Implementation report format

The format below follows the structure of the CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020 and aims to collect information to enable the Strategic Vision indicators to be implemented.

CITES vision statement

Conserve biodiversity and contribute to its sustainable use by ensuring that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation through international trade, thereby contributing to the significant reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss and making a significant contribution towards achieving the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b), of the Convention requires each Party to submit to the CITES Secretariat a report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the Convention.

The report format allows Parties to present information in a standard manner, so that it can be easily collated, with three main objectives:

- i) To enable monitoring of the implementation and effectiveness of the Convention;
- ii) To facilitate the identification of major achievements, significant developments, or trends, gaps or problems and possible solutions; and
- iii) Provide a basis for substantive and procedural decision-making by the Conference of the Parties and various subsidiary bodies.

Information on the nature and extent of CITES trade should be incorporated into the annual report [Article VIII paragraph 7 (a)], whereas the report provided under Article VIII paragraph 7 (b) should focus on measures taken to implement the Convention.

The report should cover the period indicated in <u>Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP16)</u> which urges that the report should be submitted to the Secretariat one year before each meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP). The reason for setting the report to be due a year in advance of the following CoP is to allow information to be collated so it can be considered by the Standing Committee in advance of CoP, and enable publication of the Strategic Vision indicators in advance of CoP.

Reports should be prepared in one of the three working languages of the Convention (English, French, Spanish).

Parties are *strongly* encouraged to prepare and submit their reports in electronic form. This will facilitate timely integration of information from Parties into publication of the Strategic Vision Indicators. If reports are only provided in hard copy, resources will be needed at the Secretariat to make an electronic copy, and this is not good use of Secretariat resources.

The completed report should be sent to:

CITES Secretariat International Environment House Chemin des Anémones 11-13 CH-1219 Châtelaine-Geneva Switzerland

Email: info@cites.org

Tel: +41-(0)22-917-81-39/40 Fax: +41-(0)22-797-34-17

If a Party requires further guidance on completing their report, please contact the CITES Secretariat at the address above.

Party	Australia	
Period covered in this report	2018-2020	
Department or agency preparing this report	Australian Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment	
Contributing departments, agencies and organizations	Australian Department of Home Affairs (Australian Border Force)	

GOAL 1 ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH AND IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONVENTION

Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.

All Aichi Targets relevant to CITES, particularly Aichi Target 2, Target 6, Target 9, Target 12, Target 17 and Target 18.

Indicator 1.1.1: The number of Parties that are in category 1 under the national legislation project.

1.1.1a	Have any CITES relevant policies or legislation been developed during the period covered in this report? Yes No
	If 'Yes', have you shared information with the Secretariat? Yes \(\subseteq \text{No } \subseteq \text{Not Applicable } \subsete \)
	If 'No', please provide details to the Secretariat with this report:
	The department has not developed any new policies or legislation relevant to CITES. This matter was under consideration as part of the 10-yearly Independent review of the EPBC Act (Samuel 2021), Australia's domestic implementing legislation. The report of this review was released on 28 January 2021. On 16 June 2021, the Government released A pathway for reforming national environmental law and an accompanying Proposed timeline for EPBC Act reforms.
1.1.1b	Does your legislation or legislative process allow easy amendment of your national law(s) to reflect changes in the CITES Appendices (e.g., to meet the 90-day implementation guidelines)? Yes \sum No \subseteq
	If 'No', please provide details of the constraints faced:
	Amendments to international treaties and subsidiary instruments, including changes to the CITES Appendices agreed by the Conference of the Parties, must be tabled in both houses of Australia's Parliament. The proposed amendments, together with an analysis of the likely impacts of those amendments, must be tabled for at least twenty days while the Parliament is sitting, then reviewed by a Parliamentary Committee. The review should occur before the amendments come into effect under Australian law.
	Completing this process within 90 days can be challenging or even impossible, depending on how long it takes for the final notification of amendments to the appendices to be circulated by the Secretariat, the time of year at which the new listings take effect, and the dates Parliament sits.
	Australia appreciates the recognition of this issue by the CITES Conference of the Parties through Decision 18.331-18.332 relating to the development of Guidance for the publication of the Appendices. Australia welcomes further work by the Secretariat and Standing Committee to

improve clarity and predictability in presentation of the Appendices to allow for more efficient communication of amendments.

The earliest possible issuance of the formal notification of amendments to Appendices I and II

Objective 1.2 Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.

Aichi Target 3.

would be very helpful in allowing Australia to meet our treaty amendment obligations.

Indicator 1.2.1: The number of Parties that have adopted standard transparent procedures for the timely issuance of permits in accordance with Article VI of the Convention.

		Yes	No	No information
1.2.1a	Do you have standard operating procedures for application for and issuance of permits?			
	Are the procedures publicly available? Standard instructions on how to apply for permits and the assessment process are available here: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/permits. Standard Operating Procedures for assessment officers are not publicly available.			
1.2.1b	Do you have: Electronic data management and a paper-based permit issuance system?			
	Electronic permit information exchange between Management Authorities of some countries If 'Yes', please list countries			
	Electronic permit information exchange to Management Authorities of all countries?		\boxtimes	
	Electronic permit data exchange between Management Authorities and customs?			
	Electronic permit used to cross border with electronic validation by customs? The Australian CMA shares electronic permit details with the Australian Border Force (ABF), who validates these permits electronically through the Integrated Cargo System (ICS). ABF retains the right to call in paper documents as part of a risk-based approach to wildlife trade permit compliance. Further work is required to ensure the entire suite of validations can be undertaken for all types of border movements.			
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide information on challer The Australian Border Force are moving to fully electronic border validate permit data provided by the CITES Management Authorit	clearance	e processes	s which

exporters and importers to physically present paper permits except where the system identifies the shipment as risky. System compatibility to allow for data exchange between the Australian CMA and the ABF was an issue that had to be overcome. This has now been fully implemented and is a proven success for electronic permit validation. The 'wet-stamping' recommendation in CITES Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP18) remains a significant impost on the resources of border authorities and does not work effectively with a riskbased electronic border clearance process. If 'No', do you have any plans to move towards e-permitting¹? \boxtimes As our permit systems develop and international capability increases, Australia will work towards full electronic permitting. If you are planning to move towards e-permitting, please explain what might help you to do so: Australia has been engaged with the Standing Committee working group on Electronic systems and information technologies. The electronic permit exchange guidelines being developed under the auspices of the working group along with amendment of Resolution 12.3 (Rev. CoP18) to better reflect electronic permitting and permit exchange will help to facilitate our moves towards epermitting in the future.

Indicator 1.2.2: The number of Parties making use of the simplified procedures provided for in <u>Resolution</u> Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP16).

1.2.2a	Has your country developed simplified procedures for any of the	he following?		
	_	Tick all applicable		plicable
		Yes	No	No information
	Where biological samples of the type and size specified in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP18) are urgently required.			
	This matter was considered as part of the 10-yearly Independent review of the EPBC Act (Samuel 2021), Australia's domestic implementing legislation. The report of this review was released on 28 January 2021.			
	For the issuance of pre-Convention certificates or equivalent documents in accordance with <u>Article VII</u> , paragraph 2.			
	For the issuance of certificates of captive breeding or artificial propagation in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 5.		\boxtimes	
	For the issuance of export permits or re-export certificates in accordance with Article IV for specimens referred to in Article VII, paragraph 4.		\boxtimes	
	Are there other cases judged by a Management Authority to merit the use of simplified procedures? If 'Yes', please provide details:	\boxtimes		
	Australia issues multiple consignment authorities to facilitate multiple shipments of the species listed on the authority. These			

e-permitting refers to the electronic (paperless) management of the permit business process, including permit application, Management Authority – Scientific Authority consultations, permit issuance, notification to customs and reporting.

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	are issued on the basis of a non-detriment finding by Australia's CITES Scientific Authority and demonstration of the legal source of the specimens. Multiple consignment authorities cannot be issued for Appendix I-listed species.			
	For export, the exporter must complete a specimen export record, which acts as a single use CITES permit, for each shipment detailing the exact details of the specimens and quantities being exported.			
	Most multiple consignment authorities are issued for orchids, corals, and crocodile products. They are only issued to companies that have demonstrated compliance with Australian CITES requirements.			
	Each permit used under the authority must be acquitted to the Australian CITES Management Authority for monitoring, compliance and reporting purposes.			
Objective	1.3 Implementation of the Convention at the national level is of the Conference of the Parties. All Aichi targets relevant to CITES, particularly Target 9,			
Indicator	1.3.1: The number of Parties that have implemented relevan Decisions of the Conference of the Parties and/or Standing			
1.3.1a	Has your country responded to all relevant special reporting requirements that are active during the period covered in this report, including those in the Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties, Standing Committee recommendations, and Notifications issued by the Secretariat?			
	Responses provided to ALL r Responses provided to SOME of the r Responses provided to NONE of the r No special rep	relevant reporting relevant reporting	g requirements 🗵	
1.3.1b	Were any difficulties encountered during the period covered in the implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the of the Parties?	his report in	Yes 🗌 No 🖂	
	If 'Yes', please provide details of which Resolution(s) or Decisio difficulties were / are being encountered?	n(s), and, for ea	ch, what	
Objective	1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation needs of s Aichi Target 1, Target 12, Target 14 and Target 19.	species.		
	The number and proportion of species that have been found to meet Conf. 9.24 or its successors. This includes both the periodic review			
1.4.1a	Have you undertaken any reviews of whether species would bene on the CITES Appendices?	efit from listing	Yes 🛭 No 🗌	
	If 'Yes', please provide a summary here, or a link to the report of (or a copy of that report to the Secretariat if the work is not available.			

These reviews are not complete and as such are not provided here. We will refer any appropriate reviews and subsequent proposals to the Secretariat via standard processes.

- Objective 1.5 Best available scientific information is the basis for non-detriment findings.

 Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 9, Target 12 and Target 14.
- Indicator 1.5.1: The number of surveys, studies or other analyses undertaken by exporting countries based on the sources of information cited in Resolution Conf. 16.7 on Non-detriment findings related to:
 - a) the population status of Appendix-II species;
 - b) the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix-II species; and
 - c) the status of and trend in naturally occurring Appendix I species and the impact of any recovery plans.

1.5.1a	Have any surveys, studies or other analyses been undertaken <u>in your country</u> in relation to:	Yes	No	Not Applicable	If Yes, How many?
	- the population status of Appendix II species?	\boxtimes			
	- the trends and impact of trade on Appendix II species?	\boxtimes			
	- the status of and trend in naturally occurring Appendix I species?	\boxtimes			
	- the impact of any recovery plans on Appendix I species?	\boxtimes			
	Have the surveys, studies or analyses integrated relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities?	\boxtimes			

If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide:

A brief summary of the results of the survey, study or other analysis (e.g., population status, decline / stable / increase, off-take levels etc), or provide links to published reference material.

Species name (scientific)

Shark - several

Shark Report Card Released March 2019 states all

Sawfish species are depleted.

https://fish.gov.au/shark-report-card

Pristis

Pristis has been nominated for uplisting to Endangered under the EPBC Act (Australia's national environmental law) due to further population declines and ongoing threats.

Survey teams deployed to rescue stranded juvenile *Pristis* have been unable to locate any individuals.

<u>Largetooth Sawfish prove elusive on the Daly River</u> floodplain | MARINE BIODIVERSITY HUB (nespmarine.edu.au)

Surveys and studies are often conducted with Charles Darwin University and include researchers from North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance Ltd (NAILSMA) and Indigenous Rangers of local areas.

Cheilinus undulatus

The assessment of harvest done by the Scientific Authority to inform the positive non-detriment

finding can be found here:

https://www.environment.gov.au/marine/fisheries/c

ommonwealth/coral-sea

Holothuria whitmaei and Holothuria fuscogilva

The assessment of harvest done by the Scientific Authority to inform the positive non-detriment

finding can be found here

https://www.environment.gov.au/marine/fisheries/c

ommonwealth/coral-sea and

https://www.environment.gov.au/marine/fisheries/ql

d/sea-cucumber and

https://www.environment.gov.au/marine/fisheries/commonwealth/torres-strait-beche-de-mer

Duncanopsammia axifuga, Catalaphyllia jardinei, Euphyllia glabrescens, Micromussa lordhowensis, Homophyllia australis, and Trachyphyllia geoffroyi

A total of 246 video transects (50m2) were completed during the course of this study, providing unprecedented information on the stock size and structure of harvested coral species across a broad range of fishery habitats. Moreover, a large number of corals (>1,400) were provided by Australian coral fisheries for research on the reproductive biology among major harvest coral species, as well as genetic structure and vulnerability to environmental change. This research centred mainly on six focal study species (Duncanopsammia axifuga, Catalaphyllia jardinei, Euphyllia glabrescens, Micromussa lordhowensis, Homophyllia australis, and Trachyphyllia geoffroyi) considered to be particularly important to the viability of Australian coral fisheries. The results show that the current standing biomass of select coral species in areas with highly concentrated and sustained fisheries pressure, and also in the aftermath of very significant extrinsic pressures (most notably widespread coral bleaching and cyclones) is substantial, especially compared to current limits and reported harvest levels. Simply comparing the total biomass of harvested species versus standing biomass in major fishing areas does not, however, accurately represent potential fisheries impacts, nor the harvestable biomass of aquarium corals. Importantly, harvesting of most species is extremely selective, either taking only certain colours, size or shapes of corals. This selectivity for specific morphs may reduce risk of over-exploitation or localised depletion of species, but the consequences of selective targeting on the population structure is unknown. Moreover, fishery reliance on particular coral types means that in situ surveys of species abundance may greatly overestimate harvestable biomass and will ultimately need to be constrained to just those morphs that are actually harvested.

Cocos Keeling Clams

Surveys have been conducted on the Cocos Islands in 2011, 2014 and 2018, which inform the assessments quotas for the of collection of clams for broodstock. Only *Tridacna maxima* is permitted to be harvested for broodstock as T. derasa and T. gigas have not been found during these surveys. The overall mean density of T. maxima in 2018 increased slightly but has not changed significantly to that observed in 2014. The standing stock estimate for 2018 was calculated at 6,500,885 individuals for the fished area of Cocos Islands which is slightly higher than the standing stock estimate for 2014 (5,935,040) but lower than that of 2011 (6,916,269). In 2018, as with previous surveys, it was noted in the highly accessible reef flats, there was a steep decline in number of individuals in larger size classes indicating that *T. maxima* is being harvested

	before all individuals have reached full maturity, was not evident in deeper survey locations that a accessible to recreational harvest. Overall, the population of <i>T. maxima</i> at CKI is relatively stab with increased recruitment on the reef slopes counterbalancing a decline in density observed v some areas of the lagoon and reef flats in 2014.	
1.5.1b	How are the results of such surveys, studies or other analyses used in making non-detriment findings (NDFs)? Please tick all that apply	
	Revised harvest or export quota	as 🖂
	Banning expo	rt 🖂
	Stricter domestic measure	es 🖂
	Changed management of the species	es 🖂
	Discussion with Management Authoritie	es 🖂
	Discussion with other stakeholders	s? 🖂
	Other (please provide a short summary):	
1.5.1c	Do you have specific conservation measures or recovery Yes	
	plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I listed species? No	
	Not Applicable	
	No information	
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including, if possible, an evaluation of their impact:	
	See links in response to 1.5.1a for national recovery plans.	
	Sawfish and River Shark Multispecies Recovery Plan (does not include Anoxypristis cuspidate The Recovery Plan is currently under a 5-year review to determine effectiveness of the plan.	ʻa).
	The primary objective of this recovery plan is to assist the recovery of sawfish and river shark Australian waters with a view to:	s in
	• improving the population status leading to the removal of the sawfish and river shark species from the threatened species list of the EPBC Act	
	• ensuring that anthropogenic activities do not hinder recovery in the near future, or impon the conservation status of the species in the future.	act
	The specific objectives of the recovery plan are to:	
	Objective 1: Reduce and, where possible, eliminate adverse impacts of commercial fishing or sawfish and river shark species.	l
	Objective 2: Reduce and, where possible, eliminate adverse impacts of recreational fishing or sawfish and river shark species.	ĺ
	Objective 3: Reduce and, where possible, eliminate adverse impacts of Indigenous fishing on sawfish and river shark species.	
	Objective 4: Reduce and, where possible, eliminate the impact of illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing (IUU) on sawfish and river shark species.	
	Objective 5: Reduce and, where possible, eliminate adverse impacts of habitat degradation an modification on sawfish and river shark species.	d
	Objective 6: Reduce and, where possible, eliminate any adverse impacts of marine debris on sawfish and river shark species noting the linkages with the Threat Abatement Plan for the Im of Marine Debris on Vertebrate Marine Life.	pact

Objective 7: Reduce and, where possible, eliminate any adverse impacts of collection for public aquaria on sawfish and river shark species.

Objective 8: Improve the information base to allow the development of a quantitative framework to assess the recovery of, and inform management options for, sawfish and river shark species.

Objective 9: Develop research programs to assist conservation of sawfish and river shark species. Objective 10: Improve community understanding and awareness in relation to sawfish and river shark conservation and management.

1.5.1d Have you published any non-detriment findings that can be shared? Yes ⊠ No ☐ If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to the Secretariat within this report:

See Australia's response to Notification 2017-019 (available in full in the Annex to <u>AC29 Doc. 10 / PC23 Doc. 11.1</u>) on non-detriment findings for a comprehensive explanation of processes for making non-detriment findings in Australia. Summary supplied below.

All specimens of CITES species exported from Australia for commercial purposes must be sourced from a harvest or propagation program approved by the Minister for the Environment (or delegate) under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). The EPBC Act sets out step-by-step the sustainability considerations for approval of harvest for export. Having this requirement embedded in national legislation provides for consistent regulation of export trade, embeds the qualities of the non-detriment findings in the legislative process, and sets out clear expectations for exporters. The CITES Scientific Authority of Australia can therefore make non-detriment findings based on the legislative process.

Most non-detriment findings take the form of a sustainability assessment of the harvest or propagation program against legislative requirements. Requirements are set out for various program types based described below. Once the program is approved, an operator may then harvest and apply for export permits for their specimens within the boundaries defined by the approved program (including for harvest levels).

Wildlife trade management plans are generally large-scale harvest programs which are developed by the Australian state or territory government agency responsible for managing the species. All wildlife trade management plans on which non-detriment findings are made are publicly available. The plans provide the information, including the science, on which the approver makes the above assessment. A full list of approved wildlife trade management plans (including for non-CITES Australian native species) can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/trading/commercial/management-plans

An example of a wildlife trade management plan for the ranching of *Crocodylus porosus* (Salt-water Crocodile) is available at Wildlife trade management plans | https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/commercial/management-plans.

Wildlife trade operations are operations taking specimens (including specimens of non-CITES listed Australian native species), generally from the wild. Wildlife trade operations may be approved for up to three years. In approving such an operation, the Minister (or their delegate) must be satisfied that the operation will not be detrimental to the survival or conservation status of a taxon to which the operation relates; and that the operation will not be likely to threaten any relevant ecosystem, habitat, or biodiversity. Most wildlife trade operations on which non-detriment findings are made are publicly available. A full list of approved wildlife trade operations can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/trading/commercial/operations Export from fisheries are assessed as wildlife trade operations. Information on these assessments can be found at http://www.environment.gov.au/marine/fisheries

Artificial propagation programs are generally small-scale operations that propagate CITES-listed plant specimens in accordance with the CITES definitions. See http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/trading/artificial-propagation

	Captive breeding programs are also usually small-scale operations that breed accordance with the CITES definitions. See http://www.environment.gov.au/b trade/trading/commercial/captive-breeding		
	Some non-detriment findings also take the form of a public published report of trade in a particular taxon. This is the case for the shark species listed at Co http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/publications/non-dive-shark-species and the freshwater sawfish available at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/publications/non-diveshwater-sawfish-pristis-microdon	P16 at letriment-fir	nding-
1.5.1e	Which of the following (A to F of paragraph a) x) of Resolution Conf. 16.7) do you use in making non-detriment findings?	Yes	No
	A. relevant scientific literature concerning species biology, life history, distribution and population trends.		
	B. details of any ecological risk assessments conducted.	\boxtimes	
	C. scientific surveys conducted at harvest locations and at sites protected from harvest and other impacts.		
	D. relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities.	\boxtimes	
	E. consultations with relevant local, regional and international experts.	\boxtimes	
	F. national and international trade information such as that available via the CITES trade database maintained by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), publications on trade, local knowledge on trade and investigations of sales at markets or through the Internet for example.		

Indicator 1.5.2: The number of Parties that have adopted standard procedures for making non-detriment findings.

1.5.2a				No
		Yes	No	informatio n
	Do you have standard procedures for making non-detriment findings in line with <u>Resolution Conf. 16.7</u> ?			
	If 'Yes', please briefly describe your procedures for making non-or attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to where the on the internet:		_	found
	See Australia's response to Notification 2017-019 (available in ful / PC23 Doc. 11.1) on non-detriment findings for a comprehensive making non-detriment findings in Australia. Summary at response	explanation		
1.5.2b	When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the follow	·		
	guidance been used?	Plea	se tick	all that apply
	Virtual Col	lege	[
	IUCN Chec	klist		\boxtimes
	Resolution Conf.	16.7		\boxtimes
	2008 NDF works	shop		\boxtimes
	Species specific guida	ance	[
	O	ther	[
	If 'Other' or 'Species specific guidance', please specify details:			
1.5.2c	How often do you review and/or change your non-	se by case		
	detriment findings?	nnually		
		ery two yea		
		ss frequently	•	
		mix of the a		\boxtimes
	Please describe the circumstances under which non-detriment find	•		•
	See Australia's response to Notification 2017-019 (available in ful / PC23 Doc. 11.1) on non-detriment findings for a comprehensive making and reviewing non-detriment findings in Australia. Summ	explanation	of pro	cesses for

Indicator 1.5.3: The number and proportion of annual export quotas based on population surveys.

1.5.3a	Do you set annual export quotas?	Yes	\boxtimes
		No	
	If 'Yes', do you set quotas based on population survey, or by other means? Please specify, for each species, how		
	quotas are set:		Other,
	Species Name (scientific)	Population Survey?	please specify
	Crocodylus porosus		Historical harvest data

	Quotas or harvest limits, where applicable, are set using appropriate methodology (including population survey) on a case-by-case basis. More information can be supplied if necessary, and can be found within the sustainability assessments publicly available on our website e.g.		
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Objective 1.6 Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.

Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 10, Target 12 and Target 19.

Indicator 1.6.1: The number of bilateral and multilateral agreements that specifically provide for comanagement of shared CITES listed species by range States.

1.6.1a	Is your country a signatory to any bilateral and/or multilateral agreements for co-management of shared species? Yes No No
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details, including the names of the agreements, and which other countries are involved:
	Australia is a signatory to the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention), including its relevant subsidiary agreements: the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia, the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs (<i>Dugong dugon</i>) and their Habitats throughout their Range, the Memorandum of Understanding for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands Region, and the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks. Australia also has three bilateral migratory bird agreements with the Governments of Japan (JAMBA), China (CAMBA) and the Republic of Korea (ROKAMBA).

Indicator 1.6.2: The number of cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species.

1.6.2a	Do you have any cooperative management plans, including recovery plans, in place for shared populations of CITES-listed species?							
	If 'Yes', please list the species to a published plan for each sp	s for which these plans are in place and provide a link or reference pecies.						
	Species Name (scientific)	Link or reference to a published plan						
	Loggerhead Turtles in the South Pacific Ocean	https://www.cms.int/en/document/single-species-action-plan-loggerhead-turtle-south-pacific-ocean						
	Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia	https://www.environment.gov.au/marine/publications/recovery-plan-marine-turtles-australia-2017						

Indicator 1.6.3: The number of workshops and other capacity-building activities that bring range States together to address the conservation and management needs of shared, CITES listed, species.

1.6.3a	Have the CITES authorities received or benefited from any of the following capacity-building
	activities provided by external sources?

	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 ¹ ?
	Staff of Management Authority						Nil
	Staff of Scientific Authority						Nil
	Staff of enforcement authorities						Nil
	Traders						Nil
	NGOs						Nil
	Public						Nil
	Other (please specify):						Nil

¹ Please provide the names of Parties, and any non-Parties, involved.

1.6.3b	Have the CITES authorities been the <i>providers</i> of any of the following capacity-building activities to other range States?									
	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	\boxtimes								
	Staff of Scientific Authority						Nil			
	Staff of enforcement authorities						Nil			
	Traders	\boxtimes					Inquiries from traders regarding CITES requirements.			
	NGOs						Information about Australia's CITES import and export requirements.			
	Public	\boxtimes					Responding to inquiries about CITES import and export requirements			
	Other Parties/International meetings						Regional meetings with New Zealand CMA/CSA and provision of information regarding Australian CITES requirements			
	Other (please specify)									
1.6.3c	In what ways do you collaborate with	h other (CITES P	Parties?						
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Alwavs	Further detail / examples			
	Information exchange						e.g., direct contact with other CMAs on permitting enquiries.			
	Monitoring / survey			\boxtimes						
	Habitat management			\boxtimes						
	Species management			\boxtimes						
	Law enforcement			\boxtimes						
	Capacity building		\boxtimes							
	Other (please provide details)									

Objective 1.7 Parties are enforcing the Convention to reduce illegal wildlife trade.

Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 9, Target 10, Target 12 and Target 19.

Indicator 1.7.1: The number of Parties that have, are covered by, or engaged with:

– an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan;

- formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network;
- a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan; and
- formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee.

1.7.1a	Do you have, are you engaged in, or covered by:	Yes	No	No Information		
	- an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan?		\square			
	– formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network?	\boxtimes				
	a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan?			\boxtimes		
	– formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee?			\boxtimes		
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please specify the level of engagement and provide additional details: Detail unable to be provided for operational reasons					

Indicator 1.7.2: The number of Parties with a process or mechanism for reviewing their enforcement strategies, and the activities taken to implement their strategies.

1.7.2a	Do you have a process or mechanism for reviewing your	Yes	\boxtimes				
	enforcement strategy(ies) and the activities taken to implement your strategy(ies)?	No, but review is under					
	your strategy(tes):	consideration No					
		No information					
		NO IIIIOIIIIatioii	Ш				
	If 'Yes', what do you do? Quality Assurance Reviews						
	If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do	you find of value?					
	Quality Assurance reviews are completed by the Australian Federa have any further information to provide.	al Police and thus we do not					
1.7.2b	Have you used the International Consortium on Combating	Yes					
	Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic	No, but toolkit use is under	er				
	Toolkit, or equivalent tools?	consideration					
		No 📙					
		No information					
	If 'Yes', please provide feedback on the parts of the toolkit used and how useful the toolkit or equivalent tools have been. Please specify improvements that could be made:						
	It is a useful tool especially in the standardisation of enforcement and capacity building. The Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment is the chair of the Australasian Environmental Law Enforcement and Regulators network (AELERT) Operations group and distributed the toolkit to Australian states and territories in 2020.						
	If 'No', please provide feedback on why not or what is needed to tools useful to you:	make the toolkit or equivale	nt				

Indicator 1.7.3: The number of Parties that have criminal (penal) law and procedures, capacity to use forensic technology, and capacity to use specialized investigation techniques, for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences.

1.7.3a	Do you have law and procedures in place for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crime?	Yes 🖂
	If 'Yes', please provide the title of the legislation and a summary of the penalties available	No information
	The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 is Australia's CITES implementing law.	
	The maximum penalty for wildlife trade offences is 10 years imprisonment and AUD220,000 for individuals (AUD1,110,000 for corporations). Penalties of 5 years imprisonment and AUD220,000 for an individual (AUD1,110,000 for corporations) may apply for the possession of specimens that have been illegally imported.	
1.7.3b	Are criminal offences such as poaching, and wildlife trafficking recognized as serious crime ¹ in your country?	Yes \Box \Box \Box \Box \Box \Box \Box \Box
	If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or verteated as serious crimes:	wildlife trafficking offences to be
	Trafficking offences a deemed serious and indictable with imprison IWT charges carrying 10 years.	nment greater than 5 years and
1.7.3c	Do you have capacity to use forensic technology ² to support the investigation of CITES offences?	Yes \Box \Box \Box \Box \Box \Box \Box \Box
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary of any samples from CIT collected and submitted to an appropriate forensic analysis facility another country) during the period covered in this report:	
	Information not able to be released for operational reasons.	
	If 'Yes', and your country has an appropriate forensic analysis faci please indicate which species it applies to:	ility for CITES-listed species,
	Various.	
1.7.3d	Did your authorities participate in or initiate any multi- disciplinary ³ law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES- listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including any lessons lea other Parties:	· —
1.7.3e	Do you have a standard operating procedure among relevant agencies for submitting information related to CITES offences to INTERPOL and/or the World Customs Organization?	Yes Solution No information

_

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines serious crime as conduct constituting an offence punishable by imprisonment for at least four years or a more serious penalty.

² Capacity to use forensic technology means the ability to collect, handle and submit samples from crime scenes involving CITES-listed species to an appropriate forensic analysis facility, located either in your country or in another country(ies).

³ A multi-disciplinary law enforcement operation is one that involves officers from all relevant enforcement disciplines as appropriate, for example officers from Police, Customs and the wildlife regulatory authority. It could be either sub-national, national or international in scope.

1.7.3f	Do you have legislative provisions for any of the following that can be applied to the investigation, prosecution and/or sentencing of CITES offences as appropriate?	Yes	No	No information	If yes, how many times was this used during the period covered by this report?			
Legal	General crime ¹				by this report.			
2-8	Predicate offences ²							
	Asset forfeiture ³							
	Corruption ⁴							
	International cooperation in criminal matters ⁵							
	Organized crime ⁶	\boxtimes						
	Specialized investigation techniques ⁷	\boxtimes						
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please explain how each is used for CITES offences? Please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties:							
	Criminal offences against the Commonwealth is governed by the <i>Criminal Code Act 1995</i> and each state and territory has relevant organised crime and financial benefit by advantage charges. CITES offences at the Commonwealth level (EPBC Act) are serious and indictable offences carrying custodial sentences up to 10 years. Asset forfeiture by the commonwealth is through proceeds of crime legislation and can be done on conviction or civilly.							
1.7.3g	Do you have institutional capacity to implement the leprovisions listed in question 1.7.3f against CITES off			Yes No				
				No informati	ion			
	If 'No', please provide a brief summary of your majo	r capac	city-bu	ilding needs:				

Indicator 1.7.4: The number of Parties using risk assessment and intelligence to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species.

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General crime laws relate to offences such as fraud, conspiracy, possession of weapons, and other matters as set out in the national criminal code.

² Article 2, paragraph (h) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines a predicate offence is an offence whose proceeds may become the subject of any of the money-laundering offences established under the Convention.

³ Asset forfeiture is the seizure and confiscation of assets obtained from criminal activities to ensure that criminals do not benefit from the proceeds of their crimes.

Provisions against corruption include national laws to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption covering offences such as bribery of officials, embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds, trading in influence and abuse of functions by public officials.

⁵ International cooperation in criminal matters includes legislation through which a formal request for mutual legal assistance and/or extradition of a person for criminal prosecution can be forwarded to another country.

Article 2, paragraph (a) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines an organized criminal group as a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences established in accordance with the Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.

Specialized investigation techniques are techniques that are deployed against serious and/or organized crime when conventional law enforcement techniques fail to adequately address the activities of crime groups. Examples include controlled deliveries and covert operations.

1.7.4a	Do you use risk assessment to target CITES enforcement effort?	Always	\square
1./. 4 a	Do you use risk assessment to target CTTES emolecment enort:	Very often	
		Sometimes	\vdash
		Rarely	
		Never	
		No information	
1 7 41			
1.7.4b	Do you have capacity to analyse information gathered on illegal	Yes	
	trade in CITES-listed species?	No	
		No information	Ш
1.7.4c	Do you use criminal intelligence ¹ to inform investigations into	Always	
	illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Very often	\boxtimes
		Sometimes	
		Rarely	
		Never	
		No information	
1.74d	Have you implemented any supply-side activities to address illegal	Yes	\boxtimes
	trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	No, but activities are under development	
		No	
		No information	
1.7.4e	Have you implemented any demand-side activities to address	Yes	
	illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	No, but activities are under development	\boxtimes
		No	
		No information	

¹ Criminal intelligence is information that is compiled, analyzed and disseminated in an effort to anticipate, prevent and/or monitor criminal activity. Examples include information on potential suspects held in a secure database and inferences about the methods, capabilities and intentions of specific criminal networks or individuals that are used to support effective law enforcement action.

Indicator 1.7.5:	The number of administrative measures,	criminal	prosecutions	and	other	court	actions	for
	CITES-related offences.							

During t	he period covered in this report:	Yes	No	No Informatio n			
1.7.5a	Have any administrative measures (e.g., fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related offences?						
	If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offen details: Confiscations of illegally traded items.	ices. If ava	iilable, pleas	se attach			
	It is not possible to provide a comprehensive summary of the a CITES-related offences. Some information is publicly available Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment and the	le in media	a releases fr	rom the			
1.7.5b	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences?			\boxtimes			
	If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available	e, please ε	ttach detail	s:			
1.7.5c	Have there been any other court actions against CITES-related offences?						
	If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the resul	lts? Please	attach detail	ls:			
1.7.5d	How were any confiscated specimens disposed of?		Tick	all that apply			
	Return to country of export						
	Public zoos or botanical gardens						
	Designated rescue centres						
	Approved private facilities						
	- Euthanasia			\boxtimes			
	Other (please specify): Research facilities (for non-live spe	ecimens)		\boxtimes			
	Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confisca	*	nens? No	—			
	Do you have good practice that you would like to share with o	•					
v	Objective 1.8 Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place. Aichi Target 1, Target 12 and Target 19. Indicator 1.8.1: The number of Parties with national and regional training programmes and information resources in place to implement CITES including the making of non-detriment findings issuance of permits and enforcement.						
1.8.1a	Do you have information resources or training in place to support Yes No The making of non-detriment findings? Permit officers? Enforcement officers?	rt:					
1.8.1b	Is the CITES Virtual College used as part of your capacity build work? What improvements could be made in using the Virtual College	N N	Ves No No informati	ion			
	capacity building?						

1.8.1c	Is the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Toolkit used in the development of capacity-building programmes, or does it form part of the curriculum of such programmes? What improvements could be made in using the ICCWC Toolkit for capacity building?	Yes No No information	
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GOAL 2 SECURE THE NECESSARY FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MEANS FOR THE OPERATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

Objective 2.1 Financial resources are sufficient to ensure operation of the Convention.

Information to be provided through records held by the Secretariat on financial management of the Convention.

Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.

Aichi Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 12, Target 19 and Target 20.

Indicator 2.2.1: The number of Parties with dedicated staff and funding for Management Authorities, Scientific Authorities and wildlife trade enforcement agencies.

2.2.1a	Do you have an approved service standard(s) ¹ for your Management Authority(ies)? If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.	Yes No	
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?		
	Decisions on 100% of permit applications must be made within 40 business days of receiving a complete application. Enquiries about wildlife trade permitting are answered within 20 business days.		
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards ² ? If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?	Yes No	
	See above		
	Do you publish your performance against service standard targets?	Yes No	
	Performance against statutory decision-making timeframes are published in the Department's annual reports (by financial year July-June), available at https://www.awe.gov.au/about/reporting/annual-report		
	If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:		
	Between June 2018 and June 2020, an average of 93.65 percent of applications were assessed within the statutory timeframe of 40 business days. Delays to assessment timeframes were due to the impact of implementation of new listings of CITES species		

For example, a time frame in which you are required to provide a response on a decision to issue or not issue a permit, certificate, or re-export certificate.

² For example, 85% of all decisions will take place within the service standard.

	(particularly <i>Dalbergia</i>) and technical issues associated with the introduction of a new permitting system.			
	If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of: - availability of funding? - number of staff? - a shortage of skills? If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?	Yes		No
2.2.1b	Do you have an approved service standard(s) ⁴⁷ for your Scientific Authority(ies)? If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d. If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards? As per Management Authority.		Yes No	
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards ⁴⁸ ? If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?		Yes No	
	If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report: If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall			
	a result of:availability of funding?number of staff?	Yes		No
	a shortage of skills?If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?			
2.2.1c ABF	Do you have an approved service standard(s) ⁴⁷ for your enforcement authority(ies)? If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d. If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?		Yes No	
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards ⁴⁸ ? If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?		Yes No	
	If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:			
	If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:	Yes		No
	availability of funding?number of staff?			
	a shortage of skills?If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?			
2.2.1d ABF	Please only complete this question if your answered 'No' to the first part 2.2.1b, or 2.2.1c, relating to the existence of approved service standards for	_		

	Management Authority(ies)	Scientific Authority(ies)	Enforceme: Authority(ie
Funding?	Yes 🔀 No 🗌	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes 🔀 No
Staff?	Yes 🔀 No 🗌	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes 🔀 No [
Skills?	Yes 🛛 No 🗌	Yes ⊠ No □	Yes 🛭 No [

Indicator 2.2.2: The number of Parties that have undertaken one or more of the following activities:

- changed the budget for activities;
- hired more staff;
- developed implementation tools;
- purchased technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement.

2.2.2a	covered in this report to enhance the effectiveness of CITES							
	implementation at the national level?				Tick if applicable			
	Hiring of more staff							
	Development of implementation tools							
	Purchase of technical equipment for in enforcement	ng or	\boxtimes					
	Other (please specify): New permitting	g application	on and assessr	ment system.				
2.2.2b ABF	During the period covered in this report budget for your:	rt, was the	Increased	Stable	Decreased			
	Management Authority(ies)			\boxtimes				
	Scientific Authority(ies)			\boxtimes				
	Enforcement authorities			\boxtimes				
2.2.2c	2.2c Have you been able to use international development funding assistance to increase the level of implementation of your		Yes	No	Not applicable			
	Management Authority(ies)?				\boxtimes			
	Scientific Authority(ies)?				\boxtimes			
	Enforcement authorities?				\boxtimes			
2.2.2d	What is the respective level of priority the national level through the followin			iveness of CITES	S implementation at			
	Activity	High	Medium	Low	Not a Priority			
	Hiring of more staff				\boxtimes			
	Development of implementation tools	\boxtimes						
	Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement							
	e-permitting	\boxtimes						
	Other (please specify):				\boxtimes			
2.2.2e	Do you have a operational system (e.g electronic database) for managing		Yes	Under development	No			

	Species information				
	Trade information				
	Non-detriment findings				
Indicator 2		<u> </u>	entation through		ner
2.2.3a	Does the Management Authority charge fees for:		Tick a	ll that are appli	icable
	 Administrative procedures 		11011 0		
	Issuance of CITES documents (e.g. for import the sea)	t, exports, re	-export, or introd	luction from	
	Shipment clearance (e.g. for the import, expo of CITES-listed species)	rt, re-export,	or introduction f	rom the sea	
	Licensing or registration of operations that pr	oduce CITES	S species		
	 Harvesting of CITES-listed species 				
	Use of CITES-listed species				
	Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species.	es			
	Other (please specify):				<u> </u>
2.2.3b	Is a fee schedule publicly available? If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wild			Yes ⊠ Ne ariat:	o 📙
2.2.3c	Have revenues from fees been used for the imple	mentation of	CITES or wildli	fe conservation	1?
				Entirely	
				Partly	
				Not at all	\boxtimes
				Not relevant	
2.2.3d				Yes	No
	Do you raise funds for CITES management thro				
	Do your fees recover the full economic cost of is	0.1	s?		
	Do you have case studies on charging or using for				\boxtimes
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief		CITIC		
	Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to implementation? If 'Yes', please provide brief details:	raise funds fo	or CITES		\boxtimes
Indicator 2	2.2.4: The number of Parties using incentive mea Convention. Do you use incentive measures¹ such as those descretion? YesNo				
	Due diligence				

Defined as 'Social and economic incentives that promote and regulate sustainable management of and responsible trade in, wild flora and flora and promote effective enforcement of the Convention'. The intent of such measures is not to promote wildlife trade as such, but rather to ensure that any wildlife trade undertaken is conducted in a sustainable manner.

	Communal property rights
	Auctioning of quotas
	Cost recovery or environmental charges
	Enforcement incentives
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summary or link to further information:
2.2.4b	Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated? N/A
	Not at all
	Very little
	Somewhat
	Completely
	No information ☐ This question cannot be answered comprehensively
	without a large-scale species-by-species analysis.

Objective 2.3 Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to implement capacitybuilding programmes.

Aichi Target 12, Target 19 and Target 20.

The number of capacity building activities mandated by Resolutions and Decisions that are Indicator 2.3.1: fully funded.

2.3.1a	you run during the period covered in this report?			Without assistance from the Secretariat			Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat	
			N	Vone		\boxtimes		
				1				
				2-5				
				6-10				
		N	1 More tha	1-20				
	Please list the Resolutions or Decisions			all 20		Ш		Ш
2.3.1b	What sorts of capacity building activities			ace? N	J i1			
2.3.1c	What capacity building needs do you ha		aken pi	acc: 1	V11			
	Not applicable							
	Please tick all boxes which apply 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						Nil	
	Staff of Scientific Authority						Nil	
	Staff of enforcement authorities						Nil	
	Traders / other user groups						Nil	
	NGOs						Nil	
	Public						Nil	
	Other (please specify)						Nil	

An activity might be a single day training e.g. for a group of staff from the Management Authority, or a longer course / project undertaken by an individual.

GOAL 3CONTRIBUTE TO SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCING THE RATE OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS AND TO ACHIEVING RELEVANT GLOBALLY-AGREED GOALS AND TARGETS BY ENSURING THAT CITES AND OTHER MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENTS AND PROCESSES ARE COHERENT AND MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE

Objective 3.1 Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities.

Aichi Target 2 and Target 20.

Indicator 3.1.1: The number of Parties funded by international financial mechanisms and other related institutions to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements.

3.1.1a	Has funding from international financial mechanisms and other related institutions been used to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements?	Yes No Not applicable No information	
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details:		
3.1.1b	During the period covered in this report, has funding for your country from international funding mechanisms and other related institutions: N/A	Increased Remained stable Decreased	

Indicator 3.1.2: The number of countries and institutions that have provided additional funding from CITES Authorities to another country or activity for conservation and sustainable development projects in order to further the objectives of the Convention.

3.1.2a	Have you provided technical or financial assistance to another country or countries in relation to CITES?							Yes Do No Information		
	If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided Country(ies)	Species Management ¹	Habitat Management ²	Sustainable use	Law Enforcement	Livelihoods	Other (specify)	Details (provide more information in an Appendix if necessary)		

Use species conservation column for work directly related to species – e.g. population surveys, education programmes, conflict resolution, etc.

Use habitat conservation column for work that will indirectly support species conservation – e.g. habitat management, development of policy frameworks for how land is managed, etc.

Objective 3.2 Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally. Aichi Target 1, Target 4, Target 12 and Target 18.

Indicator 3.2.1: The number of Parties that have been involved in CITES awareness raising activities to bring about better awareness by the wider public and relevant user groups of the Convention requirements.

3.2.1a	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's		Relevant User
	requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups?	Wider public	Groups
	- Press conferences		
	- Press releases	\boxtimes	
	Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets		
	Television appearances		
	Radio appearances		
	- Presentations		\boxtimes
	Public consultations / meetings		\boxtimes
	Market surveys		
	- Displays		
	Information at border crossing points	\boxtimes	
	Telephone hotline	\boxtimes	
	Website(s) – if so please provide link(s)	\boxtimes	
	http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/permits		
	- Other (specify):		
	Please attach copies of any items or describe examples:		

Indicator 3.2.2: The number of visits to the CITES website.

3.2.2a	How regularly do your Authorities consult the CITES website?						
	Please tick boxes to indicate the most frequent usage (decide on an average amongst staff if necessary). Target group	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known	
	Staff of Management Authority	\boxtimes					
	Staff of Scientific Authority		\boxtimes				
	Staff of enforcement authorities			\boxtimes			
3.2.2b	What has been your experience with using the	CITES v	vebsite?	Exc	ellent		
				Goo	od	\boxtimes	
				Ave	rage		
				Poo	r		
				Very	y Poor		
				No	information		
	Any further comments on the CITES Website? (e.g. useful aspects, any difficulties encountered which authorities find which functions/tools most useful, what is missing, etc): The re-designed CITES website is improved and more user friendly. The consolidated information available through the country profiles is regularly consulted by Management						

Authority staff. The search functionality on the website is improved but could still be refined – for instance, it would be useful to be able to search within a particular set of Documents (e.g., do a search on a term within Decisions or Resolutions) as this would provide more refined results. We experience issues with the CITES website not running on the Windows Explorer browser, and some slowness using Species+ and the Checklist of CITES Species.

Indicator 3.2.3: The number of Parties with web pages on CITES and its requirements.

A question relating to this indicator is within question 3.2.1a.

- **Objective 3.3** Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.
- Indicator 3.3.1 The number of Parties which report that they have achieved synergies in their implementation of CITES, other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental, trade and development agreements.

3.3.1a	Have measures been taken to achieve coordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national CITES authorities and national focal points for other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the other biodiversity-related conventions: CBD, CMS, ITPGR, Ramsar, WHC) ¹ to which your country is party? If 'Yes', please give a brief description:	Yes No No information	
	Implementation of MEAs to which Australia is Party is led by the Aust Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment. As such, focal regularly to discuss shared issues, consult in the lead-up to meetings, at needed on cross-cutting issues.	points are able to me	

Indicator 3.3.2: The number of biodiversity conservation or sustainable use projects, trade and development goals, or scientific and technical programmes that integrate CITES requirements.

3.3.2a	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has your country contributed towards?					
3.3.2b	In addition to 3.2.2a, how many national level projects has your country implemented which integrate CITES issues?					
3.3.2c	Have there been any efforts at a national scale for your CITES Management or Scientific Authorities to collaborate with:	Yes	No			
	Agencies for development?		\boxtimes			
	Agencies for trade?					
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities?	\boxtimes				
	Local authorities or communities?	\boxtimes				
	Indigenous or local peoples?					
	Trade or other private sector associations?					
	NGOs?					

CBD = Convention on Biological Diversity; CMS = Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, ITPGR = International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Ramsar = The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, WHC = World Heritage Convention.

	Other (please specify)		
3.3.2d	Are CITES requirements integrated into?	Yes	No
	National and local development strategies?	\boxtimes	
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?		\boxtimes
	Planning processes?		\boxtimes
	National accounting?		\boxtimes

Indicator 3.3.3:	The	number	of	Parties	cooperat	ing /	colla	borating	with	intergo	vernmen	tal	and	non-
governmental org	ganiza	tions to	parti	icipate in	and/or f	fund (CITES	worksho	ps an	d other	training	and	capa	acity-
building activities	š.													

3.3.3a	Has funding been provided or received to facilitate CITES workshops, training or other capacity building activities to / from:	Tick if applicable	Which organizations?
	Inter-governmental organizations?		
	Non-governmental organizations?		

Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals, the sustainable development goals set at WSSD, the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and the relevant *Aichi Biodiversity Targets*, and the relevant outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.

This objective may also be assessed by a variety of means beyond the reporting format, including action taken to implement many of the CITES resolutions and decisions. Aichi Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 12, Target 14, Target 17, Target 18 and Target 19.

Indicator 3.4.1: The conservation status of species listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved.

3.4.1a	Do you have data which shows that the conservation status of naturally occurring species in your country listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved?			
	Appendix I Appendix II Appendix III If there are such studies that you are willing to share, please provide: See detail in reports in response to 1.5.1a for population information of some CITES-listed species.]]]	No N	ot Applicable
3.4.1b	Do you have examples of specific examples of success stories or emerging problems with any CITES listed species? If 'Yes', please provide details:	Yes No No ir	nformation	n 🖂

Indicator 3.4.2: The number of Parties incorporating CITES into their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

3.4.2a	Has CITES been incorporated into your country's National	Yes	
	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)?	No	\boxtimes
		No information	

	However, Australia's NBSAP is the policy umbrella that encompasses the national legislation that enacts the CITES obligations		
F	Have you been able to obtain funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or other sources to support CITES aspects of NBSAP implementation?	Yes No No information	

Objective 3.5 Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant interragreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsthose which are commercially exploited. Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 10, Target 19.								r to achieve a coherent and sustainable trade, including
Iı	ndicator 3.5.1:	l or multilateral agreements ernational trade.						
	multilateral agreements other than CITES to prevent species from							Yes
Iı	ndicator 3.5.2:	The number of times other rele natural resources are consulted of						
	that agre	erage number of times per year international organizations or elements have been consulted by TES Authorities	Once	2-5 times	6-20 times	More than 20 times	No consultation	Optional comment about which organizations and issues consulted on
		agement Authority(ies)				\boxtimes		international NGOs, other environment multilaterals, etc.
	Scie	ntific Authority(ies)			\boxtimes			
	Enfo	orcement Authority(ies)				\boxtimes		
P	lease provide ar	ny additional comments you woul	neral fee		includi	ng con	nmen	ts on this format.
L	C C 11 .	Item	. 1	1	Е 1	1		
Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation if changed Web link(s) Not available Previously provide						□ □ ided ⊠		
	•	naterials annexed to the report, e.gant public information available a	_				_	
	Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance? No No Information							_
If 'Yes', please describe the constraint and the type of attention or assistance that is required. Are there examples of good practice you would like to share with other Parties? No No Information								
1	If 'Yes' please r	provide details / links:						

How could this report format be improved?

It would be helpful if the report template could be formatted to have automatic filling of tick boxes instead of needing to right-click and select checked for each item.

We also find the formatting of the report makes it hard to distinguish between questions, instructions and responses, making it hard to read. The inconsistent use of tables and non-tables is also difficult.

Thank you for completing the report. Please remember to include relevant attachments referred to in the report when it is submitted to the Secretariat.