery	
Docket/Manifest	docket for identification purposes.		Docket/Manifest, Value	
number			Added production	
			management system	

From	A number issued by Federal and State	Yes	Carton label, Delivery	
Establishment	Authorities to identify the originating site		Docket/Manifest,	
number	from which meat or meat products were		SSCC/Pallet label, Value	
	distributed to domestic or export markets.		Added production	
	For transfer certificates, the Establishment		management system	
	numbers for both the dispatching and		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	receiving establishments are recorded.			
From property	The identification of the property (may be a	Yes	Import specific	
identifier	PIC) from/to where the livestock or product		meat/meat product	
	were consigned.		movement forms, Value	
			Added production	
			management system	
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a	Yes	Carton label, SSCC/Pallet	For more
Number (GTIN)	globally unique 14-digit number used to		label, Value Added	information
· · ·	identify trade items, products, or services.		production management	visit the GS1
			system	website.
GTIN of	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label, Value	For more
Contained Trade	the contained trade items is a globally		Added production	information
Items	unique 14-digit number used to identify		management system	visit the GS1
	trade items, products, or services in the			website.
	logistic unit.			
Meat/meat	A unique certificate number issued for	Yes	Import specific	
product	traceability purposes.		meat/meat product	
, movement form			movement forms, Value	
number			Added production	
			management system	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other	Yes	Delivery	
	products (e.g., feed or meat products) were		Docket/Manifest, Import	
	transported between PICs/establishments.		specific meat/meat	
			product movement	
			forms, Value Added	
			production management	
			system	
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carton label, SSCC/Pallet	For more
(Kilograms)	Net Weight is a variable measure of the		label, Value Added	information
	trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment		production management	visit the GS1
	recorded in kilograms.		system	website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is	Yes	Carton label, SSCC/Pallet	
	declared by the regulations to be an official		label, Value Added	
	mark. An official mark signifies that the		production management	
	product has been inspected by and		system	
	approved as safe for human consumption		-,	
	DV di Autionseu Onicer.			
Order date	by an Authorised Officer. This is the date on which the purchase	Yes	Delivery	
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Value	
Order date	· ·	Yes	Docket/Manifest, Value	
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase	Yes	Docket/Manifest, Value Added production	
	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the buyer.		Docket/Manifest, Value Added production management system	For more
Order date Packaging Date	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the buyer. Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging	Yes Yes	Docket/Manifest, Value Added production management system Carton label, SSCC/Pallet	information
	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the buyer.		Docket/Manifest, Value Added production management system	

Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and newest	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label, Value	For more
Range	packaging dates for the logistic unit.	103	Added production	information
Nullec			management system	visit the
			management system	<u>GS1</u> website.
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Import specific	For more
Shipping	unique number which identifies the		meat/meat product	information visit the
Container Code	individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is		movement forms,	GS1
(SSCC)	assigned by the establishment constructing		SSCC/Pallet label, Value	website.
	the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the		Added production	
	life of the logistic unit.		management system	
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill'	Yes	Import specific	For more
(YYMMDD)	or slaughter' date of the product and is		meat/meat product	information
	recorded in the format year, month, day		movement forms, Value	<u>visit the</u> GS1
	(YYMMDD).		Added production	website.
			management system	
Recipient	This is a unique registration number, used	Yes	Import Receipt of	
Business Number	to identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Value Added production	
			management system	
Seller/Supplier	This is a unique registration number, used	Yes	Import Receipt of	
Business Number	to identify businesses.	105	purchase/Tax Invoice,	
Business Number			Value Added production	
			management system	
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code,	Yes	Carton label, Value	For more
Senar Number	numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an	163	Added production	information
	individual instance of an item for its		management system	visit the
	lifetime.		management system	<u>GS1</u> website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code	Yes	Delivery	
11 0	comprising of three letters representing the		, Docket/Manifest,	
	foreign establishment number and the last		SSCC/Pallet label, Value	
	nine digits of the consignment SSCC.		Added production	
			management system	
To property	The identification of the property (may be a	Yes	Import specific	
identifier	PIC) from/to where the livestock or product		meat/meat product	
	were consigned.		movement forms, Value	
			Added production	
			management system	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says	Yes	Carton label, Delivery	
	what the product is and may include		Docket/Manifest,	
	information such as species, net weight of		SSCC/Pallet label, Value	
	product, name and address of		Added production	
	establishments, category ciphers, market		management system	
	endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.			
Transport	The registration number of the vehicle in	Yes	Delivery	
registration	which the animals or product were	-	Docket/Manifest, Import	
number	transported. For shipments of product this		specific meat/meat	
	will be a shipping container number.		product movement	
			forms, Value Added	
			production management	
			system	
		1	0,00011	1

- 5.2.6.4.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs
  - Importing Country Government System

• Other data sources

#### 5.2.6.4.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

For Value Added operations the ability to trace product forward and track product backwards is defined by food safety regulations. In practice, this means that any prepared meat retail-ready or food service products are managed as a batch (with unique serialised carton labels or retail-ready product labels) with the inputs to the batch being all the carcase or carton identification units (carcase tickets/carton labels) that went into the batch. Should a recall occur related to any of the input material the whole value-added batch(s) would be recalled.

Tracing a single meat retail-ready or food service product (e.g., a portion prepared steak) back to a single animal or source property is operationally impractical. The example below shows the complexity of such a trace back.

Retail ready product traceability example:

1. The volume of retail-ready or food service product made in a batch would likely be in the order of 1 000 kg (50 x 20 kg primal cut cartons) which equates to 100 x 10 kg of finished retail-ready/food service cartons or approximately 2 000 x 500 g portioned steak packs. With each pack containing four steaks, this equates to 8 000 steaks. This is managed as a production batch and as such, any one steak in any carton may have come from any of the 50 x 20 kg primal cut cartons.

2. The cartons from which this retail-ready product (50 x 20 kg cartons) was produced may have been comprised of 1 000 kg of lamb leg primal cut cartons. These cartons might typically be sourced from 2 processing establishments and over 3 production days for each processing establishment, this is a total of 6 plant kill days.
 3. The average weight of the lamb legs in each carton is 2.5 kg. This means that each carton has 8 lamb legs. With each carcase having 2 lamb legs, the 50 cartons may have been produced from 200 head of sheep.
 4. Each processing plant might kill 5 000 head per day, and these might come from an average of 20 source properties. The traceability of cartoned boning room product is limited to the carcases that have entered the boning room for the production run of cartons that are created. This means that the primal cut e.g., lamb leg in any carton may have come from any of the 5 000 carcases for that boning run production day.

5. As the lamb leg primal cut cartons came from a total of 6 plant kill day combinations, this equates to any primal cut coming from any one of a possible 30 000 head of sheep or 120 possible source properties.

In summary, for this example, any individual 500 g portion cut steak pack may have come from any one or combination of 30 000 head of sheep from any one of 120 source properties. It is possible in some very small scale and very high value commercial operations to manage single body boning and tracking the cuts to retail-ready packaging. However, this would represent less than a fraction of a percent of the total meat industry production volume.

#### 5.2.6.4.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description	
Input	Import Third Party Cold Store to Import Value Added	
Input	Import Refrigerated Transport to Import Value Added	
Output	Import Value Added to Import Third Party Cold Store	

Table 133. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock import value added system.

Output	Import Value Added to Import Supermarket
Output	Import Value Added to Import Butcher
Output	Import Value Added to Import Food Services

## 5.2.6.4.7.1 Import Third Party Cold Store to Import Value Added

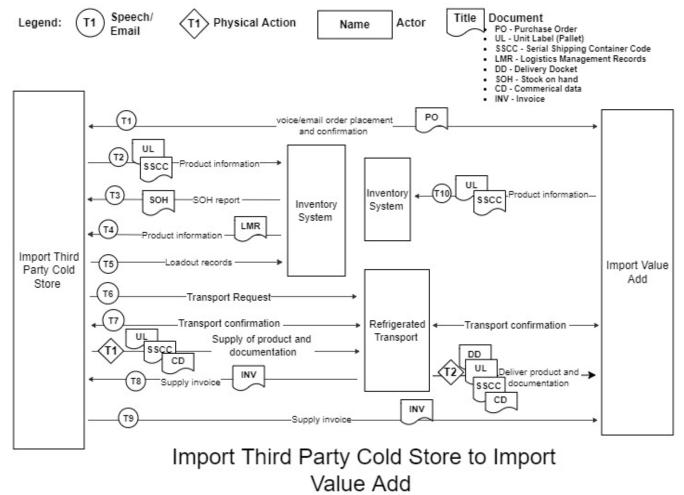
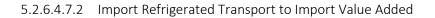
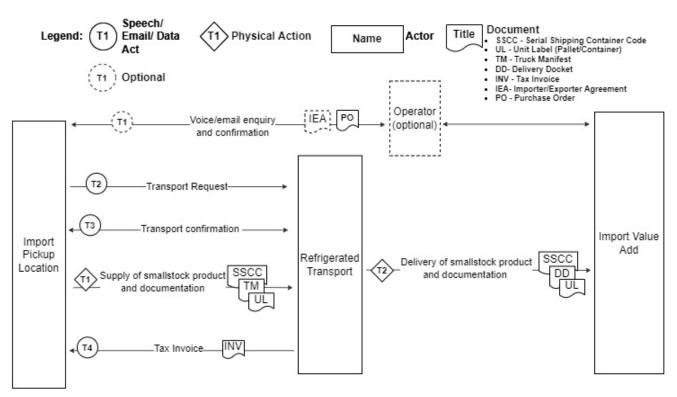


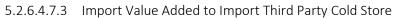
Figure 146. Data or information flows from the import third party cold store to import value added in the small stock supply chain.





# Import Refrigerated Transport

Figure 147. Data or information flows from the import refrigerated transport to import value added in the small stock supply chain.



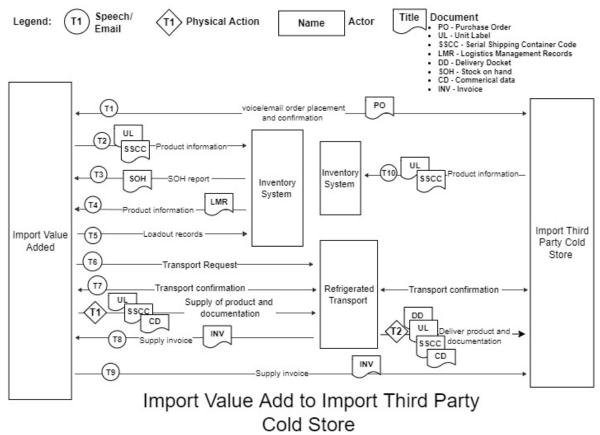
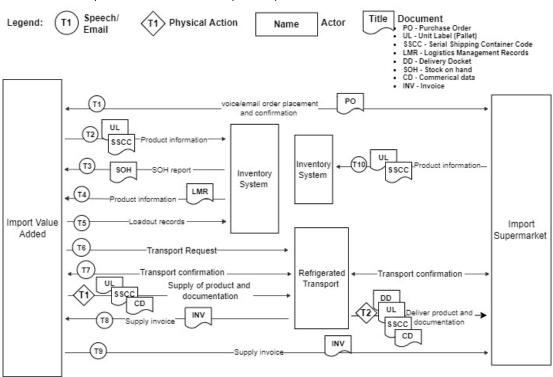


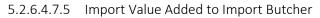
Figure 148. Data or information flows from the import value add to import third party cold store in the small stock supply chain.

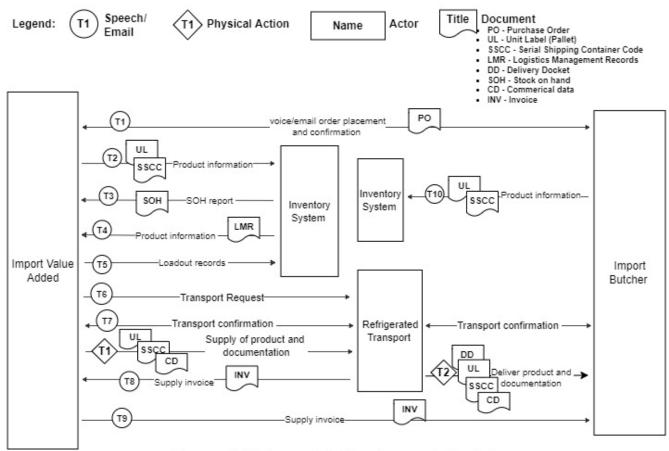


### 5.2.6.4.7.4 Import Value Added to Import Supermarket

Import Value Add to Import Supermarket

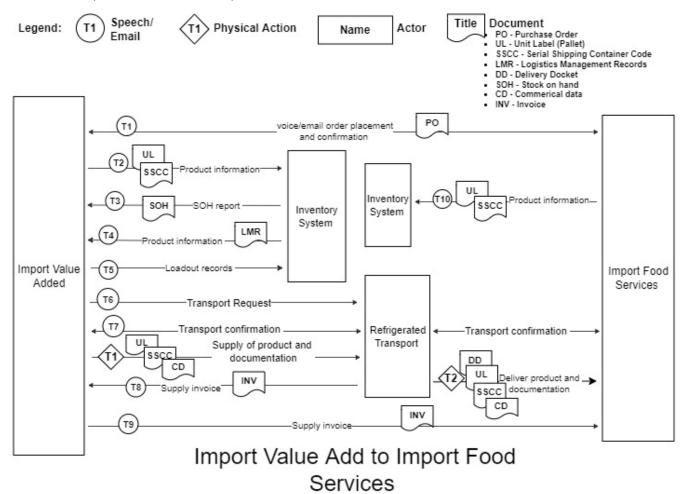
Figure 149. Data or information flows from the import value add to import supermarket in the small stock supply chain.





# Import Value Add to Import Butcher

Figure 150. Data or information flows from the import value add to import butcher in the small stock supply chain.



5.2.6.4.7.6 Import Value Added to Import Food Services

Figure 151. Data or information flows from the import value add to import food services in the small stock supply chain.

### 5.2.6.5 Import third party cold store

Storing chilled carcases or carcase products (e.g., cartons) typically provides a stock buffer between production and dispatch of product intended for domestic or export markets. A third-party cold storage system is an establishment, separate from a processing establishment, which performs activities the same as that for a cold storage facility integrated into a processing plant. However, product from multiple suppliers may be stored and/combined for dispatch. A cold storage facility involves refrigerated chambers that can chill or freeze any perishable product for a period of time before dispatch. During this process, the ageing of meat also occurs, progressively increasing tenderness and flavour. Storage rooms must take into account the storage requirements for different products as well as rules for loading, maintenance and hygiene of storage equipment.

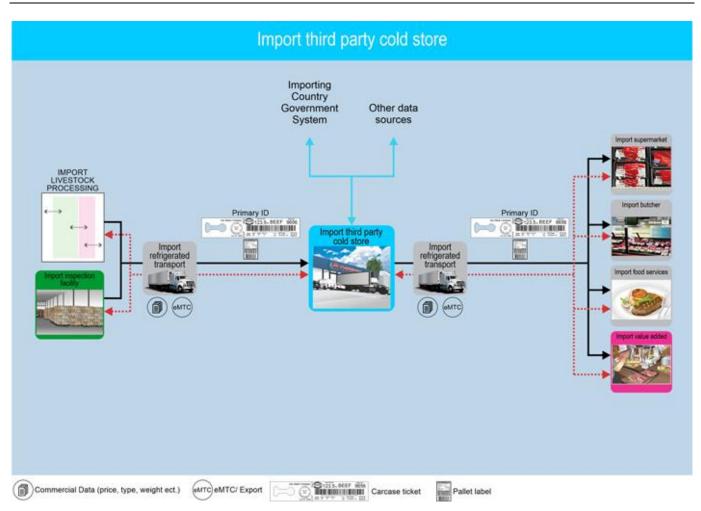


Figure 152. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain import third party cold store sector.

### 5.2.6.5.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Cold stores generally offer their clients a range of services involving stock rotation, logistics, maintenance, and systems of identification. Product moved into cold stores ranges from carcases to pallets of product. These are accompanied by documentation such as Import specific movement documents and Delivery Dockets.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the import third party cold store system include the receival of:

- Carcase
- Carton
- Pallet
- Container System Unit (meat and meat products).

Table 134. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import third party cold store system.

Event related to	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
the inputs			

<u>^</u>			
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific	
	animal after bleeding.	meat/meat product movement forms, Third Party Cold	
	Becomes a dressed carcase	Store production management system, Import Receipt	
	when hide/skin, head, feet,	of purchase/Tax Invoice	
	and offal are removed.		
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific	
	of product.	meat/meat product movement forms, Third Party Cold	
		Store production management system, Import Receipt	
		of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat	
	a number of cartons or	product movement forms, Third Party Cold Store	
	goods items packed together	production management system, Import Receipt of	
	for transport or storage	purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label	
	purposes.		
Container	A container designed for use	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
System	as a unit of cargo handling	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import Permit, Import specific	
Unit (meat	equipment in the transport	meat/meat product movement forms, Imported Food	
and meat	of goods by aircraft or ship.	Inspection Advice, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax	
products)		Invoice, Third Party Cold Store production management	
. ,		system	

## 5.2.6.5.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Key Data Elements found on CTE documentation accompanying the movement of product into cold stores ranges from carcase body numbers (found on the Carcase Ticket) to establishment numbers, official marks, and seal serial numbers.

Table 135. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import third party cold store system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Imported Food Inspection Advice, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Body number	This is a number assigned to each carcase by the processor for identification purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Imported Food Inspection	

	Γ	1		
			Advice, Third Party Cold Store	
			production management	
			system	
COA test lot	This is a unique identifier allocated to	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
identifier	all cartons, pallets, and shipping		Imported Food Inspection	
	containers for which an analysis		Advice, Third Party Cold Store	
	sample represents.		production management	
			system	
Company/product	This is an in-house code for the	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
code	identification of the product in the		Carton label, Certificate of	
	unit.		Analysis (COA), Import	
			Receipt of purchase/Tax	
			Invoice, Imported Food	
			Inspection Advice,	
			SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party	
			Cold Store production	
			management system	
Consignment	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
Serial Shipping	unique number which identifies the		Import specific meat/meat	information
Container Code	individual logistic unit i.e.,		product movement forms,	<u>visit the</u>
(SSCC)	shipment/message that is assigned		Imported Food Inspection	<u>GS1</u>
	by the establishment constructing		Advice, SSCC/Pallet label,	website.
	the unit. The SSCC remains the same		Third Party Cold Store	
	for the life of the logistic unit.		production management	
			system	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	the contract by the seller.		Third Party Cold Store	
			production management	
			system	
Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode,	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
Items	this is the number of trade items e.g.,		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	information
	cartons in the logistic unit.		Imported Food Inspection	<u>visit the</u>
			Advice, SSCC/Pallet label,	<u>GS1</u>
			Third Party Cold Store	website.
			production management	
			system	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
	a record entry or transaction was		Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
	made.		Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
			Import Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice, Import	
			specific meat/meat product	
			movement forms, Third Party	
			Cold Store production	
			management system	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated to	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
Docket/Manifest	the docket for identification		Third Party Cold Store	
number	purposes.		production management	
			system	
Food Control	This is a number assigned to the	Yes	Imported Food Inspection	
Certificate entry	entry of a shipment of goods		Advice, Third Party Cold Store	
number	imported by the same owner at the		production management	
			system	

	same time which can be described by one import entry.			
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
From property identifier	The identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
GTIN of Contained Trade Items	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of the contained trade items is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services in the logistic unit.	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Import Permit Number	A unique permit number is allocated for the import consignment following submission of correct and validated documentation approved by the importing country.	Yes	Import Permit	
Imported Food Inspection Advice certificate number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Imported Food Inspection Advice, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of livestock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Meat/meat product movement form number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Third Party Cold Store production management system	

Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode,	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	For more
(Kilograms)	the Net Weight is a variable measure		Carcase Ticket, Carton label,	information
(	of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet		SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party	visit the
	or shipment recorded in kilograms.		Cold Store production	<u>GS1</u>
	or sinplicent recorded in kilograms.		management system	website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label,	website.
	• • • • • •	163		
	declared by the regulations to be an		SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party	
	official mark. An official mark		Cold Store production	
	signifies that the product has been		management system	
	inspected by and approved as safe			
	for human consumption by an			
	Authorised Officer.			
Order date	This is the date on which the	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	purchase order or contract was		Third Party Cold Store	
	raised by the buyer.		production management	
			system	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carton label, Certificate of	For more
	Packaging Date is the date on which		Analysis (COA), SSCC/Pallet	information
	the item was packaged and is		label, Third Party Cold Store	visit the
	recorded in the format year, month,		production management	<u>GS1</u>
	day (YYMMDD).		system	website.
Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and newest	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party	For more
Range	packaging dates for the logistic unit.		Cold Store production	information
0			management system	visit the
				GS1
				website.
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Import specific meat/meat	For more
Shipping	unique number which identifies the		product movement forms,	information
Container Code	individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that		SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party	visit the
(SSCC)	is assigned by the establishment		Cold Store production	GS1
	constructing the unit. The SSCC		management system	website.
	remains the same for the life of the			
	logistic unit.			
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Certificate of	For more
(YYMMDD)	the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the		Analysis (COA), Import	information
· · · ·	product and is recorded in the format		specific meat/meat product	visit the
	year, month, day (YYMMDD).		movement forms, Third Party	<u>GS1</u>
	,,,,,,,,		Cold Store production	website.
			management system	<u>menoricer</u>
Recipient	This is a unique registration number,	Yes	Import Receipt of	
Business Number	used to identify businesses.	103	purchase/Tax Invoice, Third	
			•	
			Party Cold Store production	
Cool Coric!	This is a unique social average aviated	Vee	management system	
Seal Serial	This is a unique serial number printed	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill,	
Number	on any tamper-evident seal issued by		Third Party Cold Store	
	the Department.		production management	
o II. /o			system	
Seller/Supplier	This is a unique registration number,	Yes	Import Receipt of	
Business Number	used to identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice, Third	
			Party Cold Store production	
			management system	
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label,	
	code, numeric or alphanumeric,		Third Party Cold Store	

	assigned to an individual instance of an item for its lifetime.		production management system	
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
To property identifier	The identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Third Party Cold Store production management system	

### 5.2.6.5.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Product exiting cold stores which is transferred along the supply chain ranges from carcases to pallets of meat/meat products. Critical Tracking Event Documentation required here may include labels such as the Carcase Ticket or Pallet Label, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms and Delivery Dockets.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the import third party cold store system include the movement of:

- Carcase
- Carton
- Pallet

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Table 136. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import third party cold store system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
--------------------------------------	---------------------------	---	-----------------

Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when hide/skin, head,	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Third Party Cold Store production management system,	
	feet, and offal are removed.	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import	
	product.	specific meat/meat product movement forms, Third	
		Party Cold Store production management system,	
		Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat	
	number of cartons or goods items	product movement forms, Third Party Cold Store	
	packed together for transport or	production management system, Import Receipt of	
	storage purposes.	purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label	

## 5.2.6.5.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Key Data Elements from cold store CTE related documentation will be stored in the production management system. Such information may include, but not be limited to, GS1 barcode application identifiers, movement dates, product net weight, seal serial numbers and import specific meat/meat product movement certificate numbers.

Table 137. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import third party cold store system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Third Party Cold Store production management system, Carcase Ticket, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Carton label, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Third Party Cold Store production management system	

Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
Items	the number of trade items e.g., cartons in		SSCC/Pallet label, Third	
	the logistic unit.		Party Cold Store	
			production management	
			system	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	record entry or transaction was made.		Import Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Import specific	
			meat/meat product	
			movement forms, Third	
			Party Cold Store	
			production management	
			system	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated to the	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
Docket/Manifest	docket for identification purposes.		Third Party Cold Store	
number			production management	
			system	
From	A number issued by Federal and State	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
Establishment	Authorities to identify the originating site		label, Delivery	
number	from which meat or meat products were		Docket/Manifest,	
	distributed to domestic or export markets.		SSCC/Pallet label, Third	
	For transfer certificates, the Establishment		Party Cold Store	
	numbers for both the dispatching and		production management	
Free as a second sector	receiving establishments are recorded.	Vee	system	
From property identifier	The identification of the property (may be	Yes	Import specific	
laentiller	a PIC) from/to where the livestock or		meat/meat product	
	product were consigned.		movement forms, Third Party Cold Store	
			production management	
			system	
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more
Number (GTIN)	globally unique 14-digit number used to	103	label, SSCC/Pallet label,	information
Humber (Grint)	identify trade items, products, or services.		Third Party Cold Store	<u>visit the</u> GS1
			production management	website.
			system	
GTIN of	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label, Third	For more
Contained Trade	the contained trade items is a globally		Party Cold Store	information
Items	unique 14-digit number used to identify		production management	<u>visit the</u> GS1
	trade items, products, or services in the		system	website.
	logistic unit.		-,	
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Third	
	processor to each group of livestock		Party Cold Store	
	consigned to slaughter and is usually		production management	
	vendor specific.		system	
Meat/meat	A unique certificate number issued for	Yes	Import specific	
product	traceability purposes.		meat/meat product	
movement form			movement forms, Third	
number			Party Cold Store	
			production management	
			system	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	products (e.g., feed or meat products)		Import specific	

			we are the aret in the durat	
	were transported between		meat/meat product	
	PICs/establishments.		movement forms, Third	
			Party Cold Store	
			production management	
			system	
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more
(Kilograms)	Net Weight is a variable measure of the		label, SSCC/Pallet label,	information
	trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment		Third Party Cold Store	<u>visit the</u> GS1
	recorded in kilograms.		, production management	website.
			system	
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
Official mark	declared by the regulations to be an	105	label, SSCC/Pallet label,	
	official mark. An official mark signifies that		Third Party Cold Store	
	the product has been inspected by and		production management	
	approved as safe for human consumption		system	
	by an Authorised Officer.			
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	order or contract was raised by the buyer.		Third Party Cold Store	
			production management	
			system	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging	Yes	Carton label, SSCC/Pallet	For more
0 0	Date is the date on which the item was		label, Third Party Cold	information
	packaged and is recorded in the format		Store production	<u>visit the</u> GS1
	year, month, day (YYMMDD).		management system	website.
Packaging Data	This includes the oldest and newest	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label, Third	For more
Packaging Date		res		information
Range	packaging dates for the logistic unit.		Party Cold Store	visit the
			production management	<u>GS1</u>
			system	website.
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Import specific	For more information
Shipping	unique number which identifies the		meat/meat product	visit the
Container Code	individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is		movement forms,	GS1
(SSCC)	assigned by the establishment constructing		SSCC/Pallet label, Third	website.
	the unit. The SSCC remains the same for		Party Cold Store	
	the life of the logistic unit.		production management	
			system	
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Import	For more
(YYMMDD)	'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and		specific meat/meat	information
(	is recorded in the format year, month, day		product movement	visit the
	(YYMMDD).		forms, Third Party Cold	<u>GS1</u> website.
			Store production	wobolito.
Desirations		N -	management system	
Recipient	This is a unique registration number, used	Yes	Import Receipt of	
Business Number	to identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Third Party Cold Store	
			production management	
			system	
Seller/Supplier	This is a unique registration number, used	Yes	Import Receipt of	
<b>Business Number</b>	to identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Third Party Cold Store	
			production management	
			system	
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code,	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more
	numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an	103	label, Third Party Cold	information
	inamene of alphanumene, assigned to all			visit the

	individual instance of an item for its lifetime.		Store production management system	<u>GS1</u> website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
To property identifier	The identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, SSCC/Pallet label, Third Party Cold Store production management system	
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Third Party Cold Store production management system	

### 5.2.6.5.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Importing Country Government System
- Other data sources

### 5.2.6.5.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

The traceability of third-party cold store product back to the live animal (depending on the NLIS tag type), or consignment group and property of origin is dependent on the form in which product enters the storage premises. This may include whole carcase, cartoned or palletised form.

Traceability of whole carcases back to the live animal, or consignment group is possible and can be done by the processing establishment where the animal was slaughtered as importers of livestock are required to demonstrate that animals remain traceable throughout the supply chain up to the point of slaughter. Here, carcases are issued a carcase ticket which correlates to the live animal identifier and contains key information, including GS1 meat industry barcode, body number, processing establishment number and production date or 'kill date'. Thus, whole carcases (identified with a unique serialised carcase ticket) within a processing facility, chiller, cold store, or other premises (e.g., retail) are fully traceable back to the individual live animal, or consignment group and property of origin.

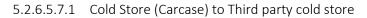
Traceability for cartoned and palletised product is limited to the carcases that have entered the boning room for the production run of cartons that are created. For example, 200 carcases individually identified with unique carcase tickets enter the boning room for a specific boning run. These carcase tickets are linked to the specific boning run. From these 200 cartons of primal cuts and 200 cartons of trim and other highly mixed products are

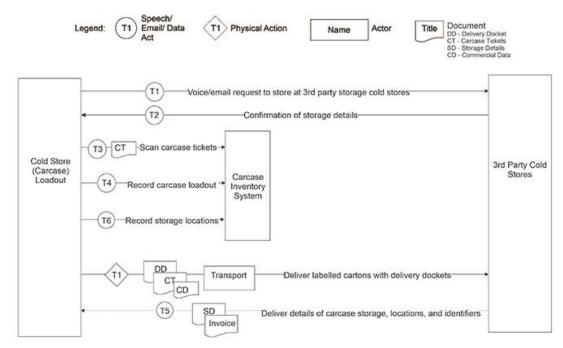
created. While all cartons are identified with unique serialised carton labels, including a GS1 meat industry barcode, linked to the boning run (and may be packaged into pallets containing unique serialised pallet labels including a GS1 SSCC barcode), it is not readily possible to identify which carcases are in which cartons as the cartons will contain meat products from different carcases. If the carcases were sourced from several different properties, the resulting carton can only be traced to a number of possible carcases and source properties. In logistical systems such as transport and cold stores, cartons are typically processed by pallets with only the pallet label being scanned. Therefore, traceability through logistics is often at the pallet level.

### 5.2.6.5.7 Data flow diagrams

Table 138. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock import third party cold store system.

Direction	Description
Input	Cold Store (Carcase) to Third party cold store
Input	Cold Store (Carton) to Third party cold store
Output	Third party cold store to Supermarket
Output	Third party cold store to Butcher
Output	Third party cold store to Food Service
Output	Third party cold store to Value Added
Output	Third party cold store to Export

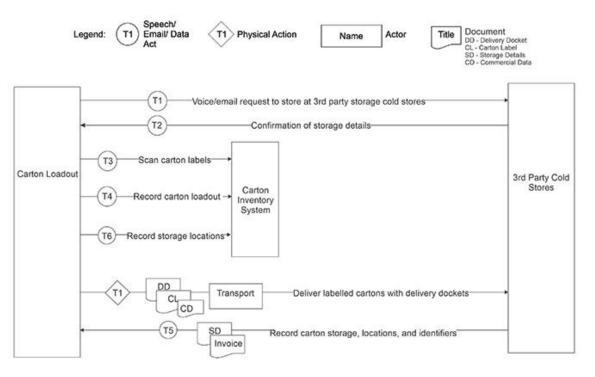




# Carcase Loadout to 3rd Party Storage Cold Stores

Figure 153. Data or information flows from the import carcase loadout to import third party cold store systems in the small stock supply chain.

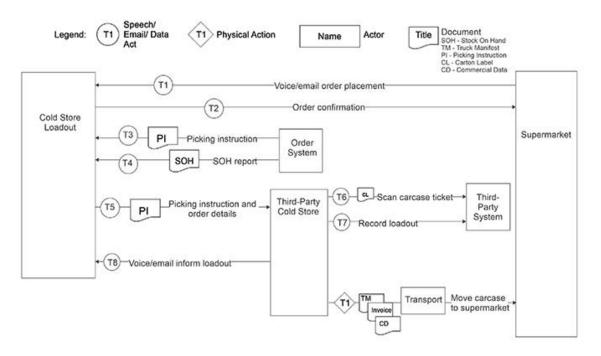
5.2.6.5.7.2 Cold Store (Carton) to Third party cold store



# Carton Loadout to 3rd Party Storage Cold Stores

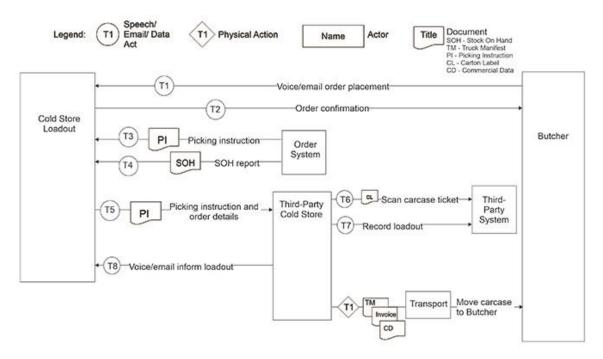
Figure 154. Data or information flows from the import carton loadout to import third party cold store systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.6.5.7.3 Third party cold store to Supermarket



Third-Party Cold Store to Supermarket

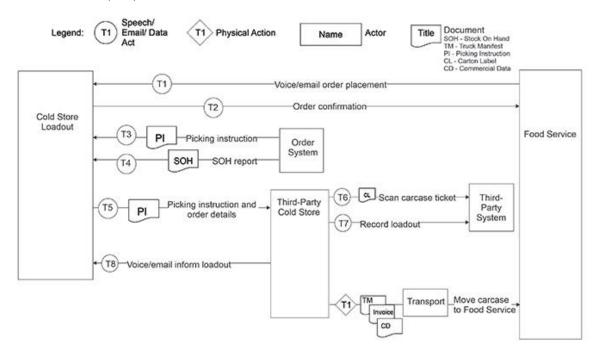
Figure 155. Data or information flows from the import third party cold store to import supermarket systems in the small stock supply chain.



5.2.6.5.7.4 Third party cold store to Butcher

Third-Party Cold Store to Butcher

Figure 156. Data or information flows from the import third party cold store to import butcher systems in the small stock supply chain.Issue Date:13 June 2022Page 352 of 409

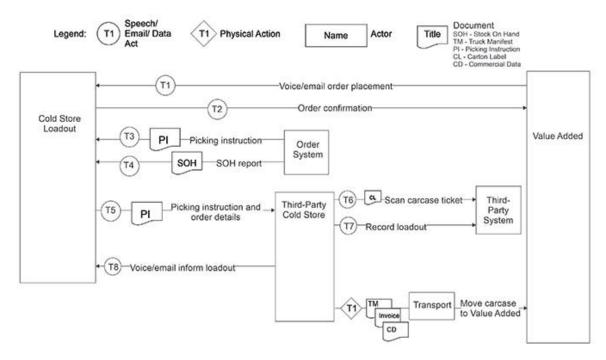


#### 5.2.6.5.7.5 Third party cold store to Food Service

Third-Party Cold Store to Food Service

Figure 157. Data or information flows from the import third party cold store to import food service systems in the small stock supply chain.

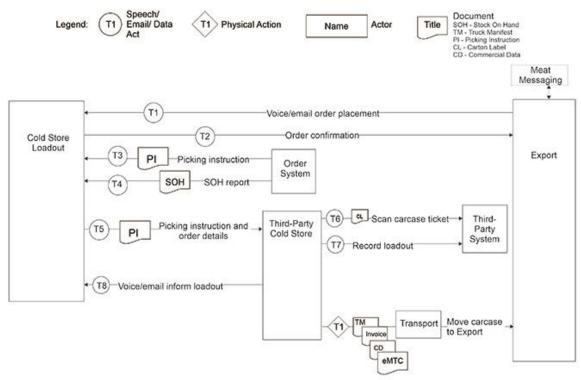
5.2.6.5.7.6 Third party cold store to Value Added



Third-Party Cold Store to Value Added

Figure 158. Data or information flows from the import third party cold store to import value added systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.6.5.7.7 Third party cold store to Export



Third-Party Cold Store to Export

Figure 159. Data or information flows from the import third party cold store to export systems in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.6.6 Import supermarket

Supermarkets are product distribution centres whereby retail-ready product is sourced from suppliers (processors or third-party cold store) or product is prepared on-site from carcase or cartoned product. These distribution centres may be chain or retail stores which assemble these goods, sourced from individual suppliers, for purchase by consumers. Product may be pre-packaged and branded by the supplier or by the supermarket and each item identified with a retail-ready product label.

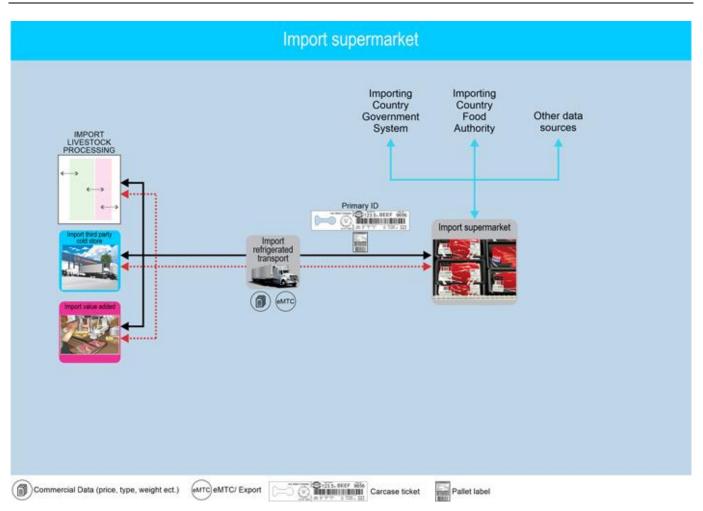


Figure 160. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain import supermarket sector.

# 5.2.6.6.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The inputs for import supermarkets include meat product in carcase form for onsite butchering as well as prepackaged product from processors and value adding facilities. Critical Tracking Event related documentation for the movement of product into supermarkets includes standard movement documentation such as the Delivery Docket/Manifest, import specific meat/meat product movement forms, carton, and pallet labels.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the import supermarket system include the receival of:

- Carcase
- Carton
- Pallet.

Table 139. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import supermarket system.

Event	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents	More
related		(including electronic)	details

to the inputs		
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label

5.2.6.6.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information inputs or KDEs for the movement of meat product into the supermarket can be found on Critical Tracking Event related documentation and may be stored in the retailer's production management system.

Table 140. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import supermarket system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Retail production management system, Carcase Ticket, Retail production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Carton label, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system	

Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system	
Delivery Docket/Manifest number	This is a unique number allocated to the docket for identification purposes.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system	
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
From property identifier	The identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system	
Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
GTIN of Contained Trade Items	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of the contained trade items is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services in the logistic unit.	Yes	Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of livestock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Retail production management system	
Meat/meat product movement form number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail	

			production management system	
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the buyer.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging Date is the date on which the item was packaged and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carton label, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information <u>visit the</u> <u>GS1</u> website.
Packaging Date Range	This includes the oldest and newest packaging dates for the logistic unit.	Yes	Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Recipient Business Number	This is a unique registration number, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
Seller/Supplier Business Number	This is a unique registration number, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an individual instance of an item for its lifetime.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Retail production management system	For more information <u>visit the</u> <u>GS1</u> website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	

To property identifier	The identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system

### 5.2.6.6.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Retail-ready meat products are the outputs of the supermarket system. Being purchased by consumers, CTE documentation includes the product label and receipt of purchase. Product exiting the system may be recorded in the retailer's production management system.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the import supermarket system include the movement of:

• Retail Ready Product

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Retail Ready	These are packaged meat products that	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice,	
Product	are ready to be retailed and purchased	Retail product label, Retail production	
	by consumers.	management system	

Table 141. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import supermarket system.

5.2.6.6.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs from the supermarket system include KDEs which can be drawn from CTE documentation such as the product label and receipt of purchase. This may include purchase date, product code and application identifiers on the GS1 barcode.

Table 142. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import supermarket system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
GS1 compliant numbering and barcode	Numbering and barcode compliant to the GS1 standards and as specified by the contract between the seller and the recipient i.e., retailer.	Yes	Retail product label, Retail production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Recipient Business Number	This is a unique registration number, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
Seller/Supplier Business Number	This is a unique registration number, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	

5.2.6.6.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Importing Country Government System
- Importing Country Food Authority
- Other data sources

### 5.2.6.6.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

The traceability of retail-ready product back to the to the live animal (depending on the NLIS tag type), or consignment group and property of origin is dependent on the form in which product enters the retail premises. This may include whole carcase, cartoned or palletised form. Further, the level of traceability for each input form is dependent on the packaging processes of the retailer and the traceability requirements of the importing country. For example, whole carcase product may or may not be fully traceable back to the live animal or consignment group. Where this is true, carcases are broken down into retail cuts on site and may be packaged individually and labelled with a unique, serialised retail label. For this product, traceability back to the live animal or consignment group is possible and can be done by the processing establishment where the animal was slaughtered as importers of livestock are required to demonstrate that animals remain traceable throughout the supply chain up to the point of slaughter. Here, carcases are issued a carcase ticket which correlates to the live animal identifier and contains key information, including GS1 meat industry barcode, body number, processing establishment number and production date or 'kill date'. Thus, there is the potential to trace whole carcases entering retail premises back to the individual live animal, or consignment group and property of origin. Where carcase retail cuts are not individually packaged or are derived from palletised or cartoned product, imported retail-ready product may have the same batch traceability limitations as per boning room and value-added

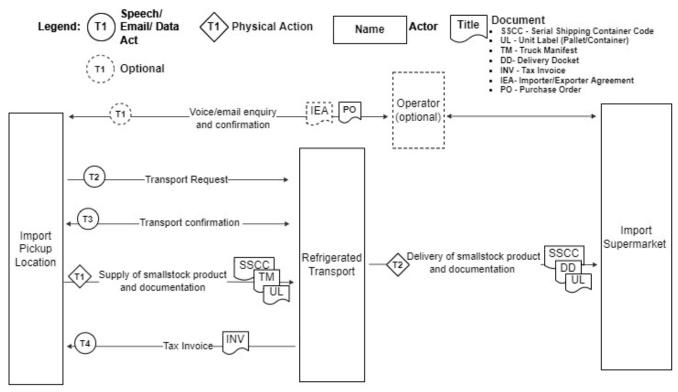
product. Please refer to Boning room and Value Added 'Supply Chain Node Traceability' for more detailed information.

### 5.2.6.6.7 Data flow diagrams

Table 143. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock import supermarket system.

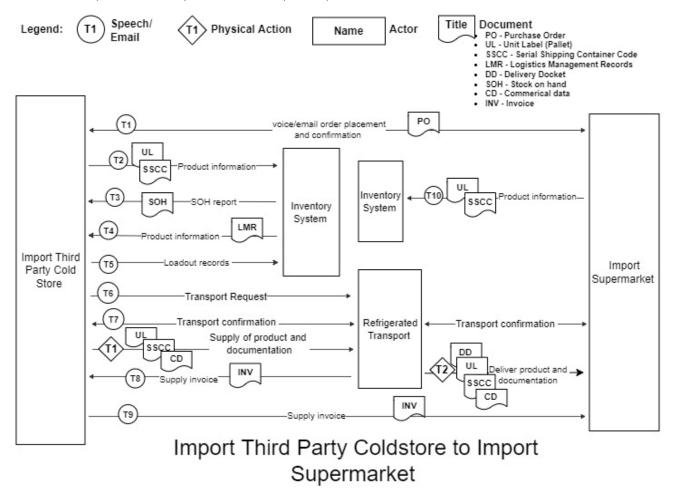
Direction	Description
Input	Import Refrigerated Transport to Import Supermarket
Input	Import Third Party Cold Store to Import Supermarket
Input	Import Value Added to Import Supermarket

## 5.2.6.6.7.1 Import Refrigerated Transport to Import Supermarket



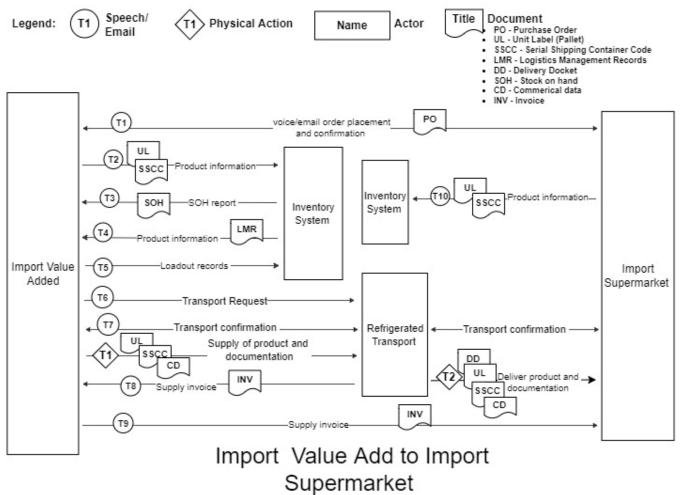
# Import Refrigerated Transport

Figure 161. Data or information flow from the import refrigerated transport to import supermarket in the small stock supply chain.



5.2.6.6.7.2 Import Third Party Cold Sore to Import Supermarket

Figure 162. Data or information flow from the import third party cold store to import supermarket in the small stock supply chain.

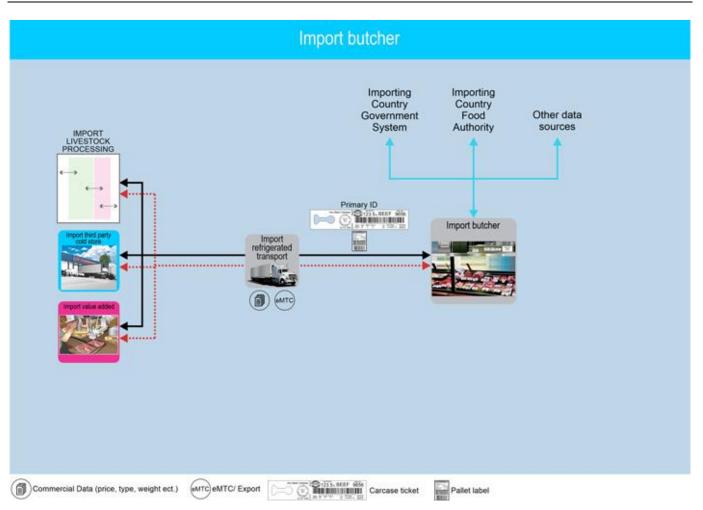


5.2.6.6.7.3 Import Value Added to Import Supermarket

Figure 163. Data or information flows from the import value added to import supermarket in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.6.7 Import butcher

Butchers are meat and meat product retail stores whereby carcase or cartoned product is sourced from processors, third-party cold stores, or value adders, and is prepared for sale to the consumer. This preparation may include value-adding processes whereby a new variety of cuts is provided, the presentation of products is altered, or additional ingredients are added to create new products or enhance the profitability of raw products. For example, cutting primal products into steaks, roasts, or diced products, marinating meat to save time for the consumer, as well as making specialty goods such as mixed sausages and offal.



*Figure 164. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain import butcher sector.* 

## 5.2.6.7.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The inputs to the butcher system include meat product in carcase form for onsite butchering as well primal or value added product from boning room and value adding facilities. Critical Tracking Event related documentation for the movement of product into butchers includes standard movement documentation such as the Delivery Docket/Manifest, import specific meat/meat product movement forms, carton, and pallet labels.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the import butcher system include the receival of:

- Carcase
- Carton
- Pallet.

Table 144. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import butcher system.

Event	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents	More
related		(including electronic)	details

to the inputs		
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label

5.2.6.7.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information inputs or KDEs for the movement of meat product into the butcher system can be found on Critical Tracking Event related documentation and may be stored in the retailer's production management system.

Table 145. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import butcher	
system.	

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Retail production management system, Carcase Ticket, Retail production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Carton label, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system	
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Data		N.		
Date	This is the date of signing or of which	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	a record entry or transaction was		Import Receipt of	
	made.		purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Import specific meat/meat	
			product movement forms,	
			Retail production	
			management system	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated to	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
, Docket/Manifest	the docket for identification		Retail production	
number	purposes.		management system	
From Establishment	A number issued by Federal and State	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
number		163		
number	Authorities to identify the originating		label, Delivery	
	site from which meat or meat		Docket/Manifest, Retail	
	products were distributed to		production management	
	domestic or export markets. For		system, SSCC/Pallet label	
	transfer certificates, the			
	Establishment numbers for both the			
	dispatching and receiving			
	establishments are recorded.			
From property	The identification of the property	Yes	Import specific meat/meat	
identifier	(may be a PIC) from/to where the		product movement forms,	
	livestock or product were consigned.		Retail production	
	investock of product were consigned.		management system	
Clobal Trada Itam	Encoded in the CS1 bereads the CTIN	Vac		For more
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	information
Number (GTIN)	is a globally unique 14-digit number		label, Retail production	visit the GS1
	used to identify trade items,		management system,	website.
	products, or services.		SSCC/Pallet label	
GTIN of Contained	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN	Yes	Retail production	For more
Trade Items	of the contained trade items is a		management system,	information visit the GS1
	globally unique 14-digit number used		SSCC/Pallet label	website.
	to identify trade items, products, or			wobolito.
	services in the logistic unit.			
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Retail	
Lot number	processor to each group of livestock	103	production management	
			-	
	consigned to slaughter and is usually		system	
• • • • • • • •	vendor specific.			
Meat/meat product	A unique certificate number issued	Yes	Import specific meat/meat	
movement form	for traceability purposes.		product movement forms,	
number			Retail production	
			management system	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest,	
	products (e.g., feed or meat products)		Import specific meat/meat	
	were transported between		product movement forms,	
	PICs/establishments.		Retail production	
			management system	
Not Waight	Liqually appended in the CC1 baras de	Vec		For more
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode,	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	information
(Kilograms)	the Net Weight is a variable measure		label, Retail production	visit the GS1
	of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet		management system,	website.
	or shipment recorded in kilograms.		SSCC/Pallet label	
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
	declared by the regulations to be an		label, Retail production	
	official mark. An official mark signifies		management system,	
	that the product has been inspected		SSCC/Pallet label	
		L		I

	by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.			
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the buyer.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging Date is the date on which the item was packaged and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carton label, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Packaging Date Range	This includes the oldest and newest packaging dates for the logistic unit.	Yes	Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Recipient Business Number	This is a unique registration number, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
Seller/Supplier Business Number	This is a unique registration number, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an individual instance of an item for its lifetime.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Retail production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
To property identifier	The identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	

	ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.			
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system	

## 5.2.6.7.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Retail-ready meat products are the outputs of the butcher system. Being purchased by consumers, CTE documentation includes the product label and receipt of purchase. Product exiting the system may be recorded in the retailer's production management system.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the import butcher system include the movement of:

• Retail Ready Product

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Table 146. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import butcher system.

Event related to		Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related	More
the inputs	Description of the inputs	documents (including electronic)	details
Retail	These are packaged meat products that	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice,	
Ready	are ready to be retailed and purchased	Retail product label, Retail production	
Product	by consumers.	management system	

## 5.2.6.7.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs from the butcher system include KDEs which can be drawn from CTE documentation such as the product label and receipt of purchase. This may include purchase date, product code and application identifiers on the GS1 barcode.

Table 147. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import butcher system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	

Date	This is the date of signing or of which a	Yes	Import Receipt of	
	record entry or transaction was made.		purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Retail production	
			management system	
GS1 compliant	Numbering and barcode compliant to the	Yes	Retail product label,	For more
numbering and	GS1 standards and as specified by the		Retail production	information visit the GS1
barcode	contract between the seller and the		management system	website.
	recipient i.e., retailer.			
Recipient	This is a unique registration number,	Yes	Import Receipt of	
Business Number	used to identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Retail production	
			management system	
Seller/Supplier	This is a unique registration number,	Yes	Import Receipt of	
Business Number	used to identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Retail production	
			management system	

5.2.6.7.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Importing Country Government System
- Importing Country Food Authority
- Other data sources

## 5.2.6.7.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

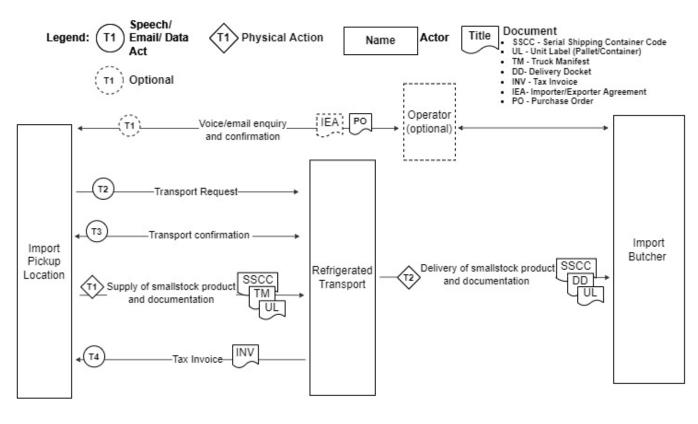
The traceability of retail-ready product back to the to the live animal (depending on the NLIS tag type), or consignment group and property of origin is dependent on the form in which product enters the retail premises. This may include whole carcase, cartoned or palletised form. Further, the level of traceability for each input form is dependent on the packaging processes of the retailer and the traceability requirements of the importing country. For example, whole carcase product may or may not be fully traceable back to the live animal or consignment group. Where this is true, carcases are broken down into retail cuts on site and may be packaged individually and labelled with a unique, serialised retail label. For this product, traceability back to the live animal or consignment group is possible and can be done by the processing establishment where the animal was slaughtered as importers of livestock are required to demonstrate that animals remain traceable throughout the supply chain up to the point of slaughter. Here, carcases are issued a carcase ticket which correlates to the live animal identifier and contains key information, including GS1 meat industry barcode, body number, processing establishment number and production date or 'kill date'. Thus, there is the potential to trace whole carcases entering retail premises back to the individual live animal, or consignment group and property of origin. Where carcase retail cuts are not individually packaged or are derived from palletised or cartoned product, imported retail-ready product may have the same batch traceability limitations as per boning room and value-added product. Please refer to Boning room and Value Added 'Supply Chain Node Traceability' for more detailed information.

### 5.2.6.7.7 Data flow diagrams

Table 148. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock import butcher system.

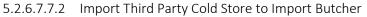
Direction	Description	
Input	Import Refrigerated Transport to Import Butcher	
Input	Import Third Party Cold Store to Import Butcher	
Input	Import Value Added to Import Butcher	

5.2.6.7.7.1 Import Refrigerated Transport to Import Butcher



# Import Refrigerated Transport

Figure 165. Data or information flows from the import refrigerated transport to import butcher in the small stock supply chain.



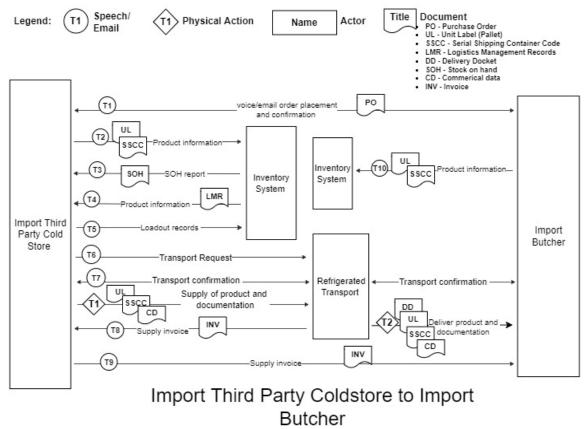
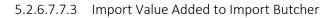


Figure 166. Data or information flow from the import third party cold store to import butcher in the small stock supply chain.



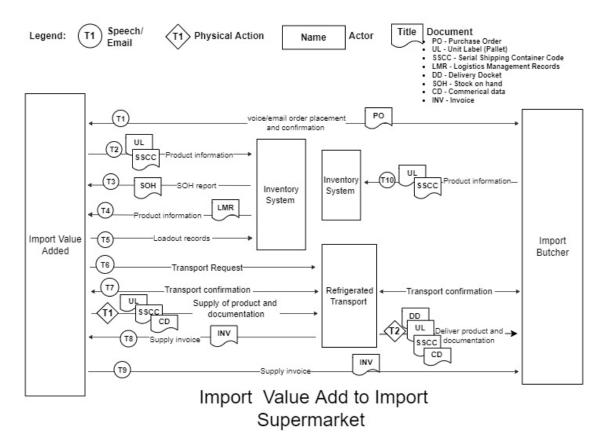


Figure 167. Data or information flow from the import value added to import butcher in the small stock supply chain.

## 5.2.6.8 Import Food Services

The food service sector includes those businesses which prepare meat products for consumption outside the home and may include schools, catering, cafes, restaurants, and other eateries. Product may be received in carcase or cartoned form and be sourced directly from the processor cold stores, third-party cold store, or value-adder. After preparation (curing or cooking) meals are purchased by the consumer.

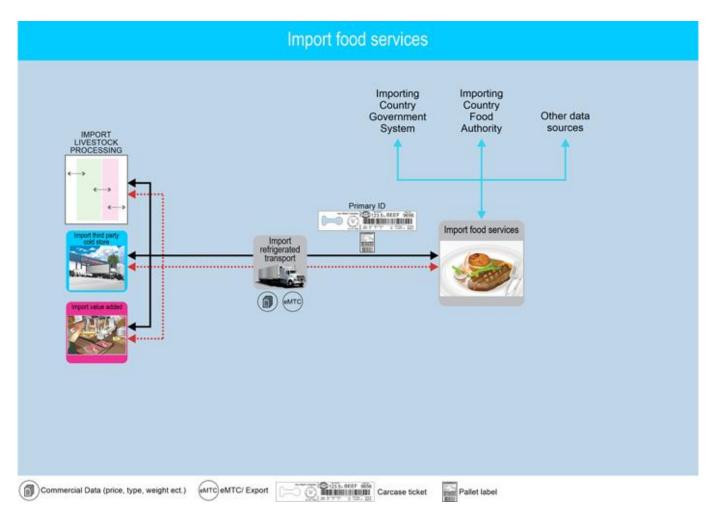


Figure 168. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain import food services sector.

## 5.2.6.8.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

The inputs to the food service system include carcase, carton or palletised product. Critical Tracking Event related documentation for the movement of product into the food service system includes standard movement documentation such as the Delivery Docket/Manifest, import specific meat/meat product movement forms, carton, and pallet labels.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the import food services system include the receival of:

- Carcase
- Carton
- Pallet.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label	

Table 149. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import food services system.

5.2.6.8.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information inputs or KDEs for the movement of meat product into the food service system can be found on Critical Tracking Event related documentation and may be stored in the retailer's production management system.

Table 150. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import food services system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Retail production management system, Carcase Ticket, Retail production management system	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Carton label, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Retail production management system, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail	
	contract by the sener.		production	
			management system	
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Retail production management system,	For more information visit the GS1 website.
			SSCC/Pallet label	wobolio.
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a	Yes	Delivery	
Date	record entry or transaction was made.	100	Docket/Manifest,	
			Import Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Import specific	
			meat/meat product	
			movement forms, Retail	
			production	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated to the	Yes	management system Delivery	
Docket/Manifest	docket for identification purposes.	103	Docket/Manifest, Retail	
number			production	
			management system	
From	A number issued by Federal and State	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
Establishment	Authorities to identify the originating site		label, Delivery	
number	from which meat or meat products were		Docket/Manifest, Retail	
	distributed to domestic or export markets.		production	
	For transfer certificates, the Establishment		management system,	
	numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.		SSCC/Pallet label	
From property	The identification of the property (may be a	Yes	Import specific	
identifier	PIC) from/to where the livestock or product	105	meat/meat product	
	were consigned.		movement forms, Retail	
			production	
			management system	
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more
Number (GTIN)	globally unique 14-digit number used to		label, Retail production	information visit the
	identify trade items, products, or services.		management system,	GS1
	Encoded in the CC4 beyonds the CTIN of the	Var	SSCC/Pallet label	website. For more
GTIN of Contained Trade	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of the contained trade items is a globally unique	Yes	Retail production	information
Items	14-digit number used to identify trade		management system, SSCC/Pallet label	visit the
1101113	items, products, or services in the logistic			GS1 website.
	unit.			
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Retail	
	to each group of livestock consigned to		production	
	slaughter and is usually vendor specific.		management system	
Meat/meat	A unique certificate number issued for	Yes	Import specific	
product	traceability purposes.		meat/meat product	
movement form			movement forms, Retail	
number			production	
			management system	

Movement date	The date on which livestock or other	Yes	Delivery	
	products (e.g., feed or meat products) were	100	Docket/Manifest,	
	transported between PICs/establishments.		Import specific	
			meat/meat product	
			movement forms, Retail	
			production	
			management system	-
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more information
(Kilograms)	Weight is a variable measure of the trade		label, Retail production	visit the
	item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment		management system,	GS1
	recorded in kilograms.		SSCC/Pallet label	website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
	declared by the regulations to be an official		label, Retail production	
	mark. An official mark signifies that the		management system,	
	product has been inspected by and		SSCC/Pallet label	
	approved as safe for human consumption by			
	an Authorised Officer.			
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase order	Yes	Delivery	
	or contract was raised by the buyer.		Docket/Manifest Retail	
			production	
			•	
Dackaging Data	Encoded in the CS1 barcade, the Deckering	Vac	management system	For more
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging	Yes	Carton label, Retail	information
	Date is the date on which the item was		production	visit the
	packaged and is recorded in the format		management system,	<u>GS1</u>
	year, month, day (YYMMDD).		SSCC/Pallet label	website.
Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and newest	Yes	Retail production	For more information
Range	packaging dates for the logistic unit.		management system,	visit the
			SSCC/Pallet label	<u>GS1</u>
				website.
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique	Yes	Import specific	For more information
Shipping	number which identifies the individual		meat/meat product	visit the
Container Code	logistic unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by the		movement forms, Retail	GS1
(SSCC)	establishment constructing the unit. The		production	website.
	SSCC remains the same for the life of the		management system,	
	logistic unit.		SSCC/Pallet label	
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill'	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Import	For more
(YYMMDD)	or slaughter' date of the product and is		specific meat/meat	information
. ,	recorded in the format year, month, day		product movement	visit the GS1
	(YYMMDD).		forms, Retail production	website.
			management system	
Recipient	This is a unique registration number, used to	Yes	Import Receipt of	
Business Number	identify businesses.	163	purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Retail production	
Collon/Complex	This is a unique maniformation of a share of the	V	management system	
Seller/Supplier	This is a unique registration number, used to	Yes	Import Receipt of	
Business Number	identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Retail production	
			management system	
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code,	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more
	numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an		label, Retail production	information
	individual instance of an item for its lifetime.		management system	visit the GS1
				website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code	Yes	Delivery	

	foreign establishment number and the last		production
	nine digits of the consignment SSCC.		management system,
			SSCC/Pallet label
To property	The identification of the property (may be a	Yes	Import specific
identifier	PIC) from/to where the livestock or product		meat/meat product
	were consigned.		movement forms, Retail
			production
			management system
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton
	what the product is and may include		label, Delivery
	information such as species, net weight of		Docket/Manifest, Retail
	product, name and address of		production
	establishments, category ciphers, market		management system,
	endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.		SSCC/Pallet label
Transport	The registration number of the vehicle in	Yes	Delivery
registration	which the animals or product were		Docket/Manifest,
number	transported. For shipments of product this		Import specific
	will be a shipping container number.		meat/meat product
			movement forms, Retail
			production
			management system

## 5.2.6.8.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Retail-ready meat products are the outputs of the food service system. Being purchased by consumers, CTE documentation may include the product label and receipt of purchase. Product exiting the system may be recorded in the retailer's production management system.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the import food services system include the movement of:

• Retail Ready Product

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Retail	These are packaged meat products that	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice,	
Ready	are ready to be retailed and purchased	Retail product label, Retail production	
Product	by consumers.	management system	

## 5.2.6.8.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs from the food service system include KDEs which can be drawn from CTE documentation such as the product label and receipt of purchase. This may include purchase date, product code and application identifiers on the GS1 barcode.

Table 152. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import food services system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
GS1 compliant numbering and barcode	Numbering and barcode compliant to the GS1 standards and as specified by the contract between the seller and the recipient i.e., retailer.	Yes	Retail product label, Retail production management system	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Recipient Business Number	This is a unique registration number, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	
Seller/Supplier Business Number	This is a unique registration number, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Retail production management system	

5.2.6.8.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Importing Country Government System
- Importing Country Food Authority
- Other data sources

## 5.2.6.8.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

The traceability of retail-ready product back to the to the live animal (depending on the NLIS tag type), or consignment group and property of origin is dependent on the form in which product enters the retail premises. This may include whole carcase, cartoned or palletised form. Further, the level of traceability for each input form is dependent on the packaging processes of the retailer and the traceability requirements of the importing country. For example, whole carcase product may or may not be fully traceable back to the live animal or consignment group. Where this is true, carcases are broken down into retail cuts on site and may be packaged individually and labelled with a unique, serialised retail label. For this product, traceability back to the live animal or consignment group is possible and can be done by the processing establishment where the animal was slaughtered as importers of livestock are required to demonstrate that animals remain traceable throughout the supply chain up to the point of slaughter. Here, carcases are issued a carcase ticket which correlates to the live animal identifier and contains key information, including GS1 meat industry barcode, body number, processing establishment number and production date or 'kill date'. Thus, there is the potential to trace whole carcases entering retail premises back to the individual live animal, or consignment group and property of origin. Where carcase retail cuts are not individually packaged or are derived from palletised or cartoned product, imported retail-ready product may have the same batch traceability limitations as per boning room and value-added

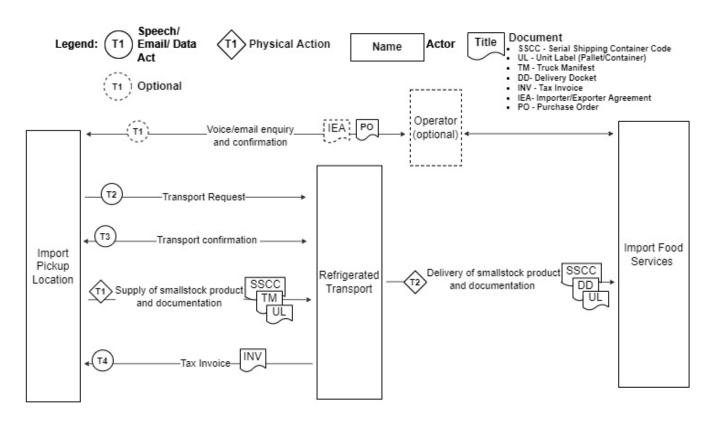
product. Please refer to Boning room and Value Added 'Supply Chain Node Traceability' for more detailed information.

### 5.2.6.8.7 Data flow diagrams

Table 153. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock import food services system.

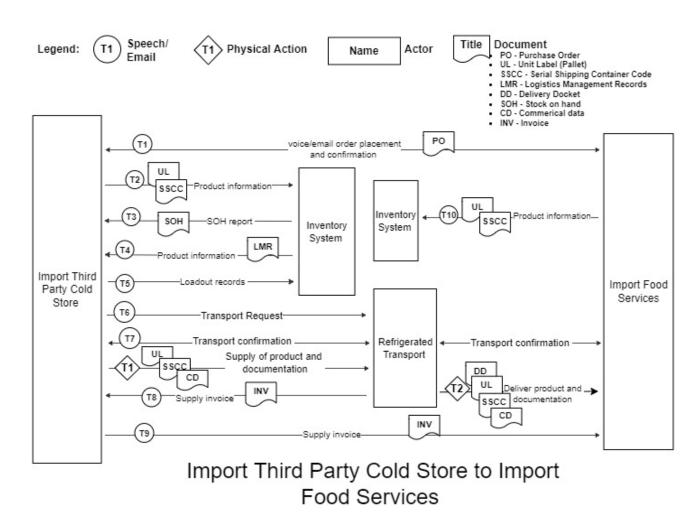
Direction	Description
Input	Import Refrigerated Transport to Import Food Services
Input	Import Third Party Cold Store to Import Food Services
Input	Import Value Added to Import Food Services

#### 5.2.6.8.7.1 Import Refrigerated Transport to Import Food Services



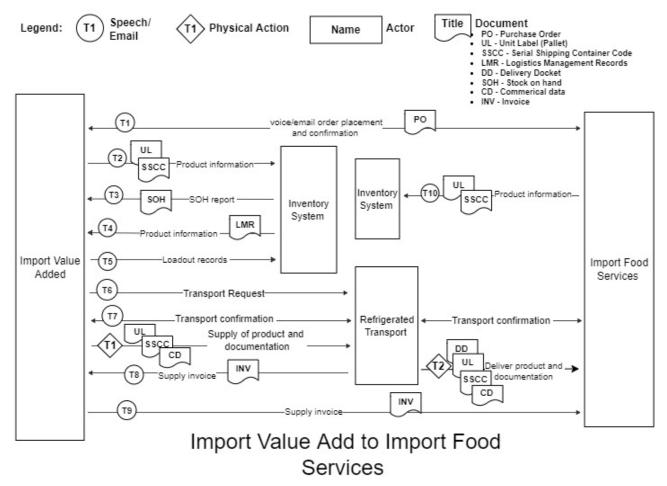
# Import Refrigerated Transport

Figure 169. Data or information flow for the import refrigerated transport to import food services in the small stock supply chain.



## 5.2.6.8.7.2 Import Third Party Cold Store to Import Food Services

Figure 170. Data or information flows from the import third party cold store to import food services in the small stock supply chain.



5.2.6.8.7.3 Import Value Added to Import Food Services

Figure 171. Data or information flows from the import value add to import food services in the small stock supply chain.

# 5.2.7 Importing Country - Cross-sector

# 5.2.7.1 Import livestock transport

Livestock transport is the process whereby animals are moved from one property to another by a mode of transport, most commonly truck. This journey requires careful preparation to ensure that animal stress, as well as any risks to welfare, are minimised. The importing country's livestock transport requirements and regulations are likely to be found within animal welfare standards and guidelines or legislation.

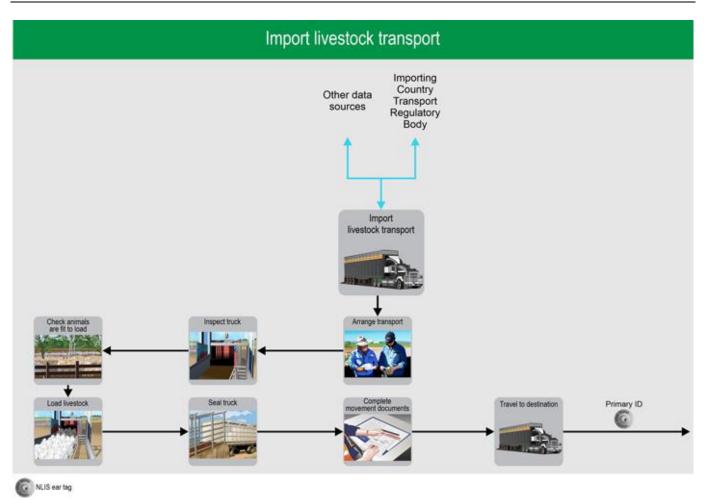


Figure 172. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain import livestock transport sector.

## 5.2.7.1.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

There are few physical inputs for the transportation of livestock. Inputs not only include the small stock but those materials required to ensure that animal welfare standards and guidelines are met whilst livestock are in transit.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the import livestock transport system include the receival of:

- Small livestock
- Feed supplies and supplements.

Table 154. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import livestock transport system.
--

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Small livestock	These are sheep or goat livestock and may include any class of animals e.g., weaners, ewe/nanny, ram/buck, cull livestock etc.	Commercial supply contract, Import feed and water record, Import specific livestock	

		movement forms, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice
Feed supplies and supplements	These are supplementary animal feed products such as hay or silage fodder, or mineral supplements which are provided to ensure the production efficiency and health of livestock are maintained. This may also include clean drinking water e.g., where livestock are in transit or at saleyards.	Import specific commodity movement forms, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice

5.2.7.1.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information inputs for the movement of small stock are those related to the CTE documents and ensuring the health and welfare of the livestock themselves.

Table 155. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import livestock transport system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Agreement date	This is the date on which an agreement between two parties was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Import feed and water record, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Import specific commodity movement forms	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Import feed and water record, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Import specific commodity movement forms, Import specific livestock movement forms	
From property identifier	The identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Import specific commodity movement forms, Import specific livestock movement forms	
Livestock Identifier	The importer of exported livestock must demonstrate that these livestock remain traceable throughout the supply chain up to the point of slaughter. Livestock must be effectively identified, and all movements recorded to allow traceability back to the property of birth in the exporting country.	Yes	Import specific livestock movement forms	
Livestock movement form serial number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Import specific livestock movement forms	

Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Import specific commodity movement forms, Import specific livestock movement forms
Product code/description	This is a unique identifier or description assigned by the seller to each product type marketed or for sale.	Yes	Import specific commodity movement forms
Recipient Business Number	This is a unique registration number, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Import feed and water record, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice
Seller/Supplier Business Number	This is a unique registration number, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Import feed and water record, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice
To property identifier	The identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Import specific commodity movement forms, Import specific livestock movement forms
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported.	Yes	Import specific livestock movement forms
Treatment date	The date on which a treatment or product was applied to a unit e.g., paddock, animal, fodder etc.	Yes	Import feed and water record

5.2.7.1.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Physical outputs for the transportation of small stock are limited to the livestock themselves.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the import livestock transport system include the movement of:

• Small livestock

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Table 156. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import livestock transport system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Small livestock	These are sheep or goat livestock and may include any class of animals e.g., weaners, ewe/nanny, ram/buck, cull livestock etc.	Commercial supply contract, Import feed and water record, Import specific livestock movement forms, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

## 5.2.7.1.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Information outputs related to livestock transport include that pertaining to the livestock themselves such as the individual animal identifier and any information to be passed on from feed and water records, as well as all other documents critical to the traceability of livestock movements.

Table 157. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import livestock transport system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Agreement date	This is the date on which an agreement between two parties was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Import feed and water record, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Commercial supply contract	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Import feed and water record, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, Import specific livestock movement forms	
From property identifier	The identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.	Yes	Import specific livestock movement forms	
Livestock Identifier	The importer of exported livestock must demonstrate that these livestock remain traceable throughout the supply chain up to the point of slaughter. Livestock must be effectively identified, and all movements recorded to allow traceability back to the property of birth in the exporting country.	Yes	Import specific livestock movement forms	
Livestock movement form serial number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Import specific livestock movement forms	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Commercial supply contract, Import specific livestock movement forms	
Recipient Business Number	This is a unique registration number, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Import feed and water record, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Seller/Supplier Business Number	This is a unique registration number, used to identify businesses.	Yes	Import feed and water record, Import Receipt	

			of purchase/Tax Invoice	
To property identifier	The identification of the property (may be a PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were	Yes	Import specific livestock movement	
	consigned.		forms	
Transport	The registration number of the vehicle in which	Yes	Import specific	
registration	the animals or product were transported.		livestock movement	
number			forms	
Treatment date	The date on which a treatment or product was	Yes	Import feed and water	
	applied to a unit e.g., paddock, animal, fodder etc.		record	

5.2.7.1.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Importing Country Transport Regulatory Body
- Other data sources

## 5.2.7.1.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

The National Livestock Identification System (NLIS) is Australian livestock traceability program which is administered by Integrity Systems Company (ISC). Where stipulated by State legislation and certain export markets, the NLIS system requires all animals bought, sold, and moved along the supply chain to be tagged with an accredited NLIS ID tag. In some states, these tags require only the visual display of the Property Identification Code (PIC), while other states require each tag to have an individualised NLIS tag number or Radio Frequency Identifier (RFID) for the traceability of the animal throughout its lifetime. Every property which holds livestock must have a Property Identification Code (PIC) to which the livestock are assigned in the NLIS Database. Each time livestock are transferred between PICs within Australia they must be accompanied by a livestock movement declaration, such as the National Vendor Declaration (NVD) form. This document typically outlines the transporter details, consignment details, compliance with intended market specifications, withholding periods, and the details of the new property PIC. All livestock movements between PICs require an NLIS movement update to be made by either or both the consigner and receiver. Where NLIS ID tags are lost, livestock must be issued with a new postbreeder tag if not on the PIC of birth and this reconciled in the NLIS Database. For animals loaded for live export, it is the exporters responsibility to ensure that all livestock are transferred from the port PIC to EEEEEEEE (8Es) which signifies that livestock have been exported. The importer of exported livestock must demonstrate that these livestock remain traceable throughout the supply chain up to the point of slaughter. Livestock must be effectively identified, and all movements recorded to allow traceability back to the property of birth in the exporting country i.e., Australia.

## 5.2.7.1.7 Data flow diagrams

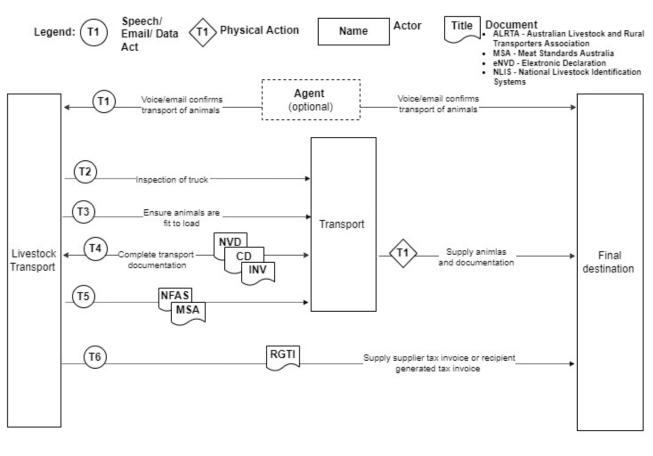
Direction	Description

Table 158. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock livestock transport system.

Livestock Transport

Input

### 5.2.7.1.7.1 Livestock Transport



# Livestock Transport

Figure 173. Data or information flow from the livestock transport in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.7.2 Import refrigerated transport

Refrigerated transport involves the movement (including loading and unloading) of meat and meat products from one premises to another under conditions which ensure that product integrity and wholesomeness are maintained. Ensuring that adequate hygiene and temperature controls are complied with is integral to successful refrigerated transport. Product may be in carcase, cartoned, or palletised form and must be accompanied by Critical Tracking Event related documents such as delivery dockets and specific product movement documents.

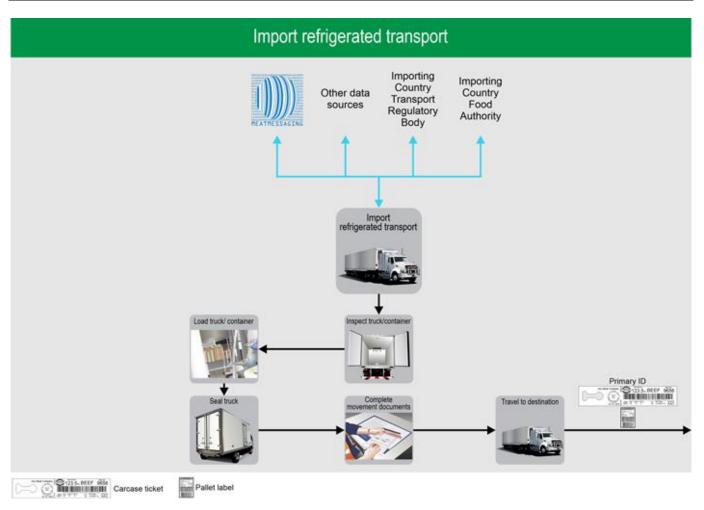


Figure 174. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain import refrigerated transport sector.

## 5.2.7.2.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Meat and meat products may be transported between various establishments such as import inspection facilities, meat processors, value adding facilities and retailing premises. Therefore, the physical inputs to the refrigerated transport process may take various forms including product in carcase, carton or palletised form or product packed into shipping containers received from exporters.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the import refrigerated transport system include the receival of:

- Carcase
- Carton
- Pallet
- Container System Unit (meat and meat products).

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label	
Container System Unit (meat and meat products)	A container designed for use as a unit of cargo handling equipment in the transport of goods by aircraft or ship.	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import Permit, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Imported Food Inspection Advice, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

Table 159. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import refrigerated transport system.

## 5.2.7.2.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Transport of product between establishments is a Critical Tracking Event. Therefore, the KDEs here can largely be found on transportation documentation such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC) or import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Export Health Certificate and Certificate of Analysis. Other documentation such as carcase tickets or carton/pallet labels will also contain KDEs.

Table 160. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import refrigerated
transport system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Imported Food Inspection Advice	
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Body number	This is a number assigned to each carcase by the processor for identification purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Imported Food Inspection Advice	

COA test lot	This is a unique identifier allocated to all	Yes	Certificate of Analysis	
identifier	cartons, pallets, and shipping containers for		(COA), Imported Food	
	which an analysis sample represents.		Inspection Advice	
Company/product	This is an in-house code for the	Yes	Carton label, Certificate	
code	identification of the product in the unit.		of Analysis (COA),	
			Import Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Imported Food	
			Inspection Advice,	
			SSCC/Pallet label	
Consignment	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique	Yes	Import specific	For more
Serial Shipping	number which identifies the individual		meat/meat product	information visit the
Container Code	logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is		movement forms,	GS1
(SSCC)	assigned by the establishment constructing		Imported Food	website.
	the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the		Inspection Advice,	
	life of the logistic unit.		SSCC/Pallet label	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the	Yes	Delivery	
	contract by the seller.		Docket/Manifest	
Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Delivery	For more
Items	the number of trade items e.g., cartons in		Docket/Manifest,	information
	the logistic unit.		Imported Food	visit the GS1
			Inspection Advice,	website.
			SSCC/Pallet label	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a	Yes	Certificate of Analysis	
	record entry or transaction was made.		(COA), Delivery	
			Docket/Manifest,	
			Import Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Import specific	
			meat/meat product	
			movement forms	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated to the	Yes	Delivery	
Docket/Manifest	docket for identification purposes.		Docket/Manifest	
number				
Food Control	This is a number assigned to the entry of a	Yes	Imported Food	
Certificate entry	shipment of goods imported by the same		Inspection Advice	
number	owner at the same time which can be			
	described by one import entry.			
From	A number issued by Federal and State	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
Establishment	Authorities to identify the originating site		label, Certificate of	
number	from which meat or meat products were		Analysis (COA), Delivery	
	distributed to domestic or export markets.		Docket/Manifest,	
	For transfer certificates, the Establishment		SSCC/Pallet label	
	numbers for both the dispatching and			
	receiving establishments are recorded.			
From property	The identification of the property (may be a	Yes	Import specific	
identifier	PIC) from/to where the livestock or product		meat/meat product	
	were consigned.		movement forms	
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more
Number (GTIN)	globally unique 14-digit number used to	-	label, SSCC/Pallet label	information
- \ - · · · /	identify trade items, products, or services.		,,,	visit the GS1
	, , , ,			website.

GTIN of	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of the	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label	For more
Contained Trade Items	contained trade items is a globally unique 14-digit number used to identify trade items, products, or services in the logistic unit.	163		information visit the GS1 website.
Import Permit Number	A unique permit number is allocated for the import consignment following submission of correct and validated documentation approved by the importing country.	Yes	Import Permit	
Imported Food Inspection Advice certificate number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Imported Food Inspection Advice	
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor to each group of livestock consigned to slaughter and is usually vendor specific.	Yes	Carcase Ticket	
Meat/meat product movement form number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms	
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is declared by the regulations to be an official mark. An official mark signifies that the product has been inspected by and approved as safe for human consumption by an Authorised Officer.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, SSCC/Pallet label	
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase order	Yes	Delivery	
Deeles in a Data	or contract was raised by the buyer.	V-	Docket/Manifest	For more
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging Date is the date on which the item was packaged and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Carton label, Certificate of Analysis (COA), SSCC/Pallet label	information visit the GS1 website.
Packaging Date Range	This includes the oldest and newest packaging dates for the logistic unit.	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, SSCC/Pallet label	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Certificate of Analysis	For more information visit the
	recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).		(COA), Import specific meat/meat product	<u>GS1</u> website.
			movement forms	
Recipient	This is a unique registration number, used to	Yes	Import Receipt of	
<b>Business Number</b>	identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice	
Seller/Supplier	This is a unique registration number, used to	Yes	Import Receipt of	
<b>Business Number</b>	identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice	
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code,	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more
	numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an		label	information visit the
	individual instance of an item for its lifetime.			<u>GS1</u> website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code	Yes	Certificate of Analysis	
	comprising of three letters representing the		(COA), Delivery	
	foreign establishment number and the last		Docket/Manifest,	
	nine digits of the consignment SSCC.		SSCC/Pallet label	
To property	The identification of the property (may be a	Yes	Import specific	
identifier	PIC) from/to where the livestock or product		meat/meat product	
	were consigned.		movement forms	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
	what the product is and may include		label, Delivery	
	information such as species, net weight of		Docket/Manifest,	
	product, name and address of		SSCC/Pallet label	
	establishments, category ciphers, market			
	endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.			
Transport	The registration number of the vehicle in	Yes	Delivery	
registration	which the animals or product were		Docket/Manifest,	
number	transported. For shipments of product this		Import specific	
	will be a shipping container number.		meat/meat product	
			movement forms	

# 5.2.7.2.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

As the refrigerated transportation process involves the movement of product between establishments, the physical outputs are the same as for the physical inputs. This may include product in carcase, carton or palletised form or product packed into shipping containers received from exporters.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the import refrigerated transport system include the movement of:

- Carcase
- Carton
- Pallet
- Container System Unit (meat and meat products)

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Carcase	The body of a slaughtered animal after bleeding. Becomes a dressed carcase when hide/skin, head, feet, and offal are removed.	Carcase Ticket, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Carton	This is a case, crate, or barrel of product.	Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Pallet	A logistic unit which includes a number of cartons or goods items packed together for transport or storage purposes.	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice, SSCC/Pallet label	
Container System Unit (meat and meat products)	A container designed for use as a unit of cargo handling equipment in the transport of goods by aircraft or ship.	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import Permit, Import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Imported Food Inspection Advice, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	

Table 161. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import refrigerated transport system.

## 5.2.7.2.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). Transport of product between establishments is a Critical Tracking Event. Therefore, the KDEs here can largely be found on transportation documentation such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Meat Transfer Certificate (MTC) or import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Export Health Certificate and Certificate of Analysis. Other documentation such as carcase tickets or carton/pallet labels will also contain KDEs.

Table 162. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import refrigerated	
transport system.	

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Imported Food Inspection Advice	
Batch number	This is a unique number which identifies products sharing certain production characteristics and is used for traceability purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Body number	This is a number assigned to each carcase by the processor for identification purposes.	Yes	Carcase Ticket	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Imported Food Inspection Advice	

COA test lot	This is a unique identifier allocated to all	Yes	Certificate of Analysis	
identifier	cartons, pallets, and shipping containers for		(COA), Imported Food	
	which an analysis sample represents.		Inspection Advice	
Company/product	This is an in-house code for the identification	Yes	Carton label, Certificate	
code	of the product in the unit.		of Analysis (COA),	
			Import Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Imported Food	
			Inspection Advice,	
			SSCC/Pallet label	
Consignment	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique	Yes	Import specific	For more
Serial Shipping	number which identifies the individual		meat/meat product	information visit the
Container Code	logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is		movement forms,	<u>GS1</u>
(SSCC)	assigned by the establishment constructing		Imported Food	website.
	the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the		Inspection Advice,	
	life of the logistic unit.		SSCC/Pallet label	
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the	Yes	Delivery	
	contract by the seller.		Docket/Manifest	
Count of Trade	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is	Yes	Delivery	For more
Items	the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the		Docket/Manifest,	information visit the
	logistic unit.		Imported Food	<u>GS1</u>
			Inspection Advice,	website.
			SSCC/Pallet label	
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a	Yes	Certificate of Analysis	
	record entry or transaction was made.		(COA), Delivery	
			Docket/Manifest,	
			Import Receipt of	
			purchase/Tax Invoice,	
			Import specific	
			meat/meat product	
			movement forms	
Delivery	This is a unique number allocated to the	Yes	Delivery	
Docket/Manifest	docket for identification purposes.		Docket/Manifest	
number				
Food Control	This is a number assigned to the entry of a	Yes	Imported Food	
Certificate entry	shipment of goods imported by the same		Inspection Advice	
number	owner at the same time which can be			
	described by one import entry.			
From	A number issued by Federal and State	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
Establishment	Authorities to identify the originating site		label, Certificate of	
number	from which meat or meat products were		Analysis (COA), Delivery	
	distributed to domestic or export markets.		Docket/Manifest,	
	For transfer certificates, the Establishment		SSCC/Pallet label	
	numbers for both the dispatching and			
	receiving establishments are recorded.			
From property	The identification of the property (may be a	Yes	Import specific	
identifier	PIC) from/to where the livestock or product		meat/meat product	
	were consigned.		movement forms	
Global Trade Item	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN is a	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more
Number (GTIN)	globally unique 14-digit number used to		label, SSCC/Pallet label	information visit the
	identify trade items, products, or services.			GS1
				website.

				For more
GTIN of	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the GTIN of the	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label	For more information
Contained Trade	contained trade items is a globally unique 14-			visit the
Items	digit number used to identify trade items,			<u>GS1</u>
	products, or services in the logistic unit.			website.
Import Permit	A unique permit number is allocated for the	Yes	Import Permit	
Number	import consignment following submission of			
	correct and validated documentation			
	approved by the importing country.			
Imported Food	A unique certificate number issued for	Yes	Imported Food	
Inspection Advice	traceability purposes.		Inspection Advice	
certificate				
number				
Lot number	A lot is a number assigned by the processor	Yes	Carcase Ticket	
	to each group of livestock consigned to			
	slaughter and is usually vendor specific.			
Meat/meat	A unique certificate number issued for	Yes	Import specific	
product	traceability purposes.		meat/meat product	
movement form			movement forms	
number			-	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other	Yes	Certificate of Analysis	
	products (e.g., feed or meat products) were		(COA), Delivery	
	transported between PICs/establishments.		Docket/Manifest,	
			Import specific	
			meat/meat product	
			movement forms	_
Net Weight	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	For more information
(Kilograms)	Weight is a variable measure of the trade		label, SSCC/Pallet label	visit the
	item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded			GS1
	in kilograms.			website.
Official mark	Any stamp, seal, label, or mark that is	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton	
	declared by the regulations to be an official		label, SSCC/Pallet label	
	mark. An official mark signifies that the			
	product has been inspected by and approved			
	as safe for human consumption by an			
Onden state	Authorised Officer.	N -	Delivery	
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase order	Yes	Delivery	
De alva al 11 D. 1	or contract was raised by the buyer.	N -	Docket/Manifest	For more
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging	Yes	Carton label, Certificate	For more information
	Date is the date on which the item was		of Analysis (COA),	visit the
	packaged and is recorded in the format year,		SSCC/Pallet label	<u>GS1</u>
	month, day (YYMMDD).	V		website.
Packaging Date	This includes the oldest and newest	Yes	SSCC/Pallet label	For more information
Range	packaging dates for the logistic unit.			visit the
				<u>GS1</u> website.
Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique	Yes	Import specific	For more
Shipping	number which identifies the individual	103	meat/meat product	information
Container Code	logistic unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by the		movement forms,	visit the
(SSCC)	establishment constructing the unit. The		SSCC/Pallet label	<u>GS1</u> website.
	SSCC remains the same for the life of the			
	logistic unit.			
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill'	Yes	Carcase Ticket,	For more
(YYMMDD)	or slaughter' date of the product and is		Certificate of Analysis	information
				visit the

	recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).		(COA), Import specific meat/meat product movement forms	GS1 website.
Recipient	This is a unique registration number, used to	Yes	Import Receipt of	
Business Number	identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice	
Seller/Supplier	This is a unique registration number, used to	Yes	Import Receipt of	
Business Number	identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice	
Serial Number	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a code, numeric or alphanumeric, assigned to an individual instance of an item for its lifetime.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, SSCC/Pallet label	
To property identifier	The identification of the property (may be a	Yes	Import specific meat/meat product	
laentiner	PIC) from/to where the livestock or product were consigned.		movement forms	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Carcase Ticket, Carton label, Delivery Docket/Manifest, SSCC/Pallet label	
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import specific	
humber	will be a shipping container number.		meat/meat product movement forms	

## 5.2.7.2.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Importing Country Transport Regulatory Body
- Importing Country Food Authority
- Other data sources
- Meat Messaging

## 5.2.7.2.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

The traceability of imported product undergoing refrigerated transport back to the live animal, or consignment group and property of origin is dependent on the form in which the product is being transported.

Traceability of whole carcases back to the live animal or consignment group is possible and can be done by the processing establishment where the animal was slaughtered as importers of livestock are required to demonstrate that animals remain traceable throughout the supply chain up to the point of slaughter. Here, carcases are issued a carcase ticket which correlates to the live animal identifier and contains key information, including GS1 meat industry barcode, body number, processing establishment number and production date or 'kill date'. Thus, there is the potential to trace whole carcases undergoing refrigerated transport back to the individual live animal, or consignment group and property of origin.

For cartoned and palletised product, each identified by unique serialised carton or product labels respectively, including a GS1 meat industry barcode, traceability is limited to the carcases that have entered the boning room

for the production run of cartons that were created. For example, 200 carcases individually identified with unique carcase tickets enter the boning room for a specific boning run. These carcase tickets are linked to the specific boning run. From these 200 cartons of primal cuts and 200 cartons of trim and other highly mixed products are created. While all cartons are identified with unique serialised carton labels, including a GS1 meat industry barcode, linked to the boning run (and may be packaged into pallets containing unique serialised pallet labels including a GS1 SSCC barcode), it is not readily possible to identify which carcases are in which cartons as the cartons will contain meat products from different carcases. If the carcases were sourced from several different properties, the resulting carton can only be traced to a number of possible carcases and source properties. In logistical systems such as transport and cold stores, cartons are typically processed by pallets with only the pallet label being scanned. Therefore, traceability through logistics is often at the pallet level.

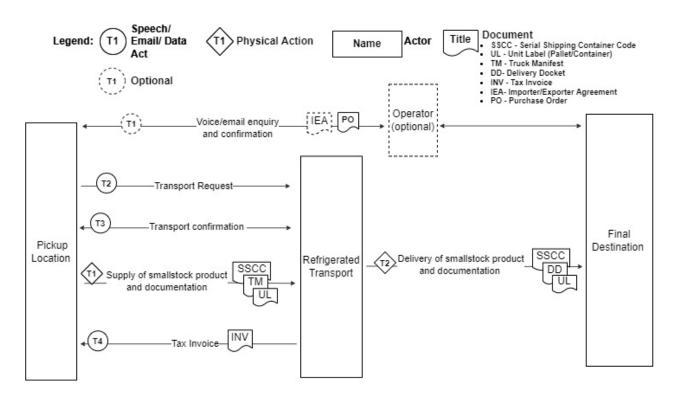
Traceability requirements post slaughter differ depending on the importing country. Typically, product transferred between establishments will be accompanied by import specific meat/meat product movement forms which details the serialised logistic unit identifiers such as the Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC). This allows traceability of the unit and its subunits back to either the live animal or consignment group and property of origin (for carcases) or the boning room production run (for cartons and pallets).

## 5.2.7.2.7 Data flow diagrams

Table 163. Data flow diagrams for the inputs and outputs of a small stock import refrigerated transport system.

Direction	Description
Input	Import Refrigerated Transport

#### 5.2.7.2.7.1 Import Refrigerated Transport

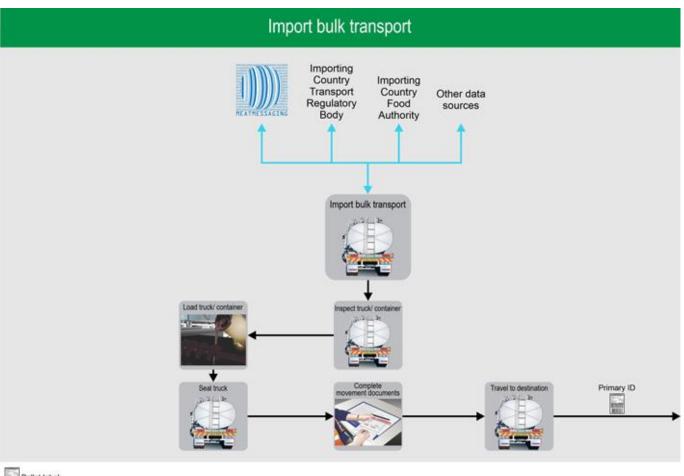


# Import Refrigerated Transport

Figure 175. Data or information flows for the import refrigerated transport in the small stock supply chain.

#### 5.2.7.3 Import bulk transport

Bulk transport involves the movement (including loading and unloading) of by-products (from render) or hides/skins from one premises to another. By-products and skins are typically manufactured into leather products, feed, fertilizer, and pharmaceutical products for commercial distribution. All bulk transport movements must be accompanied by Critical Tracking Event related documents such as delivery dockets and specific product movement documents.



Pallet label

Figure 176. Inputs and outputs of the small stock supply chain import bulk transport sector.

#### 5.2.7.3.1 Physical Inputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Physical inputs into the import bulk transport system may include animal by-products from rendering or hide/skin processing facilities packaged into container system units. Documentation required to accompany the importation and transportation of such product includes the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery docket and import specific meat/meat product movement forms among others.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with inputs to the import bulk transport system include the receival of:

• Container System Unit (render and hide product).

Table 164. Physical inputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import bulk transport system.

Event related to the inputs	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Container	A container designed for	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
System Unit	use as a unit of cargo	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import Permit, Import	
(render and	handling equipment in the	specific meat/meat product movement forms, Import	

hide	transport of goods by	clearance documentation, Import Receipt of	
product)	aircraft or ship.	purchase/Tax Invoice	

#### 5.2.7.3.2 Information Inputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). The transport of product between establishments is a Critical Tracking Event. Therefore, the KDEs here can largely be found on transportation documentation such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Import clearance documentation and Certificate of Analysis. Other documentation such as Receipts of purchase/Tax Invoices will also contain KDEs.

Table 165. Information inputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import bulk transport system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
COA test lot identifier	This is a unique identifier allocated to all cartons, pallets, and shipping containers for which an analysis sample represents.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Import clearance documentation	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import clearance documentation, Import	

			Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Delivery Docket/Manifest number	This is a unique number allocated to the docket for identification purposes.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest Import clearance documentation	
Import Permit Number	A unique permit number is allocated for the import consignment following submission of correct and validated documentation approved by the importing country.	Yes	Import Permit	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import clearance documentation	
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill	For more information visit the GS1 website.
NLIS Tag Number/RFID	All animals transported between PICs must have a permanent National Livestock Identification System tag attached. This tag has a unique animal identification number.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill	
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the buyer.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging Date is the date on which the item was packaged and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Packaging Date Range	This includes the oldest and newest packaging dates for the logistic unit.	Yes	Import clearance documentation	
Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Import clearance documentation	<u>For more</u> information <u>visit the GS1</u> <u>website.</u>
Production Date (YYMMDD)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the 'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Recipient	This is a unique registration number, used	Yes	Import Receipt of	
Business Number	to identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice	
Seal Serial Number	This is a unique serial number printed on any tamper-evident seal issued by the Department.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Import clearance documentation	For more information visit the Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation.
Seller/Supplier	This is a unique registration number, used	Yes	Import Receipt of	
<b>Business Number</b>	to identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice	
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code comprising of three letters representing the foreign establishment number and the last nine digits of the consignment SSCC.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest	
To Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Import clearance documentation	
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says what the product is and may include information such as species, net weight of product, name and address of establishments, category ciphers, market endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import clearance documentation	
Transport registration number	The registration number of the vehicle in which the animals or product were transported. For shipments of product this will be a shipping container number.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import clearance documentation	

### 5.2.7.3.3 Physical Outputs including Critical Tracking Events (CTEs)

Physical outputs of the import bulk transport system includes product (animal by-products from rendering or hide/skin processing facilities) which has been received in shipping containers from exporters. Documentation required to accompany the importation and transportation of such product includes the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery docket and import specific meat/meat product movement forms among others.

Critical Tracking Events (CTEs) are defined as those events which include the growing, receiving, transforming, creating, and shipping of food products. Such events are critical to the traceability of product throughout the supply chain.

The CTEs associated with the outputs of the import bulk transport system include the movement of:

• Container System Unit (render and hide product) off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

off the property, premises, or supply chain sector.

Event related to	Description of the inputs	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
the inputs			
Container	A container designed for	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA),	
System Unit	use as a unit of cargo	Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import Permit, Import	
(render and	handling equipment in the	specific meat/meat product movement forms, Import	
hide	transport of goods by	clearance documentation, Import Receipt of	
product)	aircraft or ship.	purchase/Tax Invoice	

Table 166. Physical outputs and associated Critical Tracking Event related documents for a small stock import bulk transport system.

### 5.2.7.3.4 Information Outputs including Key Data Elements (KDEs)

Key Data Elements (KDEs) are defined as those elements which are key in identifying and tracing the Critical Tracking Event (CTE). The transport of product between establishments is a Critical Tracking Event. Therefore, the KDEs here can largely be found on transportation documentation such as the Bill of lading/Air Waybill, import specific meat/meat product movement forms, Import clearance documentation and Certificate of Analysis. Other documentation such as Receipts of purchase/Tax Invoices will also contain KDEs.

Table 167. Information outputs, Key Data Elements and Critical Tracking Event related documentation for a small stock import bulk transport system.

Attributes (including KDEs)	Description of the Attributes (including KDEs)	ls a KDE	Critical Tracking Event (CTE) related documents (including electronic)	More details
Analysis Date	This is the date on which a product sample was analysed.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Bill of lading/Air Waybill document number	A unique document number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Certificate of Analysis number	A unique certificate number issued for traceability purposes.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
COA test lot identifier	This is a unique identifier allocated to all cartons, pallets, and shipping containers for which an analysis sample represents.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	
Company/product code	This is an in-house code for the identification of the product in the unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC)	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a unique number which identifies the individual logistic unit i.e., shipment/message that is assigned by the establishment constructing the unit. The SSCC remains the same for the life of the logistic unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Import clearance documentation	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Contract number	This is a unique number allocated to the contract by the seller.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Count of Trade Items	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the number of trade items e.g., cartons in the logistic unit.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Delivery Docket/Manifest	For more information

				visit the GS1
				website.
Date	This is the date of signing or of which a record entry or transaction was made.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import clearance documentation, Import Receipt of purchase/Tax Invoice	
Delivery Docket/Manifest number	This is a unique number allocated to the docket for identification purposes.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
From Establishment number	A number issued by Federal and State Authorities to identify the originating site from which meat or meat products were distributed to domestic or export markets. For transfer certificates, the Establishment numbers for both the dispatching and receiving establishments are recorded.	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import clearance documentation	
Import Permit Number	A unique permit number is allocated for the import consignment following submission of correct and validated documentation approved by the importing country.	Yes	Import Permit	
Movement date	The date on which livestock or other products (e.g., feed or meat products) were transported between PICs/establishments.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill, Certificate of Analysis (COA), Delivery Docket/Manifest, Import clearance documentation	
Net Weight (Kilograms)	Usually encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Net Weight is a variable measure of the trade item e.g., carton, pallet or shipment recorded in kilograms.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill	For more information visit the GS1 website.
NLIS Tag Number/RFID	All animals transported between PICs must have a permanent National Livestock Identification System tag attached. This tag has a unique animal identification number.	Yes	Bill of lading/Air Waybill	
Order date	This is the date on which the purchase order or contract was raised by the buyer.	Yes	Delivery Docket/Manifest	
Packaging Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, the Packaging Date is the date on which the item was packaged and is recorded in the format year, month, day (YYMMDD).	Yes	Certificate of Analysis (COA)	For more information visit the GS1 website.
Packaging Date Range	This includes the oldest and newest packaging dates for the logistic unit.	Yes	Import clearance documentation	For more information visit the GS1 website.

Pallet Serial	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is a	Yes	Import clearance	For more
Shipping	unique number which identifies the		documentation	information
Container Code	individual logistic unit i.e., pallet that is			visit the GS1
(SSCC)	assigned by the establishment			website.
	constructing the unit. The SSCC remains			
	the same for the life of the logistic unit.			
Production Date	Encoded in the GS1 barcode, this is the	Yes	Certificate of Analysis	
(YYMMDD)	'kill' or slaughter' date of the product and		(COA)	
	is recorded in the format year, month,			
	day (YYMMDD).			
Recipient	This is a unique registration number,	Yes	Import Receipt of	
<b>Business Number</b>	used to identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice	
Seal Serial	This is a unique serial number printed on	Yes	Bill of lading/Air	For more
Number	any tamper-evident seal issued by the		Waybill, Import	information
	Department.		clearance	visit the
			documentation	Australian
				Government
				Federal
				Register of
				Legislation.
Seller/Supplier	This is a unique registration number,	Yes	Import Receipt of	
Business Number	used to identify businesses.		purchase/Tax Invoice	
Shipping Mark	Also known as a port mark, this is a code	Yes	Bill of lading/Air	
	comprising of three letters representing		Waybill, Certificate of	
	the foreign establishment number and		Analysis (COA), Delivery	
	the last nine digits of the consignment		Docket/Manifest	
	SSCC.			
To Establishment	A number issued by Federal and State	Yes	Import clearance	
number	Authorities to identify the originating site		documentation	
	from which meat or meat products were			
	distributed to domestic or export			
	markets. For transfer certificates, the			
	Establishment numbers for both the			
	dispatching and receiving establishments			
	are recorded.			
Trade description	This is a collective set of words that says	Yes	Delivery	
	what the product is and may include		Docket/Manifest,	
	information such as species, net weight		Import clearance	
	of product, name and address of		documentation	
	establishments, category ciphers, market			
	endorsements, MSA eating quality etc.			
Transport	The registration number of the vehicle in	Yes	Bill of lading/Air	
registration	which the animals or product were		Waybill, Delivery	
number	transported. For shipments of product		Docket/Manifest,	
	this will be a shipping container number.		Import clearance	
			documentation	

5.2.7.3.5 Regulatory and Industry Programs

- Importing Country Transport Regulatory Body
- Importing Country Food Authority
- Meat Messaging
- Other data sources

#### 5.2.7.3.6 Supply Chain Node Traceability

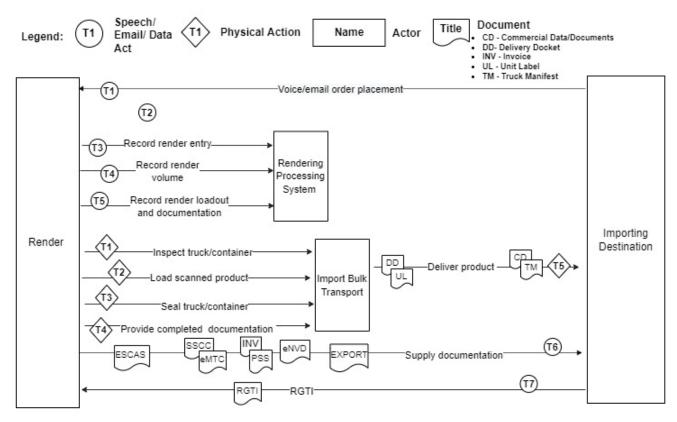
The traceability of imported rendered and skin product, that is bulk transported, back to the live animal, or consignment group and property of origin is operationally impractical. This is because rendered and hide products are bulk processed and packaged from any given processing day or number of processing days. While this means that the production date or kill date of animals from which skins or rendered product is likely to be known, any batch of product being packaged into store bags or pallets with unique serialised labels is only traceable to any number of source properties.

For example, skins or product for render which make up one batch may come from a total of 6 plant kill day combinations. For each processing day 4 000 animals, sourced from 10 different properties are slaughtered and the unique serialised NLIS ID tag numbers, or PICs known for each animal as well as that of the corresponding carcase ticket. With render or skin products from these processing days being processed and packaged in one batch, the unique serialised identifiers of output products can be linked only to that batch and the processing dates from which product was obtained. This means that one batch is comprised of any of 24 000 source animals that were supplied by a maximum of any of 60 potential source properties.

Traceability requirements post slaughter differ depending on the importing country. Typically, bulk transported product will be accompanied by import specific meat/meat product movement forms and a Meat Messaging Consignment Report. The Consignment Report is issued to the buyer of product and lists all the logistic unit and subunit unique serialised identifiers contained within the Container System Unit to be exported including the Consignment Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC), Pallet Serial Shipping Container Code, and scanned and verified carton label serial identifiers. Additionally, the product movement forms detail the serialised logistic unit identifiers such as the Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC). These documents allow traceability of the unit and its subunits back to any number of source properties.

#### 5.2.7.3.7 Data flow diagrams

Direction	Description
Input	Import Bulk Transport Render



#### 5.2.7.3.7.1 Import Bulk Transport Render

## Render to Import Bulk Transport

Figure 177. Data or information flows from render to import bulk transport in the small stock supply chain.

## 6 Glossary

Term	Abbreviation	Description	Beef	Sheep	Dairy
National Vendor Declaration	NVD	A document issued by a vendor to certify the origin of the vendor and its livestock.	х	X	x
Meat Standards Australia	MSA	A standards organisation that sets and defines criteria for assessing red meat quality.	Х	X	
National Vendor Declaration	eNVD	An electronic document issued by a vendor to certify the origin of the vendor and its livestock.	Х	X	x
Recipient Generated Tax Invoice	RGTI	Tax invoice supplied by the vendor or supplier.	Х	Х	X
Commercial Data	CD	Multiple documents provided e.g., Commercial supply contract, reporting analysis health certificate etc.	Х	X	X

PF	Producer feedback provides insights on how well a carcase performed e.g.,	Х	Х	X
NFAS		х	Х	
		~	~	
SF		х	х	Х
0.		~	~	
SD		х	х	
00		~	~	
PSS		х	Х	x
1.00		~	~	
КА		х	х	
		~	Χ	
СТ		x	x	
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	· ·			
	<b>c</b> <i>i</i> .			
חח		V	v	
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PL		^	Χ.	^
	<b>o o</b> .			
	· · · · ·	V	V	
UL		X	X	
	•	Ň	. Y	Ň
SSCC	<b>S</b> <i>i</i>	Х	Х	Х
TD	_	Х	Х	
PI		Х	Х	X
	-			
TM		Х	Х	х
	associated with the booking or order.			
	assists traceability measures for			
	-	1		
	product being loaded out or loaded			
	PF NFAS SF SD PSS KA CT PP PP PL UL SSCC TD TD	on how well a carcase performed e.g., MSA gradingNFASIndependently audited quality assurance program for the Australian lot feeding industry.SFProviding feedback to producers or vendors on carcase performance.SDInformation and data associated to slaughter.PSSA series of tasks that you perform after a customer purchases a product or service.KAAn agenda of animals slaughtered on a production day at a processing establishment,CTA ticket or tag applied to a carcase usually on the slaughter floor and scanned at boning room entry, carcase load in or load out. Provides traceability of the carcase as it moves throughout the processing establishment.PPA production plan is a step-by-step plan implemented at the start of the production day to provide efficient processing of the production life cycle.PLIt is a label applied to a pallet of production after palletisation and shrink wrapping. It is necessary to have correct labelling for logistics, traceability and distribution process.ULA label applied to an object or product. SSC is encoded in the barcode and can also be encoded in an RFID tag.TDA document outlining a formal statement of the tender participants offer to supply product.PIA process of picking items and product from the warehouse inventory.TMA truck manifest is a document outlining the pickup and drop off	on how well a carcase performed e.g., MSA gradingNFASIndependently audited quality assurance program for the Australian lot feeding industry.SFProviding feedback to producers or vendors on carcase performance.SDInformation and data associated to slaughter.PSSA series of tasks that you perform after a customer purchases a product or service.KAAn agenda of animals slaughtered on a production day at a processing establishment,CTA ticket or tag applied to a carcase usually on the slaughter floor and scanned at boning room entry, carcase load in or load out. Provides traceability of the carcase as it moves throughout the processing establishment.PPA production plan is a step-by-step plan implemented at the start of the production day to provide efficient processing of the production life cycle.PLIt is a label applied to a apllet of production after palletisation and shrink wrapping. It is necessary to have correct labelling for logistics, traceability and distribution process.ULA label applied to an object or product. SSC is encoded in the barcode and can also be encoded in an RFID tag.TDA document outlining a formal statement of the tender participants offer to supply product.PIA process of picking items and product from the warehouse inventory.TMA truck manifest is a document outlining the pickup and drop off associated with the booking or order.	on how well a carcase performed e.g., MSA gradingXNFASIndependently audited quality assurace program for the Australian lot feeding industry.XXSFProviding feedback to producers or vendors on carcase performance.XXSDInformation and data associated to slaughter.XXPSSA series of tasks that you perform after a customer purchases a product or service.XXKAAn agenda of animals slaughtered on a production day at a processing establishment,XXCTA ticket or tag applied to a carcase usually on the slaughter floor and scanned at boning room entry, carcase load in or load out. Provides traceablity of the carcase as it moves throughout the processing establishment.XXPPA production plan is a step-by-step plan implemented at the start of the production day to provide efficient processing of the production life cycle.XXPLIt is a label applied to a pallet of abroduct be applied to an object or product on day to provide officient production after palletisation and shrink wrapping. It is necessary to have correct labelling for logistics, traceability and distribution process.XXULA label applied to an object or product.XXXPIA document outlining a formal statement of the tender participants offer to supply product.XXPIA process of picking items and product from the warehouse inventory.XXTIMA truck manifest is a document outlining the pickup and drop off associate

Stock on Hand	SOH	Stock on hand is the amount of	Х	Х	Х
		product that a processing			
		establishment or warehouse has			
		available at a particular time.			
Storage Detail	SD	Details on what and where product is	Х	Х	Х
		located at a processing			
		establishment, warehouse or cold			
		store facility.			
Delivery Docket	DD	A delivery is a document	Х	Х	Х
		accompanying product being			
		delivered to a particular location.			
Invoice	INV	A receipt or proof of purchase or tax	Х	Х	Х
		invoice.			
Global Trade Item	GTIN	The Global Trade Item Number is an	Х	Х	Х
		identifier for trade items developed			
		by the international organisation GS1.			
Export Permit	EXPORT	Issued by DAWE, it provides	Х	Х	Х
		permission to conduct a specific			
		export transaction.			
Purchase Order	PO	A contract between the buyer and a	Х	Х	Х
		seller which specifies information			
		relating to the goods, delivery and			
		terms and conditions of purchase			
Production Order	PRO	An order issued within a company to			Х
		produce a specific quantity of			
		material within a certain timeframe.			
Importer/Exporter	IEA	A contract between the importing			Х
Agreement		and exporting businesses which			
		specifies the terms of trade.			
Export	HC	A certificate issued by the	Х	Х	Х
Health/Government		Department containing details about			
Certificate		the product being exported and			
		confirming that certain importing			
		country requirements have been met			
		to facilitate clearance of goods at			
		import. Depending on requirements,			
		the certificate will be signed by either			
		a Veterinary or Authorised Officer.			
Import Permit	IP	A document that confirms eligibility			Х
		of goods for import and facilitates the			
		importation of these goods by a			
		country.			
Transfer Declaration	TD	A declaration statement made by the			Х
		dispatching establishment regarding			
		the export eligibility of the goods			
		being moved.			
Export Documents	ED	Covers all official export documents			Х
		for transport and government			
		requirements.			
Logistics Management	LMR	Internal record keeping system,			Х
Records		electronic or paper based.			
Processor Management	PMR	Internal record keeping system,			Х
Records		electronic or paper based.			

Exporter Supply Chain	ESCAS	The Exporter Supply Chain Assurance	Х	Х	
Assurance System		System is an assurance system based			
		on commercial arrangements with			
		supply chain partners in importing			
		countries to provide humane			
		treatment and handling of livestock.			
Export Documentation	EXDOC	EXDOC is the DAWEs electronic	Х	Х	Х
System		export documentation system with			
		the purpose of managing export			
		documentation for primary produce.			
Importing Country	ICGS	A system used by Importing Country	Х	Х	Х
Government System		Government for inspection and			
		verification of importing country			
		requirements.			
Importing Country Food	ICFA	Importing Country Food Authority	Х	Х	Х
Authority		implement certain requirements for			
		commercially viable product. e.g.,			
		Import Supermarket			
Import Specific livestock	ISF	Import specific commodity	Х	Х	
movement forms		movement forms and livestock			
		movement forms. This includes the			
		property (PIC) from/to where the			
		livestock or product were consigned			

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