



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals



FORMAT FOR NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

Reporting format agreed by the Standing Committee at its 32nd Meeting (Bonn, November 2007) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) (Norway, 2011).

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), the COP8 Strategic Plan 2006-2011 and Resolution 8.24 adopted by the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi 2005), as well as commitments arising from other operational Resolutions and Recommendations of the Conference of the Parties.

COP Resolution 9.4 adopted at Rome called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. If the development of an online reporting system advances sufficiently, Parties may have the option of reporting in this manner. There are however no guarantees at this stage that this will be the case.

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions. 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.

This document has been designed with semi-automated text-form fields. Please double click on the grey boxes to enter the field. You can then enter the required information. Continue to do so with each text-field or jump to the next field directly by using the tab key. Where checkboxes are available you might check these with a single click.

Please enter here the name of your country: **Australia**

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?

Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPaC)

Please list any other agencies that have provided input:

- Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
- Australian Fisheries Management Authority
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
- Australian Antarctic Division (DSEWPaC)
- Department of Primary Industries (NSW)
- Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet (New South Wales)
- Department of Natural Resources, Environment, the Arts and Sport (Northern Territory)
- Department of Environment and Conservation (Western Australia)
- Department of Sustainability and Environment (Victoria)
- Department of Primary Industries (Victoria)
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources (South Australia)
- Department of Primary Industries and Resources (South Australia)
- Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (Tasmania)
- Department of Environment and Resource Management (Queensland)
- Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (Queensland)
- Humane Society International
- RecFish Australia

I(a). General Information

Please enter the required information in the table below:

Party	Australia
Date of entry into force of the Convention in Australia	1 September 1991
Period covered	March 2008 – December 2010
Territories to which the Convention applies	Commonwealth of Australia, its Territories and territorial waters
DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
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Date of submission	January 2011

Membership of the Standing Committee (if applicable):	Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Competent Authority:	Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
Relevant implemented legislation:	<p>Implementing legislation (Commonwealth):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (hereafter referred to as the EPBC Act¹)</i> - <i>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Act 1975</i> - <i>Fisheries Management Act 1991</i> - <i>Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984</i> - <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> <p>Implementing legislation (New South Wales):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> - <i>National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2009</i> - <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> - <i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i> - <i>Marine Parks Act 1997</i> <p>Implementing legislation (Victoria):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>National Parks Act 1975</i> - <i>Wildlife Act 1975</i> - <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> - <i>Wildlife (Marine Mammal) Regulations 2009 (Statutory Rule No. 152/1998) [See Appendix II table below.]</i> - <i>Fisheries Act 1995</i> <p>Implementing legislation (Queensland):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Marine Parks Act 2004</i> - <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> - <i>Queensland Fisheries Act 1994</i> - <i>Fishing Industry Organisation and Marketing Act 1982</i> <p>Implementing legislation (South Australia):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Natural Resources Management Act 2004</i> - <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i> - <i>Fisheries Management Act 2007</i> - <i>Marine Parks Act 2007</i>

¹ The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act) is the Australian Government's central piece of environmental legislation. It provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places — defined in the Act as matters of national environmental significance. Further information on the EPBC Act can be found at: <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/publications/pubs/epbc-act-fact-sheet.pdf>

- *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*
- *Wildlife Conservation (Close Season for Whale Sharks) Notice 1996*
- *Fish Resources Management Act 1995*

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*
- *Natural Resources Management Act 2002*

Implementing legislation (Northern Territory):

- *Fisheries Act 1988*
- *Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 2007*

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 Act 1958*
- *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*
- *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)*

	<i>Islands Territory and the Christmas Island Territory</i>
Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements (apart from CMS) to which Australia is a Party:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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) - Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) 1982 - Convention 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) Migratory Birds in Danger of Extinction and their Environment - Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Korea on the Protection of Migratory Birds (ROKAMBA) - East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) - Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) - Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds

Please indicate whether your country is part of the following Agreements/MoU. If so, please indicate the competent national institution

Wadden Sea Seals:	<input type="checkbox"/> Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State
	<input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
National Focal Point/Competent authority Name: Address: Tel: Fax: E-mail:	Membership of the Trilateral Seal Expert Group Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
Eurobats	<input type="checkbox"/> Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State
	<input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Competent authority Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	Appointed member of the Advisory Committee Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/> Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State
	<input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Co-ordinating authority Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	Appointed member of the Advisory Committee Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
Membership of other committees or working groups:		
AEWA:	<input type="checkbox"/> Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State
	<input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Administrative Authority Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	Appointed member of the Technical Committee Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
ACCOBAMS	<input type="checkbox"/> Party	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State
	<input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
National Focal Point Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	Appointed member of the Scientific Committee Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
Membership of committees or working groups:		

ACAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Party <input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Designated Authority Name: Mr Ian Hay Address: Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities 203 Channel Highway Kingston Tasmania 7050 Australia Tel.: (+61 3) 62 32 3509 Fax: (+61 3) 62 32 3500 E-mail: ian.hay@aad.gov.au	National Contact Point Name: Mr Ian Hay Address: Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities 203 Channel Highway Kingston Tasmania 7050 Australia Tel.: (+61 3) 62 32 3509 Fax: (+61 3) 62 32 3500 E-mail: ian.hay@aad.gov.au	
Membership of Advisory Committee	Name: Mr Ian Hay Address: Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities 203 Channel Highway Kingston Tasmania 7050 Australia Tel.: (+61 3) 62 32 3509 Fax: (+61 3) 62 32 3500 E-mail: ian.hay@aad.gov.au	
Gorillas	<input type="checkbox"/> Party <input type="checkbox"/> Signed but not yet entered force	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-party Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Designated Authority Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	National Contact Point Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
Siberian Crane MoU:	<input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Competent authority	Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
Slender-billed Curlew MoU:	<input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
Competent Authority	Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
Marine Turtle – Africa MoU:	<input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
National Contact Point	Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	

Great Bustard MoU: <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent Authority Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	National Contact Point Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Marine Turtle MoU - IOSEA: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
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Bukhara Deer MoU: <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority	Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Aquatic Warbler MoU: <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority	National Contact Point Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
African Elephant MoU: <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority	National Contact Point Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority Name: Mr Peter Komidar Address: Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities	National Contact Point Name: Mr Peter Komidar Address: Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

G.P.O. Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia Tel.: (+61 2) 62 74 1418 Fax: (+61 2) 62 74 1771 E-mail: Peter.Komidar@environment.gov.au	G.P.O. Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia Tel.: (+61 2) 62 74 1418 Fax: (+61 2) 62 74 1771 E-mail: Peter.Komidar@environment.gov.au
Mediterranean Monk Seal MoU: <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	National Contact Point Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Dugong MoU: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority Name: Species Conservation Section Address: Marine Biodiversity Policy Branch Marine Division Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities GPO Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia Tel.: (+61 2) 6274 1569 Fax: (+61 2) 6274 2455 E-mail: Jillian.Grayson@environment.gov.au	National Contact Point Name: Species Conservation Section Address: Marine Biodiversity Policy Branch Marine Division Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities GPO Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia Tel.: (+61 2) 6274 1569 Fax: (+61 2) 6274 2455 E-mail: Jillian.Grayson@environment.gov.au
West African Aquatic Mammals MoU: <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
Competent national authority Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	National Contact Point Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Birds of Prey MoU : <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
	National Contact Point Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
High Andean Flamingos MoU: <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State	
	National Contact Point Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:

Sharks MoU :	<input type="checkbox"/> Signatory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State
	National Contact Point Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:		

1	<p>Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)</p> <p>Australian Government Departments including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry - Australian Fisheries Management Authority - Torres Strait Regional Authority - Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority <p>State/Territory environment departments and national parks and wildlife services including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet (New South Wales) - Department of Primary Industries (New South Wales) - Department of Environment and Resource Management (Queensland) - Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (Queensland) - Department of Natural Resources, Environment, the Arts and Sport (Northern Territory) - Department of Primary Industries, Fisheries and Mines (Northern Territory) - Department of Environment and Conservation (Western Australia) - Department of Fisheries (Western Australia) - Department of Environment and Natural Resources (South Australia) - Department of Primary Industries and Resources (South Australia) - Department of Sustainability and Environment (Victoria) - Department of Primary Industries (Victoria) - Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (Tasmania)
2	<p>If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments:</p> <p>Australia has a Federal Government with 8 separate State or Territory Governments. The State and Territory agencies have responsibility for issues within their jurisdictions.</p> <p>The Australian Government has responsibility for matters in the national interest, and for non-state/territory areas, which includes the marine environment from 3 nautical miles out to the edge of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The State and Territory agencies have responsibility for issues within their jurisdictional borders, including State/Territory waters.</p> <p>More information on these interactions for key species is described below.</p> <p>MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS</p> <p>There are a number of mechanisms that allow government departments to interact on migratory water bird issues in Australia.</p> <p>The Wetlands and Waterbirds Taskforce (WWTF) provides nationally coordinated advice to the Australian Government and State and Territory Ministers on wetland-related issues. The WWTF also advises the Australian Government and State and Territory Ministers on the implementation of the Ramsar Convention in Australia.</p> <p>The Australian Government also has in place bilateral migratory bird agreements with Japan, China and the Republic of Korea. Each of these agreements provide for the protection of migratory birds from take or trade except under limited circumstances, the protection and conservation of habitats, the exchange of information, and building cooperative relationships.</p> <p>A Wildlife Conservation Plan for 36 species of migratory shorebirds was adopted by the Australian Government in February 2006. The Plan sets out the research and management actions necessary to support the survival of migratory shorebirds in Australia. The Wildlife Conservation Plan Working Group, made up of Commonwealth,</p>

State and Territory Government representatives as well as representatives from non-Government organisations and shorebird researchers and experts, provides advice on priority actions to implement the Plan.

MIGRATORY SHARKS

All Appendix I and II species are protected under Australia's primary piece of environmental legislation, the EPBC Act. The environmental performance of Commonwealth, State and the Northern Territory-managed wild harvest fisheries is assessed under the EPBC Act. The EPBC Act requires that:

- all Commonwealth-managed and State wild capture marine fisheries with an export component be assessed to ensure they are being managed in an ecologically sustainable way;
- all Commonwealth-managed fisheries are also assessed to determine the impact of actions taken under a fishery management plan on matters of national environmental significance; and
- all Commonwealth-managed fisheries and any State-managed fisheries that operate in Commonwealth waters must also be assessed to determine the impacts of fishing operations on cetaceans, listed threatened species and ecological communities, migratory species, and listed marine species under the EPBC Act.

The assessments consider the impacts of the fishery on target and non-target species caught and the impacts of fishing on the broader marine environment, including interactions with protected shark species.

The fisheries assessment process under the EPBC Act encourages continual improvement of fisheries management. Conditions and/or recommendations may be placed on fisheries accreditations requiring actions to be taken within a specified period of time to improve the management of particular issues within the fishery. An example of an issue is interactions with a particular protected species, and a condition or recommendations may be placed on an accreditation requiring improved reporting, and the development and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.

The Australian Government also has a Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC) which is a Ministerial-appointed Committee created under the EPBC Act. The Committee provides advice on the assessment of nationally threatened species, including sharks, and ecological communities, recovery planning and threat abatement and any other issues relevant to the survival of native species and communities.

There are a number of groups containing government, industry and non-government representatives that provide advice to the Commonwealth on consistent approaches to shark conservation, protection and management. One such group is the Shark Plan Implementation and Review Committee which oversees the implementation of Australia's National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (NPOA-Sharks), released in 2004. The Commonwealth and State and Territory governments are jointly funding a review of the 2004 NPOA-Sharks, and the development of a revised plan, which is expected to be finalised in 2011.

Following is a summary of relevant activities which are undertaken by various Australian State and Territory governments:

The WA Department of Fisheries has established a network of acoustic receivers throughout Perth metropolitan waters to collect data relating to localised movements and numbers of white sharks that have been 'tagged' with acoustic transmitters through various research projects around Australia. While data collected from this Shark Monitoring Network project (and other associated acoustic telemetry research in the region, see section 6.2) is initially intended to inform public safety agencies on risks associated with shark attacks, it is hoped that, in the longer term, the project may provide additional information on migratory patterns, population distribution and possibly relative abundance of this species.

The Western Australian Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) also undertook aerial surveys to calculate abundance estimates in Shark Bay, Exmouth during 2007.

The South Australian Department of Environment and Natural Resources has funded research on the interactions of white sharks with cage diving tourist operators off South Australia.

Fisheries Queensland reports annually on catches of all sharks (including white sharks) and incidentally captured cetaceans and marine turtles in their ocean beach bather safety meshing and drum-line program. White shark catches in the bather safety program rose from six animals in 2008 to 15 in 2009 but to date in 2010 (end November), only four had been caught.

Support is being provided by Fisheries Queensland to long-term research determining the fine-scale movement patterns of tagged large sharks (including white sharks) in Queensland nearshore areas using satellite and acoustic technologies. The occurrence of white sharks in relation to physical characteristics, including water temperature, is being investigated

Protected species reporting through daily fisher logbooks is mandatory in Queensland commercial fisheries and no white sharks have been reported through this program since 2006.

Department of Primary Industries NSW reports on catches of all sharks (including white sharks) and incidentally captured cetaceans, pinnipeds, sirenians and marine turtles in the NSW Shark Meshing (Bather Protection) Program.

MARINE TURTLES AND DUGONG

The National Turtle Recovery Group was established in 2004. The Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities 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.

An intergovernmental dugong task force between the Australian and Queensland Governments was established in November 2010 to address the sustainability of dugongs in the waters adjacent to Queensland. Agencies involved in the taskforce include the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, the Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management, the Torres Strait Regional Authority, the Australian Fisheries Management Authority and the Queensland Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

The primary role of the task force is to undertake a comprehensive review of existing programs of dugong conservation and management and associated community engagement and recommend areas for improvement. The task force is focussing on the investigation of ways to better coordinate and enhance: existing programs focussing on dugong conservation; community engagement; compliance and enforcement; and research and monitoring. The findings of the taskforce will provide a platform to enable both governments to better coordinate and direct resources towards addressing the broad range of threats impacting dugong.

The Australian Government provides funds to State and Territory Government agencies as well as research institutions, non-government organisations and local communities to undertake on-ground turtle and dugong conservation and management activities, such as removal of feral dogs from turtle nesting areas, monitoring the temperature of marine turtle nesting beaches and studies on the movements, distribution and abundance, population genetics and life history of turtles and dugongs.

The Australian Government *Working on Country* program provides funding to seventeen Indigenous organisations in the Northern Territory, Queensland and north-western Australia engaged in sea management activities to employ 240 full-time equivalent Indigenous rangers. These rangers undertake activities that include marine debris collection and dugong and turtle-related activities. Turtle-related activities can include recording turtle observations, feral pig control at nesting sites, tagging, measuring, weighing, DNA sampling, fitting transmitters and recording nest sites.

The Caring for our Country Reef Rescue Indigenous Land and Sea Country Partnerships Program provides funding over five years from December 2008 to expand the Traditional Use of Marine Resource Agreement program across the Great Barrier Reef catchment; develop sea country plans; strengthen communications between key stakeholders; and build a better understanding of Traditional Owner issues relevant to the management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The Program, delivered by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, includes enhanced compliance as one of the five activity areas in this Program, where activities address illegal activities that threaten cultural and natural heritage values and culturally important species such as dugong and green turtle.

WHALES

The Australian Whale Sanctuary was established under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) to give formal recognition to the high level of protection and management afforded to cetaceans in Commonwealth marine areas and prescribed waters. The sanctuary includes all Commonwealth waters from the 3 nautical mile state waters limit to the boundary of the EEZ. It is an offence to kill, injure, possess, trade, treat or interfere with a cetacean in Australian waters.

The EPBC Act provides for recovery plans to be made for the purposes of the protection, conservation and management of listed threatened species. There are five recovery plans for Australia's threatened whale species: the humpback, Southern right, blue, sei and fin whales (2005-2010). A five year review of the plans was finalised in May 2010, and the recommendations were that the plans should be revised.

The Australian Government regularly consults and coordinates with State and Territory governments in the development and implementation of policies and guidelines. The main areas of coordination are in the areas of cetacean emergency response (stranding and disentanglement practices), the regulation of whale watching, ship strikes and research.

	<p>The Australian Large Whale Disentanglement Network was established in 2002 and comprises representatives from all state and territory governments. It aims to promote better disentanglement practices and response through an effective national communications and information-sharing network. Furthermore, the network aims to identify measures for minimising the occurrence of large whale entanglements.</p> <p>The <i>Australian National Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching 2005</i> outline the standards that allow people to observe and interact with whales and dolphins in a way that ensures animals are not harmed. These Guidelines were developed jointly by the Australian and all State and Territory Governments through the Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council. They provide for a consistent national policy for the management of whale and dolphin watching.</p> <p>The Australian Marine Mammal Centre was established by the Australian Government in 2006 and represents the first major national research centre focused on understanding, protecting and conserving whales, dolphins, seals and dugongs. It coordinates Australia's research to provide scientific research and advice to support marine mammal conservation, management and policy priorities.</p> <p>On 6 December 2008, the Australian Government announced that it was investing a total of \$32 million over six years to 2013-14 for a comprehensive package of non-lethal whale research and other marine mammal conservation initiatives. The program will enhance the capacity for non-lethal cetacean research and conservation, nationally, regionally and globally, leading to better whale conservation and management domestically and internationally.</p> <p>A new item, 'Measures for minimising the risk of ship strikes with cetaceans' has been taken up by the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). This decision was made following a joint submission from Belgium, Australia, Italy, IFAW, IUCN and UNEP/CMS/ASCOBANS Joint Secretariat. The MEPC has now adopted an IMO guidance document for use by IMO Member Governments in addressing the issue of ship strikes. Australia will continue to participate in the Working Group set up at IWC, to ensure a thorough analysis of the issues and to support the development of a guidance document to reduce the risks of ship strikes. The Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities works with the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) on this issue. The EPBC Act requires that all marine operators in the EEZ, including the Navy, report any ship strikes.</p>
3	<p>Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country? Please provide contact information</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
4	<p>List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement. The following text has been provided by relevant groups.</p> <p>MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS</p> <p>Australasian Wader Studies Group (AWSG) monitors migratory shorebird populations, provides training support in the Asia Pacific region, and publishes the <i>Stilt</i> and <i>Tattler</i> (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 group is beginning to use light sensitive geo-locators attached to birds to accurately map migration strategies of species, and it is hoped that this work may largely replace more intensive and invasive methods such as colour flagging. AWSG and state-based Wader Study Group volunteer members monitor shorebird populations as part of the Birds Australia Shorebirds 2020 program, which builds on the 25 years of data gathered by the biennial Population Monitoring Project (PMP). This project is generating valuable data that are captured in a database developed with assistance from the Australian Government. The AWSG journal, <i>The Stilt</i>, is produced twice a year and contains scientific papers and reviews. A quarterly newsletter, <i>The Tattler</i>, contains topical news items about shorebirds, fieldwork, regional group activities and conservation issues.</p> <p>University of Queensland (UQ) began in July 2010 a three year Australian Research Council linkage grant project titled 'Understanding and reversing the rapid declines in Australia's shorebirds'. The overarching aim of this project is to develop theory and empirical analyses to diagnose causes of declines in migratory shorebird species, and to then apply this knowledge to their conservation. The specific project tasks are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> robustly identify population trends in shorebirds across Australia by utilizing and developing novel state-space modelling techniques; identify environmental and biological correlates of population trends to determine the spatial domain and nature of drivers of any declines in migratory shorebirds of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway; conduct a detailed analysis of the local spatial patterns and causes of decline in Moreton Bay, Queensland.

Together with the analysis above at larger spatial scales, then develop general theory for distinguishing local and remote causes of declines in migratory species, and;

- discover how to optimally monitor and manage migratory shorebirds in Australia.

Humane Society International (HSI) has a long history of working to secure the conservation of migratory seabirds in Australia. HSI was a key organisation that worked to secure the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatross and Petrels (ACAP) and has served as part of the Australian Government Delegations to various ACAP meetings. HSI continues to play an active role in promoting seabird by-catch mitigation measures within Regional Fisheries Management Authorities (RFMOs) and within Australia's domestic fisheries.

Wetlands International-Oceania promotes implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Shorebirds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. Wetlands International-Oceania also undertakes migratory water bird and habitat assessment, and is involved in community based management of natural resources in the countries of Oceania. Wetlands International-Oceania was instrumental in the development of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership, and strongly participates in on-going Partnership activities including the preparation of working papers, logistical support for meetings, and in-country program development. With partner Kiri-ganai Research, Wetlands International-Oceania is currently working on an Australia–China Environment and Development Partnership project aimed at improving institutional coordination mechanisms for wetland management in China. The project is focussed on capacity building (study tours, international advisory inputs), assisting in the development of guidelines for management planning and monitoring of Internationally Important Wetlands, wetland restoration, the construction and assessment of National Wetland Parks (NWP), and developing national policy, including national standards/forestry standards.

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF Australia) was funded by the Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust to coordinate the *Community-based conservation action at Australia's nationally important shorebird sites* project. The project aimed 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 was 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 formed an important part of the project as a means to facilitate action.

The project also includes the following:

- A training and targeted extension program for NRM stakeholders, and also initiates flagship conservation projects; and
- Design of monitoring programs to evaluate success of projects in achieving conservation outcomes.

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.

In partnership with WWF, Birds Australia is funded by the Australian Government to conduct the Shorebirds 2020 project, a nationally coordinated population monitoring programme which aims to collect data on numbers of shorebirds in a manner that can be utilised to aid their conservation and management. This project has broad support of shorebird and wetland conservation groups and annually harnesses thousands of hours of volunteer effort in monitoring migratory shorebirds. As a condition on the grant, the Department has unfettered access to the data generated.

The Western Australian Department of Environment and Conservation, in collaboration with Shorebirds 2020 (<http://www.shorebirds.org.au>) and Birds Australia conducted 111 sites statewide counts and online data entry between 2008 and 2010.

Reports produced for, or in collaboration with, the Western Australian Department of Environment and Conservation include:

Rogers, Danny Hassell Chris and Holliday, Steve (2005) Assessment of the current status of East Kimberley Ramsar Sites: Waterbird surveys of Lakes Argyle and Kununurra, and Ord River Floodplain, July-Aug 2005 and Nov.-Dec. 2005 for Department of Conservation and Land Management

Shorebird disturbance on the beaches of Roebuck Bay, 2005-2006: Conservation implications and recommendations. A report by Broome Bird Observatory for the WA Department of Conservation and Land Management, NHT and the Shorebird Conservation Project / WWF-Australia. Danny Rogers, Chris Hassell, Jan Lewis

Rogers, Danny, I. Rogers, Ken. G., GOSBELL, Ken. B. and Hassell, Chris, J. (2006) Causes of variation in population monitoring surveys: insights from non-breeding counts in north-western Australia, 2004-2005. Estimating errors in shorebird counts in NW Australia *Stilt* 50: 176–193

Kingsford, R.T., Halse, S.A. & Porter, J.L. (2008) Aerial surveys of waterbirds - assessing wetland condition Final report to the National Land & Water Resources Audit. 60pp. University of New South Wales, Sydney. (Aerial and ground surveys were done in three regions of Australia (north, southwest, southeast) to sample a range of wetland habitats and waterbird communities)

Waterbird Monitoring at the Lake Argyle and Lake Kununurra Ramsar Sites, North-Eastern Kimberley Region Prepared for Department of Environment and Conservation by Bennelongia Pty Ltd December 2007 Report 2007/15

The Broome Bird 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, Western Australia.

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.

The Wetlands centre is also responsible for hosting, with support from the Australian Government, the Feathers, Flyways and Friends website. Feathers, Flyways and Friends is a collaborative project between shorebird educators along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. It builds on the popular education document "Feathers, Flyways and Fastfood" by Dr Margaret Rowe and is a companion resource to the US based flyway site "Shorebird Sister Schools Program". The website is now available in 8 languages that are spoken within the East Asian Australasian Flyway. The URL of the website is: <http://www.wetlands.org.au/shorebirds/index.htm>

MIGRATORY SHARKS

University of Florida researchers are studying the impact of large sharks on marine turtle foraging and habitat use in Shark Bay, Western Australia. The **Australian Institute of Marine Science** and **EcOcean** are conducting research on whale sharks in the same region.

James Cook University researchers are conducting a multi-disciplinary study looking at the life history of shark and ray species; the spatial ecology of sharks and rays, especially in relation to marine protected areas and environmental effects; the ecological role of sharks and ecosystem dynamics; the effects of fishing on sharks and rays and an assessment of shark and ray populations.

The **Humane Society International (HSI)**, **TRAFFIC International**, and the **World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)** make an important contribution to advancing shark conservation in Australia. These organisations have been vocal in promoting the inherent vulnerability of sharks to population decline and in championing Australia's position to support the listing of all nominated sharks, which included some migratory species, at the last Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). They also promoted the listing of Porbeagle and Mako sharks at the last CMS CoP and supported the inclusion of all seven shark species in the non-binding CMS Sharks MoU agreed in February 2010.

HSI and TRAFFIC are members of the National Shark Recovery Group, and HSI was also responsible for nominating Ningaloo Reef for National Heritage Protection under Australia's EPBC Act. The nomination was formalised in January 2010, and will be considered over the following 18 months. If successful, the listing will grant further protection to the habitat of the Whale Shark.

MARINE TURTLES

The **North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance (NAILSMA)** is coordinating the Saltwater People Network Project. This project brings Indigenous communities, ranger groups and non-Indigenous experts together to improve the management of turtle and remote coastal and aquatic environments across northern Australia. Funding has been provided for this project over four years through the Australian Government *Caring for our Country* program.

The **Northern Gulf Resource Management Group Limited** is conducting the Local Indigenous Solutions for a Global Problem in Northern Australia project. The project has been expanded to target ghost nets across the northern coast of Australia by training Indigenous communities on the removal of ghost nets from the environment and the rescue and rehabilitation of injured wildlife. Funding has been provided over four years through the Australian Government's *Caring for our Country* program.

James Cook University (JCU) has been provided funding through the Commonwealth Environment Research Facility to provide information on how to better manage marine turtles (and dugongs). The project will address threats such as sand loss, disturbance at nesting sites and climate change on marine turtle rookeries in north Queensland and specifically will examine hatchling production and juvenile recruitment. It will also look at the causes, rates and patterns of sand lost from green turtle rookeries of international significance in the northern Great Barrier Reef. The project runs from 2006 to 2010.

James Cook University (JCU) integrated Traditional Knowledge and Western Science to provide a knowledge base for implementing the National Partnership Approach to marine turtle and dugong management in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The two sets of knowledge, an integrated spatial model of dugong and marine turtle distribution and abundance from aerial surveys and cultural heritage mapping, were integrated into a GIS-decision support system. This project was funded by the Australian Governments' Marine Protected Species Grant Program.

A consortium comprising researchers from the **University of Canberra, James Cook University** and the **University of Melbourne** are developing a population model for the northern Great Barrier Reef stock of the green turtle, *Chelonia mydas*. This population model is being developed to better understand the dynamics of this genetic stock and to be able to do scenario testing of the impacts of climate change and indigenous harvest. This project will finish in early 2011.

The University of Queensland (UQ) conducted an assessment of disease and environmental impact on the health of Loggerhead and Green turtles in Queensland, Australia. On-going surveillance of disease prevalence can act as an 'early-warning system' for changes in the host-disease-environment paradigm. Further work is recommended into the refining of diagnostic monitoring tools, such as screening tests for turtles suspected of heavy infectious spirorchiidiasis, an improved understanding of the meaning of anomalous blood biochemistry and haematology results, and a concerted effort should be made to examine the causes of morbidity and mortality in *Caretta caretta*, *Dermochelys coriacea*, *Eretmochelys imbricata*, *Natator depressus*, and *Lepidochelys olivacea* turtles: important sentinels of marine health.

A partnership between the Northern Territory Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts, the Carpentaria Ghost Nets program and other Indigenous communities monitors marine debris in the Northern Territory. The surveys are a community-based collaboration between Indigenous people, community groups, sea rangers and scientists to survey on an annual basis at seven locations. The debris monitoring program complements the **Carpentaria Ghost Nets Program**, which is primarily focused on the collection and disposal of nets and the prevention and rescue of entangled wildlife within the Gulf of Carpentaria.

A partnership of the **Western Australian Department of Environment and Conservation, Murdoch University, WWF and the Cape Conservation Group** 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

South Stradbroke Island Landcare Group Inc. in Queensland has recently formed a turtle and tern monitoring group which monitors nesting four times per week along the 22km of coast on the Island during summer as well as surveying the beach at least once per week at other times of the year for stranded, injured or dead animals. The project is funded through the Australian Government's *Caring for our Country* program (2009-10).

Burdekin Bowen Integrated Flood Plain Management Advisory Committee Inc. in Queensland has recently received funding to install shields for street lighting and raise the awareness of residents regarding the threats posed to turtle communities by inappropriate lighting. The project is funded through the Australian Government's *Caring for our Country* program (2009-10).

Queens Beach Action Group Inc. in Queensland is working in partnership with other groups to raise community awareness about issues affecting marine turtles on Queens Beach, including lighting, Indigenous harvest of eggs, feral pests (wild dogs/pigs) raiding nests, marine debris (entanglement and ingestion) and boat strikes. The project is funded through the Australian Government's *Caring for our Country* program (2009-10).

Sea Turtle Foundation in Queensland is conducting a project that promotes community action through an awareness program to ensure sea turtles find suitable conditions at nesting beaches. This will be achieved by distributing printed information through local councils, regional natural resource management bodies, schools and

other Australian turtle organisations. A resource centre will be created on the Sea Turtle Foundation's website. Issues addressed by this project are inappropriate lighting at nesting beaches that disorientate turtles and hatchlings, methods of addressing feral animal predation of nests, marine debris and weeds that entangle hatchlings, changes in beach structure such as tyre tracks and beach furniture that block ocean access for hatchlings, pollutants that reduce water quality, and boat handling during nesting season. The project is funded through the Australian Government's *Caring for our Country* program (2009-10).

Cape York Sustainable Futures Inc is conducting a project entitled "Large Scale Control of Feral Pigs and Wild Dogs to Save Cape York's Sea Turtles" which aims to build on one of Australia's most successful feral pig control programs. The project is funded through the Australian Government's *Caring for our Country* program (2009-10).

The Trustee For The Gnaraloo Station Trust has a project to increase community engagement in endangered sea turtle protection on the Ningaloo Coast. Gnaraloo has significant rookeries of sea turtles which has been managed by a program to monitor and protect onsite rookeries. This project will assist in raising awareness and engagement of a wider sector of the public and visitors. The project is funded through the Australian Government's *Caring for our Country* program (2009-10).

Humane Society International (HSI Australia): HSI undertakes a number of activities relating to turtles and dugongs conservation, 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.

Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) NSW: maintains a database of marine turtles that have either come ashore sick or injured in NSW or have required active human intervention.

WHALES

A number of non-government organisations are actively involved in initiatives for the conservation of whales in Australia, including **the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society, Dolphin Research Institute, the Humane Society International, Project Jonah, International Fund for Animal Welfare and the World Society for the Protection of Animals, Southern Cross University (Whale Research Group), the Oceania Project, Organisation for Rescue and Research of Cetaceans in Australia (ORRCA) and the University of Queensland.**

The Australia Government holds a Cetacean Non-Government Organisation Roundtable several times each year. It is chaired by Australia's Commissioner to the International Whaling Commission. The Roundtable is an important vehicle to help ensure that the Government is well informed of any concerns and issues which civil society has with respect to domestic and international policies and priorities on cetacean conservation issues. The regular meetings foster good working relationships, as well as providing opportunities to encourage the support of non-government organisations, where appropriate, in the advancement of government policies.

DUGONG

Humane Society International (HSI) strongly advocated for Australia to pursue an international agreement / MoU for the Conservation and Management of Dugong under the CMS. HSI has also nominated a number of key threatening processes to Australia's National and State environment legislation, such as boat strike and entanglement in marine debris as a means of drawing attention to the threats and securing mitigation of them.

University of Queensland (UQ)

Researchers from UQ are undertaking a long-term longitudinal study of dugongs in Moreton Bay. Other research areas include determining critical reproductive parameters for a subtropical dugong population and gene tagging dugongs of Southern Queensland to determine population dynamics. Research is also focussing on determining baseline health and disease parameters for wild dugongs in urban and non-urban waters of northern Australia.

James Cook University (JCU)

Researchers from JCU have been undertaking studies on the distribution and abundance, movements, life history parameters, population genetics of dugongs in northern Australia. A number of collaborative research projects are continuing with Indigenous communities including monitoring dugongs, and applying GIS techniques to develop spatially explicit population models.

Murdoch University

A postdoctoral research fellowship was recently awarded to a marine scientist at Murdoch University to develop unmanned aerial survey methods for surveying marine mammal populations, including dugongs.

4a	Please provide detail on any devolved government/overseas territory authorities involved. N/A
5	Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country: The private sector plays a 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 and through adoption of actions to improve their conservation, e.g. by implementing measures to mitigate bycatch of migratory species in fisheries.
6	Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country: A consultancy has been funded to satellite tag marine turtles caught in long lining operations off eastern Australia to provide information on the pelagic stage of the life cycle, engage fishers in turtle conservation and investigate the impact on turtles of being caught in longline fishing operations.

I(b). Information about involved Authorities

Identify the ministry, agency/department or organization that is responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I species

1	Birds	Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
2	Marine Mammals	Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
3	Marine Turtles	Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
4	Terrestrial Mammals	N/A There are no CMS Appendix I listed terrestrial mammals to which Australia is a range state
5	Bats	N/A There are no CMS Appendix I listed bats to which Australia is a range state
6	Other Taxa	Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities

II. Appendix I species

1. BIRDS

1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1	<p>Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:</p> <p>The protection afforded by the national implementing legislation is complemented under the <i>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003</i>. All species within the Class Aves are protected from take within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, which extends to low water.</p>												
1a	<p>If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7):</p>												
2	<p>Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">By-catch</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 30%;">Electrocution</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Habitat destruction</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Wind turbines</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pollution</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Other (please provide details)</p>	By-catch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Electrocution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Habitat destruction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wind turbines	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pollution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
By-catch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Electrocution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										
Habitat destruction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wind turbines	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										
Pollution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
2a	<p>What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?</p> <p><i>Bycatch</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seabird bycatch mitigation has already been considered in Australia, albeit primarily in longline fisheries. Australia has implemented the <i>Threat Abatement Plan for the Incidental Catch (or By-Catch) of Seabirds During Oceanic Longline Fishing Operations</i>, which was released in 1998 in response to longline fishing being listed as a Key Threatening Process in July 1995 under the then <i>Endangered Species Protection Act 1992</i> (now the EPBC Act). The Threat Abatement Plan (TAP) aims to address the primary threat to seabirds (of being taken as bycatch and killed or seriously injured), including endangered albatross and petrel species. The 1998 TAP was renewed in 2006 and that plan will be reviewed during 2011. - A package of fisheries regulations was implemented to give effect to the TAP, including the requirement for all longliners operating south of 25°S to use bycatch mitigation measures, such as using a bird-scaring line, weighting of branch lines and retention of offal during line setting. - Development and implementation of measures to reduce seabird bycatch in other fisheries, such as those using pelagic trawl gear, are also underway. <p><i>Habitat Destruction</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 the destruction habitat of 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 all listed migratory species under the Act are afforded strong protection. - The Australian Government, in cooperation with the Tasmanian Government, has commenced a five year, AUD\$25m alien invasive pest eradication project at Macquarie Island to eliminate rabbits, rats and mice which are extensively degrading the breeding habitat of seabirds and other animals. <p><i>Electrocution</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 												

	<p><i>Wind turbines</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p><i>Marine Pollution</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The <i>National Plan to Combat Pollution of the Sea by Oil and other Noxious and Hazardous Substances</i> (known as the National Plan) is a national integrated Government and industry organisational framework enabling effective response to marine pollution incidents. The Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) manages the National Plan, working with State/Northern Territory (NT) governments, the shipping, oil, exploration and chemical industries, emergency services to maximise Australia's marine pollution response capability, mitigating impacts on Australian wildlife (including migratory birds).
2b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <p>Refer to section II. 2.a</p>
2c	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?</p> <p>None</p>
3	<p>What are the major threats to Appendix I bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?</p> <p>Illegal trade <input type="checkbox"/> Poaching <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (please specify)</p>
3a	<p>What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?</p> <p>All CMS listed migratory bird species for which Australia is a range state are protected under the EPBC Act. Australia has also undertaken a number of more specific actions, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A new Recovery Plan for Albatrosses and Giant-Petrels is being prepared under the EPBC Act. - In 2006, Australia adopted a revised 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. Implementation of the provisions in the plan have significantly reduced seabird bycatch and associated mortality in Australian longline fisheries. - A Recovery Plan for 10 species of seabirds listed as threatened has been prepared under the EPBC Act. This plan can be found at: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/seabirds.html - A 'Threat abatement plan for the impacts of marine debris on vertebrate marine life' (the Plan) was finalised in 2009. The Plan identifies a framework for the coordinated and integrated management of marine debris and to address current knowledge gaps. It also details specific measures to prevent and mitigate the impacts of harmful marine debris on the marine environment, including migratory birds. This plan can be found at: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/tap/marine-debris.html - Guidelines for Managing Visitation to Seabird Breeding Islands have been prepared by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA). These guidelines can be found at the following website: http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/corp_site/info_services/publications/seabirds/ - GBRMPA has now developed an operational policy to manage 'take' of protected species from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. This policy can be found at: http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/7868/protected_species_policy_guidelines.pdf
3b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <p>Refer to section II. 3.a</p>

3c	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard: None
3d	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? None

1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in 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.)

<i>Species name</i> <i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i> – Common Name Amsterdam Albatross	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: del Hoyo, J., Elliot, A., and Sargatal, J. 1992. <i>Handbook of Birds of the World. Vol. 1. Ostriches to Ducks</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.
2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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, <i>Diomedea exulans</i>, and Amsterdam albatross <i>D. amsterdamensis</i> in the Indian Ocean and their relationships with long-line fisheries: conservation implications. <i>Biological Conservation</i> 79: 257-270.)</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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. Unsubstantiated sightings of this species have been recorded from both Australia and New Zealand waters (N. Brothers pers. comm. in Gales 1998; Shirihai 2002). 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 <i>Albatross: Biology and Conservation</i>. Robertson, G., and Gales, R. (eds.) Surrey, Beatty and Sons, Chipping Norton.). Thus, while Amsterdam Albatrosses have not yet been positively identified within Australian waters, there is the potential for the occasional vagrant to enter Australian waters.</p>
3	<p>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):</p> <p>Research <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Education/awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>All Appendix 1 species are protected under the EPBC Act.</p> <p>Australia has previously implemented a Recovery Plan for Albatrosses and Giant-petrels and a new Recovery Plan is under development.</p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australia has implemented the Recovery Plan for Albatrosses and Giant-petrels.</p> <p>Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australia has implemented the <i>Threat Abatement Plan for the Incidental Catch (or By-Catch) of Seabirds During Oceanic Longline Fishing Operations</i> to address the primary threat to this and other albatross species.</p>

4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Australia will continue to implement the <i>Threat Abatement Plan for the Incidental Catch (or By-Catch) of Seabirds During Oceanic Longline Fishing Operations</i> and the Recovery Plan. Australia is developing a new Recovery Plan for Albatrosses and Giant-Petrels under the EPBC Act .

<i>Species name Puffinus creatopus</i> – Common Name(s) Pink-footed Shearwater	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Marchant & Higgins 1990. Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds Vol.1. Oxford Uni Press, Melbourne.
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species has been recorded as a vagrant on one occasion.
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Education/awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All Appendix 1 species are protected under the EPBC Act. Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? Species has been recorded as a vagrant on one occasion.
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

<i>Species name Tringa guttifer</i> – Common Name(s) Spotted Greenshank; Nordmann's Greenshank	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Marchant & Higgins 1990. Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds Vol.1. Oxford Uni Press, Melbourne.
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species has been recorded as a vagrant on one occasion.
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3	<p>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):</p> <p>Research <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Education/awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>All Appendix 1 species are protected under the EPBC Act.</p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>None, as the species is vagrant.</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p>

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:

None

2. MARINE MAMMALS

2.1 General questions on Appendix I marine mammals

1	<p>Is the taking of all Appendix I marine mammals prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:</p>								
1a	<p>If the taking of Appendix I marine mammals is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)): Some legislation provides specifically for traditional hunting of dugongs. For example, <i>the Australian Native Title Act 1993</i> permits Native Title holders to hunt dugongs for the purposes of satisfying their personal, domestic or non-commercial communal needs. <i>The Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984</i> allows for the traditional take of marine turtles and dugongs by traditional inhabitants of Torres Strait. Some State and Territory legislation may also provide for the traditional take of wildlife. In addition, some legislation enables traditional take of wildlife by Native Title holders either by authority, agreement or exemption.</p>								
2	<p>Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine mammals:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">By-catch</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 30%;">Collision with fishing traffic</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pollution</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Illegal hunting</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>Other threats to migration (please provide details)</p>	By-catch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Collision with fishing traffic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pollution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Illegal hunting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
By-catch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Collision with fishing traffic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
Pollution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Illegal hunting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
2a	<p>What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Australia actively supports the development of range state arrangements under CMS for dugongs and cetaceans in accordance with approaches set out in relevant recovery plans and recommendations of CMS. With Australia's support, a regional agreement for the conservation of the dugong and their habitats was signed in October 2007 and now has 18 signatories. Similarly, a Memorandum of Understanding for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands Region was adopted in 2006 and currently has 14 signatories. - Australian States work closely with the Commonwealth Government to ensure ongoing conservation of migratory cetacean species, including undertaking annual counts of Humpbacks. - Australian snubfin and humpback dolphins are particularly vulnerable to local extinction because of their small population sizes and coastal distribution. Furthermore, the recent recognition of both species as evolutionary significant units (ESU) and potentially endemic to Australian waters has important implications for conservation and management. A study is being undertaken to assess population structure and phylogeographic patterns of snubfin and humpback dolphins within Australian waters. The study is being undertaken by Dr Guido J. Parra, Ms Celine Frère, Dr Jennifer Seddon and Dr Michael Krützen from the University of Queensland and Murdoch University. <p><i>Fisheries interaction including bycatch</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In cooperation with the Secretariat for the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Australia has been implementing the Dugong Action Plan and the Whale and Dolphin Action Plan and supporting neighbouring CMS parties through management training. - The intergovernmental dugong task force is investigating existing programs, science and monitoring, compliance and enforcement and stakeholder engagement relating to fisheries interactions with dugongs and recommending areas for improvement. - Australia, through the Australian Marine Mammal Centre, has employed a Project Coordinator: Marine Mammal – Fishery Interactions, whose main focus is to assist surface longline fisheries in the Australian and Indo-Pacific regions to develop mitigation options to reduce catch depredation by toothed whales. - Incidental mortality of cetaceans (mostly dolphins) caught in fishing nets is considered one of the greatest threats to the conservation of these species. State and Territories works closely with fishery authorities in an effort to mitigate the impacts of bycatch. Improved fishing methods and release of dolphins have substantially reduced bycatch mortality. - The Western Australian Department of Fisheries produced a Draft Bycatch Action Plan for the Pilbara Fish Trawl Interim Managed Fishery, Fisheries Management Paper, No. 244 in 2010. 								

- The South Australian Department of Environment and Natural Resources is near to completing updated regulations and policy for marine mammal interactions.

Illegal Hunting

- The intergovernmental dugong task force is investigating existing programs, science and monitoring, compliance and enforcement and stakeholder engagement relating to illegal hunting of dugongs and recommending areas for improvement.
- The Australian Government Working on Country program provides funding to seventeen Indigenous organisations in the Northern Territory, Queensland and north-western Australia engaged in sea management activities to employ 240 full-time equivalent Indigenous rangers. These rangers undertake activities that include marine debris collection and dugong and turtle-related activities. Turtle-related activities can include recording turtle observations, feral pig control at nesting sites, tagging, measuring, weighing, DNA sampling, fitting transmitters and recording nest sites.
- The Commonwealth Government's \$10 million 5 year Caring for Our Country Reef Rescue Indigenous Land and Sea Country Partnerships Program has an aim to expand the Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreement program across the GBR. Such expansion provides additional means for Government's to work in partnership with Traditional Owners on compliance related matters, including addressing legal hunting.
- The North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance (NAILSMA) is coordinating the Saltwater People Network Project. This project brings Indigenous communities, ranger groups and non-Indigenous experts together to improve the management of turtle and remote coastal and aquatic environments across northern Australia. Funding has been provided for this project over four years through the Australian Government Caring for our Country program.

Collision with fishing traffic

- The Australian Government has established the *Australian National Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching 2005* which limits all human activity around cetaceans, including the distance that a vessel may approach cetaceans.
- The Australian Government is also developing a National Ship Strike Reduction Strategy including improving reporting mechanisms and identification of possible mitigation strategies.
- The Queensland Government has implemented 'Go Slow' areas in Marine Parks to protect dugong (and marine turtles) from the risk of vessel collision.
- The NSW Government records cetacean stranding and vessel strike information into a long term database.

Pollution

- Injury and fatality to vertebrate marine life caused by ingestion of, or entanglement in harmful marine debris was listed as a 'key threatening process' under Australia's national environmental protection legislation, the EPBC Act in 2003. In 2009, the Australian Government finalised a threat abatement plan that seeks to minimise the impacts of marine debris, including interactions with marine mammals. The States and Territories are also proactive in preparing for and undertaking disentanglement operations in an effort to free cetaceans of life-threatening entanglements.

Noise impacts

- The development of seismic survey guidelines under the EPBC Act to provide a set of standards to minimise the risk of acoustic injury to whales in the vicinity of seismic surveys.
- A large scale research project to better quantify the impacts of seismic surveys on whales has begun in Australia. This project includes funding from the Australian Marine Mammal Centre.

Habitat Destruction

- Proposed actions that are likely to have a significant impact on a listed migratory species and potential degradation or destruction of their habitat are subject to a rigorous environmental assessment and approval process under the EPBC Act. In deciding whether to approve a proposed action, consideration must be given to the precautionary principle.

Stranding

- The NSW Government records scientific information from stranding events including genetic and skeletal

	<p>information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A number of papers relating to strandings have been developed: - Coughran, D. C., Stiles, I. and Mawson, P. R. (submitted to Journal of Cetacean Research and Research). Euthanasia of beached humpback whales using explosives; and - Coughran, D. C. and Gales, N. J. (submitted to Marine Mammal Science) An unusual peak in recorded mortalities of humpback whales (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>) in Western Australia: normal stochastic variability or a regional indication of carrying capacity?
2b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <p>A Tropical inshore dolphin workshop was held on 4-5 May 2010 that aimed to develop a conservation strategy for the Australian Snubfin and Indo-Pacific Humpback dolphins.</p> <p>Collision with fishing traffic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ship Strike Reduction Strategy is currently under development. - A review of how the <i>Australian National Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching 2005</i> are applied in Commonwealth waters is currently underway. - Research is currently being conducted on the effectiveness of ‘Go Slow’ areas in reducing dugong (and turtle) mortality. - A report was prepared for WWF in July 2010 titled <i>Collision Course: Snubfin dolphin injuries in Roebuck Bay</i>. - Recommendations regarding managing threats and major development proposals threatening coastal dolphins were finalised in October 2009. <p>Pollution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The development of marine debris monitoring surveys, including identifying the source of ghost nets, and clean up programs has been partly funded through the Australian Government’s Caring for Country. - A project is being undertaken, funded by the Australian Government, which aims to understand the types and sources and at-sea distribution of marine debris in Australian waters. The objectives of the project are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Build a predicted distribution of debris at sea off Australia using a model of ocean drift; o Evaluate the likely domestic versus foreign contribution to local marine debris. The project is due to be completed in July 2011. <p>Noise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seismic surveys are a source of acoustic noise for cetaceans within Australian waters. Under the EPBC Act if a proposed seismic survey has or is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance (such as listed cetacean species), that action should be referred to the Australian Government Environment Minister for assessment.
2c	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?</p> <p>Information from other countries on ways in which they manage the impacts of ship strikes and pollution on populations of cetaceans.</p> <p>Information and active participation by other countries to minimise marine debris entering oceans; and further reporting of sites where large concentrations of marine debris are known to occur (e.g. in Australia we have areas where we know at certain times of the year large concentrations of ghost nets will wash up on shore).</p>
3	<p>What are the major pressures on Appendix I marine mammal species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?</p> <p>Pollution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> By-catch <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (please specify) Whaling, Whale Watching, Climate Change</p>

3a	<p>What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine mammal beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?</p> <p>Whaling operations within the region target Appendix I species that migrate through Australian waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Australian Government supports the global moratorium on commercial whaling. Australia is undertaking concerted domestic and international efforts (including within the International Whaling Commission) to bring an end to commercial whaling, including 'so-called' scientific whaling. - On 31 May 2010, the Australian Government lodged its application instituting proceedings in the International Court of Justice against Japan's so-called 'scientific' whaling. <p>Whale Watching:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The <i>Australian National Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching 2005</i> outline the standards that allow people to observe and interact with whales and dolphins in a way that ensures animals are not harmed. <p>Climate Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Australia has ratified the Kyoto protocol under which Australia is committed to limit its greenhouse gas emissions to be 108% of 1990 levels during the 2008-2012 period. <p>Entanglement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Researchers are trialling the use of acoustic pingers to determine the effectiveness in alerting coastal inshore dolphins to the presence of set gill nets. - Research to track oceanic currents and determine sources and pathways of marine debris. - The Australian Large Whale Disentanglement Network comprises representatives from all State and Territory governments. It aims to promote better disentanglement practices and response through an effective national communications and information-sharing network. Furthermore, the network aims to identify measures for minimising the occurrence of large whale entanglements. - Disentanglement techniques are constantly being reviewed and improved to ensure best practice and that the safest standards are used. - Dugong Protection Areas seek to reduce the incidence of entanglements of dugong in fishing nets through area closures, restrictions and net attendance rules. Incidental benefits are likely to occur for listed inshore dolphins, including <i>Sousa chinensis</i> and <i>Orcaella heinsohmi</i>. - Preliminary research to trial the effectiveness of break-away panels on set mesh nets to minimise capture of marine mammals and turtles. - The NSW Government has adopted revised protocols within the NSW Shark Meshing (Bather Protection) Program to reduce the probability of entanglement of cetaceans by use of early warning strategies and pingers.
3b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <p>Whaling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the most recent International Whaling Commission meeting (June 2010), the Chairs' proposal on the future of the IWC did not go forward. The proposal, which would have legitimised whaling in the Southern Ocean, North Pacific and North Atlantic, was opposed by a number of countries, including Australia. The IWC is now in a "period of reflection" until the next annual meeting in June 2011. During the interregnum, Australia is focusing its activities in support of the IWC's work on practical conservation activities <p>Whale Watching:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The <i>Australian National Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching 2005</i> provide for a consistent national policy for the management of whale and dolphin watching. Regular meetings between Commonwealth and State government officials ensure we strive for a consistent approach to whale watching across Australia. The Australian government also meets with whale watching industry representatives to discuss common management issues and share ideas for improvement of the industry
3c	<p>Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:</p> <p>Inherent difficulties with the monitoring, compliance and enforcement of a large EEZ.</p>
3d	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?</p> <p>N/A</p>

2.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine mammals

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in 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.)

<i>Species name</i> <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> – Common Name Blue Whale	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Bannister JL, Kemper CM and Warneke RM (1996) <i>The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans</i> , Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, Global Cetacean Summary Report (http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/global-cetacean-summary.html) and Recovery Plans for Australia's Five Threatened Whale Species (http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/cetaceans-action-plan/pubs/whaleplan.pdf)
2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The blue whale is classified as Endangered under the EPBC Act as the current Antarctic population status is estimated at 2,300 (95% confidence interval = 1150-4500). There is however, some evidence of increase as in 2005 the Antarctic population of blue whales was only believed to be 1500 individuals (95% CI).</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The blue whale has been recorded in all Australian marine areas between 20°S and 70°S. They generally occur more than 2km off the Australian continent and islands, except for the south-western 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).</p>
3	<p>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):</p> <p>Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Several projects funded by the Australian Government through grants programs administered by the Australian Marine Mammal Centre in the period include:</p> <p>Ms Catherine Attard & Dr Luciana Möller Macquarie University 2009: Population genetic structure of blue whales in Australia and surrounding regions: Genetic assessment of northern Indian Ocean blue whales and connectivity with Australian blue whales.</p> <p>Dr Luciana Möller , Dr Peter Gill, Mr Curt Jenner, Mr Chris Burton, Miss Catherine Attard, Ms Margaret Morrice, Ms Micheline Jenner, Dr Michael Double & A/Prof Luciano Beheregaray, Flinders University 2009: Population size of blue whales in Australian waters.</p> <p>Ms Margie Morrice, Mr Curt Jenner & Dr Peter Gill, Blue Whale Study Inc, 2009: Blue Whale Workshop 2010.</p> <p>Dr Luciana Möller, Macquarie University, 0809: Unravelling the genetic structure and diversity of <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> in Australia: the genetic identity of Geographe Bay blue whales. This project further elucidates the genetic structure and diversity of Australian blue whales by filling the gap in genetic assessment of Geographe Bay whales and performing a powerful investigation of Australian blue whale population genetics using microsatellite and mtDNA control region markers. This will involve biopsy sampling Geographe Bay blue whales, and increasing the number of microsatellite markers and other Australian samples. This study will gather information on population structure required by the Blue, Fin and Sei Whale Recovery Plan, and will resolve the issue of Geographe Bay blue whale subspecific identity raised at IWC meetings.</p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The Bonney Upwelling off the Victorian and South Australian coastlines has been identified in the Blue Whale Recovery Plan as an important habitat for the survival of blue whales as it serves as a key aggregation and feeding area for the species during summer months (December to May). A similar feeding area exists off the Western Australian coast to the north of Rottnest Island. All cetaceans are afforded comprehensive protection in Australian</p>

waters under environmental protection legislation. Furthermore, there is a provision in the legislation allowing for the declaration of important cetacean habitats.

The Australian Government has committed to developing a National Network of Whale and Dolphin Sanctuaries in Australian waters. The development of this initiative is being progressed.

Monitoring

Australian Cetacean Sighting Database (Australian Marine Mammal Centre)

Smith, H., Waples, K. and Friedman, K. (2009). Review of Cetacean Monitoring in Western Australian State Waters, Marine Science Branch, Dept of Environment and Conservation

Education / awareness raising

The Australian Government has taken several education and awareness raising initiatives including: the development of an interactive children's website; a teachers tool kit for primary education; promotional products; the development and release of whale watching guidelines and supporting educational materials; whale and dolphin identification pamphlets.

Species protection

All Appendix 1 species are protected under the EPBC Act.

The Australian Whale Sanctuary was established in accordance with the EPBC Act, to give formal recognition of the high level of protection and management to cetaceans in Commonwealth marine areas and prescribed waters. The Australian Whale Sanctuary encompasses the area of the EEZ outside state waters and generally extends 200 nautical miles from the coast, but further in some areas to cover the continental shelf and slope. It also includes external territories including Christmas, Macquarie, Heard and McDonald Islands. Within the Australian Whale Sanctuary, it is an offence to kill, injure, take, trade, keep, move or interfere with a cetacean. Blue whales are also protected in all State and Territories under general native species and/or threatened species protection and management legislation.

Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas with reserves in Commonwealth and State Waters that conserve biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales.

Control hunting / poaching

Under section 229 of the EPBC Act, it is an offence to kill or injure a cetacean in Australian Commonwealth waters. Furthermore, section 236 of the EPBC Act prohibits whaling in Australian Commonwealth waters. All Australian jurisdictions have complimentary laws and under State and Territory legislation you cannot kill or interfere with a cetacean.

Australia is an original signatory to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. Australia strongly supports the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed to by the Commission in 1982 and seeks a permanent ban on all forms of commercial whaling including so-called 'scientific' whaling.

Species restoration

Under Australia's national environmental protection legislation, the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities is required to produce recovery plans for certain species of cetaceans. In 2005, recovery plans for five species of cetaceans were produced. For the blue whale, the recovery plan has two objectives:

1. The recovery of blue whale populations so that they may be considered secure in the wild.
2. To maintain the protection of blue whales from human threats.

(The Plan can be viewed at <http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/cetaceans-action-plan/pubs/whaleplan.pdf>).

A five year review of the blue whale recovery plan was undertaken in May 2010. One recommendation from the review was that a Recovery Plan for the blue whale should be maintained and updated given the persistence of threats.

	Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, with reserves in Commonwealth and State Waters, that conserve biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales.
	Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/>
	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Ongoing research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required

<i>Species name</i> <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> – Common Name: Humpback Whale	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Bannister JL, Kemper CM and Warneke RM (1996) <i>The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans</i> , Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, Global Cetacean Summary Report (http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/global-cetacean-summary.html) and Recovery Plans for Australia's Five Threatened Whale Species (http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/cetaceans-action-plan/pubs/whaleplan.pdf).
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/> The humpback whale is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act. The western Australian population is estimated to contain between 17,000 and 24,000 individuals while the eastern Australian population contains approximately 11,000 individuals. Both populations are estimated to be increasing in the order of 10-11% per annum.
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/> The humpback whale is considered as a coastal species in Australian waters in winter and spring. The species occur in waters south of 15°S, however key locations include sites along the western and eastern Australian coastlines. Breeding locations are known off the northern Western Australian coast and in the central region of the Great Barrier reef. Distribution is considered to be increasing with reports of humpback whales sighted in previously unrecorded areas. These include an extension to the northern boundary of distribution in Western Australia.
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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Several projects funded by the Australian Government through grants programs administered by the Australian Marine Mammal Centre in the period include: Dr Chandra Salgado Kent and Mr Curt Jenner, Curtin University of Technology, 0809: A Comparison of Group IV Humpback Whale Population Estimates from Two Key Locations Along the Western Australian Coast - Implications for Future Survey Location and Methodology. Dr Michael Noad and Mr Josh Smith, University of Queensland, 0809: Review of existing sighting datasets to assess the spatial and temporal distribution of humpback whales within the Great Barrier Reef for identifying potential breeding/calving grounds. Dr Hendrick Kniest, A/Prof Peter Harrison and Mr Daniel Burns, Southern Cross University, 0809: Final development of a new computerised fluke matching system and creation of a fluke database for humpback whales photographed off the east coast of Australia from 1999-2005.

Dr Rebecca Dunlop and Dr Michael Noad, University of Queensland, 0809: Further investigation into abundance estimates of migrating humpback whales in Australia: Resolving unmodelled heterogeneity, estimating $g(0)$ and producing new abundance estimates for both populations.

Dr Michael Noad, Dr Rebecca Dunlop, Paton D. and Cato, D.H. (2008) An update of the east Australian humpback whale population (E1) rate of increase.

Dr Rebecca Dunlop & Dr Sharon Hedley, University of Queensland, 2009: Evaluation of WA Humpback surveys 1999, 2005, 2008.

Dr Michael Noad & Dr Rebecca Dunlop, University of Queensland, 2009: Abundance estimates of the east Australian humpback whale population: 2010 survey.

Dr Rebecca Dunlop & Dr Michael Noad, University of Queensland, 2010: Feeding behaviour and feeding ecology of humpback whales in southern New South Wales.

Dr K Edyvane, 2010. Caring for Our Country Final Report - Project CF2007/134 - Priority Non-Fish Marine Threatened Species. Final report. Department of Natural Resources, Environment, the Arts and Sport.

Coughran, D. C., Stiles, I. and Mawson, P. R. (submitted to Journal of Cetacean Research and Research). Euthanasia of beached humpback whales using explosives.

Coughran, D. C. and Gales, N. J. (submitted to Marine Mammal Science) An unusual peak in recorded mortalities of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in Western Australia: normal stochastic variability or a regional indication of carrying capacity?

Smith, J. N., Noad, M. J., Grantham, H. S., and Paton, D. (2010). Spatial habitat modelling of the humpback whale breeding grounds in the Great Barrier Reef, Australia. Final report to the Australian Marine Mammal Centre, June 2010

Identification and establishment of protected areas

There are a number of aggregation areas identified in the humpback whale recovery plan along the eastern and western Australian migratory routes. Known calving areas include the Southern Kimberly area between Broome and the northern end of Camden Sound in Western Australia, and areas of the Great Barrier Reef complex in Queensland. All cetaceans are afforded comprehensive protection in Australian waters under environmental protection legislation.

The Australian Government has committed to developing a National Network of Whale and Dolphin Sanctuaries in Australian waters. The development of this initiative is being progressed.

Monitoring

Australian Cetacean Sighting Database (Australian Marine Mammal Centre).

Annual census of humpback whales are undertaken at various points along the Australian east coast by State government departments with assistance from volunteer groups. Studies such as the Cape Solander Whale Migration Study (CSWMS) run by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage have been collecting longitudinal datasets for many years. The CSWMS currently has datasets that go back to 1997.

Two large scale scientific surveys are undertaken every three years on the west and east coast of Australia. These surveys are funded by the Australian Government through the Australian Marine Mammal Centre. The population estimates derived from these surveys are submitted to the International Whaling Commission.

Regular Commonwealth-funded population surveys conducted by Dr Mike Noad of the University of Queensland at Point Lookout seek to estimate the rate of increase and population size of the east Australian population.

Salgado et al CWR Curtin University & CWR Humpback estimate: 26,100 (CI = 20,152-33,272) in 2008 maximum plausible increase rate of 11.8%. A total of 1221 humpback whales were sighted in 17 aerial surveys over the South West Pilbara offshore region during May to December 2009.

Salgado Kent, C., Jenner, C., Jenner, M., Bouchet, P. (2010) Southern Hemisphere breeding stock 'D' humpback whale population estimates from north west cape, Western Australia. Unpublished report for the Australian Marine Mammal Centre.

S.J. Allen and N.R. Loneragan (2010) Reducing dolphin bycatch in the Pilbara finfish trawl fishery, unpublished report prepared for the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation.

Jaiteh, V. (2009) An Assessment of Dolphin Behaviour and Bycatch Mitigation Techniques in the Pilbara Finfish Trawl Fishery, Western Australia.

Education / awareness raising

The Australian Government have undertaken several education and awareness raising initiatives including: the development of an interactive children's website; a teachers tool kit for primary education; promotional products; the development and release of whale watching guidelines and supporting educational materials; and whale and dolphin identification pamphlets.

The NSW Government has committed significant resources to educating the community about cetacean conservation and migratory pathways. This commitment includes:

- Publications such as Wild about whales ;

(<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/wildAboutWhales.pdf>)

- Providing access to web-based information (<http://www.wildaboutwhales.com.au>)
- Use of social media applications (Twitter, Facebook) to provide current and accurate information about cetaceans migrating through NSW waters.

Species protection

The Australian Whale Sanctuary was established in accordance with the EPBC Act, to give formal recognition of the high level of protection and management to cetaceans in Commonwealth marine areas and prescribed waters. The Australian Whale Sanctuary encompasses the area of the EEZ outside state waters and generally extends 200 nautical miles from the coast, but further in some areas to cover the continental shelf and slope. It also includes external territories including Christmas, Macquarie, Heard and McDonald Islands. Within the Australian Whale Sanctuary, it is an offence to kill, injure, take, trade, keep, move or interfere with a cetacean. Humpback whales are also protected in all State and Territories under general native species and/or threatened species protection and management legislation.

Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas with reserves in Commonwealth and State Waters that conserve biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales.

Control hunting / poaching

Under section 229 of the EPBC Act, it is an offence to kill or injure a cetacean in Australian Commonwealth waters. Furthermore, section 236 of the EPBC Act prohibits whaling in Australian Commonwealth waters. All Australian jurisdictions have complimentary laws and under State and Territory legislation you cannot kill or interfere with a cetacean.

Australia is an original signatory to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. Australia strongly supports the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed to by the Commission in 1982 and seeks a permanent ban on commercial whaling including so-called 'scientific' whaling.

Species restoration

Under Australia's national environmental protection legislation, the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities is required to produce recovery plans for certain species of cetaceans. Since reporting to the Convention of Migratory Species in 2005, recovery plans for five species of cetaceans were produced. For the humpback whale, the recovery plan has three objectives:

1. the recovery of humpback populations so that they may be considered secure in the wild;
2. a distribution of humpback whales in Australian waters similar to the pre-exploitation distribution of the species; and
3. to maintain the protection of humpback whales from human threats.

(The Plan can be viewed at <http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/cetaceans-action-plan/pubs/whaleplan.pdf>).

A five year review of the humpback recovery plan was undertaken in May 2010. The recommendation from the review was that the plan be updated.

	Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, with reserves in Commonwealth and State Waters that conserve biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales.
	Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/>
	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Ongoing research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required.

<i>Species name Eubalaena australis</i> – Common Name Southern Right Whale	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Bannister JL, Kemper CM and Warneke RM (1996) <i>The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans</i> , Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, Global Cetacean Summary Report (http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/global-cetacean-summary.html) and Recovery Plans for Australia's Five Threatened Whale Species (http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/cetaceans-action-plan/pubs/whaleplan.pdf).
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/> The Australian population of southern right whales is listed as endangered under the EPBC Act and is thought to consist of approximately 1500 individuals. Of these however, only a portion will enter Australian waters each year. The population of southern right whales around the western and southern Australian coastline is thought to be increasing by approximately seven per cent per annum.
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Australia, the southern right whale is distributed south of 30°S, primarily around the southern coastline from Perth (Western Australia) to Sydney (on the eastern coastline) including Tasmania. Key localities include Point Ann and Point Charles (Western Australia), the Head of the Great Australian Bight (South Australia), Warrnambool (Victoria) and the east coast of Tasmania.
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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Several projects funded by the Australian Government through grants programs administered by the Australian Marine Mammal Centre in the period include: Dr Stephen Burnell, South Australian Museum, 2009: Southern right whales - 2009 census and photo identification at Head of Bight, South Australia. Mr John Bannister, Western Australian Museum, 2009: Monitoring population dynamics of right whales off southern Australia. Prof Mark Hindell, Dr Simon Childerhouse & Mr Glenn Dunshea, University of Tasmania, 42: Southern right whales and stable isotopes: Towards defining southern right whale habitat and trophic ecology. Dr Leigh Torres, National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd (NIWA), 2009: Habitat use and distribution patterns of southern right whales and sperm whales discerned from spatial analyses of 19th century whaling records. Ms Mandy Watson, A/Prof Rob Harcourt, Dr Rosemary Gales & Dr Nathalie Patenaude, Victorian Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE), 2009: Status, structure and distribution of Southern-Right Whales in South-East Australia - Phase 1. Mr John Bannister, Western Australian Museum, 2010: Monitoring Population dynamics of right whales off southern Australia. Dr Rebecca Pirzl, Skadia Pty Ltd (VIC), 2010: Australian Southern Right Whale Photo-identification Catalogue:

Phase One – Design development.

Identification and establishment of protected areas

Key calving and aggregation areas for Southern right whales in Australia include Point Ann and Point Charles (Western Australia), the Head of the Great Australian Bight (South Australia) and Warrnambool (Victoria). All cetaceans are afforded comprehensive protection in Australian waters under environmental protection legislation. The Australian Government has committed to developing a National Network of Whale and Dolphin Sanctuaries in Australian waters.

Monitoring

Australian Cetacean Sighting Database (Australian Marine Mammal Centre).

Education / awareness raising

The Australian Government has taken several education and awareness raising initiatives including: the development of an interactive children's website; a teacher's tool kit for primary education; promotional products; the development and release of whale watching guidelines and supporting educational materials; and whale and dolphin identification pamphlets.

The NSW Government has committed significant resources to educating the community about cetacean conservation and migratory pathways. This commitment includes:

- Publications such as Wild about whales ;

(<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/wildAboutWhales.pdf>)

- Providing access to web-based information (<http://www.wildaboutwhales.com.au>)
- Use of social media applications (Twitter, Facebook) to provide current and accurate information about cetaceans migrating through NSW waters.

Species protection

The Australian Whale Sanctuary was established in accordance with the EPBC Act, to give formal recognition of the high level of protection and management to cetaceans in Commonwealth marine areas and prescribed waters. The Australian Whale Sanctuary encompasses the area of the EEZ outside state waters and generally extends 200 nautical miles from the coast, but further in some areas to cover the continental shelf and slope. It also includes external territories including Christmas, Macquarie, Heard and McDonald Islands. Within the Australian Whale Sanctuary, it is an offence to kill, injure, take, trade, keep, move or interfere with a cetacean. Southern right whales are also protected in all State and Territories under general native species and/or threatened species protection and management legislation.

Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, with reserves in Commonwealth and State Waters that conserve biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales.

Control hunting / poaching

Under section 229 of the EPBC Act, it is an offence to kill or injure a cetacean in Australian Commonwealth waters. Furthermore, section 236 of the EPBC Act prohibits whaling in Australian Commonwealth waters. All Australian jurisdictions have complimentary laws and under State and Territory legislation you cannot kill or interfere with a cetacean.

Australia is an original signatory to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. Australia strongly supports the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed to by the Commission in 1982 and seeks a permanent ban on commercial whaling including so-called 'scientific' whaling.

	<p>Species restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Under Australia's national environmental protection legislation, the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities is required to produce recovery plans for certain species of cetaceans. Since reporting to the Convention of Migratory Species in 2005, recovery plans for five species of cetaceans were produced. For the southern right whale, the recovery plan has three objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the recovery of southern right populations so that they may be considered secure in the wild; 2. a distribution of southern right whales in Australian waters similar to the pre-exploitation distribution of the species; and 3. To maintain the protection of southern right whales from human threats. <p>(Available electronically at http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/cetaceans-action-plan/pubs/whaleplan.pdf).</p> <p>A five year review of the Southern right whale recovery plan was undertaken in May 2010. The recommendation from the review was that a plan is still required and should be updated to reflect new knowledge.</p> <p>Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, with reserves in Commonwealth and State Waters that conserve biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>Ongoing research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required.</p>

<p><i>Species name</i> <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> – Common Name Sei Whale</p>	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Bannister JL, Kemper CM and Warneke RM (1996) <i>The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans</i>, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, Global Cetacean Summary Report (http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/global-cetacean-summary.html) and Recovery Plans for Australia's Five Threatened Whale Species (http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/cetaceans-action-plan/pubs/whaleplan.pdf).</p>
2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>There is no accepted current abundance estimate for sei whales in the southern hemisphere and no estimate for Australian waters. This species is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act.</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The movements and distributions of sei whales are unpredictable and not well documented. Sei whales are not often found near coasts and the species is infrequently recorded in Australian waters. To date, individuals have been recorded along Australia's eastern, western and southern coastlines.</p>

3	<p>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):</p> <p>Research <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Education / awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The Australian Government has taken several education and awareness raising initiatives including: the development of an interactive children's website; a teacher's tool kit for primary education; promotional products; the development and release of whale watching guidelines and supporting educational materials; and whale and dolphin identification pamphlets.</p> <p>The NSW Government has committed significant resources to educating the community about cetacean conservation and migratory pathways. This commitment includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publications such as Wild about whales ; <p>(http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/wildAboutWhales.pdf)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing access to web-based information (http://www.wildaboutwhales.com.au) - Use of social media applications (Twitter, Facebook) to provide current and accurate information about cetaceans migrating through NSW waters. <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The Australian Whale Sanctuary was established in accordance with the EPBC Act, to give formal recognition of the high level of protection and management to cetaceans in Commonwealth marine areas and prescribed waters. The Australian Whale Sanctuary encompasses the area of the EEZ outside state waters and generally extends 200 nautical miles from the coast, but further in some areas to cover the continental shelf and slope. It also includes external territories including Christmas, Macquarie, Heard and McDonald Islands. Within the Australian Whale Sanctuary, it is an offence to kill, injure, take, trade, keep, move or interfere with a cetacean. Sei whales are also protected in all State and Territories under general native species and/or threatened species protection and management legislation.</p> <p>Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, with reserves in Commonwealth and State Waters that conserve biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species such as whales.</p> <p>Under section 229 of the EPBC Act, it is an offence to kill or injure a cetacean in Australian Commonwealth waters. All Australian jurisdictions have complimentary laws and under State and Territory legislation you cannot kill or interfere with a cetacean. Furthermore, section 236 of the EPBC Act prohibits whaling in Australian Commonwealth waters. Australia is an original signatory to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. Australia strongly supports the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed to by the Commission in 1982 and seeks a permanent ban on commercial whaling including 'so-called' scientific whaling.</p> <p>Species restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Under Australia's national environmental protection legislation, the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities is required to produce recovery plans for certain species of cetaceans. Since reporting to the Convention of Migratory Species in 2005, recovery plans for five species of cetaceans were produced. For the sei whale, the recovery plan has two objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the recovery of sei whale populations so that they may be considered secure in the wild; and 2. to maintain the protection of sei whales from human threats. <p>(the Plan can be viewed at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/balaenoptera_sp/index.html).</p> <p>A five year review of the sei whale recovery plan was undertaken in May 2010. The recommendation from the review was that the plan should be updated.</p> <p>Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, with reserves in Commonwealth and State Waters that conserve biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species such as whales.</p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Ongoing research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required.

<i>Species name Balaenoptera physalus</i> – Common Name Fin Whale	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Bannister JL, Kemper CM and Warneke RM (1996) <i>The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans</i> , Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, Global Cetacean Summary Report (http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/global-cetacean-summary.html) and Recovery Plans for Australia's Five Threatened Whale Species (http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/cetaceans-action-plan/pubs/whaleplan.pdf).
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/> There are no estimates of current fin whale abundance for the southern hemisphere or for Australian waters. This species is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC Act.
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fin whales are widely distributed in the Southern hemisphere between latitudes of 20-75°. In Australia, there are confirmed records of fin whales for all coastal waters except in New South Wales and the Northern Territory. The available information suggests that the species is more commonly present in deeper water.
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Education / awareness raising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Australian Government has taken several education and awareness raising initiatives including: the development of an interactive children's website; a teacher's tool kit for primary education; promotional products; the development and release of whale watching guidelines and supporting educational materials; and whale and dolphin identification pamphlets. The NSW Government has committed significant resources to educating the community about cetacean conservation and migratory pathways. This commitment includes: - Publications such as Wild about whales ; (http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/wildAboutWhales.pdf) - Providing access to web-based information (http://www.wildaboutwhales.com.au) - Use of social media applications (Twitter, Facebook) to provide current and accurate information about cetaceans migrating through NSW waters. Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Australian Whale Sanctuary was established in accordance with the EPBC Act, to give formal recognition of the high level of protection and management to cetaceans in Commonwealth marine areas and prescribed waters. The Australian Whale Sanctuary encompasses the area of the EEZ outside state waters and generally extends 200 nautical miles from the coast, but further in some areas to cover the continental shelf and slope. It also includes external territories including Christmas, Macquarie, Heard and McDonald Islands. Within the Australian Whale Sanctuary, it is an offence to kill, injure, take, trade, keep, move or interfere with a cetacean. Fin whales are also protected in all State and Territories under general native species and/or threatened species protection and management legislation. Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, with reserves in Commonwealth and State Waters that conserve biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales.

	<p>Control hunting / poaching <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Under section 229 of the EPBC Act, it is an offence to kill or injure a cetacean in Australian Commonwealth waters. Furthermore, section 236 of the EPBC Act prohibits whaling in Australian Commonwealth waters. All Australian jurisdictions have complimentary laws and under State and Territory legislation you cannot kill or interfere with a cetacean.</p> <p>Australia is an original signatory to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. Australia strongly supports the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed to by the Commission in 1982 and seeks a permanent ban on all forms of commercial whaling including so-called 'scientific' whaling.</p> <p>Species restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Under Australia's national environmental protection legislation, the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities is required to produce recovery plans for certain species of cetaceans. Since reporting to the Convention of Migratory Species in 2005, recovery plans for five species of cetaceans were produced. For the fin whale, the recovery plan has two objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the recovery of fin populations so that they may be considered secure in the wild; and 2. to maintain the protection of fin whales from human threats. <p>(The Plan can be viewed at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/balaenoptera_sp/index.html).</p> <p>A five year review of the fin whale recovery plan was undertaken in May 2010. One recommendation from the review was that the recovery plan for the fin whale should be updated.</p> <p>Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, with reserves in Commonwealth and State waters that conserve biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales.</p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>Ongoing research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required.</p>

<i>Species name – Physeter macrocephalus – Common Name Sperm Whale</i>	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Bannister JL, Kemper CM and Warneke RM (1996) <i>The Action Plan for Australian Cetaceans</i>, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, Global Cetacean Summary Report (http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/global-cetacean-summary.html).</p>
2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>There is no current accepted abundance estimate for sperm whales in Australian waters. The species is listed as migratory under Australia's national environmental protection legislation, the EPBC Act.</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>In Australian waters, the distribution of sperm whales is not well documented however the species has been recorded along the eastern and southern coastlines.</p>
3	<p>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):</p> <p>Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

Some projects funded by the Australian Government through grants programs administered by the Australian Marine Mammal Centre in the period include:

Dr Luciana Möller & Miss Joanna Wiszniewski, Flinders University, 2009: Population genetic structure of Australian sperm whales.

Dr Leigh Torres, National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research Ltd (NIWA), 2009: Habitat use and distribution patterns of southern right whales and sperm whales discerned from spatial analyses of 19th century whaling records.

Identification and establishment of protected areas

Monitoring

Education / awareness raising

The Australian Government has taken several education and awareness raising initiatives including: the development of an interactive children's website; a teachers tool kit for primary education; promotional products; the development and release of whale watching guidelines and supporting educational materials; whale and dolphin identification pamphlets.

The NSW Government has committed significant resources to educating the community about cetacean conservation and migratory pathways. This commitment includes:

- Publications such as Wild about whales ;

(<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/nature/wildAboutWhales.pdf>)

- Providing access to web-based information (<http://www.wildaboutwhales.com.au>)
- Use of social media applications (Twitter, Facebook) to provide current and accurate information about cetaceans migrating through NSW waters.

Species protection

The Australian Whale Sanctuary was established in accordance with the EPBC Act, to give formal recognition of the high level of protection and management to cetaceans in Commonwealth marine areas and prescribed waters. The Australian Whale Sanctuary encompasses the area of the EEZ outside state waters and generally extends 200 nautical miles from the coast, but further in some areas to cover the continental shelf and slope. It also includes external territories including Christmas, Macquarie, Heard and McDonald Islands. Within the Australian Whale Sanctuary, it is an offence to kill, injure, take, trade, keep, move or interfere with a cetacean. Sperm whales are also protected in all State and Territories under general native species and/or threatened species protection and management legislation.

Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, with reserves in Commonwealth and State waters that conserve biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales.

Control hunting / poaching

Under section 229 of the EPBC Act, it is an offence to kill or injure a cetacean in Australian Commonwealth waters. Furthermore, section 236 of the EPBC Act prohibits whaling in Australian Commonwealth waters. All Australian jurisdictions have complimentary laws and under State and Territory legislation you cannot kill or interfere with a cetacean.

Australia is an original signatory to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. Australia strongly supports the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed to by the Commission in 1982 and seeks a permanent ban on all forms of commercial whaling including so-called 'scientific' whaling.

Species restoration

Habitat protection

Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, with reserves in Commonwealth and State waters that conserve biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales.

	Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/>
	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Ongoing research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required.

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

The Australian Marine Mammal Centre was established by the Australian Government in 2006 and represents the first major national research centre focused on understanding, protecting and conserving the whales, dolphins, seals and dugongs in our region. It coordinates Australia's research to provide scientific research and advice to underpin Australia's marine mammal conservation and policy initiatives. The AMMC provides an integrated, strategic, cross-jurisdictional approach to support marine mammal conservation, management and policy priorities.

3 MARINE TURTLES

3.1 General questions on Appendix I marine turtles

1	<p>Is the taking of all Appendix I marine turtles prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:</p> <p>Some legislation provides specifically for traditional hunting of marine turtles. For example, the Australian <i>Native Title Act 1993</i> permits Native Title holders to hunt turtles for the purposes of satisfying their personal, domestic or non-commercial communal needs. The <i>Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984</i> allows for the traditional take of marine turtles and dugongs by traditional inhabitants of Torres Strait within the area of the Torres Strait Protected Zone and the surrounding outside but near areas as described in the Torres Strait Treaty. Some State and Territory legislation may also provide for the traditional take of wildlife. In addition, some legislation enables traditional take of wildlife by Native Title holders either by authority, agreement or exemption.</p> <p>The protection afforded by the national implementing legislation has been complemented under the <i>Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan 2003</i>. All six marine turtles species in Australia are protected from take within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, which extends to low water.</p>
1a	<p>If the taking of Appendix I marine turtles is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indigenous people continue to have customary access to native species under the Federal <i>Native Title Act 1993</i>. - Most State and Territory jurisdictions provide for continued customary use of wildlife, including marine turtles, by Indigenous people.
2	<p>Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine turtles:</p> <p>By-catch <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pollution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other threats to migration (please provide details) Marine debris including ghost nets</p> <p>The incidental capture and mortality of turtles decreased substantially after the introduction of Turtle Exclusion Devices in most trawl fisheries. Also, turtle by-catch is reported in Fisheries Status Reports.</p>
2a	<p>What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 2009 Marine Debris Threat Abatement Plan was developed to address the impacts of marine debris, including ghost nets on marine turtles and other marine species - The Australian Government has also listed the following key threatening processes: incidental catch (by-catch) of sea turtles during coastal otter-trawling operations in Australian waters north of 28°S (2001); predation by exotic rats on Australia offshore islands of less than 1000km² (100,000 ha) (2006); and predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission of feral pigs (2001). - The development of marine debris monitoring surveys, including identifying the source of ghost nets, and cleanup programs, partly funded through the Australian Government's Caring for Country.
2b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <p>The incidental capture and mortality of turtles decreased substantially after the introduction of Turtle Exclusion Devices in most trawl fisheries.</p> <p>Refer to section II. 2a</p>

	<p>Resource Agreement program across the Great Barrier Reef catchment; develop sea country plans; strengthen communications between key stakeholders; and build a better understanding of Traditional Owner issues relevant to the management of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. The Program, delivered by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, includes enhanced compliance as one of the five activity areas in this Program, where activities address illegal activities that threaten cultural and natural heritage values and culturally important species such as dugong and green turtle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance (NAILSMA), which is coordinating the Saltwater People Network Project. This project brings Indigenous communities, ranger groups and non-Indigenous experts together to improve the management of turtle and remote coastal and aquatic environments across northern Australia. Funding has been provided for this project over four years through the Australian Government Caring for our Country program. - Indigenous groups in five regions in northern Australia are participating in a Turtle and Dugong Management Project (TDMP) being administered by NAILSMA. Communities involved in the project are undertaking a number of projects aimed at developing community-driven approaches to sustainable management of dugongs and marine turtles across northern Australia - In the Torres Strait region, communities are participating in the Torres Strait Dugong and Turtle Project being administered by the Torres Strait Regional Authority. The project aims at developing and implementing community based dugong and turtle plans which include a combination of traditional and western management arrangements. The implementation of these plans is being supported by the Torres Strait Ranger Program which is a partnership between traditional owners, Torres Strait Island Regional Council, Torres Strait Regional Authority and other relevant stakeholders. The community plans have been developed and are being implemented in consultation and with support from PNG Treaty villages. - The Queensland Government has implemented ‘Go Slow’ areas in Marine Parks in an effort to reduce mortalities to marine turtles (and dugong) resulting from boat strike. - Establishment of Indigenous ranger programs which have built the capacity of Indigenous rangers in remote areas to management land and sea country. - Development of Indigenous Protected Area’s has help empower people on the coast to plan and management their country.
3b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. Refer to section II (3.3a)</p>
3c	<p>Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:</p>
3d	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? N/A</p>

3.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine turtles

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in 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.)

<i>Species name</i> <i>Chelonia mydas</i> – Common Name Green Turtle	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference: Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2003) Prepared by the Australian Government Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. The Plan can be viewed at: http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/turtle-recovery/index.html</p>
2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Green turtle meta-population numbers and stability differ across their Australian range. The total Australian population of Green Turtles is estimated to be more than 166,000 individuals.</p> <p>Recent evidence indicates that based on long-term trends at index nesting beaches, the Southern Great Barrier Reef green turtle stock is increasing at approximately 3.8%/year (Chaloupka <i>et al.</i> 2007; Chaloupka, M., Bjorndal, K.A., Balazs, G.H., Bolten, A.B., Ehrhart, L.M., Limpus, C.J., Sukanuma, H., Troeng, S. & Yamaguchi, M. (2008). Encouraging outlook for recovery of a once severely exploited marine megaherbivore, <i>Global Ecology and Biogeography</i>, 17: 297-304). The data is less clear for the Northern Great Barrier Reef green turtle stock but there are indications that this stock is showing early signs of decline (Limpus, C.J. (2008). A biological review of Australian marine turtle species. 2. Green turtle, <i>Chelonia mydas</i> (Linnaeus). Environmental Protection Agency, Brisbane).</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The Australian population is distributed across seven identified genetically distinct populations and possibly an eighth at the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. In addition, there are green turtles that feed in Australia that are part of stocks that breed in other countries (e.g. Indonesia, PNG and New Caledonia). Green turtles are found in Australian waters off the Northern Territory, Queensland, and Western Australian coastlines.</p> <p>Green turtles are the predominant species within foraging populations of 3250 at Ningaloo Reef, 4250 at Exmouth Gulf and 8400 at Shark Bay.</p>
3	<p>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):</p> <p>Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Research into the populations of green turtles foraging and nesting at Cocos (Keeling) Islands Conservancy has been undertaken annually since 1999. These islands are listed as critical habitats in the Marine Turtle Recovery Plan (2003) and this research contributes to the objectives of IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU.</p> <p>Additionally, research and monitoring of marine turtle nesting and foraging populations of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and adjacent Queensland coast (GBRMPA, and Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management) has been conducted. Monitored rookeries include Raine Island for the northern GBR green turtle stock; Howick Island Group; Capricorn Bunker Islands (Heron, Wreck, and Northwest Islands) and Swain Reefs for the southern GBR green turtle stock. Foraging sites include Moreton Bay and Shoalwater Bay, dominated by the southern GBR green turtle stock and Howick Island Group, expected to be dominated by the northern GBR green turtle stock.</p> <p>In several Indigenous communities across northern Australia research and monitoring of marine turtle nesting and foraging populations is being conducted through the NAILSMA Saltwater People Network dugong and marine turtle project.</p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>See above and Australia's National Report to the IOSEA Turtle MoU. Long-term monitoring of marine turtle nesting and foraging populations occurs in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and adjacent Queensland waters, run by the GBRMPA and Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management.</p>

Additionally, turtle monitoring is ongoing at Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve, Ningaloo Marine Park, Coral Seas Marine Reserve and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Conservancy.

Surveys, tagging, beach track count, hatchling success, nest predation, hatchling orientation, predation and dispersal studies are ongoing at a range of locations in Western Australia from Dirk Hartog Island north to Cape Domett. Main monitoring is of nesting Green, Hawksbill, Loggerhead and Flatback turtles. Main census for green turtles takes place at Ningaloo

A state tagging database has been developed and now accommodates data entry, quality check and downloading a spatial interface, to view records on Google Earth for multiple species and all projects licensed by Department of Environment and Conservation.

Education / awareness raising

Increased efforts in education, public awareness and training in sea turtle research have been conducted in Indigenous communities by NAILSMA and several collaborators. Educational outreach has been done through newsletters and 'Message Disk' CDs that include video footage of Indigenous community actions towards turtle conservation and management.

Species protection

The species is afforded protection under the EPBC Act.

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 Caring for Our Country program.

Control hunting / poaching

In December 2008, the Australian Government committed \$10 million over five years towards the Reef Rescue Plan's Indigenous Land and Sea Country Partnerships Program. The program is delivered by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA). A key objective of the program is to expand the Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreements (TUMRA) program across the Great Barrier Reef catchment. TUMRA's provide an agreed basis for Traditional Owners and marine managers to work together to protect cultural values and to manage culturally important species in accordance with traditional lore and to ensure sustainability. Four TUMRA's and an Indigenous Land Use Agreement covering marine waters are now in place, with other TUMRA currently under development.

Addressing illegal activities that may impact on marine turtles and dugong is a high priority for the Indigenous Land and Sea Country Partnerships Program. Indigenous Community Compliance Liaison Officers have been appointed to coordinate compliance activities with Traditional Owners and other government agencies engaged in Indigenous compliance matters within the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (GBRMP). Compliance responses are targeted based on intelligence received from Traditional Owners and the broader community, with all reports relating to dugong and turtle take (i.e., nets, hunting etc) followed up. Reports regarding trade in dugong or turtle meat and animal cruelty are provided to State compliance officers for follow-up. Coordinated cross-agency patrols are conducted to target high risk areas and high risk activities. Compliance related training programs are being delivered to compliance staff, Indigenous rangers and Indigenous communities.

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. 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 Caring for Country.

Habitat protection

Habitat critical to the green turtle has been protected within marine and terrestrial parks, particularly the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, Moreton Bay Marine Park, Great Sandy Marine Park, Coral Sea Marine Reserves (Coringa-Herald and Lihou Reef), Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve, Cartier Island Marine Reserve, Ningaloo Marine Park and Pulu Keeling National Park.

'Go Slow' areas in Queensland Marine Parks further protect key habitat areas from threats associated with boat strike.

Habitat restoration

Other

	<p>Australian Government and State legislation include provisions to control 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. The strategic assessment of the Torres Strait Turtle and Dugong Fishery managed under the <i>Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984</i>, which allows for the take of marine turtles by traditional inhabitants, is currently being finalised.</p> <p>In addition, under the EPBC Act, actions that have a significant impact on marine turtles or involve killing, injuring or taking them in Commonwealth marine areas are illegal without prior approval from the Australian Government.</p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>Ongoing recovery, research, and monitoring programs as guided by the Marine Turtle Recovery Plan, with additional habitat protection if required.</p>

<i>Species name</i> <i>Caretta caretta</i> – Common Name Loggerhead Turtle	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2003) Prepared by the Australian Government Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. The Plan can be viewed at: http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/turtle-recovery/index.html</p>
2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Loggerhead meta-population numbers and stability differ across their Australian range. There are three genetically distinct populations of loggerhead turtles in Australia: two in Queensland (Mon Repos/ Wreck Rock and the Swains Reefs) and one in Western Australia. The eastern Australia population is the most significant in the southern Pacific Ocean. The population is centred in the southern Great Barrier Reef and adjacent mainland near Bundaberg with an estimated population size of 1000 females, with 400 breeding annually. Annual monitoring has revealed that since 2000, the long term decline in nesting loggerhead turtle numbers has changed to a trend for increasing numbers at all eastern Australian loggerhead turtle index beaches, with 400 recorded nesting during the 2009-2010 season.</p> <p>In WA, low intensity nesting occurs on Murion Island and the beaches of north-west Cape. Loggerhead turtles constitute a relatively small proportion of the foraging turtle populations of 3250 at Ningaloo Reef, 4250 at Exmouth Gulf and 8400 at Shark Bay, which are predominantly composed of green turtles.</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>See above.</p>

3	<p>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):</p> <p>Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>See Australia's National report to the Indian Ocean and South-east Asia Turtle MoU at: http://www.ioseaturtles.org/.</p> <p>Additionally, research and monitoring of marine turtle nesting and foraging populations of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park and adjacent Queensland coast (Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management) has been conducted. Monitored rookeries include the Mon Repos and Wreck Rock beaches, Capricorn Bunker Islands (Heron, Wreck, Northwest Islands) and Swains Reefs.</p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Turtle monitoring programs are ongoing in Western Australia at Dirk Hartog and Murion Islands, Ningaloo Marine Park and at Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve.</p> <p>Surveys, tagging, beach track count, hatchling success, nest predation, hatchling orientation, predation and dispersal studies are ongoing at a range of locations in WA from Dirk Hartog Island north to Cape Domett. Main monitoring is of nesting Green, Hawksbill, Loggerhead and Flatback. Main census for Loggerheads on Dirk Hartog Island and Gnaraloo.</p> <p>A state tagging database has been developed and now accommodates data entry, quality check and downloading a spatial interface, to view records on Google Earth for multiple species and all projects licensed by Western Australian Department of Environment and Conservation.</p> <p>Education / awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The species is afforded protection under the EPBC Act. Additionally, species protection is enhanced within protected areas listed below.</p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Protected Areas cover certain critical loggerhead turtle habitat, including the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, Mon Repos Conservation Park, Moreton Bay Marine Park, Great Sandy Marine Park, Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve, Cartier Island Marine Reserve and Ningaloo Marine Park.</p> <p>'Go Slow' areas in Queensland Marine Parks further protect key habitat areas from threats associated with boat strike.</p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australian Government and State legislation include provisions to control 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. The strategic assessment of the Torres Strait Turtle and Dugong Fishery managed under the <i>Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984</i>, which allows for the take of marine turtles by traditional inhabitants, is currently being finalised.</p> <p>In addition, under the EPBC Act, actions that have a significant impact on marine turtles or involve killing, injuring or taking them in Commonwealth marine areas are illegal without prior approval from the Australian Government.</p>
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4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Ongoing recovery, research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required.

<i>Species name</i> <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> – Common Name Hawksbill Turtle	
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2003) Prepared by the Australian Government Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. The Plan can be viewed at: http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/turtle-recovery/index.html
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hawksbill turtle meta-population numbers and stability differ across their Australian range. The total population of hawksbill turtles in Australia is unquantified; however, Australia is known to hold the largest breeding population in the world. In Australia, there are two genetically separate subpopulations, one in the northern Great Barrier Reef, Torres Strait and Arnhem Land, while the other occurs on the North West Shelf of Western Australia. Nesting hawksbill turtles from the northern Great Barrier Reef are known to migrate to the Northern Territory (Australia), the southern coast of Papua (formerly Irian Jaya) and Papua New Guinea. Hawksbill turtles that forage on the Great Barrier Reef are known to migrate to neighbouring countries including PNG, Vanuatu, and the Solomon Islands. Several thousand females nest in Queensland and around 3,000 females nest in Western Australia each year. Major nesting of hawksbill turtles in Australia occurs at Rosemary Island and Varanus Island in Western Australia and in the northern Great Barrier Reef and Torres Strait. Serious population declines of hawksbill turtles have been recorded worldwide. In Australia, long-term monitoring of nesting turtles at Milman Island in the Torres Strait has shown that the number of hawksbill turtles has been declining by 3% to 4% per year for at least ten years. A site was selected for long term monitoring at North East Island, Groote Eylandt in 2007 and monitoring has continued since then.
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/> As above
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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See Australia's National report to the Indian Ocean and South-east Asia Turtle MoU at: http://www.ioseaturtles.org/ Research into the populations of hawksbill turtles at Cocos (Keeling) Islands Conservancy has been undertaken annually since 1999. These Islands are listed as critical habitats in the Marine Turtle Recovery Plan (2003) and this research contributes to the objectives of IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU. Additional activities include research and monitoring of marine turtle nesting and foraging populations of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management). Monitored rookeries in Queensland include Milman Island and foraging sites at Heron Island Reef and the Howick Group. Other projects include the Key Sites for Turtle Projects in Western Australia; the Ningaloo Marine Park turtle conservation program since 2002 and turtle monitoring in Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve. Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/>

	<p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>see above</p> <p>Surveys, tagging, beach track count, hatchling success, nest predation, hatchling orientation, predation and dispersal studies are ongoing at a range of locations in WA from Dirk Hartog Island north to Cape Domett. Main monitoring is of nesting Green, Hawksbill, Loggerhead and Flatback. Main census for Hawksbills on Rosemary Island.</p> <p>A state tagging database has been developed and now accommodates data entry, quality check and downloading a spatial interface, to view records on Google Earth for multiple species and all projects licensed by the Western Australian Department of Environment and Conservation.</p> <p>Education / awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The species is afforded protection through the EPBC Act. Additionally, species protection is enhanced within protected areas listed below.</p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Protected Areas cover certain critical hawksbill turtle habitat, including the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve, Cartier Island Marine Reserve, Ningaloo Marine Park and Pulu Keeling National Park.</p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Federal Australian Government and State environmental impact legislation including provisions to control 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. The strategic assessment of the Torres Strait Turtle and Dugong Fishery managed under the <i>Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984</i>, which allows for the take of marine turtles by traditional inhabitants, is currently being finalised.</p> <p>In addition, under the EPBC Act, actions that have a significant impact on marine turtles or involve killing, injuring or taking them in Commonwealth marine areas are illegal without prior approval from the Australian Government.</p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>Ongoing recovery, research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required.</p>

Species name <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> – Common Names Ridley Turtle, Olive Ridley Turtle	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2003) Prepared by the Australian Government Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. The Plan can be viewed at: http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/turtle-recovery/index.html</p>

2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Olive ridley turtle meta-population numbers and stability differ across their Australian range. No concentrated nesting has been found in Australia. Low density nesting occurs along the Arnhem Land coast of the Northern Territory and scattered nesting occurs in the Gulf of Carpentaria and other areas of the Northern Territory. There is irregular nesting in eastern Queensland and NSW. No nesting has been recorded in Western Australia. In Australia, detailed information on the size of nesting and foraging populations is unknown although the nesting population is estimated between 500 and 1000</p> <p>Low density nesting occurs in neighbouring countries such as PNG and Indonesia. There is limited nesting of this species in the western Pacific Ocean and South Eastern Asia and therefore the Australian population may represent an isolated breeding population.</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>As above</p>

3	<p>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):</p> <p>Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>See Australia's National report to the Indian Ocean and South-east Asia Turtle MoU at: http://www.ioseaturtles.org/</p> <p>Research and monitoring is being conducted at nesting beaches along the northwestern coast of Cape York Peninsula, Queensland and in the Tiwi Islands, NT. Data is also being collected on stranded turtles caught by ghost nets.</p> <p>Migration studies using satellite tracking technology were conducted were conducted from the Tiwi Islands and Wessel Islands, both in the NT.</p> <p>Genetic studies began to determine how many stocks exist with Australia and their relationship to stocks in other countries.</p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>See above</p> <p>Education / awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The species is afforded protection through the EPBC Act. Additionally, species protection is enhanced within protected areas listed below.</p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park covers certain turtle habitat that may be important to foraging olive ridley turtles.</p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australian Government and State environmental impact legislation include provisions to control 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. The strategic assessment of the Torres Strait Turtle and Dugong Fishery managed under the <i>Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984</i>, which allows for the take of marine turtles by traditional inhabitants, is currently being finalised.</p> <p>In addition, under the EPBC Act, actions that have a significant impact on marine turtles or involve killing, injuring or taking them in Commonwealth marine areas are illegal without prior approval from the Australian Government.</p> <p>In 2006, 11 leatherback tracks were observed at Danger Point, Cobourg Peninsula, NT. Despite repeated visits to this beach, no other tracks have been observed. This is the location of sporadic sightings of leatherback tracks over several decades.</p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>Ongoing recovery, research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required.</p>

<i>Species name Dermochelys coriacea</i> – Common Names Leatherback Turtle, Leathery Turtle	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia (2003) Prepared by the Australian Government Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. The Plan can be viewed at: http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/turtle-recovery/index.html</p>
2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Leatherback turtle meta-population numbers and stability differ across their Australian range. No major nesting has been recorded in Australia, although scattered isolated nesting (1-3 nests per annum) occurs in the Northern Territory and in southern Queensland and northern NSW in the past. Nesting in Western Australia is still unknown or unconfirmed. Animals from populations in PNG, Malaysia and Indonesia use the continental waters of Australia to feed and migrate to temperate waters and periodically these turtles are found along the coastline as stranded turtles. A small number of sightings have been made off the mid-west coast of Australia off Victoria and Tasmania.</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>See above</p>
3	<p>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):</p> <p>Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>See Australia's National report to the Indian Ocean and South-east Asia Turtle MoU at: http://www.ioseaturtles.org/</p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Education / awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australian Government and State environmental impact legislation include provisions to control 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. The strategic assessment of the Torres Strait Turtle and Dugong Fishery managed under the <i>Torres Strait Fisheries Act 1984</i>, which allows for the take of marine turtles by traditional inhabitants, is currently being finalised.</p> <p>In addition, under the EPBC Act, actions that have a significant impact on marine turtles or involve killing, injuring or taking them in Commonwealth marine areas are illegal without prior approval from the Australian Government.</p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>

5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Ongoing recovery, research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required.
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Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine turtles in general:
N/A

4 TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (OTHER THAN BATS)

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

1	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)? If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details: N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
1a	If the taking of Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)): N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats): Lack of information <input type="checkbox"/> By-catch <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat fragmentation <input type="checkbox"/> Electrocutation <input type="checkbox"/> Wind turbines <input type="checkbox"/> Poaching <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of trans-boundary management <input type="checkbox"/> Poor communication amongst Range States <input type="checkbox"/> Man-made barriers <input type="checkbox"/> Climate change and drought <input type="checkbox"/> Other threats to migration (please provide details)		
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles? N/A		
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. N/A		
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? N/A		
3	What are the major threats to Appendix I terrestrial mammals (transcending mere obstacles to migration)? Lack of information <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat fragmentation <input type="checkbox"/> Poaching <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Illegal trade <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)		
3a	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) beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour? N/A		
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. N/A		
3c	Describe any factors which limit action being taken in this regard: N/A		
3d	What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? N/A		

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

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I terrestrial mammal species (other than bats) 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.)

<i>Species name</i> – Common Name(s)	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Education / awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
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	<p>Is the taking of all Appendix I bats prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details: N/A</p>
1a	<p>If the taking of Appendix I bats is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)): N/A</p>
2	<p>Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bats:</p> <p>Vandalism of bat caves <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other threats to migration (please provide details)</p>
2a	<p>What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles? N/A</p>
2b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. N/A</p>
2c	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? N/A</p>
3	<p>What are the major threats to Appendix I bats (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?</p> <p>Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat fragmentation and loss <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (please specify)</p>
3a	<p>What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of bats beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour? N/A</p>
3b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. N/A</p>
3c	<p>Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard: N/A</p>
3d	<p>What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? N/A</p>

5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bat species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bat 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.)

<i>Species name – Common Name(s)</i>	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
2c	Summarise information on trends (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
2c	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/>
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 <input type="checkbox"/> Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Education / awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
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:

6. OTHER TAXA

6.1 General questions on Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

1	<p>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:</p> <p>Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities</p>
2	<p>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)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:</p>
2a	<p>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? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):</p>
3	<p>Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above:</p> <p>Other threats to migration (please provide details) Marine debris including ghost nets</p>
3a	<p>What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?</p> <p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the implementation of a Threat Abatement Plan for the Impacts of Marine Debris on Vertebrate Marine Life, which was released in 2009. (Available at: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/tap/marine-debris.html); - the ongoing development of marine debris monitoring surveys, including identifying the source of ghost nets, and cleanup programs, partly funded through the Australian Government's Caring For Our Country Program and directly by the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities; and - representations to south East Asian countries including Indonesia on the ecological impacts of marine debris, particularly ghost nets.
3b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A pilot project funded by the Australian Government to investigate the origins and pathways of marine debris found in northern Australian marine environment was completed in 2009. This work focussed on modelling movements of ghost nets in northern Australia, with a long-term view of minimising marine debris and associated impacts on marine wildlife. A copy of the report is available at: http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/publications/origins-marine-debris.html - A subsequent project funded by the Australian Government is now underway, which seeks to further understand the types, sources and at-sea distribution of marine debris in Australian waters.
3c	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?</p> <p>N/A</p>
4	<p>What are the major threats to Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?</p> <p>Other (please specify) Mortality as a result of incidental or illegal capture in fisheries.</p>
4a	<p>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 beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?</p> <p>All Appendix I species are protected under Australia's primary piece of environmental legislation, the EPBC Act. The environmental performance of Commonwealth, State and the Northern Territory-managed wild harvest fisheries is assessed under the EPBC Act. The EPBC Act requires that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all Commonwealth-managed and State wild capture marine fisheries with an export component be

	<p>assessed to ensure they are being managed in an ecologically sustainable way;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all Commonwealth-managed fisheries are also assessed to determine the impact of actions taken under a fishery management plan on matters of national environmental significance; and • all Commonwealth-managed fisheries and any State-managed fisheries that operate in Commonwealth waters must also be assessed to determine the impacts of fishing operations • on cetaceans, listed threatened species and ecological communities, migratory species, and listed marine species under the EPBC Act. <p>The assessments consider the impacts of the fishery on target and non-target species caught and the impacts of fishing on the broader marine environment, including interactions with protected species such as white sharks.</p> <p>The fisheries assessment process under the EPBC Act encourages continual improvement of fisheries management. Conditions and/or recommendations may be placed on fisheries accreditations requiring actions to be taken within a specified period of time to improve the management of particular issues within the fishery. An example of an issue is interactions with a particular protected species, and a condition or recommendations may be placed on an accreditation requiring improved reporting, and the development and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.</p> <p>DSEWPaC has developed a protected species evidence guide, which includes information on white sharks, to assist enforcement officers recognise any illegally taken white shark products when apprehending vessels suspected of engaging in illegal fishing.</p>
4b	<p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <p>Fisheries with accreditations provide annual reports on likely management changes and progress against any conditions or recommendations within their fishery. The first fisheries assessments were completed at the end of 2002. Since that time there has been significant improvements in the ability for fisheries to be managed in an ecologically sustainable way.</p>
4c	<p>Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:</p>
4d	<p>What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?</p> <p>N/A</p>

6.2 Questions on specific Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in 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.)

<i>Species name</i> <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> – Common Names great white shark, white shark, white pointer	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Last, P. R., Stevens, J. D. 2009. <i>Sharks and Rays of Australia – Second Edition</i>. CSIRO Publishing Australia.</p> <p>White Shark (<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>) Recovery Plan. Environment Australia, 2002. ISBN 0642548218</p>
2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>There are few available data sets to gauge population size and trends, so it would have to be said that population trend is unclear. The best long-term indicator for white shark population numbers come from the New South Wales beach meshing program. The beach meshing data shows a steady decline in numbers caught between 1950 and 1980 and a possible stabilisation of numbers during the following 28 years to 2008. The program suggests numbers still remain well below historical levels.</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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). Electronic tracking results indicate that the range may also extend into the Great Barrier Reef as far north as Lizard Island. Results from tracking/ tagging of the species suggests that non breeding/ and or juvenile sharks migrate to warmer water, with juvenile aggregation known to occur off Port Stevens from late winter to the beginning of summer (Bruce & Bradford 2008).</p>
3	<p>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):</p> <p>Research <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Research is being conducted to increasing our understanding of white shark habitat use and migration in Australian waters, including using satellite tracking to understand biologically important areas, much of which has been led by Dr Barry Bruce.</p> <p>The WA Government has provided funding to acoustically 'tag' up to 100 white sharks around southern Australia and monitor their movements in Perth metropolitan waters via a network of acoustic receivers. The WA Department of Fisheries is also collaborating with the Canadian-funded Ocean Tracking Network project (see: http://oceantrackingnetwork.org/) to maintain a cross-shelf 'curtain' of acoustic receivers to monitor migrations of 'tagged' marine species (including white sharks) off the lower west coast of Western Australia.</p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>As this species is wide ranging, no 'protected areas' have been designated for this species specifically. However, species protection does occur through marine reserves established for multiple species in southeast, southern and southwest Australian waters (Solitary Islands Marine Reserve, South-east Commonwealth Marine Reserve Network, Macquarie Island Marine Park, Great Australian Bight Marine Park, Ningaloo Marine Park).</p>

Monitoring



All Commonwealth managed fisheries have mandatory reporting of interactions with listed species. Since the last National Report, there has been an improvement in the level of reporting, resulting from the introduction of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) and DSEWPaC. The MoU allows AFMA to report interactions with listed species to DSEWPaC on fishers' behalf, meaning all the fishers need do is report interactions in their fishing logbooks, which are routinely provided to AFMA. State fisheries agencies also monitor threatened species interactions with commercial fisheries, and there are similar protected species reporting MoUs in place between DSEWPaC and some State fisheries management agencies.

Observer programs in Commonwealth and State and Territory fisheries are also used to gather information on interactions with protected species, and to validate reporting.

The Department of Primary Industries and Resources South Australian (PIRSA) requires that all Commercial fishers must report any wildlife interaction to PIRSA Fisheries and DSEWPaC. Interactions include: collision or capture (hooked, netted or entangled), all interaction as well as those that relate to a species actually being landed onboard a vessel during a fishing operation are required to be reported. To assist fishers in this task, PIRSA and SARDI have produced a "Wildlife interaction", identification and logbook, widely distributed amongst all fishers.

Education / awareness raising



DSEWPaC has developed a protected species evidence guide, which includes information on white sharks, to assist enforcement officers recognise any illegally taken white shark products when apprehending vessels suspected of engaging in illegal fishing.

Species protection



All Appendix 1 species are protected under the EPBC Act. Species protection also occurs through marine reserves in southeast, southern and southwest Australian waters (Solitary Islands Marine Reserve, South-east Commonwealth Marine Reserve Network, Macquarie Island Marine Park, Great Australian Bight Marine Park, Ningaloo Marine Park). The White Shark is also fully protected in the coastal waters of Tasmania, South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia; and protected in the coastal waters of New South Wales and Queensland with exemptions made for beach meshing.

Control hunting / poaching



Species restoration



In September 2002 the White Shark (*Carcharodon carcharius*) Recovery Plan was launched by the Australian Government. The plan aimed 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.

It is mandatory for all threatened species recovery plans within 5 years of implementation. As such, DSEWPaC, working with the National Shark Recovery Group, completed the review of the Recovery Plan in December 2008. The review focussed on the actions undertaken by jurisdictions against the 'specific recovery objectives' as specified in the original Recovery Plan. The review concluded that although progress had been made on many of the actions listed in the Recovery Plan there was no evidence of a recovery of the white shark population in Australian waters. The review recommended that the Recovery Plan be varied to remove old actions and include new conservation priorities.

A workshop was held in March 2009 to develop a new Recovery Plan for the white shark. Key stakeholders involved in the workshop included the relevant states, recreational and commercial fishing organisations and conservation groups. The resulting draft revised Recovery Plan was released for public comment, which closed in July 2010. DSEWPaC is now preparing the final plan.

Habitat protection



Queensland commenced the new zoning plan for Moreton Bay Marine Park in 2009 providing further protection to a range of different species and habitats. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park was rezoned in 2004, with significant additional protection afforded to the biodiversity of the region. Other state marine parks are also in place and are reviewed regularly to ensure they provide adequate protection to the biodiversity of the region.

Habitat restoration



	<p style="text-align: center;">Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>In accordance with the requirements of the agreed International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks 1999), Australia has developed a National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (NPOA-Sharks). The NPOA is currently under review, and a revised plan will be released in 2011.</p> <p>Activities that have, may have or are likely to have a significant impact upon populations or individuals are controlled under Australian Government and State legislation. In addition, the environmental performance of Commonwealth, State and the Northern Territory-managed wild harvest fisheries is assessed under the EPBC Act. The EPBC Act requires that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all Commonwealth-managed and State wild capture marine fisheries with an export component be assessed to ensure they are being managed in an ecologically sustainable way; • all Commonwealth-managed fisheries are also assessed to determine the impact of actions taken under a fishery management plan on matters of national environmental significance; and • all Commonwealth-managed fisheries and any State-managed fisheries that operate in Commonwealth waters must also be assessed to determine the impacts of fishing operations • on cetaceans, listed threatened species and ecological communities, migratory species, and listed marine species under the EPBC Act. <p>The assessments consider the impacts of the fishery on target and non-target species caught and the impacts of fishing on the broader marine environment, including interactions with protected species such as white sharks.</p> <p>The Australian Underwater Federation has been funded by the Commonwealth government to undertake a project "Monitoring of threatened species and education of underwater fishing activities". This project is referred to as the Great Australian Shark Count and involves recreational divers and fishers reporting sightings of various shark species, including the white shark, to the Australian Underwater Federation. It currently has over 7500 sightings and is the largest community shark count in the world. For more information see http://www.auf-spearfishing.com.au/index.php</p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>Ongoing recovery, research and monitoring programs, education and compliance activities and implementation of regulatory provisions, with additional habitat protection if required.</p>

<i>Species name</i> Cetorhinus maximus - Common Name basking shark	
1	<p>Please provide published distribution reference:</p> <p>Last, P. R., Stevens, J. D. 2009. Sharks and Rays of Australia – Second Edition. CSIRO Publishing Australia.</p>
2a	<p>Summarise information on population size (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unclear <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Very little is known about the distribution of this fish in Australia and very few occurrences of the shark have been reported.</p> <p>There are currently no estimates of population size in Australian waters. There are few available data sets to gauge population size and trends. The sharks are more commonly reported off the coasts of New Zealand.</p>
2b	<p>Summarise information on distribution (if known):</p> <p>increasing <input type="checkbox"/> decreasing <input type="checkbox"/> stable <input type="checkbox"/> not known <input type="checkbox"/> unclear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The basking shark is widespread in cold to temperate coastal regions, however is rarely encountered in Australia. In Australia, its range extends from northern NSW, through Australia, and around Tasmania, to the southern coast of Western Australia (Last & Stevens 1994). This species has Appendix II listing in CITES and is listed on the IUCN red list as vulnerable</p>

3	<p>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):</p> <p>Research <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Education / awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Under the EPBC Act, all CMS Appendix I and II shark species with Australia as a range state must be listed under the Act as migratory species. Basking sharks are listed under the EPBC Act as migratory species.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
4	<p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?</p> <p>Given the limited occurrences of resident/ seasonal populations of the shark in Australian waters, the species has attracted little research focus in Australian waters to date.</p>
5	<p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>In the event that reporting from shark scientists and other stakeholders would suggest a change in distribution in Australian waters of this species, Australia would then consider the need for initiating actions at that point.</p>

<p>Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I species belonging to other taxa:</p> <p>None</p>

7 LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

1	Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species ¹ not currently listed in Appendix I? If Yes, please provide details: N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
1a	Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
1b	What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of these species?	

¹ according to the latest IUCN red data list

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.

WADDEN SEA SEALS (1991)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
SIBERIAN CRANE MoU (1993/1999)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
EUROBATS (1994)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
ASCOBANS (1994)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
SLENDER-BILLED CURLEW MoU (1994)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
MARINE TURTLES – AFRICA MoU (1999)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
AEWA (1999)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
ACCOBAMS (2001)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
GREAT BUSTARD MoU (2001)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
MARINE TURTLES – INDIAN OCEAN / SOUTHEAST ASIA MoU (2001)	
Date of last report: August 2008 – The 5 th meeting of signatory states (SS4) was held between 20-23 August. Reports from this meeting can be found at: http://www.ioseaturtles.org/iosea_meeting.php?id=15	Period covered: March 2006-August 2008
ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS (2001)	
Date of last report: April 2009 - The 3rd Meeting of the Parties to ACAP was held in Bergen, Norway in April 2009. A report of this meeting can be found at: http://www.acap.aq/english/english/meeting-of-the-parties/mop3/mop3-final-report April 2010 – The 5 th Meeting of the ACAP Advisory Committee was held in Mar del Plata, Argentina. A report can be found at: http://www.acap.aq/english/english/advisory-committee/ac5/ac5-final-report	Period covered: 2007 to 2009

BUKHARA DEER MoU (2002)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
AQUATIC WARBLER MoU (2003)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
AFRICAN ELEPHANT MoU (2005)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
PACIFIC ISLANDS CETACEANS (2006)	
Date of last report: July 2009 – Second Meeting of the Signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands Region was held in Samoa. A report can found at: http://www.cms.int/species/pacific_cet/pacific_cet_bkrd.htm .	Period covered: March 2007 – August 2009
MEDITERRANEAN MONK SEAL (2007)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
GORILLAS AGREEMENT (2008)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
WEST AFRICAN AQUATIC MAMMALS (2008)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
BIRDS OF PREY (2008)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
HIGH ANDEAN FLAMINGOS (2008)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
SHARKS (2010)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
DUGONG (2007)	
Date of last report: First Official Signatory State Meeting of the UNEP/CMS Dugong MoU was held in Abu Dhabi, 4-6 October 2010	Date of last report: October 2007 to October 2010

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 new 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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new 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 birds, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 new 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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine mammal species? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new 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 mammals, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

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 new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine turtles? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine turtles? If Yes, please provide details: Australia participated (co-lead with the United States) in an analysis of potential options for a regional arrangement for marine turtles in the Pacific. The options included an arrangement under CMS that could be based on the IOSEA MoU. The outcome of the analysis and meetings with potential range states was to maintain and progress actions under existing agreements and initiatives, particularly the SPREP regional marine turtle action plan. In the longer term, Australia may consider again exploring progression of a Pacific-wide arrangement under CMS.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new 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? 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.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

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 new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II terrestrial mammal species (other than bats)? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II terrestrial mammal species (other than bats)? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new 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 terrestrial mammals (other than bats), including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bat species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II bat species? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new 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 bats, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the future? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 new 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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new 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: Australia participated in both the Sharks II and Sharks III meetings, which developed and finalised a Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of migratory sharks.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new 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:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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: To be advised N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
1a	Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II? If Yes, please provide details:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
1b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of this/these species?		

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High																																	
2	<p>Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research and monitoring of migratory species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transboundary co-operation 																																		
3	<p>Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <p>The Partnership for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and the Sustainable Use of their Habitat in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway and its associated strategic implementation plan provides the regional framework for conservation of migratory waterbirds. Development of the Partnership which was launched in November 2006 was led by the Governments of Australia and Japan and Wetlands International. Currently there are 11 National Government Partners, 3 inter-Governmental Partners and 9 international non-Government organisation partners. The Partnership succeeds the Asia Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy which guided regional cooperation on the conservation of migratory waterbirds from 1996 to 2006.</p> <p>Australia is a member of the South Pacific 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. SPREP developed a revised Marine Species Program Framework in 2007, with associated Regional Action Plans for Marine Turtles, Dugongs and Cetaceans.</p>																																		
3a	<p>Do these policies/plans cover the following areas (if Yes, please provide details):</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; width: 10%;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: left; width: 10%;">No</th> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Economic development</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Land-use planning</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Pollution control</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Designation and development of protected areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Development of ecological networks</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Planning of power lines</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Planning of fences</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Planning of dams</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Environmental issues related to migratory species conservation such as climate change and pollution control are addressed under SPREP's other major programme – Pacific Futures.</p>	Yes	No		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Economic development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Land-use planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pollution control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Designation and development of protected areas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Development of ecological networks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planning of power lines	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planning of fences	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planning of dams	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other																																	
4	<p>Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken</p> <p>Refer to Section IV (3)</p>																																		

V. Protected Areas

1	<p>Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <p>The National Reserve System is Australia's network of protected areas, conserving examples of our natural landscapes and native plants and animals for future generations. Based on a scientific framework, it is the nation's natural safety net against our biggest environmental challenges.</p> <p>The National Reserve System is one the world's great conservation partnerships. It is made up of national parks, ecosystems protected by farmers on their private working properties and reserves run by Indigenous communities, conservation organisations, community groups and all levels of government.</p> <p>Guidance for the selection of terrestrial protected areas for inclusion in the national reserve system were developed cooperatively with State and Territory Governments (see <i>Australian Guidelines for Establishing the National Reserve System</i>, Commonwealth of Australia 1999); with a series of goals including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to contain samples of all ecosystems identified at an appropriate regional scale; - to contain areas which are refugia or centres of species richness or endemism; - consider the ecological requirements of rare or threatened species and rare or threatened ecological communities and ecosystems, in particular those listed in the EPBC Act and other State, Territory and local government legislation or policy instruments; and - take account of special groups of organisms, e.g. species with specialized habitat requirements or wide - ranging or migratory species, or species vulnerable to threatening processes that may depend on reservation for their conservation. <p>Australia is also undertaking marine bioregional planning, which is focused on building knowledge of Australia's oceans and improving conservation and sustainable use of Australia's marine resources. It is also aimed at improving management of whole marine ecosystems, including the interactions of people and industry with marine environments and species.</p> <p>Marine bioregional plans are being developed for each of Australia's marine regions. Marine bioregional plans will improve our understanding of Australia's oceans by presenting a consolidated picture of the biophysical characteristics and diversity of marine life. They will describe the marine environment and conservation values of each marine region, set out broad biodiversity objectives, identify regional priorities and outline strategies and actions to address these priorities. Marine bioregional plans will also help improve the way decisions are made under the EPBC Act, particularly in relation to the protection of marine biodiversity, including migratory species, and the sustainable use of our oceans and their resources by our marine-based industries.</p> <p>As part of the marine bioregional planning process, new Commonwealth marine reserves (sometimes called marine protected areas or marine parks) are being identified. These Commonwealth marine reserves will play an important role in the long-term conservation of marine ecosystems and its related biodiversity, including migratory species. These new reserves will also meet Australia's international and national commitments to establish a National Representative System of Marine Protected Areas (NRSMPA) by 2012.</p> <p>The marine bioregional planning process is targeted at Commonwealth waters which start at the edge of state/territory waters (usually 3 nautical miles from the coast) and extend to the outer limits of Australia's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) some 200 nautical miles from shore.</p> <p>Further information about Australia's marine bioregional planning process can be found at:</p> <p>http://www.environment.gov.au/coasts/mbp/about/index.html</p>
1a	<p>Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status:</p> <p>The Australian Government, through the Director of National Parks, manages Commonwealth parks and reserves. These include areas located on Australian island territories and in Commonwealth waters. The majority of parks and reserves across Australia are managed by State and Territory Governments protected area management agencies (for further details refer to http://www.environment.gov.au/parks/hoa.html). Further details on protected areas managed by the Australian Government can be found at: http://www.environment.gov.au/parks/index.html</p>

1b	<p>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):</p> <p>Yes No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial</p> <p>The most recent survey of terrestrial protected areas across Australia indicated that there are 9340 protected areas covering a total of 98,477,116 million hectares, which equates to approximately 13% of Australia.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Marine</p> <p>The governments of Australia have continued to implement the National Representative System with several significant additions to Australia's marine protected areas estate. The National Representative System now covers an area of approximately 1,010,349 km² - representing about 11.3 per cent of Australian waters, excluding Antarctic waters. Of this, 843,407 km² of marine reserves occur in Commonwealth waters, with the remaining 166,942 km² occurring in State and Territory waters.</p> <p>Major achievements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of nineteen marine parks by the South Australian Government covering nearly 27,000km². • Establishment of the Coral Sea Conservation Zone by the Australian Government covering 972,000km² as an interim measure to protect the area while it is assessed for possible inclusion in one or more Commonwealth marine reserves. • Release by the Australian Government of bioregional profiles and areas for further assessment for the South-west, North, North-west and East Marine Regions, completing important milestones in the identification of networks of marine protected areas for these regions which include a number of under-represented bioregions. <p>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.</p> <p>All breeding sites for southern giant petrels within the Australian Antarctic Territory have also been declared Antarctic Specially Protected Areas.</p>
1c	Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country: The Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.
2	Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken Refer to section V (1).

VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1	<p>In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> In preparation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> on-going <input type="checkbox"/> completed</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS Satellite and other (e.g. geolocators) tracking of 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 and other fishing gears both inside and outside Australian jurisdiction. To</p>
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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. The Tasmanian DPIIWE has undertaken tracking of albatrosses and petrels in Tasmania, including Macquarie Island. 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 whose fishing vessels are likely to be interacting with them. Studies of the at-sea distributions of albatross and giant-petrel populations breeding within areas under Australian jurisdiction continue to be a high priority.

Studying the at-sea movements of such highly dispersive species requires the use of satellite telemetry or other tracking techniques e.g. geolocators. The extreme distances covered by albatrosses and giant-petrels mean that satellite transmitters capable of providing data are often relatively heavy units. The well-being of the birds is held in the highest regard. For these reasons, satellite-tracking studies funded through the Recovery Plan will use minimal weight equipment and approved attachment methods. The use of harnesses to attach transmitters to birds is not approved.

BirdLife International maintains the global tracking database for all procellariiforms (which includes albatrosses and petrels). All Australian researchers working on satellite or other telemetry of albatrosses contribute to this database.

CETACEANS

Satellite tracking of larger baleen whales (especially humpback and blue whales) has been undertaken in research funded by the Australian Marine Mammal Centre. These studies provide data that feeds directly into recovery planning and management decisions relating to assessment of impacts.

Satellite tracking is also an important component of work undertaken as part of Australia's participation in the Southern Ocean Research Partnership (the Partnership). The aim of the Partnership is to develop a multi-lateral, non-lethal scientific research program that will improve the coordinated and cooperative delivery of science to the International Whaling Commission.

Satellite tracking of entangled migrating cetaceans is also undertaken by each of the Australian States with support from the Australian Government. Satellite transmitters are attached to the entanglements allowing highly trained personnel to interdict and remove nets ropes.

MARINE TURTLES

Satellite tracking marine turtles by the Queensland Department of Environment and Resource Management.

For further information refer to the website:

http://www.derm.qld.gov.au/wildlife-ecosystems/wildlife/watching_wildlife/turtles/turtle_tracking/index.html

Several other satellite tracking projects have been conducted in Australia including tracking turtles caught in long-lining operations off eastern Australia, Olive Ridley turtles off the Tiwi Islands in the Northern Territory, tracking green turtles and hawksbill turtles in the Torres Strait, tracking loggerhead turtles at Shark Bay and tracking green turtles off Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory.

A total of 30 flatback turtles were fitted with GPS satellite transmitters by Pendoley Environmental. The turtles were released from Barrow Island (on behalf of Chevron Gorgon Gas project) and from Cemetery Beach (on behalf of BHP Billiton) and can be seen online at <http://www.seaturtle.org/tracking/>.

DUGONGS

Satellite tracking of dugongs has been undertaken by James Cook University, in Shoalwater Bay (Queensland) and Torres Strait, and Edith Cowan University in Shark Bay. Research has focussed on assessing the value of new GPS technologies that acquire locations more rapidly and hold the promise of improving resolution on longer (>10km, bay to bay) moves. To date the data suggest that the new technology will indeed provide these added insights, but no dugongs have made longer moves during the tracking period.

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 whale shark in Ningaloo Reef has improved knowledge of distribution and behaviour from 2004 to the present time, and it is anticipated that this will continue.

Satellite tracking of great white sharks has been conducted in southern Australia by CSIRO, and this work is ongoing, with the aim of yielding important data for the conservation of White Sharks, including migration routes, population health and the identification of key habitat sites. Results have already contributed to improved understanding of migration patterns and aggregation sites for juvenile white sharks off the coast of Port Stevens.

Satellite and acoustic tracking is also being conducted on an ongoing basis by State agencies such as the Department of Primary Industries in NSW and the South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI) in SA.

The WA Government has provided funding to establish acoustic telemetry infrastructure and 'tagging' programs to monitor white sharks movements around southern Australia (see page 12 and section 6.2).

Satellite tracking of great white sharks has been implemented in Western Australia by CSIRO. Conventional, satellite and PAT tags were used in W.A. (archival tags in South Australia not in W.A.) South Australia winter 2006 138+ NW Shelf to SW Western Australia and south coast maximum distance 5400 km. Movement from South Australian to Western Australia.

Pat tags have been attached to seven white sharks in Australian waters (five by CMAR scientists, two by other scientists). Data from three PAT tags deployed in Western Australia have shown a seasonal movement north along the Western Australian coast in spring and a return south in summer. These tags have recorded movements offshore of several hundred kilometres.

Whale sharks are being tracked using satellite technology in Western Australia from 2006 onwards. The transmitters are contained in a small torpedo-shaped float that is attached to the shark's dorsal fin via a one-metre tether. Tags are transmitting location and swimming depth information via polar-orbiting satellites fitted with ARGOS receivers. The tags were attached underwater by a snorkeller using a specially designed applicator that causes little or no reaction from the sharks. Tagging is carried out under an Animals Ethics permit. CSIRO, the Australian Institute of Marine Science, NOAA Fisheries (Pacific Islands Fisheries Science Center), Hubbs-SeaWorld Research Institute (California), the WA Department of Environment and Conservation, DSEWPaC, Wildlife Computers, BHP Billiton Petroleum, Woodside Energy, and Chevron are partners in the research. Movement has been documented from Ningaloo reef northern waters of Western Australia into Indonesian waters and beyond.

Satellite tracking of tiger sharks captured off Raine Island has been conducted by marine biologist Richard Fitzpatrick using corporate and philanthropic funds. This research has provided important data for conservation of tiger sharks, including migration routes, population health and the identification of key habitat sites.

CETACEANS

Satellite Telemetry of whales licensed by Department of Environment and Conservation under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950.

Dr Michael Double, Dr Nick Gales, Curt Jenner, Micheline Jenner and Dr Luciana Möller
Australian Antarctic Division with Centre for Whale Research.

Project 0708/20: Population size and distribution of Western Australian pygmy blue whales.

This project will investigate the movement patterns and population size of the pygmy blue whales that aggregate off south-western Australia each autumn. Currently it is not known if these animals represent a sub-population or if they range widely and form part of a larger population with linkage to other known aggregations in Australian waters. We will deploy small, biologically inert, implantable satellite-tags to investigate the movements of these whales and, through supplement existing data, employ genetic tagging and photo-identification data to estimate population size and the recurrence of the same individuals between years.

Centre for Whale Research deployed two satellite tags on northbound humpback whales near NW Cape showed the variability in the migratory path through this region July, 2006. In an ongoing development programme jointly funded by the Department of Environment and Heritage and season Santos Ltd.

DUGONG

Satellite Telemetry of dugongs licensed by Department of Environment and Conservation under the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950.

Mr David Holley and Mr Daniel Oades Edith Cowan University
Project 0809/14: Movement behaviours and habitat usage of West Kimberley dugongs: A community based approach.

	<p>This project is building capacity amongst local Indigenous communities throughout the West Kimberley area to conduct research on dugong movements, behaviours and habitat requirements using GPS satellite telemetry. Information gathered from GPS tags will assist the local communities in the management of dugong as well as provide much needed conservation management data for the appropriate assessment of proposed large scale industry within the region.</p> <p>Four dugong tagged in Beagle Bay 16-19 July 2009 Western Australia. Results showed a high degree of fidelity to Beagle Bay, but one dugong travelled 500 km south.</p> <p>Report compiled by Micha Jackson, Danny Burton and Rod Kennett A review of the I-Tracker data collection and management program across north Australia http://www.nailsma.org.au/publications/itracker_report.html</p>
2	<p>Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>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, or other telemetry, subject to rigorous ethical examination.</p>
3	<p>Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken Refer to Section VI (1)</p>

VII. Membership

1	<p>Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>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.) As mentioned in I (a):</p> <p>Following the previous efforts of the Australian and Japanese Governments and Wetlands International to establish the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership, the Partnership was launched in November 2006 in Bogor, Indonesia, immediately followed by the 1st Meetings of Partners in Bogor; the 4th Meeting of Partners was held in Incheon, Republic of Korea in February 2010. The 5th Meeting of Partners is to be held in Cambodia in December 2010. The partnership supports CMS objectives.</p> <p>To date the Partnership has 23 partners. They include eleven country partners, three Inter-Governmental organizations (including CMS) and nine non-Government organizations.</p> <p>The Flyway Partnership enhances regional collaboration on migratory waterbird conservation, by linking international cooperation to broader Government objectives of Sustainable Development through a WSSD Type II Partnership model. There is a strong international mandate, which may enhance funding opportunities to support core activities of the Partnership. It would also enhance opportunities to leverage funding for additional activities through such mechanisms as the Global Environment Facility, UNDP, UNEP and corporate sponsorship. Moreover, by involving more Asian country partners, the partnership will increase CMS' influence in these regions.</p> <p>Australian posts have encouraged governments that are Range States to the Agreement of Albatrosses and Petrels to ratify the Agreement. Funding support was provided by the Australian Government to key Range States with limited financial capacity to attend ACAP's 1st MoP and, collectively, ACAP Parties have continued such support for subsequent meetings.</p> <p>Funding support was provided to enable the Second Meeting of the Signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands Region held in Auckland in August 2009.</p>
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1a	<p>Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IOSEA MoU - Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities - ACAP - Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities - Dugong MoU - Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities - Pacific Cetaceans MoU – Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities
2	<p>Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken</p> <p>Refer to section VII (1)</p>

VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1	<p>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? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <p>The partnerships initiative “<i>Conservation and Sustainable Use of Sites of International Importance to Migratory Birds in East-Asia, South East Asia and Australasia</i>” has been agreed to by Governments from 11 countries as well as the UNEP, UNDP and several major international organisations. The permanent Secretariat for the Partnership is based in Incheon, Republic of Korea, and funded jointly by the Korean Ministry of Environment and the Incheon City Government. ROKAMBA was also signed on 6 December 2006 and entered into force on 13 July 2007. The agreement formalised Australia's relationship with the Republic of Korea in respect to migratory bird conservation and provides a basis for collaboration on the protection of migratory shorebirds and their habitat. While not CMS arrangements, these agreements and partnerships support CMS objectives.</p>
2	<p>Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:</p> <p>The Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.</p>
3	<p>Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken</p> <p>Refer to section VIII (1).</p>

IX. Mobilization of Resources

1	<p>Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p> <p>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 through the Caring for Our Country program and the Australian Marine Mammal Centre. These initiatives are meeting both national and international objectives and are discussed in 3 above and in Australia’s National Report to the IOSEA Turtle MoU at: http://www.ioseaturtles.org/</p> <p>In December 2008, the Australian Government announced a comprehensive package of more than \$32 million over six-years for non-lethal whale research and other marine mammal conservation initiatives. Major activities under the International Whale and Marine Mammal Conservation Initiatives program include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Indo-Pacific Research and Conservation Fund will provide AUD500,000 to support and build capacity for cetacean research and conservation in the Indian and Pacific oceans, directly benefiting migratory cetacean species in these regions, many of which also occur in Australian waters.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Southern Ocean Research Partnership provides substantial funding (approx AUD14 million) to enhance the collaborative and coordinated delivery of the most relevant science into the management and policy environment and thus improve conservation outcomes for cetaceans in the Southern Ocean, of which many are migratory species that travel to Australian waters. - Approximately AUD15 million will be provided over six years to the Australian Marine Mammal Centre, based at the Australian Antarctic Division, to enhance national science capacity and support, to develop and implement the scientific elements of Australia's IWC reform agenda and to demonstrate best practice standards for marine mammal research and conservation regionally and in our own waters. - Approximately AUD3 million will be provided over six years to support Australia's IWC reform agenda, including development of IWC conservation management plans, and to address domestic and international threats to whale species' recovery. - A voluntary, one-off contribution of AUD1.5 million to the International Whaling Commission to support participation, particularly by developing countries, in Conservation Management Plans, the Southern Ocean Research Partnership, and Small Cetacean Conservation Research. <p>Other significant projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Australian Government has provided substantial funding to support monitoring/research projects such as the Shorebirds 2020 monitoring program, the AWSG leg-flagging database, the Monitoring Yellow Sea Migrants in Australia (MYSMA) project, and the UQ ARC linkage grant project on migratory shorebirds. - The Australian Government, together with Birds Australia and the Northern Territory Government, is re-surveying some populations of Great Knot and other migratory shorebirds in remote areas of the Northern Territory, as a preliminary assessment of gross population change. - Funding received through Natural Heritage Trust has continued nesting biology studies of olive ridley, green, hawksbill and flatback turtles. These projects are conducted in partnership with Indigenous ranger groups throughout the Northern Territory. The Northern Territory Department of Natural Resources, Environment, the Arts and Sport (NRETAS) also launched a hotline number to facilitate public reporting of stranding marine wildlife. NRETAS also launched a comprehensive report on distribution of nesting by species across the Northern Territory coastline. - Since 2007, and with funding received from Caring for Our Country, Kakadu National Park (Commonwealth) and WWF (Australia) and NRETAS has been undertaking baseline ecological research on three species of coastal dolphins occurring in the Northern Territory (<i>Orcaella heinsohni</i>, <i>Sousa chinensis</i> and <i>Tursiops aduncus</i>). - Under Federal and State Legislation, proponents of industrial developments have been required to fill data gaps in relation to biology, habitat and impact. Some projects have contributed ten's of millions of dollars into sea turtle studies. Significant studies have been conducted at Scott Reef, Kimberley Coast (WA), Pilbara Coast (WA) and near Gladstone (QLD). - 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	<p>Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details:</p> <p>Australia has provided the following contributions to support CMS initiatives since the last National Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$70,000 to assist Pacific Islands to attend the Second Meeting of Signatories to the Pacific Cetaceans MoU in Auckland in 2009.

3	<p>Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p> <p>Major projects funded by the Australian Government include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Indo-Pacific Research and Conservation Fund will provide AUD500,000 to support and build capacity for cetacean research and conservation in the Indian and Pacific oceans, directly benefiting migratory cetacean species in these regions, many of which also occur in Australian waters. - A voluntary contribution of AUD500,000 to the International Whaling Commission to support developing countries to develop Conservation Management Plans. - A voluntary contribution of AUD500,000 to the International Whaling Commission to support developing countries participation in Small Cetacean Conservation Research. - A voluntary contribution of AUD500,000 to the International Whaling Commission to support developing countries participation in the Southern Ocean Research Partnership. - Supporting Wetlands International to complete the Yellow Sea Collaborative Project; - Supporting Kiri-ganai Research and Wetlands International-Oceania on an Australia–China Environment and Development Partnership project aimed at improving institutional coordination mechanisms for wetland management in China. - Supporting an Australasian Wader Studies Group representative to attend the International Wader Study Group conference in Europe in 2009. - Assisting the Indonesian government establish a national bird banding scheme. - Assisting Russia to produce a migratory shorebird field identification guide to educate villagers in eastern Russia about the status of migratory shorebirds. - Engagement with Papua New Guinea on Torres Strait Natural Resource Management issues, including the sustainable take of turtle (and dugong) in Daru, Western Province. - Voluntary contributions of AUD93,418 in 2008, AUD30,000 in 2009 and AUD30,000 in 2010 to Marine Turtles - IOSEA
4	<p>Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p> <p>The Australian Government is providing financial and technical assistance to the Indonesian government to assist in establishing an Indonesian bird banding scheme.</p>
5	<p>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? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p>
6	<p>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? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p>

X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations

Please provide information about measures undertaken by your country relating to recent Resolutions and Recommendations since the last Report. For your convenience please refer to the list of COP Resolutions and Recommendations listed below.

Resolutions

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

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 Australian Government finalised its bycatch policy in 2000. Under the policy, all Commonwealth fisheries are required to prepare Bycatch Action Plans (BAPs).

In 2005, a Ministerial Direction called for the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) to:

- Manage the broader environmental impacts of fishing, including protected species;
- Minimise the incentives for discarding by ensuring it is factored into the setting of total allowable catch levels; and
- Enhance the monitoring of fishing activity, through increased use of vessel monitoring systems with daily reporting, on-board cameras and improved observer coverage.

Following advice from fishing industry, science and conservation organizations with regard to bycatch and discarding targets, AFMA implemented a 3 year Bycatch and Discard Program in early 2007. In 2008 AFMA released **AFMA's Program for addressing Bycatch and Discarding in Commonwealth Fisheries: an Implementation Strategy**. The bycatch and discarding program is aimed at assisting fisheries tackle bycatch and discarding issues in a focused and cost-effective way.

The Bycatch and Discard Program develops fishery specific workplans which focus on 'high risk' bycatch and protected species as identified via the Ecological Risk Assessment process in accordance with the Implementation Strategy. The result of these risk assessments is a priority list identifying the key ecological areas in each fishery that require management attention. Ecological Risk Management strategies have now been developed to address the priority lists identified for each fishery. Bycatch and Discard Workplans and Ecological Risk Management strategies are developed by AFMA in consultation with Industry and research partners to find practical and affordable solutions. Ecological Risk Management reports and Bycatch and Discard Workplans are available from the AFMA website: <http://www.afma.gov.au/managing-our-fisheries/environment-and-sustainability/>.

Implementation of the IPOA Seabirds

In 1999, in response to international concern, member countries of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) adopted the International Plan of Action for reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (IPOA-Seabirds). The IPOA-Seabirds is a voluntary instrument elaborated within the framework of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. In 2009, the FAO adopted Best Practice Technical Guidelines for IPOA/NPOA Seabirds which extended application of the IPOA to fishing gears other than longlines.

The government continues to pursue a series of arrangements to reduce the impact of seabird bycatch interactions in Australian fisheries. Information on the *Threat Abatement Plan for the Incidental Catch (or By-Catch) of Seabirds During Oceanic Longline Fishing Operations* is provided in section II 1(1.1) 2a.

Implementation of the IPOA Sharks

As a member of the UN FAO and in response to the International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, Australia committed to producing its own National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (Shark-plan). Shark-plan 1 was based on the findings of the Shark Assessment Report completed in 2001. Shark-plan 1 was endorsed by all Australian Governments on 16 April 2004 and officially launched on 26 May 2004.

Shark-plan 1 directed several actions relating to the conservation and management of sharks within Australian waters. Responsibility for implementing actions under Shark-plan 1, as well as broader responsibility for shark conservation and management, lies with each jurisdiction (i.e. the States, Northern Territory and the Commonwealth) under the co-ordination of the Shark-plan Implementation and Review Committee. A review of Shark-plan 1 was recently carried out and the national Shark Assessment was updated. The 2009 Shark Assessment Report for the Australian National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks identifies significant changes that have occurred in fisheries since the release of the '2001 Shark Assessment Report' and identifies new and ongoing issues that should be considered in the context of the National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks. A revised Shark-plan 2 is now under development and is expected to be available in 2011.

National Strategies to Address Marine Wildlife Bycatch Issues in Australia

In 2010 the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry published "An integrated approach to wildlife bycatch: addressing key issues to progress the implementation of national plans of action." The objective of that study was to examine wildlife bycatch issues in order to more effectively progress the implementation of national plans of action. The project focused on threatened, endangered and protected species listed under the EPBC Act. This includes marine mammals, seabirds, marine turtles and some shark species.

Bycatch Standards Project

In June 2010 a project was started with the aim of establishing overarching standards and performance measures governing the management and mitigation of bycatch in Australian Commonwealth fisheries. The project is examining the topics of fisheries monitoring, experimental design, stakeholder engagement and economic evaluation, as they pertain to bycatch. Draft standards will be released in early 2011 and will become operational by the end of the year.

Resolution 6.3 – Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation

Refer to section II (1.1)2a

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 Plan can be viewed at: http://www.amsa.gov.au/Marine_Environment_Protection/National_Plan/Annual_Reports/AR_2002-2003/). 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

Refer to section II (1.1)2a

Resolution 7.5 – Wind Turbines and Migratory Species

Refer to section II (1.1)2a

Resolution 7.9 – Cooperation with Other Bodies and Processes

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. There are no agreed abundance estimates for Bryde’s whales in the western north Pacific however a comprehensive assessment is currently underway. To date, the IWC Scientific Committee has not addressed pygmy right whales and thus has no estimates of abundance.

Resolution 8.1 – Sustainable Use

Australia has proactively sought to achieve sustainable use and conservation of migratory species. Australia has played a significant role in the development and implementation of regional conservation agreements for migratory species in the Oceania region. Domestically, Australia has provided national protection for threatened migratory species under the EPBC Act and state protection via various State legislative and policy instruments.

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011

Measures undertaken toward the implementation of the CMS Strategic Plan are outlined for each Appendix 1 species under section II.

Resolution 8.5 - Implementation of Existing Agreements and Development of Future Agreements

Details of Australia’s active implementation of programmes for species relevant to existing agreements are under section II of this report. Refer to section III.2 for details of Australia’s initiation and engagement toward developing future agreements under the CMS.

Resolution 8.7 - Contribution of CMS in Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target

Measures undertaken by Australia toward implementing the CMS Strategic Plan are outlined for each Appendix 1 species under section II.

Resolution 8.9 - Review of GROMS (Global Register on Migratory Species)

As detailed in sections II and III of this report, Australia has been active in improving data deficiencies for species listed under the CMS and reporting on these findings. Australia will maintain this support as a priority for achieving the aims of this resolution.

Resolution 8.11 - Co-operation with other Conventions

Australia has demonstrated its commitment to providing constructive input and consistently takes this approach to all conventions to which is a signatory to. Despite demonstrating respect for the individual mandate for each convention, Australia supports the fostering linkages between the bodies of work for similar conventions such as the Convention of International Trade of Endangered Species.

Resolution 8.13 - Climate Change and Migratory Species

Australia supported the request for climate change to be made a priority in its future work programme conditional upon acknowledgement of the UNFCCC as the primary multilateral climate change forum. Measures undertaken toward the reducing the impacts of climate change on migratory species are outlined for each Appendix 1 species under section II.

Resolution 8.14 – By-Catch

Refer to section II. 2 (2.1)2a.

Resolution 8.22 - Adverse Human Induced Impacts on Cetaceans

Entanglements:

The Australian Large Whale Disentanglement Network was established in 2002 and comprises representatives from all state and territory governments. It aims to promote better disentanglement practices and response through an effective national communications and information-sharing network. Furthermore, the network aims to identify measures for minimising the occurrence of large whale entanglements. The Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities facilitates the network by funding an annual workshop and arranging for participation from local and international experts.

Ship Strikes:

A new item, 'Measures for minimising the risk of ship strikes with cetaceans' has been taken up by the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). This decision was made following a joint submission from Belgium, Australia, Italy, IFAW, IUCN and UNEP/CMS/ASCOBANS Joint Secretariat. The aim of the work is to develop an IMO guidance document for use by IMO Member Governments in addressing the issue of ship strikes. Australia will continue to participate in the Working Group set up at IWC, to ensure a thorough analysis of the issues and to support the development of a guidance document to reduce the risks of ship strikes. DSEWPaC works with the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) and DFAT on this issue.

Pollution:

The development of marine debris monitoring surveys, including identifying the source of ghost nets, and clean up programs has been partly funded through the Australian Government.

Marine Noise:

The development of seismic survey guidelines under the EPBC Act to provide a set of standards to minimise the risk of acoustic injury to whales in the vicinity of seismic surveys.

Resolution 8.24 - National Reports for the Eighth and Ninth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties

Australia has supported the move to an on-line reporting format.

Resolution 8.27 - Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

Resolution 8.29 - Concerted Actions for Appendix I Species

Resolution 9.1 – Concerted and Cooperative Actions

Australia is a range state for a number of species agreed for concerted actions:

- Fin whale
- Sei whale
- Sperm whale
- Southern right whale
- Blue whale
- Humpback whale

Australian legislation, the EPBC Act, allied with equivalent state legislation, protects all cetacean species in Australian waters. The EPBC Act makes it an offence to kill, injure, take, trade and interfere with any cetacean species. Five of the listed Appendix I species above (blue, fin, sei, humpback and southern right whale) are also listed as threatened species under the EPBC Act and any action that could impact on these species must obtain approval from the Environment Minister before being able to proceed.

Australia is supporting broader engagement on cetacean conservation in the Pacific Region, in particular under the auspices of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species and Wild Animals Memorandum of Understanding on Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Island Region 2006 (CMS Pacific Cetaceans MoU). Australia supported the first and second meetings of signatories of the Pacific Cetaceans MoU and the development of the Pacific Islands Regional Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching which are based on Australia's own guidelines for whale and dolphin watching.

The Southern Ocean Research Partnership (SORP), which is the main component of Australia's International Marine Mammal Conservation Initiative (IMMCI), will, among other things collect information on the distribution and behaviour of Pacific humpback whales on their feeding grounds off Antarctica and will provide information on many of the other Appendix I species listed above.

As part of the IMMCI, Australia established the Indian Pacific Fund (IPF) Research Grants Program and the first grant recipients were announced by the Minister on 5 June 2010, National Whale Day. The successful grants include four three-year projects in the waters off Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Fiji and Bangladesh involving many of the species listed above.

Australia continues to work hard in the International Whaling Commission to achieve conservation reforms that will benefit the Appendix I listed species above. Ahead of the June annual meeting this year, Australia released a proposal for the future of the IWC. Australia's proposal seeks robust conservation measures including the complete phasing out of whaling in the Southern Ocean, an end to whaling in all sanctuaries, an immediate reduction to zero in the take of vulnerable species and populations and the use of IWC-agreed scientific procedures to underpin critical decisions.

Australia is a range state for a number of species agreed for co-operative actions:

- Dusky dolphin
- Spectacled dolphin
- Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin
- Indian Ocean bottlenose
- Spotted dolphin
- Long-snouted spinner dolphin

Australian legislation, the EPBC Act, allied with equivalent state legislation, protects all cetacean species in Australian waters. The EPBC Act makes it an offence to kill, injure, take, trade and interfere with any cetacean species.

Australia is supporting broader engagement on cetacean conservation in the Pacific Region, in particular under the auspices of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species and Wild Animals Memorandum of Understanding on Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Island Region 2006 (CMS Pacific Cetaceans MoU). Australia supported the first and second meetings of signatories of the Pacific Cetaceans MoU and the development of the Pacific Islands Regional Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching which are based on Australia's own guidelines for whale and dolphin watching.

In May 2010, the Australian Government hosted a Tropical Inshore Dolphin workshop bringing together scientists and managers to consider the status and threats to the Australian populations of the Australian snub-fin and Indo-Pacific humpback dolphins. The report of the workshop is being finalised and will form part of a new conservation initiative for these species.

The Australian Marine Mammal Centre (AMMC) has funded a number of research projects focused on the Australian snub-fin, Indo-Pacific humpback and Indian Ocean bottlenose dolphins. The full list of projects and reports of the work can be found on the AMMC website www.marinemammals.gov.au

As part of the Australia's International Marine Mammal Conservation Initiative (IMMCI), Australia established the Indian Pacific Fund (IPF) Research Grants Program and the first grant recipients were announced by the Minister on 5 June 2010, National Whale Day. The successful grants include four three-year projects in the waters off Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Fiji and Bangladesh involving many of the species listed above.

At the International Whaling Commission meeting in 2009, Australia contributed \$50,000 to the Small Cetaceans fund as part of our IWC conservation initiatives.

Resolution 9.2 – Priorities for CMS Agreements

Refer to Section III.1.

Resolution 9.3 – CMS Information Priorities

Australia supports the continued implementation of the CMS Strategic Plan and the move to an on-line reporting format.

Resolution 9.5 – Outreach and Communication Issues

Australia supports the continued implementation of the CMS Outreach and Communication Plan 2009-11.

Resolution 9.7 – Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species

Measures undertaken toward the reducing the impacts of climate change on migratory species are outlined for each Appendix 1 species under section II.

Resolution 9.9 – Migratory Marine Species

Australia remains very interested in work to reduce adverse human-induced impacts on cetaceans, and has provided comprehensive information on national activities under Resolution 9.1.

Resolution 9.12 – Capacity Building Strategy

Resolution 9.18 – By-catch

Comprehensive information on national activities related to by-catch has been provided under Resolution 6.2.

Resolution 9.19 – Adverse Anthropogenic Marine/Ocean Noise Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota

The Australian Navy has implemented an Environment Management Plan for Australia's Maritime Exercise Areas as well as standard mitigation procedures to protect marine mammals and minimise the possibility of any adverse impact to wildlife when conducting training exercises at sea. The mitigation procedures within this Plan, which have been fully adopted by the Royal Australian Navy, are among the most stringent employed by any Navy in the world. They are utilised by Australian and foreign forces during any offshore exercise in Australian waters. A number of the mitigation procedures include minimising impacts from sonar exercises as well as explosions. The Royal Australian Navy has offered to transmit the EMP as well as some of the mitigation procedures relevant to managing marine noise.

The impacts of seismic surveying on whales are not fully understood. The Australian Government has developed guidelines to help the industry to avoid or minimise impacts on whales and dolphins from seismic survey activities. The EPBC Act Policy Statement 2.1 "Interaction between offshore seismic exploration and whales" includes a background paper and industry guidelines. The aim of the policy is to:

1. provide practical standards to minimise the risk of acoustic injury to whales in the vicinity of seismic survey operations;
2. provide a framework that minimises the risk of biological consequences from acoustic disturbance from seismic survey sources to whales in biologically important habitat areas or during critical behaviours; and
3. provide guidance to both proponents of seismic surveys and operators conducting seismic surveys about their legal responsibilities under the EPBC Act.

Copies of the policy statement are available on the internet at <http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/publications/seismic.html> and Australia is happy to share these guidelines and our experience in developing the policy statement with other CMS parties.

Resolution 9.20 – the Saker Falcon

Recommendations

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

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

Recommendation 7.7 – America Pacific Flyway Programme

Recommendation 8.12 - Improving the conservation status of raptors and owls in the African Eurasian region

Recommendation 8.16 – Migratory Sharks

Australia actively participated at both Sharks II and Sharks III, where the MoU on migratory sharks was finalised.

Implementation of the IPOA Sharks

Australia's National plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (Shark-plan; 2004) is currently under review. The Shark-plan is implemented through the government-based committee "Shark Implementation and Review Committee (SIRC)". SIRC is overseeing the review, and is also responsible for leading the development and initiation of a revised NPOA Shark-plan due for release in 2011.

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry provide the Secretariat for this committee.

Recommendation 8.17 – Marine Turtles

Australia continues to play a key role in investigating options for range state arrangements for turtles in the Pacific under the CMS in accordance with approaches set out in relevant recovery plans. These arrangements are in concert with continuing efforts to implement Australia's obligations under the Indian Ocean - South East Asian MoU for Marine Turtles through the Turtle Recovery Plan.

Recommendation 8.23 - Central Eurasian and Aridland Mammals

Recommendation 8.26 - Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats in Southern South America

Recommendation 8.28 - Cooperative Actions for Appendix II Species

Recommendation 9.1 – Central Eurasian Aridland Mammals

Recommendation 9.2 – Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna

Recommendation 9.3 – Tigers and Other Asian Big Cats

Recommendation 9.5 – Cooperative Action for the Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) in Central Africa

Other resolutions/recommendations:

Other remarks:

Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

The tables below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II.

New Parties which have acceded since COP9 in 2008 and Parties which did not submit a National Report in 2008 are requested to complete the entire form.

Parties that did submit a report in 2008 need only which information has changed (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP8 and COP9).

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
CHIROPTERA				
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Rhinolophus euryale</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Rhinolophus mehelyi</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Rhinolophus blasii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis bechsteini</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis blythi</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis brandtii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis capaccinii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis dasycneme</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis daubentoni</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis emarginatus</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis myotis</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis mystacinus</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Myotis nattereri</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pipistrellus kuhli</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pipistrellus savii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Nyctalus lasiopterus</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Eptesicus nilssonii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vespertilio murinus</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Plecotus auritus</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Plecotus austriacus</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i> (only European populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i> (African populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tadarida teniotis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Eidolon helvum</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Otomops martiensseni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Otomops madagascariensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CETACEA				
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Platanista gangetica gangetica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (western North Atlantic population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (Black Sea population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> (NW African population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoena spinipinnis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phocoena dioptrica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sousa chinensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sousa teuszii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sotalia guiansensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i> (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i> (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lagenorhynchus australis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grampus griseus</i> (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grampus griseus</i> (only Mediterranean populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tursiops aduncus</i> (Arafura/Timor Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Mediterranean population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (Black Sea population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella attenuata</i> (eastern tropical Pacific population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella attenuata</i> (Southeast Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella clymene</i> (West African population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella longirostris</i> (eastern tropical Pacific populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella longirostris</i> (Southeast Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> (eastern tropical Pacific population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> (western Mediterranean population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (western Mediterranean population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (Black Sea population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Delphinus delphis</i> (eastern tropical Pacific population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i> (Southeast Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Orcaella heinsohni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cephalorhynchus commersonii</i> (South American population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cephalorhynchus eutropia</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cephalorhynchus heavisidii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Globicephala melas</i> (only North and Baltic Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Berardius bairdii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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<i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Balaenoptera mourai</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Caperea marginata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CARNIVORA				
<i>Arctocephalus australis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Otaria flavescens</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phoca vitulina</i> (only Baltic and Wadden Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Halichoerus grypus</i> (only Baltic Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Monachus monachus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PROBOSCIDEA				
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Loxodonta cyclotis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SIRENIA				
<i>Trichechus manatus</i> (populations between Honduras and Panama)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Dugong dugon</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PERISSODACTYLA				
<i>Equus hemionus</i> (includes <i>Equus hemionu</i> and, <i>Equus onage</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Equus kiang</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ARTIODACTYLA				
<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cervus elaphus yarkendensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Oryx dammah</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gazella gazella</i> (only Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gazella erlangeri</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Saiga borealis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
GAVIIFORMES				
<i>Gavia stellata</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gavia arctica arctica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gavia arctica suschkini</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Gavia immer immer</i> (Northwest European population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gavia adamsii</i> (Western Palearctic population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PODICIPEDIFORMES				
<i>Podiceps grisegena grisegena</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Podiceps auritus</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PELECANIFORMES				
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CICONIIFORMES				
<i>Botaurus stellaris stellaris</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ardeola idae</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Casmerodius albus albus</i> (Western Palearctic populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i> (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ciconia episcopus microscelis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Platalea alba</i> (excluding Malagasy population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PHOENICOPTERIFORMES				
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ANSERIFORMES				
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anser fabalis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Anser anser</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tadorna cana</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Nettapus auritus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas penelope</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas strepera</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas crecca</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas capensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas undulata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas acuta</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas hottentota</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Netta rufina</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Aythya marila</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
FALCONIFORMES				
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
GALLIFORMES				
<i>Coturnix coturnix coturnix</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SPHENISCIFORMES				
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PROCELLARIIFORMES				
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea irrorata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Diomedea nigripes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea immutabilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea melanophris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea bulleri</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea cauta</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea chlororhynchos</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Diomedea chrysostoma</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Macronectes halli</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis conspicillata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
GRUIFORMES				
<i>Porzana porzana</i> (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Porzana parva parva</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Porzana pusilla intermedia</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Fulica atra atra</i> (Mediterranean and Black Sea populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Crex crex</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grus virgo</i> (Syn. <i>Anthropoides virgo</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grus paradisea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grus carunculatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Grus grus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> (only Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Otis tarda</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CHARADRIIFORMES				
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Dromas ardeola</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Eudromias morinellus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus gregarius</i> (Syn <i>Chettusia gregaria</i>)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Vanellus leucurus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gallinago media</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Limosa limosa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tringa cinerea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Calidris canutus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Calidris alba</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Phalaropus fulicaria</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus hemprichii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus ichthyaetus</i> (West Eurasian and African population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Larus genei</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus audouinii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Larus armenicus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna nilotica nilotica</i> (West Eurasian and African populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna caspia</i> (West Eurasian and African populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna maxima albidorsalis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna bergii</i> (African and Southwest Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna bengalensis</i> (African and Southwest Asian populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna dougallii</i> (Atlantic population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna hirundo hirundo</i> (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (Atlantic populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna saundersi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna balaenarum</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sterna repressa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Chlidonias niger niger</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> (West Eurasian and African population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
COLUMBIFORMES				
<i>Streptopelia turtur turtur</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CORACIIFORMES				
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PSITTACIFORMES				
<i>Amazona tucumana</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
PASSERIFORMES				
<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Alectrurus risora</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Alectrurus tricolor</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Polystictus pectoralis pectoralis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sporophila ruficollis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sporophila zelichi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sporophila cinnamomea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sporophila hypochroma</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Sporophila palustris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Agelaius flavus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
TESTUDINATA				
<i>Chelonia depressa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CROCODYLIA				
<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ACIPENSERIFORMES				
<i>Huso huso</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Huso dauricus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser baerii baicalensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser mikadoi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser naccarii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser nudiventris</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser persicus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i> (Danube population)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser schrenckii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser sinensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Psephurus gladius</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ORECTOLOBIFORMES				
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
LAMNIFORMES				
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Last, Peter and Stevens, John 2009. Sharks and Rays of Australia. CSIRO Publishing.</i>
<i>Isurus paucus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Last, Peter and Stevens, John 2009. Sharks and Rays of Australia. CSIRO Publishing.</i>
<i>Lamna nasus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Last, Peter and Stevens, John 2009. Sharks and Rays of Australia. CSIRO Publishing.</i>
SQUALIFORMES				
<i>Squalus acanthias</i> (Northern Hemisphere populations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
LEPIDOPTERA				
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Accipitridae			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
Order FALCONIFORMES, Family Falconidae			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
Order PASSERIFORMES, Family Muscipidae			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	Extinct <input type="checkbox"/>	

	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Range State	<input type="checkbox"/> Extinct	