Party	Australia			
Period covered in this report: 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2004	1 January 2005 to 31 December 2006			
Details of agency preparing this report	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (formerly Department of the Environment and Heritage)			
	Australian CITES Management and Scientific Authorities			
Contributing agencies, organizations or individuals	As above			

A. General information

B. Legislative and regulatory measures

1	Has information on CIT been provided under th Project? If yes, ignore questions	ne CITES	National	•	Yes (fully) Yes (partly) No No information/unknown			
2	If any CITES-relevant letter the following details:	n planned, draft	ed or ena	icted, p	lease provid	е		
		Title and date: Environment and Heritage Legislation Amendment Act (No. 1) 2006Status:Did not con February 19 2007				effect (until	
	for a Commercial Impo specimens. See: http://www.comlaw.g	Brief description of contents:Amendments to CITES legislation amending requirement for a Commercial Import Program for commercial imports of wild sourced App II specimens. See: http://www.comlaw.gov.au/ComLaw/Legislation/Act1.nsf/asmade/bytitle/688597E 143DDDCA257244000EDB4D?OpenDocument						
3	Is enacted legislation a		n one of t	the working	Yes			\square
	languages of the Conv	ention?			No Information			
4	If yes, please attach a	conv of t	he full lea	nislative text or		ation at		
•	key legislative provisio		-	-		ded pre	-	
					-	-	, will send	
					later			
5	-	following issues are addressed by any stricter Tick all applicable sures adopted for CITES-listed species (in accordance						
		Th	ne conditi	ions for:	The co	mplete	prohibition	of:
	Issue	Yes No No information			Yes	No	No informa	ation
	Trade	\square						
	Taking	\boxtimes						
	Possession	\boxtimes						
	Transport	\square						

Other (specify)						
Additional comments : Some Appendix II CITES specimens cannot be imported						
commercially if there is no Commercial Import Program in place where the Scientific						
Authority of Australia makes its own non-detriment finding from information obtained						
from the country of export. Note this amendment is less restrictive than the previous						
SDM that required all wild sourced Appendix II imports for commercial purposes to have						
a CIP in place before import would be permitted. Specimens include:						
Ramin (Gonystylus spp.)						
 Beluga sturgeon (Huso huso) originating from the Caspian Sea 						
South African Ghaap (Hoodia gordonii)						
• All specimens originating from countries not Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)						
All elephants and elephant products are treated as if they were CITES Appendix I for the purposes of import to, and export from, Australia.						
Additionally, a Stricter Domestic Measure came into effect in February 2007 where all Cetaceans are treated as if they were Appendix I for the purposes of import to, and export from, Australia. See:						
http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/trade- use/lists/cites/australia/cetaceans.html						

6	What were the results of any review or assessment of the effectiveness of CITES legislation, with regard to the followingTick all applicable						
	items?	, 0		0			
	Item	Adequate	Partially Inadequate	Inadequate	No information		
	Powers of CITES authorities	\square					
	Clarity of legal obligations	\square					
	Control over CITES trade	\square					
	Consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use						
	Coverage of law for all types of offences						
	Coverage of law for all types of penalties						
	Implementing regulations	\square					
	Coherence within legislation	\square					
	Other (please specify):						
	committed to continuous impro CITES legislation is ongoing. A and Biodiversity Conservation A strengthen and streamline son 2008.	s a result of s Act 1999 was	uch a review, amended in 2	the Environ 2006 (effect	ment Protection ive in 2007) to		
7	If no review or assessment has	taken place, is	one planned	Yes	\boxtimes		
	for the next reporting period?			No			
				No int	formation		
	Please provide details if availabl	e: Reviews are	e ongoing.				
8	Has there been any review of le in relation to implementation of	-	-	bjects Ti	ck all applicable		
	Subject		Yes	No	No information		
	Access to or ownership of natu	ral resources		\square			
	Harvesting						
	Transporting of live specimens						
	Handling and housing of live spe	ecimens		\square			
	Please provide details if availabl	e:					
9	Please provide details of any ad	ditional measu	res taken:				

		Yes	No		No rmation			
1	Have any of the following compliance monitoring opera	tions been (undertal	ken?				
	Review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers:	\square]				
	Inspections of traders, producers, markets	\boxtimes]				
	Border controls	\boxtimes]				
	Other (specify)]				
2	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related violations?	\boxtimes]				
3	If Yes, please indicate how many and for what types of violations? If available, please attach details. In April 2006, a site visit was undertaken of a cycad business to determine stock on hand. As a result of the visit, a quota was agreed as the basis for any future exports by this company. This was a useful way of ensuring compliance in relation to plants which can produce large amounts of seed over an extended period of time.							
4	Have any significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures of CITES specimens been made?							
5	If information available:	Number						
	Significant seizures/confiscations	See 2005 and 2006 Annual						
	Total seizures/confiscations		report	ts.				
	If possible, please specify per group of species or attach details.							
6	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of significant CITES-related violations?]				
7	If Yes, how many and for what types of violations? If available, please attach details as Annex. Eight (8) successful prosecutions over 2005 and 2006, comprised of:							
	6 October 2006 Export of 3 live birds Fine: \$11,00	O AUD						
	6 October 2006 Export of 3 live birds Fine: \$3,000 AUD							
	13 October 2006 Import of 19 live snakes Fine: \$2,500 AUD, Sentence 3 years jail							
	22 June 2006 Import of 3 live fish Fine: 2,500 AUD							
	17 July 2006 Export of 6 bird eggs Fine: \$25,000	AUD						
	24 May 2005 Export of 24 bird eggs Sentence: 18 mc	onths jail						

C. Compliance and enforcement measures

r			
	19 August 2005 Import of 9 bird eggs Fine: \$312 AUD behaviour bond	Sentence: 2 years ç	good
	28 July 2005 Import of 52 bird eggs Sentence: 3 years jail		
8	Have there been any other court actions of CITES-		
9	If Yes, what were the violations involved and what were the rest as Annex.	ults? Please attach c	letails
10	How were the confiscated specimens usually disposed of?	Tick if appl	icable
	 Return to country of export 	\boxtimes	
	 Public zoos or botanical gardens 	\boxtimes	
	 Designated rescue centres 		
	 Approved, private facilities 		
	– Euthanasia	\boxtimes	
	- Other (specify)		
	Comments: Loans to museums/schools/Australian Cust Quarantine Inspection Service	oms Service/Aust	tralian
11	Has detailed information been provided to the Secretariat on	Yes	
	significant cases of illegal trade (e.g. through an ECOMESSAGE or other means), or information on convicted	No	\boxtimes
	illegal traders and persistent offenders?	Not applicable	
		No information	
	Comments:		
12	Have there been any cooperative enforcement activities with	Yes	\square
	other countries	No	
	(e.g. exchange of intelligence, technical support, investigative assistance, joint operation, etc.)?	No information	
13	If Yes, please give a brief description: International and national intelligence sharing occurs regularly. A number of intelligence- commenced, with the cooperation of overseas agencies.		ave
14	Have any incentives been offered to local communities to	Yes	
	assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders?	No	\boxtimes
		No information	
15	If Yes, please describe:		
16	Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related	Yes	\square
	enforcement?	No	
		Not applicable	
		No information	
1			

Comments:

Three main areas have been reviewed in relation to CITES-related enforcement. These include:

1. The performance and ongoing responibilities of the specialised enforcement unit has been assessed internally;

Compliance plans have been developed and implemented for specific CITES listed species (or groups of species) which comprise a large proportion of overall seizures, or require a tailored approach to achieve effective enforcement; and

3. A permit review system (PVS) has been developed and trialled with a view to being fully implemented in 2008. This compliance programme aims to assess the level of compliance by permit holders with permit conditions that apply to the export and import of CITES listed species.

17 Please provide details of any additional measures taken:

D. Administrative measures

D1 Management Authority (MA)

1	Have there been any changes in the designation of or	Yes	
	contact information for the MA(s) which are not yet	No	\bowtie
	reflected in the CITES Directory?	No information	
2	If Yes, please use the opportunity to provide those changes he	ere.	
3	If there is more than one MA in your country, has a lead MA	Yes	
	been designated?	No	
		No information	
4	If Yes, please name that MA and indicate whether it is identifi CITES Directory. N/A	ed as the lead MA	in the
5	How many staff work in each MA? 14 in one MA		
6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on	Yes	\boxtimes
	CITES-related matters?	No	
	If yes, please give estimation 75%	No information	
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the MA(s)?	Tick if app	licable
	– Administration		\boxtimes
	– Biology		\boxtimes
	– Economics/trade		\boxtimes
	– Law/policy		\boxtimes
	- Other (specify)		\boxtimes

	– No information		
8	Have the MA(s) undertaken or supported any research activities in relation to CITES species or technical issues (e.g. labelling, tagging, species identification) not covered in D2(8) and D2(9)?	Yes No No information	
9	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the involved.	e kind of research	
10	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:		

D2 Scientific Authority (SA)

1	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the SA(s) which are not yet reflected in the CITES Directory?	Yes No No information	
2	If Yes, please use the opportunity to provide those changes he	ere.	
3	Is the designated Scientific Authority independent from the Management Authority?	Yes No No information	
4	What is the structure of the SA(s)?	Tick if app	licable
	 Government institution 		\boxtimes
	 Academic or research institution 		
	 Permanent committee 		
	 Pool of individuals with certain expertise 		
	 Other (specify) 		
5	How many staff work in each SA on CITES issues? 10		
6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES-related matters	Yes No	\square
	If yes, please give estimation 40%	No information	
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the SA(s)?	Tick if app	licable
	– Botany		\boxtimes
	– Ecology		\boxtimes
	– Fisheries		\boxtimes
	– Forestry		
	– Welfare		
	– Zoology		\boxtimes
	 Other (specify) 		\square
	– No information		
8	Have any research activities been undertaken by the SA(s) in relation to CITES species?	Yes	\square

						No No informa	tion	
9	If Yes, ple involved.	ease give the sp	ecies name and	provide de	etails of the	e kind of rese	arch	
	Species name	Populations	Distribution	Off take	Legal trade	lllegal trade		her cify)
	see Attach ment A							
	[Please co	ntinue on separ	ate sheet, as ne	ecessary.]		No informa	tion	
10	submitted to the Secretariat under Resolution Conf. 12.2? No							
						No informa	tion	
11	Please pro	ovide details of a	any additional m	easures ta	aken:			

D3 Enforcement Authorities

1	Has the Secretariat been informed of any enforcement authorities that have been designated for the receipt of	Yes 🛛			
	confidential enforcement information related to CITES?	No			
		No information			
2	If No, please designate them here (with address, phone, fa	x and email).			
3	Is there a specialized unit responsible for CITES-related	Yes			
	enforcement (e.g. within the wildlife department,	No			
	Customs, the police, public prosecutor's office)?	Under consideration			
		No information			
4	If Yes, please state which is the lead agency for enforcement	ent:			
	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the A	Arts			
5	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:				
	Please provide details of any additional measures taken: Within the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts , a specialised investigations area (Border Operations Team) is responsible for investigating suspected breaches of CITES related legislation. They work closely with the Australian Customs Service and the Australian Federal Police on matters relating to international wildlife crime, together with state and territory agencies responsible for enforcing legislation aimed at protecting wildlife.				

1	To what extent is CITES information computerized? Tick if applicable							
	 Monitoring and 	l report	ing of dat	ta on lega	l trad	е	\boxtimes	
	- Monitoring and	l report	ing of dat	ta on illeg	al tra	de	\boxtimes	
	– Permit issuance							
	– Not at all							
	– Other (specify)							
2	Do the following authorities have access to the Internet? Tick if applicable							
	Authority	Yes, continuous and unrestricted	Yes, but only through a dial-up connection	Yes, but only through a different office	Some offices only	Not at all	Please provide details where appropriate	
	Management Authority							
	Scientific Authority							
	Enforcement Authority						The Australian Customs Service also has access.	
3	Is there an electro		ormation	system p	rovidi	ng info	rmation Yes	
	on CITES species	?					No	
							No	
4	If Vac. dooo it pro	uida in	formation				information	
4	If Yes, does it pro – Legislation (nat				ional)	7	Tick if applicable	
	 Conservation s 		-				?	
	 Other (please s 			regional, i		actorial,		
5	Is it available thro			:			Yes	
		0					No	
							Not applicable	
							No 🗌 information	
	Please provide URL: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/trade- use/lists/cites/index.html							
6	Do the authorities indicated have access to the following Tick if applicable publications?							

D4 Communication, information management and exchange

	Publication	Management Authority	Scientific Authority	Enforcem Authorit				
	2003 Checklist of CITES Species (book)							
	2003 Checklist of CITES Species and Annotated Appendices (CD-ROM)			\square				
	Identification Manual		\square	\square				
	CITES Handbook		\square	\square				
7	If not, what problems have been encountered to access this information? Developing nations in the Oceania region have indicated they have difficulties accessing electronic resources. It would be useful if publications such as the The Evolution of CITES could also be provided in hard copies for these Parties.							
8	Have enforcement authorities reported to Authority on:	o the Manageme	nt	Tick if appl	icable			
	– Mortality in transport?				\boxtimes			
	– Seizures and confiscations?				\boxtimes			
	 Discrepancies in number of items in p actually traded? 	permits and numb	er of items					
	Comments:							
9	Is there a government website with info its requirements?	rmation on CITES	No	nformation				
	If Yes, please give http://www.environment.gov.au/biodive use/cites/index.html	the rsity/trade-	URL:					
10	Have CITES authorities been involved in activities to bring about better accessibil understanding of the Convention's requi public?	lity to and	-	Tick if applic	able			
	 Press releases/conferences 				\square			
	 Newspaper articles, radio/television appearances 							
	- Newspaper articles, radio/television a	appearances			\boxtimes			
	 Newspaper articles, radio/television a Brochures, leaflets 	appearances			\square			
		appearances						
	 Brochures, leaflets 	appearances						
	Brochures, leafletsPresentations	appearances						
	 Brochures, leaflets Presentations Displays 	appearances						

11	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:

D5 Permitting and registration procedures

1	Have any changes in period signatures of officials em permits/certificates been If no, please provide deta	Yes No Not applicable No information						
	Changes in permit sample copy of permit at		rtmental	name c	hange,			
	Changes in designatio	n or signatures	of releva	nt official	s: n/a			
2	To date, has your countrine for any of the following?	y developed wr	itten perr	mit proced	dures	Tick if applicab	le	
				Yes	No	No informat	ion	
	Permit issuance/acceptar	ice		\square				
	Registration of traders			\square				
	Registration of producers			\boxtimes				
3	Please indicate how man period? (Note that actua question refers to issued		-					
	Year 1	Import or introduction from the sea	Export	Re- export	Other	Comments	6	
	How many documents were issued?					See Annual 2005	report	
	How many applications were denied because of serious omissions or misinformation?	4	2					
	Year 2	2 						
	How many documents were issued?					See Annual 2006	report	
	How many applications were denied because of serious omissions or misinformation?	2	1					
4	Were any CITES docume replaced because of seric				ed and	Yes No No information		
	If Yes, please give the reasons for this.							

6	Please give the reasons for rejection of CITES docum other countries.	Tick if appl	icable		
	Reason	Yes	No	No informati	on
	Technical violations	\square			
	Suspected fraud				
	Insufficient basis for finding of non-detriment				
	Insufficient basis for finding of legal acquisition				
	Other (specify)				
7	Are harvest and/or export quotas as a management t	ool in t	he	Yes	\square
	procedure for issuance of permits?			No	
				No information	
	Comments Harvest quotas only.				
8	How many times has the Scientific Authority been Engagement with MA occurs on a daily basis.	en requ	lested	to provide opin	nions?
9	Has the MA charged fees for permit issuance, registr related CITES activities?	ation o	r	Tick if appl	icable
	 Issuance of CITES documents: 				\boxtimes
	 Licensing or registration of operations that produce species: 	ce CITE	S		
	 Harvesting of CITES-listed species : 				
	 Use of CITES-listed species: 				
	 Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species: 				
	 Importing of CITES-listed species: 				\square
	 Other (specify): 				
10	If Yes, please provide the amounts of such fees.				
	Import/export/re-export: AUD1 - 75 depending on	commo	odity,		
	purpose and duration				
	No fee for Pre-CITES Certificates and Certificates of	Origin			
11	Have revenues from fees been used for the implement CITES or wildlife conservation?	ntation	of	Tick if appl	icable
	– Entirely:				\boxtimes
	– Partly:				
	– Not at all:				
	 Not relevant: 				
	Comments:				
12	Please provide details of any additional measures	taken:			

D6 Capacity building

1	Have any of the following activities been undertaken to enhance Tick if applicable effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level?										
	Increased budget for activities		Impro netwo	vement orks	t of n	atior	nal				
	Hiring of more staff	\square	1			chnical equipment for prcement					
	Development of implementation tools	\square	Computerization								
	 Other (specify) Environment Investigation Unit has been substantially established within this period, within the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, to improve investigative / enforcement capability. This unit works closely with the Australian Federal Police and the Australian Customs Service on matters regulated by the Department, including CITES matters. 										
2	Have the CITES authorities received building activities provided by extern			from a	any o	of the	following capacity				
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	What were the external sources	?			
	Staff of Management Authority	\square	\square			\square					
	Staff of Scientific Authority	\square				\square	CITES Secretariat				
	Staff of enforcement authorities					\boxtimes					
	Traders										
	NGOs										
	Public										
	Other (specify)										

3	Have the CITES authorities been the <i>providers</i> of any of the following capacity building activities?							
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details	
	Staff of Management Authority	\square	\square		\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
	Staff of Scientific Authority						Ongoing training of Management and Scientific Authority staff. Ongoing training and assistance provided to Customs and other stakeholders, including the provision of a 24hr advice line for Customs.	
	Staff of enforcement authorities	\boxtimes	\square		\square	\square		
	Traders	\square						
	NGOs						Ongoing advice provided to traders and members of the public, including the provision of information products. Ongoing liaison with NGOs.	
	Public	\square						
	Other parties/International meetings		\square					

	Other (specify)			Funding provided for the regional capacity building workshop along with the CITES Secretariat, and the Governments of New Zealand and the United Kingdom, funding and assistance provided for a representative of Fiji to attend Standing Committee 53, provision of an AusAID funded volunteer in Fiji to work on CITES implementation.
4	Please provide details of any addi Parties through transmission of not			al support for regional

D7 Collaboration/co-operative initiatives

1	Is there an inte	Is there an inter-agency or inter-sectoral committee on CITES? Yes								
							No	\boxtimes		
	No informa									
2	If Yes, which agencies are represented and how often does it meet? N/A									
3 If No, please indicated the frequency of meetings or consultancies used by Management Authority to ensure co-ordination among CITES authorities (e.g. MAs, SAs, Customs, police, others):										
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Annually	None	No information	Other (specify)		
	Meetings									
	Consultations									
4	At the national collaborate wit		ave there I	been any e	efforts to	Tick if	applicable	Details if available		
	Agencies for de	evelopm	nent and tr	rade			\boxtimes			
	Provincial, state	e or terr	itorial autl	horities				Australian Customs Service, industry		

5

6

7

			representa tive bodies, Departme nt of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Local authorities or communities	\square		
Indigenous peoples	\square		
Trade or other private sector associations			
NGOs	\square		
Other (specify)			
To date, have any Memoranda of Understanding or ot arrangements for institutional cooperation related to C agreed between the Management Authority and the for agencies?	CITES been		if applicable
Scientific Authority			
Customs			\square
Police			
Other border authorities (specify) Australian Quarantine Inspection Service			
Other government agencies			
Private sector bodies			
NGOs			
Other (specify)			
Have Government staff participated in any regional activities related to CITES?		Tick	if applicable
Workshops			\boxtimes
Meetings			\boxtimes
Other (specify) Capacity Building, Provision of Australian Youth Ambassador for Development (AYAD) to Fiji.			

Has there been any effort to encourage any non-Party to

accede to the Convention?

page 1	9
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 \boxtimes

Yes

No

No information

8	If Yes, which one(s) and in what way? Non-Parties in the Australia, New Zealand, the CITES Secretariat, and the Unite Oceania region CITES Capacity Building Workshop and a Australia in May 2006. Non-Parties are not necessarily enco Parties as some developing Pacific Island countries may not implement CITES. Non-Parties are instead invited to regiona are aware of CITES requirements and have access to infor CITES principles to the management of international wildlife acceeding to the Convention. The Solomon Islands attended have since become a Party to CITES.	ed Kingdom to atten regional meeting he ouraged to become (yet have the capac l activities to ensure rmation in order to e trade and to invest	nd the eld in CITES ity to e they apply tigate			
9	Has technical or financial assistance been provided to	Yes	\boxtimes			
	another country in relation to CITES?	No				
		No information				
10	If Yes, which country(ies) and what kind of assistance was provided? The Australian Government placed an Australian Youth Ambassador for Development (AYAD), Peta Mills, with the Fiji Department of Environment to assist on a range of issues, including implementation of Fiji's CITES legislation, the Endangered and Protected Species Act (2002). AYAD is a program funded and managed by Australia's aid agency, AusAID. Funding was also provided for regional Parties and non-Parties to attend the Oceania CITES regional workshop and meeting.					
	The CMAs of both Papua New Guinea and Australia are collaboration and dialogue to address issues regarding will Strait region by traditional inhabitants.					
11	collaboration and dialogue to address issues regarding willStrait region by traditional inhabitants.Has any data been provided for inclusion in the CITES					
11	collaboration and dialogue to address issues regarding will Strait region by traditional inhabitants.	Idlife trade in the T				
11	collaboration and dialogue to address issues regarding willStrait region by traditional inhabitants.Has any data been provided for inclusion in the CITES	Idlife trade in the T				
11	collaboration and dialogue to address issues regarding willStrait region by traditional inhabitants.Has any data been provided for inclusion in the CITES	Idlife trade in the T Yes No				
	 collaboration and dialogue to address issues regarding will Strait region by traditional inhabitants. Has any data been provided for inclusion in the CITES Identification Manual? If Yes, please give a brief description. Have measures been taken to achieve co-ordination and 	Idlife trade in the T Yes No				
12	 collaboration and dialogue to address issues regarding will Strait region by traditional inhabitants. Has any data been provided for inclusion in the CITES Identification Manual? If Yes, please give a brief description. Have measures been taken to achieve co-ordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national 	Idlife trade in the T Yes No No information				
12	 collaboration and dialogue to address issues regarding will Strait region by traditional inhabitants. Has any data been provided for inclusion in the CITES Identification Manual? If Yes, please give a brief description. Have measures been taken to achieve co-ordination and 	Idlife trade in the T Yes No No information Yes				
12	 collaboration and dialogue to address issues regarding will Strait region by traditional inhabitants. Has any data been provided for inclusion in the CITES Identification Manual? If Yes, please give a brief description. Have measures been taken to achieve co-ordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national authorities for CITES and other multilateral environmental 	Idlife trade in the T Yes No No information Yes No No information gress to explore wa eements for Pacific I og requirements. On	Forres			

D8 Areas for future work

1	1 Are any of the following activities needed to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level and what is the respective level of priority?								
	Activity	High	Medium	Low					
	Increased budget for activities			\square					
	Hiring of more staff			\square					
	Development of implementation tools			\boxtimes					
	Improvement of national networks			\square					
	Purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement			\square					
	Computerization			\square					
	Other (specify)								
2	Were any difficulties encountered in implementing specific	Yes							
	Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the	No		\square					
	Parties?	No info	rmation						
3	If Yes, which one(s) and what is the main difficulty?								
4	Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention	Yes							
	arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance?	No		\boxtimes					
		No info	rmation						
5	If Yes, please describe the constraint and the type of attention required.	n or assis	tance that	is					
6	Have any measures, procedures or mechanisms been	Yes							
	identified within the Convention that would benefit from	No		\boxtimes					
	review and/or simplification?	No info	rmation						
7	If Yes, please give a brief description.								
8	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:								

E. General feedback

Please provide any additional comments you would like to make, including comments on this format.

Thank you for completing the form. Please remember to include relevant attachments, referred to in the report. For convenience these are listed again below:

Question	Item		
B4	Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation	Enclosed	
		Not available	
		Not relevant	\square
C3	Details of violations and administrative measures imposed	Enclosed	
		Not available	
		Not relevant	\square
C5	Details of specimens seized, confiscated or forfeited	Enclosed	
		Not available	
		Not relevant	\square
C7	Details of violations and results of prosecutions	Enclosed	\boxtimes
		Not available	
		Not relevant	
C9	Details of violations and results of court actions	Enclosed	\boxtimes
		Not available	
		Not relevant	
D4(10)	Details of nationally produced brochures or leaflets on CITES	Enclosed	\square
	produced for educational or public awareness purposes	Not available	
		Not relevant	
	CommentsB4availableat:http://www.comlaw.gov.au/ComLaw/Legislation/Act1.nsf/asmade/bytitle/688597E691143DDDCA257244000EDB4D?OpenDocument		

Attachment A Research on CITES species carried out by the Scientific Authority.

Cetacean species	Research Focus
Balaenoptera musculus Blue Whale	 Determination of distribution and abundance in two known feeding areas: Bonney Upwelling (Victoria) from December 05 to May 06; and Perth Canyon (Western Australia) from January to May 06. Distribution details for blue whales in Geographe Bay (Western Australia) from October to December 05. Satellite tagging programme (Western Australia) - funding for boat charter in April 06.
Balaenoptera musculus Southern right	 Life history and population biology of southern right whales at Head of Bight (South Australia). Southern right whale aerial survey and photoidentification (Southern Australia).
Orcaella spp. Irrawaddy and snubfin dolphins	• Sampling of Orcaella sp in the Kimberley Region (Western Australia) in 2006.
General	National disentanglement training.
General	Whale rescue symposium.
General	Conference in Adelaide, February 2006 on whale and dolphin research.

Attachment B

Australian CITES Biennial report 2005-06 D4.10.

Article for Parrot Society of Australia – June-July 2005

As true bird lovers would be aware, wildlife smuggling poses a serious threat to many protected and endangered species of plants and animals worldwide. Animals and plants smuggled in from overseas may become pests or introduce new diseases to Australia, having a potentially devastating impact on Australia's unique and irreplaceable environment. The illegal removal of Australian native plants or animals is extremely damaging to our natural environment and a potential threat to Australia's biodiversity, particularly for the rarer and threatened species.

The possession of illegally imported specimens, including exotic birds, is an offence under Section 303GN of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999 (EPBC Act).

The EPBC Act is administered by the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage¹ and is enforced through cooperation with the Australian Customs Service, Australian Federal Police and State and Territory wildlife agencies. These agencies work together to apply investigation and enforcement powers both at the border and post border and actively seek prosecution of offenders. Last year, a large number of exotic reptiles and birds held at private properties in four States were seized as a direct result of this cooperation.

Under the EPBC Act, the Australian Government may seize an exotic bird if a person is unable to demonstrate that:

- the bird (or its parents) was legally imported into Australia;
- the bird is of a species that was exempt from registration under the National Exotic Bird Registration Scheme (NEBRS), discontinued in January 2002; or
- the bird (or its parents) was registered under the NEBRS.

The onus of proof of legal import rests with the person found in possession of the bird(s) and inability to produce such proof can result in prosecution for the offence of possessing an illegally imported specimen. Acceptable proof may include original import permits, NEBRS registration forms or DNA evidence.

The penalties for contravening the EPBC Act are set by the courts and vary according to the different circumstances of the case. The maximum penalties for possessing an illegally imported specimen are fines of up to \$110,000 and/or up to 5 years in prison for individuals, and fines of up to \$550,000 for body corporate.

¹ The name of the Department has since been changed to the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.

Since 1999, the EPBC Act has been successful in prosecuting many people for wildlife crime, with penalties ranging from three-months good behavior with a bond, or several hundred hours of community service, to fines up to \$12,250 and imprisonment.

For example, in July 2004, a man was sentenced to two years and three months imprisonment, with a mandatory custodial period of 15 months for attempting to smuggle in 41 parrot eggs. The eggs were repatriated to Singapore with the assistance of Qantas Airways, and the 21 surviving birds will be used for a conservation breeding program.

What happens to the confiscated birds?

Every effort is made to re-house seized live animals in institutions that are approved quarantine facilities, for conservation or educational purposes. Seized animals that cannot be re-housed, or are found to be diseased, are subject to euthanasia in accordance with best practice animal welfare standards.

With the threat of avian flu as close to Australian shores as Indonesia, the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) will consider destroying any seized eggs, making the attempt to smuggle not only illegal, but futile as well. Repatriation to appropriate overseas institutions, as occurred with the eggs to Singapore, is an option pursued when disease risk can be managed and conservation benefits can be identified.

We need your help

If, during the course of your business or hobby, you witness suspicious behavior that may be linked to an attempted illegal import or export of flora or fauna, please contact Customs Watch on 1800 06 1800.

For further information on wildlife trade, go to: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/trade-use



Photo: The Department of the Environment and Heritage

Caption: The Australian Department of the Environment and Heritage has placed incubators at several international airports around Australia in readiness for storing any seized eggs so they can be identified and relocated back to their place of origin or to suitable premises, such as a zoo.



Photo: The Department of the Environment and Heritage

Caption: In recent years, smuggling bird eggs in a body jacket has become the preferred method of illegal bird trade. Unfortunately, many of the eggs are smashed in the process. Australian Customs officers are on the alert for passengers wearing excessive and bulky clothing.



Photo: The Department of the Environment and Heritage

Caption for smuggled bird photos: The practice of sedating parrots and stuffing them into cardboard tubes has largely disappeared, thanks to greater detection rates and the high mortality rates incurred using this inhumane method. Live birds, stacked together inside luggage, suffer suffocation and dehydration and the vast majority of birds smuggled this way die before they reach their destination.

Exporting Australian wildlife

Australian wildlife is subject to stringent export controls. The export of live animals such as birds, reptiles and other species (including eggs) is generally prohibited.

The export of products derived from most Australian native plants and animals, such as kangaroo leather, is also regulated. Contact the Department of the Environment and Water Resources for more information.

Personal items

There are some exceptions to the rules. Contact the Department of the Environment and Water Resources to find out more about exemptions for personal items.

You can help our wildlife survive

Wildlife trade is diverse - it can involve live animals or plants or the many products made from them, such as:

caviar

- clams and shells
- exotic leather goods
- musical instruments
- souvenirs and
- complementary medicines.

If managed properly, trade need not threaten species with extinction.

Careful management of import and export activity helps to ensure that these species survive for future generations.

check it out More information For more information or to obtain a permit contact:

Australian Government Department of the Environment and Water Resources International Wildlife Trade GPO Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia Telephone +61 2 6274 1900 Facsimile +61 2 6274 1921 wildlifetrade@environment.gov.au Email Internet www.environment.gov.au

If in doubt-

Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service

GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia Telephone 1800 020 504 or +61 2 6272 3933 biologicals@aqis.gov.au Email Internet www.agis.gov.au

Australian Customs Service

Customs House 5 Constitution Avenue Canberra ACT 2601 Australia Telephone +61 2 6275 6666 Internet www.customs.gov.au

Australian Government

Department of the Environment and Water Resources

If in doubt – check it out

Does your luggage break wildlife laws?



BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT





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tips for travellers

If you bring wildlife souvenirs or products into or out of Australia, make sure you do it legally.

Find out if you need approvals or permits from:

- Australian Government Department of the Environment and Water Resources
- Customs

Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service

If in doubt – check it out!

Wildlife trade around the world

Many of the world's animals and plants are threatened by uncontrolled trade.

During the past 100 years, three of the eight tiger subspecies have become extinct, and it is likely that there are now fewer than 5000 tigers left in the wild.

Global trade in animals, plants and the various products made from them is controlled by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

CITES protects over 30,000 species of animals and plants worldwide. It aims to ensure that international trade in wildlife does not threaten its survival.

The import and export of wildlife into and out of Australia is regulated under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.





Know before you go – how does the law affect you?

Some tourist souvenirs can threaten the most endangered species. You may be unaware that you are breaking the law by buying them. For example ivory (elephant) and turtle shell (marine turtle), are both made from threatened animals.

Sometimes traders won't tell you the truth about where they obtained their products from. Don't be fooled by statements like, 'believe me, it's OK'.

If you intend to buy wildlife products during your travels, contact the Department of the Environment and Water Resources before you leave or enter Australia to find out if you need a permit.

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Without the correct permit, your product may be seized by Customs



Common issues affecting travelers

Complementary medicines

Complementary medicines are also known as 'traditional' or 'alternative' medicines.

Without a permit, the import or export of complementary medicines containing species such as tiger, bear, monkey, Saussurea/Aucklandia (found in Po Chai pills) or rhinoceros is prohibited under Australian law.

These products must be declared on entering or leaving Australia.

If in doubt, declare it to Customs

Corals, clams and shells

Many corals, clams and shells – and jewellery made from these items – need a permit to bring them into, or out of, Australia. Contact the Department of the Environment and Water Resources to see if you need a permit.



Attachment D

Australian CITES Biennial report D4. 10 Note this text is as it appears for the web. A hard copy of the brochure can be provided on request.

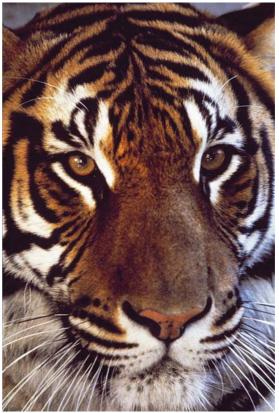
Wildlife Conservation and Complementary Medicines

What is the issue?

Many of the world's animals and plants are threatened because of human activity, such as hunting, poaching and the uncontrolled trade in wildlife and wildlife parts. One factor driving this trade is the demand for animal and plant derivatives for use in complementary medicines. Some of these species, including the tiger and rhinoceros, are now in great danger of extinction.

Complementary medicines (also known as 'traditional' or 'alternative' medicines) include vitamin, mineral, plant or herbal, naturopathic and/or homeopathic preparations and nutritional supplements.

If endangered species continue to be used in complementary medicine, these species may become extinct. Ending the illegal trade in protected wildlife and wildlife parts will help prevent their further decline. While demand for properties contained in complementary medicine will continue, these can often be met from medically acceptable alternatives to protected animals and plants.



Of the eight tiger subspecies in the world, three have become extinct in the last 50 years. There may be fewer than 20 South China tigers left in the world.

Together we can work to address this threat. This booklet is to inform users, practitioners and importers of complementary medicines containing wildlife products about Australia's wildlife trade laws and alternatives to using endangered species.



The Sun Bear is highly endangered. The commercial import of products derived from Sun Bears is prohibited.

What are endangered and threatened species?

Endangered species are those close to extinction and include sun bears, rhinoceros and tigers.

Appendix I of CITES lists those species that are endangered by trade. These species attract the strictest controls.

EPBC Act regulates the trade in endangered and

threatened species and Australian native wildlife and is administered by the Australian Government's Department of the Environment and Heritage.

More than 17 tortoise and soft shelled turtle species are used in complementary medicine. (Photo: Leigh Atkinson)

Threatened species are those that may become endangered if not protected from uncontrolled trade and are listed on Appendix II of CITES.

Examples of endangered and threatened species used in complementary medicine include musk deer,

marine turtles, leopard and some bears.

Wildlife products and the EPBC Act

Under the EPBC Act all products claiming on their packaging or labelling to contain material from endangered species such as tiger or rhino are treated as if they do contain that ingredient.



If your medicine's label indicates it contains wildlife products, it will be treated as if it does contain these products. (Photo: Leigh Atkinson)

Rhinoceros horn is used in complementary medicine. From an estimated population of 65,000 in 1970, fewer than 2,500 black rhinos

remain today.

Wild American ginseng

Wild American ginseng (Panax guinguefolius) used for centuries for chronic coughs is now threatened with extinction.

Other species of ginseng are acceptable substitutes. Please note that two species of ginseng are listed on CITES and depending on the circumstances may require an import permit.

Tiger bone

Using products derived from feral pests such as the pig and buffalo could help save critically endangered tiger and rhinocerous



Using products derived from feral pests such as the pig and buffalo could help save critically endangered tiger and rhinoceros populations. (Photo: Greg Miles)

populations.

The bone of a mole for centuries for chronic rat (Myospalax baileyi) or sai-long is one of the most

Wild American ginseng (Panax quinquefolius) used coughs is now threatened with extinction. Photo Allan Crawford

promising substitutes for tiger bone, according to researchers at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. The Northwest Plateau Species Research Institute has found that the property, function and channel tropism (medicinal value) of the mole rat are similar to that of tiger bone.

Pig bone also has similar pharmacological actives.



Musk Pods - it takes 40 adult male musk deer to produce 1 kg of musk. (Photo: Sue Earle)

Musk deer

Musk is taken from the scent gland of male musk deer (Moschus spp.) and used in some 300 complementary medicine prescriptions. The three main musk substitutes under consideration in China come from the Muskrat (Ondatra zibethicus), two civet species (Viverra zibetha and Viverricula indica) and synthesized Muscone.



Wildlife ingredients found in complementary medicines in Australia and some alternatives

Scientific Name	CITES Appendix	Ping Yin Name	Ingredients may also be listed as:	Alternative				
PLANTS								
Aloeaceae								
Aloe arborescens Aloe aristata Aloe asperifolia Aloe cooperi Aloe ferox Aloe hereroensis Aloe linearifolia Aloe marlothii Aloe micarcantha Aloe perryi Aloe polyhylla Aloe secundiflora Aloe turkanensis		Lu Hui	Aloe, Herba Aloes, Rokai, Nohwa, Tou ming lu hui	Cultivated plants available				

Araliaceae							
Panax quinquefolius	11	Xi Yan Shen	American Ginseng, Dwarf-groundroot, Five-Fingers,Guang Dong Ren Shen, Hua Qí shen, Seiyojin, Sôyangsam	Cultivated plants available.			

Asteraceae (Compositae)							
Saussurea costus (lappa)	I	Xue Lian Hua	Aucklandia, Changala, Kushtha, Kustam, Kur, Lao Mu Xiang, Yunmuxiang, Putchu, Gashtam, Koshta,				

	Kukuth root, Kustam, Post-khai, Saussurea radix, Seppudy.	
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Dicksoniaceae							
Cibotium barometz	II	Jin Gou Ji	Rhizoma Cibotii Barometz, Jim máo gou ji, kuseki, kuck'ok, chain fern rhizome, cibota, cibotumm Farnhaare, Farnkrautwolle.	Can be substituted with Yang-tonic herb.			

Dioscoreaceae							
Dioscorea deltoidea	II	San Jiao Ye Shu Yu	Kildri, Kins, Kithi, Kniss, San-jiao-ye- shu-yu.	Substituted with other dampness discharging herbs.			

Euphorbiaceae						
Euphorbia bupleurifolia Euphorbia clavariodes Euphorbia cooperi Euphorbia grandidens Euphorbia ingens Euphorbia pulvinata Euphorbia resinifera Euphorbia woodii	II	Da Ji	Radix Euphorbiae seu Knoxiae, jing dà ji, Ióng hu cao, taigeki, taegûk,Peking surge root, euphorbia.	Cultivated plants available		

Leguminosae							
Pterocarpus santalinus	II	Tan Xiang	Chandana, Lalchandan, Honne, Lignum Santali rubrum, Patrangam, Sivappu, Chandanam, Zitan.	Cultivated plants available.			

Orchidaceae					
All <i>Bletilla</i> species	II	Bai Ji	Rhizoma Bletillae Striatae, byakukyu, paekkup, bletilla rhizome, tuber.	Cultivated plants available.	
Dendrobium aduncum Dendrobium aphyllum Dendrobium bellatulum	II	Shi hu	Herba Dendrobii, jin shí hú, xiao huan chai, sekkoku, sôkkok,	Cultivated plants available.	

Dendrobium candidum Dendrobium chrysanthum Dendrobium crepidatum Dendrobium densiflorum Dendrobium devoniunum Dendrobium fibriatum Dendrobium hancockii Dendrobium henryi Dendrobium hercoglossum Dendrobium hercoglossum Dendrobium huoshanense Dendrobium linawianum Dendrobium loddigesii Dendrobium loddigesii Dendrobium longicornum Dendrobium nobile Dendrobium nobile Dendrobium officinale Dendrobium tosaense Dendrobium wilsonii			dendrobium, Caulis Dendibii.	
Gastrodiae elata	II	Tian Ma	Rhizoma gastrodia, Elatae, míng tian má, dìng feng cao, tenma, ch'onma, gastrodia rhizome, Chi Jian.	Cultivated plants available.

Scrophulariaceae				
Picrorhiza kurrooa	11	Hu Huang Lian	Rhizoma Picrorhizae, hú lián, koóren, hohwangnyon, Hong- len, Karru, Katuka, Katurohini	Cultivated plants available. Can be substituted with other heat clearing detoxifying herbs.

Thymelaeaceae				
Aquilaria malaccensis	II	Chen Xiang	Lignum Aquilariae, luó shui chén, jinko, ch'imhyang, aloeswood, acquilaria, agarwood, agha-loo- chee, agulugin, akagaru, bois d'aigle, bois d'aloes, clambac.	Cultivated plants available.

Valerianaceae					
Nardostachys grandiflora	II	Gan Song	Haswa, Indian spikenard, Jatamansi root, Jataamaansee.		

Scientific Name	CITES Appendix	Ping Yin Name	Ingredients may also be listed as:	Alternative		
ANIMALS						
Babalus arnee Bos guarus		Niu Huang	Wild Asiatic Buffalo	Synthetic gall		
Cervus eldii	I	Lu Rong	Eld's deer, thamin			
Hippopatamus amphibius	11	Hai Ma	Hippopotamus	Substituting with Yang-tonic herbs.		
Hirudo medicinalis	II	Shui Zhi	Medicinal leech			
Manis pentadactyla	11	Chuan Shan Jia	Pangolin	Substituted by blood invigorating and blood stasis- removing herbs.		
Manis temminckii	II					
Manis javanica	II					
Moschus berezovskii	II					
Moschus moschiferus	I (if sourced from Afghanistan Bhutan, Indi Myanmar, Nepal, or Pakistan); otherwise	, ia,	Musk deer, Moschus, xylol, secretio moschus, musk-gland, yuán cùn xiang, dang mén zi, jako, sahyang	Synthetic muskone		
Panthera tigris	1	Hu Gu	Tiger - bone, sinew, Os tigris, ossis tigris, felis tigris, slyani pocock, panthera tigris, kokotsu, hogol	Pig bone		
<i>Rhinocerotidae</i> spp.	1/11	Xi Jiao	Rhinoceros - hide, horn, Cornu rhinoceri, guang xi jiao, tian ma jiao, saikaku, sôgak, rhinoceros bicornis, chornu rhinoceri asiatici	Buffalo horn		
Saiga tatarica	11	Ling Yang Jiao	Saiga	Buffalo horn		

Who should I contact for more information?

Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage

International Wildlife Trade GPO Box 787 CANBERRA ACT 2601 AUSTRALIA Telephone (02) 6274 1900 (or International +61 2 6274 1900) Facsimile (02) 6274 1921 (or International +61 2 6274 1921) Email: <u>wildlifetrade@ea.gov.au</u> Internet: <u>www.biodiversity.environment.gov.au/wildlife</u>

Therapeutic Goods Administration

PO Box 100 Woden ACT 2606 AUSTRALIA Telephone: 1800 020 653 or (02) 6232 8634 (or International +61 2 6232 8634) Facsimile: (02) 6232 8659 (or International +61 2 6232 8659) Internet: <u>www.health.gov.au/tga/</u>

CITES

Internet: <u>www.cites.org</u> Registered Captive Breeding Operations for Appendix I species <u>www.cites.org/common/reg/cb/e-cb-beg.shtml</u>

Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service

GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601 AUSTRALIA Telephone: 1800 020 504 or (02) 6272 3933 (or International +61 2 6272 3933) Email: <u>biologicals@aqis.gov.au</u> Internet: <u>www.aqis.gov.au</u>

Australian Customs Service

Customs House 5 Constitution Avenue CANBERRA ACT 2601 AUSTRALIA Telephone: (02) 6275 6666 (or International +61 2 6275 6666) Internet: <u>www.customs.gov.au</u>

PLEASE NOTE: The material in this booklet is provided for general information only and should not be relied upon for the purpose of any particular matter. While efforts have been made to keep this material current, it may not exactly reflect Commonwealth legislation or Australia's international obligations. For further information you should call the Department of the Environment and Heritage on 02 6274 1900.



Hard copies of this publication are available free of charge from the Department of the Environment and Heritage Community Information Unit.