UNEP

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

CMS

Format for reports of Parties on implementation of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (revision of June 2003)

Reporting format agreed by the Standing Committee at its 26th Meeting (Bonn, June 2003) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP8) (Nairobi, 2005).

The questions below combine elements of Resolution 4.1 (Party Reports) adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi, June 1994) and Resolution 6.4 (Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species 2000-2005), adopted by the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Cape Town, November 1999), as well as commitments arising from other operational Resolutions and Recommendations of the Conference of the Parties.

Please refer to the separate instructions on completing the report. Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions, since it cannot be assumed that the absence of a response indicates that no activities taken have place in the current reporting period. Parties are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, including, where appropriate, a summary of activities, information on factors limiting action and details of any assistance required.

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report? Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage List any other agencies that have provided input: Relevant State and Territory nature conservation agencies, Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.

I(a). General Information

Please complete any unfilled boxes and amend and/or update as appropriate the information provided in the table below:

Reports submitted:	1991, 1994, 1997, 1999, 2002
Period covered by this report:	2002-2005
Date of entry into force of the Convention in Australia:	1 September 1991
Territory to which the Convention applies:	Commonwealth of Australia, its Territories and territorial waters
Reservations (against species listings):	None
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Membership of the Standing Committee:	Yes - Oceania regional representative.
Competent authority:	Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage
Implementing legislation (Commonwealth):	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (hereafter referred to as the EPBC Act) Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975 Fisheries Management Act 1991
Implementing legislation (New South Wales):	National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2002 New South Wales Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 Fisheries Management Act 1994
Implementing legislation (Victoria):	National Parks Act 1975 Wildlife Act 1975 Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 Wildlife (Whales) Regulations 1998 (Statutory Rule No. 152/1998) [See Appendix II table below.] Wildlife (Whales) (Logans Beach) Regulations 2001 (Statutory Rule No. 4/2001) Wildlife (Whales) (Further Amendment) Regulations 2001 (Statutory Rule No. 44/2001) Victoria Fisheries Act 1995
Implementing legislation (Queensland):	Marine Parks Act 1982 Nature Conservation Act 1992 Queensland Fisheries Act 1994 Fishing Industry Organisation and Marketing Act 1982
Implementing legislation (South Australia):	Natural Resources Management Act 2004 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 Fisheries Act 1983 Native Vegetation Act 1991
Implementing legislation (Western Australia):	Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 Western Australia Fish Resources Management Act 1994 Wildlife Conservation (Close Season for Marine Mammals) Notice 1998 [See Appendix II table below.] Wildlife Conservation (Close Season for Whale Sharks) Notice 1996
Implementing legislation (Tasmania):	Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995 Nature Conservation Act 2002 and National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002 Whales Protection Act 1988 Tasmania Threatened Species Protection Act 1995
Implementing legislation (Northern Territory):	Fisheries Act 1988 Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2000
Implementing legislation (Australian Capital Territory):	Nature Conservation Act 1980
Implementing legislation (External Territories):	Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) Act 1980 Australian Antarctic Territory Migratory Birds Ordinance 1980

	Christmas Island Wild Animal Ordinance 1980 Christmas Island Migratory Birds Ordinance 1980 Cocos (Keeling) Islands Wild Animals and Birds Ordinance 1980 Cocos (Keeling) Islands Migratory Birds Ordinance 1980 Coral Sea Islands Territory Endangered Species Ordinance 1980 Coral Sea Islands Territory Migratory Birds Ordinance 1980 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Norfolk Island Endangered Species Act 1980 Norfolk Island Migratory Birds Act 1980 Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands Endangered Species Ordinance 1980 Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands Migratory Birds Ordinance 1980 Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands Migratory Birds Ordinance 1980 Antarctic Marine Living Resources Conservation Act 1981 Territory of Heard Island and McDonald Islands Environment Protection and Management Ordinance 1987 The Commonwealth Government applies the Western Australia Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 and the Western Australia Fish Resources Management Act 1994 as Commonwealth Law in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Territory and the Christmas Island Territory

Other relevant conventions/agreements (apart from CMS) to which Australia is a Party:	International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 1946 (ICRW) Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971 ("Ramsar Convention") Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna 1973 (CITES) United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS) Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 (CBD) Cobvention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources 1982 Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna 1993 The Antarctic Treaty 1959 Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty ('Madrid Protocol') 1991 Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals 1972 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992 The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1989) Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa 1994 Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China for the Protection of Migratory Birds and their Environment (CAMBA) Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Japan for the Protection of Migratory Birds in Danger of Extinction and their Environment (JAMBA)
National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity strategy, etc.):	National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity Australia's Oceans Policy National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development National Action Plan on Salinity and Water Quality Wetlands Policy of the Commonwealth Government of Australia Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) 2004
Marine Turtle MoU - Indian Ocean / South-East Asia: ☒ Signatory ☐ Non-signatory	
Competent national authority	Migratory and Marine Species Section Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601 Australia

	Tel.: +61 2 6274 1193 Fax: +61 2 6274 2455 E-mail: clinton.dengate@deh.gov.au
Albatrosses and Petrels: ☒ Party Signed but not yet entered force ☐ Non-party	
Designated Authority Mr. Barry Baker Australian Antarctic Division Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage 203 Channel Highway Kingston Tasmania 7050 Australia Tel: (+61 3) 62 32 34 07 Fax: (+61 3) 62 32 33 57 E-mail: barry.baker@aad.gov.au	National Contact Point Mr. Barry Baker Australian Antarctic Division Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage 203 Channel Highway Kingston Tasmania 7050 Australia Tel: (+61 3) 62 32 34 07 Fax: (+61 3) 62 32 33 57 E-mail: barry.baker@aad.gov.au
Membership of Advisory Committee	Mr. Barry Baker Australian Antarctic Division Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage 203 Channel Highway Kingston Tasmania 7050 Australia Tel: (+61 3) 62 32 34 07 Fax: (+61 3) 62 32 33 57 E-mail: barry.baker@aad.gov.au

I(b). Additional General Information

1	Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.) Australian Government Departments including: Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Australian Fisheries Management Authority Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (Commonwealth) State/Territory environment departments and national parks and wildlife services including: New South Wales Department of Environment and Conservation, Department of Primary Industries Queensland Environmental Protection Agency, DPIF – e.g. TEDs? Northern Territory Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment Western Australia – Department of Conservation and Land Management South Australia – Department of Environment and Heritage Victoria – Department of Sustainability and Environment Tasmania– Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment
1a	If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments: Australia has a Federal Government with 8 separate State or Territory Governments. The State and Territory agencies have responsibility for issues within their jurisdictions. The Australian Government has responsibility for matters in the national interest, and for non-state/territory areas, which includes the marine environmet from 3 nautical miles out to the edge of the EEZ. The State and Territory agencies have

responsibility for issues within their jurisdictional borders, including State/Territory waters.

More information on these interactions for key species is described below.

MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS

There are a number of mechanisms that allow government departments to interact on migratory water bird issues in Australia.

The Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council (NRMMC) was formed in 2001 to consider broad natural resource management issues in Australia and New Zealand. The Wetlands and Migratory Shorebirds Taskforce provides specialist advice to the NRMMC on wetland and water bird issues, with an emphasis on international obligations under the Ramsar Convention, bilateral migratory bird agreements with Japan and China and the CMS and provides a forum for Commonwealth – State cooperation.

SHARKS

The National Shark Recovery Group was established in 2004. The Australian Government of the Environment and Heritage chairs the Group, which provides advice on priority actions to implement Recovery Plans for shark species listed as threatened under Australian Government legislation. Membership comprises Australian, State and Territory Government agencies, Indigenous representatives, scientists, industry and conservation non-governmental organisations. The Group provides a forum in which activities can be discussed to develop consistent approaches to shark conservation, protection and management.

The Australian Government provides funds to State and Territory Government agencies to undertake on-ground shark conservation and management activities, such as identifying critical habitat for whale sharks, and satellite tagging Great White Sharks.

MARINE TURTLES AND DUGONG

The National Turtle Recovery Group was established in 2004. The Australian Government of the Environment and Heritage chairs the Group, which provides advice on priority actions to implement the *Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia*. Membership comprises Australian, State and Territory Government agencies, Indigenous representatives, scientists and conservation non-governmental organisations. The Group provides a forum in which activities can be discussed to reduce duplication and to develop consistent approaches to turtle conservation, protection and management.

Australian, and State and Territory Governments cooperate to develop a national approach to ensure Indigenous harvest of marine turtles and dugongs is sustainable and legal.

The Australian Government provides funds to State and Territory Government agencies to undertake on-ground turtle and dugong conservation and management activities, such as removal of feral dogs from turtle nesting areas, and dugong migration studies.

2	List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement: MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS **Wetlands International-Oceania** are promoting implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Shorebirds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway: 2001-2005 including the update of estimates of shorebirds in the East Asian–Australasian Shorebird Flyway. The Australian Government through its Natural Heritage Trust provides the primary funding for this work. Wetlands International-Oceania also undertakes migratory water bird and habitat assessment, and is involved in community based management of natural resources of the countries of Oceania. **Birds Australia** is dedicated to the conservation, study and enjoyment of Australia's native birds and their habitats. The Birds Australia Group has established four Special Interest Groups (one of which specifically works on migratory shorebirds, see below) to conduct and coordinate studies and projects on birds, as well as to monitor, and make recommendations on their conservation status. **Australasian Wader Studies Group** (AWSG) conducts research into migratory shorebirds, provides training support in the Asia Pacific region, and publishes the *Stilt* and *Tattler* (journal and newsletter of the Flyway). The AWSG monitors shorebird populations through a program of counting and banding to collect data on changes at a local, national and international scale. The group studies migrations using banding, colour flagging and collection of biometric data. The AWSG is currently monitoring shorebird populations an ongoing biennial Population Monitoring Project (PMP) and a new monitoring framework aimed at measuring changes in populations of indicator species resulting from large scale developments impacting on migratory shorebirds elsewhere in the flyway. This project has generated valuable data sets that are captured in a database developed with assistance from the Australian Government. The AWSG also conducts regular shorebird surveys in remote locations within Australia, such as the survey that takes place every two years on the remote north-west coast of Western Australia. State-based Wader Study Groups are involved in regular counts, banding and leg-flagging studies. The AWSG journal, *The Stilt*, is produced twice a year and contains scientific papers and reviews. It is now the leading source of information on the waders of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. The quarterly newsletter, *The Tattler*, contains topical news items about shorebirds, fieldwork, regional group activities and conservation issues. **Broome Bird Observatory** - The observatory was established by Birds Australia in 1988 as a research and education facility. A key aim of the observatory is to raise awareness and promote the conservation of the migratory shorebirds that use Roebuck Bay. **World Wide Fund for Nature** (WWF Australia) is funded by the Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust to coordinate the *Community-based conservation action at Australia's nationally important shorebird sites* project, which was initiated in 2001. The project aims to accelerate on-ground conservation of priority shorebird sites in Australia by: 1. Conducting a range of awareness raising and capacity building activities targeted at community groups, local governments, State agency branches and local and regional media, in collaboration with a number of conservation organisations. Emphasis is being given to the values of shorebird sites and the range of options open to advance conservation of these sites; and 2. Implementing on-ground management actions to enhance the protection status of sites where possible; developing management plans for sites and ensuring shorebird considerations are included in catchment and natural resource management plans; and by undertaking on-ground management and rehabilitation works and bird counting programs to enhance existing inventory data collected. A devolved grants program will form an important part of the project as a means to facilitate action. **The Wetlands Centre**, in Newcastle, New South Wales, was established in 1985 to promote scientific research, the conservation and rehabilitation of wetlands and their flora and fauna, and to raise awareness of these issues. The Centre has been funded by the Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust to coordinate The Australian Shorebird Education Program. The program will develop links with wetland education centres and schools in the East Asian-Australasian Shorebird Flyway in order to share information and develop awareness-raising materials and links.

2	MARINE TURTLES **World Wide Fund for Nature** (WWF Australia) is funded by the Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage to manage a project on marine debris. Marine debris surveys are being conducted at existing monitoring sites with local Aboriginal communities, Indigenous Sea Rangers (where possible) and other partner organisations including Conservation Volunteers Australia (CVA) at Cape Arnhem and the Northern Territory Parks and Wildlife Service at Coburg Peninsula. All rubbish will be removed from beach monitoring sites and the weight, composition and probable origin of debris found will be recorded. All survey data will be entered into the WWF National Marine Debris database and a report will be prepared on the findings of the surveys. WWF is also managing a project that will provide information on the movements, behaviour, and habitat use of Olive Ridley turtles. Satellite transmitters have been attached to five nesting Olive Ridley turtles on the Tiwi Islands. Data from the transmitters is being downloaded, processed, analysed and mapped, and made available on the project website: http://www.wwf.org.au/. WWF were also actively involved in striving for enhanced protection of marine turtles and dugongs through protection of habitat in their Great Barrier Reef Campaign undertaken in response to the Representative Areas Program undertaken by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. Also see migratory water birds section. **James Cook University (JCU):** Researchers from James Cook University are working with Australian and provincial government officials and the tourism industry to develop draft codes of conduct for tourism operators, aiming to minimise negative impacts of tourism activities on marine turtles and dugongs. **Humane Society International (HSI Australia):** HSI undertakes a number of activities on turtles and dugongs including, being a member of the National Turtle Recovery Group, advocacy work, and providing grants to developing countries to campaign on illegal trade of turtle parts and products. **Murdoch University:** Murdoch University manages a project where 21 sea turtles were satellite tracked within Western Australia waters between December 2000 and January 2004. Post nesting female green turtles were tracked from Barrow Island and Scott Reef. Post nesting hawksbill turtles were tracked from Varanus Island and Rosemary Island. Also see below. **The Indo-Pacific Sea Turtle Conservation Group** monitors marine turtle nesting in the Townsville region of Queensland. They also monitor green turtle nesting in the Coral Sea Natural Nature Reserve. They also undertake community awareness raising programs in the Townsville region of Queensland. **Mackay Turtlewatch** are a volunteer group based in north Queensland and conduct monitoring studies on local nesting beaches. A partnership of the **Western Australian Department of Conservation and Land Management, Murdoch University, WWF and the Cape Conservation Grou**p is involved in a project to achieve four key objectives: (1) Monitor marine turtle nesting populations through local community volunteers; (2) development of a Wildlife Tourism Optimisation Management Model for marine turtle tourism; (3) Maintain the Jurabi Turtle Centre; and (4) Engage all relevant stakeholders in the management of marine turtle conservation. This project has also been extended to other regions of Western Australia. SHARKS **CSIRO** have conducted a range of research projects, directed to increasing our understanding of the Great White Shark, and have also conducted research on other species including the whale shark. **University of Western Australia, Murdoch University** and **The Australian Institute of Marine Science** have all supported student projects examining various aspects of the ecology of the whale shark in the Ningaloo Reef area. **HSI** also play a key role in advancing shark conservation in Australia. WHALES A number of non-Government organisations are actively involved in initiatives for the conservation of whales in Australia, including t**he Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society, HSI, Project Jonah and the International Fund for Animal Welfare.**
3	Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country: The private sector plays a significant role in the conservation of migratory species in Australia. A key manner in which the private sector is engaged in migratory species protection is through its involvement in environmental impact assessment.

4	Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country: An example of cross-sectoral partnerships addressing migratory water bird conservation in Australia is the *Revive our Wetlands Project*. Conservation Volunteers Australia (a non-government organisation) joined together with the private mining and petroleum company BHP-Billiton to establish the Revive project in 2001. Revive is the largest business-community partnership in Australia addressing the issue of wetland rehabilitation (including migratory waterbird habitat). BHP-Billiton will provide more than $2.5 million to restore 100 wetlands throughout Australia over the next three years. Projects are selected on a number of criteria including the importance of sites for supporting birds listed under the Japan – Australia and China – Australia Migratory Bird Agreements and migratory shorebird sites in the East Asian-Australasian Shorebird Site Network.

II. Appendix I species

1. BIRDS

1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I bird species: Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing Legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? ☒ Yes ☐ No If *other* legislation is relevant, please provide details: The protection afforded by the national implementing legislation has been complemented under the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003*. All species within the Class Aves are protected from take within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, which extends to low water.
2a	If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species: Nil
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles? N/A
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? N/A
4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))? All CMS listed migratory bird species for which Australia is a range state are protected under Australian Government legislation (EPBC Act) Australia also has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, thirteen in Commonwealth Waters, which conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including birds. Australia has also undertaken a number of more specific actions, including • The development of a Recovery Plan for Albatrosses and Giant-Petrels under Australian Government legislation (EPBC Act). This plan can be found at the following website: http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/recovery/albatross/index.html. Australia has also adopted a Threat Abatement Plan for the incidental catch (or by-catch) of seabirds during oceanic longline fishing operations to minimise the effect on seabirds of bycatch in longline fisheries, a listed Key Threatening Process under the EPBC Act. • The development of a Recovery Plan for 10 species of seabirds listed as threatened under the Australian Government EPBC Act. This plan can be found at: http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/seabirds/index.html • The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority has developed Guidelines for Managing Visitation to Seabird Breeding Islands. These guidelines can be found at the following website: http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/corp_site/info_services/publications/seabirds/ • The development of operational policy to manage the 'take' of Protected Species of birds from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, which should be finalised in June 2005.
4a	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard: Nil

4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? N/A

1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I bird species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name, Common Name(s): Amsterdam Albatross *Diomedea amsterdamensis* Roux et al. 1983	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: del Hoyo, J., Elliot, A., and Sargatal, J. 1992. *Handbook of Birds of the World. Vol. 1. Ostriches to Ducks.* Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.
2	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): There are perhaps only 90 Amsterdam Albatrosses remaining. Only about 20 pairs actively breed, laying an average of 13 eggs per year. These facts place them among the world's rarest seabirds, and at great risk of extinction. The number of pairs breeding each year has increased from five pairs in the mid-1980s when monitoring studies began. (Weimerskirch, H. Brothers, N., and Jouventin, P. 1997a. Population dynamics of Wandering Albatross, *Diomedea exulans*, and Amsterdam albatross *D. amsterdamensis* in the Indian Ocean and their relationships with long-line fisheries: conservation implications. *Biological Conservation* 79: 257-270.) This species has not been recorded in Australia. Their pelagic range is poorly known, but most sightings have been of birds in the Indian Ocean. There have, however, been a few records off New Zealand. Furthermore, one bird was captured on a longline fishing vessel operating on the High Seas south of Tasmania (del Hoyo et al. 1992; N. Brothers pers. comm., in Gales, R. 1998. Albatross populations: status and threats. Pp. 20-45 in *Albatross: Biology and Conservation.* Robertson, G., and Gales, R. (eds.) Surrey, Beatty and Sons, Chipping Norton.). Thus, while Amsterdam Albatrosses have not yet been positively identified within the AFZ, there is certainly the potential for the occasional vagrant to enter Australian waters.
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☒ Species protection: Under the EPBC Act, all Appendix 1 species are protected. Australia has also implemented the Recovery Plan for Albatrosses and Giant-petrels ☒ Species restoration: Australia has implemented the Recovery Plan for Albatrosses and Giant-petrels ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☒ Other: Australia has implemented the *Threat Abatement Plan for the Incidental Catch (or By-Catch) of Seabirds During Oceanic Longline Fishing Operations* to address the primary threat to this and other albatross species.
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Australia will continue to implement the *Threat Abatement Plan for the Incidental Catch (or By-Catch) of Seabirds During Oceanic Longline Fishing Operations* and the Recovery Plan.

Species ***Puffinus creatopus*** – Common Name(s) Pink-footed Shearwater	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☐ Yes ☒ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Marchant & Higgins 1990. Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds Vol.1. Oxford Univ Press, Melbourne.
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Species has been recorded as a vagrant on one occasion.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Species protection Under the EPBC Act, all Appendix 1 species are protected. ☐ Species restoration ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: None, species is a vagrant.

Species ***Tringa guttifer*** – Common Name(s) Spotted Greenshank; Nordmann's Greenshank	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☐ Yes ☒ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Marchant & Higgins 1996. Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds Vol.3. Oxford Univ Press, Melbourne. Pg 152-153.
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Species has been recorded as a vagrant on only one occasion.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Species protection Under the EPBC Act, all Appendix 1 species are protected. ☐ Species restoration ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: None, as the species is vagrant.

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any other bird species that is listed in CMS Appendix I, but which is not included in the tables above, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

Species name, Common Name(s):	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Species protection ☐ Species restoration ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:

2. MARINE MAMMALS

2.1 General questions on Appendix I marine mammals

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed marine mammals: Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I marine mammals prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? ☒ Yes ☐ No If *other* legislation is relevant, please provide details: The protection afforded by the national implementing legislation has been complemented under the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003*. Dugongs, cetaceans and seals are protected from take within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, which extends to low water. State and Territories have also implemented legislation, as outlined in Table I(a) (General Information).
2a	If the taking of Appendix I marine mammals is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)): The Federal *Native Title Act* 1993 provides that Indigenous people continue to have customary access to native species. Most State and Territory jurisdictions provide for continued customary use of wildlife, including marine turtles, by Indigenous people.
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine mammals: Marine debris including ghost nets, ship strikes, beach netting.
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles? The Australian Government and the relevant state and territory governments are working together on responding to marine debris problems in northern Australia. This is being done through a range of mechanisms, including • the listing of marine debris as a 'key threatening process' under the EPBC Act, and subsequent development of a threat abatement plan; • the development of marine debris monitoring surveys, including identifying the source of ghost nets, and clean-up programs, partly funded through the Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust (see also Section 1b); and • representations to south East Asian countries on the ecological impacts of marine debris, particularly ghost nets. • Trials of acoustic alarms on shark nets to determine effectiveness in alerting migrating humpback whales to their presence
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? N/A
4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine mammal, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))? All CMS listed marine mammals for which Australia is a range state are protected under Australian Government legislation (EPBC Act) Australia also has a National System of Marine Protected Areas that conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species. In particular the Marine Mammal Protection Zone of the Great Australian Bight Marine Park provides protection for the Southern Right Whale. More specific information is contained below. CETACEANS Australia has developed Recovery Plans for the southern right, humpback, blue, fin and sei whales under Australian Government legislation. These plans can be found at the following website:

	http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/recovery/index.html Australia has introduced guidelines for the conduct of offshore seismic surveys to minimise interference with whales. These can be viewed at: http://www.deh.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/guidelines/seismic/index.html The guidelines are currently under review to ensure they stay abreast of the latest research and acceptable practices. In 2000, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority finalised a policy document 'Whale and Dolphin Conservation for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park' to guide on-ground management of activities in the Marine Park, including whale watching and swimming with whales activities associated with tourism programs.
4a	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard: Nil
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? N/A

2.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine mammals

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I marine mammal species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Australia submits an annual report to the IWC that includes updated information on research, published papers, management etc. for all relevant cetacean species. Updated information should be available from this report, which is available from http://www.iwcoffice.org/commission/sci_com/progress2004.htm

Species ***Balaenoptera musculus*** – Common Name(s) Blue Whale	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Bannister, JL, Kemper, CM and Warneke, RM (1996) *The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, and Recovery Plan : http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/recovery/index.html
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): The Blue whale is classified as Endangered under the EPBC Act , as the Southern Hemisphere population size is estimated to be as low as 1500. There is little or no evidence to suggest that the population size is increasing. The Blue

	whale has been recorded from all Australian marine areas between 20°S and 70°S. They are generally observed more than 2km off the Australian continent and islands, except off the south-western and south-eastern areas of the continent. Blue whales are known to feed in key localities, including the Perth Canyon (Western Australia), Bonney Upwelling (Victoria and South Australia) and Eden (New South Wales).
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☒ Research Several projects funded by the Australia Government in the period including: Investigations of blue whales off Western Australia (John Bannister – WA Museum); Investigation of blue whales in Geographe Bay, Western Australia (Chris Burton Western Whale Research); Ecology of blue whales in the Bonney Upwelling (Dr Peter Gill, Australocetus Research) ☒ Monitoring Australian Coastwatch; Australian Cetacean Sighting Database (Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage) ☒ Species protection Under the EPBC Act, all Appendix 1 species are protected. The EPBC Act also provides for the declaration of the Australian Whale Sanctuary. Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, thirteen in Commonwealth Waters that conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales. ☒ Species restoration In May 2005 the Australian Government Minister for Environment and Heritage made the Blue Whale Recovery Plan 2005, which aims for the recovery of populations of blue whales utilising Australian waters so that the species can be considered secure in the wild in the future. Australia is an original signatory to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and has participated in every meeting of the International Whaling Commission. Australia supports the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed to by the Commission in 1982 due to an uncertainty in the status of whale populations and seeks a permanent global ban on commercial whaling. ☒ Habitat protection Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, thirteen in Commonwealth Waters that conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales. Through the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003, the Whitsundays Plan of Management and the Cairns Area Plan of Management, both established in 1998 and subsequent revisions. ☐ Habitat restoration ☒ Other Australian and State legislation controlling activities that may impact upon populations or individuals
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Ongoing research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required.

*Species **Megaptera novaeangliae*** – Common Name(s) Humpback Whale		
1	Is your country a Range State for this species?	☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Bannister, JL, Kemper, CM and Warneke, RM (1996) *The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra and Recovery Plan : http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/recovery/index.html	
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): The Humpback whale is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act. It is known as a coastal species in Australian waters in winter and spring, and occurs in waters south of 15°S. Key locations include sites along the Western Australian, Queensland and New South Wales coasts. Breeding locations are known off the northern Western Australian coast and the central Great Barrier Reef area. The western Australian population is estimated to be8,000 – 14,000 (1999), and the	

	eastern Australian population is approximately6500, with population increases estimated to be in the order of 10-11% per annum.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☒ Research East Coast humpback survey – 2004 (Dr Mike Noad, University of Queensland); Projects on Computer matching software, Genetic Protocols, Cyclopes tracking system, Relational data base through Southern Cross University – PhDs, Masters and Honours degrees (Dr Peter Harrison); Photo identification workshop 2004 (DEH); South Pacific Whale Research Consortium Meeting – 2004; Surveys in Samoa, Fiji and Vanuatu; Encouragement by the Australian Government of South Pacific Nations to declare whale sanctuaries in their waters; National Disentanglement workshops in 2003, 2004 and 2005 to train agency staff in techniques for releasing whales from fishing gear, nets etc. ☒ Monitoring Australian Coastwatch; Australian Cetacean Sighting Database (Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage) The NSW Department of Environment and Conservation conducts an annual census of migrating humpback whales as they pass Cape Solander, Kurnell on the NSW coast. The aim of this project is to provide long term monitoring of the Group V southern population of Humpback Whales. ☒ Species protection Under the EPBC Act, all Appendix 1 species are protected. Australia has also introduced guidelines for the conduct of offshore seismic surveys to minimise interference with whales. These can be viewed at: http://www.deh.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/guidelines/seismic/index.html The guidelines are currently under review to ensure they stay abreast of the latest research and acceptable practices. Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, thirteen in Commonwealth Waters, that conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales. Whale Watching Education Strategy for the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority). The aim of this strategy is to raise awareness and inform the general public and users of the Great Barrier Reef to watch out for whales when on the water and to educate them on what to do if they encounter a whale on the Reef. Limits on the number of dedicated whale watching tourism permissions within two high tourism use areas of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, the Whitsundays Plan of Management (2002) and the Cairns Area Plan of Management (2002) (GBRMPA). ☒ Species restoration In May 2005 the Australian Government Minister for Environment and Heritage made the Recovery Plan for Humpbacks which aims for the recovery of populations of humpback whales utilising Australian waters so that the species can be considered secure in the wild in the future. Australia is an original signatory to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and has participated in every meeting of the International Whaling Commission. Australia supports the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed to by the Commission in 1982 due to an uncertainty in the status of whale populations and seeks a permanent global ban on commercial whaling. ☒ Habitat protection Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, thirteen in Commonwealth Waters, that conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales. Also through the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003* (GBRMPA) The establishment of the Australian Whale Sanctuary under the EPBC Act 1999. ☐ Habitat restoration ☒ Other Australian and State legislation controlling activities that may impact upon populations or individuals
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

	Ongoing research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required. Survey of the West Coast population scheduled for 2005.

Species ***Balaena glacialis australis*** – Common Name(s) Southern Right Whale (*Eubalaena australis*)	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Bannister, JL, Kemper, CM and Warneke, RM (1996) *The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra and Recovery Plan : http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/recovery/index.html
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): The Australian population of Southern Right whales is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act, and is thought to number 1500, although only a proportion of these will visit Australia each year. In Australia the Southern right whale is distributed south of 30°S, principally around the southern coastline from Perth (Western Australia) to Sydney (New South Wales), including Tasmania. Key localities include Point Ann and Point Charles (Western Australia), the Head of the Great Australian Bight (South Australia), and Warrnambool (Victoria). The increase in the population of Southern right whales around the Australian coastline is thought to be around 7%per annum. .
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☒ Research Genetic stock identification of southern right whales off south east Australia, 2003 (Dr Nathalie Patenaude, Macquarie University, NSW) On-going collection of Southern Right Whale Genetic Material off South eastern Australia, 2004 (Dr Nathalie Patenaude, Macquarie University, NSW) Pirzl, R and S R Burnell, (2004) *Population Biology of southern right whales (Eubalaena australis) at Head of Bight, South Australia in 2004.* Final report to the Department of the Environment and Heritage, Canberra. Pirzl, R and S R Burnell, (2003) *Ecology and behaviour of southern right whales Head of the Bight, South Australia 2002.* Final report to Environment Australia, Canberra. Southern Right Whale Aerial Survey and Photo identification, Southern Australia 2004 (J Bannister, WA Museum) Southern Right Whale Aerial Survey and Photoidentification, Southern Australia 2003 (J Bannister, WA Museum) ☒ Monitoring Australian Coastwatch; Australian Cetacean Sighting Database (Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage) ☒ Species protection Under the EPBC Act, all Appendix 1 species are protected. As well as this, the Great Australian Bight Marine Park, which was declared for the primary purpose of protecting the endangered southern right whale (and rare Australian Sea-lion), and to contribute towards the protection of species of conservation significance, particularly the southern right whale (and the Australian sea lion). Australia has introduced guidelines for the conduct of offshore seismic surveys to minimise interference with whales. These can be viewed at: http://www.deh.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/guidelines/seismic/index.html The guidelines are currently under review to ensure they stay abreast of the latest research and acceptable practices. ☒ Species restoration In May 2005 the Australian Government Minister for Environment and Heritage made the Southern Right Whale Recovery Plan, which aims for the recovery of populations of southern right whales utilising Australian waters so that the species can be considered secure in the wild in the future. Australia is an original signatory to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and has participated in every meeting of the International Whaling Commission. Australia supports the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed to by the Commission in 1982 due to an uncertainty in the status of whale populations and seeks a permanent global ban on commercial whaling.

	☒ Habitat protection Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, thirteen in Commonwealth Waters, that conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales. The establishment of The Great Australian Bight Marine Park comprised of State and Commonwealth waters, in particular, the Marine Mammal Protection Zone of the Commonwealth waters of the Park, established 1998, which is closed during the southern right whale migration and breeding season. Victoria has implemented a closed area (for boats) when whales are present at Logans Beach, Warrnambool. ☐ Habitat restoration ☒ Other Australian and State legislation controlling activities that may impact upon populations or individuals
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Ongoing research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required.

Species ***Balaenoptera borealis*** – Common Name(s) Sei Whale		
1	Is your country a Range State for this species?	☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Bannister, JL, Kemper, CM and Warneke, RM (1996) *The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra and Recovery Plan : http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/recovery/index.html	
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): None known. The species is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act.	

4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☒ Species protection Under the EPBC Act, all Appendix 1 species are protected. Australia also has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, thirteen in Commonwealth Waters, that conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales. Australia has introduced guidelines for the conduct of offshore seismic surveys to minimise interference with whales. These can be viewed at: http://www.deh.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/guidelines/seismic/index.html The guidelines are currently under review to ensure they stay abreast of the latest research and acceptable practices. ☒ Species restoration In May 2005 the Australian Government Minister for Environment and Heritage made the Sei Whale Recovery Plan 2005, which aims for the recovery of populations of sei whales utilising Australian waters so that the species can be considered secure in the wild in the future. Australia is an original signatory to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and has participated in every meeting of the International Whaling Commission. Australia supports the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed to by the Commission in 1982 due to an uncertainty in the status of whale populations and seeks a permanent global ban on commercial whaling. ☒ Habitat protection Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, thirteen in Commonwealth Waters, that conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales. ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? There is no information available to indicate starting points for surveys or other research work. They are only sighted opportunistically. Large-scale surveys for rare pelagic species are resource intensive and not a priority at this time.
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: None at this stage. However, activities that protect the marine environment in general also provide some protection for this species, its prey and habitat.

*Species **Balaenoptera physalus*** – Common Name(s) Fin Whale;	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Bannister, JL, Kemper, CM and Warneke, RM (1996) *The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra and Recovery Plan : http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/recovery/index.html
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): None known. The species is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act.

4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☒ Species protection Under the EPBC Act, all Appendix 1 species are protected. Australia also has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, thirteen in Commonwealth Waters, that conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales. Australia has introduced guidelines for the conduct of offshore seismic surveys to minimise interference with whales. These can be viewed at: http://www.deh.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/guidelines/seismic/index.html The guidelines are currently under review to ensure they stay abreast of the latest research and acceptable practices. ☒ Species restoration In May 2005 the Australian Government Minister for Environment and Heritage made the Fin Whale Recovery Plan 2005, which aims for the recovery of populations of, fin whales utilising Australian waters so that the species can be considered secure in the wild in the future. Australia was an original signatory to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and has participated in every meeting of the International Whaling Commission. Australia supports the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed to by the Commission in 1982 due to an uncertainty in the status of whale populations and seeks a permanent global ban on commercial whaling. ☒ Habitat protection Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, thirteen in Commonwealth Waters, that conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales. ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? There is little information available to indicate starting points for surveys or other research work. They are only sighted opportunistically usually when feeding in the same areas as blue whales. Large-scale surveys for rare pelagic species are resource intensive and not a priority at this time.
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: None at this stage – opportunistic only. However, activities that protect the marine environment in general also provide some protection for this species, its prey and habitat.

*Species **Physeter macrocephalus*** – Common Name(s) Sperm Whale	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Bannister, JL, Kemper, CM and Warneke, RM (1996) *The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Not known. The species is listed as migratory under the EPBC Act.

4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research 'Status of sperm whales in Australian waters: developing methods to determine the distribution, population size/trend, habitat and conservation status', 2005 (Dr Rob Harcourt – Macquarie University). Evans, K. 2003. Pollution and marine mammals in the Southern Hemisphere: potential or present threat? In N. Gales, M. Hindell and R. Kirkwood (eds). *Marine Mammals:Fisheries, Tourism and Management Issues*. CSIRO Publishing, Collingwood Australia. ☐ Monitoring ☐ Species protection Under the EPBC Act, all Appendix 1 species are protected. Australia also has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, thirteen in Commonwealth Waters, that conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales. Australia has introduced guidelines for the conduct of offshore seismic surveys to minimise interference with whales. These can be viewed at: http://www.deh.gov.au/epbc/assessmentsapprovals/guidelines/seismic/index.html The guidelines are currently under review to ensure they stay abreast of the latest research and acceptable practices. ☒ Species restoration Australia is an original signatory to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling and has participated in every meeting of the International Whaling Commission. Australia supports the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed to by the Commission in 1982 due to an uncertainty in the status of whale populations and seeks a permanent global ban on commercial whaling. ☐ Habitat protection Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, thirteen in Commonwealth Waters, that conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales. ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Follow-on project, depending on recommendations from 2005 pilot work.

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If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any other marine mammal species that is listed in CMS Appendix I, but which is <u>not</u> included in the tables above, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

Species name, Common name(s):	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):

3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Species protection ☐ Species restoration ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine mammals in general:

3 MARINE TURTLES

3.1 General questions on Appendix I marine turtles

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed marine turtles: Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I marine turtles prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? ☒ Yes ☐ No If *other* legislation is relevant, please provide details: The Federal *Native Title Act* 1993 provides that Indigenous people continue to have customary access to native species. The protection afforded by the national implementing legislation has been complemented under the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003*. All six marine turtles species in Australia are protected from take within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, which extends to low water. State and Territories have also implemented legislation, as outlined in Table I(a) (General Information). Most of these jurisdictions provide for continued customary use of wildlife, including marine turtles, by Indigenous people.
2a	If the taking of Appendix I marine turtles is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)): The Federal *Native Title Act* 1993 provides that Indigenous people continue to have customary access to native species. Most State and Territory jurisdictions provide for continued customary use of wildlife, including marine turtles, by Indigenous people.
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine turtles: Marine debris, including ghost nets.
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles? Australian, and State and Territory Governments are cooperating to develop a national approach to ensure Indigenous harvest of marine turtles is sustainable and legal. The Australian Government and the relevant state and territory governments are working together on responding to marine debris problems in northern Australia. This is being done through a range of mechanisms, including • the listing of marine debris as a 'key threatening process' under the EPBC Act, and subsequent development of a threat abatement plan; • the development of marine debris monitoring surveys, including identifying the source of ghost nets, and clean-up programs, partly funded through the Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust (see also Section 1b); and • representations to south East Asian countries on the ecological impacts of marine debris, particularly ghost nets.
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? N/A
4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine turtles, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))? All six species of marine turtles in Australian waters are protected under Australian Government legislation. In July 2003, the Australian Government Minister made the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia for the Environment and Heritage. The Plan identifies the steps necessary to reduce threats and thus begin the national recovery of all the listed marine turtles. Under the plan a number of steps have been taken to help recover turtle populations, including the development of a draft code of conduct for tourism interactions with turtles, and many actions to help

	reduce turtle interactions with fisheries, for example the mandatory use of Turtle Excluder devices in the Northern Prawn Fishery (Commonwealth) and the East Coast Otter Trawl Fishery (Queensland). Within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority: • Set specific targets for marine turtle nesting, interesting and foraging habitat protection as part of implementing the Representative Areas Program for the *Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003*; • Encourages implementation of codes of conduct by fishermen and attendance at awareness raising courses; • Works with the Queensland Government to reduce the risk of shark control nets to marine turtles and other bycatch species; 10 nets remain in the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area; • Implements extensive targeted campaigns to raise public awareness about marine turtle conservation issues; • Funds research into marine turtle conservation issues including monitoring in the Great Barrier Reef; • Is developing a management framework of Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreements (TUMRAs) under the GBRMP Zoning Plan 2003 to encourage sustainable traditional hunting practices in collaboration with Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders. • Provides for enhanced enforcement and carcass recovery and inspection programs to identify human-related mortality issues impacting on Great Barrier Reef populations. Projects have been undertaken to remove feral dogs and pigs that predate on marine turtle nests. These projects have been funded through the Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust.
4a	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard: Nil
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? N/A

3.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine turtles

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I marine turtle species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species ***Chelonia mydas*** – Common Name(s) Green Turtle	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2003) Prepared by the Marine Species Section, Approvals and Wildlife Division, Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage http://www.deh.gov.au/coasts/publications/turtle-recovery/
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): The Australian nesting populations of Green Turtles are genetically independent stocks. In addition, there are green turtles that feed in Australia that are part of stocks that breed in other countries (e.g. Indonesia, PNG, New Caledonia and Pacific Mexico). Green turtles are found in Australian waters off the Northern Territory, Queensland, and Western Australia; and are occasional visitors to the island state of Tasmania. Green turtles are the most predominant species within foraging populations of 3250 at Ningaloo Reef, 4250 at Exmouth Gulf and 8400 at Shark Bay.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☒ Research Current research activities are contained in Australia's National report to the Indian Ocean and South East Asia Turtle MoU, available at: **http://www.ioseaturtles.org/** Additionally, monitoring of marine turtle nesting and foraging populations of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and adjacent Queensland (Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and Queensland Environment Protection Agency) has been conducted. Nesting sites include Raine Island northern GBR green turtle stock; Capricorn Bunker Islands (Heron,

	Wreck, Northwest Islands) southern GBR green turtle stock and Swains Reefs - southern GBR green turtle stock. Foraging sites include Moreton Bay southern GBR green turtle stock and Shoalwater Bay southern GBR green turtle stock Other projects include the Coral Sea: Coringa Herald and Lihou Reef National Nature Reserve - turtle monitoring programs conducted 2002 and 2003; The Key Sites for Turtle Projects in Western Australia, Ningaloo Marine Park turtle conservation program 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and turtle monitoring in Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve. References ☒ Monitoring See Australia's National Report to the IOSEA Turtle MoU Monitoring marine turtle nesting and foraging populations of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and adjacent Queensland (Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and Queensland Environment Protection Agency). Turtle Monitoring in Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve, Ningaloo Marine Park, Coral Seas Marine Reserve ☒ Species protection The species is afforded protection under the EPBC Act. Species protection also occurs through the Ningaloo Marine Park, Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve, Coral Seas Marine Reserve ☒ Species restoration Recovery of the species is addressed in the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia. This plan sets out recovery objectives and the actions required to achieve those objectives. ☒ Habitat protection Marine Protected Areas cover certain critical turtle habitat, particularly Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserves, Ningaloo Marine Park ☐ Habitat restoration ☒ Other Australian Government and State legislation controlling activities that have, may have, or are likely to have a significant impact upon populations or individuals. Under the EPBC Act, all Commonwealth managed or export fisheries undergo a strategic assessment to ensure they are managed in an ecologically sustainable manner. This includes an assessment of interactions with protected species, including turtles. A major collaborative project on management of Indigenous harvest has been initiated for northern Australia. This project will include population monitoring, gathering data on levels of harvest, and management to reduce mortalities (e.g. egg predation by feral animals)
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Ongoing recovery, research, and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required.

Species ***Caretta caretta*** – Common Name(s) Loggerhead Turtle		
1	Is your country a Range State for this species?	☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2003) Prepared by the Marine Species Section, Approvals and Wildlife Division, Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage http://www.deh.gov.au/coasts/publications/turtle-recovery/	
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): The Australian nesting populations are genetically distinct from those in other countries. Within Australia there are two genetically independent breeding populations. The eastern Australian population is the only significant population for the species for the entire South Pacific Ocean. This population is centred in the southern Great Barrier Reef and adjacent mainland near Bundaberg with an estimated population size of 1000 females, with 300 breeding annually. The western population is estimated to be among 1500-2000 females, with breeding mainly centred on Dirk Hartog Island within Shark Bay, and Muiron Islands (North West Cape). A small population feed within Northern Territory waters, and the	

	Loggerhead is known as an occasional visitor to the island state of Tasmania.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☒ Research See Australia's National report to the Indian Ocean and South-east Asia Turtle MoU Additionally, monitoring of marine turtle nesting and foraging populations of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and adjacent Queensland (Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and Queensland Environment Protection Agency) has been conducted. Nesting sites include Capricorn Bunker Islands (Heron, Wreck, Northwest) southern GBR green turtle stock and Swains Reefs - southern GBR green turtle stock. Foraging sites include Moreton Bay Southern GBR Green Turtle Stock. Other projects include the Key Sites for Turtle Projects in Western Australia; the Ningaloo Marine Park turtle conservation program 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and turtle monitoring in Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve. Key Sites for Turtle Projects in Queensland (Through: Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and/or Queensland Environment Protection Agency): Shoalwater Bay green turtle foraging Milman Island hawksbill turtle nesting Raine Island green turtle nesting Moreton Bay green & loggerhead turtle foraging Heron Island green, loggerhead, hawksbill turtle foraging Capricorn Bunker Islands green & loggerhead nesting Mackay coastal areas - flatback nesting Townsville coastal areas - flatback nesting Swains Reefs - green & loggerhead nesting ☒ Monitoring See attached reference list for Turtle Research – 1999 - Present Australia's National Report to the IOSEA Turtle MoU Additional projects include the monitoring of marine turtle nesting and foraging populations of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and adjacent Queensland (Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and Queensland Environment Protection Agency) (see above); and turtle monitoring in Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve, Ningaloo Marine Park. ☒ Species protection the species is afforded protection through the EPBC Act. Species protection also occurs through Ningaloo Marine Park, Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve ☒ Species restoration Recovery of the species is addressed in the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia. This plan sets out recovery objectives and the actions required to achieve those objectives. ☒ Habitat protection Marine Protected Areas cover certain critical turtle habitat, particularly Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserves, Ningaloo Marine Park, ☐ Habitat restoration ☒ Other Australian Government and State legislation controlling activities that have, may have or are likely to have a significant impact upon populations or individual. Under the EPBC Act, all Commonwealth managed or export fisheries undergo a strategic assessment to ensure they are managed in an ecologically sustainable manner. This includes an assessment of interactions with protected species, including turtles. A major collaborative project on management of Indigenous harvest has been initiated for northern Australia. This project will include population monitoring, gathering data on levels of harvest, and management to reduce mortalities (e.g. egg predation by feral animals)
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

	Ongoing recovery, research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required.

Species ***Eretmochelys imbricata*** – Common Name(s) Hawksbill Turtle	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2003) Prepared by the Marine Species Section, Approvals and Wildlife Division, Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage http://www.deh.gov.au/coasts/publications/turtle-recovery/
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Hawksbill turtles migrate from New South Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, Western Australia, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea to breeding and nesting sites in Western Australia, north Queensland and the Northern Territory. Nesting hawksbill turtles from the northern Great Barrier Reef are known to migrate to the Northern Territory (Australia), southern coast of Papua (formerly Irian Jaya) and Papua New Guinea. In addition, hawksbill turtles that forage on the Great Barrier Reef are known to migrate to neighbouring countries including PNG, Vanuatu, and the Solomon Islands. Breeding occurs year round in the Northern Territory, the Torres Strait and the northern Great Barrier Reef, but peaks during the summer months. Western Australian stock is centred in the southern northwest shelf, with an annual nesting population of possibly several thousand females. Hawksbill turtles are also occasional visitors to Tasmania.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☒ Research See Australia's National report to the IOSEA Turtle MoU Additional activities include monitoring of marine turtle nesting and foraging populations of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and adjacent Queensland (Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and Queensland Environment Protection Agency). Nesting sites include Milman Island and foraging sites include Heron Island Reef and the Howick Group. Also the Key Sites for Turtle Projects in Western Australia, the Ningaloo Marine Park turtle conservation program 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and Turtle Monitoring in Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve. Key Sites for Turtle Projects in Queensland (Through: Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and/or Queensland Environment Protection Agency): Shoalwater Bay green turtle foraging Milman Island hawksbill turtle nesting Raine Island green turtle nesting Moreton Bay green & loggerhead turtle foraging Heron Island green, loggerhead, hawksbill turtle foraging Capricorn Bunker Islands green & loggerhead nesting Mackay coastal areas - flatback nesting Townsville coastal areas - flatback nesting Swains Reefs - green & loggerhead nesting ☒ Monitoring Monitoring marine turtle nesting and foraging populations of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and adjacent Queensland (Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and Queensland Environment Protection Agency). Turtle Monitoring in Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve, Ningaloo Marine Park ☒ Species protection The species is afforded protection under the EPBC Act. Species protection also occurs through Ningaloo Marine Park, Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve ☒ Species restoration Recovery of the species is addressed in the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia. This plan sets out recovery objectives and the actions required to achieve those objectives. ☒ Habitat protection # Marine Protected Areas cover certain critical turtle habitat, particularly Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserves, Ningaloo Marine Park.

	☐ Habitat restoration ☒ Other Federal Australian Government and State environmental impact legislation controlling activities that have, may have or are likely to have a significant impact upon populations or individuals. Under the EPBC Act, all Commonwealth managed or export fisheries undergo a strategic assessment to ensure they are managed in an ecologically sustainable manner. This includes an assessment of interactions with protected species, including turtles. A major collaborative project on management of Indigenous harvest has been initiated for northern Australia. This project will include population monitoring, gathering data on levels of harvest, and management to reduce mortalities (e.g. egg predation by feral animals)
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Ongoing recovery, research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required

Species ***Lepidochelys olivacea*** – Common Name(s) Ridley Turtle, Olive Ridley Turtle	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2003) Prepared by the Marine Species Section, Approvals and Wildlife Division, Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage http://www.deh.gov.au/coasts/publications/turtle-recovery/
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): The Australian population of the Olive Ridley turtle is poorly documented. They migrate from feeding grounds in Queensland, the Northern Territory and Western Australia to reach breeding and nesting sites in the Gulf of Carpentaria (Queensland) and the Arafura Sea (Northern Territory). They have not been recorded nesting in Western Australia. The females nest all year round.
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☒ Research See Australia's National Report to the IOSEA Turtle MoU Also monitoring of stranded marine turtles along the urban coast of Queensland (GBRMPA and EPA) including a public listserver (http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/corp_site/info_services/stranding_announce.html) and the production of annual reports (www.epa.qld.gov.au/). Also the Key Sites for Turtle Projects in Western Australia, the Ningaloo Marine Park turtle conservation program 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, turtle monitoring in Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve, and a turtle tourism venture in Mapoon, The Western Cape York Turtle Conservation Project at Mapoon in Far North Queensland, which involves a partnership between Traditional Owners, researchers, private industry and government agencies, who create an eco tourist and cultural experience for paying visitors from Devonport and Sydney. Of significance to long term marine turtle monitoring in Queensland was the tagging, weighing, measuring, gene sampling and laparoscopy of the first 'observed' nesting of an Olive Ridley in Queensland. Key Sites for Turtle Projects in Queensland (Through: Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and/or Queensland Environment Protection Agency): Shoalwater Bay green turtle foraging Milman Island hawksbill turtle nesting Raine Island green turtle nesting Moreton Bay green & loggerhead turtle foraging Heron Island green, loggerhead, hawksbill turtle foraging Capricorn Bunker Islands green & loggerhead nesting Mackay coastal areas - flatback nesting Townsville coastal areas - flatback nesting Swains Reefs - green & loggerhead nesting ☒ Monitoring See above

	Through turtle Monitoring in Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve, Ningaloo Marine Park ☒ Species protection The species is afforded protection through the EPBC Act. Species protection also occurs through Ningaloo Marine Park, Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve ☒ Species restoration Recovery of the species is addressed in the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia. This plan sets out recovery objectives and the actions required to achieve those objectives. ☒ Habitat protection Marine Protected Areas cover certain critical turtle habitat, particularly Ashmore Reef and Coral Seas National Nature Reserves, Ningaloo Marine Park. Marine Protected Areas cover certain critical turtle habitat ☐ Habitat restoration ☒ Other Australian Government and State environmental impact legislation controlling activities that have, may have or are likely to have a significant impact upon populations or individuals Under the EPBC Act, all Commonwealth managed or export fisheries undergo a strategic assessment to ensure they are managed in an ecologically sustainable manner. This includes an assessment of interactions with protected species, including turtles. A major collaborative project on management of Indigenous harvest has been initiated for northern Australia. This project will include population monitoring, gathering data on levels of harvest, and management to reduce mortalities (e.g. egg predation by feral animals)
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Ongoing recovery, research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required

Species ***Dermochelys coriacea*** – Common Name(s) Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle		
1	Is your country a Range State for this species?	☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2003) Prepared by the Marine Species Section, Approvals and Wildlife Division, Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage http://www.deh.gov.au/coasts/publications/turtle-recovery/	
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): Only a small population of leatherback turtles have been found breeding and nesting in eastern Australia, mainly from December to January, and they do not nest in Australia in any significant numbers. Animals from populations in PNG, Malaysia and Indonesia use the continental waters of Australia to feed and migrate to temperate waters. While a small number of females nest in scattered sites in Queensland, New South Wales and the Northern Territory, there have only been a small number of sightings off the mid-west coast of Australia, and very rarely there are sightings off Victoria and Tasmania.	
4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☒ Research See Australia's National Report to the IOSEA Turtle MoU Also monitoring of nesting beaches near Wreck Rock, the Key Sites for Turtle Projects in Western Australia and turtle monitoring in Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve. Key Sites for Turtle Projects in Queensland (Through: Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and/or Queensland Environment Protection Agency):	

	Shoalwater Bay green turtle foraging Milman Island hawksbill turtle nesting Raine Island green turtle nesting Moreton Bay green & loggerhead turtle foraging Heron Island green, loggerhead, hawksbill turtle foraging Capricorn Bunker Islands green & loggerhead nesting Mackay coastal areas - flatback nesting Townsville coastal areas - flatback nesting Swains Reefs - green & loggerhead nesting ☒ Monitoring Turtle Monitoring in Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve ☒ Species protection The species is afforded protection under the EPBC Act. Species protection also occurs through Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve ☒ Species restoration Recovery of the species is addressed in the Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia. This plan sets out recovery objectives and the actions required to achieve those objectives. ☒ Habitat protection Marine Protected Areas cover certain critical turtle habitat, particularly Ashmore Reef ☐ Habitat restoration ☒ Other Australian Government and State environmental impact legislation controlling activities that have, may have or are likely to have a significant impact upon populations or individuals Under the EPBC Act, all Commonwealth managed or export fisheries undergo a strategic assessment to ensure they are managed in an ecologically sustainable manner. This includes an assessment of interactions with protected species, including turtles. A major collaborative project on management of Indigenous harvest has been initiated for northern Australia. This project will include population monitoring, gathering data on levels of harvest, and management to reduce mortalities (e.g. egg predation by feral animals)
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Ongoing recovery, research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any other marine turtle species that is listed in CMS Appendix I, but which is <u>not</u> included in the tables above, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

Species name, Common name(s):	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Species protection ☐ Species restoration

	☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species?

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine turtles in general: Australia's National Reprt to the IOSEA MoU contains comprehensive information on activities Australia is undertaking to meet its obligations under CMS with respect to marine turtles. This report can be accessed at: http://www.ioseaturtles.org/

4 TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (OTHER THAN BATS)

4.1 General questions on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed terrestrial mammals (other than bats): N/A – There are no CMS Appendix I listed terrestrial mammals to which Australia is a range state.
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? ☐ Yes ☐ No If *other* legislation is relevant, please provide details:
2a	If the taking of Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats):
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of terrestrial mammal (other than bats), including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))?
4a	Describe any factors which limit action being taken in this regard:
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

4.2 Questions on specific Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any terrestrial mammal species (other than bats) that is listed in CMS Appendix I, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

Species name, Common name(s):	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Species protection ☐ Species restoration

	☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) in general:

5 BATS

5.1 General questions on Appendix I bats

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed bats: There are no CMS Appendix I listed bats to which Australia is a range state
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I bats prohibited by the national implementing Legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? ☐ Yes ☐ No If *other* legislation is relevant, please provide details:
2a	If the taking of Appendix I bats is prohibited by law, have any exceptions Been granted to the prohibition? ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bats:
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of bats, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))?
4a	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bat species

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any bat species that is listed in CMS Appendix I, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

Species name, Common name(s):	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Species protection ☐ Species restoration

	☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species?

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I bats in general:

6 OTHER TAXA

6.1 General questions on Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above: Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)? ☒ Yes ☐ No If *other* legislation is relevant, please provide details:
2a	If the taking of Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above: Marine Debris, including ghost nets
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles? The Australian Government and the relevant state and territory governments are working together on responding to marine debris problems in northern Australia. This is being done through a range of mechanisms, including • the listing of marine debris as a 'key threatening process' under the EPBC Act, and subsequent development of a threat abatement plan; • the development of marine debris monitoring surveys, including identifying the source of ghost nets, and clean-up programs, partly funded through the Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust (see also Section 1b); and • representations to south East Asian countries including Indonesia on the ecological impacts of marine debris, particularly ghost nets.
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? NA
4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species belonging to taxa not included in section 1-5 above, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))? All Appendix I species are protected under the EPBC Act. Australia is taking significant steps to reduce and/or eliminate where possible introduced marine pests.
4a	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

6.2 Questions on specific Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

1	
2	
3	
4	

Species ***Carcharodon carcharias*** – Common Name(s) Great White Shark, white shark, white pointer	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? x Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference: The white shark is widely distributed throughout temperate and sub-tropical oceans of the northern and southern hemispheres. In Australia its range extends from Southern Queensland around the southern coastline to North West Cape in Western Australia (White Shark Recovery Plan, Commonwealth of Australia 2002). Recent electronic tracking results indicate that the range may also extend into the Barrier Reef to areas as far north as Lizard Island.
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known): There are currently no reliable estimates of population size in Australian waters. There are few available data sets to gauge population size and trends. Despite the inadequacies of the data, there appears to be an overall, long-term decline in abundance of White Sharks in Australian waters. This trend appears to be repeated in most of the available data sets worldwide suggesting a general decline in abundance and size of White Sharks.

4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): ☒ Research Research is being conducted to increasing our understanding of Great White Shark, most of which has been lead by Dr John Stevens (CSIRO Tasmania) and funded through the Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust. Current work is also underway with the Governments of the UK, India and the Philippines to develop standardised identification guides for CITES listed species including the white shark. ☒ Monitoring NSW DPI monitors all threatened species interactions with commercial fisheries including White Sharks. Potential for interactions have been identified and reported in Environmental Impact Statements in support of Fisheries Management Strategies. ☒ Species protection Under the EPBC Act, all Appendix 1 species are protected. Species protection also occurs through marine reserves in southeast, southern and southwest Australian waters (Solitary Islands Marine Reserve, Tasmanian Seamounts Marine Reserve, Macquarie Island Marine Park, Great Australian Bight Marine Park, Ningaloo Marine Park). An extensive public education campaign has been established in NSW to raise awareness of the protected status of White Sharks. This program includes the distribution of stickers, brochures, angling guides, posters, information sheets and web-based material. A threatened Protected and Pest Species Sighting Program also encourages reporting of observations and interactions with White Sharks. Compliance work has focussed on reducing the incidence of commercial take of the species (including fins) and the wholesale and retail sale of teeth and jaws. ☒ Species restoration In September 2002 the Australian Government Minister for the Environment and Heritage made the White Shark (Carcharodon carcharius) Recovery Plan. The plan aims to implement actions to recover white shark numbers in Australia to a level that will see the species removed from the schedules of the EPBC Act. ☒ Habitat protection Through marine reserves in south east, southern and south west Australian waters (Solitary Islands Marine Reserve, Tasmanian Seamounts Marine Reserve, Macquarie Island Marine Park, Great Australian Bight Marine Park, Ningaloo Marine Park) and the declaration of the Byron Marine Park that includes sanctuary areas for marine species. The NSW Government is actively pursuing the expansion of the marine protected areas program, and significant additions are expected in the future. ☐ Habitat restoration ☒ Other In accordance with the requirements of the agreed International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-*Sharks* 1999), Australia has also developed its National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (NPOA-*Sharks*). Under Australian Government and State legislation, activities that have, may have or are likely to have a significant impact upon populations or individuals are controlled. Under the EPBC Act, all Commonwealth managed or export fisheries undergo a strategic assessment to ensure they are managed in an ecologically sustainable manner. This includes an assessment of interactions with protected species, including great white sharks. Additionally the White Shark is listed as vulnerable in NSW waters and has been totally protected under the NSW Fisheries Management Act 1994 by a S.8 Fisheries Closure.
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Ongoing recovery, research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required. In NSW future activities are likely to include the development of a threat abatement plan for the beach meshing program, on-going monitoring of commercial fisheries impacts on White Sharks, public awareness and education relating to White Sharks, on-going compliance activities and implementation of regulatory provisions, and expansion of marine protected areas.

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any <u>other</u> Appendix I listed species that belongs to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

Species name, Common name(s):	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Species protection ☐ Species restoration ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species?

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I species that belong to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above:

7 LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

1	Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species not currently listed in Appendix I? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details: Three species of Great Whale ()
1a	Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details:
1b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of these species? None.

III. Appendix II Species

1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES

Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference (below), and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the Secretariat of each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

MARINE TURTLES – INDIAN OCEAN / SOUTHEAST ASIA MoU (2001)	
Date of last report: 2005	Period covered: 2004/ 2005
ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS (2001)	
Date of last report: November 2004	The 1st Meeting of the Parties to ACAP was held in Hobart Australia in November 2004. A report of this meeting can be found at http://www.acap.aq/acap/meetings_of_the_parties

2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

2.1 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to birds

1	In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	☐ Yes ☒ No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☒ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development? Nil	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for birds, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details: N/A	☐ Yes ☒ No

2.2 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to marine mammals

1	In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine mammal species? If Yes, what is the current state of development? The Australian Government is cooperating with the Government of Thailand to bring together Dugong range states in the Indian Ocean and south east Asian region to discuss dugong conservation with the aim of developing a draft MoU for	☐X Yes No

	consideration. The meeting is scheduled for August 2005. Australia initiated discussions in the South Pacific on a regional agreement on the conservation of marine mammals in 2003. These discussions have progressed so that countries in the South Pacific are now seeking to finalise a Memorandum of Understanding on the conservation and management of marine mammals in the South Pacific. A drafting group meeting is expected to take place in July.
2	In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine mammal species? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details:
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development? The CMS could provide funding, administrative support for venue and meeting, information on the process of developing an MoU under CMS, and, when developed, Secretariat function and funding to implement the conservation and management plan.
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for marine mammals, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details:

2.3 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to marine turtles

1	In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine turtles? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, what is the current state of development? Australia has begun gauging the level of interest among Pacific countries in enhancing regional cooperation for the conservation of marine turtles in the Pacific. Should Pacific countries respond positively to the proposed development, the Department of the Environment and Heritage, as the lead agency on CMS matters, will take steps to assist in the development of a regional arrangement for the conservation of marine turtles under the CMS. The development of a Pacific arrangement on marine turtles could be based on the IOSEA MoU.
2	In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine turtles? Yes No X If Yes, please provide details:
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for marine turtles, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details: Australia is already an active member of the Indian Ocean and South East Asian Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding, which covers all marine turtles within Australia's range. However, if Pacific countries respond positively to the suggestion of developing a Pacific arrangement on marine turtles, Australia will take steps to assist in the development of such an arrangement.

2.4 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

1	In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II terrestrial mammal species (other than bats)? NA – Australia is not a range state for any listed terrestrial mammals If Yes, what is the current state of development?	☐ Yes ☒ No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II terrestrial mammal species (other than bats)? NA – Australia is not a range state for any listed terrestrial mammals If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☒ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development? NA – Australia is not a range state for any listed terrestrial mammals	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for terrestrial mammals (other than bats), Including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? NA – Australia is not a range state for any terrestrial mammals If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☒ No

2.5 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to bats

1	In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bat species? NA – Australia is not a range state If Yes, what is the current state of development?	☐ Yes ☒ No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II bat species? NA – Australia is not a range state If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☒ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development? NA – Australia is not a range state	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for bats, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the future? NA – Australia is not a range state If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☒ No

2.6 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to other taxa

1	In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-6 above? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	☐ Yes ☒ No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-6 above? If Yes, please provide details:	Yes X No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for other taxa, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☒ No

3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II

1	Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable conservation status, but is <u>not</u> currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☒ No
1a	Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☒ No
1b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of this/these species? None	

IV. National and Regional Priorities

1	What priority does your country assign to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues?	☐ Low ☐ Medium ☒ High
2	Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?	☒ Yes ☐ No
	If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues: X☐ Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species X☐ Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas X☐ Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch) X☐ Minimising or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration X☐ Research and monitoring of migratory species X☐ Transboundary co-operation	
3	Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)	☒ Yes ☐ No
	If Yes, please provide details: The Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy and associated action plans for shorebirds, cranes and Anatidae provide regional frameworks for conservation of migratory waterbirds. Australia is leading development of a World Summit on Sustainable Development to provide a framework for future conservation action for these species. Australia is a member of the Pacific Regional Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) along with 21 Pacific island developing country members and three other developed countries. Conservation of migratory species, with a particular focus on marine migratory species, is addressed under the Island Ecosystems Programme of the SPREP. Other environmental issues related to migratory species conservation such as climate change and pollution control are addressed under SPREP's other major programme – Pacific Futures.	
3a	Do these policies/plans cover the following areas (if Yes, please provide details):	
	Yes No ☒ ☐ Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.) ☒ ☐ Economic development ☐ ☐ Land-use planning ☒ ☐ Pollution control ☒ ☐ Designation and development of protected areas ☒ ☐ Development of ecological networks ☐ ☐ Planning of powerlines ☐ ☐ Planning of fences X☐ ☐ Planning of dams ☐ ☐ Other	

V. Protected Areas

1	Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country?	X☐ Yes ☐ No
	If Yes, please provide details: Australian State and Federal Governments manage an estate of marine protected areas, the National Representative	

	System of Marine Protected Areas, established under the respective State, Territory and Commonwealth (federal) legislations. The identification and declaration process for reserves includes assessment of the presence, behaviour and habitat of migratory species in candidate areas. Management Plans, required for each Commonwealth reserve under the EPBC Act, identify management strategies for migratory species occurring in marine reserves. Management Plans for State and Territory reserves likewise include strategies to manage migratory species. Migratory species, such as marine turtles and marine mammals, were taken into account during the Representative Areas Program undertaken by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. Specific principles were developed to guide the incorporation of important dugong and marine turtle habitats into the final network of highly protected areas. These Biophysical Operation Principles can be downloaded from: http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/corp_site/key_issues/conservation/rep_areas/documents/tech_sheet_06.pdf. Within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, 'no-take' zones increased in covered from 4.5% to 33% as a result of the GBRMP Zoning Plan 2003 being implemented on 1 July 2004.
1a	Do these protected areas cover the following areas? (If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas): Yes No ☒ ☐ X☐ ☐ Aquatic ☐ ☒ Marine Thirteen Commonwealth marine reserves, excluding the Great Barrier Reef, covering 27,244,080 ha For dugongs, the principle target of including approximately 50% of important dugong habitat in highly protected areas was met. For marine turtles, the principle target of including a minimum of 20% of foraging and all important nesting sites in highly protected areas was met. For albatrosses and petrels (ACAP listed species) all breeding sites within Australia's jurisdiction are protected areas and, two of these (Heard Island and Macquarie Island), were also inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1997. In addition, Australia exercises a 200 nautical mile Economic Exclusion Zone (EEZ) surrounding Heard Island, Macquarie Island and the Australian continent. The Australian EEZ possesses the characteristics of an IUCN Category IV or VI Protected Area by virtue of strict conservation measures prescribed by the Australian government to minimise the impact of longline fishing practices on seabirds, the key threat that seabirds face at sea. As a result of these measures the bycatch of albatrosses and petrels has been reduced to low levels in all Australian longline fisheries
1b	Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country: The Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage.

VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1	In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details (Indicate *inter alia* the scientific justification for the research, describe briefly the measures taken to ensure that risks to the welfare of individual animals and – in the case of severely depleted populations – to the species are minimised, and summarise the results obtained): All research projects funded by the Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage are subject to rigorous ethical examination. Satellite telemetry projects have been undertaken in conjunction with broader research on certain species of albatrosses and petrels, cetaceans, dugong and turtles. The Australian Code of Practice for the Care and Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes encompasses all aspects of the care and use of, or interaction with, animals for scientific purposes in medicine, biology, agriculture, veterinary and other animal sciences, industry and teaching. It includes their use in research, teaching, field trials, product testing, diagnosis, the production of biological products and environmental studies. The Code provides general principles for the care and use of animals, specifies the responsibilities of investigators and institutions, and details the terms of reference, membership and operation of institutional Animal Ethics Committees. It also provides guidelines for the humane conduct of scientific and teaching activities, and for the acquisition of animals and their care, including their environmental needs. **MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS**

	Australia has undertaken several research projects for migratory waterbirds in the past involving satellite telemetry (refer previous national reports). The Australian Bird and Bat Banding Scheme generally manage such projects. MARINE TURTLES Satellite tracking marine turtles by the Queensland Environment Protection Agency For further information refer to the website: http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/nature_conservation/wildlife/watching_wildlife/turtles/turtle_tracking/ Several other satellite tracking projects have been conducted in Australia including tracking Olive Ridley turtles off the Tiwi Islands in the Northern Territory, tracking Green turtles and Hawksbill turtles in the Torres Strait, tracking Loggerheads turtles at Shark Bay and tracking Green turtles off Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory. DUGONGS Enhancing the ecological basis for conservation management of dugongs using innovative satellite tracking technologies. For further information refer to the website: http://www.reef.crc.org.au/postgraduate/summaries/sheppard_j.htm Several other satellite tracking projects for dugong have been conducted in Australia including raising awareness of dugong movements in Torres Strait island communities, movements and community based conservation on Shark Bay dugongs, and conserving dugongs in Darwin harbour. SHARKS For the Great White Shark and Whale Shark satellite telemetry has played an integral part in improving our understanding of their behaviour and ecology. Satellite tracking of the Whaleshark in Ningaloo Reef has improved knowledge of distribution and behaviour 2004-05. Satellite tracking of great white sharks has also been conducted in southern Australia through the CSIRO. ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS **Satellite tracking albatrosses and petrels to improve knowledge on at-sea distribution and interactions with fisheries.** The highly dispersive nature of albatrosses and giant-petrels makes them vulnerable to longline fishing both inside and outside Australian jurisdiction. To understand the extent of this problem, a recovery plan developed for Australian albatrosses and giant-petrels has identified the need for improved knowledge on the oceanic distribution of these birds. Few data exist, however, on the at-sea movements of albatrosses and giant-petrels breeding within areas under Australian jurisdiction. Different species and populations are often exclusive in their pelagic distribution. At present, only the at-sea distribution of Shy Albatrosses from Albatross Island is well understood. This lack of data is one of the most pressing management issues facing albatross and giant-petrel conservation. Reliable information on the at-sea dispersal strategies of albatrosses and giant-petrels is essential to enable the identification of key foraging areas and the countries likely to be interacting with them. Thus, the Recovery Plan places a high priority on studies of the at-sea distributions of albatross and giant-petrel populations breeding within areas under Australian jurisdiction. Studying the at-sea movements of such highly dispersive species requires the use of satellite telemetry techniques The extreme distances covered by albatrosses and giant-petrels mean that satellite transmitters capable of providing data are often relatively heavy units. The recovery team has determined that it is essential that the well being of the birds be held in the highest regard. For these reasons, satellite-tracking studies funded through the Recovery Plan will use minimal-weight equipment and attachment methods approved by the Albatross and Giant-Petrel Recovery Team. The use of harnesses to attach transmitters to birds is not endorsed by the Albatross and Giant-Petrel Recovery Team. In 2003 BirdLife International conducted a global tracking workshop and the results from this have been recently published (BirdLife 2004. Tracking Ocean Wanderers. The global distribution of albatrosses and petrels). All Australian researchers working on satellite telemetry of albatrosses contributed to the workshop and many of their results are published in the report.
2	Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects): It is likely that future albatross, cetacean, dugong and shark and turtle research projects will utilise satellite telemetry subject to rigorous ethical examination. If No, please explain any impediments or requirements in this regard:

VII. Membership

1	Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.) Australian posts have encouraged Governments that attended the most recent meeting of signatory states to the MOU for Marine Turtles, encouraging those who haven't signed the MOU, to sign prior to the next meeting of signatory states. Australian posts have encouraged governments that are range states to the Agreement of Albatrosses and Petrels to ratify the Agreement. Funding support was provided to key Range States with limited financial capacity to attend ACAP's 1st MoP.
1a	Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country: IOSEA MoU - Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage ACAP –Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage

VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1	Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details: In 2002, the Australian and Japanese Governments and Wetlands International proposed a partnership initiative under the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The initiative is titled "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Sites of International Importance to Migratory Birds in East-Asia, South East Asia and Australasia". The Australian and Japanese Governments convened a meeting of flyway governments and key intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations to progress the partnership in November 2004. The meeting agreed to develop a partnership text and action plan, which will form the framework for regional cooperation after the current term of the Asia Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy. While not a CMS arrangement, the partnership supports CMS objectives. The Australian Government through the Pacific Governance Support Programme (PGSP) has recently commenced Rio Convention capacity-building assistance for Pacific Island Countries (PICs). The Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage is providing this assistance in collaboration with the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the United Nations University (UNU) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under a partnership called the Pacific Regional Support Mechanism. The assistance is supporting developing countries in the Pacific who are party to the CBD, to undertake their Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded National Capacity Self-Assessments (NCSAs), to support improved environmental governance and better implementation of CBD and related MEA commitments. Priority Conventions for the NCSA process are the CBD (biodiversity), CCD (which, in the Pacific relates to deforestation and land degradation), and the UNFCCC (climate change). However related MEAS such as CITES and CMS can be addressed as cross-cutting issues through national NCSA evaluations. Samoa is currently the only developing PIC that is signatory to the CMS. Conservation of migratory species, particularly marine migratory species, may be identified as priority biodiversity conservation issues for many PICs through the NCSA process, including identification of capacity development needs and opportunities to improve conservation of migratory species. The Pacific NCSA process may also contribute to increased awareness of the regional relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation.
2	Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country: Australian Government Department of the Environment and Heritage

IX. Mobilization of Resources

1	Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities): The most significant funding is the resourcing of the implementation of the EPBC Act. Under the Act migratory species are afforded protection. An action requires approval from the Environment Minister if it has, will have, or is likely to have

	a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance (which includes listed migratory species). The Act also allows for recovery planning for threatened species, including threatened migratory species. The Australian Government has also provided substantial funding since 2002 for the conservation of migratory species through a number of programs of the Natural Heritage Trust. These initiatives are meeting both national and international objectives and are discussed in 3 above. Other significant projects include: Funding WWF to implement the *Community-based conservation action at Australia's nationally important shorebird sites* project - The Australian Government has allocated $3.8 million to develop community-driven approaches to sustainable management of dugong and marine turtles across northern Australia. The project aims to have Traditional Owners from Broome to Cape York and the Torres Strait engage in the development of a bottom-up approach to wildlife management based on Indigenous customary values. This project is funded for 3 years, beginning February 2005. - The Australian Government through the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority has also provided substantial funding for the conservation of dugongs and marine turtles. These initiatives are meeting both national and international objectives.
2	Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, please provide details:
3	Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities): Major projects funded by the Australian Government include: - Supporting Wetlands International to implement the Asia Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy (see IV - 1 above). - Implementing the Action Plan for Conservation of Migratory Shorebirds in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway (a major component of the Strategy) - Colour flagging workshops in China - Dugong abundance and distribution in the southern and northern Great Barrier Reef ($A250,000) - Provision of funding for developing country range states to attend the IOSEA MoU with a view to eventual signing. - Please also see the attached IOSEA MoU report, which outlines other projects such as 'Community-based conservation of the endangered leatherback turtle in Papua New Guinea - management of Kamiali nesting beaches' and 'Development of Aquaculture as an Alternative Income Generating Livelihood for Traditional Indonesian Fishers Dependant On Declining Fisheries in Australian Waters'.
4	Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species? ☒ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities): Southern Cross Institute for Whale Research – Project in Samoa Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council – hawksbill turtle population modeling workshop, Hawaii Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council – Cooperative Research and Management Workshop, Hawaii 23rd Sea Turtle Conservation and Biology Conference, Malaysia 24th Sea Turtle Conservation and Biology Conference, Costa Rica 2nd International Conference on the Marine Mammals of Southeast Asia (SEAMAM II), Philippines ------- Under the auspices of the China Australia Migratory Bird Agreement, the Australian Government has provided financial and technical assistance to the Chinese Bird Banding center to assist in capture, handling and colour marking of migratory shorebirds.
5	Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country? Yes X No

	If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):	
6	Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country?	☐ Yes ☒ No
	If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):	

X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations

Please summarize the measures undertaken by your country to implement the substantive, operational Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference of the Parties, where these have not been mentioned elsewhere in this report, giving particular emphasis to those identified below (as appropriate).

Resolutions

Resolution 6.2 – By-catch, and Recommendation 7.2 – Implementation of Resolution 6.2 on By-catch:

Australia is committed to the implementation of Resolution 6.2 on by-catch, which is highlighted by our efforts below.

National Policy on Fisheries Bycatch

Bycatch is the take of non-target species during commercial fishing operations. The National Policy on Fisheries Bycatch is an expression of intent by all fisheries Ministers and the fishing industry about bycatch. It provides a national framework for co-ordinating efforts for bycatch including development of more selective fishing gear, mitigation measures and the reduction of wastage through identification of markets for bycatch. The policy provides options by which each jurisdiction can manage bycatch according to its situation in a nationally coherent and consistent manner.

Commonwealth Policy on Fisheries Bycatch

In response to the National policy, the Commonwealth finalised its bycatch policy in 2000. Under the Commonwealth's policy, all Commonwealth fisheries are required to prepare Bycatch Action Plans (BAPs). Following the introduction of BAPs for most fisheries in 2001, the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) has conducted a program of review in 2004, with BAPs to be revised every two years. BAPs revised to date are the:

- Northern Prawn Fishery
- Antarctic Fisheries
- Bass Strait Scallop Fishery
- Southern Squid Jig Fishery
- Tuna longline and minor line fisheries
- Tuna Purse Seine Fishery, and the
- Torres Strait Prawn Fishery

Implementation of the IPOA Seabirds

Australia has undertaken an assessment on all its longline fisheries to determine the level of interaction with seabirds and if an NPOA is required. The assessment showed that an NPOA is required and a Seabird Stakeholder Reference Group has been established to develop the NPOA-Seabirds. The SRG has met twice however progress has been delayed to enable findings of the Threat Abatement Plan (TAP) review to be incorporated into the NPOA-Seabirds.

Seabird bycatch mitigation has already been considered in Australia. A TAP (the *Threat Abatement Plan for the Incidental catch (or by-catch) of seabirds during oceanic longline fishing operations*) was released in 1998 in response to longline fishing being listed as a Key Threatening Process in July 1995 under the then *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992 (*now the EPBC Act). A package of fisheries regulations was implemented in response to the TAP, including the requirement for all longliners operating south of 30°S to carry a bird-scaring line and set their lines at night unless employing or trialling other mitigation measures. The TAP is currently being reviewed and a revised TAP is expected to be finalised by the end of 2005. The NPOA-Seabirds, once developed, will complement the TAP and extend the revised TAP principles to all Australian jurisdictions.

Implementation of the IPOA Sharks

Australia has completed its National plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (Shark-plan). The Shark-plan was endorsed by all Australian Governments on 16 April 2004 and was officially launched on 26 May 2004.

The Shark-plan is being implemented through a Shark Implementation and Review Committee (SIRC), which held its first meeting in December 2004, although some of the actions outlined within the Shark-plan have already been implemented by Australian government agencies.

Marine Debris

In August 2003 the Minister for the Environment and Heritage declared 'Injury and fatality to vertebrate marine life caused by ingestion of, or entanglement in, harmful marine debris' as a Key Threatening Process under the EPBC Act. A Threat Abatement Plan is currently under preparation to identify ways in which the threat posed to marine wildlife by marine debris can be reduced.

Resolution 6.3 – Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation:

See section III part I on ACAP

Resolution 7.2 – Impact Assessment and Migratory Species:

The Australian Government's key piece of environmental legislation, the EPBC Act, provides the platform for the Australian Government to operate a world-class environmental assessment and approvals system. The EPBC Act regulates actions that are likely to have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance, including listed migratory species. Under the EPBC Act, such actions are subject to a rigorous and transparent environmental assessment and approval process. The provisions of the EPBC Act are implemented in accordance with best practice environmental assessment and approvals, ensuring that listed migratory species are afforded strong protection.

Resolution 7.3 – Oil Pollution and Migratory Species:

Australia has developed a National Plan to Combat Pollution of the Sea by Oil and Other Noxious and Hazardous Substances (the National Plan). The national Plan is a national integrated Government and industry organisational framework enabling effective response to marine pollution incidents.

The National Plan provides a national framework for responding promptly and efficiently to marine pollution incidents by designating competent national and local authorities, and maintaining the National Marine Oil and Chemical Spill Contingency Plans; detailed state, local and industry contingency plans; an adequate level of strategically positioned response equipment; and a comprehensive national training program, including conducting regular exercises.

Resolution 7.4 – Electrocution of Migratory Birds:

Actions such as proposed developments, that are likely to have a significant impact on a listed migratory species, through actions such as electrocution, are subject to a rigorous environmental assessment and approval process under the EPBC Act. In deciding whether to approve a proposed development, consideration must be given to the precautionary principle.

Resolution 7.5 – Wind Turbines and Migratory Species:

Actions such as proposed wind turbine developments, that are likely to have a significant impact on a listed migratory species are subject to a rigorous environmental assessment and approval process under the EPBC Act. In deciding whether to approve a proposed wind turbine development, consideration must be given to the precautionary principle.

Work has been undertaken on increasing knowledge and understanding of the potential impacts of wind turbines on listed migratory and threatened bird species. Work is currently underway to assess the cumulative risk to listed bird species from wind turbine developments.

Resolution 7.9 – Cooperation with Other Bodies and Processes:

Resolution 7.10 - Implications for CMS of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Australia with Japan and Wetlands International has initiated a partnership arrangement under the WSSD for conservation of migratory waterbirds in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway. The first meeting to discuss the partnership including representation from CMS to ensure that the two frameworks were cross-linked.

Resolution 7.15 – Future Action on the Antarctic Minke, Bryde's and Pygmy Right Whales under the Convention on Migratory Species:

The assessment agreed on by the IWC Scientific Committee for Antarctic minke whales for 1982-1989 is no longer current, and consequently there is no current abundance estimate. A comprehensive assessment is currently underway and it is most likely that an estimate will be ready next year. There are no agreed abundance estimates for Bryde's whales in the western north Pacific, however a comprehensive assessment is currently underway and an estimate is likely to be derived within the next two years. The IWC Scientific Committee does not deal with Pygmy Right Whales and thus has no estimates of abundance.

Recommendations

Recommendation 7.5 – Range State Agreement for Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) Conservation:

Australia has initiated contact with dugong Range States in the Indian Ocean and South East Asia region on attending a workshop to discuss dugong biology, ecology, behaviour, threats, as well as conservation actions.

Australia has had discussions with the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, and anticipates that a workshop will be held in Thailand in Bangkok in August 2005 with the aim of developing a draft MoU under the CMS.

Recommendation 7.6 – Improving the Conservation Status of the Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*):

See Section 2.3 on Marine turtles

Recommendation 7.7 – America Pacific Flyway Programme:

NA

Other resolutions/recommendations:

The Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels

At the 6th Conference of Parties (CoP) to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) in 1999, a resolution was passed calling upon all Range States of albatrosses to actively participate in the development and successful conclusion of an agreement. In addition, the resolution requested that Australia initiate further discussions with all Range States to commence work towards a regional agreement. Also during the 6th CoP, South Africa successfully proposed the listing of seven Southern Hemisphere petrel species to Appendix II.

Australia worked closely with the Group of Temperate Southern Hemisphere Countries on the Environment (the Valdivia Group) (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, New Zealand, South Africa and Uruguay) during the initial stages of the development of the Agreement. The Valdivia Group maintained support for this Australian initiative and agreed that breeding; foraging and distant water fishing nations have a key role in promoting the conservation of albatrosses and petrels through such an Agreement.

Development of the Agreement commenced in 1999. This Agreement was concluded rapidly and required only two meetings to develop the text for the Agreement. 16 countries and five international organisations attended these meetings, held in Hobart, Australia, and Cape Town, South Africa. ACAP was opened for signature in June 2001 in Canberra, Australia. To date there are 11 signatories – Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, France, New Zealand, Peru, South Africa, Spain and the United Kingdom. Of these, Australia, Ecuador, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain and the United Kingdom have also ratified ACAP. The Agreement entered into force on 1 February 2004 and the first meeting of the parties was convened in November 2004.

Australia has acted as interim Secretariat to the Agreement since 2001 and hosted the First Meeting of the Parties. Australia continues to actively support the Agreement through the offer to host the permanent Secretariat in Hobart, Tasmania, which was accepted by the First Meeting of Parties.

Other remarks:

Annex: Questions on specific Appendix II species

The tables below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. Boxes have been checked to indicate the species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please amend the boxes where appropriate. (If you wish to provide further information on any of these species, please attach as an annex.) Please also provide published distribution references where available.

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
CHIROPTERA					
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Rhinolophus hipposideros (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Rhinolophus euryale (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Rhinolophus mehelyi (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Rhinolophus blasii (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis bechsteini (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis blythi (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis brandtii (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis capaccinii (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis dasycneme (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis daubentoni (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis emarginatus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis myotis (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis mystacinus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Myotis nattereri (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pipistrellus kuhli (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pipistrellus nathusii (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Pipistrellus pipistrellus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pipistrellus savii (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Nyctalus lasiopterus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Nyctalus leisleri (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Nyctalus noctula (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Eptesicus nilssonii (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Eptesicus serotinus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Vespertilio murinus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Barbastella barbastellus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Plecotus auritus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Plecotus austriacus (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Miniopterus schreibersii (only European populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tadarida teniotis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
CETACEA					
Physeter macrocephalus	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Platanista gangetica gangetica	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pontoporia blainvillei	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Inia geoffrensis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Delphinapterus leucas	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Monodon monoceros	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phocoena phocoena (North and Baltic Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phocoena phocoena (western North Atlantic population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phocoena phocoena (Black Sea population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Neophocaena phocaenoides	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phocoenoides dalli	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phocoena spinipinnis	☐	☒	☐	☐	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Phocoena dioptrica	☒	☐	☐	☐	Bannister, JL, Kemper, CM and Warneke, RM (1996) *The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra
Sousa chinensis	☒	☐	☐	☐	Bannister, JL, Kemper, CM and Warneke, RM (1996) *The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra
Sousa teuszii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sotalia fluviatilis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Lagenorhynchus albirostris (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Lagenorhynchus acutus (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Lagenorhynchus australis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Lagenorhynchus obscurus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Bannister, JL, Kemper, CM and Warneke, RM (1996) *The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra
Grampus griseus (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations)	☒	☐	☐	☐	Culik, B., *Tursiops aduncus,* Kiel, Germany 2003, CMS.
Tursiops truncatus (North and Baltic Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tursiops truncatus (western Mediterranean population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tursiops truncatus (Black Sea population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Stenella attenuata (eastern tropical Pacific population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Stenella attenuata (Southeast Asian populations)	☒	☐	☐	☐	Bannister, JL, Kemper, CM and Warneke, RM (1996) *The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra
Stenella longirostris (eastern tropical Pacific populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Stenella longirostris (Southeast Asian populations)	☒	☐	☐	☐	Bannister, JL, Kemper, CM and Warneke, RM (1996) *The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra
Stenella coeruleoalba (eastern tropical Pacific population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Stenella coeruleoalba (western Mediterranean population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Delphinus delphis (North and Baltic Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Delphinus delphis (western Mediterranean population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Delphinus delphis (Black Sea population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Delphinus delphis (eastern tropical Pacific population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Lagenodelphis hosei (Southeast Asian populations)	☒	☐	☐	☐	Bannister, JL, Kemper, CM and Warneke, RM (1996) *The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra
Orcaella brevirostris	☒	☐	☐	☐	Bannister, JL, Kemper, CM and Warneke, RM (1996) *The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra
Cephalorhynchus commersonii (South American population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Cephalorhynchus eutropia	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Cephalorhynchus heavisidii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Orcinus orca	☒	☐	☐	☐	The World Conservation Union redlist
Globicephala melas (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Berardius bairdii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Hyperoodon ampullatus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Balaenoptera bonaerensis	☒	☐	☐	☐	Perrin, F., Wursig, B. Thewissen, J.G.M.(eds), 2002. 'Encyclopedia of Marine Mammals', Academic Press, Sydney.
Balaenoptera edeni	☒	☐	☐	☐	Perrin, F., Wursig, B. Thewissen, J.G.M.(eds), 2002. 'Encyclopedia of Marine Mammals', Academic Press, Sydney p 619.

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Balaenoptera borealis	☒	☐	☐	☐	Perrin, F., Wursig, B. Thewissen, J.G.M.(eds), 2002. 'Encyclopedia of Marine Mammals', Academic Press, Sydney p 619.
Balaenoptera physalus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Perrin, F., Wursig, B. Thewissen, J.G.M.(eds), 2002. 'Encyclopedia of Marine Mammals', Academic Press, Sydney p 619.
Caperea marginata	☒	☐	☐	☐	Perrin, F., Wursig, B. Thewissen, J.G.M.(eds), 2002. 'Encyclopedia of Marine Mammals', Academic Press, Sydney p 1011.
CARNIVORA					
Arctocephalus australis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Otaria flavescens	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phoca vitulina (only Baltic and Wadden Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Halichoerus grypus (only Baltic Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Monachus monachus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
PROBOSCIDEA					
Loxodonta africana	☐	☒	☐	☐	
SIRENIA					
Trichechus manatus (populations between Honduras and Panama)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Trichechus senegalensis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Trichechus inunguis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Dugong dugon	☒	☐	☐	☐	Marsh, H. Penrose, H. Eros, C. and Hugues, J. (2001) *Dugong Status Reports and Action Plans for Countries and Territories*,UNEP/DEWA/RS.02-1.
PERISSODACTYLA					
Equus hemionus (includes *Equus hemionus, Equus onager* and *Equus kiang*)	☐	☒	☐	☐	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
ARTIODACTYLA					
Vicugna vicugna	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Oryx dammah	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Gazella gazella (only Asian populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Gazella subgutturosa	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Procapra gutturosa	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Saiga tatarica tatarica	☐	☒	☐	☐	
GAVIIFORMES					
Gavia stellata (Western Palearctic populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Gavia arctica arctica	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Gavia arctica suschkini	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Gavia immer immer (Northwest European population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Gavia adamsii (Western Palearctic population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
PODICIPEDIFORMES					
Podiceps grisegena grisegena	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Podiceps auritus (Western Palearctic populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
PELECANIFORMES					
Phalacrocorax nigrogularis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phalacrocorax pygmeus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pelecanus onocrotalus (Western Palearctic populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pelecanus crispus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
CICONIIFORMES					
Botaurus stellaris stellaris (Western Palearctic populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Ixobrychus minutus minutus (Western Palearctic populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Ixobrychus sturmii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Ardeola rufiventris	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Ardeola idae	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Egretta vinaceigula	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Casmerodius albus albus (Western Palearctic populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Ardea purpurea purpurea (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	☐	☒	☐	☐	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Mycteria ibis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Ciconia nigra	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Ciconia episcopus microscelis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Ciconia ciconia	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Plegadis falcinellus	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Geronticus eremita	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Platalea alba (excluding Malagasy population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Platalea leucorodia	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phoenicopterus ruber	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phoenicopterus minor	☐	☒	☐	☐	
ANSERIFORMES					
Dendrocygna bicolor	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Dendrocygna viduata	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Thalassornis leuconotus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Oxyura leucocephala	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Cygnus olor	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Cygnus cygnus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Cygnus columbianus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anser brachyrhynchus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anser fabalis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anser albifrons	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anser erythropus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anser anser	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Branta leucopsis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Branta bernicla	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Branta ruficollis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Alopochen aegyptiacus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tadorna ferruginea	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tadorna cana	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tadorna tadorna	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Plectropterus gambensis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sarkidiornis melanotos	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Nettapus auritus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anas penelope	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anas strepera	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anas crecca	☐	☒	☐	☐	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Anas capensis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anas platyrhynchos	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anas undulata	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anas acuta	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anas erythrorhyncha	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anas hottentota	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anas querquedula	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Anas clypeata	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Marmaronetta angustirostris	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Netta rufina	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Netta erythrophthalma	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Aythya ferina	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Aythya nyroca	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Aythya fuligula	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Aythya marila	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Somateria mollissima	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Somateria spectabilis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Polysticta stelleri	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Clangula hyemalis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Melanitta nigra	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Melanitta fusca	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Bucephala clangula	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Mergellus albellus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Mergus serrator	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Mergus merganser	☐	☒	☐	☐	
FALCONIFORMES					
Pandion haliaetus	☒	☐	☐	☐	
GALLIFORMES					
Coturnix coturnix coturnix	☐	☒	☐	☐	
SPHENISCIFORMES					
Spheniscus demersus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
PROCELLARIIFORMES					
Diomedea exulans	☒	☐	☐	☐	Recovery Plan for Albatrosses and Giant Petrels. Prepared by Environment Australia in consultation with the Albatross and Giant Petrel Recovery Team. October 2001. See website: http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/albatross/index.html

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Diomedea epomophora	☒	☐	☐	☐	See website: http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/albatross/index.html
Diomedea irrorata	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Diomedea nigripes	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Diomedea immutabilis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Diomedea melanophris	☒	☐	☐	☐	See website: http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/albatross/index.html
Diomedea bulleri	☒	☐	☐	☐	See website: http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/albatross/index.html
Diomedea cauta	☒	☐	☐	☐	See website: http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/albatross/index.html
Diomedea chlororhynchos	☒	☐	☐	☐	See website: http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/albatross/index.html
Diomedea chrysostoma	☒	☐	☐	☐	See website: http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/albatross/index.html
Phoebetria fusca	☒	☐	☐	☐	See website: http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/albatross/index.html
Phoebetria palpebrata	☒	☐	☐	☐	See website: http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/albatross/index.html
Macronectes giganteus	☒	☐	☐	☐	See website: http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/albatross/index.html
Macronectes halli	☒	☐	☐	☐	See website: http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/albatross/index.html
Procellaria cinerea	☒	☐	☐	☐	The Action Plan for Australian Birds. Prepared by Stephen Garnett and Gabriel Crowley. October 2000. See website: http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/action/birds2000/index.html
Procellaria aequinoctialis	☒	☐	☐	☐	See website: http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					threatened/action/birds2000/index.html
Procellaria aequinoctialis conspicillata	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Procellaria parkinsoni	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Procellaria westlandica	☒	☐	☐	☐	
GRUIFORMES					
Porzana porzana (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Porzana parva parva	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Porzana pusilla intermedia	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Fulica atra atra (Mediterranean and Black Sea populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Aenigmatolimnas marginalis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sarothrura boehmi	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sarothrura ayresi	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Crex crex	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Grus leucogeranus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Grus virgo (Syn. Anthropoides virgo)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Grus paradisea	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Grus carunculatus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Grus grus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Chlamydotis undulata (only Asian populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Otis tarda	☐	☒	☐	☐	
CHARADRIIFORMES					
Himantopus himantopus	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Recurvirostra avosetta	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Dromas ardeola	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Burhinus oedicnemus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Glareola pratincola	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Glareola nordmanni	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pluvialis apricaria	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pluvialis squatarola	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Charadrius hiaticula	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Charadrius dubius	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Charadrius pecuarius	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Charadrius tricollaris	☐	☒	☐	☐	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Charadrius forbesi	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Charadrius pallidus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Charadrius alexandrinus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Charadrius marginatus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Charadrius mongulus	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Charadrius leschenaultii	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Charadrius asiaticus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Eudromias morinellus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Vanellus vanellus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Vanellus spinosus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Vanellus albiceps	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Vanellus senegallus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Vanellus lugubris	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Vanellus melanopterus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Vanellus coronatus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Vanellus superciliosus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Vanellus gregarius (Syn Chettusia gregaria)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Vanellus leucurus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Gallinago media	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Gallinago gallinago	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Lymnocryptes minimus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Limosa limosa	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Numenius madagascariensis	☒	☐	☐	☐	Reid, T. & Park, P. (2003). Continuing decline of Eastern Curlew, *Numenius madagascariensis*, in Tasmania. EMU 103(3), 279-284.
Limosa lapponica	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Numenius phaeopus	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Numenius tenuirostris	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Numenius arquata	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tringa erythropus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tringa totanus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tringa stagnatilis	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Tringa nebularia	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Tringa ochropus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Tringa glareola	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Tringa cinerea	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Tringa hypoleucos	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Arenaria interpres	☒	☐	☐	☐	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Calidris tenuirostris	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Calidris canutus	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Calidris alba	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Calidris minuta	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Calidris temminckii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Calidris maritima	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Calidris alpina	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Calidris ferruginea	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Limicola falcinellus	☒	☐	☐	☐	
Philomachus pugnax	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phalaropus lobatus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Phalaropus fulicaria	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Larus hemprichii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Larus leucophthalmus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Larus ichthyaetus (West Eurasian and African population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Larus melanocephalus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Larus genei	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Larus audouinii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Larus armenicus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sterna nilotica nilotica (West Eurasian and African populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sterna caspia (West Eurasian and African populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sterna maxima albidorsalis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sterna bergii (African and Southwest Asian populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sterna bengalensis (African and Southwest Asian populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sterna dougallii (Atlantic population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sterna hirundo hirundo (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sterna paradisaea (Atlantic populations)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sterna albifrons	☒	☐	☐	☐	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Sterna saundersi	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sterna balaenarum	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sterna repressa	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Chlidonias niger niger	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Chlidonias leucopterus (West Eurasian and African population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
COLUMBIFORMES					
Streptopelia turtur turtur	☐	☒	☐	☐	
CORACIIFORMES					
Merops apiaster	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Coracias garrulus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
PSITTACIFORMES					
Amazona tucumana	☐	☒	☐	☐	
PASSERIFORMES					
Hirundo atrocaerulea	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Polystictus pectoralis pectoralis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Sporophila ruficollis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acrocephalus paludicola	☐	☒	☐	☐	
TESTUDINATA					
Chelonia depressa	☒	☐	☐	☐	Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2003) Prepared by the Marine Species Section, Approvals and Wildlife Division, Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage http://www.deh.gov.au/coasts/publications/turtle-recovery/
Chelonia mydas	☒	☐	☐	☐	Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2003) Prepared by the Marine Species Section, Approvals and Wildlife Division, Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage http://www.deh.gov.au/coasts/publications/turtle-recovery/
Caretta caretta	☒	☐	☐	☐	Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2003) Prepared by the Marine Species Section, Approvals and Wildlife Division, Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage http://www.deh.gov.au/coasts/publications/turtle-recovery/
Eretmochelys imbricata	☒	☐	☐	☐	Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2003) Prepared by the

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
					Marine Species Section, Approvals and Wildlife Division, Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage http://www.deh.gov.au/coasts/publications/turtle-recovery/
Lepidochelys kempii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Lepidochelys olivacea	☒	☐	☐	☐	Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2003) Prepared by the Marine Species Section, Approvals and Wildlife Division, Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage http://www.deh.gov.au/coasts/publications/turtle-recovery/
Dermochelys coriacea	☒	☐	☐	☐	Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2003) Prepared by the Marine Species Section, Approvals and Wildlife Division, Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage http://www.deh.gov.au/coasts/publications/turtle-recovery/
Podocnemis expansa	☐	☒	☐	☐	
CROCODYLIA					
Crocodylus porosus	☒	☐	☐	☐	
ACIPENSERIFORMES					
Huso huso	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Huso dauricus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser baerii baicalensis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser fulvescens	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser gueldenstaedtii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser medirostris	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser mikadoi	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser naccarii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser nudiventris	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser persicus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser ruthenus (Danube population)	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser schrenckii	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser sinensis	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser stellatus	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Acipenser sturio	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni	☐	☒	☐	☐	

Species	Range State	Not a Range State	Extinct	No information available	Published distribution reference
Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi	☐	☒	☐	☐	
Psephurus gladius	☐	☒	☐	☐	
ORECTOLOBIFORMES					
Rhincodon typus	☒	☐	☐	☐	Whale Shark (*Rhincodon typus*) Recovery Plan 2005-2010, Commonwealth of Australia, 2005
LAMNIFORMES					
Carcharodon carcharias	☒	☐	☐	☐	White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) Recovery Plan, Commonwealth of Australia, 2002
LEPIDOPTERA					
Danaus plexippus	☒	☐	☐	☐	

All species of each of the Families below are listed in Appendix II. If your country is a Range State for any of the species in these Families, please enter the species name in the first column, under the relevant Family heading. Please indicate (with a 'X') whether your country is a Range State or the species is extinct and, where appropriate, please provide published distribution references. (Space is provided for ten species in each Family. If additional lines are required, please attach the information as an annex.)

Species	Range State	Extinct	Published distribution reference
Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Cathartidae			
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Accipitridae			
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	

Species	Range State	Extinct	Published distribution reference
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Falconidae			
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
Order PASSERIFORMES, Family Muscicapidae			
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range	☐ Extinct	

Species	Range State	Extinct	Published distribution reference
	State		
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct	