



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

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NINTH MEETING OF THE
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Rome, 1-5 December 2008
Agenda Item 10a

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

National Reports Submitted by Contracting Parties

Report of: **Australia** (received: 2.07.2008)

The Secretariat is making available, for the information of participants in the Ninth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species, the national reports provided by Contracting Parties. For the most part, the national reports have been reproduced in the form in which they were received, apart from minor formatting changes.

REVUE DE L'APPLICATION DE LA CONVENTION

Rapports nationaux soumis aux parties contractantes

Rapport de: **Australie** (reçu: 2.07.2008)

Pour l'information des participants à la Neuvième Réunion de la Conférence des Parties à la Convention sur les Espèces migratrices, le Secrétariat met à leur disposition des rapports nationaux fournis par les parties contractantes. Dans la plupart des cas, les rapports nationaux ont été reproduits dans la forme même sous laquelle nous les avons reçus, abstraction faite de formatages mineurs.

REVISION DE LA APLICACION DE LA CONVENCION

Reportes Nacionales Enviados por los Miembros del Acuerdo

Reporte de: **Australia** (recibido: 2.07.2008)

Los reportes nacionales enviados por los Miembros del Acuerdo están a disposición de los participantes del Novena Reunión de la Conferencia de los Miembros de la Convención sobre Especies Migratorias en la Secretaría. La mayoría de ellos se encuentran en la versión original en la que se enviaron, con excepción de pequeños ajustes de formato.



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 Ninth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP9) (Rome, 2008).

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.

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?

Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts

Please list any other agencies that have provided input:

- Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
- Australian Antarctic Division
- Department of Primary Industries (NSW)
- Department of Environment and Climate Change (New South Wales)
- Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts (Northern Territory)
- Department of Environment and Conservation (Western Australia)
- Department of Sustainability and Environment (Victoria)
- Department of Primary Industries, and Water (Tasmania)
- Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (Queensland)
- International Fund for Animal Welfare
- Humane Society International

Australasian Wader Studies Group

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 | May 2005- February 2008 |
| Territories to which the Convention applies | Commonwealth of Australia, its Territories and territorial waters |
| DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT | |
| Full name of the institution | Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts |
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| Fax | (+61 2) 62 74 2455 |
| E-mail | robyn.bromley@environment.gov.au |
| APPOINTMENT TO THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL | |
| Full name of the institution | Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts |
| Name and title of contact officer | To be advised |
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| Telephone | (+61 2) 62 74 1183 |
| Fax | (+61 2) 62 74 2580 |
| E-mail | robyn.bromley@environment.gov.au |
| SUBMISSION | |
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| Date of submission | |

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|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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| <p>Competent Authority:</p> | <p>Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts</p> |
| <p>Relevant implemented legislation:</p> | <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> <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 2002</i> - <i>New South Wales 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 (Whales) Regulations 1998 (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 1982</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> |

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>

- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*
- *Fisheries Act 1983*
- *Native Vegetation Act 1991*

Implementing legislation (Western Australia):

- *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950*
- *Western Australia Fish Resources Management Act 1994*
- *Wildlife Conservation (Close Season for Marine Mammals) Notice 1998*
- *Wildlife Conservation (Close Season for Whale Sharks) Notice 1996*

Implementing legislation (Tasmania):

- *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*
- *Nature Conservation Act 2002 and National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002*
- *Whales Protection Act 1988*
- *Tasmania Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*
- *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*

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| | <i>Conservation Act 1950 and the Western Australia Fish Resources Management Act 1994 as Commonwealth Law in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Territory and the Christmas Island Territory</i> |
| Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements (apart from CMS) to which <i>Australia</i> 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 for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources 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) - Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) |
| 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 |

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| Wadden Sea Seals: | <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 |
| Eurobats | <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 |
| ASCOBANS | <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 |
| AEWA: | <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 |
| ACCOBAMS | <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 |
| 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: Dept of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 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: Dept of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 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: Dept of the Environment and Heritage 203 Channel Highway Kingston Tasmania 7050 Australia Tel.: (+61 3) 62 32 3509 Fax: (+61 3) 62 32 33 57 E-mail: ian.hay@aad.gov.au | |
| Siberian Crane MoU: | <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State |
| Slender-billed Curlew MoU: | <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State |
| Marine Turtle – Africa MoU: | <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State |
| Great Bustard MoU: | <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State |
| Marine Turtle MoU - IOSEA: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signatory <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State | <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State |
| Competent national authority | Name: Migratory and Marine Species Section Address: Marine Biodiversity Division Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts GPO Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601 Tel.: (+61 2) 6274 1183 Fax: (+61 2) 6274 2455 E-mail: ashley.leadman@environment.gov.au | |

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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 |
| Aquatic Warbler MoU: | <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State |
| African Elephant MoU: | <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State |
| Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Signatory | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State | <input type="checkbox"/> Non Range State |
| <p>Competent national authority</p> <p>Name: Dr Stephen Powell Address:</p> <p>Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts G.P.O. Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia</p> <p>Tel.: (+61 2) 62 74 1418 Fax: (+61 2) 62 74 2455 E-mail: stephen.powell@environment.gov.au</p> | <p>National Contact Point</p> <p>Name: Dr Stephen Powell Address:</p> <p>Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts G.P.O. Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia</p> <p>Tel.: (+61 2) 62 74 1418 Fax: (+61 2) 62 74 2455 E-mail: stephen.powell@environment.gov.au</p> | | |
| Mediterranean Monk Seal MoU: | <input type="checkbox"/> Signatory | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-signatory Range State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non Range State |

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| 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 - Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (Commonwealth) <p>State/Territory environment departments and national parks and wildlife services including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Environment and Climate Change (New South Wales) - Department of Primary Industries (New South Wales) - Environmental Protection Agency (Queensland) - Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (Queensland) - Department of Natural Resources, Environment and the Arts (Northern Territory) - Department of Primary Industries, Fisheries and Mines (Northern Territory) - Department of Environment and Conservation (Western Australia) - Department of Environment and Heritage (South Australia) - Department of Sustainability and Environment (Victoria) - Department of Primary Industries, and Water(Tasmania) - Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts (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 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 Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council (NRMMC) was formed in 2001 to consider broad natural resource management issues in Australia and New Zealand. The Wetlands and Migratory Waterbirds Taskforce provides specialist advice to the NRMMC on wetland and water bird issues, with an emphasis on international obligations under the Ramsar Convention, bilateral migratory bird treaties with Japan, China and the Republic of Korea and provides a forum for Commonwealth – State cooperation.</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, 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.</p> <p>MIGRATORY SHARKS</p> |

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

The Australian Government provides funds to State and Territory Government agencies to undertake on-ground shark conservation and management activities, such as identifying critical habitat for whale sharks, and satellite tagging white sharks. Several State Governments are also actively involved in undertaking and reporting on shark research findings. For example, NSW DPI have instigated autopsies of all white sharks accidentally caught and killed in State waters, completed movements studies using acoustic listening stations and satellite tagging and, like Queensland DPI, analyses data from their beach meshing (and drum-line in Queensland) program. Data is also recorded at the state level by datasets such as threatened species reporting that is mandatory in NSW commercial fisheries.

MARINE TURTLES AND DUGONG

The National Turtle Recovery Group was established in 2004. The Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 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.

The National Partnership Approach for the Sustainable Harvest of Turtle and Dugong is Australia's key policy instrument to encourage governments to work in partnership with Indigenous communities to ensure sustainable harvest of marine turtles and dugongs. The Partnership aims to identify and apply the best approaches for management by sharing knowledge, experiences and resources. This information is also used to inform the development and implementation of Australian Governments' policies and programs for the subsistence harvest of dugong and marine turtle.

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.

WHALES

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 disentanglement practices, whale watching and research.

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 Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts facilitates the network by funding an annual workshop and arranging for participation from local and international experts.

The *Australian National Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching 2005* 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 a consistent national policy for the management of whale and dolphin watching. They build upon and replace the *Australian National Guidelines for Cetacean Observation*, published in 2000.

The Australian Centre for Applied Marine Mammal Science 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. It coordinates Australia's research to provide scientific research and

advice to support marine mammal conservation, management and policy priorities.

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. The Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts works with the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) and DFAT on this issue. The EPBC Act requires that all marine operators in the EEZ, including the Navy, report any ship strikes.

3 Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country? Please provide contact information

Yes

No

4 List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement:

MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS

Australasian Wader Studies Group (AWSG) conducts research into migratory shorebirds, provides training support in the Asia Pacific region, and publishes the *Stilt* and *Tattler* (journal and newsletter of the Flyway). The AWSG monitors shorebird populations through a program of counting and banding to collect data on changes at a local, national and international scale. The group studies migrations using banding, colour flagging and collection of biometric data. The AWSG is currently monitoring shorebird populations as a partner in the new Shorebirds 2020 program which builds on the 25 years of data gathered by the biennial Population Monitoring Project (PMP). In addition a new monitoring framework has been developed aimed at measuring changes in populations of indicator species resulting from large scale developments impacting on migratory shorebirds elsewhere in the flyway. This project has generated valuable data sets that are captured in a database developed with assistance from the Australian Government. The AWSG also conducts regular shorebird surveys in remote locations within Australia, such as the survey that takes place each year on the remote north-west coast of Western Australia. State-based Wader Study Groups are involved in regular counts, banding and leg-flagging studies. The AWSG journal, *The Stilt*, is produced twice a year and contains scientific papers and reviews. It is now the leading source of information on the waders of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. The quarterly newsletter, *The Tattler*, contains topical news items about shorebirds, fieldwork, regional group activities and conservation issues.

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 mitigation measures within Regional Fisheries Management Authorities (RFMOs) and within Australia's domestic fisheries.

Wetlands International-Oceania is promoting implementation of the Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Shorebirds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. It includes the update of estimates of shorebirds in the East Asian-Australasian Shorebird Flyway. The Australian Government through its Natural Heritage Trust provides the primary funding for this work. Wetlands International-Oceania also undertakes migratory water bird and habitat assessment, and is involved in community based management of natural resources of the countries of Oceania. Wetlands International-Oceania is greatly involved in the development of East-Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership, this includes the preparation of working papers, logistical support for meetings, and in-country program development.

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, which was initiated in 2001. The project which concluded in 2007 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.

From January 2006, the project has entered its second Phase. This included the following:

- A Training & a targeted extension program for NRM stakeholders, & through initiating flagship conservation projects.
- 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.

Under Australian Government funding, they provide consultancy services in relation to "Identifying Sites of National Importance for Shorebirds". In partnership with WWF, Birds Australia has also been 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 will harness thousands of hours of volunteer effort in monitoring migratory shorebirds. As a condition on the grant, the Department will gain unfettered access to the data generated.

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.

Humane Society International (HSI) makes an important contribution to advancing shark conservation in Australia and is a member of the National Shark Recovery Group. HSI has nominated Ningaloo Reef for National Heritage protection under Australia's *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* which if successful will grant further protection to the habitat of the whale shark. HSI has also been a member of the Australian Government Delegation working to negotiate an agreement for the conservation and management of sharks internationally.

MARINE TURTLES

In September 2007 **World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)** hosted a regional marine turtle workshop involving scientists, managers, and government representatives from Eastern Indonesia, Papua New Guinea (PNG), the Solomon Islands, Timor Leste and Australia. The aim of the workshop was to produce a state-of-knowledge report and recommendations on critical habitats, connections and threats to marine turtle species found in the region. WWF are also a member of the National Turtle Recovery Group.

Indigenous Groups Indigenous groups in five regions in northern Australia are participating in a Turtle and

Dugong Management Project (TDMP) being administered by the North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance (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.

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 Programme**, which is primarily focused on the collection and disposal of nets and the prevention and rescue of entangled wildlife within the Gulf of Carpentaria.

James Cook University (JCU) Funding has been provided to JCU 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.

The University of Canberra is conducting DNA analysis of genetic samples stored around Australia to address specific management issues regarding population boundaries for olive ridley, hawksbill, flatback and leatherback turtles through the use of genetic markers (mtDNA sequencing). This includes analysis of harvested samples across northern Australia to estimate the impact on source populations. This project will conclude in mid 2008.

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

The Indo-Pacific Sea Turtle Conservation Group monitors marine turtle nesting in the Townsville region of Queensland and they undertake community awareness raising programs in the region. They have also monitored green turtle nesting in the Coral Sea Natural Nature Reserve

A project coordinated by the Institute of Marine Resources of The **University of South Pacific**, working closely with local partners is being funded to assist with the conservation of endangered marine turtles in Fiji, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Specific objectives of the project are to: initiate the collection of baseline marine turtle data in order to determine long term trends; to assist in identifying nesting beaches, documenting numbers of turtles, determining current harvest and other threats, and determining and mapping feeding areas; and to implement capacity building of local monitors and researchers to continue to carry out the turtle conservation activities after the project is completed.

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.

International Fund for Animal Welfare – Australia (IFAW) undertakes a number of activities promoting turtle and dugong conservation, including education and awareness initiatives, support for drafting turtle protection legislation in developing countries, advocacy and has provided assistance for the development of regional action plans for these species.

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, HSI, Project Jonah and the International Fund for Animal Welfare.**

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

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| | <p>entanglement in marine debris as a means of drawing attention to the threats and securing mitigation of them.</p> <p>University of Queensland (UQ) Reseachers 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.</p> <p>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 have also been undertaken with Indigenous communities including monitoring dugongs, and applying GIS techniques to develop spatially explicit population models.</p> <p>Indigenous Groups Indigenous groups in five regions in northern Australia are participating in a Turtle and Dugong Management Project (TDMP) being administered by the North Australian Indigenous Land and Sea Management Alliance (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.</p> |
| 4a | Please provide detail on any devolved government/overseas territory authorities involved. |
| 5 | <p>Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country:</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 6 | <p>Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:</p> <p>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.</p> |

I(b). Information about involved Authorities

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

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| 1 | Birds | Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts |
| 2 | Marine Mammals | Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts |
| 3 | Marine Turtles | Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts |
| 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 terrestrial mammals to which Australia is a range state |
| 6 | Other Taxa | Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts |

II. Appendix I species

1. BIRDS

1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

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| 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 has been 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 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 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 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. Australia has implemented the <i>Threat Abatement Plan for the Incidental Catch (or By-Catch) of Seabirds During Oceanic Longline Fishing Operations</i> 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 Plan aims to address the primary threat to this and other albatross species, and cites longline fishing as the primary threat currently affecting albatrosses and giant-petrels via by-catch during line-setting or ingestion of (discarded) fishing hooks. - A package of fisheries regulations was implemented in response to the TAP, including the requirement for all longliners operating south of 30°S to carry a bird-scaring line and set their lines at night unless employing or trialling other mitigation measures. A revised TAP was completed in 2006. <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 listed migratory species are afforded strong protection. <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> | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | <p>- 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> |
| 2b | <p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <p>N/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</p> <p>Australia also has a National System of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) that include twenty seven in Commonwealth Waters. These MPAs conserve biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including birds. The majority of parks and reserves across Australia are managed by State and Territory Governments protected area management agencies. Further details on protected areas managed by the Australian Government can be found at: http://www.environment.gov.au/parks/index.html</p> <p>Australia has also undertaken a number of more specific actions, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Recovery Plan for Albatrosses and Giant-Petrels was prepared under the EPBC Act. This plan can be found at the following website: http://www.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/recovery/albatross/index.html. The Australian Government is currently developing a new Plan. - Australia has also adopted a Threat Abatement Plan for the incidental catch (or by-catch) of seabirds during oceanic longline fishing operations to minimise the effect on seabirds of bycatch in longline fisheries, a listed Key Threatening Process under the EPBC Act. - 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.deh.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/seabirds/index.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 | <p>Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:</p> <p>None</p> |
| 3d | <p>What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?</p> <p>None</p> |

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 | |
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| 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. There have, however, been a few records off New Zealand. Furthermore, one bird was captured on a longline fishing vessel operating on the High Seas south of Tasmania (del Hoyo et al. 1992; N. Brothers pers. comm., in Gales, R. 1998. Albatross populations: status and threats. Pp. 20-45 in <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 the AFZ, there is certainly 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 rising <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 also implemented the Recovery Plan for Albatrosses and Giant-petrels</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</i></p> |

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| | <i>Oceanic Longline Fishing Operations</i> to address the primary threat to this and other albatross species. |
| 4 | If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? 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 . |

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| Species name <i>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 Univ 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 rising <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: |

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| Species name <i>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 Univ 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"/> |

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| 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 rising <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

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| 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)): The Australian <i>Native Title Act</i> 1993 provides that Indigenous people continue to have customary access to native species. In addition, most State and Territory jurisdictions provide for continued customary use of wildlife by Indigenous people.</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: 25%;">By-catch</td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 45%;">Collision with fishing traffic</td> <td style="width: 5%; 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> <p><i>Bycatch</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Australia actively supported the development of range state arrangements under CMS for dugongs 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 eight signatories. In cooperation with the Secretariat for Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Australia has been implementing the Dugong Action Plan and supporting neighbouring CMS parties through management training. <p><i>Illegal Hunting</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The <i>National Partnership Approach to Sustainable Harvest of Marine Turtles and Dugongs in Australia</i> was prepared in 2005 and provides a range of goals and principles to manage the sustainable harvest of dugong and turtle in northern Australia. The Approach recognises the economic, spiritual and cultural significance of these animals as a key component in the customary economy, as illustrated in stories, traditions and contemporary activities and acted out in numerous ceremonies. Turtles and dugong are highly regarded by all Australians for the important place they have in Australia's rich and unique marine biodiversity. The Approach includes initiatives such as the establishment of Dugong Protection Areas in the Gulf, the Great Barrier Reef, and in Torres Strait to manage fishing practices, quotas and spatial closures to help protect important habitat. <p><i>Collision with fishing traffic</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Australian Government has established the <i>Australian National Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching 2005</i> which limits all human activity around cetaceans, including the distance that a vessel may approach cetaceans. <p><i>Pollution:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) in 2003. The Australian Government is due to finalise a threat abatement plan in 2008 that seeks to minimise the impacts of marine debris, which will include interactions with marine mammals. - 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. | | | | | | | | |

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| | <p>Habitat Destruction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. |
| 2b | <p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <p>Collision with fishing traffic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The <i>Australian National Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching 2005</i> were adopted and implemented by all relevant state and territory jurisdictions. <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 Natural Heritage Trust. - A pilot project was funded by the Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust investigating the origins and pathways of marine debris found in the northern Australian marine environment is due for completion in April 2008. This work has 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. - Under the seismic survey guidelines, prior to seismic surveys taking place they are referred to the Australian Government and then assessed using environmental impact assessments. |
| 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 (eg 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 type="checkbox"/> By-catch <input 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 and seeks to reinforce the moratorium by addressing loopholes that some countries are using to exempt their operations from the moratorium. These loopholes will require an international solution. <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. - Preliminary research to track oceanic currents and determine sources and pathways of marine debris. |
| 3b | <p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <p>Whale Watching:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The <i>Australian National Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching 2005</i> provide a consistent national policy for the management of whale and dolphin watching. |

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| 3c | Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard: Inherent difficulties with the monitoring, compliance and enforcement of a large Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). |
| 3d | What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? N/A |

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.)

| Species name <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> – Common Name Blue Whale | |
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| 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, and Recovery Plan: 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 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). |
| 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"/> 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). |
| 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 in the period include: Bannister CS, Burton CLK, Hedley SL, Jenner MN, Jenner KCS, Sturrock V (2006) Investigation of blue whales in the Perth Canyon, Western Australia, 2006- Aerial Surveys. Final report to the Department of the Environment and Heritage, Canberra, Australia, 17pp. Gill PC, Morrice MG (2006) Ecology of blue whales in the Bonney Upwelling region. Annual report to Department of Sustainability and Environment, Melbourne. Available from Australocetus Research Gill PC, Morrice MG (2008) An ecological approach to determining blue whale critical habitat and seismic impacts in the Bonney Upwelling. Unpublished report to the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Canberra Burton, C (current) Investigation of blue whales in Geographe Bay, Western Australia Identification and establishment of protected areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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). All cetaceans are afforded comprehensive protection in Australian waters under environmental protection legislation. Furthermore, there is a provision in the legislation allowing for the declaration of important cetacean habitats. |

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| | <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australian Cetacean Sighting Database (Australian Government Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts)</p> <p>Education / awareness rising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Since 2005, 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; whale and dolphin identification pamphlets.</p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>All Appendix 1 species are protected under the EPBC Act.</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 Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) outside state waters and generally extends 200nm 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.</p> <p>Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, twenty seven in Commonwealth Waters that conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales.</p> <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 foreign whaling in Australian Commonwealth waters.</p> <p>Australia is an original signatory to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. Australia supports the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed to by the Commission in 1982 and seeks a permanent ban on whaling.</p> |
| | <p>Species restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Under Australia’s national environmental protection legislation, the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 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 have been produced. For the blue whale, the recovery plan has two objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>(the Plan can be viewed at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/balaenoptera_sp/index.html).</p> <p>Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, twenty seven in Commonwealth Waters that conserves 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 | 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. |

| Species name <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> – Common Name Humpback Whale | |
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| 1 | Please provide published distribution reference: |
| 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 humpback whale is listed as vulnerable under the EPBC act. The western Australian population is estimated to contain between 8,000 and 14,000 individuals while the eastern Australian population contains approximately 6,500 individuals. Both populations are estimated to be increasing in the order of 10-11% per annum.</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 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.</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>Anderson M, & Brasseur M, 2007. Genetic assessment of Groups IV (Western Australia) and V (Eastern Australian) humpback whale population dynamics and migratory interchange. Report to the Department of the Environment and Heritage in fulfilment of funding requirements from the Natural Heritage Trust.</p> <p>Baker, C.S., Garrigue, C., Constantine, R., Madon, B., Poole, M., Hauser, N., Clapham, P., Donoghue, M., Russell, K., Paton, D., Mattila, D. Abundance of humpback whales in Oceania (South Pacific), 1999 to 2004. Paper submitted to the International Whaling Commission sub-committee for the assessment of Southern Hemisphere humpback whales, Hobart</p> <p>Burns, D., Lyndon Brooks, David A. Paton, Trish Franklin, Wally Franklin, Peter Harrison and Peter Baverstock (in prep) Migratory movement of east coast Australian humpback whales (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>) between Hervey Bay, Byron Bay and Ballina</p> <p>Forestell, P. H., Kaufman, G.D. and Chaloupka, M. (2006) Abundance of Humpback whales in Hervey Bay, Australia, Based on CMR Profiles, 1998 -2002. IWC Intersessional Workshop on Comprehensive Assessment of Southern Hemisphere Humpback whales, Hobart, Tasmania: 3 – 7 April 2006.</p> <p>Franklin, T., Wally Franklin, Lyndon Brooks, Daniel Burns, David A. Paton, Peter Harrison and Peter Baverstock. Group Characteristics of east coast Australian humpback whales (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>) between Hervey Bay, Byron Bay and Ballina 1999-2005.</p> <p>Franklin, T. Wally Franklin, Lyndon Brooks, Peter Baverstock, Peter Harrison and Phillip Clapham (2007) Group characteristics and social behaviour of Eastern Australian Humpback whales (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>) in Hervey Bay 1992-2005</p> <p>Franklin, T., Wally Franklin, Lyndon Brooks, Peter Baverstock, Peter Harrison and Phillip Clapham (2007) Site fidelity and residency of Eastern Australian Humpback whales (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>) in Hervey Bay 1992-2005.</p> <p>Garrigue, C., T. Franklin, K. Russell, D. Burns, M. Poole, D. Paton, N. Hauser, M. Oremus, R. Constantine, S. Childerhouse, D. Mattila, N.Gibbs, J. Calambokidis, C.S. Baker (2007) Eastern Australia -Oceania , Migratory interchange and population structure.</p> <p>Garrigue, C, Baker, C.S., Constantine, R., Poole, M., Hauser, N., Clapham, P., Donogue, M., Russell, K., Paton, D., Mattila, D. Interchange of humpback whales in Oceania (South Pacific), 1999 to 2004. (2006) Paper submitted to the International Whaling Commission sub-committee for the assessment of Southern Hemisphere humpback whales, Hobart, April.</p> <p>Gibbs, N., Paton, D., Childerhouse, S. Clapham, P. (2006) Assessment of the current abundance of humpback whales in the Lomaiviti Island Group of Fiji and a comparison with historical data. Paper submitted to the</p> |

International Whaling Commission sub-committee for the assessment of Southern Hemisphere humpback whales, Hobart, April.

Jenner, K.C.S., Jenner, M-N., Salgado Kent, C.P., Sturrock, V.J. Recent trends in relative abundance of humpback whales in breeding stock D from aerial and vessel based surveys. IWC Hobart Workshop 2006.

Kaufman, G.D., Forestell, P.H., Malo, A. and Lehman, S. (2006) Calving Rates and Intervals for East Australia Paton, D., Brooks, L., Burns, D., Franklin, T., Franklin, W., Harrison, P., Baverstock, P. First abundance estimate of East Coast Australian humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) utilizing multi-point sampling and likelihood analysis. Paper submitted to the International Whaling Commission sub-committee for the assessment of Southern Hemisphere humpback whales, Hobart, April.

Kaufman, G.D., Forestell, P.H., Butt, R. and Lehmann, S. (2005) The Importance of Eden, NSW as an Opportunistic Feeding Area for Southbound East Australian Humpback whales. (Oral Presentation). Presented at Department of Environment and Heritage Whale & Dolphin Research Priorities Conference, Adelaide 22-23 February 2006.

Noad, M.J., Paton, D., Cato, D.H., Dunlop, R., Kniest, E. and Morris, C.W. 2006. Survey of east Australian humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) at Point Lookout, 2004. Report to the Australian Department of the Environment and Heritage.

Noad, M.J., Paton, D.A. and Cato, D.H. (2006). Absolute and relative abundance estimates of Australian east coast humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*). Paper submitted to the International Whaling Commission sub-committee for the assessment of Southern Hemisphere humpback whales, Hobart, April.

Noad, M.J., Paton, D.A., Gibbs, N.J. and Childerhouse, S.J. (2006). A combined visual and acoustic survey of humpback whales and other cetaceans of Samoa. Paper submitted to the International Whaling Commission sub-committee for the assessment of Southern Hemisphere humpback whales, Hobart, April.

Olavarria, C., Anderson, M., Paton, D., Burns, D., Basseur, M., Garrigue, C., Hauser, N., Poole, M., Caballero, S., Florez-Gonzalez, L. and Baker, C.S. (2006) Eastern Australia humpback whale genetic diversity and their relationship with Breeding Stocks D, E, F and G. Presented to the International Whaling Commission, Scientific Committee Meeting, 2006.

Paton, D., Kniest, E. (2006) Analysis of data collected during humpback whale land based sighting surveys at Cape Byron, Eastern Australia, 1998 to 2004. Paper submitted to the International Whaling Commission sub-committee for the assessment of Southern Hemisphere humpback whales, Hobart, April.

Paton D.A. and Clapham P. (2006) Humpback whale population structure and migratory interchange based on Discovery mark data. Paper submitted to the International Whaling Commission sub-committee for the assessment of Southern Hemisphere humpback whales, Hobart, April.

Paton, D., Oosterman, A., Whicker, M., Kenny, I. (2006) Preliminary assessment of sighting survey data of humpback whales, Norfolk Island, Australia. Paper submitted to the International Whaling Commission sub-committee for the assessment of Southern Hemisphere humpback whales, Hobart, April.

Paton, D.A., Lyndon Brooks, Daniel Burns, Trish Franklin, Wally Franklin, Peter Harrison and Peter Baverstock. Abundance of east coast Australian humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in 2005 estimated using multi-point sampling and capture-recapture analysis.

Paton, D.A., Lyndon Brooks, Daniel Burns, Trish Franklin, Wally Franklin, Peter Harrison and Peter Baverstock (in prep) Abundance of east coast Australian humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) 1999-2005 estimated using multi-point sampling and capture-recapture analysis.

M., Russell, K., Paton, D., Mattila, D. Abundance of humpback whales in Oceania (South Pacific), 1999 to 2004. (2006) Paper submitted to the International Whaling Commission sub-committee for the assessment of Southern Hemisphere humpback whales, Hobart, April.

Identification and establishment of protected areas

Monitoring

Australian Cetacean Sighting Database (Australian Government Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts).

The NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change conducts an annual census of migrating humpback whales as they pass Cape Solander, Kurnell on the NSW coast. The aim of this project is to provide long-term monitoring of the whales migrating along the East coast of Australia. This group of whales is identified by the International Whaling Commission as the group V southern population of humpback whales.

An annual count of humpback whales was undertaken from Cape Byron, northern NSW during 2006 to assist in monitoring the migration patterns, distribution, abundance, and behaviour of humpbacks along the coast of Australia.

Education / awareness rising

Since 2005, 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; whale and dolphin identification pamphlets.

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 Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) outside state waters and generally extends 200nm 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, twenty seven in Commonwealth Waters that conserves 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 foreign whaling in Australian Commonwealth waters.

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

Species restoration

Under Australia's national environmental protection legislation, the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 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 have been 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.
3. To maintain the protection of humpback whales from human threats.

(the Plan can be viewed at <http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/m-novaeangliae/pubs/m-novaeangliae.pdf>).

Habitat protection

Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, twenty seven in Commonwealth Waters that conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales.

Habitat restoration

Other

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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 Eubalaena australis</i> – Common Name Southern Right Whale | |
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| 1 | Please provide published distribution reference: |
| 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 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 Australian coastline is thought to be increasing by approximately 7% per annum.</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 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) and Warrnambool (Victoria).</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>Aerial surveys of southern right whales off the East, West and North Coasts of Tasmania to quantify the abundance of southern right whales in Tasmanian State Waters. Survey Data is held by R. Gales, Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries and Water.</p> <p>Bannister JL (2007) Southern right whale aerial survey and photoidentification, southern Australia, 2006. Final Report to the Department of Environment and Water Resources, Canberra, Australia, 20pp</p> <p>Pirzl R, Burnell S (2006) Population biology of southern right whales (<i>Eubalaena australis</i>) at Head of Bight, South Australia in 2005. Final Report to the Commonwealth Government Department of Environment and Heritage.</p> <p>Pirzl R, Lawton K, Murdoch G (2006) Development of a data management system for southern right whale monitoring at Head of Bight, South Australia. Final report to South Australian Government Department for Environment and Heritage.</p> <p>Pirzl R, Lawton K, Burnell S (2006) Life history and population biology of southern right whales, Head of Bight, South Australia, 2006. Progress Report to the Commonwealth Government Department of Environment and Heritage.</p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australian Cetacean Sighting Database (Australian Government Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts)</p> <p>Education / awareness rising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Since 2005, 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; whale and dolphin identification pamphlets.</p> <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 Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) outside state waters and generally extends 200nm 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</p> |

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| | <p>species protection and management legislation.</p> <p>Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, twenty seven in Commonwealth Waters that conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales.</p> <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 foreign whaling in Australian Commonwealth waters.</p> <p>Australia is an original signatory to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. Australia supports the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed to by the Commission in 1982 and seeks a permanent ban on whaling.</p> <p>Species restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Under Australia's national environmental protection legislation, the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 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 have been 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. 3. To maintain the protection of southern right whales from human threats. <p>(available electronically at http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/publications/recovery/e-australis/pubs/e-australis.pdf).</p> <p>Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, twenty seven in Commonwealth Waters that conserves 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 | 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 |

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| Species name <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> – Common Name Sei Whale | |
| 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, and Recovery Plan: 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> |

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| 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 rising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Since 2005, 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; whale and dolphin identification pamphlets.</p> <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 Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) outside state waters and generally extends 200nm 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, twenty seven in Commonwealth 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. Furthermore, section 236 of the EPBC act prohibits foreign whaling in Australian Commonwealth waters. Australia is an original signatory to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. Australia supports the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed to by the Commission in 1982 and seeks a permanent ban on whaling.</p> <p>Species restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Under Australia's national environmental protection legislation, the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 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 have been produced. For the sei whale, the recovery plan has three 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. 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>Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, twenty seven in Commonwealth Waters that conserves 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> |
| 4 | <p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? 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</i> <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> – Common Name Fin Whale | |
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| 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, and Recovery Plan: 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 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.</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>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.</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 rising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Since 2005, 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; whale and dolphin identification pamphlets.</p> <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 Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) outside state waters and generally extends 200nm 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.</p> <p>Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, twenty seven in Commonwealth Waters that conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales.</p> <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 foreign whaling in Australian Commonwealth waters.</p> <p>Australia is an original signatory to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. Australia supports the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed to by the Commission in 1982 and seeks a permanent ban on whaling.</p> <p>Species restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Under Australia's national environmental protection legislation, the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 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 have been produced. For the fin whale, the recovery plan has three objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The recovery of fin populations so that they may be considered secure in the wild. 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> |

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| | Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, twenty seven in Commonwealth Waters that conserves 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 |

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| <i>Species name – Physeter macrocephalus – Common Name Sperm Whale</i> | |
| 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, and Recovery Plan: 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 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. |
| 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 Australian waters, the distribution of sperm whales is not well documented however the species has been recorded along the eastern and southern coastlines. |
| 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"/> 'Status of sperm whales in Australian waters: developing methods to determine the distribution, population size/trend, habitat and conservation status', 2005 (Dr. Rob Harcourt- Macquarie University) The age of 29 stranded sperm whales were determined in Tasmania using tooth sectioning and acid etching techniques. Furthermore, the diet of two individuals was analysed. This data is currently being compiled for publication. Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Education / awareness rising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Since 2005, 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; whale and dolphin identification pamphlets. 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 Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) outside state waters and generally extends 200nm 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 |

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| | <p>protection and management legislation.</p> <p>Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, twenty seven in Commonwealth Waters that conserves biodiversity and habitat including protected, endangered, vulnerable and migratory species including whales.</p> <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 foreign whaling in Australian Commonwealth waters.</p> <p>Australia is an original signatory to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. Australia supports the moratorium on commercial whaling agreed to by the Commission in 1982 and seeks a permanent ban on whaling.</p> <p>Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Australia has a National System of Marine Protected Areas, twenty seven in Commonwealth Waters that conserves 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> |

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

The Australian Centre for Applied Marine Mammal Science (ACAMMS) 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 ACAMMS 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

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| 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indigenous people continue to have customary access to native species under the Federal <i>Native Title Act</i> 1993. 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. - State and Territories have also implemented legislation, as outlined in Table Ia (General Information). Most of these jurisdictions provide for continued customary use of wildlife, including marine turtles, by Indigenous people. |
| 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</i> 1993. - 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: 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.</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 listing of marine debris as a ‘key threatening process’ under the EPBC Act, and subsequent development of a draft threat abatement plan that is due for release in May 2008; - 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 Natural Heritage Trust ; and - Representations to south East Asian countries on the ecological impacts of marine debris, particularly ghost nets. |
| | <p>Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.</p> <p>Refer to section II. 2a</p> |
| 2c | <p>What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?</p> <p>None</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 | |
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| 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 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> |
| 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 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 most predominant species within foraging populations of 3250 at Ningaloo Reef, 4250 at Exmouth Gulf and 8400 at Shark Bay.</p> |
| 3 | <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 Environment Protection Agency) 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 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 Environment Protection Agency.</p> <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.</p> <p>Education / awareness rising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The species is afforded protection under the EPBC Act.</p> |

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| | <p>Additionally, species protection is enhanced within protected areas listed below.</p> <p>Projects have been undertaken to remove feral dogs and pigs that predate on marine turtle nests. These projects have been funded through the Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust.</p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 Natural Heritage Trust.</p> <p>Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p>Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.</p> <p>A major collaborative project to engage Indigenous communities across northern Australia in the conservation and management of marine turtles (and dugongs) has been run from 2004 to 2008. This project will include population monitoring, gathering data on levels of harvest, and management to reduce mortalities (e.g. egg predation by feral animals).</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: Ongoing recovery, research, and monitoring programs as guided by the Marine Turtle Recovery Plan, with additional habitat protection if required. |

| <i>Species name</i> <i>Caretta caretta</i> – Common Name Loggerhead Turtle | |
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| 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 type="checkbox"/> 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 300 breeding annually. In WA, low intensity nesting occurs on Murion Island and the beaches of north-west Cape. Green turtles are the most predominant species within foraging populations of 3250 at Ningaloo Reef, 4250 at Exmouth Gulf and 8400 at Shark Bay. |
| 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"/> See above |

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| 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 Environment Protection Agency) 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>Turtle monitoring programs are ongoing in Western Australia at Dirk Hartog and Murion Islands, Ningaloo Marine Park and at Ashmore Reef National Nature Reserve. There is also a new research and monitoring project based at One Arm Point in the Kimberley, supported by NAILSMA.</p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> see above</p> <p>Education / awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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"/> 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"/> 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>Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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. A major collaborative project to engage Indigenous communities across northern Australia in the conservation and management of marine turtles (and dugongs) has been run from 2004 to 2008. This project will include population monitoring, gathering data on levels of harvest, and management to reduce mortalities (e.g. egg predation by feral animals)</p> <p>A major collaborative project to engage Indigenous communities across northern Australia in the conservation and management of marine turtles (and dugongs) has been run from 2004 to 2008. This project will include population monitoring, gathering data on levels of harvest, and management to reduce mortalities (e.g. egg predation by feral animals).</p> |
| 4 | <p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A</p> |
| 5 | <p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>Australia, Ongoing recovery, research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required.</p> |

| <i>Species name</i> <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> – Common Name Hawksbill Turtle | |
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| 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 type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</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 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 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.</p> <p>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 Environment Protection Agency). Monitored rookeries in Qld include Milman Island and foraging sites at Heron Island Reef and the Howick Group.</p> <p>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.</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 rising <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</p> |

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| | <p>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 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. A major collaborative project to engage Indigenous communities across northern Australia in the conservation and management of marine turtles (and dugongs) has been run from 2004 to 2008. This project will include population monitoring, gathering data on levels of harvest, and management to reduce mortalities (e.g. egg predation by feral animals)</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, Ongoing recovery, research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required. |

| <i>Species name</i> <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> – Common Names Ridley Turtle, Olive Ridley Turtle | |
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| 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 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 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, Qld and in the Tiwi Islands, NT. Data is also being collected on stranded turtles caught by ghost nets.</p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>See above</p> |

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| | <p>Education / awareness rising <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. A major collaborative project to engage Indigenous communities across northern Australia in the conservation and management of marine turtles (and dugongs) has been run from 2004 to 2008. This project will include population monitoring, gathering data on levels of harvest, and management to reduce mortalities (e.g. egg predation by feral animals)</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, Ongoing recovery, research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required. |

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| <i>Species name</i> <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> – Common Names Leatherback Turtle, Leathery 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 type="checkbox"/> 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 southern Queensland, the Northern Territory and in 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. |
| 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"/> See above |

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| 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 rising <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. A major collaborative project to engage Indigenous communities across northern Australia in the conservation and management of marine turtles (and dugongs) has been run from 2004 to 2008. This project will include population monitoring, gathering data on levels of harvest, and management to reduce mortalities (e.g. egg predation by feral animals)</p> |
| 4 | <p>If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? N/A</p> |
| 5 | <p>Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:</p> <p>Australia, Ongoing recovery, research and monitoring programs, with additional habitat protection if required.</p> |

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

None

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) N/A | | |
| 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 rising <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 | Is the taking of all Appendix I 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 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 bats: Vandalism of bat caves <input type="checkbox"/> Other threats to migration (please provide details) N/A | |
| 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 bats (transcending mere obstacles to migration)? Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat fragmentation and loss <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) N/A | |
| 3a | 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 | |
| 3b | Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. N/A | |
| 3c | Describe any factors that may 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 | |

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</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"/> |
| 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 rising <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 bats in general:

6. OTHER TAXA

6.1 General questions on Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

| | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above: Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts |
| 2 | Is the taking of all Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details: |
| 2a | If the taking of Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)): |
| 3 | Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above: Lack of legislation <input type="checkbox"/> Other threats to migration (please provide details) Marine debris including ghost nets |
| 3a | What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles? The Australian Government and the relevant state and territory governments are working together on responding to marine debris problems in northern Australia. This is being done through a range of mechanisms, including <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the listing of marine debris as a 'key threatening process' under the EPBC Act, and subsequent development of a threat abatement plan;- the development of marine debris monitoring surveys, including identifying the source of ghost nets, and cleanup programs, partly funded through the Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust (see also Section 1b); and- representations to south East Asian countries including Indonesia on the ecological impacts of marine debris, particularly ghost nets. |
| 3b | Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. Refer to section II. 6. 3b. |
| 3c | What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? N/A |
| 4 | What are the major threats to Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above (transcending mere obstacles to migration)? Other (please specify) |
| 4a | 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? All Appendix I species are protected under the EPBC Act. Australia is taking significant steps to reduce and/or eliminate where possible introduced marine pests. |
| 4b | Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. Refer to section II .6. 3a |
| 4c | Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard: |
| 4d | What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors? None |

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: Last, P. R., Stevens, J. D. 1994. Sharks and Rays of Australia. 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 currently no reliable estimates of population size in Australian waters. There are few available data sets to gauge population size and trends. Despite the inadequacies of the data, there appears to be an overall, long-term decline in abundance of white sharks in Australian waters. This trend appears to be repeated in most of the available data sets worldwide suggesting a general decline in abundance and size of white sharks. Juvenile white sharks are considered an initial indicator of overall population health, and the Australian Government has initiated studies to monitor juvenile white sharks to better understand health of populations in eastern Australia.</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 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). Recent electronic tracking results indicate that the range may also extend into the GBR as far north as Lizard Island. Recent results on the tracking/ tagging of the species suggests that non breeding/ and or juvenile sharks migrate to warmer water. This is a world wide phenomenon.</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, most of which has been lead by Dr John Stevens and Dr Barry Bruce (CSIRO Tasmania) and has been funded through the Australian Government's Natural Heritage Trust.</p> <p>Current work is also underway with the Governments of the UK, India and the Philippines to develop standardised identification guides for CITES listed species including the white shark.</p> <p>Identification and establishment of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NSW DPI monitors all threatened species interactions with commercial fisheries including white sharks. Potential for interactions have been identified and reported in Environmental Impact Statements in support of Fisheries Management Strategies.</p> <p>Qld DPI&F monitors interactions between commercial fishing operations and protected species, including white sharks, through a Species of Conservation Interest logbook. In addition, a Fisheries Observer Program is in place for Queensland's commercial fisheries which captures information on any protected species interactions. DPI&F also collects information on the catch of white sharks in the Shark Control Program.</p> <p>Education / awareness rising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Qld DPI&F developed and delivered a comprehensive education program about protected species in 2005 and 2006. New commercial fishers are required to undertake an Endangered Species Awareness Course, which includes guides for identifying, avoiding and handling protected species.</p> |

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| | <p>Species protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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). An extensive public education campaign has been established in NSW to raise awareness of the protected status of white sharks. This program includes the distribution of stickers, brochures, angling guides, posters, information sheets and web-based material. A threatened Protected and Pest Species Sighting Program also encourages reporting of observations and interactions with white sharks. Compliance programs have focussed on reducing the incidence of commercial take of the species (including fins) and the wholesale and retail sale of teeth and jaws.</p> <p>Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Species restoration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>In September 2002 the White Shark (<i>Carcharodon carcharius</i>) 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. Currently, the Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts is progressing this review and constructing a revised recovery plan based on the review outcomes. This is expected to be completed and ratified early 2009.</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, South-east Commonwealth Marine Reserve Network, Macquarie Island Marine Park, Great Australian Bight Marine Park, Ningaloo Marine Park) and the declaration of the Byron Marine Park that includes sanctuary areas for marine species. The NSW Government is actively pursuing the expansion of the marine protected areas program, and to date has declared the following marine protected areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Six marine parks: Solitary Islands Marine Park; Jervis Bay Marine Park; Lord Howe Island Marine Park; Cape Byron Marine Park; Port Stephens – Great Lakes Marine Park; and Batemans Marine Park. Approximately 34% of NSW waters are in marine parks - Twelve aquatic reserves: Ten in the Hawksbury Shelf bioregion; one in Tweed-Moreton bioregion; one in Batemans Shelf bioregion. - 62 national parks and nature reserves that contain marine protected areas. <p>Queensland is currently reviewing the Moreton Bay Marine Park zoning plan with a view to 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.</p> <p>Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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).</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. 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 white sharks. Additionally the white shark is listed as vulnerable in NSW waters and has been totally protected under the NSW Fisheries Management Act 1994 by a S.8 Fisheries Closure.</p> <p>The white shark has also been declared a no-take species under the Queensland Fisheries Regulation 2008.</p> |
| 4 | If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? |

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|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 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. In NSW future activities are likely to include the development of a threat abatement plan for the beach meshing program, on-going monitoring of commercial fisheries impacts on White Sharks, public awareness and education relating to white sharks, on-going compliance activities and implementation of regulatory provisions, and expansion of marine protected areas. Continuance and expansion of juvenile white shark monitoring program, to determine overall population health. |

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Species name Cetorhinus maximus</i> - Common Name basking shark | |
| 1 | Please provide published distribution reference: Last, P. R., Stevens, J. D. 1994. Sharks and Rays of Australia. CSIRO Publishing Australia. |
| 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"/> Very little is known about the distribution of this fish in Australia and very few occurrences of the shark have been reported. 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. |
| 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"/> 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 |
| | 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Under the EPBC Act, all CMS Appendix 1 and 2 shark species with Australia as a range state are protected. Basking sharks are listed under the EPBC Act as migratory species. 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). Education / awareness rising <input type="checkbox"/> Species protection <input type="checkbox"/> Control hunting / poaching <input type="checkbox"/> Species restoration <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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. Habitat restoration <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Other <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 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> |

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I species belonging to taxa : not included in sections 1-5 above:
None

7 LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

| | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | <p>Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species¹ not currently listed in Appendix I? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details: Other migratory species may be listed at Appendix II</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 1a | <p>Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, please provide details: To be advised</p> |
| 1b | <p>What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of these species?</p> <p>None</p> |

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.

| MARINE TURTLES – INDIAN OCEAN / SOUTHEAST ASIA MoU (2001) | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Date of last report: March 2006 – The 4th meeting of signatory states (SS4) was held between 11-14 March. Reports from this meeting can be found at: http://www.ioseaturtles.org/iosea_meeting.php?id=12</p> | <p>Period covered: 2005 - March 2006</p> |
| ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS (2001) | |
| <p>Date of last report: November 2006 - The 2nd Meeting of the Parties to ACAP was held in Christchurch, New Zealand in November 2006. A report of this meeting can be found at: http://www.acap.aq/en/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=23&Itemid=33</p> <p>June 2007 – The 4th Meeting of the ACAP Advisory Committee was held in Valdivia, Chile. A report can be found at: http://www.acap.aq/en/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=54&Itemid=33</p> | <p>Period covered: July 2004- January 2006</p> |
| PACIFIC ISLANDS CETACEANS (2006) | |
| <p>Date of last report: March 2007 – First 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/report_mtg1.htm</p> | <p>Period covered: September 2006 – March 2007</p> |
| DUGONGS – MOU ON THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF DUGONGS AND THEIR HABITATS IN THEIR RANGE | |
| <p>Date of last report: October 2007 – MoU signed 31 October 2007. The Signatory Meeting and technical workshops was held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates</p> | <p>Period covered: 31 October - Present</p> |

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? <i>If Yes, what is the current state of development?</i> | <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: N/A | <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? None | |
| 4 | Is the development of any CMS Agreement for birds, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details: N/A | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

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

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| 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? <i>If Yes, what is the current state of development?</i> Pacific MoU: The MoU for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Island region came into effect in September 2006 under the auspices of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). The MoU encourages signatories to work together in the region to ensure coordinated efforts to protect and conserve all cetaceans and their habitats, while safeguarding the associated cultural values for Pacific Island peoples. Australia is a signatory to the MoU and a firm advocate for cetacean conservation in the region. Australia has provided funding for MoU meetings, including a one day workshop hosted by Australia at the March 2007 CMS/SPREP meeting which examined the flawed view that whales have a negative impact of fish stocks. Dugong MoU: The Government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and the CMS Secretariat hosted two technical workshops and a meeting to sign the <i>Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs and their Habitats throughout their Range</i> from 28-31 October 2007 in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. The meeting in Abu Dhabi on 31 October successfully concluded the development phase of the Dugong MoU. Australia was one of seven countries that signed the Dugong MoU at the UAE meeting. Australia held two concurrently ran technical workshops held prior to the meeting identified priorities for the conservation and management of dugong in the two sub-regions: (i) the Eastern Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, and (ii) the Western Indian Ocean. The Eastern Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean workshop was attended by delegates from Australia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand, New Caledonia and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). Unfortunately Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, key countries for dugong conservation in our region, were unable to attend. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input 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: As described in 2.2.1 | <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? None | |
| 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: N/A | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

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

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| 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? Australia has begun gauging the level of interest among Pacific countries in enhancing regional cooperation for the conservation of marine turtles in the Pacific. Should Pacific countries respond positively to the proposed development, the Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts as the lead agency on CMS matters, will take steps to assist in the development of a regional arrangement for the conservation of marine turtles under the CMS. The development of a Pacific arrangement on marine turtles could be based on the IOSEA MoU. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input 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: | <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? None | |
| 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)

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| 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? N/A | <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: N/A | <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? None | |
| 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: N/A | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

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

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| 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? N/A | <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: N/A | <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? None | |

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| 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: N/A | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
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| 2.6 QUESTIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW CMS AGREEMENTS RELATING TO OTHER TAXA | | | |
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| 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? Australia, along with the Seychelles, New Zealand and other countries proposed a recommendation to the 8 th CMS Conference of Parties to commence development of an instrument to assist in the conservation of the CMS listed migratory sharks, and the first meeting to identify options for such an instrument was hosted by the Seychelles Government in December 2007. Australia made a significant financial contribution to the Seychelles meeting to facilitate participation by developing countries that rank in the top 20 shark fishing and trading states, and also sponsored coverage of the event by the Earth Negotiations Bulletin team. Australia was also nominated for, and accepted, the role of Vice-Chair. Australia called for a global instrument that, <i>inter alia</i> , specifies options and procedures for listing shark species. Two non-papers, a draft MoU and a draft legally binding agreement, were provided to the meeting by Australia to be used as skeletal documents to build upon by Parties. Along with other members of the “interim steering group”, Australia is working to set up to prepare a first draft of the instrument before the second meeting to identify and elaborate an option for international cooperation on migratory sharks to be held in 2008. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input 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: Refer to section 2.2.6.1 | <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? None | | |
| 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: Refer to section 2.2.6.1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

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| 3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II |
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| 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: To be advised | <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? None | | |

IV. National and Regional Priorities

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| 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 10 National Government Partners, 2 inter-Governmental Partners and 7 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 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;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">Yes</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">No</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Economic development</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Land-use planning N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Pollution control</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Designation and development of protected areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Development of ecological networks</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Planning of power lines N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Planning of fences N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Planning of dams</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other</td> </tr> </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 type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Land-use planning N/A | <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 type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Planning of power lines N/A | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Planning of fences N/A | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Planning of dams | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | |
| 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 type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Land-use planning N/A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <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 type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Planning of power lines N/A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Planning of fences N/A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Planning of dams | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Refer to Section IV (3)

V. Protected Areas

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| 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>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, eg. 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. |
| 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 9011 protected areas covering a total of 89.8 million hectares.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Marine</p> <p>Twenty seven Commonwealth marine reserves, covering 84,284,074 ha</p> <p>For dugongs, the principle target of including approximately 50% of important dugong habitat in highly protected areas was met.</p> <p>For marine turtles, the principle target of including a minimum of 20% of foraging and all important nesting sites in highly protected areas was met.</p> <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> |
| 1c | <p>Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:</p> <p>The Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.</p> |
| 2 | <p>Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken</p> <p>Refer to section V (1).</p> |

VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

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| 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: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> In preparation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> on-going <input type="checkbox"/> completed</p> <p>MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS</p> <p>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</p> <p>Satellite tracking albatrosses and petrels to improve knowledge on at-sea distribution and interactions with fisheries. The highly dispersive nature of albatrosses and giant-petrels makes them vulnerable to longline fishing both inside and outside Australian jurisdiction. To understand the extent of this problem, a recovery plan developed for Australian albatrosses and giant-petrels has identified the need for improved knowledge on the oceanic distribution of these birds. Few data exist, however, on the at-sea movements of albatrosses and giant-petrels breeding within areas under Australian jurisdiction. Different species and populations are often exclusive in their pelagic distribution. At present, only the at-sea distribution of Shy Albatrosses from Albatross Island is well understood. This lack of data is one of the most pressing management issues facing albatross and giant-petrel conservation.</p> <p>Reliable information on the at-sea dispersal strategies of albatrosses and giant-petrels is essential to enable the identification of key foraging areas and the countries likely to be interacting with them. Studies of the at-sea distributions of albatross and giant-petrel populations breeding within areas under Australian jurisdiction continue to be a high priority.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>BirdLife International maintains global tracking database for all procellariiforms (which includes albatrosses and petrels). All Australian researchers working on satellite telemetry of albatrosses contributed to this database.</p> <p>MARINE TURTLES</p> <p>Satellite tracking marine turtles by the Queensland Environment Protection Agency For further information refer to the website: http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/nature_conservation/wildlife/watching_wildlife/turtles/turtle_tracking/</p> <p>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.</p> <p>SHARKS</p> <p>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 2004 to the present time, and it is anticipated that this will continue.</p> <p>Satellite tracking of great white sharks has been implemented in southern Australia by CSIRO, and will provide important data for conservation of sharks, including migration routes, population health and the identification of key habitat sites. Satellite tracking is also being conducted on an ongoing basis by State agencies such as the Department of Primary Industries in NSW.</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):</p> |

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| | It is likely that future albatross, cetacean, dugong and shark and turtle research projects will utilise satellite telemetry subject to rigorous ethical examination. |
| 3 | Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken: Refer to Section VI (1) |
| VII. Membership | |

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| 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.)</p> <p>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 2nd Meeting of Partners was held in Beijing in November 2007. The partnership supports CMS objectives.</p> <p>To date the Partnership has eighteen members. They include nine country partners, two Inter-Governmental organizations (including CMS) and seven non-Government organizations. China has applied to join the Partnership and should be officially welcomed as a Partner by the end of April 2008.</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 the international mandate is strengthened, therefore funding to support core activities of the Partnership may be more secure. 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 and provided funding to Governments to attend the recent signatory meeting and technical workshops the MoU concerning Conservation and Management of Dugong and their Habitats in their Range (Dugong MoU). Post also continue to encourage those range states who haven't signed the MOU, to sign prior to the next meeting of signatory states. Australian posts have encouraged governments that are range states to the Agreement of Albatrosses and Petrels to ratify the Agreement. Funding support was provided to key Range States with limited financial capacity to attend ACAP's 1st MoP.</p> |
| 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 the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts - ACAP - Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts - Dugong MoU - Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts |
| 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

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| 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 15 countries as</p> |
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| | <p>well as the UNEP, UNDP and several major international organisations. The ROKAMBA agreement was also signed on 6 December 2006 and entered into force on 13 July 2007, and formalises 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 partnerships support CMS objectives.</p> <p>The Australian Government through the Pacific Governance Support Programme (PGSP) has recently commenced Rio Convention capacity-building assistance for Pacific Island Countries (PICs). The Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts is providing this assistance in collaboration with the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the United Nations University (UNU) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under a partnership called the Pacific Regional Support Mechanism. This assistance supports developing countries in the Pacific who are party to the CBD, to undertake their Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded National Capacity Self-Assessments (NCSAs), to support improved environmental governance and improve implementation of CBD and related MEA commitments. Priority Conventions for the NCSA process are the CBD (biodiversity), CCD (which, in the Pacific relates to deforestation and land degradation), and the UNFCCC (climate change). However related MEAS such as CITES and CMS can be addressed as cross-cutting issues through national NCSA evaluations. Conservation of migratory species, particularly marine migratory species, may be identified as priority biodiversity conservation issues for many PICs through the NCSA process, including identification of capacity development needs and opportunities to improve conservation of migratory species. The Pacific NCSA process may also contribute to increased awareness of the regional relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation.</p> |
| 2 | <p>Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:</p> <p>Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts</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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No direct benefits for migratory species in your country?</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 since 2002 for the conservation of migratory species through a number of programs of the Natural Heritage Trust. These initiatives are meeting both national and international objectives and are discussed in 3 above and in Australia's National Report to the IOSEA Turtle MoU at: http://www.ioseaturtles.org/</p> <p>Other significant projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding WWF to implement the <i>Community-based conservation action at Australia's nationally important shorebird sites</i> project - The Australian Government has allocated \$4.6 million to develop community-driven approaches to sustainable management of dugong and marine turtles across northern Australia. The project aims to have Traditional Owners from Broome to Cape York and the Torres Strait engage in the development of a bottom-up approach to wildlife management based on Indigenous customary values. This project is funded until 2008. - 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition?</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"> - \$150,000 for participation toward the development of a MoU for dugong. - \$125,000 for participation at the First Meeting to Identify and Elaborate an Option for International Cooperation on Migratory Sharks under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), 11 – 13 December 2007, Mahe, Seychelles. - \$150,000 toward the implementation of Resolution 8.15 on bycatch. |
| 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"> - Supporting Wetlands International to implement the Asia Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy (see IV - 1 above). - Implementing the Action Plan for Conservation of Migratory Shorebirds in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway (a major component of the Strategy) - Colour flagging workshops in China - Provision of funding for 3 meeting to develop and sign a regional Dugong arrangement under CMS and supporting developing country range states to attend the IOSEA MoU and Dugong MoU meetings. - Funding was provided to the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) for capacity building for Pacific Island representatives involved in turtle and dugong management. Activities to include funding Pacific Islander participation in dugong research in Australia, visiting and learning from marine turtle ecotourism ventures run by Indigenous communities and training in marine turtle nesting tagging and monitoring. - Please also see the attached IOSEA MoU report, which outlines other projects such as 'Engagement with Papua New Guinea on Torres Strait Natural Resource Management issues, including the sustainable take of turtle (and dugong) in Daru, Western Province' |
| 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Southern Cross Institute for Whale Research – Project in Samoa - 2nd International Conference on the Marine Mammals of Southeast Asia (SEAMAM II), Philippines - Funding was provided to the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) for capacity building for Pacific Island people involved in turtle and dugong management. In December 2007, three Pacific Island people attended training in marine turtle nesting tagging and monitoring in Queensland, Australia. - In September 2007 WWF-Australia hosted a meeting to share information on marine turtle nesting and foraging populations and the threats facing them. This included support for attendees from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Pacific Island countries. <p>Under the auspices of the China Australia Migratory Bird Agreement, the Australian Government has provided financial and technical assistance to the Chinese Bird Banding Centre to assist in capture, handling and colour marking of migratory shorebirds.</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:

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

National Policy on Fisheries Bycatch

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

Commonwealth Policy on Fisheries Bycatch

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

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

Implementation of the IPOA Seabirds

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 recognition of the seabird interactions that occur in Australian longline fisheries and Australia's commitment to the IPOA-Seabirds, the Australian Government, the States and Northern Territory Government, in cooperation with a number of stakeholders, is developing the Australian National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (NPOA-Seabirds). The NPOA-Seabirds will facilitate a nationally coordinated approach to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds in all longline fisheries within Australia and will complement existing seabird bycatch reduction measures. The NPOA-Seabirds is currently in preparation and is expected to be completed in late 2008.

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). The Shark-plan is based on the findings of the Shark Assessment Report which was completed in 2001. The Shark-plan was endorsed by all Australian Governments on 16 April 2004 and was officially launched on 26 May 2004.

The Shark-plan directs action relating to the conservation and management of sharks within Australian waters. Responsibility for implementing actions under the Shark-plan, as well as broader responsibility for shark conservation and management, lies with each jurisdiction (i.e. the states, Northern Territory and the Commonwealth).

The implantation and revision of the Shark-plan is being managed through the Shark Implementation and Review Committee (SIRC).

Resolution 6.3 - Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation

Refer to section II. 2 (2.1)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 I (1.1)2a

Resolution 7.5 - Wind Turbines and Migratory Species

Refer to section I (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 and the IWC Scientific Committee aims to provide an agreed estimate this year. There are no agreed abundance estimates for Bryde's whales in the western north Pacific however a comprehensive assessment is currently underway and expected to be delivered within the next two years. 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 2006-2010

Measures undertaken toward the implementation of the CMS Strategic Plan are outlined for each Appendix 1 sp 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 the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts 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. DEWHA 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's Natural Heritage Trust.

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 Eight and Ninth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties

Australia participated in discussions at the 32nd meeting of the CMS Standing Committee and supported the move to an on-line reporting format.

Resolution 8.27 - Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

N/A

Resolution 8.29 - Concerted Actions for Appendix I Species

Recommendations

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

Australia actively supported the development of range state arrangements under CMS for dugongs 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 eight signatories. In cooperation with the Secretariat for Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), Australia has been implementing the Dugong Action Plan and supporting neighbouring CMS parties through management training.

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

Refer to section II (3.2).

Recommendation 7.7 - America Pacific Flyway Programme

N/A

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

N/A

Recommendation 8.16 – Migratory Sharks

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 2009.

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 developing 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. Australia is also providing contributions toward a review of the SPREP Turtle Action Plan 2003-2007 and revision of the 2008-2012 Action plans.

Recommendation 8.23 - Central Eurasian and Aridland Mammals

N/A

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

N/A

Recommendation 8.28 - Cooperative Actions for Appendix II Species

Other resolutions/recommendations:

None

Other remarks:

None

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 COP8 in 2005 and Parties which did not submit a National Report in 2005 are requested to complete the entire form.

Parties that did submit a report in 2005 need only which information has changed (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP8).

| 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" 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>Tadarida teniotis</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| CETACEA | | | | |
| <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> | <input checked="" 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>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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Sousa chinensis</i> | <input checked="" 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>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 checked="" 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>Tursiops aduncus</i> (Arafura/Timor Sea populations) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

| Species | Range State | Extinct at National level | No information available | Published distribution reference |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (North and Baltic Sea populations) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> (western 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Orcaella brevirostris</i> | <input checked="" 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 checked="" 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"/> | |
| <i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Balaenoptera edeni</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Caperea marginata</i> | <input checked="" 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"/> | |

| Species | Range State | Extinct at National level | No information available | Published distribution reference |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>Monachus monachus</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| PROBOSCIDEA | | | | |
| <i>Loxodonta africana</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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| PERISSODACTYLA | | | | |
| <i>Equus hemionus</i> (includes <i>Equus hemionus</i> , <i>Equus onager</i> and <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>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 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>Saiga tatarica tatarica</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"/> | |
| <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> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (Western Palearctic populations) | | | | |
| <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 checked="" 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"/> | |
| <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"/> | |
| <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"/> | |

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Diomedea epomophora</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Diomedea irrorata</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Diomedea bulleri</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Diomedea cauta</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Diomedea chlororhynchos</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Diomedea chrysostoma</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Phoebastria fusca</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Macronectes giganteus</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Macronectes halli</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Procellaria cinerea</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> | <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Procellaria westlandica</i> | <input checked="" 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"/> | |

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|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <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 checked="" 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 oedicephalus</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>Pluvialis apricaria</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> | <input checked="" 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"/> | |
| <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i> | <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Limosa lapponica</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Wilson J.R., Nebel S., and Minton C.D.T. (2007) |

| Species | Range State | Extinct at National level | No information available | Published distribution reference |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | | Migration ecology and morphometrics of two Bar-tailed Godwit populations in Australia, <i>Emu</i> , 107, pp.262–274 |
| <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> | <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Tringa nebularia</i> | <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Tringa cinerea</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Tringa hypoleucos</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Arenaria interpres</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Calidris canutus</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Calidris alba</i> | <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Limicola falcinellus</i> | <input checked="" 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"/> | |
| <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> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

| Species | Range State | Extinct at National level | No information available | Published distribution reference |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (Atlantic populations) | | | | |
| <i>Sterna albifrons</i> | <input checked="" 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"/> | |
| COLUMBIFORMES | | | | |
| <i>Streptopelia turtur turtur</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| CORACIFORMES | | | | |
| <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>Hirundo atrocaerulea</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>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| TESTUDINATA | | | | |
| <i>Chelonia depressa</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Chelonia mydas</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Caretta caretta</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> | <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> | <input checked="" 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 checked="" 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"/> | |

| Species | Range State | Extinct at National level | No information available | Published distribution reference |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| LAMNIFORMES | | | | |
| <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| LEPIDOPTERA | | | | |
| <i>Danaus plexippus</i> | <input checked="" 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 | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Range State | <input type="checkbox"/> Extinct | |
| Order PASSERIFORMES, Family Muscicapidae | | | |
| | <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 | |