Biennial report

A. General information

Party	Australia
Period covered in this report (e.g. 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2004)	1 January 2013 - 31 December 2014
	Australian Department of the Environment – CITES Authorities for Australia
Contributing agencies, organizations or individuals	

B. Legislative and regulatory measures

1	Has information on CIT been provided under the Project? If yes, ignore questions	e CITES I	National I		Yes (fu Yes (p No No info	artly)	n/unknown	
2	If any CITES-relevant I following details:	egislation	has beer	n planned, drafte	d or ena	cted, ple	ease provide	e the
	Title and date:			Status:				
	Brief description of con	tents:						
3	Is enacted legislation a languages of the Conve		one of th	ne working	Yes No No info	ormation	า	
4	If yes, please attach a or key legislative provis		•		provide	tion atta ed previ ailable,		
5	Which of the following measures adopted for Article XIV of the Conv	CITES-list				tic T	ick all applic	cable
		TI	ne condit	ions for:	The c	omplete	prohibition	of:
	Issue	Yes	No	No information	Yes	No	No informa	ation
	Trade							
	Taking							
	Possession							
	Transport	\boxtimes						
	Other (specify)							
	Additional comments							

6	the effectiveness of CITES legisla			Tio	нск ан аррисавіе			
	Item	Adequate	Partially Inadequate	Inadequate	No information			
	Powers of CITES authorities							
	Clarity of legal obligations		\boxtimes					
	Control over CITES trade	\boxtimes						
	Consistency with existing policy on wildlife management and use	ele effectiveness of CITES legislation, with regard to the llowing items? Adequate Partially Inadequate Inadequate Information over of CITES authorities Information over of CITES authorities Information over CITES trade Information over CITES trade Information over CITES trade Information over CITES trade Information over cite over over over over over over over ove						
	the effectiveness of CITES legislation, with regard to the following items? Item Adequate Partially Inadequate Inadequat							
	Coherence within legislation	Adequate Partially Inadequate No information orities						
Other (please specify) Please provide details if Reviews of compliance of legislation have been un	Other (please specify)	\square						
	are in development.							
7		•	one	No				
	A review of opportunities for stream	amlining dome	_	of wildlife trad	e under			
8								
			Yes					
		al resources						
								
				ļ ļ	<u> </u>			
	•							
9	In July 2014, Australia introduced export of rhinoceros specimens i longer issued to import hunting to CITES, rhinoceros horn hunting	d a stricter don ncluding rhinod rophies of sout ng trophies may oon dating is re	nestic measure ceros horn hun hern white rhir y not be import	nting trophies. noceros listed of the desired as personal	Permits are no on Appendix II and			

C. Compliance and enforcement measures

		Yes	No		No rmation
1	Have any of the following compliance monitoring operation	ns been und	dertake	n?	
	Review of reports and other information provided by traders and producers				
	Inspections of traders, producers, markets				
	Border controls				
	Other (specify):				
2	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related violations?				
3	If Yes, please indicate how many and for what types of vio	olations. If a	vailable	e, plea	ase
4	Have any significant seizures, confiscations and forfeitures of CITES specimens been made?				
5	If information available: Significant seizures/confiscations		Numb		
	☐ Total seizures/confiscations If possible, please specify per group of species or attach details.	Total nun notices is Seizure N 2013; 802 issued in	sued - Notices 2 Seizu	2603 issue	(1801 d in
6	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of significant CITES-related violations?				
7	If Yes, how many and for what types of violations? If avail Annex. See Annex.	able, please	e attach	deta	ils as
8	Have there been any other court actions of CITES-related violations?				
9	If Yes, what were the violations involved and what were the reAnnex. See Annex and attached media releases.	esults? Pleas	se attac	h deta	ils as
10	How were the confiscated specimens usually disposed of	?	Tick	c if ap	plicable
	 Return to country of export 				\boxtimes
	 Public zoos or botanical gardens 				
· -	Designated rescue centres				
	Approved, private facilities				
	- Euthanasia				
	Other (specify):				Ш

	Comments:		
	Live plants and animals confiscated at Australia's borders are ge euthanased due to concerns about potential introduction of disea	•	
	issues. Non-live specimens confiscated at Australia's borders are		-
	A small number of specimens have been retained for educational	l and research purp	oses.
11	Has detailed information been provided to the Secretariat	Yes	\boxtimes
	on significant cases of illegal trade (e.g. through an ECOMESSAGE or other means), or information on convicted	No	
	illegal traders and persistent offenders?	Not applicable	
		No information	
	Comments:		
	Eco-messages/information reports were provided on the illegal ir	•	
	reptiles, ivory, rhino products, CITES listed specimens and the pi 'Silk Road' in illegal wildlife trade.	otentiai involvement	Of
12	Have there been any cooperative enforcement activities with	Yes	\boxtimes
	other countries (e.g. exchange of intelligence, technical	No	
	support, investigative assistance, joint operation, etc.)?	No information	
13	If Yes, please give a brief description:		
	Australia has worked collaboratively with:		
	New Zealand authorities regarding illegal trade in giant clam	meat and rock scor	pions.
	 United Kingdom Wildlife Crime Unit regarding Australian nation 	onals identified as	
	Third in igadin triams of the regarding reading and that	onale lacination ac	
	potentially dealing in illegal ivory.		
	potentially dealing in illegal ivory.United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding illegal trade	e in CITES specime	ns by
		•	-
14	United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding illegal trade an Australian national, and illegal possession of reptile eggs Have any incentives been offered to local communities to	•	-
14	 United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding illegal trade an Australian national, and illegal possession of reptile eggs Have any incentives been offered to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to 	by a United States	-
14	United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding illegal trade an Australian national, and illegal possession of reptile eggs Have any incentives been offered to local communities to	by a United States of Yes	-
14	 United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding illegal trade an Australian national, and illegal possession of reptile eggs Have any incentives been offered to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to 	by a United States of Yes	-
	 United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding illegal trade an Australian national, and illegal possession of reptile eggs Have any incentives been offered to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders? If Yes, please describe: Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related 	by a United States of Yes	-
15	 United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding illegal trade an Australian national, and illegal possession of reptile eggs Have any incentives been offered to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders? If Yes, please describe: 	Yes No No information	citizen.
15	 United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding illegal trade an Australian national, and illegal possession of reptile eggs Have any incentives been offered to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders? If Yes, please describe: Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related 	Yes No No information Yes No Not applicable	citizen.
15	 United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding illegal trade an Australian national, and illegal possession of reptile eggs Have any incentives been offered to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders? If Yes, please describe: Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related 	Yes No No information Yes No	citizen.
15	 United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding illegal trade an Australian national, and illegal possession of reptile eggs Have any incentives been offered to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders? If Yes, please describe: Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related 	Yes No No information Yes No Not applicable	citizen.
15	 United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding illegal trade an Australian national, and illegal possession of reptile eggs. Have any incentives been offered to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders? If Yes, please describe: Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement? 	Yes No No information Yes No Not applicable No information	citizen.
15	United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding illegal trade an Australian national, and illegal possession of reptile eggs Have any incentives been offered to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders? If Yes, please describe: Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement? Comments:	Yes No No information Yes No No information Yes No Not applicable No information	itizen.
15	 United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding illegal trade an Australian national, and illegal possession of reptile eggs. Have any incentives been offered to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders? If Yes, please describe: Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement? Comments: Reviews of compliance with the wildlife trade provisions of Austra 	Yes No No information Yes No No information Yes No Not applicable No information	itizen.
15	 United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding illegal trade an Australian national, and illegal possession of reptile eggs. Have any incentives been offered to local communities to assist in the enforcement of CITES legislation, e.g. leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders? If Yes, please describe: Has there been any review or assessment of CITES-related enforcement? Comments: Reviews of compliance with the wildlife trade provisions of Australiegislation have been undertaken. Responses to the recommend. 	Yes No No information Yes No No information Yes No Not applicable No information	itizen.

D. Administrative measures

D1 Management Authority (MA)

1	Have there been any changes in the designation of or contact information for the MA(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 here	Э.	
3	If there is more than one MA in your country, has a lead MA been designated?	Yes No No information	
4	If Yes, please name that MA and indicate whether it is identified CITES Directory.	as the lead MA in	the
5	How many staff work in each MA? 8		
6	Can you estimate the percentage of time they spend on CITES-related matters?	Yes No No information	
	If yes, please give estimation: 70%		P 11
7	What are the skills/expertise of staff within the MA(s)?	Tick if app	olicable
	- Administration		
	- Biology		
	- Economics/trade		\square
	- Law/policy		
	- Other (specify):		
_	- No information	Vaa	
8	Have the MA(s) undertaken or supported any research activities in relation to CITES species or technical issues (e.g.	Yes No	
	labelling, tagging, species identification) not covered in D2(8) and D2(9)?	No information	
9	If Yes, please give the species name and provide details of the	kind of research inv	olved.
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	Yes	
	information for the SA(s) which are not yet reflected in the	No	\boxtimes
	CITES Directory?	No information	
2	If Yes, please use the opportunity to provide those changes here.		
3	Is the designated Scientific Authority independent from the	Yes	\boxtimes
	Management Authority?	No	
	MI (* 1	No information	
4	What is the structure of the SA(s)?	Tick if app	
	- Government institution		
	 Academic or research institution 		

	– Permanen	t committee					
	Pool of ind	ividuals with cer	tain expertise				
	Other (spe	cify):					
5	How many staff v	work in each SA	on CITES issu	es? 7			
6	Can you estimate	e the percentage	of time they s	pend or	n CITES	- Yes	\boxtimes
	related matters					No	
						No info	ormation
	If yes, please giv	e estimation: 70	%				
7	What are the skil	Is/expertise of st	taff within the S	SA(s)?			Tick if applicable
	Botany						\boxtimes
	Ecology						\boxtimes
	Fisheries						\boxtimes
	Forestry						
	Welfare						
	Zoology						\boxtimes
	Other (spe	cify): Biology, Cl	hemistry				\boxtimes
	– No informa	ation					
8	Have any researc	ch activities been	undertaken by	the SA	(s) in	Yes	
	relation to CITES	species?				No	
						No info	ormation
9	If Yes, please giv	e the species na	ame and provid	le detai	ls of the	kind of res	earch involved.
	Species name	Populations	Distribution	Off take	Legal trade	Illegal trade	Other (specify)
	Lichenostomus melanops cassidix	X	X		X	X	For Periodic Review of the
	Cyclopsitta diopthalma coxeni	X	X		X	X	Appendices – draft
	Psephotus dissimilis	X	X		X	X	proposals provided to
	Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata	X	X		X	X	AC28
	Sphyrna lewini, S. mokarran and S. zygaena	X	X		X		Metadata review to support the
	Lamna nasus		18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				making of non detriment
	Carcharhinus						findings
	longimanus						
							ormation
10	Have any project submitted to the S				2	Yes	
	Submitted to tile o	Jeoretariat uriuei	i Nesolullon CO	vill. 14.2	· ·	No No inf	formation
4.4	Diego masidale i	otoilo ef erro e l	litional	00 451		ino inf	ormation
11	Please provide d	etails of any add	aitionai measur	es take	n:		

D3	Enforcement Authorities		
1	Has the Secretariat been informed of any enforcement	Yes	
	authorities that have been designated for the receipt of	No	
	confidential enforcement information related to CITES?	No information	
2	If No, please designate them here (with address, phone, fax a	nd email).	
3	Is there a specialized unit responsible for CITES-related	Yes	\boxtimes
	enforcement (e.g. within the wildlife department, Customs,	No	
	the police, public prosecutor's office)?	Under consideration	
		No information	
4	If Yes, please state which is the lead agency for enforcement:		
	Department of the Environment		
5	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:		
D4	Communication, information management and exchange		
1	To what extent is CITES information computerized?	Tick if applica	ble
	Monitoring and reporting of data on legal trade		

\boxtimes Monitoring and reporting of data on illegal trade Permit issuance \boxtimes Not at all Other (specify): Monitoring and reporting of permit applications, assessments and issuance. 2 Tick if applicable Do the following authorities have access to the Internet? Yes, but only through a different Some offices only through a dial-up Yes, continuous and unrestricted Yes, but only connection Authority Please provide details where Not at all appropriate

7

 \boxtimes

 \boxtimes

 \boxtimes

Management Authority

Enforcement

on CITES species?

Scientific Authority

Authority

3

4	If Ye	s, does it provide information on:	Tick if applic	cable
	_	Legislation (national, regional or international)?		\boxtimes
	_	Conservation status (national, regional, international)?		\boxtimes
	_	Other (please specify):		
5	Is it	available through the Internet:	Yes	
			No	
			Not applicable	
			No information	
	Plea	ase provide URL:		
	http	://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade		

6	Do the authorities indicated have access t publications?	Tick if applicable		
	Publication	Management Authority	Scientific Authority	Enforcement Authority
	2003 Checklist of CITES Species (book)		\boxtimes	
	2003 Checklist of CITES Species and Annotated Appendices (CD-ROM)			
	Identification Manual		\boxtimes	
	CITES Handbook		\boxtimes	\boxtimes
7	If not, what problems have been encounted	red to access this	s information	?
8	Have Enforcement Authorities reported to Authority on:	the Managemen	t	Tick if applicable
	- Mortality in transport?		,	
	– Seizures and confiscations?			\boxtimes
	 Discrepancies in number of items in period of items actually traded? 	mits and number		
	Comments:			
9	Is there a government website with inform requirements?	ation on CITES a	No	nformation
	If Yes, please give the URL:			
	http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversit	y/willdife-trade		
10	Have CITES authorities been involved in a activities to bring about better accessibility of the Convention's requirements to the w	any of the followir	-	Tick if applicable
	 Press releases/conferences 			\boxtimes
	 Newspaper articles, radio/television 	appearances		\boxtimes
	 Brochures, leaflets 			
	Presentations			\boxtimes
	Displays			\boxtimes
	 Information at border crossing point 	s		\boxtimes
	 Telephone hotline 			\boxtimes
	Other (specify):			
	Please attach copies of any items. See attached media releases.			

Please provide details of any additional measures taken:

During 2013-2014, education and awareness raising activities regarding CITES requirements for international trade in CITES listed species were targeted at Australian auction houses. In particular, focus was given to requirements regarding proof of provenance for specimens such as rhino horn and elephant ivory. An analysis of illegal trade of wildlife products through online auction sites was also undertaken in collaboration with the International Fund for Animal Welfare Oceania.

In November 2014, Australia, as the Chair of the Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking (CAWT), coordinated an event at the IUCN World Parks Congress in Sydney, Australia. The 'Poaching from Parks – combating wildlife crime in protected areas' Congress Event was a market-place style event where respected international organisations showcased

their work to combat wildlife crime. The event facilitated information and knowledge sharing between organisations and people involved in the prevention and prosecution of wildlife

D5 Permitting and registration procedures

crime and management of protected areas.

1	Have any changes in permit format or the designa	tion and		Yes	\boxtimes
	signatures of officials empowered to sign CITES p	ermits/		No	
	certificates been reported previously to the Secreta	ariat?		Not applicable	
				No information	
	If no, please provide details of any:				
2	To date, has your country developed written permit any of the following?	it procedui	res for	Tick if appli	cable
		Yes	No	No information	on
	Permit issuance/acceptance				
	Registration of traders				
	Registration of producers				

Year 1	Import or introduction from the sea	Export	Re-export	Other	Commen
How many documents were issued?	1152 (238 MUP*) (914 SUP*)	280 (137 MUP*) (143 SUP*)	288 (201 MUP*) (87 SUP*)	80 (Pre- Conventio n and Certificate of Origin) 13871 (PBP*)	*SUP = Sing Use Permit *MUP = Muli Use Permits (one permit covers multip consignment *PBP = Pers Baggage Permits are required und domestic legislation for most CITES listed specim carried as personal baggage.
How many applications were denied because of serious omissions or misinformation ?	4	1			
Year 2 How many documents were issued?	ТВА	ТВА	ТВА	ТВА	ТВА
How many applications were denied because of serious omissions or misinformation ?	ТВА	ТВА	TBA	ТВА	TBA

6	Please give the reasons for rejection of CITES docume countries.		Tick if applicable					
	Reason	Yes	No		No information	n		
	Technical violations							
	Suspected fraud							
	Insufficient basis for finding of non-detriment							
	Insufficient basis for finding of legal acquisition							
	Other (specify): Administrative errors							
7	Are harvest and/or export quotas used as a management procedure for issuance of permits? Comments:	nent tool	in the	Yes No No i	information			
8	How many times has the Scientific Authority been req The Scientific Authority was approached by the Austra other scientific authorities, government agencies, indu and informally for opinions. These approaches occurre	alian CIT istry and ed at lea	ES Ma I resear ast weel	nage	ment Authori s both formall	У		
9	Has the MA charged fees for permit issuance, registra CITES activities?	ation or r	elated		Tick if applic	able		
	Issuance of CITES documents:					\boxtimes		
	 Licensing or registration of operations that prod 	duce CIT	ES spe	ecies		\boxtimes		
	 Harvesting of CITES-listed species 							
	− Use of CITES-listed species □							
	Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species							
	− Importing of CITES-listed species							
	Other (specify):							
10	If Yes, please provide the amounts of such fees.							
	Year	2	2013 (AL	JD\$)	2014 (AUD\$))		
	Single use import/export permits			\$30	\$61	-		
	Multiple use import/export permits			\$75	\$153	3		
	Facility assessment		Ş	5150	\$306	5		
	Household pet import/export permit		\$	5150	\$306	5		
	Personal baggage permit			\$1	\$2	2		
11	Have revenues from fees been used for the implement CITES or wildlife conservation?	itation o	f		Tick if applic	able		
	- Entirely							
	Partly							
	 Not at all 							
	Not relevant							
	Comments: Fees go into consolidated government rev	venue.						
12	Please provide details of any additional measures take	en:						

D6 Capacity building

1	Have any of the following activities been undertaken to enhance effectiveness of CITES implementation at the national level?						ıble			
	Increased budget for activities			lmp	Improvement of national networks					
	Hiring of more staff			1	Purchase of technical equipment for monitoring/enforcement					
	Development of implementation tool	s [\boxtimes	Coi	mputer	izatio	n		\boxtimes	
	Other (specify):									
2	Have the CITES authorities received building activities provided by extern				from ar	ny of	the f	ollowing capacity-		
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written	advice/guidarice Technical	assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	What were th external source	_	
	Staff of Management Authority					\boxtimes		CITES Secretaria	at	
	Staff of Scientific Authority		İ							
	Staff of enforcement authorities			\boxtimes		\boxtimes	П	Interpol		
	Traders						П			
	NGOs						П			
	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						Awareness-raising and education regarding permitting requirements.
	Staff of Scientific Authority						December 2013 and February 2014 the CITES Scientific Authority of Australia in conjunction with New Zealand, TRAFFIC and ANCORS held workshops for CITES authorities in the Oceania region regarding the making of non detriment findings and implementation of newly listed shark and ray species.
	Staff of enforcement authorities						Awareness-raising and education of border authorities regarding domestic implementation of CITES requirements, including through a 24 hour manned telephone hotline.

	Traders								Display of CITES listed specimens and educational material on cruise ships operating in the South Pacific region.
	NGOs								Collaborative investigation into illegal ivory trade.
	Public								
	Other parties/Inte	ernatior	nal						
	Other (specify)								Confiscated specimens provided to scientific and museum facilities for education and research purposes.
4	Please provide o	letails o	f any addi	tional mea	asures ta	aken:			
D7	Collaboration/co	oopera	tive initiat	ives					
1	Is there an inter	-agency	or inter-s	ectoral co	mmittee	on C	ITES	?	Yes 🗌
									No ⊠ No information □
2	If Yes, which ag	encies	are repres	ented and	how of	ten d	oes it		
3	If No, please inc	licate th uthority	ne frequent to ensure	cy of mee	tings or	cons	ultano	ies u	
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Annual	ly l	Vone	Inf rm tio	o Other (specify)
	Meetings								As needed
	Consultations	\boxtimes							As needed

4	At the national level have there been any efforts to collaborate with:	Tick if applicable	Details if ava	ilable
	Agencies for development and trade		Australian Department of Immigration and Border Protect Department of Foreign Affair Trade; Department of Agriculture	nd ction; f s and
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities	\boxtimes		
	Local authorities or communities	\boxtimes		
	Indigenous peoples	\boxtimes		
	Trade or other private sector associations	\boxtimes		
	NGOs	\boxtimes		
	Other (specify)			
5	To date, have any Memoranda of Understanding or ot arrangements for institutional cooperation related to C agreed between the Management Authority and the fo agencies?	ITES been	Tick if appl	icable
	Scientific Authority			
	Customs			
	Police			
	Other border authorities (specify): Department of Agric	culture (Biose	ecurity)	
	Other government agencies			
	Private sector bodies			
	NGOs			
	Other (specify):			
6	Have government staff participated in any regional act related to CITES?	ivities	Tick if appl	icable
	Workshops			
	Meetings			
	Other (specify):			
7	Has there been any effort to encourage any non-Party	to accede	Yes	\boxtimes
	to the Convention?		No	
			No information	

8	If Yes, which one(s) and in what way?							
	CITES information and awareness raising materials have been translated into Pacific							
	Island nation languages for use by CITES and non-CITES Parties in the Oceania region.							
	Non-Parties in the Oceania region were invited to regional CITES workshops and meetings to promote awareness of CITES and identify opportunities for addressing							
	barriers to sustainable wildlife trade.	11100 101 0	iddicoomig					
9	Has technical or financial assistance been provided to	Yes		\boxtimes				
	another country in relation to CITES?	No						
		No in	formation					
10	If Yes, which country(ies) and what kind of assistance was provi	ded?						
	In March 2014, An Australian Government officer travelled to the							
	provide technical assistance in relation to permit application and	assessr	nent proce	sses.				
11	Has any data been provided for inclusion in the CITES	Yes						
	Identification Manual?	No		\boxtimes				
		No in	formation					
12	If Yes, please give a brief description.							
13	Have measures been taken to achieve coordination and reduce	Yes		\boxtimes				
	duplication of activities between the national authorities for	No						
	CITES and other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the biodiversity-related conventions)?	No in	formation					
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
14	If Yes, please give a brief description.	- f. A 1	U =					
	Australian CITES authorities work closely with the coordinators of engagement in all other multilateral environment agreements to			on				
	efficiency and consistency.	promote	Coordinati	OII,				
15	Please provide details of any additional measures taken:							
D0	Average for first we would							
D8	Areas for future work							
1	Are any of the following activities needed to enhance effectivene							
	implementation at the national level and what is the respective le		1					
	Activity	High	Medium	Low				
	Increased budget for activities							
	Hiring of more staff							
	Development of implementation tools							
	Improvement of national networks							
	Purchase of new technical equipment for monitoring and enforcement							
	Computerization							
	Other (specify):							

Yes

No

No information

Were any difficulties encountered in implementing specific

Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Conference of the

2

Parties?

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 No information	
	If You placed describe the constraint and the type of attention of	No information	
5	If Yes, please describe the constraint and the type of attention or required.	assistance that is	
	Permit validation		
	Australia does not fully implement CITES Resolution Conf. 12.3 Australian Department of Immigration and Border Protection und clearances in Australia by electronic means, in line with the best border clearance processes. Intervention at Australia's borders based, intelligence-driven approach.	dertakes export t practice internationa	
6	Have any measures, procedures or mechanisms been	Yes	
	identified within the Convention that would benefit from review	No	
	and/or simplification?	No information	
7	If Yes, please give a brief description. Non-detriment findings		
	The development of non-detriment findings by a Party for migraf stocks would be assisted by the publication of information used Parties in making non-detriment findings for the same species. Vencouraged to share non-detriment findings and a number of no case studies are made available through the CITES website, brown research undertaken to support existing non-detriment findings vencouraged to share non-detriment findings, particularly for migrateria.	by other range state While CITES Parties a on-detriment findings a oader dissemination of would benefit the	are and of
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	
C7	 Significant seizure and confiscations of CITES specimens include the following: 21 December 2013, a conviction and fine for the attempted export of a large number of giant clams (<i>Tridacna gigas</i>) from Australia. February 2014, seizure of a large quantity of ivory (estimated value AUD\$80,000). 3 April 2014, sentencing for the attempt export of giant clams (<i>Tridacna gigas</i>) from Australia . May 2014, a conviction on 24 charges and sentencing to 12 months imprisonment for illegal possession of CITES specimens. 30 July 2014, a conviction, 3 month prison sentence and deportation for illegal importation of parrot eggs to Australia. 29 September 2014, a conviction and fine for illegal possession of Asian arowana (<i>Scleropages formosus</i>). 	Enclosed Not available Not relevant	
C9	Details of violations and results of court actions	Enclosed Not available Not relevant	
D4(10)	Details of nationally produced brochures or leaflets on CITES produced for educational or public awareness purposes Comments	Enclosed Not available Not relevant	

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 Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities for more information.



There are some exceptions to the rules. Contact the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities 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.



fin doubtcheck it out

More information

For more information or to obtain a permit contact:

Department of the Environment

Email: wildlifetrade@environment.gov.au

Internet: http://www.environment.gov.au/

biodiversity/wildlife-trade

Department of Immigration and

Border Protection:

General enquires:

http://www.border.gov.au/about/contact/m

ake-enquiry

Webpage:

http://www.border.gov.au/canibringitback

Phone: 131881

Cargo support (EDN's and ICS):

Email: cargosupport@border.gov.au *Email is the primary method of contact for

the Cargo Clearance Centre. **Phone:** 1300 558 099

Department of Agriculture:

Phone: 1800 900 090, (02) 6272 3933 info@agriculture.gov.au

Internet: www.agriculture.gov.au



Australian Government

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

If in doubt - check it out

Does your luggage break wildlife laws?



FIO156.0511

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACI

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:

- Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population Australian Government Department of and Communities
- Australian Customs and Border Protection Service
- 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.

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

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).

plants worldwide. It aims to ensure that international CITES protects over 33 000 species of animals and trade in wildlife does not threaten its survival.

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







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

(elephant) and turtle shell (marine turtle), are both made endangered species. You may be unaware that you are breaking the law by buying them. For example ivory Some tourist souvenirs can threaten the most 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, Mater, Population and Communities before you leave or contact the Department of Sustainability, Environment, enter Australia to find out if you need a permit.

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

Common issues affecting travellers

Complementary medicines

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

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

These products must be declared on entering or eaving Australia.

If in doubt, declare it to Customs

Corals, clams and shells

nto, or out of, Australia. Contact the Department of Many corals, clams and shells - and jewelry made Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and from these items - need a permit to bring them

Communities to see if /ou need a permit.



Record illegal wildlife seizure results in guilty plea from Sydney school teacher

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

Media release 19 April 2013

A Parramatta man has entered a guilty plea in the Parramatta Local Court to 24 charges of possessing illegal wildlife products made from endangered species.

The charges against the 43-year-old school teacher, John Kolettas, relate to the haul of illegal wildlife products found during a search of premises in Western Sydney. Mr Kolettas' home was targeted as part of an extensive criminal investigation called Operation Bonaparte.

Altogether, 61 illegal wildlife products made from 24 endangered species were found in Mr Kolettas' possession. Among the illegal products seized were 11 orangutan skulls and 25 other skulls of monkeys, lynx, bears and a tiger. Other illegal items included teeth and skins from protected species such as orangutans, lynx, otters, and a feather headdress from a bird of paradise.

This is the largest illegal wildlife seizure by the federal environment department and it further demonstrates Australia's commitment to stamp out crime involving endangered species.

The sentencing hearing for the case is scheduled for 21 June 2013.

In addition to the illegal items seized, the Australian Government gathered intelligence that is vital in its continued efforts to fight wildlife crime.

The illegal trade in wildlife is driving the decline of many species around the world. In recent years, it has become more widespread and lucrative. Illegal wildlife trade is now valued in the billions of dollars worldwide and Interpol has linked it to funding criminal groups.

The success of Operation Bonaparte is the result of governments working together to combat the threat of wildlife trafficking.

Operation Bonaparte was the result of an extensive investigation led by the federal environment department and carried out with the cooperation of the Australian Customs and Border Protection Service, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, the NSW Office of the Environment and Heritage, the NSW Police and the RSPCA.

The charges in this criminal case relate to wildlife that is listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Under Australian law, it is illegal to import these species, or parts of them, into the country without a permit. It is also an offence to possess items that have been illegally imported by someone else.

The maximum penalty for wildlife trade offences is 10 years imprisonment and/or a fine of \$170 000 for individuals and up to \$850 000 for corporations.

Australia is one of 178 countries that are signatories to CITES. Collectors, travellers and online shoppers, in particular, are urged to be aware of how their purchases may contribute to the decline in endangered species populations. They need to thoroughly research what they are buying or face the risk of prosecution, heavy fines or imprisonment either in Australia or overseas.

Those with information about trade in illegal wildlife or wildlife products should contact the federal environment department on 02 6274 1900 or wildlifetrade.compliance@environment.gov.au.

Media contact: 02 6275 9880 or media@environment.gov.au

Media enquiries

These contacts are intended for journalists only. For other queries please see our <u>contact us</u> page.

Phone: +61 2 6275 9880 media@environment.gov.au

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Office of Environment & Heritage (NSW)

Illegal wildlife seized during Operation Eclipse

Joint media release 16 May 2013

Exotic snakes and lizards have been seized during Operation Eclipse—a joint Federal and state investigation into the alleged importation of illegal wildlife into Australia.

During a regular inspection of an international courier's warehouse in Sydney, officers from the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) discovered exotic snakes and lizards.

The DAFF officers immediately seized and humanely euthanased three pythons and three lizards.

Snakes and other reptiles can carry diseases such as mycoplasmosis, ranavirus infection, herpes virus and paramyxovirus and various parasitic and bacterial infestations that could spread to both native species and pets.

Australia is free from many pests and diseases found in other parts of the world and any animals imported illegally have the potential to threaten Australia's native species.

The Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPaC) said the importation of snakes and other reptiles is prohibited under Australian law except where the animal is being imported by a government-registered zoo or wildlife institution.

Following further investigations by officers from DSEWPaC, DAFF and the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, a warrant was executed at a residential address in inner Sydney.

During the search of the premises, additional snakes and lizards believed to have been illegally imported into Australia were also seized and euthanased due to the serious risk they posed to the state and the country's biodiversity and biosecurity.

Assistance was also gratefully received from the NSW Police for Operation Eclipse which is continuing.

The Australian and NSW governments are committed to combating illegal wildlife trade which often involves cruel and dangerous methods of transportation. Smuggled animals suffer stress, dehydration, or starvation and many die in transit.

Operation Eclipse is an example of the collaborative approach taken across Federal and state agencies to protect our native flora and fauna from exotic pests and diseases and prevent the illegal trade in wildlife.

Under the Australian Government's national environment law the maximum penalty for wildlife trade offences includes up to 10 years imprisonment and/or a fine of \$170 000 for individuals and up to \$850 000 for corporations. Penalties also apply under the relevant state legislation.

For more information on the prevention of the illegal trade in wildlife go to the federal environment department's website: www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/index.html

Media enquiries

These contacts are intended for journalists only. For other queries please see our <u>contact us</u> page.

Phone: +61 2 6275 9880 media@environment.gov.au



Illegal ivory seizure

Department of the Environment

Media release 21 February 2014

Federal environment investigators yesterday seized illegal ivory products with an estimated value of up to \$80,000.

Following several months of investigation, officers from the federal Department of the Environment, with the assistance of <u>NSW</u> Police, executed warrants at two locations in inner Sydney where they found a large number of illegal carved ivory ornaments and jewellery.

As a result, two people are being further investigated for offences under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999.

Illegal wildlife trade is valued in the billions of dollars globally. Wildlife trafficking is a crime that is driving the decline of many endangered species-such as elephants and rhinos-and one that Interpol has identified to be a lucrative business for criminal groups.

The global reach of wildlife trafficking makes it difficult for governments to tackle on their own. This operation is a good example of government and environment organisations working together to stop this criminal trade.

The seizure is the result of intelligence provided by the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) Oceania to track the illegal trade of wildlife products on online trading sites.

Acting on information supplied by IFAW, officers from the Department examined the activities of a Sydney-based online trading company.

This successful operation was made possible by the close cooperation between IFAW and the Department, as well as the operational support provided by the Australian Taxation Office and NSW Police.

The maximum penalty for wildlife trade offences is 10 years imprisonment and/or a fine of \$170 000 for individuals and up to \$850 000 for corporations.

Information about trade in illegal wildlife or wildlife products can be provided to the Department of the Environment on 02 6274 1900 or wildlifetrade.compliance@environment.gov.au.

More information on wildlife trade can be found on the Department's website: www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/index.html



NSW man sentenced for record illegal wildlife haul

Department of the Environment

Media release 2 May 2014

A Parramatta man convicted of 24 charges of possessing illegal wildlife products was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment following the largest seizure of illegal wildlife items in the history of the Federal Department of the Environment.

Mr John Kolettas pleaded guilty in April 2013 to charges related to possessing illegal wildlife products found during a search of his western Sydney home.

The Parramatta Local Court ordered Mr Kolettas' sentence to be served by way of intensive correction order for the possession of specimens listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Mr Kolettas will also be required to undertake 384 hrs of community service over the next 12 months and comply with other strict conditions.

He was also fined \$4000 under <u>NSW</u> legislation for firearms matters that were uncovered as part of the Department of the Environment's search warrant action.

Mr Kolettas' house was searched as part of an extensive criminal investigation which resulted in the seizure of 78 illegal wildlife products made from 24 threatened species; including 11 orang-utan skulls and 25 other skulls of monkeys, lynx, bears and a tiger. Other illegal items included teeth and skins from species such as orang-utans, lynx, otters, and a feather headdress made from a bird of paradise.

The Department of the Environment worked with other federal and <u>NSW</u> government agencies on the record haul. Wildlife trafficking is a cruel and often barbaric trade that has become more widespread and lucrative and is now valued at billions of dollars worldwide.

The illegal trade in wildlife is also driving the decline of many species around the world. The community—particularly collectors, travellers and online shoppers—should be aware of what they are buying, what it is made of, and where it is from. Without realising it they may be contributing to the decline of threatened species, simply by purchasing what initially looks like a bargain.

The best way to avoid this is to ask for supporting documentation and finding out if any regulations apply by going to the wildlife trade section of the federal department <u>website</u>.

Items seized in this case were listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) to which Australia is one of 178 countries that are signatories.

Under Australian law, it is illegal to import these species, or parts of them, without a permit. It is also an offence to possess items that have been illegally imported by someone else.

Those with information about trade in illegal wildlife or wildlife products contact the federal environment department on 02 6274 1900 or wildlifetrade.compliance@environment.gov.au.



Man sentenced for smuggling endangered bird eggs

Department of the Environment

Media release 5 August 2014

A Czech national, charged for attempting to illegally import 16 endangered bird eggs, has been sentenced to 72 days' imprisonment.

The 39-year-old man appeared before the Sydney Central Local Court on Thursday (30 July 2014) and pleaded guilty to the offence of importing a regulated live specimen.

On 20 May 2014, Australian Customs and Border Protection Service (ACBPS) officers at Sydney Airport stopped the man for further examination when he arrived on a flight from Dubai. During the examination, ACBPS officers conducted a frisk search of the man and found 16 small eggs concealed in his undergarments.

The eggs were later identified to be of a Monk parakeet or Quaker parakeet, which has been listed under Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) since 1976.

Australia is a signatory to <u>CITES</u> and implements the Convention under its national environment law, the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. The Australian Government is committed to protecting and conserving endangered plants and wildlife. It is illegal to import CITES-listed species without a permit under Australian law.

The operation was made possible by close cooperation between ACBPS and the Department of the Environment, with support from the Australian Museum. This seizure and subsequent conviction is a significant blow to illegal wildlife smuggling.

Australia has some of the strongest wildlife protection laws in the world. Australian law enforcement agencies, including Customs and Border Protection, takes attempts to illegally smuggle wildlife into and out of Australia very seriously.

The maximum penalty for wildlife trade offences under the Act is 10 years' imprisonment and/or a fine of up to \$170,000 for individuals or up to \$850,000 for corporations. Information about trade in illegal wildlife or wildlife products can be provided to the Department of the Environment on 02 6274 1900 or wildlifetrade.compliance@environment.gov.au

More information on wildlife trade is at: www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/index.html