

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING

VENUE:

Conference Room 8
State Government Convention Centre
Second Floor
Education Building
31 Flinders Street
ADELAIDE

'Phone (08) 227 3099

COMMENCING TIME:

9.30 am Thursday 5 May 1983

9.00 am Friday 6 May 1983

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING

AGENDA

1. Welcome and apologies.
2. Adoption of agenda.
3. Summary record of last meeting.
4. Reports from Working Groups.
 - (a) Law Enforcement.
 - (b) Kangaroo Management.
 - (c) Identification and Management of Endangered Fauna.
 - (d) Education and Training.
 - (e) Endangered Flora.
 - (f) International Agreements Relating to Migratory and Wetland Birds.
 - (g) Crocodile Conservation and Management.
 - (h) Cetaceans.
 - (i) Management of Native Fauna at Risk from Disease.
 - (j) Environment and Conservation Libraries.
5. Computer based systems for controlling trade in protected fauna. *Bryan Saward.*
6. Control of interstate movement of fauna and flora.
7. Control of introduction of exotic species.
8. Technical conference program.
9. Annual statement of research projects.
10. Policies for establishment and management of wilderness areas.
11. Classification and nomenclature of protected areas.
12. Prevention of cruelty of native fauna.
13. International matters.
 - (a) Current status of conventions and agreements
 - (b) Structure and operation of international organisations.
 - (c) Notification of meetings.

- (d) Tropical forests.
 - (e) South Pacific Conference on National Parks and Reserves.
 - (f) World Heritage Convention.
14. Marine parks and reserves.
 15. Co-ordination of duck season in south-eastern Australia.
 16. Exploitation of waterfowl in south-eastern Australia.
 17. Export of native birds.
 18. Biological control of weeds.
 19. Udvardy classification of Australian region.
 20. AEC Environmental Education and Information Committee.
 21. Toxicity of agricultural chemicals.
 22. Parks Service employment assistance.
 23. National Tree Program.
 24. National Conservation Strategy.
 25. Freedom of Information legislation
 26. Next meeting of Council.
 - (a) Organisation.
 - (b) Agenda.
 - (c) Ministers' seminar.
 27. Other business. — *importation of Leaf cutter bees.*
Current State positions in respect of pets in National Park.
 28. Next meeting of Standing Committee.

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

IN REPLY
PLEASE QUOTE:

SECRETARIAT:
P.O. BOX 1252
CANBERRA CITY A.C.T. 2601
Telephone 467248

82/3828

TO ALL MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEE

Dear *Mr Sanders*

Further to my letter of 30 March 1983, enclosed are the agenda papers for the meeting of Standing Committee in Adelaide on 5 and 6 May.

Yours sincerely

D. McAllister

(D. McAllister)
Secretary to Standing Committee

20 April 1983

**COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE**

AGENDA ITEM 1: Welcome and apologies.

The meeting will be chaired on the Thursday by the current Chairman of Standing Committee, Dr G.A. Letts, Director of the Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory.

As Dr Letts has to return to Alice Springs on the Friday morning, the remainder of the meeting will be chaired by the Chairman-elect for 1983/84, Mr D.A. Johnstone, Director of the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The new representative on Standing Committee from the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Western Australia, is Mr A Errington, Assistant Director (Administration).

No apologies have been received to date.

FOR INFORMATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1982

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 2: Adoption of agenda.

No additional agenda items have been proposed to date.
Any further matters may be dealt with under "other business".

Standing Committee is requested to determine during the
course of the meeting which matters are to be included on the
agenda for the meeting of Council on 7 July.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

**COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE**

AGENDA ITEM 3: Summary record of last meeting.

The draft summary record of the twenty-fourth meeting of Standing Committee (Alice Springs, 6 and 7 October 1982) was distributed to all members on 8 November.

A further copy, incorporating several minor corrections, is attached for confirmation as an accurate account of the proceedings.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

SUMMARY RECORD

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING

ALICE SPRINGS, 6 AND 7 OCTOBER 1982

PRESENTNorthern Territory

Dr G.A. Letts,
Director,
Conservation Commission of the
Northern Territory
(Chairman)

Mr M.A. Elliott
Mr B.F. Martin

Commonwealth

Mr T. Richmond,
Assistant Director,
Australian National Parks
and Wildlife Service

Mr K.E. Thompson

Dr C.J. Krebs,
Chief,
CSIRO Division of Wildlife Research

Australian Capital Territory

Dr B.H. Pratt,
Director (Conservation and
Agriculture),
Department of the Capital Territory

Queensland

Dr G.W. Saunders,
Director,
National Parks and Wildlife Service

New South Wales

Dr J.R. Giles,
Assistant Director (Wildlife),
National Parks and Wildlife Service

Victoria

Mr J.C. Wharton,
Director of Technical Policies,
Ministry for Conservation

Mr D.S. Saunders,
Director,
National Parks Service

Tasmania

Mr R. Pearse,
Chief Wildlife Officer,
National Parks and Wildlife Service

South Australia

Mr R.I. Nichols,
Director,
National Parks and Wildlife Service

Western Australia

Mr A.J. Mearns,
Secretary
Department of Fisheries and Wildlife

Mr C.C. Sanders,
Director,
National Parks Authority of
Western Australia

Secretariat

Mr R. Holesgrove,
Secretary to Council

Mr D. McAllister,
Secretary to Standing Committee

New members at May meeting

Graham Swartz

Peter Holbeck

} Victoria.

AGENDA

1. Welcome and apologies
2. Adoption of agenda
3. Summary record of last meeting
4. Reports from Working Groups
 - (a) Law Enforcement
 - (b) Kangaroo Management
 - (c) Management of Endangered Vertebrates
 - (d) Education and Training
 - (e) Identification of Endangered Fauna
 - (f) Endangered Flora
 - (g) International Agreements Relating to Migratory and Wetland Birds
 - (h) Crocodile Conservation and Management
 - (i) Cetaceans
 - (j) Management of Native Fauna at Risk from Disease
 - (k) Remote Sensing
 - (l) Technical Conference Program
 - (m) Environment and Conservation Libraries
5. Control of interstate movement of fauna and flora
6. Action to control introduction of exotic species
7. Meetings of heads of research
8. Annual statement of research projects
9. Prevention of cruelty to native fauna
10. Youth for conservation program
11. States Grants (Nature Conservation) Act
12. South Pacific Conference on National Parks and Reserves
13. International matters
 - (a) Current status of conventions and agreements
 - (b) Extraordinary session of UNESCO
14. CONCOM representation on other committees
15. AEC environmental education and information committee
16. Toxicity of agricultural chemicals
17. Marine parks and reserves
18. Udvardy classification of Australian regions
19. CONCOM newsletter
20. Cane toads
21. National Conservation Strategy
22. AEC/CONCOM achievements document
23. National Tree Program
24. Next meeting of Council
 - (a) Timing and arrangements
 - (b) Ministers' seminar
25. Other business
 - (a) Public release of Ministers' seminar papers
 - (b) Export of native birds
 - (c) Agenda items for next meeting
26. Next meeting of Standing Committee

Agenda Item 1 - Welcome and apologies

The Chairman, Dr Letts, opened the meeting and welcomed all participants, in particular the new CSIRO representative, Dr Krebs.

He advised that apologies had been received from:

- Prof. J.D. Ovington, who was being represented by Mr Richmond.
- Mr D.A. Johnstone, who was being represented by Dr Giles.
- Mr P. Murrell, who was being represented by Mr Pearse.
- Mr P.H. Lucas, the New Zealand delegate.

Standing Committee agreed to place on record its appreciation for the contribution which had been made to CONCOM by:

- Mr Mearns, who would be retiring at the end of October.
- Dr R.J. Millington, the previous CSIRO representative.

Agenda Item 2 - Adoption of agenda

Standing Committee adopted the provisional agenda for the meeting with the inclusion of several additional items under "other business".

Agenda Item 3 - Summary record of last meeting

Standing Committee accepted the draft summary record of its twenty-third meeting as an accurate account of the proceedings.

With regard to the draft summary record of the eleventh meeting of Council, Standing Committee noted that, subject to the amendment proposed by the New South Wales Minister for Planning and Environment being agreed to by the other Ministers:

- (i) The revised summary record would be circulated to all members of Standing Committee and Council.
- (ii) Following the usual practice, the record would be tabled in Federal Parliament by the Minister for Home Affairs and Environment.

Agenda Item 4 - Reports from Working Groups(a) Law Enforcement

Standing Committee considered the report submitted by the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service and New South Wales concerning progress with the development of non-reusable leg bands to enable aviary-bred birds of protected species to be distinguished from illegally caught wild stock, and resolved to:

- (i) Agree to the proposed cost sharing arrangement for the production of a batch of trial bands, whereby each State and Territory agency would meet one-eighth of the total cost.
- (ii) Agree to the bands being tested in trials on aviary birds in New South Wales.
- (iii) Agree to the adoption of the basic code used by South Australia for marking the bands.
- (iv) Request the Working Group on Law Enforcement to decide upon an acceptable list of common names for relevant species and if necessary finalise details of the marking code at its meeting in November.
- (v) Request the Secretariat to formally advise the ANPWS of the agreement by Standing Committee to the cost sharing arrangement and the marking code.
- (vi) Confirm the role of the ANPWS as the co-ordinating agency in the production and testing of the bands.

(Resolution 1)

Standing Committee further resolved to request the Working Group to review the existing procedure for the issue of export and import permits to regulate the movement of protected fauna between States, as since its introduction the procedure had resulted in an unacceptable increase in the workload of the enforcement staff in most agencies.

(Resolution 2)

Standing Committee noted the remaining matters being dealt with by the Working Group and a report from South Australia on progress with the introduction of the data base covering possession of and trade in protected fauna.

(b) Kangaroo Management

Standing Committee received the report of the Working Group on Kangaroo Management and considered in detail the recommendations put forward. Members agreed to commend the Working Group for the quality of the report.

In relation to the possible public release of the two petitions and their supporting submissions to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (seeking respectively the removal of three commercial kangaroo species from the threatened list under the U.S. Endangered Species Act and the continued importation of kangaroo products into the U.S. beyond the two-year period ending in May 1983), Standing Committee resolved that these documents be made available to the public upon request, but with the proviso that:

- (i) No copies be released until after the formal lodgement of the petitions and submissions with the USFWS.
- (ii) The appendices accompanying the submission dealing with the threatened status of kangaroos not be reproduced for release because of their bulk, and that this be made clear when responding to requests for the submission.

(Resolution 3)

In relation to the proposed visit to Australia by Dr D. Anderson of the USFWS to examine developments in kangaroo management since his visit in 1980, Standing Committee resolved that:

- (i) The visit be supported, on the understanding that the major costs involved be met by the USFWS.
- (ii) The State and Territory wildlife agencies be requested to co-operate with the arrangements for the visit and share the minor costs involved (for example, for local aircraft charter and/or vehicle travel).
- (iii) Dr Anderson be asked to specify in advance exactly what he wished to see and do while in Australia, and the length of his visit and the details of his itinerary be determined in consultation with the Working Group.
- (iv) Dr Anderson be given an opportunity to speak to officers from the States which he did not visit in 1980.

(Resolution 4)

Standing Committee noted advice that preparation for Dr Anderson's visit had already been initiated by direct communication between the Director of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service and the State and Territory Directors.

In relation to the publication "Management of Kangaroo Harvesting in Australia" (ANPWS Occasional Paper No. 2), Standing Committee acknowledged that it had been of value in providing information to the public both in Australia and overseas, and therefore resolved that:

- (i) The paper be revised and updated and re-issued as a public information document.
- (ii) The original author, Mr W.E. Poole of the CSIRO Division of Wildlife Research, be invited to revise the paper in liaison with the Working Group.
- (iii) The ANPWS be formally requested to meet the cost of printing the revised paper.
- (iv) A common selling price for the paper be agreed upon by the relevant agencies, but the discretion of individual agencies to issue copies free of charge be maintained.

(Resolution 5)

Standing Committee also discussed the question of kangaroo farming at the request of South Australia, and while agreeing that no action was required by CONCOM at the present time, resolved to refer the matter to the Working Group for periodic review and advice to Standing Committee should the need arise.

(Resolution 6)

The Secretariat was requested to obtain copies of the draft paper on kangaroo farming by Mr N. Sheppard of the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service and forward them to members of the Working Group as background information.

Standing Committee further noted the action being taken by the Working Group in respect of:

- (i) The maintenance of up to date information on kangaroo management.
- (ii) The revision of the National Kangaroo Management Program.

(c) Management of Endangered Vertebrates

Standing Committee received and noted the interim report of the Working Group on Management of Endangered Vertebrates, and resolved to request the Working Group to provide its final report to the next meeting, including in particular:

- (i) Recommendations on priorities for action in relation to the species listed on Schedules 1 to 5.
- (ii) The list of research and management programs on endangered and threatened species.

(Resolution 7)

Following consideration of the respective roles of this Working Group and the Working Group on Identification of Endangered Fauna, Standing Committee resolved that:

- (i) The two Working Groups be combined and their membership rationalised.
- (ii) The Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service continue to provide the convenor for the new Working Group.
- (iii) The Secretariat be requested to prepare revised terms of reference and determine a suitable name for the new Working Group.
- (iv) The members of the two existing Working Groups be advised of the action being taken.
- (v) In instances where a State or Territory had different members on the two existing Working Groups, the relevant member of Standing Committee be asked to provide a nomination for the new Working Group.

(Resolution 8)

(d) Education and Training

Standing Committee received the report of the Working Group on Education and Training, noting that a detailed report on the Regional Seminar on National Parks and Wildlife Administration which was currently being held would be submitted to the next meeting.

Following consideration of the prospect of a further seminar being conducted in 1984, Standing Committee resolved that:

- (i) Individual agencies be requested to provide feedback to the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service regarding the worth of the first seminar.
- (ii) The Working Group be requested to prepare a draft proposal for the next seminar on the basis of the comments received.
- (iii) The proposal be examined by Standing Committee at its first meeting in 1983 with a view to making specific recommendations to the meeting of Council in mid-year.

(Resolution 9)

Standing Committee also noted the remaining tasks of the Working Group, and resolved to request that the next report to Standing Committee include details of all the Aboriginal ranger training programs being conducted or developed by the State and Territory agencies.

(Resolution 10)

(e) Identification of Endangered Fauna

Standing Committee discussed the recommendations of the Working Group on Identification of Endangered Fauna concerning the proposed amendments to the Official List of Australian Endangered Vertebrate Fauna and the Appendices to CITES, and resolved to:

- (i) Agree to the addition of the Norfolk Island thrush (Turdus poliocephalus) and the Cocos buff-banded rail (Rallus philippensis andrewsi) to the Official List of Australian Endangered Vertebrate Fauna.
- (ii) Agree to the deletion of the flesh-footed shearwater (Puffinus carneipes hullianus) from the List.
- (iii) Allow appropriate action for the inclusion of clams of the family Tridacnidae on Appendix II to CITES to be determined by the Working Group on the basis of advice received from the Australian Fisheries Council Advisory Committee on Endangered Species and Import and Export of Live Fish.

(Resolution 11)

Following consideration of the proposal to transfer the Australian population of dugong from Appendix II to Appendix I of CITES, Standing Committee resolved to:

- (i) Defer endorsement of the proposal pending its further development to ensure that the criteria laid down by CITES for listing species on Appendix I were met.
- (ii) Request the Working Group to proceed with the necessary development of the proposal as a matter of urgency, in order to meet the deadline of 20 November 1982 for the lodgement of submissions with the CITES Secretariat.

(Resolution 12)

(f) Endangered Flora

Standing Committee discussed the interim report of the Working Group on Endangered Flora, and in relation to the recommendations resolved to:

- (i) Support the deletion from Appendix II to CITES of the plant species nominated by the Working Group, on the basis that following the proclamation and implementation of the Western Australian Wildlife Conservation Act the control over international trade in these species afforded by CITES would no longer be required. ✓
- (ii) Request Western Australia to provide the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service with the documentation necessary to prepare the amendment proposal, in time to meet the deadline of 20 November 1982 for the lodgement of submissions with the CITES Secretariat.
- (iii) Defer until the next meeting a decision regarding the inclusion of a botanist as a technical advisor to the States' representative on the Australian delegation to the next meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, by which time the Australian submission would have been circulated to members of Standing Committee for consideration. ✓

(Resolution 13)

Standing Committee also noted the expression of concern by the Working Group over the lack of data on the adequacy or otherwise of protective measures for rare and threatened plants in national parks and nature reserves, and that an item on this question would be included in its report to the next meeting.

(g) International Agreements Relating to Migratory and Wetland Birds

Standing Committee noted information on the role of the Working Group on International Agreements Relating to Migratory and Wetland Birds in co-ordinating the implementation by Australia of the Japan-Australia Migratory Birds Agreement and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, together with:

- (i) The report of the Australian delegation to the First Consultative Meeting regarding the operation of the Migratory Birds Agreement.
- (ii) The report of the non-government observer representing amateur ornithological interests at the Meeting.

(h) Crocodile Conservation and Management

Standing Committee again considered the recommendation of the Working Group on Crocodile Conservation and Management, which had been endorsed by Council at its meeting in June 1982, that the report of the Working Group be published as a CONCOM paper.

Following discussion of the options available for its publication, Standing Committee resolved that:

- (i) The report be produced by the Secretariat, but in a comparatively inexpensive format.
- (ii) The necessary editorial revision be undertaken by Mr Elliott in consultation with the other members of the Working Group.
- (iii) Each member agency be given sufficient copies of the report to meet its immediate needs and a stock be retained by the Secretariat for distribution upon request.

(Resolution 14)

In relation to the Australian submission to CITES seeking the transfer of the estuarine crocodile from Appendix I to Appendix II, and the recommendation of the Working Group regarding the necessity of legislation to regulate the interstate movement of crocodile skins and products, Standing Committee noted that:

- (i) The Working Group would co-operate with the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service in preparing material to strengthen the Australian case at the next meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES.

- (ii) This material would be prepared on the basis of comments on the Australian submission received from the Crocodile Specialist Group of the IUCN Species Survival Commission and the latest research data available.
- (iii) All States and Territories had now provided summaries of their relevant legislation to the Secretariat and these would be passed on to the Working Group.

Standing Committee acknowledged the report by Dr Letts on the meeting of the Crocodile Specialist Group which had been held in Zimbabwe and Natal during September 1982. ✓

(i) Cetaceans

Standing Committee reviewed the proposed mode of operation of the new Working Group on Cetaceans, noting that:

- (i) Nominations for membership had been received from the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service, the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Queensland Department of Primary Industries.
- (ii) The remaining CONCOM agencies had advised that they did not wish to be represented.
- (iii) The Working Group would hold an initial meeting in the near future and then function largely by correspondence.

Standing Committee resolved that the convenor for the Working Group be provided by the ANPWS.

(Resolution 15)

(j) Management of Native Fauna at Risk from Disease

Standing Committee reviewed the intended role of the Working Group on Management of Native Fauna at Risk from Disease in the light of the invitation from the Standing Committee on Agriculture for CONCOM to participate in a joint working party set up by the Animal Health Committee and the Vertebrate Pests Committee to examine the vertebrate pest and native fauna aspects of animal disease control.

Standing Committee resolved to:

- (i) Nominate three representatives to the SCA joint working party (Mr A. Stokes of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service,

Mr J. Waithman of the Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory and Mr S.J. Cowling of the Victorian Ministry for Conservation).

- (ii) Defer a decision as to whether or not to convene the CONCOM Working Group until the next meeting, pending a report from the representatives on the joint working party.

(Resolution 16)

The Secretariat was requested to convey the nominations to the Secretary of the SCA and advise the remaining members of the CONCOM Working Group of the action being taken.

(k) Remote Sensing

Standing Committee resolved that, as the Working Group on Remote Sensing had completed its terms of reference and its recommendations had been endorsed by Council, it now be formally disbanded.

(Resolution 17)

The Secretariat was requested to advise the members of the Working Group accordingly.

(l) Technical Conference Program

Standing Committee reviewed the agreed program of technical conferences to be conducted under CONCOM sponsorship in 1983 and 1984, noting in particular that:

- (i) A report on the workshop on policies for marine reserve management which was currently being held in Perth would be submitted to the next meeting.
- (ii) The Northern Territory would make a firm recommendation to the next meeting as to whether or not the workshop on crocodile biology and management proposed for 1984 should proceed.
- (iii) The Secretariat would investigate and report to the next meeting on the possibility of a conflict of interest between the workshop on wetland ecology scheduled to be held in Townsville during the first half of 1983 and the Australian Ecological Society symposium on the ecology of the wet-dry tropics to be held in Darwin from 15 to 17 May 1983.
- (iv) The Secretariat would continue to liaise with Dr K. Myers of the CSIRO Division of Land Use

Research regarding the organisation of the workshop on survey methodology for conservation purposes to be held in South Australia during September 1983.

- (v) Preliminary arrangements had commenced for the workshop on remote sensing to be hosted by South Australia during the first half of 1983.

(m) Environment and Conservation Libraries

Standing Committee received and considered the report of the initial meeting of the Working Group on Environment and Conservation Libraries and resolved to endorse the recommendations of the Working Group that:

- (i) At least one copy of every relevant publication released by a CONCOM agency be lodged in the library of the originating agency as soon as possible after its release.
- (ii) At least one copy of every relevant publication be sent to each co-operating library by the publications section of the originating agency. In instances where this is not possible, advice of the release of the publication be sent instead.
- (iii) Copies of documents emanating from all conferences attended by officers of the agency be lodged with the library, subject to the documents being cleared for public release.
- (iv) The Department of Home Affairs and Environment library be requested to compile a union list of environmental journals held by the co-operating libraries, and this list be kept as up to date as practicable.
- (v) Copies of all environment impact statements and management plans under its jurisdiction be deposited in the library of the administering agency in each State and Territory.
- (vi) Each administering agency produce annually a list of its environment impact statements, indicating whether they are in draft or final form.
- (vii) A section in each AEC and CONCOM Newsletter be devoted to library information contributed by the librarians of the member agencies. These contributions be on an ad hoc basis and on matters of interest to librarians and others

working in the fields of environment, conservation and wildlife.

- (viii) The co-operating libraries not charge each other for interlibrary loan services.
- (ix) Consideration be given to the formation of a consortium of environment, conservation and wildlife libraries to approach the National Library regarding participation in the Australian Bibliographic Network.
- (x) Each agency library keep a record of all software programs used within the agency.

(Resolution 18)

In view of the relevance of the activities of the Working Group to both environment and conservation agencies, Standing Committee also resolved to support the proposal that it become a joint AEC/CONCOM committee, retaining its present composition but reporting directly to both Standing Committees.

(Resolution 19)

Agenda Item 5 - Control of interstate movement of fauna and flora

Standing Committee considered in detail the report received from the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General in response to the request by Council for advice on the legal aspects of achieving a number of agreed policy objectives in relation to controlling the interstate movement of protected and managed fauna and flora.

Standing Committee resolved to seek the endorsement by Council out of session of the advice of the Attorneys-General that:

- (i) The most effective means available to prohibit or restrict the movement of fauna or flora into a State from interstate is to ensure as far as possible that the species concerned are protected in all other States and so can not be legally obtained, and therefore:
 - those species which all States agree should be completely protected against being taken should be listed in uniform legislation; and
 - those species in respect of which there is no agreement as to complete protection should be the subject of uniform legislation prohibiting the

taking of more than certain specified quotas, and only those animals (or plants) taken within such quotas should be the subject of interstate trade or commerce.

(ii) The most effective means available to regulate the manner in which the interstate movement of fauna or flora occurs is by means of a licencing system under which the licences are:

- obtainable as of right upon the satisfaction of specific conditions relevant to the trade concerned; and
- held subject to the observance of these conditions (such as those relating to diseased animals, the manner of carriage of animals and the furnishing of information).

(Resolution 20)

Standing Committee further resolved that, subject to the endorsement of Council being obtained, the above advice be referred to the Working Group on Law Enforcement with the request to:

- (i) Report on the likely practical problems associated with its implementation and propose solutions.
- (ii) Review the list of species for which complete protection is desired.
- (iii) Recommend any necessary changes to existing legislation.

(Resolution 21)

Standing Committee also agreed to emphasise in the report to Council the importance of developing a positive means of identification to enable captive-bred animals of protected species to be distinguished from illegally-caught wild stock.

Standing Committee thanked the Northern Territory Solicitor-General, Mr Martin, for being present for the discussion on this item.

Agenda Item 6 - Action to control introduction of exotic species

Standing Committee received and noted the report of the Australian Agricultural Council Vertebrate Pests Committee on the control of the entry, movement and keeping of non-indigenous vertebrate species.

Following discussion of the resolution of the July 1982 meeting of the AAC that "all States and Territories, as a matter of urgency, should develop legislation to ensure adequate and uniform control of the entry, movement and keeping of non-indigenous vertebrate species harmful or potentially harmful to agriculture, fauna conservation and public safety", Standing Committee resolved to recommend to Council that the support of CONCOM be given to the AAC in:

- (i) Promoting new legislation or the inclusion of greatly enhanced powers in existing legislation in all States and Territories.
- (ii) Assisting with the drafting and implementation of the proposed legislation in each State and Territory.
- (iii) Assuring the co-ordination of relevant activities between the various authorities responsible for fauna conservation, vertebrate pest control codes, zoo practice and animal quarantine.

(Resolution 22)

Standing Committee further resolved to support the suggestion by the Secretary of the AAC that the establishment of the proposed joint AAC/AFC/CONCOM working group on the interstate movement of exotic species in trade not be proceeded with, because of the work already done in this area by the VPC and the desire of the Standing Committee on Fisheries to conduct its own investigation.

(Resolution 23)

The Secretariat was requested to convey these decisions by Standing Committee to the Secretary of the AAC.

Agenda Item 7 - Meetings of heads of research

Standing Committee again considered the proposal that meetings of the heads of research from the CONCOM agencies be held on an annual or biannual basis to promote better co-ordination of research activities and possibly enable the disbanding of some existing working groups, whose functions could be taken over by such meetings.

Members were of the view that at the present time the benefits of regular meetings of heads of research would be more than offset by the costs involved, and Standing Committee therefore resolved not to proceed with the proposal.

(Resolution 24)

Agenda Item 8 - Annual statement of research projects

Standing Committee reviewed the most recent statement of research projects being carried out or sponsored by the member agencies of CONCOM, noting that at the last meetings of both Standing Committee and Council there had been some feeling that:

- (i) The format of the statement had been oversimplified from the original concept of providing a detailed breakdown of each project.
- (ii) Listing only the titles of projects would not promote the desired degree of liaison between agencies on matters of mutual interest.

Standing Committee therefore resolved that the statement to be compiled by the Secretariat for the 1983 meeting of Council would include in respect of each project listed:

- the full title
- a brief statement of its aims
- the name of a contact officer.

(Resolution 25)

It was agreed that the Secretariat would write to each agency with the request that returns listing all current projects be submitted by 31 December 1982.

Agenda Item 9 - Prevention of cruelty to native fauna

Standing Committee again considered the question of the involvement of CONCOM in the development and implementation of codes of practice to prevent cruelty to native fauna during harvesting operations, taking note of the following documents:

- (i) The discussion paper on the cruelty aspects of the taking and holding of native fauna prepared by the Special Working Group at the request of Standing Committee.
- (ii) A report on possible interaction between CONCOM and SCAW prepared by the CONCOM observer (Mr A. Stokes of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service) who attended the last meeting of SCAW.
- (iii) The draft code of practice for the humane destruction of animals and birds prepared by SCAW for the AAC Animal Health Committee.

- (iv) The comments on this draft code of practice prepared on behalf of CONCOM by the ANPWS.

Following detailed discussion, Standing Committee resolved to:

- (i) Continue the Special Working Group to investigate and report on animal welfare issues as they relate to wildlife.
- (ii) Request the Special Working Group, in consultation with the Working Group on Kangaroo Management, to recommend to the next meeting of Standing Committee a code of practice to minimise cruelty during kangaroo harvesting.
- (iii) Using the code covering kangaroo harvesting as a model, consider at the next meeting the desirability of initiating the development of further codes of practice and/or other action to prevent cruelty to native fauna.
- (iv) Endorse the recommendation of the Special Working Group that relevant interested groups (industry, hunting, animal welfare, conservation and scientific) be consulted during the development of any such codes of practice.
- (v) Nominate Mr N. Shepperd of the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service as the permanent CONCOM representative on SCAW.

(Resolution 26)

The Secretariat was requested to send to SCAW the CONCOM comments on the draft code of practice for the humane destruction of animals and birds.

Agenda Item 10 - Youth for conservation program

Standing Committee discussed the agreement reached by Council at its last meeting that action be taken to reactivate the youth for conservation program which had been endorsed in April 1979, and the consequent request to the Minister for Home Affairs and Environment to take the matter up with the Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations.

Standing Committee resolved to note the advice provided by the Commonwealth that:

- (i) The Department of Employment and Industrial Relations was prepared to consider proposals of a "youth for conservation" nature, but any such proposal would need to be very well researched and well structured if it was to succeed.

- (ii) If any State or Territory agency wished to proceed in this direction, the Department of Home Affairs and Environment would offer assistance in developing a proposal and communicating with the relevant Commonwealth Departments.

(Resolution 27)

Agenda Item 11 - States Grants (Nature Conservation) Act

Standing Committee noted that, following the request to the Department of Home Affairs and Environment regarding the availability of funds under the States Grants (Nature Conservation) Act for the acquisition of areas of migratory and wading bird habitat, the Department had advised that:

- (i) The States Grants (Nature Conservation) Act had been superseded by the Environment (Financial Assistance) Act.
- (ii) Funds had not been available for habitat acquisition purposes for a number of years, but the matter was currently under review as a result of the report of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Environment and Conservation concerning environmental protection.

What is the current position.

Agenda Item 12 - South Pacific Conference on National Parks and Reserves

Standing Committee noted information on possible dates and venues for the Third South Pacific Conference on National Parks and Reserves, which was due to be held in a Pacific island country in about July or August 1983.

Agenda Item 13 - International matters

(a) Current status of conventions and agreements

Standing Committee noted the report submitted by the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service setting out the current status of the international conventions and agreements of relevance to CONCOM.

(b) Extraordinary session of UNESCO

Standing Committee noted the advice provided by New South Wales that:

- (i) At the General Conference of UNESCO to be held in Paris during November and December 1982,

there would be an extraordinary session to discuss and approve a medium term plan for the period from 1984 to 1989.

- (ii) The medium term plan would include a number of areas of interest to CONCOM, such as the natural heritage and environmental education.
- (iii) Although the Australian National Commission for UNESCO had consulted a number of non-government organisations to obtain an input to the brief for the Australian delegation to the General Conference, the State and Territory nature conservation agencies had not been consulted in this regard.
- (iv) It would therefore be appropriate for members of Standing Committee to examine the documents associated with the draft medium term plan and if considered necessary supply comments to the Australian delegation.

Standing Committee agreed upon the desirability of CONCOM commenting on particular aspects of the draft medium term plan and in view of the very limited time available for submitting material to the Australian National Commission for UNESCO, resolved to request the Department of Home Affairs and Environment, in liaison with New South Wales, to examine the relevant documents and provide comments on behalf of CONCOM.

(Resolution 28)

Arising from this matter, Standing Committee further resolved to:

- (i) Consider at the next meeting the development of a mechanism to ensure that CONCOM was consulted regarding relevant international activities in the future.
- (ii) As a basis for the discussion, request the Department of Home Affairs and Environment to prepare for the meeting a paper outlining the structure and operation of the international organisations of relevance to CONCOM, such as IUCN, UNEP, UNESCO and WWF.

(Resolution 29)

Agenda Item 14 - CONCOM representation on other committees

Standing Committee considered the possible introduction of a cost sharing arrangement between the State and Territory agencies for occasions when the Chairman of Standing Committee

(or another nominated representative of CONCOM) was required to travel to attend meetings of other councils or committees within Australia.

While acknowledging the need for the existing cost sharing arrangement to enable States' representatives to be included on Australian delegations negotiating international agreements of relevance to CONCOM, Standing Committee resolved that:

- (i) At the present time, a similar arrangement was not needed for attendance at meetings within Australia.
- (ii) CONCOM ^{Standing Committee} representation at such meetings in the future would be at the discretion of the Chairman of the day. } *to be modified by Secretariat.*

(Resolution 30)

Agenda Item 15 - AEC environmental education and information committee

Standing Committee noted advice that the committee established by the AEC Standing Committee to co-ordinate activities for the tenth anniversary of UNEP would be continued in order to provide communication and collaboration between the States, the Territories and the Commonwealth on environmental education and information activities.

In view of the relevance to CONCOM of some of the matters within the terms of reference of the committee, Standing Committee agreed that there should be a permanent CONCOM representative on the committee and resolved to nominate Mr N. Hermes of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service for this position.

(Resolution 31)

Agenda Item 16 - Toxicity of agricultural chemicals

Standing Committee noted the report submitted by Victoria on progress with the implementation of the relevant recommendations of the November 1980 workshop on the toxicity of agricultural chemicals to non-target native fauna.

Agenda Item 17 - Marine parks and reserves

Standing Committee noted progress with the inventory and location map of marine protected areas in Commonwealth and State waters being prepared by the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service. ✓

Members expressed the view that an agreement was needed regarding the definition of areas to be included on the inventory, and Standing Committee therefore resolved to:

- (i) Request each agency, when returning comments on the draft inventory to the ANPWS, to advise whether it should cover only marine protected areas or include "maritime" parks which incorporated adjacent land areas.
- (ii) Place the question on the agenda for discussion at the next meeting. ✓

(Resolution 32)

Agenda Item 18 - Udvardy classification of Australian regions

Standing Committee considered the paper prepared by Mr H.A. Nix of the CSIRO Division of Land Use Research proposing adjustments to the Udvardy classification of the biogeographic regions of Australia.

Standing Committee resolved that:

- (i) Members who had comments on the revised province boundaries would send them to the Secretariat for collation and forwarding to Mr Nix. ✓
- (ii) Once the paper had been finalised, it would be sent to the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service for the preparation of a submission to IUCN (through the Australian Committee for IUCN) seeking formal adoption of the revised boundaries.
- (iii) The Secretariat be requested to advise Mr Nix accordingly.

(Resolution 33)

Members agreed to place on record their appreciation to Mr Nix for undertaking the work.

Agenda Item 19 - CONCOM newsletter

Standing Committee reviewed the format and content of the first issue of "CONCOM News", and resolved that:

- (i) The newsletter would continue to be produced and distributed by the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.
- (ii) One issue per year would be produced, following the annual meeting of Council.

- (iii) The State and Territory members of Standing Committee agreed in principle to a cost sharing arrangement with the ANPWS for the production of the newsletter, and would await a formal request and details of costs from the Director of the ANPWS.
- (iv) Any members requiring additions to the newsletter mailing list or extra copies of future issues for distribution to the media would advise the ANPWS accordingly.

*I haven't yet
seen details*

(Resolution 34)

Standing Committee agreed to commend the editor of "CONCOM News" for the quality of the first issue.

Agenda Item 20 - Cane toads

Standing Committee noted the paper prepared by the Northern Territory concerning the westward spread of cane toads, and resolved to accept the offer by the Conservation Commission to initiate a comprehensive literature review on the species and a survey of current research in Australia and elsewhere, as a basis for further discussion of possible control measures at the next meeting.

(Resolution 35)

Agenda Item 21 - National Conservation Strategy

Standing Committee noted that the CONCOM submission in response to the discussion paper "Towards a National Conservation Strategy for Australia" was currently being cleared with all Ministers prior to being forwarded to the National Conservation Strategy Task Force.

Agenda Item 22 - AEC/CONCOM achievements document

Standing Committee noted that the joint AEC/CONCOM report "Australian Achievements in Environment Protection and Nature Conservation 1972-1982" had been endorsed by all Ministers and was now being printed.

Agenda Item 23 - National Tree Program

Standing Committee received information in relation to the National Tree Program and the composition of the National Co-ordination Committee for the Program, noting that the Chairman of Standing Committee had attended the first meeting of the Committee as the CONCOM representative.

Standing Committee resolved that:

- (i) As the Co-ordination Committee would usually be meeting in Canberra, New South Wales would provide a CONCOM representative to future meetings in lieu of the Chairman of Standing Committee.
- (ii) Any member of Standing Committee wishing to send comments on the Program to the Co-ordination Committee would refer them to the Secretariat for inclusion in a consolidated CONCOM response.

(Resolution 36)

Agenda Item 24 - Next meeting of Council

(a) Timing and arrangements

Standing Committee noted that Council had agreed to hold its 1983 meeting in Alice Springs in conjunction with that of the Australian Environment Council.

Standing Committee resolved to:

- (i) Request members to discuss with their Ministers and their counterparts on the AEC Standing Committee the suitability of the period 4 to 6 July 1983 for the meetings of both Councils (and the respective Standing Committees) in Alice Springs.
- (ii) Finalise the dates and other arrangements at the next meeting.

(Resolution 37)

(b) Ministers' seminar

Standing Committee noted that Ministers had expressed satisfaction with the seminar which had followed the last meeting of Council and had requested that a similar seminar be held in conjunction with the 1983 meeting.

Standing Committee resolved to:

- (i) Propose "utilization of wildlife" as the theme of the next Ministers' seminar.
- (ii) Discuss at the next meeting the allocation of specific topics under this theme to particular Ministers.

(Resolution 38)

Agenda Item 25 - Other business(a) Public release of Ministers' seminar papers

Standing Committee considered the request by the Australian Council of National Parks Associations that the record of the 1982 Ministers' seminar (as distinct from the papers delivered by individual Ministers at the seminar) be made public, and resolved to:

- (i) Not agree to the public release of the seminar record.
- (ii) Inform Council of the request received and the decision taken. ✓

(Resolution 39)

(b) Export of native birds

Standing Committee noted the representations received by the Minister for Home Affairs and Environment seeking relaxation of the existing ban on the export of live native Australian birds by individuals and commercial concerns, and resolved to:

- (i) Place the matter on the agenda for the next meeting.
- (ii) Request the Secretariat to circulate to members prior to the next meeting the relevant papers from the previous consideration of this subject by Standing Committee and Council.

(Resolution 40)

(c) Agenda items for next meeting

Standing Committee endorsed the request by New South Wales to have two national parks related items included on the agenda for the next meeting, namely:

- (i) Policies for the establishment and management of wilderness areas in Australia.
- (ii) Classification and nomenclature of protected areas - a proposal for the application of uniform objectives of management. ✓

Agenda Item 26 - Next meeting of Standing Committee

Standing Committee resolved to hold its next meeting in Adelaide in late March or early April 1983, and that the

Secretariat would canvass all members in due course to determine a suitable date.

(Resolution 41)

The Chairman closed the meeting and thanked all participants for their co-operation.

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 4(a): Working Group on Law Enforcement.

Since last reporting to Standing Committee the Working Group on Law Enforcement has met twice - in Adelaide on 22 and 23 November 1982 and in Sydney on 2 and 3 March 1983. Copies of the summary records of both meetings are attached for information.

The Working Group has prepared the following report to Standing Committee regarding the matters on its agreed work program. Attention is drawn to the recommendations in respect of items (e) and (f).

- (a) Computer based systems for controlling trade in protected fauna.

This matter is addressed separately under agenda item 5.

- (b) Control of interstate movement of fauna and flora.

This matter is addressed separately under agenda item 6.

- (c) Procedures for the issue of export and import permits.

The Working Group has expressed concern over the heavy workloads which have been generated within several agencies by the existing procedures for the issue of export and import permits covering the interstate movement of protected fauna, but has also noted advice that:

- (i) Many of the difficulties inherent in the existing procedures have been overcome by direct consultation between South Australia and New South Wales.
- (ii) As these procedures are now regarded as being only an interim measure pending the introduction of the computer based system, the relevant agencies are prepared to continue to use them in the short term.

It has therefore been agreed that the operation of the procedures will be kept under review by the Working Group, with members having an opportunity at each future meeting to resolve any difficulties which might arise.

(d) Non-reusable bands for aviary birds.

The Working Group has received regular reports from the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service concerning progress with the development of non-reusable leg bands for the identification of aviary-bred birds, including the lists of species which each State and Territory agency has indicated that it intends to band subject to the successful completion of the field trials.

Following consideration of the options for rationalising these lists to the satisfaction of all agencies, the Working Group has agreed that:

- (i) A working party of three (Messrs Cowling, Clarke and Barrington) will evaluate the present status of the species on the lists and divide them into four categories based on priority for total protection from exploitation (category 1) and banding for control of exploitation (categories 2,3 and 4).
 - (ii) The criteria for the respective categories will be:
 - 1. Species which are not to be taken or kept, except by recognised scientific institutions under licence, and which are not to be traded under any circumstances.
 - 2. Species on the Official List of Australian Endangered Vertebrate Fauna and/or species of special concern to one or more States or Territories.
 - 3. Species not well represented in aviaries and/or species which are in high demand for local or overseas trade.
 - 4. Other aviary species which are subject to commercial exploitation.
 - (iii) The working party will submit the revised lists of species to the next meeting of the Working Group for final editing and the preparation of recommendations to Standing Committee.
- (e) Transfer of specimens between museums.

As requested by Standing Committee, the Working Group has considered the information provided by the relevant State and Territory agencies concerning the extent of the movement of specimens of protected fauna (both alive and dead) between museums in Australia, and now wishes to:

- (i) Confirm its earlier recommendation to Standing Committee that all States and Territories issue open ended, twelve month import/export permits to their museums for the exchange of dead material with other recognised museums within Australia.
- (ii) Advise Standing Committee that, because the number of live animal exchanges between museums is insignificant, no specific procedures to regulate them are required.
- (iii) Recommend to Standing Committee that the whole question of the handling of protected fauna by museums be kept under review by the individual States and Territories and be referred back to the Working Group should the need arise.

(f) Movement of fauna out of Australia.

The Working Group has noted with concern that very little information is currently available to the State and Territory wildlife agencies regarding the illegal export of Australian native fauna (principally birds) and the resulting trade in these species overseas.

Accordingly, the Working Group now wishes to:

- (i) Draw to the attention of Standing Committee the present lack of information in respect of:
 - The extent of the illegal export of Australian fauna.
 - The extent of the overseas market for and commercial trade in Australian fauna.
 - The species involved.
- (ii) Recommend to Standing Committee that the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Australian Customs Service be requested to jointly investigate the present situation and report on ways in which the desired information might be obtained and passed on to the wildlife agencies for enforcement purposes.

It is also pointed out that the proposed investigation should cover:

- (i) The determination of whether any relevant information is already held by other government departments or agencies.
- (ii) The possibility of obtaining additional information through established diplomatic and/or trade channels.
- (iii) The possibility of having to send a competent person overseas as part of the investigation.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

SUMMARY RECORD

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

WORKING GROUP ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

ADELAIDE, 22 AND 23 NOVEMBER 1982

PRESENT

Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Ministry for Conservation, Victoria	Mr S.J. Cowling (Chairman)
Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service	Mr A. Stokes
Conservation and Agriculture Branch, Department of the Capital Territory	Mr F. Dal Piva
Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory	Mr R. Gleeson
National Parks and Wildlife Service, Queensland	Mr F.R. Allison
National Parks and Wildlife Service, New South Wales	Dr J.R. Giles Mr M. Swain Mr N. Austin
National Parks and Wildlife Service, South Australia	Mr S.J. Tobin Mr D. Barrington Mr K. Casperson Mr W. Squire
Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Western Australia	Mr A. Errington
Australian Customs Service	Mr J.G. Keating
CONCOM Secretariat	Mr D. McAllister

AGENDA

1. Welcome and apologies.
2. Adoption of agenda.
3. Summary record of previous meeting.
4. Examination of South Australian data base system.
 - (a) "Towards national computer based environmental systems."
 - (b) "Wide area networking of distributed computing resources."
5. Issue of export and import permits.
 - (a) Review of existing procedures.
 - (b) Revision of list of contact officers.
6. Development of non-reusable bands for aviary birds.
7. Procedures for transfer of specimens between museums.
8. Control of interstate movement of fauna and flora.
9. Other business.
 - (a) Movement of fauna out of Australia.
 - (b) Duck season in south-eastern Australia.
 - (c) A.C.T. Nature Conservation Ordinance.

(d) Chairmanship of Working Group.

10. Recommendations to Standing Committee.

11. Date and venue of next meeting.

1. Welcome and apologies

The Chairman, Mr Cowling, opened the meeting and welcomed all participants.

He advised that apologies had been received from Mr D. Randall from Tasmania and Mr H.S. Curtis, who was being represented by Mr Allison.

2. Adoption of agenda

The Working Group adopted the draft agenda for the meeting with the inclusion of several additional items under "other business".

3. Summary record of previous meeting

The Working Group endorsed the draft summary record of its previous meeting (2 and 3 March 1982) as an accurate account of the proceedings.

4. Examination of South Australian data base system

(a) "Towards national computer based environmental systems"

The computer systems consultant to the South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service, Mr B. Savvas , addressed the meeting on the relevance of national computer networks for environment and conservation agencies, with particular emphasis on :

- (i) Obtaining, processing and maintaining information under a fauna permit system.
- (ii) Utilizing this information for inspection and prosecution purposes.

Mr Savvas' presentation was followed by a practical demonstration of the operation of the data base adopted by the South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service for its enforcement responsibilities.

The Working Group proceeded to consider the request from Standing Committee to examine the South Australian system and report on its applicability to the CONCOM agencies in the other States and Territories, as a basis for preparing recommendations to Council for the introduction of a national data base, accessible to all agencies, covering possession of and trade in protected and managed fauna.

Members were of the view that ideally the report to Standing Committee should be drafted by the South Australian Service, under the guidance of Mr Savvas, because of the relevant experience already gained by the Service and Mr Savvas' knowledge of the requirements of the other agencies.

Accordingly, the Working Group resolved to :

- (i) Endorse the South Australian system as a sound basis for similar systems to be established in the other States and Territories.
- (ii) Request South Australia to draft the report and recommendations to Standing Committee concerning the extension of its system to the rest of Australia, including an estimate of the costs involved.
- (iii) Instruct the Secretariat to seek the agreement of the Director-General of the Department of Environment and Planning to the involvement of Mr Savvas in preparing the report.

- (iv) Recommend to Standing Committee that the cost of Mr Savvas' services in preparing the report be shared by the relevant agencies, should this cost be considered by South Australia to be significant.
- (v) Support the adoption by all States and Territories of the species coding already developed by South Australia.

It was further agreed that :

- (i) The draft report would be circulated to members of the Working Group as early as possible for study and comment.
 - (ii) If necessary, subsequent drafts incorporating proposed amendments would also be circulated.
 - (iii) The report would be finalised at the meeting of the Working Group in the first week of March 1983 and forwarded direct to members of Standing Committee.
- (b) "Wide area networking of distributed computing resources"

The Chief of the CSIRO Division of Computing Research, Dr P.J. Claringbold, addressed the meeting on the operation of the CSIRO computer network ("CSIRONET") in relation to the requirements of the CONCOM agencies.

The Working Group noted that :

- (i) CSIRONET reached all capital cities and a number of key regional centres.
- (ii) The wide area network of CSIRONET offered to the

agencies the ability to tap a distributed data base at the lowest possible cost.

It was agreed that the advantages of using CSIRONET for the proposed CONCOM data base would be spelt out fully in the report to Standing Committee.

Members expressed their appreciation to Dr Claringbold for the information he provided.

5. Issue of export and import permits

(a) Review of existing procedures

The Working Group noted the concern expressed by New South Wales over the heavy workload generated by the existing arrangements for the issue of export and import permits covering the interstate movement of protected fauna.

Following discussion of this matter, the Working Group resolved that :

- (i) New South Wales and South Australia would be requested to jointly explore more acceptable arrangements and report back to the March 1983 meeting of the Working Group, with a view to specific recommendations being submitted to the first meeting of Standing Committee in 1983.
- (ii) In the meantime, each State and Territory would review the operation of the present arrangements, to try to improve their efficiency in the short term and provide material for further discussion at the next meeting of the Working Group. (These reviews would include the preparation by each State and Territory of a list of species over which it was most concerned in the context

of actual or potential interstate trade, with the objective of reaching agreement at the meeting regarding those species most deserving of law enforcement attention on an Australia-wide basis.)

(b) Revision of list of contact officers

The Working Group reviewed and brought up to date the list of responsible officers to be contacted regarding queries over the issue of export or import licences. A copy of the new list is attached.

Members also agreed that a list of the after hours telephone numbers of key officers be prepared, on the understanding that it would not be circulated outside the Working Group and would only be used for genuine emergency contact. Copies of this list will be distributed separately to members.

6. Development of non-reusable bands for aviary birds

The Working Group received the report from the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service regarding progress with the development of non-reusable leg bands for the identification of aviary-bred birds, noting that at its last meeting Standing Committee had :

- (i) Agreed to a cost sharing arrangement for the production of a batch of trial bands, whereby each State and Territory agency would meet one eighth of the total cost.
- (ii) Agreed to the bands being tested in trials on aviary birds in New South Wales.
- (iii) Agreed to the adoption of the basic code used by South Australia for marking the bands.

- (iv) Requested the Working Group to decide upon an acceptable list of common names for relevant species and finalise details of the marking code.
- (v) Confirmed the role of the ANPWS as the co-ordinating agency in the production and testing of the bands.

In relation to (iv) above, the Working Group resolved that :

- (i) The ANPWS would obtain from each State and Territory a list of the species which it proposed to band (including their common names), and collate the lists for discussion and rationalisation at the next meeting.
- (ii) The ANPWS and New South Wales would finalise details of the marking code, based on the South Australian system, as the field trials of the bands progressed.

7. Procedures for transfer of specimens between museums

The Working Group considered the information provided by the relevant State and Territory agencies concerning the extent of protected fauna transfers between museums in Australia, and resolved to :

- (i) Confirm its earlier recommendation to Standing Committee that all States and Territories issue open ended, twelve-month import/export permits to their museums for the exchange of dead material with other recognised museums within Australia.
- (ii) Advise Standing Committee that, because the number of live animal exchanges between museums was insignificant, no specific procedures to regulate them

were required.

Members agreed, however, that the whole question of the handling of protected fauna by museums should be kept under review by the individual States and Territories and referred back to the Working Group if the need arose.

8. Control of interstate movement of fauna and flora

The Working Group examined the advice provided to CONCOM by the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General in relation to controlling the interstate movement of protected and managed fauna and flora, noting that :

- (i) Action was being taken to obtain the endorsement by Council out of session of the advice of the Attorneys-General.
- (ii) Subject to this endorsement being received, the Attorneys-General report would be formally referred to the Working Group with a request to :
 - Propose solutions to any likely practical problems arising from implementation of the recommendations in the report.
 - Compile a list of species to which the recommendations would be applicable.
 - Recommend necessary changes to existing State and Territory legislation.

In anticipation of this referral, the Working Group agreed that as a basis for discussion at the next meeting each member would identify the practical problems likely to be encountered by his own State or Territory following

implementation of the Attorneys-General recommendations.

9. Other business

(a) Movement of fauna out of Australia

The Working Group noted with concern that very little information was currently available to the State and Territory wildlife agencies regarding the illegal export of Australian native fauna (principally birds) and the resulting trade in these species overseas.

Accordingly, the Working Group resolved to :

(i) Draw to the attention of Standing Committee its concern over the present lack of information in respect of :

- The extent of the illegal export of Australian fauna.
- The extent of the overseas market for and trade in Australian fauna.
- The species involved.

(ii) Recommend to Standing Committee that the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Australian Customs Service be requested to jointly investigate the present situation and report on ways in which the desired information might be obtained and passed on to the wildlife agencies for enforcement purposes.

It was further agreed that the paper to Standing Committee on this matter would also point out :

(i) The necessity of determining whether any relevant

information was already held by other government departments or agencies.

- (ii) The possibility of obtaining additional information through established diplomatic and/or trade channels.
- (iii) The possibility of having to send a competent person overseas as part of the investigation.

(b) Duck season in south-eastern Australia

The Working Group noted advice that there would be no 1983 duck season in Victoria because of the potential risk to the duck population following the concentration of large numbers of birds on declining wetland areas in the present drought conditions.

Indications were also received that New South Wales and South Australia were likely to co-operate with Victoria in closing their 1983 seasons.

(c) A.C.T. Nature Conservation Ordinance

The Working Group noted advice of the provisions of the new Australian Capital Territory Nature Conservation Ordinance in relation to the taking and keeping of native animals in the Territory.

(d) Chairmanship of Working Group

Members agreed to place "election of Chairman" as the first item of business on the agenda for the next meeting of the Working Group.

10. Recommendations to Standing Committee

The Working Group finalised the recommendations to be included in its report to the next meeting of Standing Committee.

11. Date and venue of next meeting

The Working Group agreed to hold its next meeting in Sydney on 2 and 3 March 1983.

The Chairman closed the meeting and thanked all participants for their co-operation.

SUMMARY RECORD

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

WORKING GROUP ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

SYDNEY, 2 AND 3 MARCH 1983

PRESENT

Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory	Mr R. Gleeson (Chairman)
Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service	Mr A. Stokes
Australian Capital Territory Conservation Service	Mr F. Dal Piva
National Parks and Wildlife Service, Queensland	Mr F.R. Allison
National Parks and Wildlife Service, New South Wales	Dr J.R. Giles Mr T. Hill Mr P. Brinsley Mr T. Alexander Mr J. Cook
Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Victoria	Mr S.J. Cowling Mr G. Clarke
National Parks and Wildlife Service, South Australia	Mr D. Barrington Mr W. Squire
Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Western Australia	Mr A. Errington
Australian Customs Service	Mr J.G. Keating
CONCOM Secretariat	Mr D. McAllister

In addition, the computer consultant to the South Australian Department of Environment and Planning, Mr B. Savvas, was present for specific agenda items.

AGENDA

1. Welcome and apologies
2. Adoption of agenda
3. Summary record of previous meeting
4. Election of Chairman
5. Computer based systems for controlling trade in protected fauna
6. Procedures for issue of export and import permits
7. Non-reusable bands for aviary birds
8. Control of interstate movement of fauna and flora
9. Movement of fauna out of Australia
10. Other business
11. Report to Standing Committee
12. Next meeting of Working Group

1. Welcome and apologies

The previous Chairman, Mr Cowling, opened the meeting and welcomed all members and observers.

He advised that an apology had been received from the Tasmanian National Parks and Wildlife Service representative, Mr D. Randall.

2. Adoption of agenda

The Working Group accepted the draft agenda for the meeting without alteration.

3. Summary record of last meeting

The Working Group endorsed the draft summary record of its previous meeting (Adelaide, 22 and 23 November 1982) as an accurate account of the proceedings.

4. Election of Chairman

In accordance with the agreement reached at its February 1981 meeting that the chairmanship would be rotated around the States and Territories on an annual basis in parallel with that of Council and Standing Committee, the Working Group elected Mr Gleeson as Chairman for the remainder of the current term (until the chairmanship of Council passed from the Northern Territory to New South Wales at the conclusion of the Ministers' meeting in July).

Members expressed their appreciation to Mr Cowling for his chairmanship over the period of the last three meetings.

5. Computer based systems for controlling trade in protected fauna

The Working Group received the proposal prepared at its request by Mr Savvas for a national computer based system for the control of trade in protected (and managed) fauna through permits and licencing.

Following detailed examination and discussion of the proposal, the Working Group resolved to recommend to Standing Committee that:

- (i) On an individual basis, the relevant member agencies of CONCOM be requested to:

- Study the proposal with a view to commending it to their Ministers for consideration at the July meeting of Council.

- Provide early advice regarding their commitment or otherwise to the national system as described in the proposal.
- (ii) Subject to the proposal receiving the endorsement of Council, it be referred to a specially created working group, with expertise in computer technology, for final development and implementation. (This working group to include Mr Savvas and a representative of each participating agency.)
- (iii) The species code currently in use by South Australia be updated and adopted by all States and Territories for both common names and scientific names, and the cost of reprinting and distributing the booklet listing the code numbers be shared by all the participating agencies.
- (iv) The participating agencies agree to a cost sharing arrangement for Mr Savvas' services in developing the proposal on behalf of CONCOM, including the costs incurred to date. (These costs having been met by the South Australian Department of Environment and Planning.)

In relation to the mechanism for onforwarding the proposal to Standing Committee and subsequent action, the Working Group agreed that:

- (i) After some revision by Mr Savvas based on the comments received from members of the Working Group (including the addition of a further appendix providing an outline of phase 2), the proposal would be sent direct to members of Standing Committee in advance of the other agenda papers for the meeting on 5 May, to allow as much time as possible for its evaluation by the State and Territory agencies.
- (ii) South Australia would prepare an introduction for the report to Standing Committee explaining the rationale for introducing the computer based system in that State and the desirability of now expanding it into a national system.
- (iii) The paper prepared by Mr Savvas on the costing options for the national system would also be circulated to members of Standing Committee, as a basis for discussion of the financial aspects of the proposal at the meeting on 5 May.

- (iv) The Secretariat would prepare an additional paper for the meeting of Standing Committee setting out the history of the CONCOM data base proposal, including the activities of the Working Group and the relevant resolutions of Standing Committee and Council.
- (v) Standing Committee would be informed that Mr Savvas had been invited to attend the next meetings of both Standing Committee and Council to confer with members and answer questions regarding the proposal.
- (vi) The documents in (i), (ii) and (iii) above would be circulated to members of the Working Group at the same time as they were sent to members of Standing Committee.

Members also agreed that in the course of "selling" the proposal for a national system to Standing Committee, it would be pointed out that the recommended system had more than enough capacity for the purpose of controlling the movement of fauna and could therefore be utilised by the CONCOM agencies for other tasks (for example, maintaining a national directory of research programs).

6. Procedures for issue of export and import permits

The Working Group again discussed the heavy workload which had been generated within several agencies by the existing procedures for the issue of export and import permits covering the interstate movement of protected fauna, but noted advice that:

- (i) Many of the difficulties inherent in the existing procedures had been overcome by direct consultation between South Australia and New South Wales.
- (ii) As these procedures were now regarded as being only an interim measure pending the introduction of the computer based system, the relevant agencies were prepared to continue to use them in the short term.

It was therefore agreed that the operation of the procedures be kept under review by the Working Group, with members having an opportunity at each meeting to resolve any difficulties which had arisen.

The Working Group also reviewed and brought up to date the list of officers to be contacted regarding queries over the issue of export and import permits. It was reiterated that the associated list of after hours contact numbers for key officers was not to be circulated outside the Working Group. Copies of both lists are attached.

7. Non-reusable bands for aviary birds

The Working Group received a report from the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service concerning progress with the development of non-reusable leg bands for the identification of aviary-bred birds, including the lists of species which each State and Territory agency had indicated it intended to band subject to the successful completion of the field trials.

Following consideration of the options for rationalising the lists to the satisfaction of all agencies, the Working Group resolved that:

- (i) A working party of three (Messrs Cowling, Clarke and Barrington) would be appointed to evaluate the present status of the species on the lists and divide them into four categories based on priority for protection from exploitation (category 1) and control of exploitation by banding (categories 2, 3 and 4).
- (ii) The criteria for the respective categories would be:
 1. Species which are not to be taken or kept, except by recognised scientific institutions under licence, and which are not to be traded under any circumstances.
 2. Species on the Official List of Australian Endangered Vertebrate Fauna and/or species of special concern to one or more States or Territories.
 3. Species not well represented in aviaries and/or species which are in high demand for local or overseas trade.
 4. Other aviary species which are subject to commercial exploitation.
- (iii) The working party would submit the revised lists of species to the Working Group for final consideration at the next meeting.

The Working Group also endorsed the agreement reached at its previous meeting that the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service and New South Wales would finalise the marking code for the bands, based on the existing South Australian system, as the field trials progressed.

8. Control of interstate movement of fauna and flora

The Working Group again considered the advice provided to CONCOM by the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General in relation to controlling the interstate movement of protected and managed fauna and flora, noting that:

- (i) All Ministers had now endorsed the Attorneys-General report for referral to the Working Group.
- (ii) Standing Committee had requested the Working Group to:
 - Propose solutions to any likely practical problems arising from implementation of the recommendations in the report.
 - Compile a list of species to which the recommendations would be applicable
 - Recommend necessary changes to existing State and Territory legislation.

In its report to Standing Committee on this matter, the Working Group resolved to:

- (i) Put forward the view that satisfactory constraints and controls would be placed on the interstate movement in trade of protected fauna by:
 - The adoption by each State and Territory of a list of species, the taking or keeping of which would be prohibited (the category 1 list being prepared under agenda item 7, as suggested in section 6(i) of the Attorneys-General report).
 - The development of the national banding scheme for birds kept in aviaries.
 - The introduction of the national computer based system for the control of trade in protected fauna through permits and licencing.

- (ii) In consequence, recommend that the introduction of specified quotas (as suggested in section 6(ii) of the Attorneys-General report) be deferred until the results of the actions outlined in (i) above were evident, although the question of quotas for animal products (such as kangaroo meat and skins) might need to be considered at an earlier date.
- (iii) Draw attention to the fact that while the Attorneys-General report addressed the interstate movement of fauna taken from the wild, it did not appear to address the interstate movement of fauna already in possession, nor the present difficulty of differentiating between the two.

To complement the category 1 list of species, the working party was requested to also draft and circulate to members of the Working Group a "form of words" which might be submitted to Standing Committee in the future as a guide for the States and Territories to write into their relevant legislation provisions to prohibit the taking or keeping of the nominated species.

9. Movement of fauna out of Australia

The Working Group reiterated the concern expressed at its previous meeting that very little information was currently available to the State and Territory wildlife agencies regarding the illegal export of Australian native fauna (principally birds) and the resulting trade in these species overseas.

Accordingly, the Working Group resolved to:

- (i) Draw to the attention of Standing Committee the present lack of information in respect of:
 - The extent of the illegal export of Australian fauna.
 - The extent of the overseas market for and commercial trade in Australian fauna.
 - The species involved.
- (ii) Recommend to Standing Committee that the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Australian Customs Service be requested to jointly investigate the present situation and report on ways in which the desired information might be obtained and passed on to the wildlife agencies for enforcement purposes.

It was further agreed to point out to Standing Committee that such an investigation should include:

- (i) The determination of whether any relevant information was already held by other government departments or agencies.
- (ii) The possibility of obtaining additional information through established diplomatic and/or trade channels.
- (iii) The possibility of having to send a competent person overseas as part of the investigation.

10. Other business

In response to a query from the Australian Customs Service, the Working Group noted advice from the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service that for the purpose of issuing restricted goods export permits, all mutations of Australian native species should be subject to the same conditions as the species themselves.

The Working Group also noted that all CONCOM agencies would be kept informed by the ANPWS of arrangements instituted under the new Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act.

11. Report to Standing Committee

The Working Group finalised the recommendations to be included in its report to the meeting of Standing Committee in Adelaide on 5 May.

12. Next meeting of Working Group

The Working Group tentatively agreed to hold its next meeting in Brisbane in September or October, with the actual date and duration of the meeting to be decided by the Chairman, in consultation with the Secretariat, on the basis of the business arising from the meeting of Standing Committee.

The Chairman closed the meeting and thanked all participants for their co-operation.

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 4(b): Working Group on Kangaroo Management.

At its last meeting, Standing Committee resolved that the submissions to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service be publicly released under certain conditions, that a visit to Australia by Dr D. Anderson be supported, and that the publication "Management of Kangaroo Harvesting in Australia" be updated. Standing Committee also noted the action being taken by the Working Group on Kangaroo Management to maintain up to date information on kangaroo management and revise the National Kangaroo Management Program.

The Working Group has not met since last reporting to Standing Committee. However, a report on recent action in relation to kangaroos is attached.

Standing Committee is now requested to:

- (i) Note recent developments regarding attempts to remove the three commercial species of kangaroo from the US threatened list and agree that information should continue to be provided to the USFWS until a final decision is made.
- (ii) Note recent developments regarding screening of the film "Goodbye Joey" and consider whether the Working Group should be requested to prepare a detailed statement on kangaroo harvesting and management suitable for release both within Australia and overseas.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service
Canberra
April 1983

DEVELOPMENTS IN KANGAROO MANAGEMENT

USA situation

The petitions and supporting submissions seeking the removal of the three commercial species of kangaroo from the threatened list of the US Endangered Species Act and continued importation of kangaroo products into the USA beyond 29 May 1983 were lodged with the USFWS on 10 November 1982. Additional supporting information was lodged on 3 March 1983 and further material has since been circulated to the States for consideration.

On 8 April 1983, the USFWS published two proposed rule making notices, one advising of the intention to delist the three species and the other providing for continued importation beyond 29 May. The first notice solicits public comments within 60 days of publication and states that requests for a public hearing on the proposal may be filed within 45 days of the date of the proposal. The second notice provides for a 30 day public comment period. No date for a final decision on either proposal has been given.

Following publication of the notices the ANPWS made copies of the submissions available to the public.

Visit of Dr Anderson

No further information is available on the likelihood of a visit to Australia by Dr Anderson.

"Goodbye Joey"

A re-edited version of the film "Goodbye Joey" is scheduled to be screened in the USA before Standing Committee meets on 5 May.

The film has generated considerable interest and the ANPWS has responded to urgent requests from Australian posts in Washington for briefing material on kangaroo harvesting and management, copies of which have also been forwarded to the State and Territory agencies. Press statements on the film have been issued by the Commonwealth and Queensland Ministers.

A statement on kangaroo harvesting and "Goodbye Joey", drafted by the ANPWS and circulated in February, was not finalised in time for appropriate release and the content has now been overtaken by events. Standing Committee may wish to consider whether the Working Group should prepare a comprehensive statement on kangaroo harvesting and management which could be used in response to requests for information and would be suitable for release both within Australia and overseas.

Dr Jack Giles of the NSW NPWS visited the USA in April to assist officials of the Australian Embassy in handling the media and public inquiries arising from screenings of the film.

Paper on kangaroo harvesting

A revision of the publication "Management of Kangaroo Harvesting in Australia" (ANPWS Occasional Paper No. 2) is currently underway. Comments and suggestions for revision of the paper have been forwarded to the author by most State and Territory agencies.

Revision of National Kangaroo Management Program

A redrafted version of the Program incorporating initial comments from members is currently being considered by the Working Group. The final revision is unlikely to be completed by the time Standing Committee meets on 5 May, in which case it will be submitted to Standing Committee at the meeting prior to Council in July.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL WORKING GROUP ON
CRUELTY ASPECTS OF THE TAKING AND HOLDING OF NATIVE FAUNA -
CODE OF PRACTICE FOR KANGAROO HARVESTING

At its 24th meeting in November 1982 CONCOM Standing Committee resolved to request the Special Working Group on Cruelty Aspects of the Taking and Holding of Native Fauna, in consultation with the Working Group on Kangaroo Management, to recommend to the next meeting of Standing Committee a code of practice to minimise cruelty during kangaroo harvesting.

A draft code of practice is at Attachment A.

The draft code has not yet been considered by the Working Group on Kangaroo Management.

Further Development of Code of Practice

The draft code has been circulated to members of the Working Group on Kangaroo Management and will be modified in the light of comments received. At the last meeting, Standing Committee recognised the value of consulting relevant interest groups in the development of codes of practice and a list of organisations from which comments could be sought is at Attachment B.

Implementation

Three ways of implementing a code of practice are evident:

- (i) Publish the code as a set of guidelines only.

(ii) Make the code legally binding by incorporating it into the conditions on licences issued for kangaroo harvesting.

(iii) Make the code legally binding by incorporating it into wildlife legislation.

Comments

Situation (i) is the easiest option to implement. A code could be publicised widely and implementation by harvesters could be encouraged. This avoids the twin difficulties of incorporating the code into legally enforceable terms and subsequently enforcing it. However, it is unlikely that persons concerned with animal welfare issues would find this acceptable.

Situation (ii) requires that wildlife authorities have power to implement the code by way of conditions attached to harvesting licenses. Legal advice is necessary on this point because in some jurisdictions animal welfare matters may not come within the ambit of considerations applicable to the decision to issue a harvesting licence. The option is attractive because it provides scope for enforcement of both an "administrative" and legal nature and it may be possible to avoid some of the difficulties associated with enforcement of a legislative code.

This option also retains flexibility to modify the code in the light of deficiencies perceived during implementation. Public acceptance should be higher than for situation (i).

Situation (iii) involves legislation to incorporate the code into a Wildlife Act or Regulations. Whilst this may have the highest public acceptance the legislation would be difficult to draft effectively and even more difficult to enforce adequately. It is unlikely that increasing law enforcement staff numbers would increase the efficiency with which such legislation could be enforced.

Recommendations

The Special Working Group recommends:

1. That the draft code of practice be revised by the Special Working Group in the light of any comments from the Working Group on Kangaroo Management and this revised draft code be circulated to organisations listed at Attachment B as well as any other organisations suggested by State/Territory wildlife authorities and the Australian Agricultural Council's Sub-committee on Animal Welfare.
2. That the Special Working Group be requested to prepare a further draft of the code of practice for the 27th meeting of Standing Committee (i.e. the meeting after July 1983), taking account of comments received from interested groups. *to submit to the Standing Committee in early July*
3. That Standing Committee give consideration to the manner in which a code of practice could be implemented and if it is decided to further pursue the option of making the code of practice legally binding, the Working Group on Law Enforcement be requested to investigate and report on:
 - i) legislation and powers in each State and Territory dealing with matters of cruelty and animal welfare concerning native and introduced fauna;
 - ii) in particular, the desirability and feasibility of including compliance with the code of practice as a condition of permits for kangaroo harvesting or including the code of practice in wildlife legislation.

Members of the Special Working Group

Mr A. Skeat, Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service
(Convenor).

Mr N. Shepherd, National Parks and Wildlife Service, N.S.W.

Mr R. Pearce, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania.

ATTACHMENT A

Code of Practice for Kangaroo Harvesting

The following code of practice applies to the killing of free-living kangaroos for:

- (i) commercial harvest;
- (ii) the control of damage to crops or pastures;

except where otherwise specified by the appropriate State, Territory or Commonwealth authority.

Preamble

Persons harvesting kangaroos must at all times minimise pain and suffering to animals involved in the harvesting operation. ?

Harvesting Method

The taking of kangaroos shall be by shooting with rifle only except where otherwise specified by the appropriate authority. ?
shooting

Rifles and Ammunition

The combination of rifle calibre, projectile weight and muzzle velocity must ensure a consistently rapid kill in the circumstances under which the shooter operates. The minimum specifications for firearm type, firearm calibre and projectile weight are set out in Schedule 'A'. However, evidence of compliance with these minimum specifications is no defence in administrative and/or legal proceedings concerning a breach of this code if the combination used by the shooter has not achieved a consistently rapid kill.

Measurement units should be specified

DRAFT

7/83

Target Animal

Animals to be shot must be stationary, clearly visible and within range of the firearm being used.

Shooting Platform

For commercial harvest, kangaroos must not be shot from a moving platform. For non-commercial killing, a moving platform may only be used if a specific authorisation is included on the licence under which the animals are killed.

Injured Kangaroos

Where a kangaroo could reasonably be expected to be alive after being shot, for example where movement is evident, every reasonable effort should be made to locate and kill the animal immediately. Injured animals should be shot in the head or the skull should be crushed.

Joeys

Small furless joeys should be killed by crushing the skull. Where an animal in a pouch of (or found accompanying) a kangaroo which has been shot would not reasonably be expected to survive on its own, it must also be killed by crushing the skull. As a guide, for a young animal to survive it would need to be fully furred and in good condition

Point of Aim

Shooters must aim for the head or neck of the kangaroo. For shooters taking kangaroos for commercial harvest, a finding that more than ten percent of kangaroos taken in a night's shooting have been shot, by that shooter or his agent, in parts of the body other than the head or neck constitutes a prima facie breach of this part of the code.

DRAFT

Schedule A

- Firearm: Only centrefire rifles of modern design (excepting 0.22 Hornet) shall be used.
- Calibre: Minimum calibre of the firearm shall be 0.17 *See*
- Projectile: The minimum weight of the projectile shall be 25 grains.

DRAFT

7/02

ATTACHMENT B

Interested groups to be consulted in relation to a draft code of practice for kangaroo harvesting.

Australian Agricultural Council Sub-Committee on Animal Welfare

Kangaroo Industries Association of Australia

Major State member bodies of the National Farmers Federation

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Fund for Animals
International Fund for Animal Welfare
Australian Conservation Foundation
Kangaroo Protection Committee

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 4(c): Working Group on Identification and Management of Endangered Fauna.

Following consideration at its last meeting of the respective roles of the Working Group on Identification of Endangered Fauna and the Working Group on Management of Endangered Vertebrates, Standing Committee resolved that:

- (i) The two Working Groups be combined and their membership rationalised.
- (ii) The Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service continue to provide the Convenor for the new Working Group.
- (iii) The Secretariat be requested to prepare revised terms of reference and determine a suitable name for the new Working Group.
- (iv) The members of the two existing Working Groups be advised of the action being taken.

The name proposed for the new Working Group is "Identification and Management of Endangered Fauna", and draft terms of reference prepared by the ANPWS are attached (Attachment A).

The ANPWS wishes to nominate Mr V.S. Russell as the Convenor of the Working Group.

The residual matters from the two former Working Groups are as follows:

Working Group on Identification of Endangered Fauna

A report from this Working Group is attached, including two recommendations to Standing Committee (Attachment B).

Working Group on Management of Endangered Vertebrates

Standing Committee received an interim report from this Working Group at its last meeting, and requested that a final report be submitted to the next meeting, including:

- (i) Recommendations on priorities for action in relation to the species listed on Schedules 1 to 5.
- (ii) The list of research and management programs on endangered and threatened species.

The Working Group was not able to complete the final report.

Standing Committee is now requested to consider:

- (i) The draft terms of reference for the new Working Group.
- (ii) The nature of the Working Group. In view of the proposed terms of reference it might be more appropriate as a standing rather than an ad hoc group.
- (iii) The immediate tasks for the Working Group. In particular, it might be requested to finalise the report left uncompleted by the former Working Group on Management of Endangered Vertebrates.
- (iv) The recommendations in the report of the former Working Group on Identification of Endangered Fauna.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service
Canberra
April 1983

Proposed Terms of Reference for the Working Group
on Identification and Management of Endangered
Fauna

- ? as requested by Standing Committee*
- (i) Review regularly the conservation status of Australian Native fauna against criteria for including taxa on Appendices I and II of CITES.
 - (ii) Assist in maintenance of the official list of Australian Endangered Vertebrate Fauna.
 - (iii) Prepare for publication an annotated checklist of Australian endangered fauna in categories according to order of conservation priority.
 - (iv) Compile lists of taxa requiring rehabilitation projects and progressively develop such projects.
 - (v) ^{iv} Compile and maintain current a dossier on each threatened/endangered species.
 - (vi) ^v Provide advice to CONCOM, when requested, on the conservation management of particular endangered or threatened native fauna or groups of native fauna.

Ad Hoc Working Group on Identification of
Endangered Fauna

1. Official List of Australian Endangered Vertebrate Fauna

A Victorian proposal to include the resident Australian breeding population of the little tern Sterna albifrons is receiving further consideration by members of the Working Group.

The three amendments endorsed by Standing Committee at its October 1982 meeting are awaiting ratification by Council. The frequency of Council meetings often results in unavoidable delays in effecting amendments to the List. Such delays would be overcome by adopting a procedure similar to that which relates to Australian proposals to amend the Appendices to CITES whereby Standing Committee has been delegated by Council to endorse amendments.

2. CITES Appendices

The fourth meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES will be held in Botswana on 19-30 April 1983. The following Australian proposals will be considered at this meeting (the Australian proposal to transfer the Australian population of C. porosus to Appendix II is the subject of the activities of a separate Working Group)

- inclusion of Tridacna gigas and Tridacna derasa* on Appendix II

* The original proposal to include all six species of tridacnid clams on Appendix II was modified and restricted to the two species of 'giant' clam on the advice of the Australian Fisheries Council.

The proposal to transfer the Australian population of Dugong dugon was not proceeded with by the Commonwealth because of the failure to obtain a consensus of support from members of Standing Committee to CONCOM.

3. Annotated Checklist of Endangered Fauna

Most members have commented on the draft manuscript and these are currently being incorporated preparatory to final editing. On the assumption the document will be published for public use the Working Group considers there is some merit in providing past and present distribution maps for each taxon and a modest number of colour illustrations of selected taxa.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Standing Committee resolve to support

- (a) seeking the authority of Council to enable Standing Committee to endorse amendments to the Official List of Australian Endangered Vertebrate Fauna; and
- (b) the concept of an illustrated checklist of endangered fauna which includes past and present distribution map for each taxon.

Standing Committee is further requested to consider the desirability of publishing the checklist under the auspices of CONCOM, and if so decide upon a mechanism for meeting the production costs involved.

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 4(d): Working Group on Education and Training.

The Working Group on Education and Training met in Melbourne on 11 and 12 November 1982, and the following is a review of its current activities:

- Australian Ranger Bulletin. The ARB is an ongoing successful project in its third year of publication. Overall editorial policy lies with the Working Group and the ARB is produced by the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The Spring edition of the ARB featured management and control of feral animals in Australia. This topic was well received by land managers. The Autumn edition will be published in May 1983 and will feature production and design of signs for national parks and reserves.

- Ranger training. The Working Group has reviewed existing ranger training and staff interchange programs conducted by the State and Territory conservation agencies. Interchanges are currently being considered by a number of agencies. The guidelines developed by the Working Group worked well for the recent secondment of an officer from Tasmania to the Northern Territory.
- Regional seminars. The first Regional seminar on National Parks and Wildlife Administration organised by the Working Group and co-ordinated by the ANPWS took place from 13 September to 8 October 1982. The Working Group subsequently assessed the success of the seminar.

The Working Group also considered the following proposals at its Melbourne meeting:

- Interstate co-operation on educational and interpretive material. It was proposed that the State and Territory conservation agencies co-ordinate and perhaps share the preparation of educational and interpretive material to avoid duplication and reduce costs. As a first step the Working Group identified a need for a directory of all such material produced in Australia.

- National ranger training manual. It was proposed that a national manual for national parks officers be prepared.

Reports to Standing Committee

Following requests from Standing Committee and discussion at its last meeting, the Working Group has prepared the attached documents:

- (i) A summary of all Aboriginal ranger training programs being conducted or developed by the State and Territory agencies (Attachment 1).
- (ii) A review of the first Regional Seminar on National Parks and Wildlife Administration (Attachment 2).
- (iii) A comment on the proposal for short courses for park managers (Attachment 3).
- (iv) A proposal for the preparation of a national ranger training manual (Attachment 4).
- (v) A proposal for a second Regional Seminar on National Parks and Wildlife Management (Attachment 5).
- (vi) A proposal for interstate co-operation on educational and interpretive material (Attachment 6).

Recommendations to Standing Committee

The Working Group now recommends that Standing Committee:

- (i) Request the Director of the ANPWS to take action to prepare a national ranger training manual for use by all nature conservation agencies (page 5 of Attachment 4 refers). ✓
- (ii) Endorse the proposal for a second Regional Seminar on National Parks and Wildlife Management to be held in northern Australia in the second half of 1984 (Attachment 5 refers). ✓
- (iii) Request the Director of the ANPWS to establish a register of all educational and interpretive material produced in Australia (page 3 of Attachment 6 refers).

Agreed to all of these.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service
 Canberra
 April 1983

Background.

At the 24th. Meeting of CONCOM Standing Committee in October 1982, Standing Committee asked the Working Group on Education and Training to "include details of all Aboriginal ranger training programs being conducted or developed by the State or Territory Agencies "... (in their next report).

Copies of Aboriginal ranger programs received by the Working Group from the agencies are included....

Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Australian Aboriginal Ranger Training Programs

The Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service is currently running its third year-long training course for Aboriginals in Kakadu National Park in the Northern Territory. This course began during December 1982. The first commenced in March 1979, and the second during October 1980. To date nine trainees have graduated from the two completed courses, and eight have settled well into their new roles as rangers in Kakadu National Park. All trainees have obtained permanent appointment to ANPWS following successful completion of their courses. The Commonwealth Department of Employment and Youth Affairs has supported all trainees through its National Employment Strategy for Aboriginals (NESA) scheme.

Background

On 3 November 1978, the Director ANPWS signed an agreement with the Northern Land Council to establish Kakadu National Park. Under the terms of the agreement he also agreed to establish a program of training Aboriginal people to take their part in managing the national park.

. Aims of training program

The courses aim to provide:

- the necessary basis among local Aboriginal people in knowledge, practice and skills for the planning and management of Kakadu National Park
- an opportunity for Aboriginal people to effectively express their land management ethics in the maintenance, protection and preservation of the park.

. Selection of students

For all three courses the nomination of candidates was by local Aboriginal communities in the Alligator Rivers region.

Six candidates were chosen for the first course. The number of trainees was cut to four in subsequent courses. Five of the original six candidates completed the first course, and all four candidates, two of whom were women, completed the second. One of the four current trainees is also a woman. Interest among the Aboriginal communities has grown to such an extent that the four trainees for the current course were chosen from a short list of some 20 candidates.

2.

. Philosophy of training courses

Kakadu National Park was established to preserve the environment of the park - an environment that has been strongly influenced by Aboriginal culture. It was also established to perpetuate and promote traditional Aboriginal cultural values within the Alligator Rivers Region to the benefit of those Australians living outside. The culture of the local Aboriginals gives them a deep understanding of the ecology of the region, and traditional owners there are trying to preserve their environment and culture.

. Course duration and content

Each course has lasted one year. The courses have included extensive activity on site in Kakadu National Park, and also two tours of national parks in other parts of Australia to broaden the trainees understanding of the purposes and management of national parks.

PROGRAM 1982-83 ABORIGINAL RANGER TRAINING

WEEK	COMMENCING	
1	13/12/82	"Joining the Public Service"
2	20/12/82	
3	27/12/82	CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY PERIOD
4	3/ 1/83	
5	10/ 1/83	"ANPWS Structure and Function"
6	17/ 1/83	Physical Aspects of Kakadu
7	24/ 1/83	"What(who) is a Ranger?"
8	31/ 1/83	Field experience - District 2
9	7/ 2/83	Homecentres
10	14/ 2/83	"Environmental Studies I - "The Wet"
11	21/ 2/83	"Motor Maintenance I (inc 4-wheel drive skills)"
12	28/ 2/83	"Public Relations I - techniques"
13	7/ 3/83	Field Experience - boating on flooded rivers"
14	14/ 3/83	Environmental Studies II - Taxonomy
15	21/ 3/83	"The Human Resource and Cultural Contrasts"
16	28/ 3/83	"Australian Geography"
17	4/ 4/83	Darwin-Alice Springs-Gammon Ranges
18	11/ 4/83	Gammon Ranges-Adelaide-Canberra
19	18/ 4/83	Canberra-Brisbane-Darwin
20	25/ 4/83	Homecentres
21	2/ 5/83	"Aboriginal Artsite Conservation I"
22	9/ 5/83	Field Experience
23	16/ 5/83	"The Kakadu Plan of Management"
24	23/ 5/83	"Radio Procedure"
25	30/ 5/83	"Environmental Studies III - Fire"
26	6/ 6/83	"Field Island Case Study"
27	13/ 6/83	Homecentres
28	20/ 6/83	Field Experience
29	27/ 6/83	"Park Administration"
30	4/ 7/83	"Environmental Studies IV - The Dry"
31	11/ 7/83	"Aboriginal Artsite Conservation II"
32	18/ 7/83	"National Parks of the Katherine District"
33	25/ 7/83	Field Experience
34	1/ 8/83	"Motor Maintenance II"
35	8/ 8/83	"Park Interpretation"
36	15/8/ 83	"Public Safety Procedure - St John's Ambulance"
37	22/8 /83	"Environmental Rehabilitation Techniques"
38	29/ 8/83	Field Experience
39	5/ 9/83	"Monitoring the Environment"
40	12/ 9/83	"Public Relations II - Interpretation/Visitors Centre"
41	19/ 9/83	"The Use of Aboriginal Language in Park Management"
42	26/ 9/83	"Aboriginal Artsite Conservation III"
43	3/10/83	Field Experience
44	10/10/83	Homecentres
45	17/10/83	"Environmental Studies V - Exotics"
46	24/10/83	"Mapping and Air Photo Interpretation"
47	31/10/83	Field Experience
48	7/11/83	Course Revision
49	14/11/83	Course Revision
50	21/11/83	Darwin-Canberra-Sydney
51	28/11/83	Sydney-Brisbane-Carnarvon
52	5/12/83	Carnarvon-Cairns-Darwin



NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

ABORIGINAL RANGER TRAINING IN N.S.W. - To Be Submitted to "Aboriginal Quarterly".

As part of the N.S.W. Government's initiatives for equal employment opportunities for Aboriginal people the N.S.W. National Parks and Wildlife Service has initiated an Aboriginal Trainee Ranger Programme.

The N.S.W. National Parks and Wildlife Service has a statutory commitment to Aboriginal communities to record and preserve sites of cultural and religious significance. In this context Aboriginal people have identified the Service as an organisation they wish to work for. The Service has for some time employed Aboriginal people as site officers, and administrative trainees. The purpose of the Aboriginal Ranger Training Programme is to extend this policy to train Aboriginal people for permanent employment in the National Parks and Wildlife Service as Rangers. A major consideration in formulating the programme is that the minimum qualification for employment as a Ranger in the N.S.W. National Parks and Wildlife Service is an Associate Diploma or equivalent in one of the natural sciences.

The Scheme has taken the National Parks and Wildlife Service over three years to develop. Consultation occurred with Riverina College of Advanced Education, the Aboriginal Employment Service, Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs, the N.S.W. Public Service Board and interested Aboriginal groups.

The programme requires the trainees to be posted to a district for on-the-job training with a permanent Ranger. During this time they will be required to study the Associate Diploma in Park Management at Riverina College of Advanced

Education. The first two years of their training will be funded by N.E.S.A. Following this they will be appointed on probation to the Service. On the successful completion of the Associate Diploma and field training they will be confirmed as permanent officers.

The crucial feature of the programme is that at the completion of training the Aboriginal Trainee Rangers will be appointed to permanent Ranger positions with the same minimum qualifications as other Rangers.

The Associate Diploma in Park Management at the Riverina College of Advanced Education has been developed in close co-operation with the N.S.W. National Parks and Wildlife Service. The Diploma's main aim is to provide a vocationally oriented management course suitable for those working in national parks, recreation parks, Aboriginal and historic sites, wildlife management and so on.

Students may elect one of the three strands:

- a) National Park and Wildlife Management;
- b) Outdoor Recreation Management;
- c) Cultural Resource Management.

Students must complete six common subjects, six strand subjects and four elective subjects.

COMMON CORE SUBJECTS

Communications
Principles of Ecology
Environmental Planning
Principles of Cultural Resource Management
Principles of Administration
Recreation Planning

National Parks & Wildlife Management

Community Information Planning.
Australian Wildlife.
Australian Vegetation.
Natural Resource Survey.
Land Use Management.
Wildlife Management.

Outdoor Recreation Management

Recreation & Leisure.
Recreation for Special Groups.
Shoreline Recreational Planning.
Outdoor Recreation Planning.
Introduction to Accounting controls.
Environmental Engineering.

Cultural Resource Management

History & Heritage Resources since 1788.
Prehistory of Australia.
Aboriginal culture.
Introduction to Archaeological Investigation.
Community Information Planning.

ELECTIVE SUBJECTS

Either Field Geology;
 or Resort Recreation Management;
 or Park Management Planning;
 or Any strand subject not included
 within the area of specialisation;
 or Any appropriate subject offered by
 the schools of Agriculture, Applied
 Science, Business & Liberal Studies
 and Education.

The course is based around 4 years (8 semesters) of part-time correspondence study. A normal study load is two subjects each semester.

It is important to note that the Associate Diploma has a separate strand in Cultural Resource Management; the only such course at this level available in Australia. A number of Aboriginal groups have expressed interest and have enrolled in the course.

This course is particularly appropriate for the Aboriginals participating in the Trainee Ranger Scheme.

Special provisions have been introduced into the course to assist Aboriginal students. This includes an extra on week per semester residential school at the college in addition to the normal residential school requirement of the correspondence course. The extra week is used as a time for interaction between the students and college lecturing staff. Some of the assignments in each subject are completed in the more conducive atmosphere of the college precincts.

Towards the end of 1982 the Service advertised widely for Aboriginal Trainee Rangers. Numerous applications were received and following interviews five trainees were selected and posted to districts. They are listed below:

<u>TRAINEES</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
Jolanda Gonda	Lismore
Aden Ridgeway	Hunter
Dallas Donnelly	Grafton
Jean Oxley	Queanbeyan
Rod Wellington	Nowra

At the district they are working with experienced Ranger staff gaining experience in all facets of a Ranger's duties. In addition they are receiving practical training e.g. four-wheel-drive instruction course, fire fighting safety. In the future it is intended to include the trainees in the Service's normal Ranger training programme as appropriate.

The Scheme is administered by the Service's Superintendent Training assisted by an Aboriginal Liaison Officer who is a full-time Ranger. It was fortunate that an Aboriginal person was available and willing to fulfil this all important liaison role.

Arthur Willis,
Superintendent Training.

Terry DeLacy,
Course Co-ordinator,
Riverina College of
Advanced Education.

ABORIGINAL RANGER TRAINING

CONSERVATION COMMISSION OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Conservation Commission employs rangers of Aboriginal extraction who are part of the wider ranger training scheme, however this report refers to Aboriginal rangers who have entered the workforce as a result of a special project or scheme.

Aboriginal rangers are employed at the Uluru National Park in the South and at the Gurig National Park in the North. These rangers are employed as traditional owners of the land. Three trainees are also employed under the National Employment Scheme for Aboriginals in the Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs regions.

In the pursuit of assisting Aboriginal land owners to maintain the conservation values of their land, the Conservation Commission is currently seeking Cabinet approval and funding for a scheme to employ and train some 30 Aboriginal rangers to be stationed on their traditional land.

Training at the Gurig National Park.

Six Aboriginal rangers are employed and participate in the training programme.

On-the-Job Supervision

Although geographical limitations sometimes make supervision difficult, on-the-job training and appropriate work programming form the basis of a practically orientated training programme.

Formal Short Course Training

One formal training session of 3-4 days duration per month is conducted.

Programme Outline

- . Enforcement
- . Outboard Motor Maintenance
- . Boat Handling
- . 4 W.D. Operation and Maintenance
- . Search and Rescue
- . First Aid
- . Communications
- . Firearms

Park Management Training

The rangers will attend a 1 month seminar in interpretation and park management. The seminar will travel to parks in the N.T., S.A., N.S.W. and Queensland.

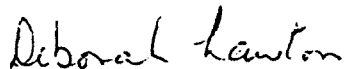
2.

Uluru National Park

Two NESAs trainees are currently on work experience at Ayers Rock. Two ranger positions with special responsibilities for training have been advertised and more formal training courses will be planned upon appointment of training personnel.

NESA Rangers

Three Aboriginal rangers in the Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs areas are currently on one year traineeships and at the end of that time will be absorbed into the ranger workforce. They do not have an affiliation to their land and can be expected to be mobile in the career structure. Training is by on-the-job supervision, placement on various parks and by attendance at inservice training courses on Enforcement, First Aid and Interpretation/Public Relations.



DEBORAH LAWTON
STAFF DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
16 February 1983



**QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE**

Our reference B58/6
Your reference
For enquiries

PO Box 190
North Quay, Queensland
Australia, 4000
Telegraphic code QUENPAWS
Head Office
MLC Centre
239 George Street
Brisbane
Telephone (07) 224 0414

Date 1 February 1983

Mr B. Lee,
Convenor,
Ad Hoc Working Group on
Education and Training,
Australian National Parks and
Wildlife Service,
PO Box 636,
CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T., 2601

Dear Mr Lee,

In response to your letter of 17 January about the Ad hoc Working Group on Education and Training, I would offer the following advice about our proposed Ranger Training Program for Aboriginals.

The Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service has for some time been desirous of employing officers of Aboriginal descent.

The program currently under way has proceeded with close co-ordination between this Service and the Department of Aboriginal and Islanders' Advancement and with direct liaison with Mr Alan Fox, previously of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service and the National Parks and Wildlife Service of New South Wales.

An outline of the proposed program is as follows:-

- I 1. That the National Parks and Wildlife Service move to create the positions (2) of Ranger Overseer (Cultural).
2. That notwithstanding other qualifications a requirement of the officers filling the positions is that he or she be of Aboriginal descent.
3. That the appointment of the appropriate officers be made under the current wages staff award and be established as permanent additional revenue positions.
4. That the appointed officers be trained on the job in general rangers duties but that he or she begin immediately compiling knowledge specifically of Aboriginal culture in the area of appointment through:
 - a) liaison with local inhabitants;
 - b) liaison and training with the Queensland Department of Aboriginal and Islanders' Advancement.

.2.

- c) individual study and attendance at any tertiary courses on the history, culture and folklore of the Aborigines of Australia, but particularly Queensland.
- 5. That one officer eventually be appointed to Lakefield National Park and if possible be a local inhabitant of the area. The other be placed at either Carnarvon National Park or Cooloola National Park, with lesser emphasis on the requirement that he or she be a local inhabitant.
- 6. That officers be assigned to the Interpretation Section of the Service on six months' probation after which time performance will be reviewed by their immediate supervisor and a recommendation made to their permanent employment or otherwise.
- 7. That the officers be prepared to participate in the full scope of ranger activities when necessary, but that they concentrate on public education by the use of all mediums, talks, guided walks, brochures, displays, props and electronic media.
- 8. That the entire project be organised and implemented in liaison with and co-operation from the Queensland Department of Aboriginal and Islanders' Advancement.

Several meetings have been held with Department of Aboriginal and Islanders' Advancement officers and currently they have agreed to provide the following services to assist in the planning and organisation stages as well as some aspects of subsequent training of the selected officers:-

- II 1. Provision of a list of books, pamphlets, training manuals or any other reading material which could be compiled as a 'kit' for the prospective new officers. The selection of this material would be left to DAIA officers, with the brief that it should contain any and all material available on the culture, history and tradition of aborigines specifically in Queensland or in Australia generally. Upon approval of the program, including federal funding, this entire training package kit would be purchased by this Service for the officers concerned.
- 2. A statement on the possibility of having the newly appointed officers spend time with DAIA counterparts (field officers) in the field, say for a period of one to three months.
- 3. Any information available on DAIA field officers' program such as non-confidential extracts of conference minutes or other administrative policies or procedures.

Concurrently a request for review by senior field management officers of the program in terms of headquarters location, accommodation, supervision and support equipment needs has been circulated and positive replies have already been received.

When this preliminary groundwork has been finalised the Public Service Board will be advised of the Service's initiative in detail, with a request for approval and the subsequent submission of a request for funding through the National Employment Strategy for Aborigines (N.E.S.A.).

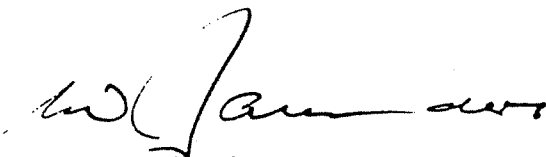
Draft advertisements for the positions have been prepared.

A statement of duties has been prepared and endorsed.

Every effort is being made to assure widespread exposure to all interested Aborigines and in this regard previous applicants for similar employment are being reviewed.

Contact will shortly be made with the Department of Employment and Youth Affairs in Brisbane and it is expected these positions will be advertised and interviews held in February 1983.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'G.W. Saunders', written in dark ink.

(G.W. Saunders)
DIRECTOR



NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

MAGNET COURT
OR P.O. BOX 210,
SANDY BAY, TAS. 7005
TELEGRAMS: TASPAWS

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE
TO THE DIRECTOR
PHONE 30 8033 EXTN
INQUIRIES MR
PLEASE QUOTE A55/12/2

20 January 1983

The Director,
Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service,
P.O. Box 636,
CANBERRA CITY. 2601

Attention : Mr. Brian Lee

AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of the 17 January requesting information on ranger training programmes for Aborigines.

The situation in Tasmania is that we do not at present have a scheme of this nature. Indeed, present State Government policy seeks reduction of the public service so that it is unlikely that we shall be able to implement such a programme until the situation improves.

Yours faithfully,


P. Murrell
DIRECTOR

Victorian National Parks Service.

Summary of ranger training for Aborigines

At present the National Parks Service employs one Aborigine as a Park Assistant through National Employment Strategy for Aborigines.

Park Assistants are employed as exempt employees under the provisions of the Public Service Act and the position can be regarded as a trainee ranger position. Park Assistants receive informal on the job training and formal training by attending courses conducted by or for the Service.

The training program schedule for Mr. Dennis Rose is enclosed. Mr. Rose has attended the following courses.

Interpretation Course	3 days	NPS
Fire Training Course	1 day	FCV
" " "	1 day	NPS
Chainsaw Use and Safety	1 day	NPS
Firearms course	1 day	NPS

In addition Mr. Rose has a Learner's Permit for a Department of Labour and Industry Certificate covering the use of a tractor mounted front-end loader.

Mr. Rose also participated in a four week program for Aboriginal Secondary School students who travelled to the Northern Territory. While in the Territory Mr. Rose completed a ten day work experience period at Kakadu National Park.

ATTACHMENT A

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

TRAINEE'S NAME DENIS LESLIE ROSE

EMPLOYER..... National Parks Service, 63 Julia Street, Portland.....

JOB TITLE..... Park Assistant - Discovery Bay Coastal Park.....

PERIOD..... ~~2 Years~~ ^{1 Year}

PERIOD..... ~~104~~ ⁵² WEEKS

SKILLS TO BE ACQUIRED (IN SEQUENCE WHERE APPROPRIATE) AND PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ESTIMATED % OF TIME REQ'D FOR EACH SKILL	METHOD OF ACQUIRING SKILLS AND PERSON IN CHARGE OF TRAINING
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic knowledge of government in Victoria 2. Basic knowledge of Ministry for Conservation & links with its agencies. 3. Know the general function of the National Parks Service. 4. Know the general structure of the National Parks Service. 5. Know the rights & responsibilities as an employee of the National Parks Service. 6. Know the role and function of the division. 7. Know the role and function of resources division & administrative division (the other divisions of the Service) 8. Know the role and function of the District and its relationship to the park. 9. Be able to complete the following administrative tasks - flexi time or fortnightly journals, expense claim form, internal-external correspondence file numbers. 10. Be able to complete the necessary tasks associated with the purchase of goods for use of the National Parks Service.- quotes contract items, requisitions - order numbers - S.R.V. 's 11. Knowledge of and procedures for the following entitlements leave - recreation leave, stand by, long service. 12. Knowledge of and procedures for the following entitlements, salary, higher duties and other allowances eg standby. 13. Knowledge of and procedure to be followed in personal accident - motor vehicle accident 	<p style="text-align: center;">All Skills listed to be acquired over two year period.</p>	<p>Read Govt in Vic Read 'a guide to MinCo</p> <p>Read Policy & Procedure Manual & Annual Report Read Policy & Procedure Manual Read Policy & Procedure Manual (with C.D.R./R. Read Park Management in Vic.</p> <p>Meet & discuss with RIC, CDR & D/S. Read Policy & Procedure Manual discuss with R</p> <p>Read Policy & Procedure Manual discuss with R</p> <p>Read Policy & Procedure Manual discuss with RI</p> <p>Read Policy & Procedure Manual discuss with RI</p> <p>Read Policy & Procedure Manual & discuss with</p>

SKILLS TO BE ACQUIRED (in sequence where appropriate) and PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE	ESTIMATED % TIME REQUIRED FOR EACH SKILL	METHOD OF ACQUIRING SKILLS AND PERSON IN CHARGE OF TRAINING
14. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the designated park - History of the park- physical - climate, geology, topography, soils etc biological - fauna flora. Interrelationships between physical and biological features within the Park - simple ecology.		Read Park Information - management plan - species list- general text books Record observations & discuss with R.I.C.
15. Management practices within the park. (a) <u>construction methods</u> - to enable the trainee to construct to National Parks Service standards the following - park furniture, fencing, toilets, pit & septic, board walks, signs, jetty construction, other buildings.		In Service training by R.I.C., C.D.R. & Carpenter
(b) <u>Maintenance methods</u> - to enable the trainee to carry out park maintenance to National Parks Service standards the following - picnic areas, toilet block cleaning, machinery & plant maintenance including vehicles, tractors, small motors, pumps and mechanized tools.	All Skills listed to be acquired over two year period.	In Service training by R.I.C., C.D. & mechanical equipment operator. Machinery methods in service training & assessment. Training by R.I.C. Assessment by C
(c) <u>Machinery Operation</u> - standard to be attained as follows - heavy duty class two motor vehicle licence, crane chasers certificate. In addition trainee will be required to operate to National Parks Service standards tractors, spray gear, fire pumps, brush cutters, chain saws, front end loader.		
(d) <u>Operations training</u> - fire protection techniques fire control techniques, conservation practice including soil erosion control techniques. Walking track construction & maintenance, roadside management, vermin and noxious weeds - problem assessment, control and eradication techniques.		In Service training by R.I.C., C.D.R., Soil Conservation Authority Officers.
16. Public relations training - visitor advice and assistance, visitor control, enforcement of regulations particularly a knowledge of National Parks Service Acts & Regulations.		In Service training by R.I.C. & C.D.R.

In addition to the above training program the trainee will attend a National Parks Service Ranger Induction Course lasting 4 days and a firearms training course lasting 1 full day.

The trainee will be expected to undertake the Park Assistant assessment program which includes regular interviews with the C.D.R. and D/S throughout the training program.

South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

PARK MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR ABORIGINALS
GAMMON RANGES NATIONAL PARK

The S.A. National Parks and Wildlife Service will be launching a Park Management Training Scheme for Aborigines at the Gammon Ranges National Park in the North of the State on 28th February, 1983.

BACKGROUND:

The Gammon Ranges National Park was first dedicated in 1971 as a wilderness area covering approximately 19 000 hectares. In 1979 the lessee of adjoining Balcanoona Station offered the property to the Government as an addition to the Park. Following subsequent acquisition of the Balcanoona property its addition and dedication was completed in 1982. This addition increased the area of the Park to over 90 000 hectares. It now includes some of the finest high range country in the State.

Adjacent to the Western boundary of the Park is Nepabunna, home of the Adnamathana Aboriginal tribe. This tribe, which has an historical and cultural association with the Northern Flinders Ranges, regard the Gammon Ranges and the area included in the Park as being of primary importance. Our dedication of the extra lands in the Park was carried out on the basis of the Adnamathana people being involved in its future management.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAINING SCHEME:

The S.A. National Parks and Wildlife Service approached the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service seeking assistance in the establishment of a training scheme for Aborigines on the same lines as the scheme run at the Kakadu Park.

Officers of the S.A. Service had inspected the training scheme at Kakadu and saw that it could have application for the Gammon Ranges National Park, and communications were opened with the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service on the basis that that Service employ a training officer to be stationed on the Park with the salary being met by the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service. The S.A. Service would be required to meet the operating costs of the training scheme. It was agreed that four trainees should be selected through an interviewing process involving representatives from the Adnamathana Tribe and personnel from both the S.A. National Parks and Wildlife Service and Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service. Discussions were held with the Federal Department of Employment and Industrial Relations to fund salaries and allowances for the Aboriginal trainees through the National Employment Strategy for Aborigines.

At this stage the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service has appointed Mr. Peter Taylor as the Training Officer for the Scheme. The S.A. Service has arranged for interviews to be conducted of interested candidates following advertisement of the training scheme in the Press. A level of funding has been allocated to provide materials for the training programme and a vehicle for transport. The Training Officer is currently drawing up the Programme of Training in consultation with Mr. Ian Morris, the Training Officer at Kakadu.

National Parks Authority of Western Australia



HACKETT DRIVE,
NEDLANDS 6009

PHONE 386 8811

Mr. B. Lee
 Convenor Ad Hoc Working Group
 Education and Training
 Australian National Parks & Wildlife Service
 P O Box 636
 CANBERRA CITY A.C.T. 2601

NPA ref: 116(A) V.2 RA:SO

Dear Sir,

AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Director, Mr. Colin Sanders has requested that I reply to your letter of the 17th January 1983 in regard to the above subject.

At present we employ three Aborigines, not full blood, with a standard education who have and are going through our normal training situations at Yanchep National Park. Of these three, one is now Ranger in Charge, Geikie Gorge National Park, the second is due shortly for a posting when a vacancy occurs and the third has only been with us for approximately three weeks.

These Rangers have fitted in very well, but it must be recognised that these people are urbanised and without tribal association, so the training as such has to be reconsidered for the projected employment of Aborigines in the north, which would align somewhat with Kakadu.

To this extent, for land such as Drysdale River and Hidden Valley, we are in the process of gathering a wide range of information from such bodies as the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service, W.A. Museum and others who have had experience in this field and an initial discussion has been held with the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.

When all information has been assessed and the primary difficulty of finance is overcome we then hope to initiate the programme.

I apologise for not being able to offer more positive information but these are the facts to this date, though I personally feel that there will be definite progress in the near future.

Hoping this report is satisfactory.

Yours sincerely,

Rod Anderson

R. Anderson
Training & Projects Officer

25th January 1983



Department of the Capital Territory
POST OFFICE BOX 158, CANBERRA CITY, ACT 2601

Telephone:

In reply please quote: AS 78/66

Your reference:

Mr B. Lee
Convenor
Ad Hoc Working Group on
Education and Training
Australian National Parks
and Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 636
CANBERRA CITY ACT 2601

Dear Brian

AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON EDUCATION AND TRAINING

I refer to your letter of 17.1.83 seeking details of ranger training programs for Aborigines.

Although two Aborigines are employed as rangers with the ACT Conservation Service we do not conduct specific courses for them or potential future rangers. However they are encouraged (as are all our rangers) to seek formal training through courses conducted by other bodies. In particular the Associate Diploma in Parks and Wildlife Management conducted by the Goulburn College of Advanced Education is seen as a most suitable training school.

Although one has been accepted for enrolment at the Goulburn C.A.E., neither of our Aboriginal rangers has undertaken a formal course in ranger duties other than normal in-service staff-training.

Yours sincerely

Bill Logan 20.1.83

Bill Logan
ACT Conservation Service



REPORT: REVIEW OF THE FIRST REGIONAL SEMINAR ON NATIONAL
PARKS AND WILDLIFE ADMINISTRATION

The seminar took place during the four weeks between 13 September and 8 October 1982 and participants travelled by aircraft and bus through southern New South Wales, eastern South Australia and Victoria. They visited some 20 national parks and reserves and the program finished with a two day final session at the Canberra College of Advanced Education.

The major objective of the seminar was met in that it allowed senior national parks and wildlife managers to experience and examine a wide variety of park and wildlife management problems and strategies. The seminar also provided a valuable learning experience for the organisers and academics in planning future seminars.

The level of staff on the seminar was excellent and the whole group interacted well. Only 13 of the 15 or 16 expected participants attended the seminar (see Attachment 1). However the participants represented parks and wildlife services in every Australian State and Territory, and delegates from New Zealand and Papua New Guinea also participated. This low attendance indicates that the cost in terms of staff time and money may restrict future regional seminars to once every two years.

Lecturers from Canberra and Salisbury Colleges of Advanced Education provided the academic inputs and a large number of field, regional and head office staff provided local inputs at each site visited. A brief summary of the locations visited and the themes covered by the seminar is attached.

For each theme or location covered, participants were asked to evaluate the seminar's progress through questionnaires

2.

(see Attachment 3 for an example sheet). This evaluation was a useful exercise that allowed the seminar organisers both to monitor the seminar's progress and to make changes to the program if needed. Some examples of points of criticism which arose are included (as Attachment 4).

The logistic and financial arrangements of the seminar worked well and the seminar was completed within budget (see Attachment 5).

The major changes that will be recommended for the next seminar involve the structuring of academic input. The individual segments of the seminar should be structured so that participants are better prepared for each segment and so that reviews can be held with and without the involvement of local staff.

There is a need to have an academic travelling on the next seminar full-time, however a second is not entirely necessary. An alternative would be to have one academic/facilitator travel full-time and have others join the group for shorter specific sections. This would allow more flexibility in the academic input.

The need for a Co-ordinator and Secretary was clearly demonstrated and at least the Co-ordinator should come from an NPWS.

There was need for more free days (this seminar had three part-free days) and a suitable number would be about three or four full-free days over 28 days. The free days need to include unstructured days in national parks.

The length of the seminar was ideal and the seminar benefited greatly from being a travelling seminar.

3.

Major Recommendations

1. The financing, logistic and delegate selection arrangements for the first seminar were appropriate and should be adopted in future seminars.
2. Accounting for this seminar was through an agency (ANPWS) account and this is efficient so long as the Ad Hoc Working Group develops the guidelines for the expenditure.
3. There needs to be closer structuring of the seminar between the Co-ordinator/academics.
4. There is only need for one travelling academic and further academic input can be arranged over short periods as needed.
5. To ensure continuity in the seminar and to build on experience of previous seminars, one academic/support staff from the 1982 seminar to be on the next seminar.
6. An increase in the numbers of delegates on the seminar is needed, and if delegates from the South-west Pacific cannot attend, or if the seminar is not seen as being appropriate, national parks personnel should come from South-East Asia or South America. The temptation to include personnel from agencies such as forestry, waterboards, etc., should be resisted.

A written review of the seminar by seminar lecturers P. Cullen and G. Stankey is included as Attachment 7.

During discussions the seminar lecturers stressed the need for:

4.

- . Greater academic input into the initial planning stages of future seminars;
- . More time for structured work during the seminar for lectures, discussions and practical assignments at the expense of field inspections;
- . More free days, and in particular more unstructured time in the national parks visited.

Delegates to the 1st Regional Seminar on
National Parks and Wildlife Administration

Jim Hill	Operations Officer	Victorian NPS
Ken Stokes	Regional Manager (Murraylands)	South Australian NPWS
Bob Fox	Regional Manager (North)	Conservation Commission of NT
Bryan Walsh	Senior Ranger (Southern)	Conservation Commission of NT
Ken Wallace	Reserve Management Officer	WA Fisheries and Wildlife
Bob Tyson	Operations Officer	Tasmanian NPWS
Chuck Wilder	Chief Management Officer	Queensland NPWS
Tom Ryan	Regional Superintendent (Maryborough)	Queensland NPWS
Carl Atchison	Superintendent (Hawkesbury)	NSW NPWS
Geoff Vincent	Senior Ranger (Nowra)	NSW NPWS
John Maxey	Supervising Ranger	New Zealand National Parks
Vagi Geno	Senior National Parks Manager	Papua New Guinea
Alex Carter	Superintendent (Kakadu NP)	Australian NPWS

Seminar Staff

Peter Cullen/George Stankey	Canberra College of Advanced Education
Lyn Brake	Salisbury College of Advanced Education
Neil Hermes	Seminar Coordinator ANPWS
Gordon Drake	Seminar Secretary ANPWS

10 September 1982

Site Locations and Themes for the First Regional
Regional Seminar on National Parks and
Wildlife Administration.

The seminar has been conducted in 3 States (NSW, South Australia and Victoria) and the ACT. It has involved Lecturers from the Canberra and Salisbury Colleges of Advanced Education and a large number of field, regional and head office staff from the areas visited. The following is a brief summary of the places visited and themes covered.

NSW	Bobbin Head/Royal N.P./ Kuringgai Chase N.P.	-	High Use Parks, Visitor Centres, Concessionaires, Appropriate Use.
NSW	Mootwingee H.S./Kinchega N.P.	-	Research in parks, park planning, wildlife management.
SA	Cleland C.P./Belair R.P./ Adelaide	-	Low budget management, Traditional Use, Captive collections.
SA	Kangaroo Island	-	Tourism and parks.
SA	Bool Lagoon/Beachport C.P./Canunda N.P.	-	Public participation in planning. - Hunting.
VIC	Lower Glenelg N.P./ Discovery Bay C.P.	-	Conflicting landuse, shacks. - Sand-dune management. - Recreational use of dunes.
VIC	Tower Hill G.R./Port Campbell N.P.	-	Rehabilitation, game reserves, coastal park management.
VIC	Mt Buffalo N.P.	-	Use of concessionaires.
NSW	Kosciusko N.P.	-	Use of concessionaires, computer modelling, planning.
ACT	Tidbinbilla N.R.	-	appropriate use, planning, inter-agency relationships.
ACT	Canberra CAE	-	Summary sessions.

Example of an Evaluation Sheet used on the Seminar

SECTION 5 2-6 October Based at Mt Buffalo, Kosciusko and Canberra

Major Themes: Park-run Concessions, Planning Process, Computer-based information systems, Concessions management, Interagency cooperation

The personnel involved:

The teaching techniques used:

The suitability of places visited and/or activities:

Practical use to you of this section:

Ways this section could be improved in future:

Other comments:

POINTS OF CRITICISM IN REVIEWS

Section 1. Sydney

Need for participation of delegates
Need for complete record to be kept
Need to visit Sydney H.Q.
Training centre too remote for activities attempted
Objectives need to be more firmly established in each discussions
Approaches tended to be 'airy fairy' and not directly related to day to day management
Too much travel
Section could have been extended over longer period
Should have talked to park workers etc.
Should have included State Recreation Areas
More time with field staff
Lack of time
Field trips should have coincided with times of high public use
More use of workshop techniques
Too many visitor centres
Discussion on how issues tackled in management plans
Not interested in administration problems
Sydney section could have been condensed
Should have looked at Royal N.P. in more detail

Section 2. Broken Hill

Discussion went over the heads of group
Field work could have been extended
Needed visual aids, slides, etc.
More discussion of philosophical topics needed
Needed longer on discussions
More cover of vermin issues
Needed discussion of effects of removing grazing
Include a demonstration on rabbit control
Needed more time
Should have considered what is wildlife conservation

Similar comments were submitted on Sections 3 - 5

NP82/8

REGIONAL SEMINAR ON NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE ADMINISTRATION 1982

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

INCOME:

Contributions from organisations sponsoring the thirteen (13) participants on the seminar	13 @ \$2,145.00	27,885.00
	TOTAL INCOME	27,885.00 =====

EXPENDITURE:

Seminar Running Costs		
. Air Travel	4,774.30	
. Surface transport (including coach, hydrofoil and taxi transport)	7,156.84	
. Accommodation and meals	12,586.82	
. Lecturer expenses	868.40	
. Miscellaneous expenditure (stores, stationery, freight, printing, fuel etc.)	714.42	
		26,100.78
Costs associated with attendance of Mr L.Brake, Salisbury College of Advanced Education, at CONCOM sub-committee meeting in Canberra February 1983		460.00
Refunds of unused seminar funds to participating organisations		1,324.22
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	\$27,885.00 =====

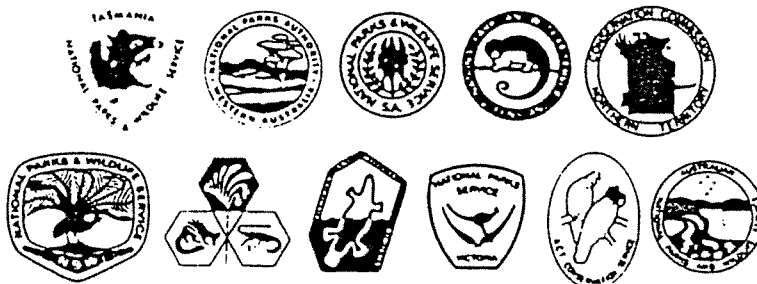
1st Regional Seminar on National Parks and Wildlife Administration, 1982

A group of senior parks and wildlife managers are studying management practices in a number of national parks and reserves in south-eastern Australia over the next four weeks. The managers come from government National Parks and Wildlife organisations in every Australian state, New Guinea and New Zealand. They will be examining a wide range of management issues including visitor facilities, wildlife management, park planning and public participation and fire management.

Modern National park management practices have evolved to the stage where managers need to have a sound knowledge of the ecological systems within their parks. This detailed knowledge has to be carefully measured against the public's desire to use and enjoy what are, in many cases, sensitive and ecologically valuable areas. National Park Managers are increasingly having to resolve land use conflicts and as such need appropriate expertise and experience. The Seminar is designed to allow Senior National Park Managers an opportunity to examine a wide variety of park management strategies and problems.

Lecturers from the Canberra and Salisbury Colleges of Advanced Education are accompanying the Seminar which will visit national parks and reserves in N.S.W., S.A., Victoria and the A.C.T. The Seminar is being coordinated by the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

First Regional Seminar
on
National Parks and Wildlife Administration, 1982



under the auspices of
Council of Nature Conservation Ministers

REVIEW OF CONCOM FIRST REGIONAL SEMINAR

Evaluation of a technical educational programme is a difficult task and we have not attempted to do it in any formal way. We do believe participants should be given the opportunity to react to the programme while it is still fresh in their minds. What follows are personal opinions about the learning situations we created, and the probable impacts on participants. The comments are offered to assist in planning of similar future programmes.

Establishing Objectives

It is essential that clear educational objectives be established for the programme. These need to be carefully selected on the basis of participants' prior knowledge and the needs of the various park services. Several objectives emerged over the past Concom programme, but were not explicit from the start. These included management plans, programme budgeting and evaluation and people management (public participation and interpretation).

Had these objectives been explicit from the start then time allocation would have been different.

Planning

The physical planning of the programme was done well and a complicated schedule was established and carried out. Unfortunately, the educational planning was not done well, and it was left to Stankey, Brake and Cullen to develop the educational programme in rather an ad hoc way around the site inspection and visitors that had been pre-arranged.

It must be appreciated that the physical itinerary and field staff are the means to an end, and should be used to achieve educational objectives, not select them.

There should have been more time for conceptual orientation of the group with lectures and practical sessions prior to any field inspections. There should have been one day for preliminary lectures at the start, and a further day with no inspection at least each week. These should have been a mix of lectures, discussion sections and practical assignments, most of which should have been planned prior to the programme.

The academics involved in any future programme should get together prior to the programme to sort out materials and topics.

Delivery

This programme had a lot of travelling and field inspection. Some of the travelling and site visits should be dropped from future programmes.

There should be a genuine free day each week (not a 5.30 am departure and free from 9.30 am).

More time for structured work and more free time would allow more depth into the educational programme. I felt the 1982 programme was at times superficial. No site inspection should be made unless there is time for analysis and subsequent discussion. Such a structure would have allowed syndicate groups to present a thorough analysis (say half hour) on a particular site visit. This would have helped develop analytical skills in participants as well as better drawing out the lessons from each inspection.

Attitude Shifts During Programme

On day one a nominal group technique was used to find a group consensus on 'what are the major issues facing park managers over the next 5-10 years'. This exercise was repeated at Canberra on the last day, and there are some interesting differences which suggest a useful learning experience had occurred. These two lists are attached.

At the start of the programme, participants stressed the need for more finance; at the end they stressed the need to allocate both reduced staff and financial resources. After the course, the need to promote a conservation ethic to the public and to other agencies was stressed, but this was not a priority beforehand. The need to develop more professionalism in parks was also stressed afterwards.

Conclusion

This programme was a success and I consider should be run regularly, perhaps every two years.

Educational planning must be strengthened and must be done before the itinerary is completed.

Some greater emphasis should be planned on conceptual frameworks and developing analytical skills of participants.

Peter Cullen

George Stankey

8 November 1982

CONCOM FIRST REGIONAL SEMINAR

Issues Facing Park Managers in the Eighties

A. Based on Exercise on Day 1 of Seminar, Bobbin Head

External, Public and Community Support

More finance

Changing economic and political climate

Broaden public and political support for parks

Use Pressures

Increasing pressures on resources

Changing demands from a changing^o society

Recreation pressures

Increasing pressures for development

Management

Clarifying objectives

Measuring what we achieve

Identifying appropriate uses - including role of private sector

Public inputs to decisionmaking

More efficient management systems

Lack of biological and technical information

B. Based on Exercise Last Day, Canberra College of Advanced Education

External, Public and Community Support

Political and public support for parks objective and actions

Promoting natural conservation ethic to public and other agencies

Use Pressures

Fulfilling recreational spectrum in terms of conservation

Management

Setting and maintaining clear objectives

Reduced staff and financial resources and need to allocate

Developing professionalism/training

Evaluation and review of performance

Expanded scientific data base for management

REPORT: SHORT COURSES FOR PARK MANAGERS

The Working Group on Education and Training considered a previous proposal concerning the possibility of running short courses for park managers following the successful completion of the First Regional Seminar.

The Working Group felt that sufficient interest exists within a number of institutions, such as colleges of advanced education, to ensure that these courses are held without the involvement of the Working Group at this time.

The Working Group however did recognise the importance of maintaining contact between nature conservation training officers and those organising short courses to ensure programming of appropriate courses.

PROPOSAL FOR THE PREPARATION OF A NATIONAL RANGER
TRAINING MANUAL

Introduction

The duties performed by rangers in Australia's nine national parks services differ. An inventory of the major duties and responsibilities of rangers of the Northern Territory Conservation Commission presented to the February 1982 meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Education and Training listed more than 100 items. Inventories for rangers of other services would contain additional items as well as differences of emphasis. Clearly, producing a manual outlining a solution for every problem that a ranger might expect to face would be a massive task. Furthermore, the manual would be inconveniently large, with the result that it would receive limited use.

Rather than providing a comprehensive manual for the trainee ranger, the Ad Hoc Working Group would be wiser to develop a document for the use of training officers and senior rangers. This manual would outline alternative training methods for particular training activities rather than provide recipes for all situations. Concentrating on methods would avoid the need to identify the duties of rangers in all of Australia's national parks services, and such a manual could be kept down to a size that would make it convenient to use.

Aims of Manual

The manual should assist training officers and senior rangers to:

- . identify training problems clearly
- . find methods for solving the problems

2.

- . obtain help from sources and institutions outside their own services when carrying out the methods.

Thus the major function of the manual should be to help training officers and senior rangers to help themselves.

Presentation of Manual

Manuals produced as one-off publications in a book format date quickly. Furthermore, it is practically impossible to add sections or to modify sections that turn out to be inadequate without going to the expense of producing a whole new edition.

A loose leaf presentation can avoid such difficulties. Also such a presentation can make it possible to reduce the initial production task since to begin with only the most important sections need be published. Less important sections, and others found later to be important, can be added at a later date and distributed to manual owners for inclusion. Thus a loose leaf presentation has the advantage of allowing:

- . only the most important sections to be written as part of the initial task
- . addition of further sections as required without going to the expense of a new edition
- . modification of parts of the text that use shows to be inadequate.

Contents

As well as helping training officers and senior rangers to identify training problems and to find ways of solving them, the manual should provide its users with ways of evaluating their training programs once these have been carried out.

3.

The manual should therefore be divided into at least the following six sections:

- i) Instructions on how to use the manual.
- ii) Ways of identifying training issues relevant to the user.
- iii) Alternative approaches for solving each identified issue.
- iv) Instructions on the logistics of each approach.
- v) Suggestions on where to seek help outside the user's organisation when using particular approaches.
- vi) Ways of evaluating the training methods presented in the manual.

Each section could be printed on different coloured stock, or colour coded in some other appropriate way.

Preparation and Production

The Working Group agreed that the initial preparation of the manual should be done by a national parks and wildlife service through an external consultancy.

Consequently the Working Group recommended that Standing Committee of CONCOM approach ANPWS to undertake this task.

The Working Group felt that production and distribution of the training manual be undertaken on a cost sharing arrangement between all the Australian nature conservation agencies and the Working Group agreed to recommend that Standing Committee approach ANPWS to coordinate the production of the manual.

4.

Consultations during Preparation and Possible Timetable

Production of the manual should be carried out in the following stages:

- 1) Draft version prepared
- 2) Draft considered by Ad Hoc Working Group on Education and Training
- 3) Draft sent for comment to national parks and wildlife services, and to interested staff of academic institutions
- 4) Draft adapted and suitably modified by consultant and coordinating service
- 5) Corrected version sent to CONCOM for approval, or to Standing Committee for its endorsement.

A possible timetable might be:

- 1) November 1982 - February 1983 content and structure of manual developed
- 2) February 1983 - preparation of draft begun
- 3) November 1983 - completed draft version considered by Ad Hoc Working Group on Education and Training and, if considered suitable, sent to all Australian national parks and wildlife services for comment
- 4) June 1984 - corrected version sent to Standing Committee for endorsement.

5.

Resolution

That Standing Committee request the Director of the ANPWS to consider taking action to prepare a national ranger training manual for use by all nature conservation agencies.

This could be achieved by

- (1) ANPWS preparing a detailed brief for the writing of a training manual / *guide* *document*
- (2) ANPWS employing a consultant to prepare the manual
- (3) ANPWS coordinating a cost/shared production of the manual.

1) ANPWS -- to come forward with ideas and costing.

Subcommittee Meeting (of the Ad Hoc Working Group
on Education and Training) for the planning of the
Second Regional Seminar

Background

The First Regional Seminar on National Parks and Wildlife Administration was held in September/October 1982. A detailed report on this Seminar is given in Agenda Item 10 of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Education and Training (November 1982).

At the 21st Meeting of CONCOM Standing Committee in November 1981, Standing Committee approved "... in principle a second seminar being held in Northern Australia in either 1983 or 1984 ..." (Resolution 5:(iv)).

At the 24th Meeting of Standing Committee in October 1982, Standing Committee resolved that the Ad Hoc Working Group on Education and Training "... prepare a proposal for the next seminar ..." (Resolution 9).

Subsequently a subcommittee of the Working Group met in Canberra 1 March 1983 to prepare a draft proposal for the next Regional Seminar.

The following Working Group members were present at the meeting:

Brian Lee	-	Convenor (ANPWS)
Hugh Lavery	-	(Qld NPWS)
Deborah Lawton	-	(CC of NT)
Gordon Drake	-	Secretary (ANPWS)

Lynn Brake, Lecturer Salisbury College of Advanced Education also attended the meeting at the expense of the First Regional Seminar Fund and with the approval of the Service Directors.

Based on the outlines set by the Working Group and discussions held by the subcommittee, the following is a proposal for the Second Regional Seminar.

Proposal for the Second Regional Seminar
on National Parks and Wildlife Management

(A) Administrative Arrangements

- . The Seminar should be named "Second Regional Seminar on National Parks and Wildlife Management". The Subcommittee felt that "Management" rather than "Administration" better described the educational themes of the Seminar.
- . The Seminar should be a travelling seminar which should visit regions in the Northern Territory and Queensland, and involve staff from CC of NT, ANPWS and Qld NPWS. *At Standing Comt
in New Guinea
I offered to
have Kimberly
Region included*
- . The course should begin in September 1984 and last for no more than three weeks (21 days). It should start in Darwin and finish in Townsville. ||
- . The Second Regional Seminar should be host to between 15 and 20 participants, all from middle and upper management levels of Australian nature conservation agencies and their equivalents from nearby countries.
- . Overseas participation should be encouraged by official and personal contact with Australia's Pacific neighbours and through liaison with the Australian Development Assistance Bureau (ADAB).
At the First Regional Seminar, two participants attended from Papua New Guinea (assisted by ADAB) and New Zealand. The exchange of ideas and information proved most valuable.
- . The cost per participant for the Second Regional Seminar should be limited to approximately \$2500.
The cost per participant for the First Regional Seminar was approximately \$2050. With fewer field bases and a shorter duration the cost for the Second Regional Seminar should be approximately \$2500 per participant at 1984 prices.
- . Standing Committee should invite ANPWS to coordinate the Second Regional Seminar.
Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service successfully coordinated the First Regional Seminar by providing personnel for the Seminar Coordinator and Secretary and some financial assistance.
- . Standing Committee should invite Mr Lynn Brake (Senior Lecturer, Wildlife and Park Management, SACAE Salisbury) to be the Principal Lecturer to the Second Regional Seminar.

One criticism of the First Regional Seminar was a lack of clearly defined educational objectives. Consequently the Working Group on Education and Training recommended that there be an educational involvement from the start of initial planning of the Seminar and that Lynn Brake be appointed as Principal Lecturer to the Seminar.

- . Standing Committee should invite ANPWS to nominate and provide a member of its staff to act as Seminar Co-ordinator, and should request that CC of NT and Qld NPWS provide the Co-ordinator with the necessary authority to liaise with their staff on matters concerning the Seminar.

- . The following briefs for the Seminar Coordinator and Principal Lecturer should be adhered to:

(a) Working Brief for the Seminar Coordinator

The Seminar Coordinator should:

- (i) have responsibility for detailed logistical planning and day-to-day running of the Seminar;
- (ii) control all aspects of finance associated with the Seminar Fund via the officer's NPWS accounting procedures but under the direction of the Working Group;
- (iii) prepare a budget on proposed expenditure of Seminar funds for the Working Group's endorsement;
- (iv) liaise with the Principal Lecturer in the planning of the Seminar (eg. discuss feasibility of educational program vs. practicabilities of running the Seminar).
- (v) liaise with regional officers from NPW services to coordinate man-power, venues, times etc for the Seminar;
- (vi) provide the Working Group with progress reports of preparations for the Seminar;
- (vii) provide the Working Group with a report on the logistical aspects of the Seminar at its completion.

(b) Working Brief for Principal Lecturer

The Principal Lecturer should:

- (i) have overall responsibility for the educational program on the Seminar;

- (ii) prepare the teaching objectives for the Seminar around the suggested topics and venues given by the Working Group in co-operation with the Coordinator and Planning Subcommittee;
- (iii) determine the educational structure and modes of delivery to meet the objectives of the Seminar;
- (iv) liaise with other educational facilitators to co-ordinate their inputs into the educational program;
- (v) identify needs for educational resources eg. people, films and written material;
- (vi) prepare material which will help participants to evaluate the Seminar;
- (vii) prepare a detailed report on the educational side of the Seminar at its completion;
- (viii) provide the Working Group on Education and Training with progress reports leading up to the Seminar.

(B) Educational Arrangements

- . Aims - The Second Regional Seminar will provide a training forum of international standard for national parks and wildlife management staff from Australia and other countries in the region. The Seminar will also provide a unique practical opportunity for senior staff development and provide new perspectives on effective resource management.
- . Objectives - The Seminar will provide a challenging learning experience that will stimulate participants to examine and discipline their own points of view on selected management issues.

The Seminar will include local NPWS and other staff in case studies so that they can relate to, learn from and provide a resource base for Seminar participants.

The Seminar will also increase understanding, cooperation and liaison between park management agencies in Australia and other countries in the region and lift the level of expertise and professionalism of national parks and wildlife staff.

- . Teaching methods will be non directive and will present on site case studies on selected themes for group interaction and problem solving.

- Themes and Locations - The Second Regional Seminar will examine some major park and conservation management issues in the northern region of Australia.

The Seminar will begin with a brief study of the natural and human history of the tropical northern region. This will be followed by an examination of the administrative arrangements which government agencies have developed to manage wildlife and parks in the north.

With the studies of natural history and management structures as a base, the Seminar will present case studies on specific topics under the themes of wildlife management, management planning, visitor use of parks, reserve operations and public education.

The number of field locations for the Seminar have been limited to six but this may be reduced further as the program is refined. To date only a notional program has been devised which links themes with locations and gives a rough timetable.

LOCATIONS

Themes	<u>Start</u>					<u>Finish</u>
	Darwin	Kakadu N.P.	Katherine N.P.	Mt Isa	Cairns	Townsvil.
Natural and Human History of the Northern Region	X	X		X		
Administrative arrangements for Wildlife and Park management	X				X	
Effective management planning		X	X			
Public use of Wildlife, Parks and Reserves		X	X		X	
Problems of Reserve Operations				X	X	X
Public Education and Participation in management		X	X		X	X
Approximate time spent in Locations (days)	3	4	3	2	5	4

- . Detailed Planning - To develop a detailed timetable for the Second Regional Seminar it will be necessary for the Principal Lecturer and Coordinator to visit the proposed locations in May or June 1984. This will enable an inspection of field sites, discussions on the program with field staff, and the collection of relevant education resource material.

This visit should take two weeks at an approximate cost of \$2000 each. The cost of the visit by the Principal Lecturer should be recovered from advanced payments of NP&W Services for their participants in the Seminar.

Planning prior to the proposed visit to site locations should be done where possible by correspondence between the Principal Lecturer, the Co-ordinator and the NP&W Services concerned.

PROPOSAL FOR INTERSTATE COOPERATION ON EDUCATION
AND INTERPRETIVE MATERIALS

National Parks and Wildlife Services in Australia have prepared excellent material, posters and pamphlets, which are directly applicable to other States except for some wording such as "Mammals of N.S.W." and the N.S.W. National Parks and Wildlife Service logo, which are easily alterable. Others could have been minimally altered prior to production to be applicable across Australia. For example, "Orchids of Queensland" could have been relabelled "Orchids of Australia" with small distribution maps. Special production of posters, in particular, is costly and may only be considered in light of other budgetary priorities. The Interpretation Sections of all State, Commonwealth and Territory conservation agencies are all similarly restricted by manpower and budget constraints.

In addition, other material such as pamphlets could be applied to several States. For example, the Queensland pamphlet "If Dogs Could Talk" or the N.S.W. Wildlife Information Booklet on Mallee Fowl (Leipoa ocellata) could be adapted to other State situations with minor alterations. Many subjects have been duplicated. For example, the Department of the Capital Territory, Queensland N.P.W.S. and New South Wales N.P.W.S. have each produced a pamphlet on magpies. Joint publications of this kind have been previously supported as in the publication on game bird identification, "A Guide to Australian Wildlife".

All State, Federal and Territory conservation agencies are charged with the responsibility of promoting the conservation ethic and, inter alia, do this by producing education and interpretive materials. Because the Interpretation Units in each State are small and all face budgeting constraints, the rationalisation of the production of high cost materials would

be beneficial to all conservation agencies. Maximum benefit from a production would be obtained if it was suitable for use in several States.

Possible Solutions

- (1) States endeavour in the future to prepare material applicable to several States and make the artwork or texts available to other States. South Australia has already made an effort in this regard with the Habitat posters called "Open Forest" and "Wetlands" both in the choice of material presented and in the identification of South Australia in the National Parks and Wildlife Service logo and address only.

Another example of a joint production is that undertaken by New South Wales N.P.W.S. and the Northern Territory Conservation Commission. New South Wales contributed to the cost of a reprint run of the excellent poster "Nature's Boarding House" produced by the Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory with the New South Wales N.P.W.S. logo being added.

- (2) The CONCOM Working Group on Education and Training co-ordinate discussions about the policy decisions required in each State to allow joint productions or making suitably acknowledged artwork or texts available to other States.
- (3) Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service encourage the co-ordination of material and design used in productions so that they are applicable across State borders.

The Working Group resolved that as a first step towards establishing better cooperation between the various agencies in this field, Standing Committee of CONCOM be asked to

3.

request ANPWS to establish a register of all posters, brochures, educational material etc., available from Australian nature conservation agencies. Copies of this register could be distributed annually. The register could also contain information regarding the availability of reprinting of the items listed.

Resolution

That Standing Committee request, the Director of ANPWS to establish a register of Education and Interpretive Materials copies of which will be circulated amongst state agencies.

(the Register)

The purpose of the register will be to enable a greater degree of cooperation between agencies in the production of papers, brochures, educational material etc., and ensure significant cost savings to all agencies involved in cooperative productions.

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 4(e) Working Group on Endangered Flora.

A report on the activities of the Working Group on Endangered Flora is attached, including four recommendations to Standing Committee.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON ENDANGERED FLORA

An interim report of the 5th Meeting of the Working Group was presented to the meeting of Standing Committee in October 1982. The current activities of the Group include:

1) CITES Appendix II

Following Standing Committee's resolution at the October 1982 meeting to:

- (i) Support the deletion from Appendix II to CITES of the plant species nominated by the Working Group, on the basis that following proclamation and implementation of the Western Australian Wildlife Conservation Act the control over international trade in these species afforded by CITES would no longer be required;
- (ii) Request Western Australia to provide the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service with the documentation necessary to prepare the amendment proposal, in time to meet the deadline of 20 November 1982 for the lodgement of submissions with the CITES Secretariat; and
- (iii) Defer until the next meeting a decision regarding the inclusion of a botanist as a technical advisor to the States' representative on the Australian delegation to the next meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, by which time the Australian submission would have been circulated to members of Standing Committee for consideration;

a submission proposing the deletion from Appendix II of certain Australian flora was sent to the CITES Secretariat in accordance with the November 1982 deadline for the lodgement of submissions. A copy of the submission and its supporting statement was sent to all members of Standing Committee for comment.

The decision regarding the inclusion of a botanist as a technical advisor on the Australian delegation ((iii) above) was handled by correspondence due to the time constraints involved. There was general agreement that should a botanist be included it should be someone knowledgeable of the Western Australian flora and funded by that State. As the Western Australian member regarded the submission and the supporting statement as sufficient to put forward the Australian case it was not considered necessary to include a botanist on the Australian delegation.

As the CITES meeting is to be held from 19 to 30 April 1983 a report on the outcome of the Australian proposal will be presented to Standing Committee at its May meeting by the Chairman, Dr Letts.

2) Plant Protection Legislation Guidelines

As indicated in the interim report to the October meeting of Standing Committee the Working Group has completed a draft of Plant Protection Legislation Guidelines and a copy is included as ATTACHMENT A for Standing Committee's consideration. The original which includes annotated colour photographs will be available from the Secretary at the meeting.

The report consists of suggested guidelines for flora legislation and a proposal for reciprocal control to protect flora which is subject to significant interstate trade or would be threatened by such trade (the Australia-wide flora lists at Appendix III of the Guidelines). Each species in the Australia-wide lists would need to be included in the list of protected plant species under the flora legislation of each State and Territory.

A background paper which consists of a synopsis of existing State and Territory flora protection legislation was prepared by the Working Group and is included as ATTACHMENT B to this report.

3) Status of Rare and Threatened Plants in National Parks and Nature Reserves

At its 5th meeting the Working Group expressed concern over the lack of data on the adequacy of protective measures for rare and threatened plants in national parks and nature reserves, and agreed that determination of the status of those species in reserves would be one of its major tasks in the future.

The Working Group agreed that the lack of data on the status of these species is a result of the lack of staff resources working on flora conservation and management in the State/Territory agencies. A summary of existing flora staff in each agency is shown as ATTACHMENT C.

Once resources were allocated to collecting the relevant data the Working Group would co-ordinate the research in each State/Territory with the aim to eventually publish the findings when completed.

4) Status of Rare and Threatened Plants in Botanic Gardens

The Working Group is co-ordinating the response to a questionnaire from the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) on rare and threatened plant species that are cultivated in Australian botanic gardens. When the required information has been obtained from all botanic gardens a consolidated reply will be sent to the IUCN.

Recommendations

The Working Group recommends that Standing Committee:

- 1) accept the Plant Protection Legislation Guidelines with the Australia-wide protected species lists included;
- 2) agree to the publication of the Guidelines;
- 3) agree that assessment of the status of rare and endangered species in national parks and nature reserves be afforded a high priority and that resources should be allocated to collecting relevant data; and
- 4) agree that the present roles of Convenor and Chairman be undertaken by the present Chairman.

*to suit needs of relevant
members*

PLANT PROTECTION LEGISLATION GUIDELINES.

Prepared on behalf of the CONCOM Working Group on
Endangered Flora by Mr. R. Good (NSW representative).

INTRODUCTION

Australia has a unique and diverse flora and many species with primitive morphological features indicating that Australia has been a centre of evolution and radiation of many angiosperm families, genera and species. Approximately 80% of the native flora is endemic to the continent and very few associations and species have relatives or close affinities outside of Australia. Even the two very large genera, Eucalyptus and Acacia which dominate almost all plant communities and associations are basically restricted to Australia. Eucalyptus has a limited natural occurrence on islands to the north including New Guinea and the Phillipines while the Acacia species are a phyllodinous group which is confined to the Australian region.

The arid and semi-arid plant communities do have some parallels overseas but are very much identified as Australian. These are the Atriplex and Maireana (saltbush and bluebush) communities.

The rainforest flora is the only element of the native flora which is to be found in other countries. The southern temperate rainforests dominated by Antarctic beech (Nothofagus) occurs in New Zealand and the northern tropical rainforest in south-east Asia. The rainforest flora is a remnant vegetation of Gondwanaland flora. The autochthonous element of the flora has developed from this origin through considerable evolutionary change under long term geographical isolation.

Geographical isolation within Australia of the eastern and western temperate floras has also produced a very high level of specific endemism particularly in the south-west of Western Australia where Hopper (pers. comm. and 1979) considers a figure of 75-80 per cent of species to be local endemics.

This high degree of speciation and endemism has provided one of the most unique floral landscapes in the world, equalled only by the Cape Province in South Africa. The brilliance of the Western Australian wildflowers has become almost universally known throughout the world and from it has developed a major wildflower industry.

Burgmann and Hopper (1982) indicate that the exploitation of native plants in Western Australia for the cut flower trade, seed and nurseries was worth \$1.5 m, \$0.7 m and at least \$3.0 m respectively at the wholesale level in the 1980/81 financial year. A total of 588 species were exploited by the industry, 288 for cut flowers, 308 for seed stock and 166 for nursery cuttings and stock. Boronia megastigma was the most heavily exploited species while the genera Verticordia, Stirlingia, Agonis, Banksia and Dryandra accounted for 52% of all cut flowers harvested. The genera Banksia, Acacia, Kennedia, Eucalyptus and Helipterum accounted for 61% of total weight of seed collected.

The actual extent and impact of the exploitation of species in the wild can be gained from the returns of wildflower pickers. Almost 14 million flowering stems, 2613 kg of seed and 6054 kg of Boronia megastigma blossoms were harvested in 1980/81.

Hopper (pers. comm.) considers this accounted for only 66% of the trade so the amount of material taken may have been considerably more. It is considered that the trade in Australian wildflowers particularly in the export market is increasing at a rate of 20-25% a year thus real concern for many plant species in their wild state is felt by the CONCOM Working Group on Endangered Flora.

While the bulk of the exploitation of native plants for the cut flower trade is centred in the south-west provinces of W.A. other states do have small wildflower industries based on the exploitation of

wild populations. Fortunately to date the trade in all states has not lead to the extinction of any species but this can be envisaged if uncontrolled expansion of the industry continues. In W.A. only 5 rare and endangered species are included in the trade even though the south-west provinces (regions 1-6) have greatest number of rare or threatened species (853). The highest number of rare or threatened species in a single region occur in north Queensland (region 33) where 236 have been recorded. The greatest number of exploited rare and threatened species are from this region with 27 species being taken from the wild populations. Other Queensland regions with an appreciable number of exploited species are region 39 (9 species), region 47 (6 species) and the adjoining region in north-eastern New South Wales (region 56) with 7 species.

The rare species in the wildflower trade are mainly those of horticultural appeal or have unique morphological features. 15 of these species are orchids, 11 are ferns, 4 insectivorous plants and 3 cycads. The international trade of some of these families (Cycadaceae and Orchidaceae) are controlled under the CITES Convention. Those not currently listed on the appendices of CITES are being closely monitored.

CITES provides a means of control and monitoring of some species in the export trade, but it only covers exported species. There remains a real need for effective legislation to ensure the protection and conservation of wild populations of native plants as the greatest continuing threat is the destruction of native plant communities for agriculture, extractive industries, commercial development and urbanisation. Such legislation must provide for the protection of existing plant communities on both private and public lands; control of

exploitation of wild populations, adequate control of the trade in native species and enable the designation of rare and endangered species such that threats to the existence of the species can be alleviated.

PLANT PROTECTION LEGISLATION GUIDELINES

It has been recognized by the CONCOM Working Group on Endangered Flora that current legislation covering native plants, is either obsolete or largely ineffective (with the exception of Western Australia's recently proclaimed Wildlife Conservation Act). In all cases any potentially effective control is limited by the logistic problems of implementation. Similarly most States' current legislation provides little incentive for native flora conservation on lands other than that of public tenure.

Existing flora acts make it almost obligatory upon the flora authority to issue a licence if demanded by any person who can meet the conditions of the Act. Issue is therefore not based on conservation, control or monitoring and little protection of native flora is provided.

The objective of this paper is:

"To provide guidelines to all States in order that uniform and complementary legislation is drawn up or current legislation is amended, to achieve uniformity, thus ensuring effective native flora conservation within and between States."

The legislation should generally provide:

- (1) for the maintenance and conservation of all native plant taxa^{*},
- (2) for control and monitoring of the exploitation of native species, to ensure their preservation in the wild state,
- (3) for the minimum loss of genetic diversity of all regional floras,
- (4) for the maintenance of native flora in the Australian landscapes,

(5) authority and responsibility for the survival of rare and threatened taxa and communities,

(6) incentives for native plant conservation by private landowners,

(7) authority for the implementation of obligatory plant preservation where incentives and voluntary conservation endeavours are ineffective or inadequate,

(8) a mechanism for public awareness and appreciation of the Australian flora in its natural state.

+ includes all States and Territories

* Taxa - A group of plants sharing a relationship (i.e. a taxonomic group) which may be assigned to one of the categories of a classification (e.g. genus, species, subspecies, variety).

OBJECTIVES OF LEGISLATION

(i) Conservation of representatives of the whole range of native plant communities and taxa, throughout their full geographical range. Interstate co-operation will be essential if this objective is to be met.

(ii) Conservation of nominated taxa of special scientific value or interest - restricted endemics, relict endemics, relict taxa, rare taxa, etc. legislation relating to such taxa should bind both the Crown and private landowners.

(iii) Conservation of nominated taxa by specific management techniques where such is deemed necessary for effective preservation of viable populations.

(iv) Control and regulation of exploitation to ensure utilization of wild populations is on a sustained yield basis, or at levels specified by the relevant flora authority.

(v) Encouragement and incentives for propagation and cultivation of native flora to reduce the impact of exploitation upon wild populations.

(vi) Control, to the extent of prohibition where necessary, the exploitation of wild populations of species which cannot be propagated or cultivated.

(vii) To enable incentive payments to be made to private landowners who preserve or withdraw lands from agricultural production for the conservation of native species. Incentives to be direct payments equal to loss of production or by way of rate reductions, provision of fencing etc.

(viii) Protection of specific components of the natural vegetation contributing to an identifiable Australian or regional landscape.

(ix) Public awareness through continuing education programs, of the value of native plants as part of our national heritage.

(x) Recognize, sponsor and undertake research pertinent and necessary to meet the above objectives.

RECOGNITION OF NATURAL AREAS FOR THE BIOLOGICAL
CONSERVATION OF NATIVE FLORA

The legislation to provide:

(i) a mechanism for immediate designation of natural areas identified as having botanical importance. Such mechanisms would best be served by providing limited duration lease or reservation over areas of special interest taxa or plant communities. The lease to the flora authority having precedence over all other leases.

Restrictions on land use of a designated area would be such that:

- (a) its flora value is protected,
- (b) there is minimum interference with existing land use subject to (i) above,
- (c) the duration of the lease or reservation to be limited and defined whereafter the lease or reservation reverts to the previous tenure, acquisition is proceeded with, or a Heritage Agreement is reached. The initial lease or reservation period to be sufficient only for assessment of the conservation/scientific value of the area,

(ii) for acquisition of land of any tenure after the period of assessment.

1. LANDS IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Legislation to:-

(i) ensure native flora conservation is the prime objective of acquired lands.

For all areas acquired under (ii) above legislation should bind the Crown.

(ii) ensure the conditions pertinent to flora conservation of land held in perpetuity are maintained in perpetuity under a management plan.

(iii) ensure an obligation for formal plans of management to be prepared where land is not acquired but botanical value(s) is recognized.

Notes

Recognition of Natural Areas

Heritage Agreements have been in operation in South Australia since 1980, and have thus far been utilised for the protection of remnant areas of native vegetation.

The "Vegetation Retention Scheme" is a co-operative scheme between the State and the landowner, and as such has much to recommend it as a scheme which should have parallels in other States.

The assessment of value of natural areas nominated, for consideration under the Scheme places emphasis on the occurrence of rare and endangered plants, as well as other values associated with maintaining remnant areas of native plant communities.

It is worthwhile noting why South Australian authorities preferred this approach for the conservation of small island-like areas of vegetation. They recognised the prohibitive cost of acquisition and the subsequent commitment to management and considered direct legislative controls inappropriate as they would fail to generate a long-term support for conservation of small areas.

The CONCOM Working Group on Endangered Flora recommends a Heritage Agreement like program to all states.

2. LANDS IN PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

Legislation to provide for:

(i) acquisition of rights in perpetuity or for periods as designated by the flora authority.

(ii) the payment of compensation where the requirements and conditions for flora conservation result in the loss of income and restrict use of the land, if land not acquired by the flora authority.

(iii) payments of incentive to ensure continued preservation of native flora on private lands (e.g. fencing and firebreak costs, defraying rates).

NotesLands in private ownership

The direct payment of compensation for loss of income for lands set aside for conservation may be applicable in a very few cases but such payments do not encourage participation in effective management by the landowner. Assistance where possible should be by way of incentive payments such as provision of fencing, construction of fire breaks, exotic animal control and rate subsidies.

CONTROL OF EXPLOITATION OF FLORA

Legislation should provide:

- (i) provision for the declaration of all or part of the States' flora as scheduled flora.
- (ii) provision for the declaration of any Australian native plants, not indigenous to a State(s) to be flora of the State for the purposes of the Act.
- (iii) provision for the declaration of any native plant species as rare, endangered or vulnerable (within the categories of "Plants at Risk").
- (iv) control of the taking of native flora from all Crown land with control ranging from monitoring of exploitation to the total prohibition of plant removal from wild populations.
- (v) the granting of licences to take native flora from areas of crown land where native flora would otherwise be destroyed, particularly tree ferns, staghorns, elkhorns, bird's nest ferns and epiphytic orchids by operations of the controlling authority.
- (vi) the granting of licences to take for sale, scheduled flora from wild populations on private lands. Licences not to be granted for species listed on the schedule on the basis of rarity, threat (endangered) or vulnerability.
- (vii) provisions for the monitoring of scheduled plant sales by tagging or some other means of identification of the flora taken.
- (viii) provision for the payment of royalties to the flora authority, for scheduled flora taken from Crown land.
- (ix) the granting of licences for the taking of scheduled native flora from Crown land for non-commercial prescribed purposes e.g. scientific research.

- (x) the control of interstate trade by providing a list of scheduled plants from all states which is appended to or included in the scheduled list of all individual States.
- (xi) the control of exports of plants of another State origin, which are exported through another State. The Act(s) should provide mandatory authorization by the flora authority of the state of origin, as well as the state of export.
- (xii) a mechanism for the monitoring of native plant material presented for export, even when taken under other sections of an Act(s).

Notes

Control of Exploitation of Flora

Current flora acts provide some mechanism for the listing of native species considered by the flora authority of each state, as requiring some degree of protection against exploitation. To date these lists have contained species predominately of horticulture value but there is a need to revise all lists and draw up legislation which provides for the listing of species on a more scientific basis and irrespective of whether the species is indigenous to the State.

The failure of current acts to provide for effective control of exploitation is a reflection of their being obsolete, are pertinent only to the flora of the state of origin and are not complementary or uniform.

Legislation must provide for the listing of species from other states as the exploitation of the species in an individual state is often a response to a trade demand in another state and not to demand within the state of origin.

A special category of scheduled plants should be provided for in all acts to cover rare and endangered species. The Western Australian amendments (1979) to the Wildlife Conservation Act provides for both the declaration of rare plants and the payment of compensation for loss of enjoyment etc. of the land upon which they occur.

The provision of licences for the taking of native flora is the only satisfactory method to ensure some control over the levels of exploitation from wild populations on crown land and for the sale of scheduled flora from private lands.

Implementation of a licencing system should not be seen as a strict means of control but one providing for appreciation of native flora and a means of monitoring levels of exploitation such that sustained yields can be maintained.

For the taking of scheduled flora on private lands, the procurement of a licence should be the responsibility of the owner/occupier of the land and not as with some current acts, a requirement of the picker who may not be the owner/occupier. A requirement for the owner/ occupier to obtain the licence ensures to some degree that the owner appreciates what species are to be taken from his land. Where rare plants are to be taken the owner hopefully would prefer to enter into a heritage agreement or lease with the flora authority thus ensuring preservation of the species.

A tagging system is generally a requirement of a licencing system but such a system can only be effective in operation for a very limited number of species, where easy identification of the species is possible, or where the species have a specific requirement for control e.g. tree ferns, epiphytic orchids. Two lists of Australian wide species threatened by trade are appended for consideration, as the basis for scheduled lists in all states. The N.S.W. "Protected Native Plants" list is also appended for consideration of the categories of scheduled plants which may be covered in individual state lists.

Recognition by all states of an Australian wide list of Scheduled Plants should provide some control of interstate trade and alleviate problems imposed and encountered by Section 92 of the Constitution:

CONTROL OF TRADE ON SCHEDULED PLANTS

Legislation to provide:

- (i) a mechanism for the registration of businesses propagating or growing protected native flora, that are scheduled as rare or under threat in the wild.
- (ii) periodic renewal of licences such that monitoring of sales is met by the furnishing of trade summaries of scheduled flora, defined in (i) above.
- (iii) exemption from some conditions of the permit system for growers of material produced from propagated stock.
- (iv) withdrawal of a licence for breaches of conditions and penalties for such breaches.

* See attached as an example of this aspect of the recommended legislation as considered by the N.S.W. flora committee.

NotesControl of trade in scheduled plants

It is recognised that several native species in demand as landscaping and horticultural plants cannot be commercially propagated and supply will always be from the wild populations. This should be acceptable to flora authorities while supplies in the wild are adequate but a control and monitoring system to enable continuous assessment is essential.

Legislation should provide a mechanism which enables non-propagatable species to be taken from crown lands where other forms of land management would otherwise lead to destruction of the species, e.g. tree ferns, elkhorns in commercial forestry lands. Where demand is met from such sources the legislation should limit the taking of the species from other non-commercial public and private lands. The "flora act" of the flora authority of the state should be the operative act and bind the crown. At the current time in most states several acts are operative (flora and forestry acts) such that licences have to be granted under two or more acts. A more functional and operative system would be possible if the flora act of the state controlled the taking of such species.

CONTROL OF HARVESTING OF NATIVE PLANTS

Legislation to provide:

(i) acknowledgment that some native species are not economically propagated and that supplies of these will be from wild populations.

(ii) provisions for the use of designated lands under lease for commercial harvesting of species for which supplies are from the wild. These provisions only to apply to 'perennial' species where a sustained yield can be maintained.

Other species in this category e.g. tree ferns only to be taken under the control of exploitation provisions.

(iii) harvesting in accordance with practices and levels prescribed by the flora authority.

(iv) options for lease renewals.

(v) penalties for lease condition breaches.

(vi) exemption from provisions of the permit system after establishment of acceptable practices.

(vii) trade details to be supplied for monitoring by the flora authority.

TABLE 1

COMMERCIAL PICKER'S LICENCE FOR PRIVATE
AND LEASEHOLD LAND

A Commercial Picker's Licence is required by the owner of the land or leasehold if he or anyone else wishes to pick protected plants from his property for sale.

PROCEDURE

NOTES

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Land owner or leasee of land from which plants are to be picked obtains licence application from nearest National Parks and Wildlife Service district office. | S131 re-interpreted.

If an individual wishes to pick protected plants on land which doesn't belong to him, The must approach the owner who takes out the licence. Such a person is here referred to as the licensee's assistant. |
| (ii) The land-owner specifies the plants and the quantities he wishes to harvest for sale on the application form. | |
| (iii) The land-owner purchases a specified number of tags for certain nominated species with the licence (i.e. Group I and II plants). | Plants requiring Service tags includes stags, elks, tree fern etc. (Group I); Waratahs and Christmas bells (Group II). Group I and II plants will be defined by sub-committee.

Recommended that tags be 20¢ each and available in multiples of 10. No refunds on unused tags. |
| (iv) The licensee must firmly attach to Group I and II plants, a
(a) a Service tag, and
(b) a tag showing legibly and | This avoids having to change regulation 6 (2b).
regulation 6 (2b).
Service tags must be durable.

indelibly the pickers licence number
OR
writes his pickers licence number legibly and indelibly on the Service tag. |

(v) The licensee must firmly attach to all other protected plants, with the exception of Christmas bush, a tag showing legibly and indelibly his licence number.

(vi) All Group I protected plants must be tagged in the form in which they are to be sold to the retailer, i.e. plants may not be further sub-divided.

(vii) All protected plants must be tagged before they leave the property from which they were collected.

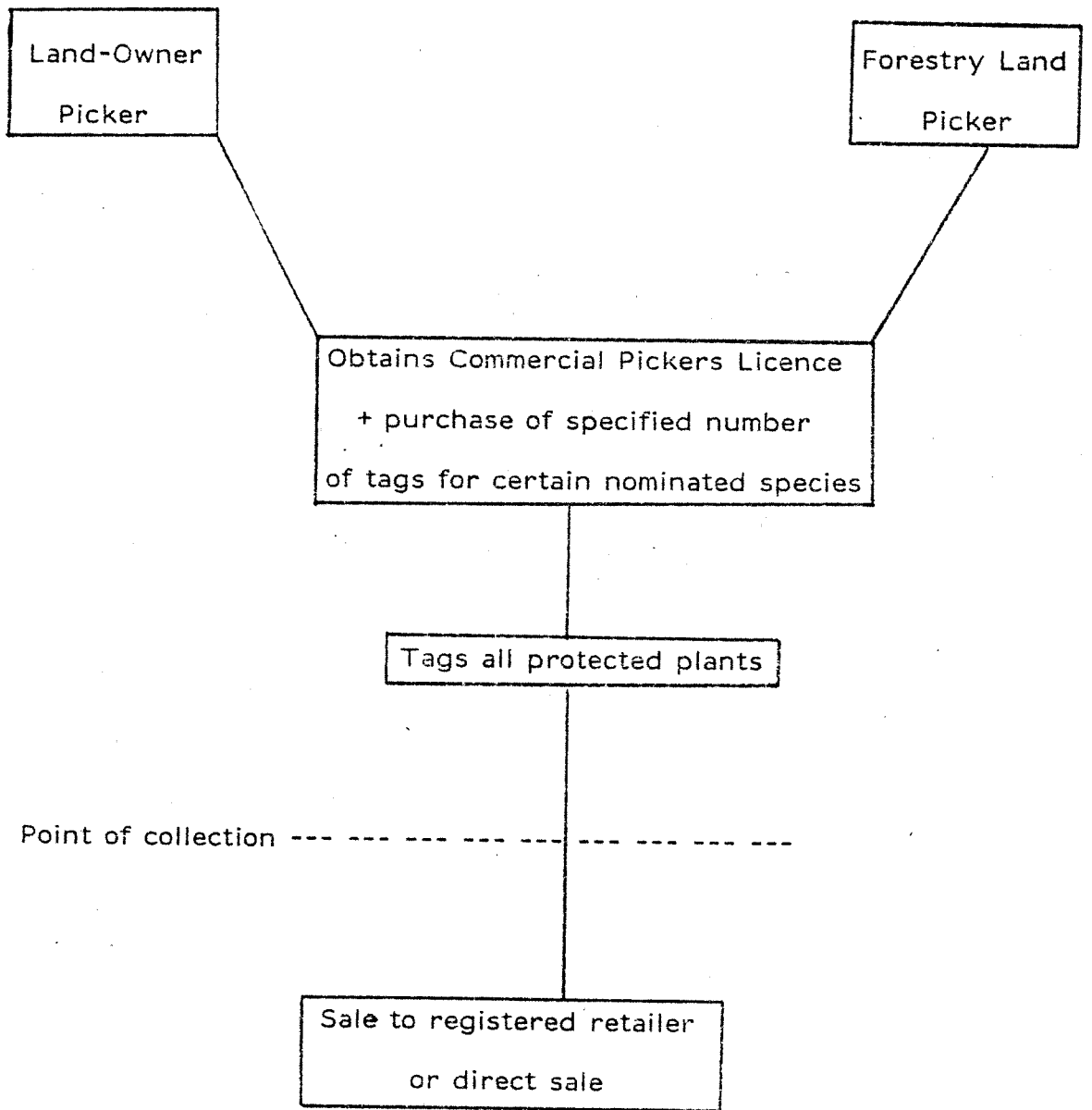
(viii) The licensee may only sell protected plants to a registered retailer. If the licensee wishes to sell the plants himself, he must become a "registered retailer".

This is to prevent untagged Group I plants appearing on the market at this is a point of entry for illegally obtained

The sub-committee will check the specific wording for a "registered retailer".

DIAGRAM 1

COMMERCIAL PICKERS LICENCE



All plants sold must be tagged

TABLE 2

COMMERCIAL PICKER'S LICENCE FOR STATE FORESTS

Details of these procedures will require consultation with the Forestry Commission. However, procedures will be similar to Picker's licence for private land in that:-

- (i) all plants must be tagged before they leave a State Forest or other authorised collection point.
- (ii) all Group I plants must be tagged in the form in which they are to be sold i.e. plants may not be further sub-divided.

PROCEDURE

NOTES

(i) Picker enquiries about a licence at local district Forestry Commission office.

(ii) If plants are available for removal from a State Forest the local forester will advise on species and quantities which may be picked in a particular area of the forest.

(iii) Licence application forms obtained from local district Forestry Commission Office.

(iv) Completed forms must be returned to nearest National Parks and Wildlife Service district office.

(v) The licence issued by the Service must be returned to the Forestry Commission district office, which will issue a complementary Special Licence. (N.B. Two licences are required to pick protected native plants in State Forests).

The charge for the Special Licence or the Service Licence will have to be investigated by the sub-committee.

At present no charge is made for the Service Licence and Forestry Special Licence is \$2.00.
\$2.00.

be taken to a point nominated by the Forestry Office for checking. At this stage the picker must indicate how he intends to break up plants for sale and purchase the appropriate number of tags for Group I and II plants.

discussed with Forestry Commission. Picker from State Forests cannot estimate in advance how many tags he will require therefore must purchase tags after collection of plants.

(vii) All protected plants must be tagged before leaving this site in the same manner as plants taken from private land (see iv above).

(viii) The licensee may only sell protected plants to a registered retailer or the licensee must become a registered retailer if he wishes to sell the plants himself.

'Registered retailer' to be defined by sub-committee as above.

TABLE 3

COMMERCIAL PROPAGATORS LICENCE

A propagators Licence is obtained by anyone actively engaged in the propagation of protected native plants for sale.

PROCEDURE

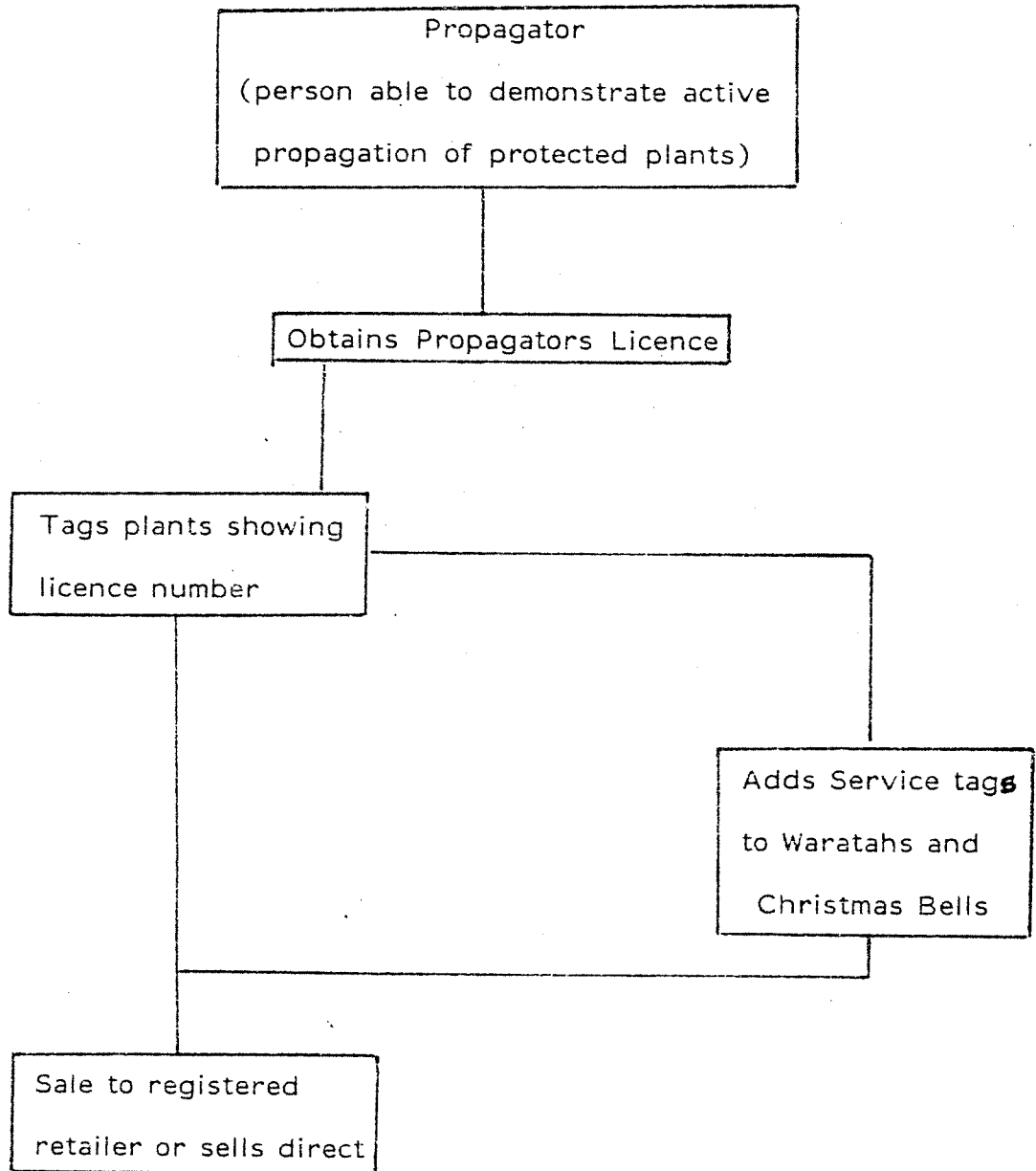
NOTES

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Obtain a propagators licence from nearest National Parks and Wildlife Service district office. | Definition as to what constitutes a propagator to be clarified by sub-committee. |
| (ii) Firmly tag all protected plants with own tag which legibly and indelibly displays licence number.
OR
Purchase Service tags to firmly attach to each Waratah stem and bundles of 5 Christmas bell flower stem AND attaches own tag which legibly and indelibly displays licence number or writes licence number clearly and indelibly on Service tag. | Regulation 6 2(b), 2 2(c).

Where licensee can demonstrate propagation of Waratahs and Christmas bells fee for tag may be waived (S143). |
| (iii) All protected plants sold must be tagged. | |

DIAGRAM II

COMMERCIAL PROPAGATOR'S LICENCE



All plants sold must be tagged.

APPENDIX III

THREATENED SPECIES REQUIRING AUSTRALIA-WIDE LISTING.

- Criteria. (a) Threatened in the wild by interstate trade
 or (b) Requiring co-operative control and monitoring.

A. Species Commonly Traded.

Dendrobium bigibbum	Qld.
Dendrobium falcorostrum	Qld., N.S.W.
Phaius tancarvilleae	Qld., N.S.W.
Dendrobium speciosum	Qld., N.S.W., Vic.
Vanda hindsii	Qld.
Dendrobium x superbiens	Qld.
Dicksonia antarctica	Qld., N.S.W., Vic.
Lycopodium phlegmaria	Qld.
Lycopodium phlegmarioides	Qld.
Platycterium superbum	Qld., N.S.W.
Platycterium bifurcatum	Qld., N.S.W.
Platycterium veitchii	Qld.
Platycterium hillii	Qld.
Asplenium australasicum	Qld., N.S.W.
Melaleuca uncinnata	S.A., Vic., W.A., N.S.W.
Santalum spicatum	Vic., W.A., N.S.W., Qld., N.T.
Banksia laricina	W.A.
Macropidia fuliginosa	W.A.

B. Rare Plants Threatened by Interstate Collectors.

<i>Lycopodium squarrosum</i>	Qld.
<i>Lycopodium dalhousianum</i>	Qld.
<i>Phalaenopsis arnabilis</i>	Qld.
<i>Calochilus richae</i>	Vic.
<i>Thelymitra epipactoides</i>	Vic.
<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Qld., N.S.W.
<i>Dicksonia youngiae</i>	Qld., N.S.W.
<i>Sarcochilus hartmanii</i>	Qld., N.S.W.
<i>Acacia anomala</i>	W.A.
<i>Banksia cuneata</i> (nuts & seed)	W.A.
<i>Banksia goodii</i> (" ")	W.A.
<i>Caladenia triangularis</i>	W.A.
<i>Darwinia carnea</i>	W.A.
<i>Drummondita ericoides</i>	W.A.
<i>Eucalyptus bennettiae</i> (nuts & seed)	W.A.
<i>Eucalyptus carnabyi</i> (" ")	W.A.
<i>Eucalyptus coronata</i> (" ")	W.A.
<i>Eucalyptus rhodantha</i> (" ")	W.A.
<i>Leucopogon obtectus</i>	W.A.
<i>Rhizanthella gardneri</i>	W.A.
<i>Stylidium coroniforme</i>	W.A.
<i>Hakea aculeata</i>	W.A.
<i>Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii</i>	Qld., N.S.W.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT STATUS OF
FLORA LEGISLATION

Flora Legislation in New South Wales

The protection of native flora is encompassed in the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act of 1974 (Act No. 80). This Act was passed in 1974 to consolidate a number of separate Acts pertinent to wildlife conservation and including flora preservation under one Act. Native flora had prior to the 1974 Act been covered by the Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection Act, 1927-1965.

The National Parks and Wildlife Act provides for the listing of protected plants under Schedule 13 of the Act. Plant species may be added or removed from the Schedule by gazettal of any amendment.

Under the regulations of the Act, a tagging system has been operative for a number of species on the list. A major review of the tagging system and the protected plant list has recently been undertaken and species are now listed in categories, viz., endangered species, species requiring tags for sale, species requiring tags for sale as cut flowers, species for propagation, species for general sale and native orchids, and species from other States (species listed at the request of other States and where the continued trade in the species in NSW may enhance the level of exploitation in the wild).

The Forestry Commission may also issue licences for the removal of protected plants from State forests where these plants would otherwise be destroyed by forestry operations.

The South Australian Flora Legislation

The South Australian flora legislation contained in the Native Parks and Wildlife Act promulgated in 1972 incorporated provisions of the Native Plants Protection Act of 1939. It is now well out-of-date and revision has been foreshadowed for some time. Preliminary amendments have been drafted. The proposals contained in this draft are currently being re-examined.

The South Australian Heritage Act, 1978 makes provision for the protection in perpetuity of vegetation in private land through the issue of Heritage Agreements. Incentives in the form of financial assistance for fencing and payment of Council rates are provided. The Heritage Agreement is noted on the Title Deeds.

Victorian Flora Protection Legislation

The preservation and conservation of the Victorian flora is based on the Wildflowers and Native Plants Protection Act (1958), and subsequent amendment (1978 , P. Cheal, pers. com. administered by the Forests Commission. This Act supersedes the earlier Act of 1930 . A series of Regulations and a schedule of protected species has been published. All native plants are unprotected on un-reserved crown land unless they have been listed on the schedule of protected species. To collect protected species from the wild a permit is required. To acquire this permit prior application must be made to a delegated officer (under the Act), and this is usually the relevant District Forest Officer, stating the species, location, quantity and intended use of the protected flora desired. The Forest Officer only issues permits for his own forest district.

For the tree-ferns (i.e., Cyathea australis, Cyathea cunninghamii, Cyathea leichardtiana, Cyathea marcescens, Dicksonia antarctica and Todea barbara) special regulations were published, which protects them on all private and public land. It is illegal to trade in specimens of these species unless those specimens bear a tag issued by the Forests Commission. To acquire these tags application is made to the District Forest Officer stating the location and quantity of tree-fern intended to be collected and traded. The Forest Officer then issues the required (or maximum desirable, whichever is less) number of tags. It is illegal to trade in untagged tree-ferns.

Statistics are kept only on the number of tags issued and the number of permits issued. There are no statistics kept on the particular species in demand or the extent of trade in them. Prosecutions for non-compliance with the Act or its Regulations are very rare.

Northern Territory Flora Legislation

At present there are no protected plant species in the Northern Territory. The only protection offered to the Northern Territory flora is through the Criminal Law and Consolidation Act - whereby it is a criminal offence to remove or damage any plants without the prior permission of the landowner.

The Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1977-81 contains no provision for the protection of plants. However, we are at the moment considering amending the Act to include plants. Once this is done we will then be in a position to protect Australian indigenous plants. If an Australia-wide list of protected plants was agreed upon, this would then be incorporated into the regulations.

Current Flora Legislation Position - Queensland

In Queensland trade in rare and endangered flora is controlled by the Native Plants Protection Act of 1930. This Act has proved ineffective and moves were made by the National Parks and Wildlife Service to revise it culminating in a rewritten Act being put before Parliament in 1982. Due to concerns about some aspects of this Act it has never proceeded to the third reading and it appears likely that Queensland will continue to operate under the 1930 Act in the foreseeable future.

Until such time as a workable Act is achieved, flora conservation in Queensland will continue to be ineffective.

Western Australia Flora Legislation

New legislation relating to flora conservation came into effect in Western Australia in 1980 on proclamation of the Wildlife Conservation Act Amendment Acts 1976 and 1979. This legislation transferred responsibilities for flora conservation from the Forests Department to the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife. It introduced a new licencing system for commercial harvesting of wildflowers and had special provisions for rare flora that require officers of the Crown and private landowners to seek the Minister's written permission prior to damaging or destroying plants gazetted as rare flora. A mechanism is provided for payment of compensation to private landowners with rare flora on their property.

All ferns and fern allies, all gymnosperms and all flowering plants are now protected flora throughout Western Australia. Two schedules of rare flora have been gazetted, the last listing 132 taxa all of which are confined to the southern half of Western Australia. Surveys of these taxa are being undertaken and landowners are routinely notified about the presence of rare flora on their property. They are also provided with a description and illustrations of the taxa involved, and are shown the plants by an officer of the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife.

SUMMARY OF STAFFING RESOURCES FOR FLORA RESEARCH
IN STATE/TERRITORY AGENCIES

National Parks Service Victoria

1. P. Cheal, M.Sc.
Biologist
Resources Division

Duties - rare species conservation (5%)
 flora conservation and survey (50-60%)
2. P. Smith, B.Sc.(Hons)
Investigations Officer
Resources Division

Duties - vegetation surveys in parks (70%)

National Parks and Wildlife Service, Queensland

1. Dr P. S. Lavarack, B.Sc.(Hons), Ph.D.
Senior Botanist

Duties - botanical surveys (60%)
 endangered flora (10%)
 administration (30%)
2. Mr W. Fisher, B.Sc.(For.)(Hons), M. Nat. Res.
Senior Botanist

Duties - management research e.g., grazing (90%)
 rural conservation and interpretation (10%)
3. Ms C. Sandercoe, B.Sc.(Hons)
Botanist Div. 1

Duties - management research - fire (90%)
 other miscellaneous projects (10%)
4. Mr J. P. Stanton, B.Sc.(For.)
Senior Botanist

Duties - administration (95%)
 botanical surveys (5%)
5. Ms J. Curnow, B. Nat. Res.
Assistant

Duties - management research (100%)

National Parks and Wildlife Service, South Australia

The National Parks and Wildlife Service has 12 staff who have had a professional biological training. Of these:-

2. Ms S. King Plant Ecologist Science 1
 Duties: rare species conservation 3%
3. Mr B. Fox: Executive Officer Grade 1
 Duties: flora legislation 2%

Some Northern Territory Herbarium, A.N.P.W.S. and C.S.I.R.O. staff are also involved in flora surveys and botanical research in the Territory.

National Parks and Wildlife Service, Tasmania

Permanent full-time staff

1. Dr M.J. Brown B. Sc. (Hons.) Ph.D.: Research Officer/
 Plant Ecology.
 Vegetation research and community conservation -
 (chiefly fire and Phytophthora cinnamomi related) 30%.
 Endangered flora 30%
 Administrative 40%
2. Mr H.J. Bayly-Stark B. Sc.: Scientific Liaison Officer
 Vegetation management research 10%
 Administration 90%
3. Mr S. Harris B. Sc. (Hons.): Technical Officer/
 Investigations.
 Vegetation survey 15%
 Non botanical work 85%
4. Mr S.J. Berrigan. Dip. For.: Senior Technical Forester
 on 2 year secondment from Tas. Forestry Commission.
 Vegetation survey 60%
 Other duties 40%

Temporary staff working on flora projects

1. Mr F. Duncan B. Sc. (Hons.): Dry sclerophyll survey, a
 2 year program funded by National Estate.
- 2} Dr S.J. Jarman B. Sc. (Hons.) Ph. D. and
 3} Mr G. Kantvilas B. Sc. (Hons.): rainforest classification,
 a 2 year project funded by Forest Ecology Research Fund.
4. J.B. Davies B. Sc. (Hons.): Huon pine survey, a 6 month
 project funded by W.W.F. (Aus.).

**COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE**

AGENDA ITEM 4(f): Working Group on International Agreements
Relating to Migratory and Wetland Birds.

A report on the activities of the Working Group on
International Agreements Relating to Migratory and Wetland Birds
is attached, including a recommendation to Standing Committee.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

Working Group on International Agreements
Relating to Migratory and Wetland Birds

The Working Group has not met subsequent to the meeting of 4 March 1982, but activity has continued by correspondence. This has mostly concerned the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Wetlands Convention), but attention has also been directed at the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Japan for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Birds in Danger of Extinction and their Environment (the Japan-Australia Migratory Birds Agreement).

Japan-Australia Migratory Birds Agreement

It has been brought to the attention of the Working Group that there may be some inconsistencies in the Annex to this Agreement, in which are listed the species of birds that migrate between Australia and Japan. In order to resolve this question it will be necessary for the Group to re-examine the criteria for determining the eligibility of species for inclusion in the Annex.

Wetlands Convention

All members received copies of the documents for the Extraordinary Conference of Parties to the Wetlands Convention which was held in Paris in December 1982. As the Conference was not of a technical nature Australia was represented by members of the Australian Delegation to UNESCO in Paris. The Conference agreed on a Protocol which formalises the amendment procedure and the authentic language versions of the Convention.

The Working Group supplied information on conservation and research relating to waterfowl and wetlands

for incorporation into the Australian National Report on Waterfowl and Wetlands to be submitted to the 29th Annual Meeting of the International Waterfowl Research Bureau (IWRB) in Spain in May 1983. IWRB performs the role of scientific advisor to IUCN in the latter's performance of secretariat duties for the Wetlands Convention.

At the last Working Group meeting it was agreed that additional wetlands should be nominated for the List of Wetlands of International Importance. Since then Tasmania and Victoria have each prepared nominations of ten wetlands and these have been forwarded to the Wetlands Convention secretariat.

A preliminary announcement has been made advising that the next Conference of Parties to the Wetlands Convention will be held in the Netherlands during the first half of 1984. It is recommended to Standing Committee that as soon as possible after receipt of the formal notice of the Conference and the Agenda papers, the Working Group should meet to consider the most appropriate course to be adopted by Australia at the Conference and to prepare guidelines for incorporation in briefs and documents to be taken to the Conference by the Australian delegation. Endorsement of these documents by Standing Committee will be sought at the meeting in April-May 1984, but if timing of the Conference prevents this, the endorsement will be sought through correspondence.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Working Group hold its next meeting as soon as possible after the receipt of the Agenda papers for the Conference of Parties to the Wetlands Convention, in order to discuss:

- (1) briefs for the Australian delegation to that Conference; and
- (2) the criteria for determining the eligibility of species for inclusion in the Annex to the Japan-Australia Migratory Birds Agreement.

Agreed

**COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE**

AGENDA ITEM 4(g): Working Group on Crocodile Conservation
and Management.

The Chairman of Standing Committee (Dr G.A. Letts) will report to the Adelaide meeting on the outcome of the consideration by the Conference of Parties to CITES (to be held in Botswana from 19 to 30 April) of the Australian submission seeking the transfer of Crocodylus porosus from Appendix 1 to Appendix II.

In the light of this report, Standing Committee is requested to decide:

- (i) Whether the Working Group on Crocodile Conservation and Management should be continued or disbanded.
- (ii) Whether the report of the Working Group should still be published as a CONCOM document, as agreed by Council at its 1982 meeting.

I think this has not been proceeded in by New Govt. agreed

FOR CONSIDERATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 4(h): Working Group on Cetaceans.

In 1981 Standing Committee set up a Working Group on Capture and Exhibition of Dolphins. This Group was disbanded in June 1982, having completed its task, and the present Working Group on Cetaceans was established with the following terms of reference:

- (a) Review existing material available in Australia on:
- The justification for capturing cetaceans for scientific, educational and display purposes.
 - The methods of capture to be used where taking is considered to be justified.
 - The methods of transport for captured cetaceans.
 - The conditions under which cetaceans should be kept in captivity, in particular:
 - pool size and configuration.
 - numbers of animals per pool.
 - water temperature and quality.
 - nutrition and husbandry.
 - veterinary care.
 - disease control.
 - Any other requirements to ensure that humane criteria are applied in the taking, keeping and exhibition of cetaceans.
- (b) Prepare recommendations to Standing Committee on guidelines for use by the member agencies of CONCOM and referral to other relevant agencies.

Nominations for membership were subsequently received from the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service (who provide the Convenor), the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Queensland Department of Primary Industries. Standing Committee noted at its last meeting that "the Working Group would hold an initial meeting in the near future and then function largely by correspondence".

The Working Group has not met and has not commenced to carry out its terms of reference as staff have not been available within the ANPWS to undertake the necessary work. It is anticipated that this situation will improve in the second half of 1983.

Standing Committee is therefore requested to consider whether the Working Group should continue.

FOR CONSIDERATION

*Terminate this
working group.*

Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service
Canberra
April 1983

**COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE**

AGENDA ITEM 4(i): Working Group on Management of Native Fauna at Risk from Disease.

At its last meeting, Standing Committee nominated three representatives to participate in a joint CONCOM/Australian Agricultural Council (Animal Health Committee and Vertebrate Pests Committee) working party to examine the vertebrate pest and native fauna aspects of animal disease control.

Standing Committee also agreed to defer a decision as to whether or not to convene the Working Group on Management of Native Fauna at Risk from Disease pending a report from the representatives on the joint working party.

On 9 February 1983 the Chairman of the joint working party (Dr T.J. Bergin of the Commonwealth Department of Health) circulated the attached membership list, timetable for achieving objectives and statement of exotic diseases to be considered.

The CONCOM representatives now recommend that Standing Committee note the Chairman's letter and consider the future operation of the Working Group after receipt of the final report of the joint working party.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service
Canberra
April 1983

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CANBERRA, A.C.T.



TELEPHONE: 89 1555
TELEGRAMS: 'HEALTH, CANBERRA'
TELEX: AA62149

P.O. BOX 100
WODEN, A.C.T. 2606

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE 82/7459
TJB:LOD
Q.D.

Mr R. Erskine-Smith
Secretary
Vertebrate Pests Committee
Department of Primary Industry
G.P.O. Box 46
BRISBANE QLD 4001

7-9 FEB 1985

Re. Wildlife and Exotic Disease Control -
(Progress report of joint VPC/AHC/CONCOM
working party at 3.2.83)

Final nominations were received in October 1982.
The working party now consists of:

Nominees of Vertebrate Pest Committee

Tom Bergin (Chairman)
Commonwealth Department of Health
P.O. Box 100
WODEN A.C.T. 2606

Brian Coman
Vermin and Noxious Weeds Control Board
Box 125
BENDIGO VIC 3550

Jim Hone
Canberra College of Advanced Education
P.O. Box 1
BELCONNEN A.C.T. 2616

Animal Health Committee Nominees

Doug Clague
Department of Primary Industries
P.O. Box 652
CAIRNS QLD 4870

Don Harris
Department of Agriculture
Jarrah Road
SOUTH PERTH W.A. 6151

Ian Parsonson
Division of Animal Health
CSIRO
9 Queens Road
MELBOURNE VIC 3000

Nature
Council of Conservation
Ministers Nominees

Syd Cowling
 Fisheries and Wildlife Division
 Ministry of Conservation
 P.O. Box 41
 EAST MELBOURNE VIC 3002

Tony Stokes
 Australian National Parks and Wildlife
 Service
 P.O. Box 636
 CANBERRA CITY A.C.T. 2601

John Waithman
 Conservation Commission *of the Northern Territory*
 P.O. Box 38496
 WINELLIE N.T. 5789

Each member has been assigned the task of preparing a discussion paper on a specific area or areas, and a timetable of objectives has been drawn up, as follows:

By February 28, 1983

- (i) To identify the exotic diseases concerned.
- (ii) To identify those parts of exotic disease programs relevant to wildlife.
- (iii) To identify the feral and native species likely to be involved as carriers.
- (iv) To review the control options for these species.
- (v) To identify likely non-target mortality from each control measure.

By April 1983

All members to review the above, and to draft from this:-

- (i) appropriate control measures for wildlife and feral animals in relation to each disease.
- (ii) appropriate safeguards for non-target species in relation to control measures.
- (iii) the role of vertebrate pests and wildlife authorities in exotic disease control programs.

By June 1983

To consider a second draft based on comments received.

July 1983

Meeting at Dubbo N.S.W. to finalise report.

September 1983

Final report to be forwarded to VPC, AHC and CONCOM.

Points arising:

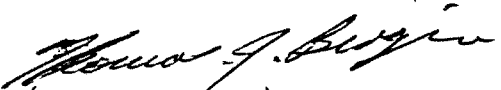
Virtually any disease can be carried by one form or another of wildlife. The working party has of necessity had to restrict its studies to a limited range of diseases, basically those exotic diseases posing a serious threat to our primary industries. As well, one exotic wildlife-borne disease of man was included for study after consultation with the National Health and Medical Research Council. (Korean Haemorrhagic Fever, a rodent-borne virus disease.)

(T.J. Bergin)
Chairman

Copy: Secretariat
Council of Nature Conservation Ministers
P.O. Box 1252
CANBERRA CITY A.C.T. 2601

Ref. 82/118

Copy for your information.


(T.J. Bergin)
Chairman

Exotic Diseases to be Considered

African Horsesickness
African Swine Fever
Aujeszky's Disease
Bluetongue
Borna Disease
Brucella Melitensis Infections
Canine Brucellosis
Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
Dourine
Epizootic Haemorrhagic Disease of Deer
Epizootic Lymphangitis
Equine Influenza
Equine Piroplasmiasis (Babesiosis)
Equine Viral Arteritis
Equine Viral Encephalomyelitis
Foot and Mouth Disease
Glanders
Haemagglutinating Encephalomyelitis Virus (HEV)
Infection of Pigs
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia
Herpes Virus Abortion of Horses
Ibaraki Disease
Jembrana Disease
Korean Haemorrhagic Fever
Lumpy Skin Disease
Maedi-Visna
Nairobi Sheep Disease
Newcastle Disease and Avian Influenzas

Peste des Petits Ruminants

Pulmonary Adenomatosis
(Jaagsiekte)

Rabies

Rift Valley Fever

Rinderpest

San Miguel Virus

Scrapie

Screw-worm

Sheep-Pox

Sheep Scab

Surra

Swine Fever (Hog Cholera)

Swine Influenza

Swine Vesicular Disease

Transmissible Gastro-enteritis

Trichinosis

Tropical Canine Pancytopenia

Vesicular Exanthema of Swine

Vesicular Stomatitis

Wesselsbron Disease

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 4(j): Working Group on Environment and
Conservation Libraries.

A report on the activities of the joint AEC/CONCOM
Working Group on Environment and Conservation Libraries is
attached.

FOR INFORMATION

note
/

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

AEC/CONCOM Ad Hoc Working Group on Environment
and Conservation Libraries

At its 11th meeting in June 1982 CONCOM resolved that a Working Group be created to investigate and report to Standing Committee on the feasibility of establishing an environment, conservation and wildlife data base of Australian material, and to develop guidelines for the operation of a network of environment and conservation libraries in order to promote liaison and the dissemination of information. AEC Standing Committee agreed at its 40th meeting in November 1982 that the Working Group should be a joint AEC/CONCOM Working Group.

The Working Group's second meeting was held in December 1982. It included discussions with the two principal data conveyors, CSIRO and ACI Computer Services. Agreement was reached with CSIRO for collaboration and development of the data base. On this basis, it was agreed that creation of data base records and the derivation of printed products should be through CSIRONET, with online interrogation and public access through ACI's Ausinet at a slightly later stage. The Group also agreed that contributions to the data base should be made by existing, decentralised agencies with a small co-ordinating group funded by the Commonwealth to manage all aspects of the data base. Other topics decided included the aims and objectives, coverage, types of material, data entry specifications, vocabulary control and a budget funding proposal.

The third meeting of the Working Group was held in February 1983 and, apart from discussion of the likely volume of material in the data base, involved the preparation of a draft brief for a consultancy to establish a trial data base and to make final recommendations on the management of an operational data base. The consultancy is dependent on authorisation for AEC funding in 1983-84.

In relation to development of the library network the Working Group agreed at its first meeting that this task should take a lower priority to the data base development. The Librarian from the National Parks and Wildlife Service, NSW agreed to consult with relevant agency libraries and prepare draft guidelines for the operation of a library network for consideration by the Working Group. The draft is expected to be circulated to agency librarians in June 1983 for comment.

It is expected that some aspects of a consultant's report on the data base would influence the nature and operation of a library network. It is anticipated therefore that the guidelines will not be fully developed without reference to that report.

Some initiatives have already been made which will be incorporated into the network concept. These include:

- (i) The recommendations on library activities by CONCOM and AEC Standing Committees at their October and November 1982 meetings; and
- (ii) A recommendation of a meeting of government environment and conservation librarians in April 1982 that a directory of environment, conservation and wildlife libraries be compiled and distributed has been acted upon. The directory includes details of the resources and services provided by each agency library.

The Working Group is expected to meet again when the consultancy report on the data base has been received. Copies of background papers and minutes of all meetings of the Group are available from the Secretariat.

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 5: Computer based systems for controlling trade in protected fauna.

At the last meeting of Standing Committee, the Working Group on Law Enforcement reported on progress with the introduction in South Australia of a computer based system to control possession of and trade in protected and managed fauna.

Standing Committee had previously requested the Working Group to examine the South Australian system when it came into operation and report on its applicability to the CONCOM agencies in the other States and Territories. It was intended that this report would then be used as a basis for preparing recommendations to Council for the introduction of a national computer based system which would be accessible to all relevant agencies for enforcement purposes.

At its meeting in November 1982, the Working Group received a practical demonstration of the operation of the South Australian system, and agreed that the report to Standing Committee should be drafted by the computer consultant to the South Australian Department of Environment and Planning, Mr Brian Savvas, because of his experience in establishing the South Australian system and his knowledge of the requirements of the other CONCOM agencies. Permission of use Mr Savvas' services was therefore obtained from the Director-General of the Department.

Mr Savvas' draft proposal for a national system was examined in detail and refined by the Working Group at its meeting in March. Members then agreed that the revised proposal would be circulated to all members of Standing Committee as soon as possible, to enable it to be thoroughly evaluated by the State and Territory agencies prior to being considered at the Adelaide meeting.

Accordingly, the proposal was sent direct to members of Standing Committee on 30 March, and a further copy is attached. It has also been sent to the members of the Working Group with the request that they brief their Standing Committee representatives prior to the meeting.

Members are reminded that Mr Savvas will be present at the Adelaide meeting to speak on the proposal and answer members' queries.

The Working Group now wishes to recommend to Standing Committee that:

- (i) On an individual basis, the relevant member agencies of CONCOM be requested to:
 - Study the proposal with a view to commending it to their Ministers for consideration at the July meeting of Council.
 - Provide early advice regarding their commitment or otherwise to the national system as described in the proposal.
- (ii) Subject to the proposal receiving the endorsement of Council, it be referred to a specially created working group, with expertise in computer technology, for final development and implementation. (This working group should include Mr Savvas and a representative of each participating agency.)
- (iii) The species code currently in use by South Australia be updated and adopted by all States and Territories for both common names and scientific names, and the cost of reprinting and distributing the booklet listing the code numbers be shared by all the participating agencies.
- (iv) The participating agencies agree to a cost sharing arrangement for Mr Savvas' services in developing the proposal on behalf of CONCOM, including the costs incurred to date. (These costs having been met by the South Australian Department of Environment and Planning.)

The attention of Standing Committee is also drawn to the attached letter from Mr Savvas explaining a number of planned enhancements to the computer based system of fauna permits in use by South Australia. This information should be considered in conjunction with the proposal itself.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

11 April, 1983

Mr. D. McAllister,
Secretary to Standing Committee,
Council of Nature Conservation Ministers,
P.O. Box 1252,
CANBERRA CITY .. 2601.

ENHANCEMENTS TO COMPUTER-BASED SYSTEM FOR FAUNA PERMITS

This letter is further amplification of our telephone conversation last week when I explained to you that the South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service has asked me to enhance their current Fauna Permit System. You were of the opinion that the enhancements planned should be conveyed to CONCOM Agencies so that they could be evaluated along with the computer-based proposal now before them.

I have been asked to place the additional components of the system into production by 1 July this year and confidently predict that the date is achievable as the major part of the design is complete and the additional software modules necessary are well in hand.

Renewable and Single Consignment Permits

The system sees a permit as either 'renewable' or 'single consignment'. The former is well catered for in the system now in production and following my look at the Victorian and New South Wales systems, I feel confident that all Agency requirements for those permits will be met.

The enhancements being designed are for single consignment permits.

Information Processing

A permit's application, evaluation, granting, supervision and acquittal can be viewed as information processing. The information can be categorised as necessary for:

- identification (name, address etc)
- evaluation (whether to grant the permit)
- statistical (species being exported, kangaroos destroyed etc)
- recall ('textual in nature - i.e. english sentences describing the activity)
- supervision (supporting the acquittal process and monitoring whether the undertakings have been honoured).

Information needed only for 'evaluation' is seen as not needing computer processing. That required for 'identification' is adequately covered by the current system. It is the type of information used for 'statistics', 'recall' and 'supervision' that is the subject of the system enhancement.

Statistical Information

The entry of a permit into the system will require some information which by virtue of its tight coding, may be used for subsequent statistical analysis. For example, species will be identified by the National Species Index NSX - see section 2.4 of the proposal), States by defined abbreviations (SA, Vic etc), dates checked for validity and so on. Hence a question of the form "how many animals of a particular species were exported from Victoria to South Australia between 1/1/83 and 30/6/83" could be answered.

The consequence of this implementation above requires that single consignment permits be retained in the data base, at least to acquittal and no doubt, beyond.

Recall of Information

Some permits are categorised by requiring information which is largely textual in nature. For example a permit to conduct scientific research in a reserved may require a description of the research project, the benefit to accrue, publications anticipated etc. Computer technology now allows such information to be entered into a 'free text data base' and meaningful retrievals to be made. Thus the question such as retrieve all permits which mention the words 'Flinders Ranges' and 'specimen' will identify those that have possibly allowed specimens to be removed from that area. Having formed such a sub-set, a further enquiry on 'museum' could enable a report on museums which hold specimens from the Flinders Ranges to be made.

In passing it is worth commenting that this type of data base could be extended to encompass plans for a 'national directory of research programs' mentioned on page 5 of Summary Record of the March Law Enforcement Meeting. The proposed CONCOM workstation provides an ideal access method to such data bases.

Supervision of Permits

Agencies may well see the enhancement of the system to allow effective supervision of a permit as the component most beneficial to them. It seems this will be so for Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service who have raised the issue of acquittal processing of permits, particularly in regard to exports.

The added facilities will also be important in the kangaroo management programme as the existing systems capability in processing shooter's stock returns will be complemented by its more effected monitoring of the destruction permit.

The changes to be made will require a single consignment permit to remain in the data base for at least until acquittal. It will contain certain dates and other indicators to be used for supervision. As a consequence follow-up processes can be involved for example a check on whether a scientific report or whether a declaration that animals were exported, is received. Also progress and acquittal information will be added to the permit record in the data base.

Future Developments

Once these enhancements are in production, the way is open to look at the integration of other processing, particularly in the kangaroo management programme.

The South Australian Department of Environment and Planning already are using Landsat technology in vegetation monitoring and are building significant environmental data bases. In combination with data from shooter's returns, destruction permits and population measurements, it will be possible to build a clearer picture of the issues involved. Already some discussion with the CSIRO's Information Display Systems Group in the Division of Computing Research has been held with the view to investigate applying techniques they have learnt in processing geographic data to the kangaroo management programme.

In Conclusion

I hope that this brief description of the enhancements has been prepared in time to pass onto agencies so they may evaluate it with the main proposal. Of course I will be happy to answer any queries (as I have done in the past weeks) over the telephone.



B.T. Savvas,
COMPUTER CONSULTANT,
to the NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
(S.A. DIVISION)

A PROPOSAL
FOR
AN AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL COMPUTER-BASED SYSTEM
FOR THE
CONTROL OF TRADE IN NATIVE FAUNA
THROUGH
PERMITS AND LICENCING

PREPARED BY: Mr. Brian Savvas
Consultant to
The South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

March, 1983

CONTENTS

Terms and abbreviations:

0. Introduction
1. Overview:
 - 1.1 Agency Independence
 - 1.2 Single Software System
 - 1.3 Parallel Legislation
 - 1.4 Single Workstation
 - 1.5 CSIRONET
 - 1.6 The Technology
 - 1.7 Species File
2. The Proposed Fauna Permit System:
 - 2.1 Permit File
 - 2.2 Journal File
 - 2.3 Stock File
 - 2.4 Species File
 - 2.5 On-Line Operations
 - 2.6 Audit Trails
 - 2.7 Automatic Address Label Production
3. The CONCOM Workstation:
4. Agency Implementation Schedule:
 - 4.1 Receipt of this proposal.
 - 4.2 Declaration in principle to proceed
 - 4.3 Consultant's visit to an agency
 - 4.4 Preparation of individual agency specification
 - 4.5 Acceptance of individual specification
 - 4.6 Agency commitment
 - 4.7 Software changes
 - 4.8 Data Conversion
 - 4.9 Placing into production

5. Equipment Requirements:

Configuration	1
Enhancement	1
Enhancement	2
Configuration	2
Enhancement	3

6. Costs

7. Phase 2 - Information Interchange

APPENDICES:

- A - CSIRONET
- B - The Permit File
- C - Task Descriptions
- D - The Journal File
- E - The Stock File

ACCOMPANYING MATERIAL:

CSIRONET Brochures
A sample South Australian Permit
South Australian forms
South Australian Standard Letters
Microfiche of SPECIES file.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Throughout this document the following terms and abbreviations are used:

- AGENCY - A participant in the national system - A State National Parks and Wildlife Service or equivalent.

- CONSULTANT Mr. Brian Savvas, 6 Hogarth Road, Panorama S.A. 5041 (08) 277 4761 (all hours) (08) 212 7553 (messages), computer consultant to the S.A. Department of Environment and Planning, also often contactable on the Department's number, (08) 216 7777.

- CSIRONET The CSIRO's computer network.

- DCR The CSIRO Division of Computing Research which operates CSIRONET.

- WORKSTATION A computer on which work via a keyboard/display terminal is performed. When the workstation is connected to CSIRONET, other computers thus available are used via the workstation. The workstation provides an easy to use environment (termed 'user friendly') and enables access to the larger, more powerful, 'host' computers in CSIRONET without the need to learn how to use them.

- HOST COMPUTER A CSIRONET computer which allows user processing to be performed such as the execution of a job and is generally more powerful than a workstation and more appropriate for storage and processing of large amounts of data.

- NODE A computer which only transfers data between communication lines in the network and drives peripherals (such as line printers) and terminals, but performs no user processing.

0. INTRODUCTION

The proposal for a National common data base system has been discussed at CONCOM Law Enforcement Working Group meetings over a number of years.

The proposal to the concept of a common data base was endorsed in principle at the Madang, July 1981, Council of Nature Conservation Ministers. At that meeting the working group was requested to proceed with the development of a detailed proposal for the establishment of such a data base. (Agenda Item 5(a)1.)

One of the main reasons for the desirability of establishing a common data base being that persons engaged in intrastate and territory trafficking of native fauna are well aware of the shortcomings of legislation and permit procedures between States and Territories. They capitalise on these anomalies to carry out transactions of illegally acquired fauna.

For this reason law enforcement agencies engaged in fauna conservation frequently require the ability to refer to and exchange up to date reliable information to detect and suppress illegal activities.

The proposed National Fauna Permit System will provide a data base for the exchange of information.

South Australia is now operating a computer based Fauna Permit System which became fully operational in November, 1982.

This system is proposed as the basis upon which other States and Territories base their own fauna permit system.

The system has many administrative benefits, while at the same time it provides the type of information required by law enforcement agencies.

Perhaps the most significant aspect is the ability to provide accurate and up to date information almost immediately permits are issued or returns received.

The time lapse between illegal fauna transactions and detection is critical to the apprehension of offenders or suppression of illegal activities.

Reliable up to date information of permit systems and stocks held by persons holding protected fauna form a solid basis for monitoring keeping and trade.

Examples of how the National Fauna Permit System provides a common data base for Law Enforcement personnel are as follows:

1. The production of species transaction reports.
These reports will give State and Territory Law Enforcement agencies total lists of all transactions in a particular species. Regular monitoring of these reports can enable detection of -
 - . fictitious breeding
 - . abnormal increases in numbers
 - . trade between States.

2. A little more specific are highlight reports which, according to information submitted to the computer on the upper limits to be expected of a species breeding potential, the computer will highlight any abnormally high breeding of that particular species.

These reports besides detecting offences provide important information on the breeding potential numbers of species in captivity which in turn reflect any abnormalities which occur.

The advantages of a National Fauna Permit System can best be described as providing an immediate, complete and accurate record of all fauna permit holders and their stock returns of native fauna. This enables effective monitoring of the fauna trade with the ability to detect illegal fauna transactions.

Of particular importance is the ability to provide support to law enforcement agencies in other States or Territories.

1.

OVERVIEW

The adoption of the South Australian Fauna Permit System by CONCOM agencies as a national system is seen as a phased programme:

Phase 1 - The conversion of existing manual systems to computer based systems with each CONCOM agency following an independent timetable. (South Australia has completed Phase 1.)

Phase 2 - The establishment of systems for the interchange of information between agencies. Phase 2 cannot proceed until at least two, and preferably more, agencies have completed Phase 1.

Sections 1 to 6 pertain only to Phase 1. Phase 2 is covered in Section 7.

1.1 Agency Independence

Each agency's implementation of Phase 1 is seen as an independently staged activity, to its own timetable, funded from its own sources and establishing its own data bases and operation. It is considered that there are no economies to be made by an otherwise approach.

1.2 Single Software System

Significant economies are to be found, in the adoption of a single software system (the existing South Australian system) modified in a logical manner to suit the needs of all agencies.

1.3 Parallel Legislation

It is envisaged that further economies, along with the creation of an environment conducive to the interchange of information, will be found in the progressive move towards parallel legislation.

Details of changes desirable will emerge after the consultant prepares individual specifications for each agency.

1.4 Single Workstation

An analysis of computer hardware, site and installation support costs, shows that the most economical configuration is a single computer (a 'workstation') providing the main on-line facilities and storing the major permit file for each agency.

1.5 CSIRONET

Unquestionably, CONCOM's agencies would not obtain the necessary funding or attract the required expertise, nor is it in their charter to operate an independent computer network. It is believed that the adoption of CSIRONET is appropriate for many reasons, and it is proposed that the workstation be connected to CSIRONET to provide agency access from anywhere in Australia. The current close association between CONCOM agencies and a number of CSIRO divisions can only be enhanced by the adoption of CSIRONET as a communications network.

A brief description of the role of CSIRONET is contained in Appendix A and accompanying material.

1.6 The Technology

The proposed system takes advantage of advanced computer technology, particularly recent advances by the CSIRO Division of Computing Research (DCR) in computer networks. As a consequence, considerable cost savings will result from use of CSIRONET, which is the most advanced 'packet' network in Australia.

(Such a network transmits data from all users in 'packets', each containing addressing information, and sharing common lines and switching nodes. Economies arise from this 'sharing' arrangement.)

Recent software research and development by DCR has enhanced CSIRONET with the concept of a 'workstation' which provides easy to use (termed 'user friendly') facilities. This proposal makes extensive use of a CSIRONET workstation.

1.7 Species File

The implementation of this proposal is conditional on CONCOM's adoption of the South Australian SPECIES file as the master national file. (See Section 2.4)

2. THE PROPOSED FAUNA PERMIT SYSTEM

The function of issuing permits to allow a variety of activities associated with Australian native fauna is given different names in each State, e.g.

In South Australia - formerly the 'Animal Registration Scheme' and now 'Fauna Permits'

In New South Wales - 'Wildlife Licencing' and 'Aviary Registration'.

For the purpose of this document, the term 'Fauna Permits' is used. The system allows a variety of permits to be issued (termed 'Class') which allow:

- native fauna to be kept in captivity
- trading
- commercial trading
- shooting
- engagement of shooters (property owners)
- processing of carcasses and skins
- tanning
- scientific research to be conducted
- rescue of injured animals
- taking of animals from the wild
- import from another State or from overseas
- export to another State or overseas.

The list is readily increased without the need for system re-design.
Associated data is contained in four main files, named:

The PERMIT file
The JOURNAL file
The STOCK file
The SPECIES file

The system allows for two types of permits:

- renewable permits, for which full information enabling the issue of renewal notices is maintained.
- single consignment permits, for which only issue information is maintained.

2.1 Permit File

Each agency would maintain its own Permit File in the CONCOM workstation.

The file constitutes the 'current' record of renewable permits, each indexed on permit number and containing the information in Appendix B.

2.2 Journal File

This file contains a chronological record of a permit holder's activities concerning the administration of the permits in matters other than variation in stocks. Hence when a person applies for a permit, a record is written to the JOURNAL. When there is a change of address, another record is written to the JOURNAL, and so on.

A field in the record named ENTRY-CODE defines the reason why any particular record is entered into the JOURNAL.

The file is sorted:-

date within
initials within
surname

and thus by knowing a person's name, a full record of his or her activities, over many years, can be inspected.

2.3 Stock File

Periodically, permit holders forward to an agency Stock Returns containing variations and current stocks in fauna. Batches of such returns are keyed into the computer, the most recent return being included in the PERMIT File.

The batches are added to the STOCK file, which being considerably larger than other files, is held on a CSIRONET host computer. Importantly, such a computer has the processing capacity to perform various analyses of stock data that may be required from time to time. The current South Australian implementation allows for a 'Species Transaction Report' to be generated listing all entries in the Stock File for a particular species and forming totals of the various transactions.

Other reports, such as highlighting unusual occurrences, are likely in future developments.

2.4 Species File

It is proposed that CONCOM adopt the South Australian SPECIES file as the Australian Master file and store it on the CONCOM workstation. It is a file containing the following items for each specie:-

- Family
- Genus
- Species
- Authority and year
- Common names
- Where found
- If endangered
- If introduced
- A four character unique acronym formed from the genus and species.
- The Victorian Fisheries and Wildlife Department numeric code.
- The South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service species code.

Each specie is accessed by a code, recommended to be called the 'National Specie Index' (NSX). The NSX takes the form 'X12345' where '12345' is an index to the file enabling fast look-up during computer processing, and 'X' is a check character, chosen so that the likelihood of an operator, keying in the incorrect code, is very small.

The file design allows additions and deletions of species and inclusion of additional items. Hence, if a particular specie is known by different common names in different States, each can be included. If a bird banding scheme necessitates the invention of a new code of identification, then it can be included as another item.

It is further proposed that CONCOM establishes a committee to manage the file with the final responsibility of making changes. Such a committee would include recognised authorities on Australian fauna. The committee would delegate operational matters to an appropriate executive officer who would register each copy of the file. The file design allows copies to be made to any medium, e.g. printed copies, microfiche, magnetic tape, computer storage. A microfiche accompanies this proposal.

The South Australian SPECIE file proposed was formatted unchanged from that supplied by the Victorian Fisheries and Wildlife Department.

The taxonomy follows W.D.L. Ride for Mammals; H. Cogger for reptiles; M. Tyler for amphibians and R. Schodde for birds.

2.5 On-Line Operations

The following on-line operations may be conducted with the Permit File.

- enquiry which displays all information contained in the permit file for an individual permit including the most recent stock return.
- entry of a new permit and its printing.
- reprinting of a permit.
- change of details of a permit (e.g. address)
- registration of issue of stock return and record books.
- entry of batches of permit renewals, cancellations, class change and stock returns.

A description of each 'task' which performs the above operations is contained in Appendix C.

2.6 Audit Trails

The system produces audit trails of changes to a permit's status. For example, a renewal may be located for the purpose of checking a signature, or a cancellation, as evidence that a permit is not current.

2.7 Automatic Address Label Production

The system is designed to detect various conditions for which a mailing to a permit holder is appropriate. Such conditions are detected automatically and cause an entry to be made in a LABEL file. This file may be printed regularly on adhesive address labels. Each label contains an 'enclosure code' which identifies a standard letter or item to be mailed. The following list contains examples of such automatic mailings:

- overdue renewals
- overdue stock returns (remind, warn, expiate)
- book issues
- location of animals required
- stock holding exceeds class of permit
- change of class - different stock return requirements apply.

The system is designed to readily allow additions to the list of automatic mailing conditions.

3. THE CONCOM WORKSTATION

Central to this proposal is a single computer system termed a "Workstation" on which the main data base (the 'Permit File' - see Section 2.1) for each agency is stored, to which all on-line access is made, and on which a large portion of the Fauna Permit System software runs.

The proposal is for each agency to contribute to the use of a single workstation acquired for the purpose by the consultant and the CSIRO. DCR will provide full facilities management, including support for the workstation's connection to CSIRONET. The consultant will provide full support for the Fauna Permit System software.

To this effect, CSIRONET will act as a sole invoicing agent for the entire facility - computer usage, operations, software support, communications facilities, data storage and the use of other CSIRONET "host computers".

Even if decisions to proceed are made quickly, it is unlikely that the workstation discussed above (termed the 'final' workstation) can be installed before the last quarter of 1983. The transfer of software and databases to it would take in excess of one month.

As an 'interim' solution, the South Australian Department of Environment and Planning has offered their own workstation, conditional that all agencies commit themselves to the national system and thus the 'final' workstation and that the transfer to the final workstation occurs within six months of it being ordered.

4. AGENCY IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

It is recommended that each agency adopt the schedule below in implementing this proposal. A set timetable is not recommended, in fact there are some advantages for varying timetables, however steps 4.1 through 4.6 inclusive should be completed during 1983.

Furthermore, it is highly desirable that all agencies (other than S.A.) complete to step 4.6 inclusive soon after July, 1983, so that advantage can be taken of S.A.'s offer of an interim workstation (see Section 3). It is believed that such a timetable is in keeping with the programme of meetings of Standing Committee in May, 1983, and CONCOM in July, 1983.

4.1 Receipt of this proposal

This proposal will be delivered to each agency to give it sufficient time to evaluate its implications prior to the next meeting of Standing Committee. The consultant may be contacted during this period if any amplification is required.

4.2 Declaration in principle to proceed

At Standing Committee meeting in April, 1983, each agency will be asked to declare in principle, whether it will proceed.

4.3 Consultant's visit to an agency

By mutual arrangement, the consultant will visit each agency for approximately three days to investigate the current system in detail (this has been completed for Victoria.)

A consulting fee plus travel, accommodation and incidentals, will be charged to the agency by the consultant through the current arrangement with the South Australian Department of Environment and Planning.

4.4 Preparation of individual agency specification

As a consequence of 4.3, the consultant will prepare a specification, to be read as an adjunct to Section 2 of this proposal, for changes to the currently proposed system and to the existing agency system, necessary to include the agency in the national system.

The consultant's fee will depend on the size of the task involved.

4.5 Acceptance of individual specification

On acceptance by the agency, an individual specification is frozen (changes requested by the agency, if being technically feasible, will be included beforehand.) The consultant will then tender a fixed price quotation for implementation of steps 4.7 (Software changes) and 4.9 (Placing into production.)

4.6 Agency commitment

Acceptance of the consultant's quotation in step 4.5 effectively commits the agency to the national system. In so doing, it also in effect commits itself to ongoing costs detailed in Section 6 and to equipment purchase costs detailed in Section 5. Formal agreements between the three parties (Agency, CSIRO and Consultant) may then be made.

4.7 Software Changes

The consultant will implement the changes to the software necessary to incorporate the agencies' individual requirements.

4.8 Data conversion

Records which are in manual form will need to be converted to computer form. This step will be the responsibility of the agency (the consultant will advise free of charge.) Current commercial rates suggest that \$1 per permit can be expected. "In House" staff may be used by the agency, and if so, the consultant will provide, free of charge, the necessary software to capture the data on the workstation. Obviously, the agency will be required to provide the necessary equipment to perform this operation, however, this is seen as a necessary acquisition in joining the national system. It is estimated that in-house data take up will be approximately 1000 permits per week and if acceptable, is considered likely to be the most convenient method.

4.9 Placing into production

Once the software has been written to accommodate the agency's individual requirements, the consultant will 'project manage' the system into full production. This stage will include:

- preparation of user documentation
- staff training
- testing of all software
- setting up supportive manual procedures
- form design (South Australian forms accompany this proposal)
- assistance in ordering equipment
- advice on pre-printed continuous stationery design
- writing standard letters (South Australian letters accompany this proposal)
- setting up supportive operational procedures
- designing data entry systems
- archiveal procedures
- routine management reporting
- work area design

5. EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Agencies may choose from the following equipment 'configuration' and 'enhancement' options, additional cost buying more operational convenience.

Common components are explained below:

Display Terminal	consisting of keyboard and display connected at 1200 bits/second, used for all system activities. DEC VT101 and VT131.
Small Printer	Used for printing new permits. Microline 82A.
Telecom Line Access (TLA)	Consists of equipment required to connect a terminal or node to the local telephone exchange and correspondingly at the public node end. A 'once only' installation fee and annual rental apply.
Telecom Transmission Line (TTL)	A dedicated line connecting the two appropriate telephone exchanges for which an annual rental depending on the distance and speed (either 1200 bits/second or 2400 b/s) and a 'once only' installation fee are charged.
CSIRONET Connection (CNC)	To the public node for which a 'once only' fee covering equipment and administrative costs and an annual recurrent support fee are charged.
Local CSIRONET Public Node (CPN)	This node is supplied and operated by DCR in a 'public' mode whereby CSIRONET users may connect to it and take advantage of DCR's services. A public node exists in every capital city.

Local Public CSIRONET
Line Printer

DCR provides full operational support for this printer, which therefore may be used for routine reports from the Fauna Permit System. The agency must collect printout from DCR premises. CSIRONET charges reflect paper consumed and use of equipment.

Printing Terminal

Differs from a Display Terminal in that hard copy may be obtained and is considered more appropriate for remote offices using dial-up connection at STD rates to the nearest city.

Acoustic Coupler

Connects a terminal to a normal telephone.

Dial-up

This method of connection is less costly in equipment than a dedicated line, however suffers from the disadvantage of inconvenience, occasional bad performance, and slower (300 b/s) speed. It is recommended only for remote connections such as Regional Offices.

CSIRONET Dial-up Port

Provided by DCR, it is essentially a telephone number in the nearest city which the user dials.

Configuration 1

This is the minimal configuration considered viable. It assumes that Administration and Inspection services can share the one display terminal and that the data entry load can be held by one terminal.

	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Recurrent p.a.</u>
2 Display terminals	3 700	-
Small printer	1 200	-
4 Telecom line access charges	1 760	1 560
2 Telecom Transmission lines 1200 b/s assume 7 KM.	320	1 260
2 CSIRONET connection charges	2 840	312
TOTALS	<u>\$9 820</u>	<u>\$3 132</u>

Enhancement 1

It may not be practical for Administration and Inspection to share a terminal and this enhancement provides an additional terminal.

	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Recurrent p.a.</u>
1 Display terminal	1 550	-
2 Telecom line access charges	880	780
1 Telecom transmission line 1200 b/s assume 7 KM.	160	630
1 CSIRONET connection charge	<u>1 420</u>	<u>156</u>
TOTALS	\$4 010	\$1 566

Enhancement 2

Recommended when an agency wishes to allow its remote centres access to the Fauna Permit System.

	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>
Printing terminal	1 015	-
Acoustic Coupler	325	-
Telephone calls	-	STD rates
TOTALS	<u>\$1 340</u>	<u>Variable</u>

Configuration 2

This configuration provides more operational convenience by enabling an agency to locate a line printer on site, and connect up to eight terminals without additional Telecom charges. The cost depends on whether the equipment is purchased or leased from DCR.

<u>Purchased</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Recurrent p.a.</u>
Agency node including line printer	34 000	3 400
3 Display terminals	5 250	-
Small Printer	1 200	-
CSIRONET connection charge	5 850	2 064
2 Telecom line access charges 2400 b/s	980	1 260
1 Telecom Transmission line, 2400 b/s assume 7 KM.	<u>160</u>	<u>924</u>
TOTALS	\$47 440	\$7 648

4 H. 0. 1987

<u>Leased from DCR (subject to availability)</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Recurrent p.a.</u>
Agency node including line printer	-	-10-600 <i>\$600</i>
3 Display terminals	5 250	-
Small Printer	1 200	-
CSIRONET connection charge	5-850 <i>3000</i>	2-064
2 Telecom line access charges 2400 b/s	980	1 260
1 Telecom line, 2400 b/s, assume 7 Km.	160	924
TOTALS	<u>\$13-440</u> <i>\$10 590</i>	<u>\$14-848</u> <i>\$16 196</i>

Enhancement 3

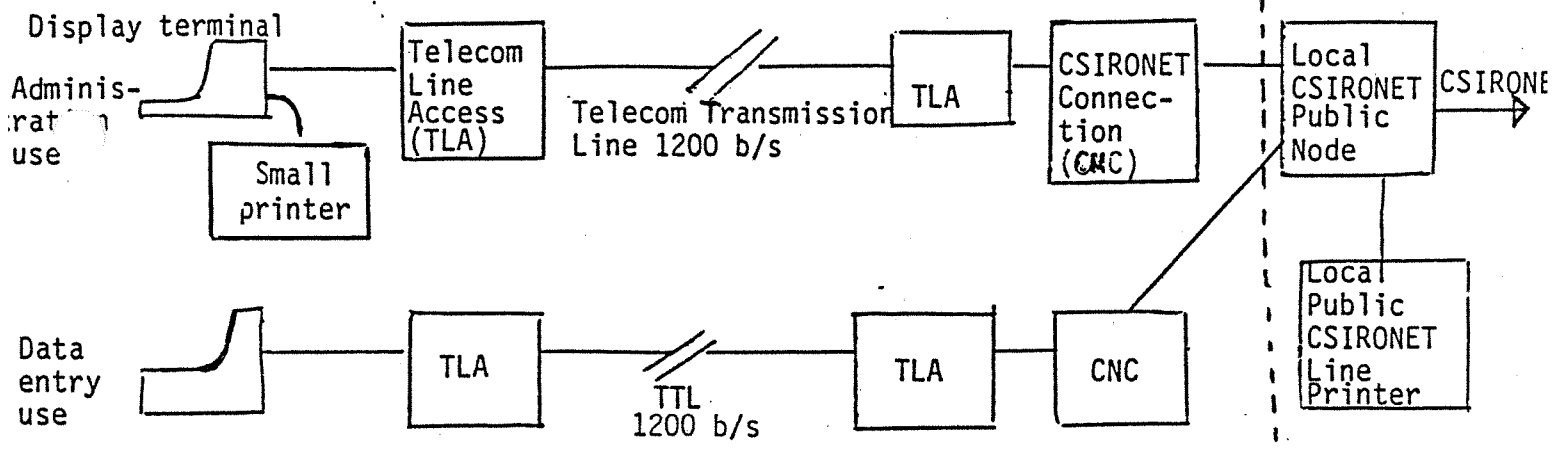
This enhancement is included to provide improved data entry capability by using a micro computer installed in the agency's premises. The consultant believes that the viability of this type of operation best be "pioneered" with New South Wales who already have an appropriate micro computer. Other agencies may adopt this type of connection at a later date if it proves to be appropriate.

This enhancement may also be applied to Configuration 2, in which case Telecom charges do not apply.

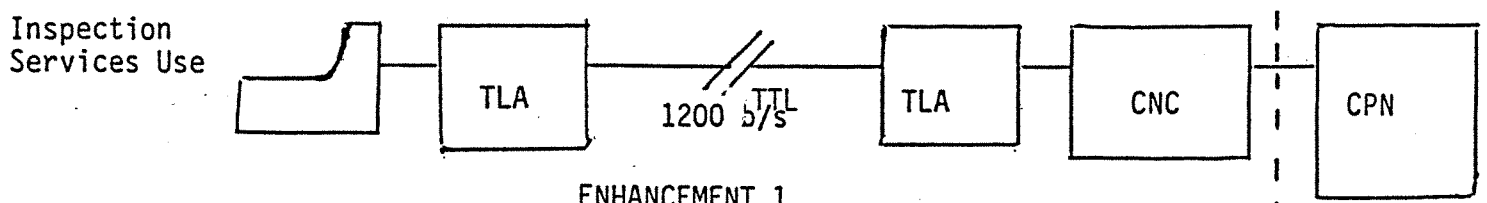
Costing will be provided at a later date if and when developments with N.S.W. proceed.

AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY

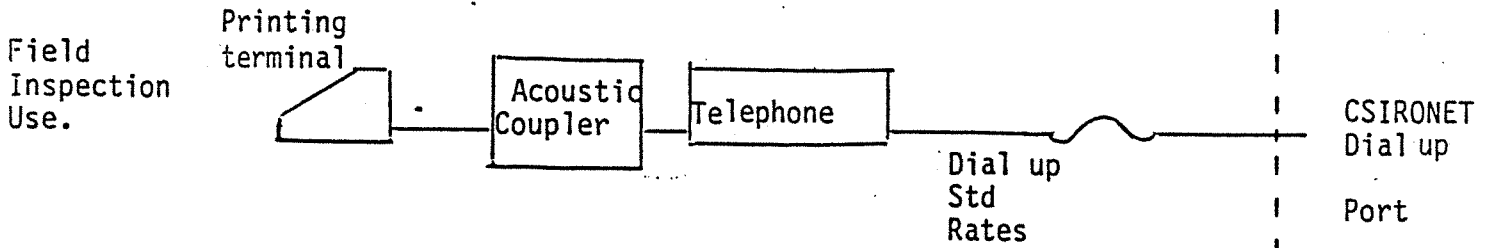
CSIRONET RESPONSIBILITY



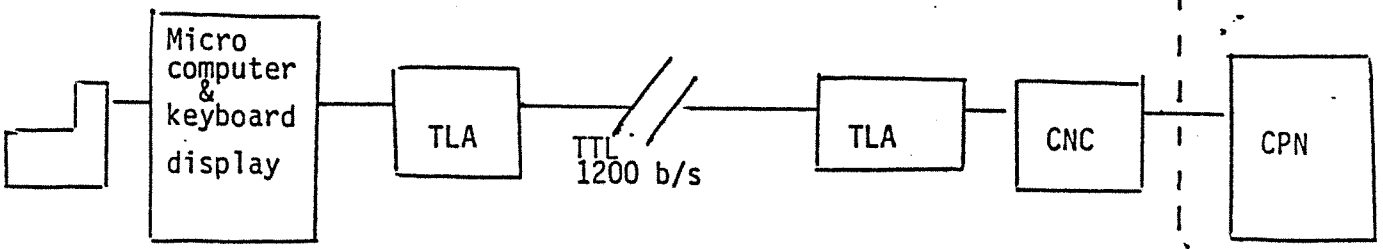
CONFIGURATION 1



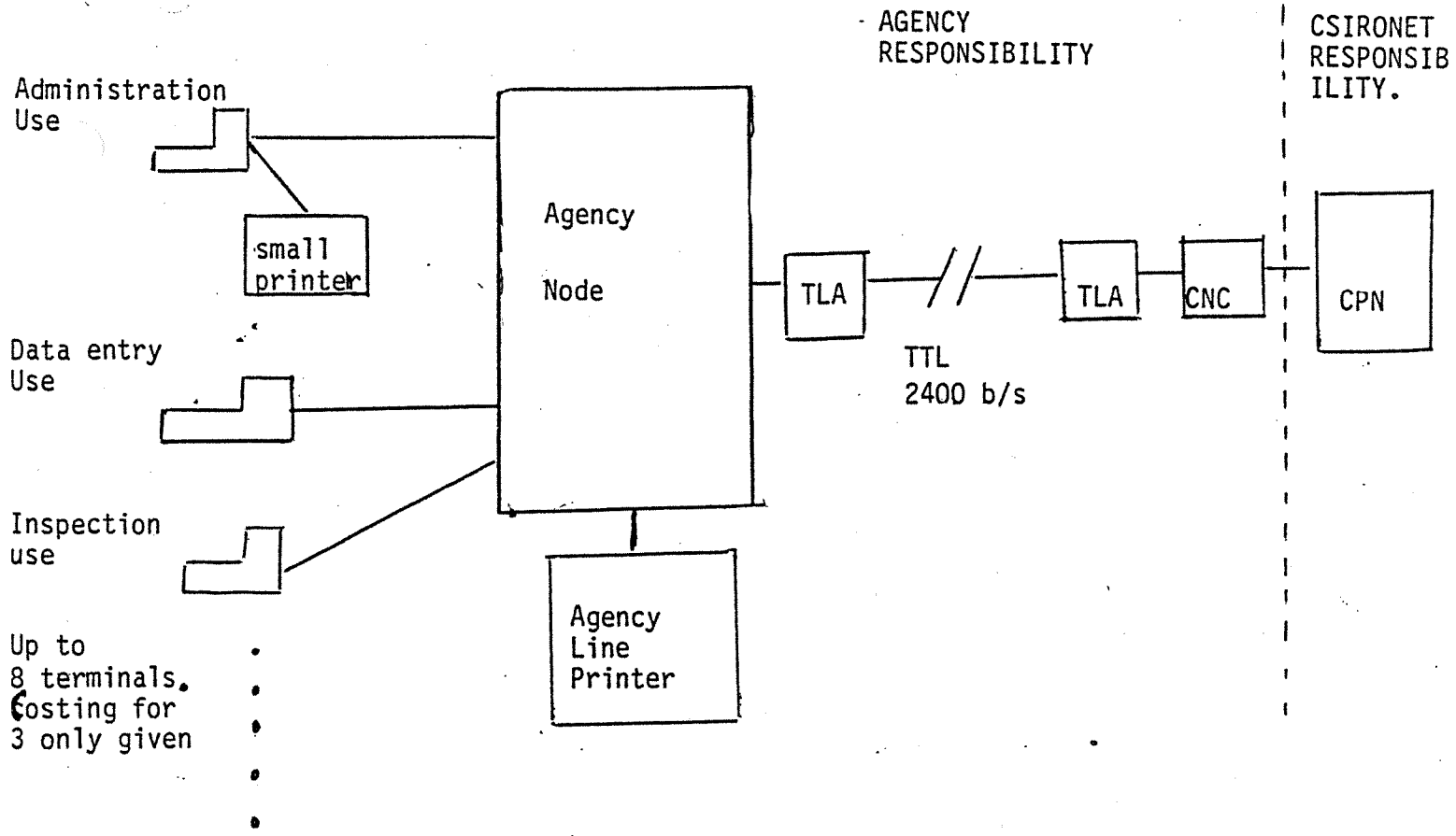
ENHANCEMENT 1



ENHANCEMENT 2



ENHANCEMENT 3



Administration Use

small printer

Agency Node

Data entry Use

Inspection use

Up to 8 terminals.
Costing for 3 only given

Agency Line Printer

AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY

CSIRONET RESPONSIBILITY.

TLA

TTL 2400 b/s

TLA

CNC

CPN

CONFIGURATION 2

6. COSTS

Agency costs of participation in the national system will arise in the following areas, listed in approximate order of when the cost will be incurred. Excepting item 6.8, all figures are on a 'per agency' basis. Item 6.8 is given as a total sum to be divided between agencies as CONCOM may decide.

6.1 This proposal

The consultant's fees for the preparation of this proposal and associated activities is expected to be less than \$1 000 per agency.

6.2 Consultant's visit to an agency

See Section 4.3 - Budget \$1 300.

6.3 Preparation of individual agency specification

See Section 4,4 - Budget \$500

6.4 Software changes

See Section 4.7 - Budget \$1 000

6.5 Equipment

See Section 5

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Capital</u>	<u>Recurrent p.a.</u>
Minimum		\$10 000	\$3 000
Maximum		\$48 000 11 000	\$8 000 11 000

6.6 Data Conversion

See Section 4.8 - Budget \$1/permit or allocate staff resources.

6.7 Placing agency's system into production

See Section 4.9 - Budget \$3 000

6.8 Use of the workstation and Fauna Permit Software

See Sections 2 and 3. This cost is given as a 'national' sum to be divided between the eight agencies as CONCOM may decide. The sum is dependent on the level of support required by agencies from the consultant as written into a formal agreement. Budget \$130 000 per annum.

6.9 CSIRONET Costs

A variety of charges will be incurred in using CSIRONET above that for the workstation and Fauna Permit Software. These arise from use of CSIRONET host computers in analysing stock return data, storing data, printing reports, renewal notices and address labels, and data transmission charges. Costs will vary considerably from agency to agency because of the number of permits and therefore size of data processing involved:

Budget:	N.S.W. and Victoria	\$10 000 per annum
	S.A. Qld. and W.A.	\$3 000 per annum
	Other agencies	\$1 000 per annum

6.10 Agency Staffing

In making assessments in this area, the consultant believes that agencies would be wise to draw on the experience of South Australia who support the Fauna Permit System with the following staffing:

Administration

One Fauna Permit System Officer-in-Charge - Full time
One assistant - Full time

Data entry

One data entry operator - 40% of duties

Counter Staff

Two people, 10% of whose duties are Fauna Permit matters.

6.11 Miscellaneous Costs

An agency can expect additional miscellaneous costs such as printing of continuous stationery and other forms, however, it is expected that similar costs are already incurred by existing systems.

7. INFORMATION INTERCHANGE - PHASE 2

Although each Agency has its data bases in common computers (the Workstation and CSIRONET hosts) they are quite separate and access to them completely under the control of the Agency.

In deciding on a policy for information interchange, an Agency needs to consider:

- types of access to data
- methods of transferring information
- controls on access

7.1 Types of Access

The proposed system allows the following types of access to an agency data base.

1. On-line access to a permit holder's details including the full details of the last stock return.
2. Manual and computer based trace back to previous stock returns of a permit holder.
3. A chronological record on microfiche of a person's activities with all types of fauna permits.
4. The ability to find physical records (applications, renewals, stock returns, etc.) for prosecution purposes, signature verification, etc.
5. Automatic reporting on defined events such as the cancellation of a permit for which stock is still recorded.
6. The production, as required, of special reports on trading data, such as 'Species Transaction Report'.

7.2 Methods of Transferring Information

The following facilities, enabling Agencies to exchange information, exist:

1. Direct on-line access
2. Direct and automatic printing of a report
3. Distribution of microfiche to other agencies
4. Electronic mail whereby 'electronic letters' may be sent from one agency to be received by the recipient when he next logs in.
5. Direct printing of edited reports.
6. Conventional methods - mail, telephone, etc.

7.3 Controls on Access

In broad terms, an Agency can establish three parameters of access:

1. The method of access - for example whether on-line access is allowed.
2. The period of access - for example access may be offered for five days to enable an investigation to be carried out.
3. The data made available - for example an Agency may not wish to allow others to access a permit holder's name and address.

7.4 Application Dependent Access

Each application will require an agreement between Agencies defining the parameters of access. This is desirable, not only to formalise arrangements, but also to enable standard procedures to be established by Law Enforcement and other Groups.

Information Interchange Agreement

- Application: Import/Export of birds
- Importing Agency: Requires importer to apply for import permit which documents:
- a) Species and number of birds
 - b) Name and address of importer
 - c) Name and address of exporter
 - d) Exporting Agency
 - e) Date of import
 - f) Method of shipment
 - g) Import permit number
 - h) Date of expiry
 - i) Permit number allowing possession in importing State or Territory.
- Exporting Agency: Requires exporter to apply for an export permit which documents:
- a) Species and number of birds
 - b) Name and address of exporter
 - c) Name and address of importer
 - d) Importing Agency and its permit number
 - e) Date of export
 - f) Method of shipment
 - g) Export permit number
 - h) Date of expiry
 - i) Record of stock
 - j) Statement that the birds were legally obtained.
- Importing Agency Action:
- a) Requests clearance by exporting Agency by electronic mail.
 - b) Enters the permit in the system.

- Exporting Agency Action:
- a) Accesses its data base to establish birds were legally obtained and may be exported.
 - b) Replies to electronic mail request.
 - c) Enter the permit in the system.

- Notes:
- 1) Importing Agency does not access Exporting Agency's data base.
 - 2) Both Agencies record permits which will thus be entered on the microfiche.
 - 3) Electronic Mail System files interchange of messages and this can be recalled at a later date.

CSIRONET

The Division of Computing Research (DCR) is a Division of the Institute of Physical Sciences, CSIRO. It was established in 1963 with the objective of providing and operating a computing service to meet the scientific computing needs of institutions funded by Government.

The computing service which developed into CSIRONET gives priority to the introduction and provision of advanced computing services of benefit to Australian science, government or industry. In addition CSIRONET provides a range of standard computing services. All services are available to arms of government, tertiary education institutions and industry.

CSIRONET comprises a large range of interconnected host computers and other host facilities, servicing interactive terminals and input/output devices distributed throughout Australia. There are approximately 120 user nodes (Digital Equipment Corporation PDP-11 minicomputers plus associated peripheral equipment), 1,100 interactive terminals, and 60 dial-in ports connected to the network by Telecom lines.

The Division spends considerable effort in investigating and developing computing facilities, both hardware and software. The software used in the communications network has been developed entirely within the Division.

In addition, the Division provides the 2,500 users of its computing services with support services such as assistance with system and programming difficulties, documentation, library services, and consultation on specialised projects. Some of the Division's staff are also involved in collaborative research projects with scientists outside the Division.

THE PERMIT FILE

Information stored in the PERMIT file for each renewable permit:

- permit number
- class of permit
- name and address of permit holder
- location of animals if not at above address
- renewal information and date to which permit valid
- change information (e.g. when address changes)
- district within State where animals are located
- book issue information
- stock information, including:
 - . date of last return
 - . months elapsed since last return
 - . current total number of species and stock
 - . most recent stock return with such data as:
 - stock at beginning of reporting period
 - increases due to breeding, import, gift/purchases, other sources.
 - decreases due to escapes/deaths, sales, exports, other disposals
 - current stock on hand
- the ability to trace back through previous stock returns.
- 'conditions' or 'endorsements' placed on individual permits

TASK DESCRIPTIONS

A task is a self contained computer program which operates, independently of other tasks, on a file or files, performing a specific function.

The name and description of tasks in the proposed system follows:

- APPxxx Enter details of an application for a single consignment permit 'xxx'. For example:
- APPEXP - Export permits
 - APPDES - Destruction permits
 - APPCUE - Rescue permits
 - etc.
- APPREN Enter details of an application for a renewable permit and print the permit. A sample of the South Australian permit accompanies this proposal.
- AUDIT A task run once a month in the early hours of the morning which inspects each permit for such matters as overdue renewals or stock returns and initiates appropriate action. The task decreases the 'currency' of a permit and increases the months 'elapsed' since the last stock return. Also various management statistics are gathered.
- CNGBOK Records the date of issue of a stock return book or record book.
- CNGCAN Reinstates a cancelled permit.
- CNGCLS Transfers a permit between classes.
- CNGHOL Records changes to a permit holder's details, e.g. change of address.
- CNGLOC Records a change to the location details.

DESiTj A 'data entry system' task which allows entry of batches of class transfers from class 'i' to class 'j'. The task creates a file for 'inclusion' by the fauna administrators.

DESCAN Allows a batch of cancellations to be entered.

DESFSR Allows a batch of fauna stock returns to be entered.

DESREN Allows a batch of renewals to be entered.

ENQUIRE Enables all the information on a renewable permit to be displayed and optionally printed. Also allows an interrogation of recent issues.

INCbat Allows a batched data file, previously keyed in by a data entry operator (via a DES task) to be included in the PERMIT file, where 'bat' can be:

- iTj - Transfer of class from 'i' to 'j'
- CAN - Cancellations
- FSR - Fauna stock returns
- REN - Renewals

INFxxx These are a series of tasks to be run overnight to obtain special information about permits as may be requested by management from time to time.

ISSUE Run once a month issuing renewal notices for those permits with one month before expiry.

PRILBL Prints address labels (See section 2.7)

RARREG Allows a special 'condition' or 'endorsement' to be registered and identified.

REPRNT Reprints a permit - the task is used in such cases as when a permit is lost or must be reprinted after a minor change.

RESERV

Reserves a single or block of permit numbers for manual allocation.

STRFAU

A CSIRONET job which produces a 'Species Transaction Report' - trading details over a period of time for a particular specie of animal.

FAUFICH

A CSIRONET job which updates the JOURNAL and produces a new microfiche.

JOURNAL FILE RECORD FORMAT

<u>COLUMN</u>	<u>FIELD NAME</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
1	PRINT-CONTROL	Always a 'space' which is necessary for printing on CSIRONET microfiche
2-7	DATE	In the form yymmdd
9	STATE	S.A. = 5, N.S.W.=2, etc. as per postcode.
10-11		District within State 00-99
13-16	POSTCODE	
18-19	ENTRY CODE	See list
2-23	QUALIFIERS	Qualifies the ENTRY CODE - implementation definable. In South Australia the following are used: P - the person is a pensioner (only pays half fee) N - no fee payable B - 'Blocked', the permit holder is not required to submit stock returns.
25-31	PERMIT NUMBER	Implementation dependent
33-34	CLASS	Defines the 'nature' of the permit, e.g in S.A. 05 - shooter 06 - commercial dealer 52 - import etc.
36-38	INITIALS	
40 onwards	SURNAME OR INSTITUTION STREET-DETAILS SUBURB OR TOWN	These fields are ordered and \$ delimited such as SMITH \$ HIGH STREET \$ ADELAIDE \$
onwards	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	Field following SUBURB or TOWN are ENTRY CODE defined and are also ordered and \$ delimited. Absent fields are designated by \$\$ (See ENTRY CODE list)

Records therefore are variable length.

FOR EACH TWO-CHARACTER 'ENTRY CODE', THE 'DEPENDENT INFORMATION' IS SHOWN ON THE FOLLOWING LINE AFTER THE '+' SIGN.

THE 'ENTRY' CODE MAY HAVE THE FOLLOWING MEANINGS:

AP APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT
 + RENEWABLE - LOCATION OF ANIMALS \$ DATE OF BIRTH \$ OCCUPATION \$

AX REINSTATE A CANCELLED PERMIT
 + LOCATION OF ANIMALS \$

BL BLOCK A PERMIT (STOCK RETURNS NOT REQUIRED)
 + LOCATION OF ANIMALS \$

CA CHANGE OF ADDRESS
 + LOCATION OF ANIMALS \$

CC CHANGE OF CLASS
 + LOCATION OF ANIMALS \$

CF CHANGE OF NAME FROM
 + LOCATION OF ANIMALS \$ NEW NAME \$

CL CHANGE OF LOCATION
 + NEW LOCATION OF ANIMALS \$

CT CHANGE OF NAME TO
 + LOCATION OF ANIMALS \$ OLD NAME \$

CX TRANSFER OF PERMIT TO ANOTHER PERSON
 + LOCATION OF ANIMALS \$ TRANSFEREE \$

CY TRANSFER OF PERMIT FROM ANOTHER PERSON
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DE PERMIT DELETED FROM PERMIT FILE
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EX PERMIT HOLDER WAS EXPIATED FOR FAILURE TO PROVIDE STOCK RETURN
 + LOCATION OF ANIMALS \$

FE FEE IS PAYABLE
 + LOCATION OF ANIMALS \$

IN INITIAL ENTRY MADE WHEN FILE FIRST CREATED
 + RENEWABLE - LOCATION OF ANIMALS \$ DATE OF BIRTH \$ OCCUPATION \$

NF FEE IS NOT PAYABLE
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UB UNBLOCK A PERMIT (STOCK RETURNS ARE REQUIRED)
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XI CANCELLED BEFORE INITIAL CREATION OF THIS FILE
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XE PERMIT HOLDER ELECTED TO CANCEL, NO STOCK RECORDED
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XF PERMIT HOLDER ELECTED TO CANCEL, STOCK WAS RECORDED
 + LOCATION OF ANIMALS \$ RECORDED TOTAL SPECIES & TOTAL STOCK \$

XR AUTOMATIC CANCELLATION - NOT RENEWED, NO STOCK RECORDED
 + LOCATION OF ANIMALS \$

XS AUTOMATIC CANCELLATION - NOT RENEWED, STOCK WAS RECORDED
 + LOCATION OF ANIMALS \$ RECORDED TOTAL SPECIES & TOTAL STOCK \$

STOCK FILE RECORD FORMATS

This file contains a variety of record types identified by the first character.

COLUMNFIELDBatch Record

1 -3	;M/
4-9	Batch Id in form X99999
16-21	Date yymmdd batch was created
23-28	Time hhmmss batch was created

Permit Record

1	P
2-6	Permit No.
8-9	Class
10-11	District within State
12	Visit code
13-14	Months elapsed since last return
15-18	Last total number of species
19-22	Last total number of stock
23-26	Postcode
27-29	Initials
30-	Surname \$ street \$ suburb \$ location

Trading Record

1	T
2-6	National specie index
8 -11	On hand, previous return
12-15	Number at beginning of period
16-19	Number on hand at end of period
20-23	Number in particular trading category
24*	Trading category: B - bred I - imports P - purchases or gifts O - other sources E - escapes or deaths S - sales X - exports D - other disposals H - on hand

* repeated paired fields

COLUMNFIELDSequence Record

1

S

2-6

Sequence number within batch

Removed Record

indicating return
removed to another
batch.

1

R

2-9

00000000

1. A CONCOM FACILITY

It is emphasised that agencies should view the acquisition of the Workstation as CONCOM acquiring a 'facility'. If the initial system implemented on it is Wildlife Licensing then that function bears the capital costs. Subsequent systems would have little or no costs.

Obviously, following on from this, it is recommended that CONCOM view the Workstation as a National resource available to a multitude of computer based nature conservation projects that will arise in the future.

2. AGENCY COSTS

Agency costs may be viewed as being divided into two parts :-

- a) Agency individual costs - which are an agency's responsibility. The tables below assume least costly options are chosen.
- b) Workstation costs - which are to be shared by all or participating agencies.

A variety of options are presented depending on whether all nine or a fewer (say five) agencies share the costs, and whether sharing is equal or weighted according to some arbitrary size of an agency.

Agency individual costs:

	Capital	Recurrent	Startup
Configuration 1	10,000	3,000	
The Proposal			500
Consultant's visit			1,300
Agency Specification			500
Software charges			1,000
Placing into Production			3,000
	10,000	3,000	6,300

	QLD	NSW	VIC	TAS	SA [#]	WA	NT	ACT	ANPWS
Conversion	*	10,000	*		0	*	*	*	0
CSIRONET(!)	1,000	10,000	10,000		3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	-

Workstation shared:

9 Agencies equal \$pa	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
9 Agencies weighted % \$pa	10	30	25	5	10	10	5	3	2
	13,000	39,000	33,000	6,000	13,000	13,000	6,000	4,000	3,000
5 Agencies equal \$pa	-	26,000	26,000	-	26,000	-	26,000	26,000	-
5 Agencies weighted % \$pa	-	42	36	-	12	-	6	4	-
	-	54,000	47,000	-	16,000	-	8,000	5,000	-

Perhaps South Australia may require special consideration.

* Use internal labour resources.

! Disciplined use can reduce this figure markedly.

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 6: Control of interstate movement of fauna and flora.

At its last meeting, Standing Committee considered in detail the report received from the Standing Committee of Attorneys-General in response to the request by Council for advice on the legal aspects of achieving a number of agreed policy objectives in relation to controlling the interstate movement of protected and managed fauna and flora.

Standing Committee resolved to seek the endorsement by Council out of session of the advice of the Attorneys-General that:

- (i) The most effective means available to prohibit or restrict the movement of fauna or flora into a State from interstate is to ensure as far as possible that the species concerned are protected in all other States and so can not be legally obtained, and therefore:
 - those species which all States agree should be completely protected against being taken should be listed in uniform legislation; and
 - those species in respect of which there is no agreement as to complete protection should be the subject of uniform legislation prohibiting the taking of more than certain specified quotas, and only those animals (or plants) taken within such quotas should be the subject of interstate trade or commerce.

- (ii) The most effective means available to regulate the manner in which the interstate movement of fauna or flora occurs is by means of a licencing system under which the licences are:
 - obtainable as of right upon the satisfaction of specific conditions relevant to the trade concerned; and
 - held subject to the observance of these conditions (such as those relating to diseased animals, the manner of carriage of animals and the furnishing of information).

Standing Committee further resolved that, subject to the endorsement of Council being obtained, the Attorneys-General report be referred to the Working Group on Law Enforcement with the request to:

- Proposed solutions to any likely practical problems arising from implementation of the recommendations in the report.
- Compile a list of species to which the recommendations would be applicable.
- Recommend necessary changes to existing State and Territory legislation.

Between December 1982 and February 1983 the agreement of all Ministers to the Attorneys-General advice was obtained and the report was considered by the Working Group at its meeting on 2 and 3 March.

The Working Group now wishes to:

- (i) Put forward to Standing Committee the view that satisfactory constraints and controls will be placed on the interstate movement in trade of protected fauna by:
 - The adoption by each State and Territory of a list of species, the taking or keeping of which is prohibited (as suggested in section 6(i) of the Attorneys-General report).
 - The development of the national banding scheme for birds kept in aviaries.
 - The introduction of the national computer based system for the control of trade in protected fauna through permits and licencing.
- (ii) In consequence, recommend to Standing Committee that the introduction of specified quotas (as suggested in section 6(ii) of the Attorneys-General report) be deferred until the results of the actions outlined in (i) above are evident, although the question of quotas for animal products (such as kangaroo meat and skins) might need to be considered at an earlier date.
- (iii) Draw the attention of Standing Committee to the fact that while the Attorneys-General report addresses the interstate movement of fauna taken from the wild, it does not appear to address the interstate movement of fauna already in possession, nor the present difficulty of differentiating between the two.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 7: Control of introduction of exotic species.

At its last meeting, Standing Committee received and noted a report by the Australian Agricultural Council Vertebrate Pests Committee on the control of the entry, movement and keeping of non-indigenous vertebrate species.

Following discussion of the resolution of the July 1982 meeting of the AAC that "all States and Territories, as a matter of urgency, should develop legislation to ensure adequate and uniform control of the entry, movement and keeping of non-indigenous vertebrate species harmful or potentially harmful to agriculture, fauna conservation and public safety", Standing Committee resolved to recommend to Council that the support of CONCOM be given to the AAC in:

- (i) Promoting new legislation or the inclusion of greatly enhanced powers in existing legislation in all States and Territories.
- (ii) Assisting with the drafting and implementation of the proposed legislation in each State and Territory.
- (iii) Assuring the co-ordination of relevant activities between the various authorities responsible for fauna conservation, vertebrate pest control codes, zoo practice and animal quarantine.


Standing Committee also resolved to support the suggestion by the Secretary of the AAC that the establishment of the formerly proposed joint AAC/AFC/CONCOM working group on the interstate movement of exotic species in trade not be proceeded with, because of the work already done in this area by the VPC and the desire of the Standing Committee on Fisheries to conduct its own investigation.

The Secretariat subsequently conveyed these resolutions to the Secretary of the AAC with advice that the decision of Council would be available following the meeting on 7 July.

A background paper for Council on this matter will be prepared by the Secretariat.

FOR INFORMATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983



COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 8: Technical conference program.

The current status of the agreed or proposed workshops in the CONCOM technical conference program is set out below.

(i) Policies for marine reserve management.

This workshop was held in Perth from 6 to 8 October 1982. The draft report of the workshop was circulated to all participants for comment on 8 April 1983, with a view to finalising it as soon as possible for distribution to members of Standing Committee. The Secretariat will have a copy of the draft report at the meeting in Adelaide if members wish to refer to it.

The Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service has advised of the need for a follow-up workshop on marine and estuarine protected areas to be held in the first half of 1984. A proposal for this workshop will be submitted to Standing Committee following finalisation of the report of the Perth workshop.

*Next meeting at
Rockhampton*

(ii) Wetland ecology.

This workshop was proposed for Townsville during the first half of 1983. However, at the last meeting of Standing Committee the Secretariat was asked to investigate and report on a possible conflict of interest between this workshop and the Australian Ecological Society symposium on the ecology of the wet-dry tropics to be held in Darwin from 15 to 17 May 1983.

As explained in the attached letter from the Acting Director of the Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service; (Attachment A), the suspected duplication of effort proved to be a fact and therefore the Townsville workshop will not now proceed.

note

(iii) Survey methods for nature conservation.

This workshop will be held in Adelaide from 31 August to 2 September 1983. Planning for the workshop has reached an advanced stage, with the draft program having been drawn up and registration forms printed.

Interest from workers in Commonwealth and State agencies, universities and private consultancies has been encouraging, and a full program with representative speakers from all areas is assured. The organisers are confident that the workshop will yield positive results.

A copy of the draft program is attached for information (Attachment B).

(iv) Remote sensing.

This workshop was to be hosted by South Australia in mid to late 1983. The South Australian representative at the Adelaide meeting will advise Standing Committee regarding the present position in relation to the workshop.

(v) Crocodile conservation and management.

^{up to September} This workshop was to be hosted by the Northern Territory in the first half of 1984. A decision as to whether or not to proceed with the workshop will be made in the light of discussions at the Botswana meeting of CITES regarding the Australian submission seeking the transfer of Crocodylus porosus from Appendix I to Appendix II.

} Decision
interim
agreed
etc in
case of
managem

In addition to the workshops outlined above, a workshop on the management of weeds in recreation areas will be held in Adelaide during the first half of October 1983, under the sponsorship of the Standing Committee on Agriculture. The attached letter from the South Australian Director-General of Agriculture invites CONCOM to endorse this workshop and includes a copy of the relevant proposal (Attachment C).

If Standing Committee decides to formally support the SCA workshop, the Secretariat will advise the host departments accordingly.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

1984 Conference on the Economics of Conservation for Sustainable Development

A National Conference on Economics and Environment Policy is scheduled for early 1984. It will have as its theme 'The Economics of Conservation for Sustainable Development' and will address the relationship between primary and secondary industrial development and natural resource management.

It will bring together an audience of representatives from primary and secondary industry, from environment authorities and interests, and from academic institutions.

This note provides background to the Conference and outlines the issues which will be addressed.

BACKGROUND

In recent years increasing attention has been given in Australia and abroad to the interrelationships between economic development, natural resource, environment and population issues. This is reflected, as a particular example, in the preparation of a 'National Conservation Strategy for Australia' due to be discussed at a National Conference in mid-1983. A number of major projects relating to the long-term sustainability of water quality, soil productivity, forestry resources and mineral exploitation are being undertaken in several international organisations. Studies are also being carried out on global environment issues such as desertification, carbon dioxide and climate, and the protection of the ozone layer.

These activities reveal an awareness of the need to integrate development and conservation concerns in a manner consistent with sound, sustainable economic growth. They also illustrate the need, even in times of immediate economic pressures, to consider the longer term and structural implications of current economic activities upon the environment.

The focus of previous national environmental economic conferences has been the traditional concern of environmental economists; the identification of the costs and benefits of environment protection and the development of efficient and cost-effective policies for pollution control. The 1984 Conference will differ, in having as its theme the interrelationships between natural resource considerations and private and public sector policies for development. This theme is relevant to Australia not just in containing unique and irreplaceable environmental features, but as a country whose growth is intimately linked to the efficient and long-sighted management of its natural resources, both living and non-living.

The argument is often advanced that failure to incorporate conservation concerns in development projects (eg over-use of a resource) can undermine the basis for sustainable longer term national growth. In economic terms this is related to questions of externalities, (eg. valuation in respect of exploitation of fisheries, flora, fauna and ecosystems) and discounting, which are traditional concerns of environmental economics.

The aim of the Conference is to stimulate and focus debate on principles for sound development based on a consideration of the links between conservation and development, and to appraise the role that may be played by economic analysis and economic instruments.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE CONTENT

Integrating Conservation and Development: Theory and Practice

- . The state of the art in Australia and abroad (economic techniques, case studies, methodologies for trade-offs between environmental and development objectives, applications to regional planning and project appraisal).
- . Optimal resource exploitation (sustainable resources-fisheries, forestry, land management - and extractive resources - mining, energy).
- . Valuation of non-marketed natural resources (eg unique biological features).

Key Australian Issues

- . Environmental pressures associated with Australian development over the next two decades.
- . Land degradation and soil conservation. The costs and benefits of rehabilitation programs.
- . Trees and productivity: economic aspects of the National Tree Program.
- . Water management: salinity in the Murray River system and the Swan River.
- . Case Studies (Great Barrier Reef, South West Tasmania, Energy Conservation).
- . Long term resource development in Australia : economic and environmental implications.

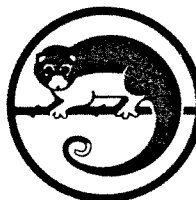
The International Dimension

- . Agricultural/industrial development and global environment problems - policies to meet global challenges (eg Ozone, CO₂).

- . Aid, trade and the international environment
Australia/World Bank policies linking aid,
economic growth and environmental impact).
- . Australia and International Policy for the
Antarctic: (economic management and environmental
responsibilities).

The Policy Response

- . Examination of Environment Impact Assessment and
other policy instruments applicable to regional
planning and project appraisal (usefulness,
cost-effectiveness, balancing of environment
and development action).
- . Australian contribution to the UN Program for
Development and International Economic Co-operation:
Interrelationships between Resource, Environment,
People and Development.
- . Examination of possible initiatives by government
and the private sector.

**QUEENSLAND
NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE
SERVICE**

Our reference B58
Your reference
For enquiries

PO Box 190
North Quay, Queensland
Australia, 4000
Telegraphic code QUENPAWS
Head Office
MLC Centre
239 George Street
Brisbane
Telephone (07) 224 0414

Date 13 January 1983

The Secretary to the Standing
Committee,
Council for Nature Conservation
Ministers,
PO Box 1252,
CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T., 2601

Dear Sir,

Further to Item 4(1)(iii) in the Draft Summary Record of the CONCOM Standing Committee's 24th Meeting in Alice Springs, I would confirm it is this Service's view that there would be considerable duplication of effort, cost and result in conducting meetings this year both at Townsville and Darwin to include the topic of wetland ecology.

Because this subject is bound to be included in the Australian Ecological Society symposium, I would agree that the location for debate should be Darwin (May 1983). Our planning is to have a senior officer of this Service present, though the matter must be subject to financial considerations closer to the time.

Yours faithfully,

(C.W. Price)
ACTING DIRECTOR

DRAFT PROGRAM

Day 1

Session 1: INTRODUCTION

- 9.00 - 9.15 Survey for What?
South Australian Minister for Environment and Planning.
- 9.20 - 9.45 The Environment of Plants and Animals.
Speaker to be invited.
- 9.50 - 10.15 Describing the environment: a review and evaluation of
integrated surveys.
R.M. Scott and C.R. Margules, CSIRO Division of Water
and Land Resources, Canberra.
- 10.15 - 10.45 Morning tea.

Session 2: MEASURING VEGETATION

- 10.45 - 11.10 Eucalypt forests and woodlands.
J. Walker, CSIRO Division of Water and Land Resources,
Canberra.
- 11.15 - 11.40 Rainforests.
J. Kikkawa, Zoology Department, University of Queensland,
L. Webb, and M. Hopkins, CSIRO Division of Water and
Land Resources, Innisfail.
- 11.45 - 12.10 Methods using floristics.
P.K. Gullan, National Herbarium, Victoria.
- 12.20 - 1.30 Lunch

Session 3: PROBLEMS IN MEASURING FAUNA

- 1.35 - 2.00 Problems of scale, complexity and patchiness in sampling
fauna.
R.W. Braithwaite, CSIRO Division of Wildlife and
Rangelands Research, Winnellie, N.T.
- 2.05 - 2.30 Small scale patchiness and its influence on our perception
of animal species habitat requirements.
B.J. Fox, School of Zoology, University of New South Wales,
Kensington, N.S.W.
- 2.35 - 3.00 Influence of sampling strategy on relationships measured
among fauna, vegetation structure, lifeform spectrum
and floristics.
J.A. Taylor, G.R. Friend and M.L. Dudzinski, CSIRO Division
of Wildlife and Rangelands Research, Winnellie, N.T. and
Canberra.

~~3.00 - 3.30 Afternoon tea.~~

Session 4: PLANNING AND MANAGING SURVEYS

- 3.35 - 4.00 Why the computer should precede the survey.
P. Campbell, Zoology Department, University of Queensland,
St. Lucia, Qld.
- 4.05 - 4.30 The storage, retrieval and manipulation of ecological data.
I. Musto, Department of Environment and Planning,
Adelaide, S.A.
- 4.35 - 5.00 The role of plant and animal survey in park management.
I.A. Baird and K.D. Cocks, CSIRO Division of Water and
Land Resources, Canberra.
- 6.30 - 7.30 Dinner.
- 7.30 - 8.00 Environmental correlates of plant and animal distributions.
H.A. Nix, CSIRO Division of Water and Land Resources,
Canberra.

Day 2

Session 1: RAPID SURVEY METHODS

- 8.30 - 8.50 Defining and mapping habitat from LANDSAT images.
D. Graetz, CSIRO Division of Wildlife and Rangelands
Research, Deniliquin, N.S.W.
- 8.55 - 9.15 Lessons from the survey 'Environments of South Australia'.
P. Laut, CSIRO Division of Water and Land Resources,
Canberra.
- 9.20 - 9.40 Rapid surveys of fauna and their habitats.
M. Denny, Mount King Ecological Surveys, Vaucluse, N.S.W.
- 9.45 - 10.05 Rapid assessment of natural resources.
B.G. Muir, National Parks Authority of Western Australia,
Nedlands, W.A.
- 10.10 - 10.30 Gradient transect sampling for rapid resource surveys.
A.N. Gillison, CSIRO Division of Water and Land Resources,
Canberra.
- 10.30 - 11.00 Morning tea.

Session 2: SURVEYS OF AQUATIC RESOURCES

- 11.00 - 11.25 Mapping and describing wetlands in arid New South Wales.
G.N. Goodrick, CSIRO Division of Wildlife and Rangelands
Research, Canberra.
- 11.30 - 11.55 Conservation evaluation of Victorian rivers.
L. MacMillan, Water Studies Centre, Chisholm Institute of
Technology, Caulfield East, Victoria.
-
-

- 12.00 - 12.25 Paper by officer of the Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority,
title yet to be decided.
- 12.30 - 1.30 Lunch.

Sessions 3 and 4: STATE CONTRIBUTIONS

Both these sessions and the first session on Day 3 are given over to the various State Government authorities to present their methods of survey and evaluation of natural resources for conservation. Confirmed contributions to date are:

Biological surveys and their role in forestry in Western Australia.

P. Christensen, Forests Department, Manjimup, W.A.

Contributions from:

Department of Primary Industries, Botany Branch, Brisbane.
Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service, Brisbane.
New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service, Sydney.
Tasmanian National Parks and Wildlife Service, Hobart.
Western Australian Wildlife Research Centre, Woodvale.
Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory, Alice Springs.

Day 3

Session 1: CONTINUING CONTRIBUTIONS FROM STATE AUTHORITIES

Session 2: VEGETATION SURVEY

- 10.30 - 10.55 Review and evaluation of vegetation survey methods.
M.P. Austin, CSIRO Division of Water and Land Resources,
Canberra.
- 10.55 - 12.00 Panel discussion: Leader M.P. Austin.
- 12.00 - 12.30 Lunch
- Session 3: FAUNAL SURVEY
- 12.35 - 1.00 Review and evaluation of fauna survey methods.
K. Myers, CSIRO Division of Water and Land Resources,
Canberra.
- 1.00 - 2.00 Panel discussion: Leader K. Myers.
- 2.05 - 2.30 Selecting parks and reserves: problems of data collection,
measurement, interpretation and communication.
Speaker
Panel discussion: Leader, to be announced.
-
-

2.30 - 3.30 Panel discussion: Leader *to be announced.*

3.30 - 4.00 Afternoon tea and end of Workshop.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

G.P.O. Box 1671, Adelaide, South Australia 5001
25 Grenfell Street, Adelaide 5000. Telegrams: "SAGRIC". Telex: 88422

ATTACHMENT C

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Telephone 227 3000

DA 171/83

Mr. D.J. McAllister,
Secretary,
Standing Committee of the Council of Nature Conservation Ministers,
P.O. Box 1252,
CANBERRA CITY. A.C.T. 2601.

Dear Mr. McAllister,

At its February meeting, the Standing Committee on Agriculture approved the holding of a Workshop on the Management of Weeds in Recreation Areas, including Bushland and National Parks, in Adelaide during the first half of October 1983. The proposal, arising from the SCA Review of Weed Ecology and Biological Control, was initiated by the Australian Weeds Committee (a technical sub-committee of SCA), developed jointly by Officers of my Department and Officers of the South Australian Department of Environment and Planning and the submission to SCA was endorsed by myself as will be seen from the attached copies of the proposal.

The planning of this Workshop by a small group drawn from the two Departments is now underway and I would be grateful if you would draw these facts to the attention of your Standing Committee. To emphasise the importance of the subject and the significance of this Workshop, I would invite your Standing Committee to add its endorsement to that of SCA.

Yours sincerely,


(James C. McColl)

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF AGRICULTURE

Enc:

PROPOSAL FOR WORKSHOP

Management of Weeds in Recreation Areas, including bushland
and National Parks

Introduction:

The "Johnson report" - Priorities in Rural Research; Weed Ecology and Biological Control-adopted by SCA identified a number of areas in weed ecology considered to be worth the allocation of resources. One of these was the management of weeds of recreation areas, including bushland and National Parks. This area of interest was endorsed by the SCA working party that was requested to review the "Johnson report". At the 1982 meeting of AWC in Adelaide it was decided that a proposal be developed for holding a workshop to review the present situation and to identify areas requiring more resources.

Although the land uses involved are not within the usual ambit of AAC or SCA, AWC felt that it had a responsibility to co-ordinate all weed ecological research and assessment and that it was within its brief to initiate this proposal.

The proposal should be brought to the attention of CONCOM (Council of Nature Conservation Ministers) after it has been considered in view of the proposed involvement of Officers of Conservation Departments. The possibility that this proposal may eventuate has been brought to the attention of the S.A. delegate to CONCOM.

Suggested aim:

To bring together policy and technical specialists from southern Australia in the subject to review the current situation and to identify areas of policy and research that ought to be tackled in the future.

Suggested venue: Cleland Conservation Park, South Australia.

Suggested time: First half of October, 1983. 2 days, preceded or followed by a one-day field trip in the Adelaide Hills.

Suggested participants: 40 people drawn as follows:

Departments of Environment or equivalent in W.A., S.A., Vic., Tas. and N.S.W.

1 senior policy person)		
1 park management person)	from each State	
1 operator/ranger etc.)		15 persons
A.C.T. equivalent Department			1 "
Australian National Parks & Wild Life Service			1 "
Noxious Weeds Authority - 5 States - 1 representative each			5 "

Forestry Departments - 5 States	5 persons
Agricultural Chemical Industry - AVCA reps.	4 "
Research, others	3 "

There may be some overlap in participants which could free some extra places for the last category.

Suggested programme topics:

1. Introduction and State Reviews of Situation.
2. Woody weeds and other non-agricultural weeds.
 - Review of current chemical control methods. Cultural and biological control methods. Research needed to improve management. The proclamation of such weeds.
3. Control of proclaimed weeds
 - The methods and philosophy of control of proclaimed weeds (generally of agricultural importance in bushland and National Parks.
4. Weed control policy in bushland, Forests and National Parks.
 - Working within severe financial restraints. Obligations to adjoining landowners.
5. Summary, resolutions etc.

Each of sessions 2, 3 and 4 would be scheduled for a half-day each. The introductory and closing sessions would complete the 2 days.

Suggested host organization: S.A. Department of Environment and Planning.

Suggested convenors: Dr. Sue Barker, Mr. Howard McBeth, S.A. Department of Environment and Planning.
Mr. Peter Kloot, S.A. Department of Agriculture

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

CONFERENCE OR WORKSHOP PROPOSAL*

A. GENERAL DETAILS

- 1) Title of proposed meeting: Management of Weeds in Recreation Areas, including Bushland and National Parks.
- 2) Type of meeting: Workshop
- 3) Estimated number of participants: 40
- 4) Proposed date for meeting: First half of October, 1983
- 5) Reason for holding meeting at this time: During October, there will be many relevant examples of the subject matter to be seen on an associated field trip. There will be time to place any required expenditure on the estimates for the coming financial year.
- 6) Suggested venue: Conference Centre, Cleland National Park, Mt. Lofty, S.A.
- 7) Type of participants likely to be involved:

X	Research/Extension Management
X	Research Officer
	Extension Officer
X	Regulatory Officer
X	Industry Representative
	Other? Specify

(please mark appropriate square[s])

B. ORGANIZATION AND SUPPORT

- 8) Name of organization prepared to arrange meeting: S.A. Department of Environment and Planning with assistance from S.A. Department of Agriculture.
- 9) Organizations, institutions, professional societies, etc. which have agreed to support this proposal:
Other State Departments of Agriculture through Australian Weeds Committee
- 10) Organizations, institutions, professional societies likely to be interested in the proposed meeting:
Departments of Environment or equivalent
Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service
Noxious Weeds Authorities
Forestry Departments
Agricultural Chemical Industry

* Read notes on Page 3 before completing form.

2. SUBJECT MATTER

11) Reason for selection of subject:

The "Johnson report" - Priorities in Rural Research; Weed Ecology and Biological Control - identified a number of areas in weed ecology considered to be worth the allocation of resources. One of these was the management of weeds of recreation areas, including bushland and National Parks. This area of interest was endorsed by the SCA working party that was requested to review the "Johnson report". At the 1982 meeting of AWC in Adelaide it was decided that a proposal be developed for holding a workshop to review the present situation and to identify areas requiring more resources. Although the land uses involved are not within the usual ambit of AAC or SCA, AWC felt that it had a responsibility to co-ordinate all weed ecological research and assessment and that it was within its brief to initiate this proposal.

12) Has a technical or scientific meeting been held on this subject before in Australia? If so, please specify.

No.

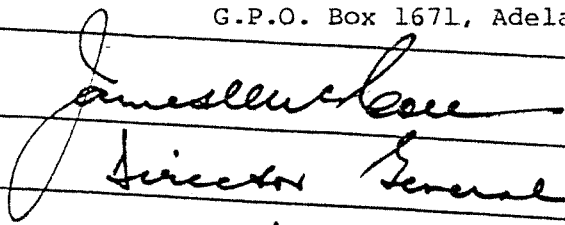
13) Suggested topics within the proposed subject area:

1. Introduction and State Reviews of Situation.
2. Woody weeds and other non-agricultural weeds.
 - Review of current chemical control methods. Cultural and biological control methods. Research needed to improve management. The proclamation of such weeds.
3. Control of proclaimed weeds
 - The methods and philosophy of control of proclaimed weeds (generally of agricultural importance) in bushland and National Parks.
4. Weed control policy in bushland, Forests and National Parks.
 - Working within severe financial restraints
 - Obligations to adjoining landowners.
5. Summary, resolutions etc.

Proposed by: Name P.M. Kloot

Organization S.A. Department of Agriculture

Address G.P.O. Box 1671, Adelaide S.A. 5001

Endorsed by: Signature 

Position Director General

Date 28 / 10 / 82.

(Proposals require endorsement by Permanent Head of the organization except where they originate from a main committee of Standing Committee)

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 9: Annual statement of research projects.

As agreed at the last meeting of Standing Committee, the 1983 statement of research projects being carried out or sponsored by the member agencies of CONCOM is being prepared in a uniform format, which will show in respect of each project:

- The full title.
- A brief statement of aims.
- The name of a contact officer.

The information supplied by all agencies in respect of their research activities has been edited and placed on a computer. At present, the projects are listed alphabetically under each agency, although other means of classification are possible if desired.

A draft of the statement will be tabled at the Adelaide meeting of Standing Committee, and the final version will be produced for submission to the meeting of Council in July.

In view of the improved presentation of the revised statement and the amount of potentially useful information which it now contains, Standing Committee is requested to consider recommending to Council that it be made available to interested organisations outside the CONCOM agencies.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

**COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE**

AGENDA ITEM 10: Policies for establishment and management of wilderness areas.

At its last meeting, Standing Committee agreed to a request by New South Wales to have this matter placed on the agenda for this meeting. Attached is a background paper prepared by the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The approach to wilderness area management in New South Wales is outlined and brought forward for discussion. Standing Committee is now asked to consider the recommendation in the paper "that Standing Committee recommend to the next meeting of Council that a working group on the management of protected areas be formed to examine and report on the proposal to prepare uniform policies for the establishment and management of wilderness areas". //

This working group could also provide advice on other protected area management matters at the direction of Standing Committee.

FOR CONSIDERATION

*NSW to prepare for
Alice Springs guidelines for
working group
John W*

National Parks and Wildlife Service
New South Wales
April 1983



AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF WILDERNESS AREAS IN AUSTRALIA

Item for the Agenda to be considered by the Standing Committee of CONCOM May, 1983.

The issue of protecting wilderness areas throughout Australia is currently one of major public interest. There have been several conferences and workshops on the protection of wilderness areas since the First National Wilderness Conference in October, 1977 sponsored by the Australian Conservation Foundation. Other important conferences included one at the Canberra College of Advanced Education in July, 1978 and of course the Second World Wilderness Conference in Cairns in June, 1980. The Australian Conservation Foundation is proposing to hold the Third National Wilderness Conference at Katoomba in New South Wales during September, 1983.

Most Australian and State organisations with a responsibility in nature conservation and outdoor recreation have been represented at these past conferences and will undoubtedly be represented at the Third National Wilderness Conference.

The National Parks and Wildlife Service of New South Wales is actively pursuing a programme of wilderness area proclamation.

During 1982 the Minister adopted the Gibraltar Range, Mount Kaputar and Kosciusko National Parks plans of management, each of which proposed three or in the case of Kosciusko four, areas of wilderness. Consequently, on the 18th June, 1982, the Director approved the declaration of three areas in Gibraltar Range National Park as wilderness, the first areas so designated in New South Wales. The formal gazettal of the declaration was published on the 2nd July, 1982. Gazettal of the Mount Kaputar and Kosciusko wilderness areas followed by the end of 1982.

These areas were declared as wilderness after adoption of a plan of management by the Minister. It is intended also however that use should be made of Section 59 and 61 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act to provide protection to areas of wilderness value before a plan of management is prepared and several proposals to this effect are in train.

The New South Wales Service has adopted a policy on the proclamation and management of wilderness areas which recognises that wilderness areas are a special case of outdoor recreation management.

National parks are an important component in the supply of outdoor recreation opportunities especially within a society which devotes a substantial part of its considerable leisure time to recreation and tourism. This gives rise to one of the most important issues in national park management; the responsibility to provide for both outdoor recreation and the protection of natural and cultural features.

The major tool in providing for recreation settings in national parks is the provision (or non-provision) of facilities and services of varying capacities and degrees of sophistication. Facilities include roads, walking and bridle tracks, picnic areas, toilets, camping areas, cabins, hotels, etc; and services include interpretation programmes, concession operations, etc. 2.

At one end of this spectrum of opportunities, some visitors to national parks are totally self-reliant, and this self-reliance is a dominant requirement for them undertaking their chosen activity. The recreation management plan for the area concerned provides that the response to meet these expectations is to provide few or no recreation facilities or services. This is the essence of area wilderness management as adopted by New South Wales.

It is important to emphasise that wilderness management in national parks concerns neither nature conservation nor scientific research and investigation: objectives and practices related to the management of these values, are catered for pursuant to the management objectives under the CNPPA categories of national parks and protected areas. Management recognises that areas suitable for the management of wilderness recreation opportunities on the one hand and nature conservation, outstanding natural and scientific values on the other can overlap, and in this sense the two are not mutually exclusive. On the other hand not all areas of nature conservation, outstanding natural or special scientific values have wilderness recreation values, hence the differentiation in management.

The New South Wales Service finds itself in a position where it is vigorously pursuing a programme of wilderness area proclamation and management but recognises that there is still not an "official" definition of wilderness nor a consistent view of wilderness management, notwithstanding the great public interest in this issue. In the absence of officially accepted definitions and criteria this public interest is, however, characterised not only by strong protagonist and antagonist attitudes but also a whole range of perceptions amongst the protagonists on the nature of wilderness area management. The above position as adopted by New South Wales is therefore brought forward to the Standing Committee of CONCOM for discussion aimed at considering consistent definition and management policy guidelines for wilderness throughout Australia.

It is recommended that Standing Committee recommend to the next meeting of Council:-

that a working group on the Management of Protected Areas be formed to examine and report on the proposal to prepare uniform policies for the establishment and management of wilderness areas.

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 11: Classification and nomenclature of protected areas.

At its last meeting, Standing Committee agreed to a request by New South Wales to have this matter placed on the agenda for this meeting. Attached is a background paper prepared by the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service. (The appendices referred to will be tabled at the meeting.)

The paper outlines the approach being taken in New South Wales for the introduction of the classification system of the IUCN Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (CNPPA). The New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service is reclassifying all of its areas in terms of the CNPPA system with the intention of using this classification as a basis for management planning, public relations, works programming, etc.

The Service is of the view that if this approach is applied in all States and Territories it will lead to the conformity of the management of protected areas to the internationally acceptable standard seen as desirable by both Standing Committee and Council. Standing Committee is therefore requested to discuss the approach being used in New South Wales and support the following recommendation.

It is recommended that Standing Committee urge all member agencies to consider introducing the CNPPA system of classification as an internal management tool, in a manner similar to that being used in New South Wales.

FOR CONSIDERATION

National Parks and Wildlife Service
New South Wales
April 1983

In 1978 the IUCN Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (CNPPA) produced a paper entitled "Categories, Objectives and Criteria for Protected Areas" (Appendix 1).

This paper recommended the use of eight categories for the classification of nature conservation and multiple use (incorporating nature conservation) areas. These were: I Scientific Reserve; II National Parks; III National Landmark; IV Manager Nature Reserve; V Protected Landscape; VI Resource Reserve; VII Anthropological Reserve; VIII Multiple Use Area. This paper was referred to member countries of IUCN for review and comment.

During 1979/80 a working party made up of representatives of all nature conservation authorities in Australia reviewed this paper, and presented a report to the 1980 meeting of CONCOM. That meeting decided that the report of the working party should be referred to conservation authorities in each State and Territory for further consideration and report back to the 1981 meeting of CONCOM.

At the 21st (1981) meeting of the Standing Committee to CONCOM it was resolved to disband the working group and to make the matter a standing item for the Standing Committee. CONCOM subsequently (July 1981 meeting) noted this resolution. This is where the matter stands at present insofar as CONCOM is concerned, although there appeared to be general concensus in the discussions with both Standing Committee and CONCOM on the desirability of ultimately introducing a uniform system of classification through Australia.

In N.S.W. a review of the practicability and desirability of applying the CNPPA system of classification has however proceeded since that date. Accepting the difficulties and delays which would inevitably be associated with any proposal to change legislation and statutory nomenclature in N.S.W., and the confusion which this could cause amongst park users, emphasis has been placed on ways of applying the system within the context of existing legislation. Whether this will eventually lead to changes in legislation, and if so, the nature of those changes will depend on the success of its application over an acceptable period.

N.S.W. is fortunate in having a relatively limited range of conservation areas to be considered. These are (as at 30.6.82) -

- 56 National Parks - 2,500,693 ha.
- 12 Historic Sites - 2,803 ha.
- 147 Nature Reserves - 469,042 ha.
- 8 Aboriginal Areas - 88 ha.
- 18 State Recreation Areas - 17,005 ha.

Further, any application of the CNPPA system would be facilitated in N.S.W. by the fact that there is only one national parks and wildlife management authority - the NPWS.- However, for the system to be applied to optimum advantage it would be desirable for other land management authorities, which also have some responsibility for nature conservation (Forestry Commission, Department of Lands, Department of Environment and Planning) to adopt it.

classification and management of nature conservation areas in N.S.W., the Service is also taking into consideration related management techniques such as the "Recreation Opportunity Spectrum". This concept endeavours to rationalise the provision of appropriate outdoor recreation opportunities so that demand can be examined within the context of the appropriate physical setting. It is logical to view this in relation to the CNPPA categories with approximately the same "spectrum" of natural areas and opportunities. 2.

The NPWS application of the CNPPA system therefore is being treated as a pilot study which hopefully will demonstrate to other land management authorities in N.S.W., as well as members of CONCOM the practicability and advantages of Australia-wide application.

The Service is applying the CNPPA system for the following purposes, each of which will be discussed in more detail below, and supported by Appendices 2 & 4 (to be completed).

1. As an overall system of classifying areas for management, statistical and public relations use.
2. Within individual areas, to complement traditional zoning systems to give a firmer commitment to management.
3. Within individual areas, to resolve conservation and recreation/development conflicts.

1. Overall Classification

Present nature conservation areas in N.S.W. are classified according to nomenclatures set out in the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1974 and Crown Lands and Other Acts (Reserves) Amendment Act.

At the time of reservation of each area its major conservation purpose was identified and named. Some of these names and classifications have been selected or retained for historical, political or social reasons.

The use of incorrect classification or nomenclature makes management commitment, programming, budgeting, recreation management, development - in fact virtually every aspect of management and protection - more difficult. It also creates confusion amongst many politicians, members of the public, entrepreneurs, and other authorities who quite understandably assume that all areas of the same classification will be managed in a similar way.

As a first step, therefore, the NPWS is reclassifying all of its areas in terms of the CNPPA system. This is an internal process, which will allow the statutory name - national park, nature reserve, state recreation areas - to be retained, whilst the CNPPA classification identified for the area will be used in management documentation and planning, public relations, works programming, etc.

It is accepted that no area is completely homogeneous and that in many cases more than one of the CNPPA categories could be applied to significant parts of them. In determining overall classification the initial purpose of reservation of each area is taken into consideration, its present title weighed against alternative CNPPA categories, and the practicability of managing it to meet the strict objectives laid down in the CNPPA paper is examined. In this process the following questions must be asked

- . does it meet the physical criteria set down for the relevant CNPPA category?
- . will social demands permit management to conform to CNPPA standards in the short and long term?
- . can the Service commit staff and funds to manage the area to achieve objectives consistent with the CNPPA classification?

If the answers to any of these questions are negative, and there is no likelihood of the situation being improved in the short term, then an appropriate category other than that under which the area is reserved might be selected, and subsequently used for management purposes.

This does not of course preclude the possibility of the area being reclassified at a later date if or when improved management makes this possible.

For the purposes of discussion at the 1983 meeting of Standing Committee, a detailed review of conservation units located in the Service's Northern Region is approaching completion. An Appendix (4) to this paper showing -

Present Name of Area	CNPPA Classification	Comment

will be prepared on the basis of this review for distribution prior to the meeting.

The advantages which the Service sees in this supplementary overall classification of its areas based on the CNPPA system are -

- . clarification of inconsistent or inappropriate nomenclature
- . commitment to an internationally acceptable standard of management in each area
- . increased accuracy of data on nature conservation areas
- . better basis for developing priorities for protection, use and development
- . improved protection for Service areas in discussion with other land management/outdoor recreation authorities.

2. Zoning

In earlier plans of management based on the USNPS planning system it was traditional to zone parks into broad categories such as -

- . development area
- . natural area
- . wilderness

Usually these zones were very large, and too heterogeneous to permit the application of uniform management objectives. Thus the commitment to management was lacking.

Amongst the Service's later plans, that for Kosciusko National Park is the best example of a changed approach. Here the park has been divided into almost 50 management units. Each of these had individual management prescriptions prepared for it, and from these larger grouping which were consistent with the earlier zoning, concepts were developed. (See map App. 3). 4.

The CNPPA system could have been applied (and is now being applied to later plans) to such management units to develop objectives consistent with internationally accepted standards and strengthen management commitment.

Examples of how the CNPPA system and associated management techniques are now being applied to determine management objectives and strategies on parks in the Service's Northern Region will be presented to Standing Committee as Appendix 4 of this report.

The new Border Ranges National Park, a rainforest area which it is proposed will be nominated for listing as a World Biosphere Reserve, will be given as an example of this procedure.

3. Resolution of Conflicts

Application of the CNPPA system has been used in N.S.W. to resolve conflicts over the classification and management of individual areas.

For example, considerable pressure has been exercised by conservationist organisations to have a significant area of Hawkesbury sandstone bushland of nature conservation value excised from Davidson State Recreation Area (overall classified as CNPPA Category V - Protected Landscape) in the northern part of Sydney and added to Sydney Harbour National Park. The section of Davidson SRA concerned could be identified and classified as CNPPA Category II (i.e., national park status) when a plan of management is prepared to protect its natural values without having to resort to the complex and unnecessary process of revocation and additions to a more distant area purely to give it a somewhat artificial title.

It should not be inferred from the foregoing paper that there is a significant number of incorrectly named or inappropriately managed areas in N.S.W. In fact the number of both is quite small. However, the CNPPA system is seen as providing a basis for a review of classification leading to a strengthened commitment to appropriate management on all areas. From this the other advantages listed earlier will progressively flow.

The Service feels that if this approach is applied throughout all States and Territories it will ultimately lead to conformity in the classification and management of nature conservation areas to internationally acceptable standards seen as desirable by both Standing Committee and CONCOM.



NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DISCUSSION PAPER ON CNPPA CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM
APPENDICES 2 & 4.

GJA:MJY

Attached are Appendices 2 & 4 to the NPWS discussion paper previously circulated.

Additional comments to the notes contained in the appendices (prepared by the Service's Regional Planner, Northern Region, R. Friederich) are -

Appendix 2.

This details the results of an examination of all Service areas in Northern Region. It will provide a basis and commitment for ongoing management of individual conservation areas in the region.

The review has already brought out several interesting points :

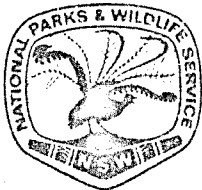
- (i) it has encouraged a more detailed consideration of the reasons for reservation of many of the smaller areas in danger of taking second place to more popular or larger areas;
- (ii) this has led to a firmer commitment to the objectives of management of these areas as set out in the CNPPA paper;
- (iii) it has confirmed the need for a reclassification of some units in due course, and their identification and commitment on the basis of the CNPPA system in the meantime;
- (iv) it has again brought out the fact that the CNPPA system does not cater for the smaller area with high conservation value and unavoidable (and/or desirable) public use, i.e. the "mini national park". Examples are Broken Head Nature Reserve and Brunswick Heads Nature Reserve (p.4 of App. 3). The fairly intensive use of parts of these reserves makes the use of Category I (Scientific Area) or Category IV (Managed Nature Reserve) inappropriate, and the Service feels that a new classification, or subdivision of Category II would be desirable. Some of the Service's State Recreation Areas could also fit into this category. For the time being the Service will classify such areas as "Category IIA - Regional Park" and will correspond with the CNPPA on the problem;
- (v) a similar problem has arisen with some of the Service's historic sites and Aboriginal areas, which have conservation value but have been set aside for their anthropological importance. These do not fit the CNPPA Category VII - Anthropological Area (designed for large areas with continuing Aboriginal occupation), and the Service will classify them pro tem as "Category VIIA - Anthropological Site".

Appendix 4.

In the discussion paper it was forecast that the CNPPA system would be applied to Border Ranges National Park as an example of how it could be used to zone homogeneous areas or identify smaller management units within a park or reserves and strengthen management objectives and commitments applied to them.

Crowdy Bay National Park has been substituted for Border Ranges National Park in this example, as the latter has only recently been reserved and time did not permit the detailed review proposed.

In the examination of Crowdy Bay National Park it has been shown that the area as a whole should be classified as Category II - National Park and be managed in accordance with the criteria and objectives set out for this category in the CNPPA paper. However, within the total area are four smaller areas which have special values and these have been identified in the plan of management as distinct management units classified on the basis of the CNPPA system (3 as "Category I - Scientific Area" and 1 as "Category III - Natural Landmark"). These will be given special protection consistent with these classifications.



NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

NORTHERN REGION
RJF:DE
NR. 35-58

C.N.P.P.A. CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Classification of Service Areas in Northern Region
as at 31st December, 1982.

Present Name of Area	C.N.P.P.A. Classification	Comment
<u>GRAFTON DISTRICT</u>		
Yuraygir National Park	II National Park	
Nymboida National Park	II National Park	
Banyabba Nature Reserve)	IV Managed Nature Reserve	(Extensive firing of (reserve by neigh- (bours and control (burning by NPWS.
Sherwood Nature Reserve)	IV Managed Nature Reserve	
Susan Island Nature Reserve	IV Managed Nature Reserve	Planting of lowland Subtropical rain- forest.
N.W. Solitary Island) Nature Reserve) North Solitary Isl.) Nature Reserve) Split Solitary Isl.) Nature Reserve.) S.W. Solitary Isl.) Nature Reserve.)	IV Managed Nature Reserve	Managed to maintain suitable Muttonbird habitat.
North Rock Nature Reserve	I Scientific Reserve	
<u>GLEN INNES DISTRICT</u>		
Gibraltar Range National Park	II National Park	
Bald Rock National Park	II National Park	
Boonoo Boonoo National Park	II National Park	
Severn River Nature Reserve	I Scientific Reserve	
Little Llangothlin Nature Reserve	I Scientific Reserve	
Llangothlin Nature Reserve	I Scientific Reserve	
Mann River Nature Reserve	I Scientific Reserve	

C.N.P.P.A. CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Present Name of Area	C.N.P.P.A. Classification	Comment
<u>ARMIDALE DISTRICT</u>		
Posley Gorge National Park	II National Park	
Basin Nature Reserve	IV Managed Nature Reserve	Regular culling of feral goats.
Bole Creek Nature Reserve	IV Managed Nature Reserve.	Regular culling of feral pigs/horses.
Clinton Nature Reserve	IV Managed Nature Reserve.	Rabbit control, fencing, tree planting.
Bother of Ducks Lagoon Nature Reserve.	IV Managed Nature Reserve.	Levee construction to maintain lagoon.
Coly's Creek Nature Reserve	I Scientific Reserve.	
Carrabah National Park	II National Park	
Catsor Creek Nature Reserve.	IV Managed Nature Reserve.	Control of feral pigs.
Cerrikimbe National Park	II National Park.	
Carrowitch Gorge National Park	II National Park.	
<u>ORRIGO DISTRICT</u>		
Coweraville Nature Reserve	I Scientific Reserve.	
Cathedral Rock National Park	II National Park.	
Corrigo National Park	II National Park.	
Corges Creek Nature Reserve	I Scientific Reserve.	
Cuy Fawkes River National Park	II National Park.	
Cuy Fawkes River Nature Reserve	II National Park.	Should be added to adjoining National Park. Has heavy tourist visitation and is now managed as a national park.
Corora Nature Reserve	IV Managed Nature Reserve.	Eradication of Lantana, fencing to control cattle.
Cooonee Beach Nature Reserve	I Scientific Reserve.	
Cuttonbird Island Nature Reserve	IV Managed Nature Reserve.	Managed to maintain suitable Muttonbird habitat.
Cew England National Park	II National Park.	
Cerpentine Nature	I Scientific Reserve.	

C.N.P.P.A. CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Present Name of Area	C.N.P.P.A. Classification	Comment
<u>ISMORE DISTRICT</u>		
Bundjalung National Park	II National Park.	
Broadwater National Park	II National Park.	
Border Ranges National Park	II National Park.	
Mt. Warning National Park	II National Park.	
Cook Is. Nature Reserve	I Scientific Reserve.	
Kerebagh Is. Nature Reserve	IV Managed Nature Reserve.	Control of weeds. High public usage.
Lottys Is. Nature Reserve	IV Managed Nature Reserve.	Control of Groundsel Bush. High Tourist visitation.
Limbinwood Nature Reserve	II National Park.	Should now be incorporate with adjoining Border Ranges National Park and promoted as part of that park for wilderness walking and recreation.
Luminbar Nature Reserve	I Scientific Reserve.	Also utilised for limited wilderness style recreation.
Mullian Rocks Nature Reserve	I Scientific Reserve.	
Mullina Nature Reserve	IV Managed Nature Reserve.	Extensive eradication of Groundsel Bush.
Mullika Nature Reserve	IV Managed Nature Reserve.	Utilised for educational/low key recreational purposes. Should be added to adjoining Bundjalung National Park.
Muralba Nature Reserve	IV Managed Nature Reserve.	
Davis Scrub Nature Reserve	IV Managed Nature Reserve.	Rainforest Regeneration.
Victoria Park Nature Reserve	IV Managed Nature Reserve.	Extensive planting of rainforest trees. Also low-key education role.
Tucki Tucki Nature Reserve	IV Managed Nature Reserve.	Planting of Koala food trees. Research into koala
Bungawalbin Nature Reserve	IV Managed Nature Reserve.	Eradication of feral pigs.

C.N.P.P.A. CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Present Name of Area	C.N.P.P.A. Classification	Comment
<p><u>Wilmore District cont'd.</u> Weed Heads Historic Site Pennox Head Aboriginal Area Broken Head Nature Reserve Brunswick Heads Nature Reserve</p>		<p>(No C.N.P.P.A. Classification. Both are managed prehistoric sites.) (No C.N.P.P.A. Classification. Both are very important scientifically, as they are remnant subtropical rainforests. Management preserves these important scientific areas, but at the same time accommodates quite intensive recreational use. The small size of the areas precludes the designation of "National Park".)</p>
<p><u>PORT MACQUARIE DISTRICT</u></p>		
<p>Rowdy Bay National Park Flat Head National Park Macquarie Nature Reserve</p>	<p>II National Park. II National Park. IV Managed Nature Reserve.</p>	<p>Extensive tree planting for koalas, etc.</p>
<p>Mount Seaview Nature Reserve Morganna Nature Reserve</p>	<p>I Scientific Reserve. I Scientific Reserve.</p>	<p>Accommodates some recreational use.</p>
<p>Willi Willi Nature Reserve Belah Nature Reserve</p>	<p>I Scientific Reserve. I Scientific Reserve.</p>	
<p>Lybucca Historic Site</p>		<p>No C.N.P.P.A. Classification. Is a Managed prehistoric site.</p>
<p>Macquarie Island Nature Reserve</p>	<p>IV Managed Nature Reserve.</p>	<p>Planting of subtropical rainforest weed eradication.</p>

C.N.P.P.A. CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Name of Area	C.N.P.P.A. Classification	Comment
Port Macquarie District cont'd. Limeburners Creek Nature Reserve	II National Park.	Submission already forwarded to H.O. requesting change of name to National Park. Original reservation was nature reserve status but coastal additions with extensive recreational use (about 150,000 visitors per year) make it now a national park.

COMMENTS

- . Most nature reserves in the Northern Region are relatively small and are affected to varying degrees by feral animals, exotic plants or fire, which are part of the pattern of surrounding land uses. Service management is therefore necessary in most cases to eradicate or control the various animals, plants, or fire. Relatively few nature reserves are left in an undisturbed state with no impact by management.
- . Some nature reserves have a recreational component in their use. In the case of the Broken Head and Brunswick Head Nature Reserves this use is so intensive that it would appear to put the areas outside the existing C.N.P.P.A. classifications. The areas are too small to be redesignated as national parks.
- . The Guy Fawkes River Nature Reserve and Iluka Nature Reserve were originally small isolated reserves. Both now adjoin large national parks, both accommodate recreational usage (very high in the case of Guy Fawkes Nature Reserve) and both are managed as an integral part of the adjoining national park. Logically they should in the future be added to the adjoining national parks to form single administrative and planning units.
- . Limeburners Creek Nature Reserve was originally a nature reserve based on Limeburners Creek north of Port Macquarie. Recent extensions give it an extensive coastal frontage and around 150,000 visitors a year. It should be redesignated as a national park and a recommendation to this effect has been forwarded to Head Office.
- . Limpinwood Nature Reserve was originally an isolated rainforest reserve in the Tweed Valley. Recent gazettal of the adjoining Border Ranges National Park make it now logical to be added to the Border Ranges National Park to make a single administrative, planning and recreational unit. A recommendation to this effect is with Head Office N.P.W.S.
- . The Historic Sites and Aboriginal Areas, managed prehistoric sites, are not covered by the existing C.N.P.P.A. classification system.

R.J. Friederich

R.J. FRIEDERICH,
 REGIONAL PLANNER,
 NORTHERN REGION.

29th April, 1983.

NORTHERN REGION
NR.35-58
RJF:DE

Crowdy Bay National Park - An Application
of the C.N.P.P.A. system within an individual area

The national park concept was introduced to Australia through the establishment of Royal National Park in 1879, only seven years after the world's first national park was created at Yellowstone in the United States of America. The concept adopted then has evolved over the years, though the basic themes of nature conservation, appropriate use, conservation of aesthetic value and recreation have remained throughout.

For the purposes of preparing plans of management, the 1978 IUCN definition of a national park has been adopted in New South Wales.

"A national park is a relatively large area;
(1) where one or several ecosystems are not materially altered by human exploitation and occupation, where plant and animal species, geomorphological sites and habitats are of special scientific, educative and recreative interest of which contains a natural landscape of great beauty; and
(2) where the highest competent authority of the country has taken steps to prevent or to eliminate as soon as possible exploitation or occupation in the whole area and to enforce effectively the respect of ecological, geomorphological or aesthetic features which have led to its establishment; and
(3) where visitors are allowed to enter, under special conditions, for inspirational educative, cultural and recreative purposes".

Crowdy Bay National Park is primarily managed in accordance with the objectives and criteria for management set out in the C.N.P.P.A. classification "national park". However, the C.N.P.P.A. system recognises that a national park can be complemented by other conservation management categories. The categories have been applied to Crowdy Bay National Park in preparing a recent plan of management for the park, providing a basis for the delineation of management units within the park. This has facilitated the development of management objectives for these units which are consistent with internationally accepted standards and which strengthen management commitment.

Four areas within Crowdy Bay National Park have been identified as having special significance. Three of these areas are of high scientific importance and the fourth has high landscape conservation values.

The Committee of Enquiry on Differences and Conflicts between Interests of Parks and Conservation Authorities, Scientific Bodies and Mining Companies" identified three "scientific areas" in Crowdy Bay National Park "as areas of special significance for nature conservation and scientific study purposes".

Crowdy Bay National Park - An application
of the C.N.P.P.A. system within an individual area

The committee of enquiry recognised in Crowdy Bay National Park:

"The best example in the series of areas F1 to F5 (between Evans Head and Crowdy Bay), of frontal parallelism of sand-dune, contrasting to the hinterland parallelism of the Jerusalem Creek area (now Bundjalung National Park) with extensive areas of swamp (as contrasted to lagoon) to the west and south (Blackfellows Bog). The area is a hind-dune heath plain which is partly present in the Limeburners Creek Area (F4) but not as distinctively".

The committee of enquiry reported the following on each of the three scientific areas:

SCIENTIFIC AREA NO. 1

This area demonstrates heath communities over old strand lines. It is unfortunate that a section such as that which was originally proposed could not be preserved in this vicinity, despite the high mineral values involved. The scientific area, as originally proposed, included a relatively undisturbed sequence of heaths over old strand lines. It was of particular scientific value, because it illustrated the fine ecological balance reflected in significant changes in biological communities over very slight differences in topography.

J. McG.

SCIENTIFIC AREA NO. 2

Blackfellow's Bog is rich in Restionaceae and Cyperaceae, Sphagnum, Blechnum camfieldii, Eriachne glabrata. Interference with the levels of water and its mineral content through using the bog as a source of water could be highly detrimental to the biological communities of the bog and its surroundings.

J. McG.

SCIENTIFIC AREA NO. 3

Forest with Eucalyptus planchoniana (southern limit).

J. McG".

Each of these three areas are identified as management units within Crowdy Bay National Park and have been classified as scientific reserves in accordance with the C.N.P.P.A. classification of protected areas;

viz.

Scientific reserves are areas free of mans impact and are set aside for scientific research and environmental monitoring.

Crowdy Bay National Park - An Application
of the C.N.P.P.A. system within an individual area

The management objective of scientific reserves is to maintain natural processes in an undisturbed state.

The committee of enquiry was limited in its brief to a consideration of "specific sand-heath areas which appear to offer the greatest potential for large nature conservation parks and reserves on the north coast". The committee of enquiry did not address nature conservation of areas other than sand-heath areas, some of which such as the Diamond Head complex have been included in the national park. The Diamond Head area has been recognised as having high landscape conservation importance, and has been classified as a natural landmark under the C.N.P.P.A. classification system. National landmarks are areas which include outstanding examples of a country's natural heritage. This category of the C.N.P.P.A. contains one or more specific natural features of outstanding national significance such as geological formation, a unique natural site, animal or plant species or habitat which, because of uniqueness or rarity, may be threatened and should be protected. The specific feature to be protected ideally has little or no evidence of man's activities. These features are not of the size nor do they contain a diversity of features or representative ecosystems which would justify their separate reservation as a national park. They would be of such scenic, scientific, educational and inspirational importance that they merit special designation and protection.

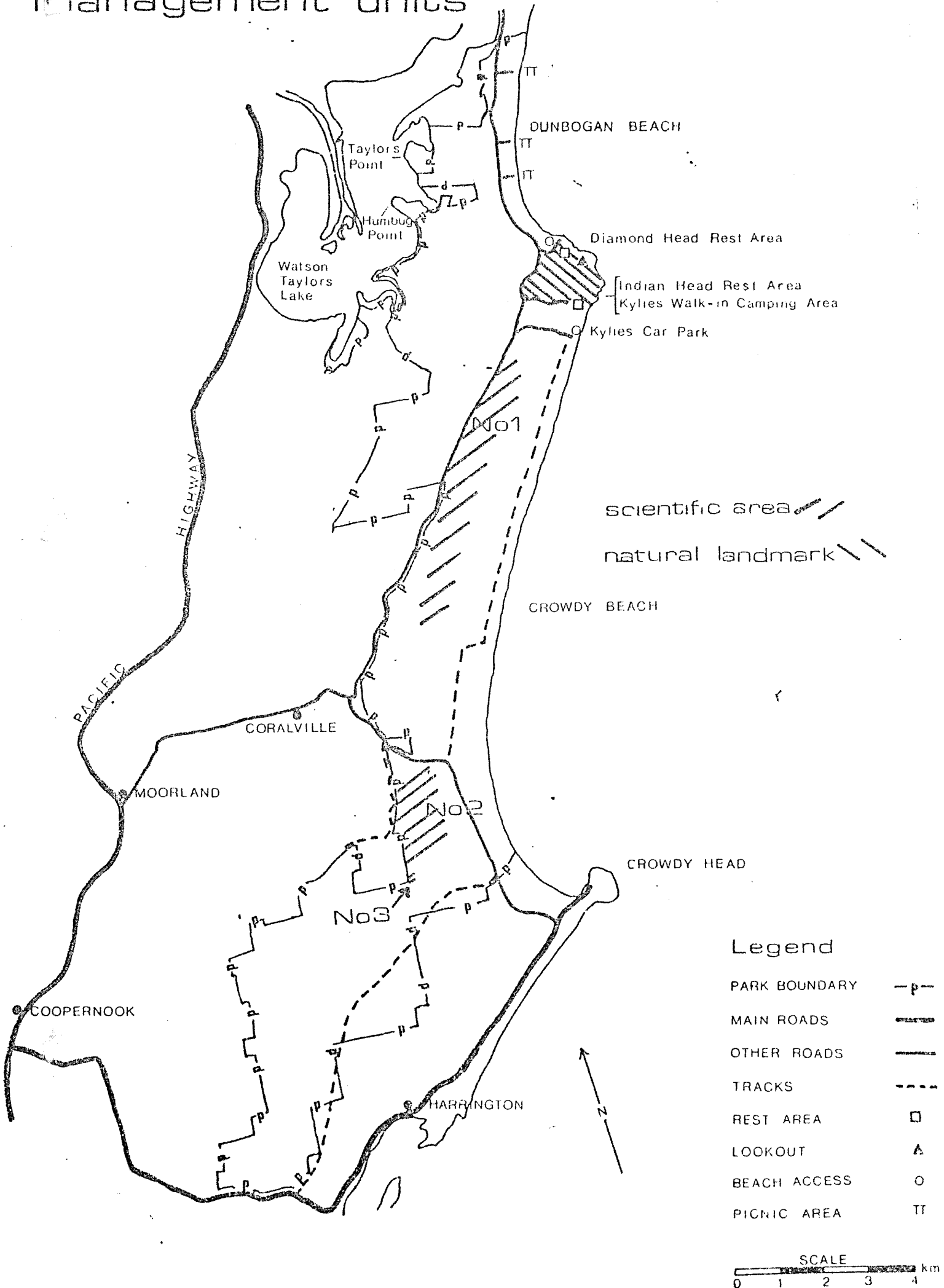
Management Objectives of natural landmarks are to protect and preserve nationally significant natural features because of their special interest or unique characteristics and to the extent consistent with this, provide opportunities for interpretation, education, research, and public appreciation.

These management units are shown on the accompanying map.



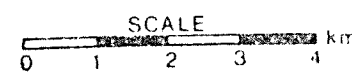
plan of management

management units



Legend

PARK BOUNDARY	—p—
MAIN ROADS	—
OTHER ROADS	—
TRACKS	- - - -
REST AREA	□
LOOKOUT	▲
BEACH ACCESS	○
PICNIC AREA	TT



COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 12: Prevention of cruelty to native fauna.

At its last meeting, Standing Committee resolved to:

- (i) Continue the Special Working Group set up to investigate and report on animal welfare issues as they relate to wildlife.
- (ii) Request the Special Working Group, in consultation with the Working Group on Kangaroo Management, to recommend to the next meeting of Standing Committee a code of practice to minimise cruelty during kangaroo harvesting.
- (iii) Using the code covering kangaroo harvesting as a model, consider at the next meeting the desirability of initiating the development of further codes of practice and/or other action to prevent cruelty to native fauna.
- (iv) Endorse the recommendation of the Special Working Group that relevant interested groups (industry, hunting animal welfare, conservation and scientific) be consulted during the development of any such codes of practice.
- (v) Nominate Mr N Shepperd of the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service as the permanent CONCOM representative on SCAW.

The draft code of practice referred to in (ii) above will be circulated to members of Standing Committee closer to the meeting on 5 May.

Standing Committee could consider:

- (i) Future action on the code of practice for kangaroo harvesting. The draft code will not yet have been viewed by interested groups and therefore Standing Committee may wish to delay further discussion at least until its meeting in July. In the interim the Special Working Group might be requested to circulate the code to the relevant groups for comment and have a final draft code prepared for the July meeting.

OK

- (ii) The desirability of initiating the development of further codes of practice and/or other action to prevent cruelty to native fauna. As a first step the Special Working Group might be requested to report on the species of native fauna which are subject to culling, commercial utilisation, research or exhibition, and the potential for cruelty to occur during these operations.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service
Canberra
April 1983

**COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE**

AGENDA ITEM 13(a): Current status of conventions and agreements.

A report on the current status of the international conventions and agreements of relevance to CONCOM is attached.

A similar report will be submitted to the July meeting of Council.

FOR INFORMATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

CONVENTIONS LISTED IN THE SCHEDULE TO THE NATIONAL PARKS AND
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ACT 1975

(i) Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
Especially as Waterfowl Habitat

Concluded: 2.2.1971
Ratified: 8.5.1974
Into Force: 21.12.1975

Australian wetlands included on the List of Wetlands of International Importance:

- . Cobourg Peninsula Flora and Fauna Reserve and Wildlife Sanctuary.
- . Wetlands of Kakadu National Park.

It is considered that regulations to implement this Convention do not need to be promulgated since the Convention imposes responsibilities which may be met either administratively or by action under existing legislation.

Conferences of parties are held at irregular intervals to review various aspects of wetlands conservation. The next meeting is scheduled for early 1984. After the last meeting, held in November 1980, a report was circulated to the States and attention was drawn to the possibility of nominating further Australian wetlands as Wetlands of International Importance under the Convention. Several States have since indicated that they are actively considering nomination of certain areas.

Nominations to include ten wetlands in Tasmania and ten in Victoria on the International List have been forwarded to the Wetlands Convention Secretariat.

An Extraordinary Conference of Parties held in Paris in December 1982 reached agreement on a Protocol which formalises the amendment procedure and the authentic language versions of the Convention and active steps towards ratification of the Protocol by Australia are now underway.

The Council of Nature Conservation Ministers (CONCOM) Working Group on International Agreements Relating to Migratory and Wetland Birds continues to provide advice to Standing Committee on the implementation of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat.

(ii) Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals

Concluded: Feb. 1972
Signed: 5.10.1972
Ratified: Not yet
Into Force: 21.12.1975

The Convention applies to the seas and ice-floes south of 60°S latitude. It aims to promote and achieve the protection and scientific study of Antarctic seals, while making provisions for their rational use as resources.

The final draft of regulations under the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1975 to give effect to the Convention has been prepared. Once these regulations are promulgated Australia will be in a position to ratify the Convention.

(iii) International Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

Concluded: 2.2.1971
Signed: 23.1.1972
Ratified: 22.8.1974
Into Force: 19.12.1975

Australia's participation in this Convention resulted in passage of the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975 and creation of the Australian Heritage Commission.

The World Heritage Committee met in Paris in December 1982 and accepted the nominations of the Western Tasmania Wilderness National Parks and Lord Howe Island for inclusion on the World Heritage List. Kakadu National Park, the Great Barrier Reef and Willandra Lakes were already on the List.

(iv) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Concluded: 3.3.1973
Signed and
Ratified: 27.10.1976
Into Force: 1.7.1975

Regulations pertaining to this Convention have been made under the Customs Act and the External Territories Acceptance Acts. Those regulations will be replaced by the Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1982, now awaiting proclamation. The new legislation is designed to provide stronger and more identifiable controls in relation to international trade in animals and plants.

A Conference of Parties to the Convention is held biennially to discuss ongoing implementation. A Standing Committee comprising representatives from different regions meets annually to consider matters of a technical nature.

The fourth Conference will be held in Gaborone, Botswana from 19 to 30 April 1983.

(v) Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Japan for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Birds in Danger of Extinction and Their Environment

Signed: 6.2.1974
Ratified: 30.4.1981
Into Force: 30.4.1981

This Agreement provides for cooperation between the Governments of Australia and Japan to protect birds which migrate between the two countries and to protect birds in danger of extinction and their environment.

Ratification was effected through Commonwealth and States or Territory legislation, giving shared responsibility to the Commonwealth, States, the Northern Territory and the external Territories in fulfilling the obligations incurred under this Agreement.

ANPWS has an overall coordinating role in the implementation of the Agreement. This role is exercised through the CONCOM Working Group on International Agreements Relating to Migratory and Wetland Birds.

The inaugural consultations between Australian and Japanese officials to discuss implementation of the Agreement were held on 17-18 May 1982 in Tokyo.

OTHER CONVENTIONS

(i) Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific

Concluded: 12.6.1976
Signed: Not yet
Ratified: Not yet
Into Force: Not yet

This Convention aims to establish a broad framework for nature conservation in the South Pacific Region. Australia participated in the meeting which drafted the Convention and was one of the countries which signed the original text.

CONCOM has recommended that Australia accede to the Convention when legislation is adequate to do so. Consultations are in progress with all State Nature Conservation Ministers and the Chief Minister of the Northern Territory seeking assurances that the Convention will be given effect in all States and Territories under their legislation. All Commonwealth Ministers have been asked to provide an assurance on access to Commonwealth places under their control and also a general assurance on administrative action to ensure compliance with the Convention.

(ii) Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

Concluded: 21.5.1980
Signed: September 1980
Ratified: 6.5.1981
Into Force: 7.4.1982

This Convention primarily concerns the controlled exploitation of krill in the Southern Ocean.

Australia convened a Preparatory Meeting in Hobart of all signatory states to facilitate the establishment and early operation of the Commission for Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, the Commission's Secretariat and the Commission's Scientific Committee.

Australian ratification of the Convention was effected through passage of the Antarctic Marine Living Resources Conservation Act 1981.

The first meetings of the AMLR Commission and the Scientific Committee were held in Hobart in May/June 1982. The second meetings will be in August 1983. A permanent secretariat of five is being established in Hobart.

(iii) International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling

Concluded: 1946
Signed: 1946
Ratified: 1946
Into Force: 1949

The aim of this Convention as stated in the preamble is "to provide for the proper conservation of whale stocks and thus make possible the orderly development of the whaling industry".

The Australian policy of protection of cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoises) and seeking a worldwide

ban on whaling is pursued internationally through the International Whaling Commission (IWC). The IWC sets catch limits for whale stocks annually and makes regulations governing whaling by members.

At the 34th annual meeting of the IWC a schedule amendment was passed specifying a cessation of commercial whaling by 1986 with a phase-out period until then.

The Director of ANPWS was appointed Australian Commissioner to the IWC in 1979 and has attended all subsequent annual meetings in that capacity. Australian scientists play an active role on the Scientific Committee on which the position of Chairman has been occupied by an Australian scientist for several years.

(iv) Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Flora and Fauna

Concluded: 13.6.1964
Signed: 1980
Ratified: 1980
Into Force: No, awaiting Japan

The Agreed Measures for the Conservation of Antarctic Flora and Fauna provide for:

- . the protection, scientific study and rational use of Antarctic fauna and flora;
- . the reservation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI); and
- . designation of particular species and areas as Specially Protected Species (SPS) and Specially Protected Areas (SPA) respectively.

Australia's obligations under the Agreed Measures are carried out under the Antarctic Treaty (Environment Protection) Act 1980. On 20 January 1981, fourteen SPA's and eight SSSI's were declared in the Commonwealth Gazette.

**COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE**

AGENDA ITEM 13(b): Structure and operation of international organisations.

At its last meeting, Standing Committee resolved to:

- (i) Consider at the next meeting the development of a mechanism to ensure that CONCOM was consulted regarding relevant international activities in the future.
- (ii) As a basis for the discussion, request the Department of Home Affairs and Environment to prepare for the meeting a paper outlining the structure and operation of the international organisations of relevance to CONCOM, such as IUCN, UNEP, UNESCO and WWF.

The paper referred to in (ii) is attached (Attachment A).

To assist Standing Committee in considering (i), a second paper has been prepared (Attachment B) explaining existing and proposed mechanisms for consultation in relation to Australia's participation in international environment and conservation organisations. Attention is drawn to the four recommendations to Standing Committee regarding mechanisms for ensuring adequate consultation in the future.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Department of Home Affairs and Environment
Canberra
April 1983

INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONSInternational Union for Conservation of Nature
& Natural Resources (IUCN)

IUCN is a totally independent international union of sovereign states, government agencies and non-government organisations. It was founded in 1948 and now has a total membership of around 470 from some 109 nations. Of this membership 54 represent national governments, 116 represent government agencies and the remaining 300 consist of non-government environmental organisations. Its headquarters are situated in Gland, Switzerland.

IUCN has a General Assembly, a Council and a Bureau to act when the Council is not sitting. There are six Commissions which deal with specialised subject areas. Links are maintained with a network of more than 700 scientists and professionals. It has an annual budget of around \$US 7 million derived from WWF (World Wildlife Fund) members and other organisations.

The stated aims of IUCN are:

- . monitoring events of nature conservation and bringing conservation requirements to the attention of organisations able to take action to meet these requirements;
- . planning, at strategic, program and project levels, conservation action which is scientifically sound and realistic in socio-economic terms;
- . promoting conservation action by governments, inter-governmental bodies and non-government organisations through effective dissemination of information, and
- . providing assistance and advice necessary for the successful achievement of conservation activities.

IUCN has elaborated national conservation plans for several countries and also assists governments in matters concerning national parks and other protected areas in conjunction with WWF and through the medium of IUCN/WWF

and IUCN/UNEP projects.

In 1981 IUCN launched a Conservation for Development Centre which provides technical assistance to governments and aid organisations in the planning and evaluation of the environmental effects of development projects. Priority is given to environments which are poorly utilised or which are threatened with needless degradation. These include: tropical forests; semi-arid and arid lands; river basins and watershed regions; and coastal areas.

An Australian Committee for IUCN has been formed whose role is to further the objectives of IUCN in Australia and its environs and to co-ordinate the views of member organisations in advising governments on matters of national and regional importance to nature conservation. There are some 30 Australian members of IUCN, including government conservation agencies from all States and Territories and several non-government bodies. Australian "State" membership of IUCN is provided by the Department of Home Affairs & Environment which is also responsible for payment of an annual membership fee. This was approximately \$30,000 in 1983.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

UNEP was established by resolution 2994 of the United Nations General Assembly in 1972 to meet an urgent need that had been identified earlier that year by the UN Conference on the Human Environment held at Stockholm, Sweden. Its aim was to promote international co-operation on environmental questions and to undertake a major role in implementation of the Stockholm Action Plan for the Human Environment by catalysing and coordinating environmental action within the UN system.

The United Nations Environment Fund composed of voluntary contributions from UN member governments was set up to be used on a selective basis for those projects and activities which the Governing Council of UNEP deems to possess the greatest potential for influencing, in a positive way, the environmental crisis.

The Governing Council of UNEP, comprising 58 member states elected on a rotational basis, meets annually at UNEP headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya to oversee the development of the environment program.

Over the last 10 years of existence, the following have become routine functions of UNEP: to maintain a constant watch on the changing state of

the environment; to analyse the trends in depth; to assess the problems using a wide range of data and techniques; and to promote action plans or projects leading to sound development. In the parlance of the Stockholm Action Plan, the programme addresses three interrelated actions: environmental assessment, environmental management and supporting measures. In keeping with this action-oriented approach, UNEP sees environmental action as the means of providing the tools and methodologies for the sound utilisation of natural resources, combining sustainability with optimal yield. For such development to be sustainable, it must take account of the ecosystems which are the basic means of human survival.

Australia has participated actively in UNEP since its inception and is represented by a permanent delegation provided by the Australian High Commission in Nairobi. The Australian Government has contributed \$US 500,000 annually to the Environment Fund and has recently increased its contribution to \$ 750,000 .

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco)

(a) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) was established in 1960 as a semi-autonomous agency within the Unesco framework. It is recognised as being the most important United Nations organisation specialising in marine scientific matters. Membership is open to any member country of the UN and currently stands at about 105. Finance for IOC activities is provided by contribution from participating nations with support in kind being provided by the UN and a number of its associated bodies. Unesco provides the necessary secretariat support.

IOC has several regional program groups, including the Program Group for the Western Pacific (WESTPAC) which was established in 1979 and which focusses on the Western Pacific and South-East Asian regions.

The main objectives with which WESTPAC is concerned are the prediction or forecast of ocean climate variability and of ocean food resources variability and the improved

understanding of geological processes which have economic impact upon the countries comprising the Western Pacific Community.

Australia's involvement in IOC programs is undertaken by a number of Commonwealth Government organisations with an interest in the marine environment, such as the Departments of Primary Industry, Home Affairs and Environment, Defence (Navy), the Australian Institute of Marine Science, the CSIRO Divisions of Fisheries Research and Oceanography and the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology and Geophysics. The Department of Science and Technology is responsible for the policy role.

(b) Man and the Biosphere Program

The Man and Biosphere (MAB) Program of Unesco was launched in 1971 as an interdisciplinary program of research and training 'which emphasises an ecological approach to the study of interrelationships between man and the environment The general objective of the Program is to develop the basis within the natural and social sciences for the rational use and conservation of the resources of the biosphere and for the improvement of the global relationship between man and the environment; to predict the consequences of today's actions on tomorrow's world and thereby to increase man's ability to manage efficiently the natural resources of the biosphere'.

MAB provides a significant and innovative international framework for scientific cooperation designed to improve the management of natural resources by:

- . bringing together scientists from different disciplines of both the natural and social sciences to conduct problem-oriented research on resource management and man-environment interactions;
- . promoting the participation in field research of the different people concerned with land use and resource management problems - scientists, decision-makers and

local populations - thus facilitating the applicability and application of research;

- . fostering cooperation through field research and training among scientists, thus avoiding duplication of effort and making the most of scarce financial and human resources;
- . seeking links between scientific research, conservation of genetic diversity and development of natural resources;
- . combining training, field research and environmental education, communication and demonstration of results;
- . reconciling the international character that a scientific program should have with the specific national demands of development.

The Australian National Commission for Unesco co-ordinates Australian participation in Unesco's programs. An Australian Committee for MAB has also been established.

Responsibility for the co-ordination of Australian input to UNESCO rests with the Department of Education and Youth Affairs.

World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

WWF was established in 1961 and has its headquarters in Switzerland. It is the world's largest voluntary conservation organisation, raising funds world-wide for urgent conservation requirements through its network of twenty-seven national non-government organisations.

The focus of WWF's operations is the conservation of native wildlife in danger of extinction. It aims to create awareness of the threats to nature and to man's natural environment and to generate and attract financial support which can be converted into action based upon scientific priorities.

WWF works closely with IUCN which provides advice on priorities for expenditure. Together with IUCN and UNEP, WWF is a co-sponsor of the World Conservation Strategy. It has also supported international legislation such as the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of

Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Since its inception WWF has channelled over \$55 million into more than 2000 projects which has helped to save species from extinction and to conserve natural habitats throughout the world.

WWF has also helped fund 260 national parks and other protected areas throughout the world and regularly provides aid in the form of equipment (e.g. aircraft, vehicles, camping gear and scientific and technical instruments) as well as providing finance for surveys, the preparation of management plans and technical assistance.

World Wildlife Fund Australia was established in June 1978. The Commonwealth Government supports it by granting a tax deductibility to donors and by making a direct annual contribution of \$50,000.

AUSTRALIAN PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS
MECHANISMS FOR CONSULTATION WITH STATE/TERRITORY ENVIRONMENT
AND CONSERVATION AGENCIES

1. Information Dissemination

The Department of Home Affairs and Environment (DHAE) compiles quarterly lists of documents and other publications received from international environment organisations. To date the lists have been distributed to AEC Standing Committee members only because the system was set up originally to accommodate OECD documents.

Recently the list has been expanded to include documents and commercial publications received from several other organisations (.e.g UNEP, IUCN, ESCAP, SPREP, European Communities).

In the case of documents, DHAE undertakes to supply copies on request. With regard to commercial publications, advice is given in the lists of where the material may be purchased or obtained. The DHAE Library will also lend copies of these publications on inter-library loan.

The expanded list (the first will be issued in late June) is to be sent to: AEC and CONCOM Standing Committee Members; selected NGOs; other Commonwealth bodies (e.g. ANPWS, BFF); Parliamentary Library; and Secretariats of relevant Parliamentary committees.

2. Preparation for Meetings

UNEP

UNEP currently has two annual meetings: Governing Council Sessions (May) and Informal Consultations (November). These are generally attended by DHAE representative. Agenda papers are only available for the main, formal Governing Council sessions. They are received generally no sooner than eight weeks before the meeting, and in the case of major papers, often less than three weeks before the meeting. Several key papers are only distributed at the actual meetings. There is usually therefore little time for formal consultation even with other relevant Commonwealth bodies (e.g. ANPWS, CSIRO, Dept. of National Resources and Energy, ADAB).

Where substantial documents are received well in advance of a meeting a practice has recently been established of sending them to members of the relevant Standing Committees. This was the case with the draft System-Wide Medium -Term Environment Program which was sent to AEC and CONCOM Standing Committee members with an invitation for comments to incorporate in the Australian Delegation brief.

UNESCO

Unesco Council meets every two years, and sometimes in "Extraordinary Session" as well.

The responsibility for Australian participation in UNESCO is vested with the Australian National Commission for UNESCO which is serviced by the Department of Education and Youth Affairs. DHAE is represented on the National Commission, and, where feasible, can consult with the States via the Councils in preparing a position on environment and conservation issues. This was the case with the UNESCO draft Medium-Term Plan.

DHAE has no direct involvement with Australia's participation in MAB or IOC. In the case of MAB, an Australian MAB Committee has been formed which comprises expert representatives from ANPWS and CSIRO as well as academics from a number of relevant areas. In the case of IOC, the Department of Science and Technology coordinates Australian liaison.

IUCN

IUCN General Assembly meets every two years. As most States and Territories are represented (and also on the Australian National Committee for IUCN), the Commonwealth does not generally consult with them formally.

The Australian "State" (i.e. Commonwealth) Delegation to the last General Assembly comprised representatives from DHAE and ANPWS.

3. Procedures for Consultation

On any particular important policy matters likely to affect State/Territory interests it would be expected that ANPWS or the Department of Home Affairs and Environment would consult directly with relevant State/Territory authorities.

In regard to routine consultation the International Sections of DHAE and ANPWS will continue to liaise with the CONCOM Secretariat to ensure that relevant meeting papers and reports are referred to appropriate expert sub-committees, or in the case of more general papers, to Standing Committee members. This mechanism supplements the quarterly lists of documents to be sent to Standing Committee members as mentioned in Section 1.

At present a major obstacle to consulting with States is the difficulty associated with disseminating material, and co-ordinating replies, at short notice. It is suggested therefore that, when papers require urgent attention or there is some other urgent need for consultation, the Secretariat should be authorised to contact directly the most relevant official for any particular purpose - e.g. the Chairman of Standing Committee, the Chairman of a specialist group, or an appropriate individual officer in each State/Territory.

4. Recommendations

It is recommended that in regard to mechanisms to ensure CONCOM is consulted concerning international activities that Standing Committee:

- i) note that on important ^{in nature consultation} policy matters likely to affect State/Territory interests, ANPWS or the Department of Home Affairs and Environment (DHAE) would consult directly with relevant State/Territory authorities;
- ii) note that DHAE will circulate to Standing Committee the Quarterly List of International Documents;
- iii) agree that in regard to routine consultation the Secretariat is in the best position to keep CONCOM informed by ensuring relevant meeting papers had reports are referred to appropriate expert sub-committees, or in the case of more general papers to Standing Committee members. *We request that CONCOM be informed of international matters*
- iv) agree that in cases where urgent consultation is required the Secretariat be authorised to contact directly the most relevant official for any particular purpose e.g. the Chairman of Standing Committee, the Chairman of a ^{re worded} specialist groups, or an appropriate individual officer in each State/Territory.

**COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE**

AGENDA ITEM 13(c): Notification of meetings.

The agendas for the following international meetings are attached:

- (i) CITES - Fourth Meeting of the Conference of Parties (to be held in Botswana from 19 to 30 April 1983).
- (ii) OECD Environment Committee - Thirty-third Session (to be held in Paris from 3 to 5 May 1983).
- (iii) IWRB - Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting (to be held in Spain from 9 to 15 May 1983).
- (iv) UNEP - Eleventh Session of Governing Council (to be held in Nairobi from 11 to 24 May 1983).

FOR INFORMATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties

Gaborone (Botswana), 19 to 30 April 1983

AGENDA
(provisional)

- I Opening Ceremony by the Authorities of Botswana
- II Welcoming addresses
- III Establishment of the Credentials Committee and other committees
- IV Adoption of the Agenda and Working Programme
- V Report of the Credentials Committee
- VI Adoption of the Rules of Procedure
- VII Admission of observers
- VIII Matters related to the Standing Committee
 - 1. Report by the Chairman
 - 2. Revision of the membership of the Standing Committee
 - 3. Payment of travel expenses for Standing Committee members
 - 4. Election of new members of the Standing Committee
- IX Report of the Secretariat
- X Financing and budgeting of the Secretariat and of meetings of the Conference of the Parties
 - 1. Financial report for 1981-1982
 - 2. Budget for 1984-1985 and Medium Term Plan for 1986-1987
 - 3. External funding
 - 4. Headquarters matters
- XI Relationship with other international agreements and organizations
- XII Committee reports and recommendations
 - 1. Technical Expert Committee
 - 2. Identification Manual Committee
 - 3. Nomenclature Committee
 - 4. IUCN/SSC Threatened Plants Committee

XIII Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

1. Report on national reports under Article VIII, paragraph 7, of the Convention
2. Effects of reservations
3. Regulation of trade in wildlife listed on Appendix II
4. Parts and derivatives from non-recognizing states
5. Parts and derivatives of plants and Appendix III animals
6. Trade in African elephant ivory
7. Trade in souvenirs
8. Return of illegally traded specimens
9. Time validity of export permits and re-export certificates
10. Exemptions under Article VII of the Convention
11. Specimens in transit
12. Interpretation of "pre-Convention acquisition"
13. Guidelines for transport
14. Animals stressed during transport
15. Interpretation of "prepared and shipped", "living specimen" and "cruel treatment"
16. Control of captive breeding and artificially propagating operations in Appendix I species
17. Regulation of zoos and similar institutions
18. Identification of mammal hairs
19. Reverse listing concept for appendices

XIV General matters of principle relating to the appendices

1. Ten Year Review of the Appendices
2. Procedure for the proposal of amendments

XV Consideration of proposals for amendment of Appendices I and II

1. Proposals submitted pursuant to Resolution on Ranching
2. Other proposals

XVI Conclusion of the meeting

1. Determination of the time and venue of the next regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties
2. Closing remarks

Paris, drafted: 22nd March, 1983

dist: 23rd March, 1983

ENV/A(83)1

Scale 2

Or. Eng./Fr.

ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

33rd Session

to be held at the Château de la Muette, Paris
on 3rd-5th May, 1983
starting at 10.30 a.m. on the first day

DRAFT AGENDA*

1. Election of Chairman and Bureau for 1983
2. Approval of the Draft Agenda ENV/A(83)1
3. Approval of the Summary Record of the 32nd Session ENV/M(82)2
4. Director's Statement
5. Economics and the Environment
 - (i) Progress Report on the Preparation of the Conference on Environment and Economics ENV(83)2
 - (ii) Other items (1)

* A revised annotated agenda will be issued in April. Note that in consultation with the Chairman and Bureau and in the light of the Committee's decision to hold the third meeting at Ministerial level in Spring 1985, the discussion on this item scheduled for this Session has been deferred until the 34th Session.

- (1) These items will be given in the revised annotated agenda.

6. Chemicals and the Environment
- (i) Report on the Second High Level Meeting of the Chemicals Group ENV/CHEM/HLM/M/82.1, 82.2
 - (ii) Draft Recommendation of the Council Concerning the Protection of Proprietary Rights to Data Submitted in Notification of New Chemicals ENV(83)3
 - (iii) Draft Recommendation of the Council Concerning the OECD List of Non-Confidential Data ENV(83)4
 - (iv) Draft Recommendation of the Council Concerning the Exchange of Confidential Data on Chemicals ENV(83)5
 - (v) Draft Recommendation of the Council Concerning Mutual Recognition of Compliance with Good Laboratory Practice ENV(83)6
7. Energy and the Environment
- (i) COMPASS Phase 2: Scope and Content of the Project on the Environmental Implications of Transportation Energy Use ENV(83)9
 - (ii) Policy Conclusions on Coal and Environmental Protection ENV(83)7
8. 1984 Programme Proposals ENV(83)1 + Addendum
9. Review of Environmental Policies in Greece (1) ENV(83)8
10. Proposal by Australia on the Management of Natural Resources ENV(83)10
11. Response by the Secretariat to the Proposal by Japan on the Operation of the Environment Committee ENV(83)11
-
- (1) This item is scheduled to start at 3 p.m. on Wednesday 4th May.

12. Other Business

(i) Derestriction of the following documents:

- Coal: Environmental Issues and Remedies
ENV/EN/82.11 (1st Revision)) ENV(83)12
- Coal and Environmental Protection: Cost and Costing Methods
ENV/EN/82.12 (1st Revision))
- Control of Toxic Substances in the Atmosphere: Benzene
ENV/AIR/81.04 (3rd Revision)) ENV(83)15
- Environmental Policies and the Firm's Innovation Process
ENV/ECO/81.11 (1st Revision)) ENV(83)13
- The Impacts of Environmental Policies on Technological Change: A Synthesis of the Specific Industry Case Studies
ENV/ECO/82.5 (1st Revision))
- The Distribution of Costs and Benefits of Environmental Policy
ENV/ECO/82.3 (1st Revision)) ENV(83)14

(ii) Date of next Session

INTERNATIONAL WATERFOWL RESEARCH BUREAU — IWRB
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DE RECHERCHES SUR LES OISEAUX D'EAU
INTERNATIONALES BÜRO FÜR WASSERVOGELFORSCHUNG
МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ БЮРО ПО ИЗУЧЕНИЮ ВОДОПЛАВАЮЩИХ ПТИЦ
BURO INTERNACIONAL PARA EL ESTUDIO DE AVES ACUATICAS



SLIMBRIDGE (Glos.) Tel: Cambridge, Glos. (045 389) 333 ext. 34
GL2 7BX
ENGLAND

XXIXth Annual Meeting, Santa María de la Rábida, Spain

9 - 15 May, 1983.

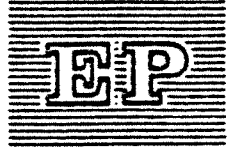
Provisional agenda for the Executive Board Meeting

1. Minutes of the XXVIIIth Board Meeting
2. Matters arising from the Minutes
3. Review of Headquarters activities
4. Reports of Research Groups
5. Coordination of IWRB research programme
6. Ramsar Convention and other international conservation conventions
7. Waterfowl and wetland questions in the Mediterranean
8. Waterfowl and wetland questions in South and Central America and the Caribbean
9. Recent developments concerning waterfowl and wetlands in other regions
10. Training of conservation personnel, especially from developing countries
11. Financial report
12. Election of officers
13. Arrangements for future annual meetings
14. Any other business

NOTES: Recent meetings of the Executive Board have given emphasis either to research group activities, or to national reports. It is proposed that the present meeting should pay particular attention to the work of IWRB Research Groups and how best to coordinate this work in the light of the recent appointment of an Assistant Director (Research). Item 7 would give special attention to the Mediterranean region, as is appropriate in Spain, and Item 8 to South and Central America and the Caribbean as a natural follow-up to the XXVIIIth Meeting in Edmonton. Both these regions will also be featured in the Symposium and, if necessary, the Board could reconvene after the Symposium to take account of any points which have arisen there. Any major developments at national or regional level elsewhere can be covered under Item 9.



United Nations
Environment
Programme



Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/GC.11/1/Add.1
3 January 1983

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Eleventh session
Nairobi, 11-24 May 1983
Item 2 (b) of the provisional agenda

ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION
OF THE WORK OF THE SESSION

Note by the Executive Director

Item 1

Opening of the session

1. The eleventh session of the Governing Council will be opened by the President of the Council at its tenth session or, in his absence, by one of the other members of the Bureau of the Council at its tenth session.

Item 2

Organizational matters

(a) Election of officers

2. The bureau of the Governing Council is elected each year in accordance with rule 18 of the Council's rules of procedure, which provides inter alia that, in electing its officers, the Council shall have due regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation and that the offices of President and Rapporteur shall be subject to rotation among the five regional groups of States. 1/

3. Should the Governing Council decide to establish sessional committees, as is suggested in the annotation to item 2 (b) (see below), each committee shall elect its own officers, except the chairman, in accordance with rule 61 of the rules of procedure. In the past, the Council has established two sessional committees at each session except the first, designating, in each case, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Council as Chairman of Sessional Committee I and another as Chairman of Sessional Committee II.

(b) Agenda and organization of the work of the session

4. The provisional agenda for the eleventh session, as approved by the Governing Council at its tenth session, 2/ was distributed on 24 September 1982 (UNEP/GC.11/1).

5. In view of decision 10/1, section II, paragraph 5, by which the Governing Council decided to include the state of the environment report as a separate item on its agenda, the Executive Director recommends that the general debate cover provisional agenda items 4 (Executive Director's report) and 6 (co-ordination questions).

6. In keeping with the established practice, the Governing Council may wish to establish, under rule 60 of the rules of procedure, two sessional committees. Sessional Committee I would deal principally with provisional agenda item 7 (Programme matters). The Executive Director proposes that, in line with a recommendation made at the inter-sessional informal consultations with Governments in January 1979 to the effect that some additional items or sub-items could be allocated to the committees, the Council consider also assigning to Committee I item 8 (Co-ordination and follow-up of the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification), which the Committee may wish to consider when it reviews the activities of the programme on ecosystems.

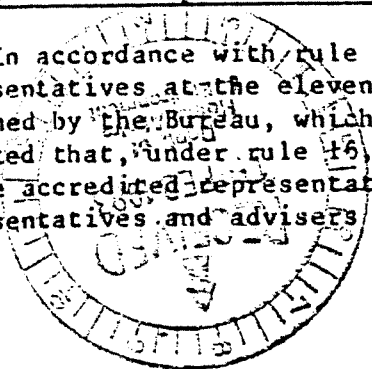
7. Sessional Committee II, would be concerned, as in the past, with the Environment Fund (item 9), comprising sub-items 9 (a) (Implementation of the Fund programme in 1982), 9 (b) (Management of the Environment Fund), 9 (c) (Financial report and accounts for the biennium 1980-1981 ended 31 December 1981), and 9 (d) (Project and programme evaluation). Committee II would also deal with provisional agenda item 10 (Administrative and budgetary matters).

8. The organization of work of the eleventh session, as proposed by the Executive Director, is contained in annex I to the present document. In preparing his proposals, the Executive Director has taken into account Governing Council decision 7/1 of 3 May 1979, section III, paragraphs 3 and 4.

Item 3

Credentials of representatives

9. In accordance with rule 17 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives at the eleventh session of the Governing Council will be examined by the Bureau, which will report thereon to the Council. It should be noted that, under rule 16, each member of the Council is to be represented by one accredited representative, who may be accompanied by such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.



Item 4

Executive Director's report (UNEP/GC.11/2, chaps. I, II and VI; UNEP/GC.11/3 and Add. 1 */, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7*)

10. The Executive Director is submitting to the Council at its eleventh session, for the first time, an annual report for 1982 (UNEP/GC.11/2), incorporating all or parts of a number of reports that had previously been submitted in separate documents, such as the programme performance report, the implementation of the Fund programme, relationships with non-governmental organizations, etc. The annual report thus touches on a number of items of the provisional agenda, including items 4, 6, 7, 9 (a) and 10. Chapters I (The year in retrospect), II (Intergovernmental legislation of relevance to UNEP) and VI (Information activities) will all be considered under item 4 of the provisional agenda.

11. In his introductory report (UNEP/GC.11/3), the Executive Director will, inter alia:

(a) Report on the implementation and follow-up by the secretariat of a number of resolutions and decisions adopted by the Governing Council not reported on in other documents before the Council;

(b) Refer to resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session and by the Economic and Social Council in 1982 that call for specific action by UNEP, and make proposals for their implementation.

12. There are also a number of addenda to the report:

(a) Addendum 1 contains proposals pertaining to the periodicity of Governing Council sessions, as called for by the Council in decision 10/1, III, paragraph 2;

(b) Addendum 2 reports on the regional presence of UNEP, as called for in Governing Council decision 10/2, section VI, as well as on the pertinent financial implications, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1982/56, paragraph 11;

(c) Addendum 3 reports on the future development of the environmental perspective document, in compliance with Governing Council decision 10/5, paragraph 3;

(d) Addendum 4 reports, in compliance with resolution IV of the Council at its session of a special character, on the adverse environmental implications of the proposed Israeli project to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea;

*/ Documents marked with an asterisk are not expected to be submitted in time to comply with the six-weeks rule.

(e) Addendum 5 contains a progress report on the implementation of Council decisions 10/4, 10/6 and 10/26;

(f) Addendum 6 contains an updating of the Executive Director's report, submitted to the Council at its tenth session on the impacts of apartheid on the environment. 3/

The Executive Director's introductory report will be complemented by his introductory statement, which will be issued as Addendum 7* to the introductory report.

Item 5

State of the environment report 1983 (UNEP/GC.11/4)

13. In response to Council decision 10/1, section II, paragraph 5, this report is included for the first time as a separate item in the provisional agenda, to serve as a basis for substantive debate and action by the Council. It deals with three specific subjects approved by the Council at its tenth session: 4/

- (a) Hazardous waste;
- (b) Acid rain;
- (c) Environmental aspects of energy farms.

Item 6

Co-ordination questions (UNEP/GC.11/2, chap. III; UNEP/GC.11/5; and UNEP/GC.11/6)

14. In chapter III of his annual report (UNEP/GC.11/2), the Executive Director will report on current developments with respect to the co-ordinating and catalytic role of UNEP. Document UNEP/GC.11/5 contains the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Council. Document UNEP/GC.11/6 reports on the fifth joint meeting of the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the bureau of the Commission on Human Settlements with the Executive Director of UNEP and the bureau of its Governing Council; under this item, the Executive Director of the Centre will address the Governing Council. In addition, this document contains a report of the staff and budgetary resources required to service the joint bureau meetings, as called for by the Council in decision 10/10.

Item 7

Programme matters (UNEP/GC.11/2, chap. IV; UNEP/GC.11/7; UNEP/GC.11/8 and Add.1*; UNEP/GC.11/9; and UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Suppl.6)

15. Chapter IV of the annual report (UNEP/GC.11/2) reports on the performance of the programme in 1982. Document UNEP/GC.11/7 contains the proposed programme budget for 1984-1985, in compliance with Council decision 10/13,

paragraph 6, while document UNEP/GC.11/8 reports on programme matters that require policy guidance from the Council, with an addendum containing an updated report on such matters covering the period 1 January to 31 March 1983 (UNEP/GC.11/8/Add.1).

16. In document UNEP/GC.11/9, the Council will have before it the report of the Executive Director on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment. Associated with this report will be a further supplement (UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5/Suppl.6) to the compendium of such conventions and protocols submitted to the Council at its fifth session (UNEP/GC/INFORMATION/5 and Corr.1). - These reports represent the Executive Director's response to General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 and Governing Council decision 24 (III) of 30 April 1975 in which the Assembly and the Council requested, inter alia, that they be kept informed annually of progress made in securing adherence to agreements concerning the environment.

Item 8

Co-ordination and follow-up on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (UNEP/GC.11/10 and Add.1)

17. Document UNEP/GC.11/10 reports on the co-ordination and follow-up of the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification since the tenth session of the Council. Addendum 1 deals with progress in the implementation of the Plan in the Sudano-Sahelian region over the same period, and is intended to form the basis for the Council's report to the General Assembly in response to resolutions 33/88 of 15 December 1978, 34/187 of 18 December 1979, 35/72 of 5 December 1980, 36/190 of 17 December 1981 and 37/216 of 20 December 1982.

Item 9

Environment Fund

- (a) Implementation of the Fund programme in 1982 (UNEP/GC.11/2, chap. V; and UNEP/GC.11/11)

18. Chapter V of the annual report deals with the implementation of the Fund programme in 1982, including the resources available and their utilization. It covers the apportionment of the Fund in 1982, its allocation by budget lines, the trend of commitments over the period 1973-1982, and commitments approved in 1982 for the years 1982-1985, as well as providing a breakdown of commitments in terms of the institutions responsible for the implementation of Fund programme activities, describing the geographical distribution of commitments in 1982 as compared with previous years, and giving information on the use of the Fund programme reserve. The list of Fund projects approved during 1982 will appear in Report to Governments No. 41, and a list of on-going national, sub-regional, regional and global projects in 1982 will appear in Report to Governments No. 42.

19. Document UNEP/GC.11/11 provides information on the implementation of the Fund programme in 1982 in the light of the financial report and accounts (unaudited) for the biennium 1982-1983, as at 31 December 1982.

(b) Management of the Environment Fund (UNEP/GC.11/12 and Add.1 and 2*; and UNEP/GC.11/13)

20. Document UNEP/GC.11/12 contains the Executive Director's estimates of the level of the programme in 1983 that might be possible in the light of his estimate of resources available, and sets out the indicated programme for 1984 and 1985. Addendum 1 reports on the administration of the Revolving Fund, (Information) in compliance with Council decision 10/27, paragraph 16. Addendum 2* will report on the status of the Fund as at 31 March 1983.

21. In document UNEP/GC.11/13, the Executive Director reports on the implementation and administration of trust funds for which UNEP is responsible.

(c) Financial reports and accounts for the biennium 1980-1981 ended 31 December 1981 (UNEP/GC.11/L.1; UNEP/GC.11/L.2*)

22. The financial report and audited accounts for the biennium 1980-1981, ended 31 December 1981, will be submitted to the Council in document UNEP/GC.11/L.1.

23. The financial report and interim accounts (unaudited) for the first year of the biennium 1982-1983, ended 31 December 1982, will be submitted to the Council for information in document GC.11/L.2*.

(d) Project and programme evaluation (UNEP/GC.11/14)

24. The Council, by paragraph 6 of decision 96 (V) of 24 May 1977, requested the Executive Director to report at each session on the progress of project and programme evaluation. The Executive Director's report is submitted in compliance with that decision.

Item 10

Administrative and budgetary matters (UNEP/GC.11/15; UNEP/GC.11/16; UNEP/GC.11/17; UNEP/GC.11/L.3*; UNEP/GC.11/L.4*; and UNEP/GC.11/Inf.1)

25. Document UNEP/GC.11/15 contains a performance report on the programme and programme support costs of the Environment Fund for the biennium 1982-1983. The Council will also have before it the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the above subject (UNEP/GC.11/L.3*). Document UNEP/GC.11/16 contains proposed budget for programme and programme support costs of the Environment Fund for the biennium 1984-1985. The Council will also have before it the report of the Advisory Committee on the same subject (UNEP/GC.11/L.4*).

26. In document UNEP/GC.11/17, the Executive Director will submit to the Council a report on personnel policies.

27. The Executive Director, in document UNEP/GC.11/Inf.1, will submit for the information of the Council a progress report on the United Nations accommodation at Nairobi.

Item 11

Provisional agenda, date and place of the twelfth session of the Governing Council

28. Rule 4 of the rules of procedure provides that regular sessions of the Governing Council shall be held at UNEP headquarters, unless otherwise decided by the Council at a previous session.

29. The Executive Director will propose a provisional agenda and dates for the twelfth session of the Council. The Council will also need to decide on the date and place of the inter-sessional informal consultations with Governments.

Item 12

Other business

30. No subjects having been proposed under this item, no documentation is foreseen.

Item 13

Adoption of the report of the Governing Council to the General Assembly

31. Section 1, paragraph 3, of General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 provides that the Governing Council shall report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. It is suggested that the Council's report should be succinct and action-oriented, omitting unnecessary background material and annexes.

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 13(d): Tropical forests.

Tropical forests have been the subject of attention by a number of international organisations, those of most relevance to CONCOM being:

- United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).
- South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP).

Tropical forests have also received recent attention from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which has been developing a draft agreement on tropical timber. The first draft, prepared by Japan, provoked a strong response from IUCN, a copy of which is attached. Subsequently drafts prepared by the Nordic countries, the United States and the Group of Timber Producing Countries have improved on the Japanese draft by incorporating some of the IUCN proposals. Copies of all these drafts and associated papers are available upon request from the Department of Home Affairs and Environment.

A meeting on this subject was held in Geneva from 14 to 31 March 1983. The brief prepared at short notice for the Australian delegation supported the IUCN position. A report on the meeting is not yet available.

Standing Committee is requested to decide whether it wishes to be kept informed of developments.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Department of Home Affairs and Environment
Canberra
April 1983

AD HOC MEETINGS

Bali, Indonesia - 13, 18 and 20 October 1982

PARTICIPANTS:

Members of CEPLA

W.E. Burhenne, Chairman
J. Barnes
C. de Klemm
B. Lausche
M. McCloskey, Vice-Chairman
St. Mundajat Danusaputro
M. Wright

Guests

M. Baccar
J.M. Boyd

Observers

J. Barber
K. Bell
C. Caufield
G. Child
J. Earhart
J.R. Harger
N.D. Jayal
C. Phillips
R. Scarce
Siswojo Sarodjo
Sudjono Suryo
Sudarsono Ari

Secretariat

D. Navid, Executive Officer
B. Zentilli, Regional Officer

I INTRODUCTION

The Chairman of CEPLA, Dr. Burhenne, decided to convene an ad hoc meeting of CEPLA members present at the Third World Congress on National Parks, Bali, Indonesia, 11-22 October 1982, to discuss an issue of particular concern, the Tropical Timber Convention being elaborated under the aegis of UNCTAD.

A meeting of CEPLA members along with Drs. Baccar and Boyd was held on Wednesday, 13 October to discuss this commodity

convention initiative and the threat that its implementation would pose to the conservation of tropical rainforests. In this connection the Executive Officer, Mr. Navid, provided background information about the IUCN/WWF Tropical Forest programme and campaign.

Following this meeting, two open meetings were convened by Vice-Chairman McCloskey on October 18 and 21, 1982, to discuss the matter further and to investigate various responses that IUCN might take in the UNCTAD and other fora.

II FINDINGS

The information which follows is a summary by Vice-Chairman McCloskey of the relevant points that emerged from the working group of CEPLA which examined the proposed Treaty on Tropical Timber of UNCTAD during the time of the World Congress on National Parks.

A. General Situation

A draft treaty on tropical timber is emerging out of UNCTAD which gives only lip service to conservation but gives primary emphasis to increasing markets, to utilization of more species, developing more manufacturing facilities, improved marketing intelligence and economics, though reforestation is an interest.

Problems

- 1) will increase the drain on the supply base;
- 2) includes no effective conservation measures;
- 3) reforestation is oriented toward simplified ecosystems;
- 4) it preempts the opportunity for a conservation-oriented treaty;
- 5) it binds the signatories to avoiding contradictory actions (Art. 29).

B. Specific Findings

- 1) participants are dominated by trade specialists;
- 2) nearly 50 countries are involved, including most of the producing and consuming countries; Japan appears to be the prime mover;
- 3) it arises out of a time when markets for tropical timber are weakened and there has been a falldown in supplies;

- 4) it reflects an interest by producing countries in having more local processing mills;
- 5) in the draft, conservation is often mentioned in rhetorical terms, but no content on it appears;
- 6) it aims at increasing and strengthening markets for tropical hardwoods;
- 7) reforestation provisions in the draft focus on developing plantations of medium and high value hardwood species on 30-50 year rotations;
- 8) it would set up an International Tropical Timber Council to promote investments, marketing, research, technology transfer, training, reforestation, and standardization of nomenclature, specifications, and products;
- 9) some mention is made of cooperation in reforestation with FAO, UNEP, and World Bank;
- 10) discussions began in May 1977, but the first draft only surfaced from Japan in November of 1981;
- 11) the 6th meeting in June was the final preparatory meeting, but there will be a meeting to focus on structure and finance which will take place from November 29-December 3;
- 12) amendment proposals from governments were due in to UNCTAD by September 30, 1982;
- 13) the next meeting thereafter will be a negotiating meeting of governments under UN auspices in March 1983;
- 14) the participants are quite interested in bringing the process to a conclusion by the UNCTAD VI meeting in mid-1983;
- 15) in meeting with Sudjono Suryo (Director of Marketing in Directorate General of Forestry of Indonesia) on October 20, he discouraged efforts to re-open issues already dealt with by preparatory sessions; he thought IUCN ought to limit itself to issues still open such as finance; it was observed that of the 42 identified projects, 1 or 2 might provide an opening for us;
- 16) Japan wants the Headquarters to be there inasmuch as it is the largest importing country; and,
- 17) the consuming countries where environmentalists might mobilize to affect government instructions

to the negotiating sessions include: Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, and U.S.A.

III RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) collect and examine all relevant information, including key background documents mentioned in document TD/B/IPC/TIMBER/39 dated 23 July 1982;
- 2) gather intelligence on motivations of participating nations and pool it with IUCN;
- 3) identify key players in participating nations; send them information packets on IUCN's Tropical Forest Programme as soon as possible;
- 4) IUCN should make a high-level presentation at the November meeting to emphasize the serious problems the present draft poses for us;
- 5) CEPLA should meet as soon as possible to examine the problem with specialists and make recommendations on IUCN's position and the best strategy;
- 6) thereafter IUCN should alert participating governments directly of its concerns; and
- 7) consider having Don McMichael work through OECD's Development Assistance Committee on getting through to UNCTAD.

UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Avenue du Mont-Blanc
1196 Gland - Suisse/Switzerland

Telex/Telex 22618 iucn ch
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Iucnatura, Gland

Référence/Reference:

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) presents its compliments to the and has the honour to refer to the United Nations Conference on Tropical Timber (to be held in Geneva from 14 to 31 March 1983) and to draw attention to the following:

IUCN has participated in the work of the UNCTAD Preparatory Meeting on Tropical Timber since its Sixth Session as an invited observer. In that capacity, IUCN has had an opportunity to review the draft articles of an International Agreement on Tropical Timber submitted by the Government of Japan (UNCTAD Document TD/B/IPC/TIMBER/38).

Aware that a commodity agreement on tropical timber may be considered desirable in the UNCTAD framework, IUCN is nevertheless concerned about the possible implications that such an agreement might have on the conservation of tropical rain forests, an objective recognized as a high priority by the "World Conservation Strategy" which was prepared by IUCN in cooperation with UNEP, the World Wildlife Fund, FAO and Unesco, and endorsed by the Governments of many developing and developed countries.

For these reasons, IUCN has taken the liberty of submitting to the UNCTAD Meeting on Tropical Timber on 29 November 1982 a statement expressing these concerns (copy enclosed herewith). IUCN wishes to draw attention to the proposals it has submitted for amendment of the draft articles contained in Document TD/B/IPC/TIMBER/38, and would appreciate it very much if these proposals could be transmitted to the government officials concerned, with a view to them being taken into consideration during the negotiations for the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Tropical Timber.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the
..... the assurances of its highest consideration.

Gland, 19 January 1983

Embassy/Mission address

.....
.....
.....



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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
Trade and Development Board

Meeting on Tropical Timber (Geneva, 29 November 1982)

Statement by

Mr. Peter H. Sand, Assistant Director General
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
(IUCN)

1. IUCN was gratified to be invited to follow the work of the Preparatory Meeting on Tropical Timber since its last session and has studied with great interest the results of the deliberations which have taken place so far.
2. The Union is thankful for the opportunity to make a few observations on these results and hopes to continue being given the opportunity to contribute constructively to the work of future meetings on tropical timber.
3. The work of the Preparatory Meeting on Tropical Timber is of special importance to IUCN in view of its long-established effort to contribute to the conservation of tropical rain forests, and the importance of this endeavour which has been recognized internationally and emphasized recently in the World Conservation Strategy.
4. The Strategy also underlines the symbiotic relationship between conservation and development, and clearly demonstrates that, in the long run, neither can be achieved in isolation.
5. These basic considerations lead IUCN to emphasize that trade in tropical timber should only be fostered if, inter alia, focus is concurrently put on research and the move towards emphasis of tropical timber production in a sustainable way, i.e. move from the extraction of timber from wild forests to managed forest production for timber and other goods and services at the earliest possible moment.
6. IUCN is pleased to note that the Preparatory Meeting on Tropical Timber fully considered the rapid rate of tropical forest depletion and the alarm which this situation has generated in various UN and other international fora, and that the Meeting will consider the consequences of this situation in elaborating an international tropical timber agreement, as indicated in document TD/B/IPC/TIMBER/39.
7. However, IUCN notes that the draft articles submitted by the Government of Japan (TD/B/IPC/TIMBER/38) do not address these issues in any substantive way, and hence considers that they do not yet meet the objectives set by the Preparatory Meeting.

8. The Union takes this opportunity to note the special character of the agreement to be negotiated. This is the first UNCTAD agreement concerned with a commodity taken primarily from the wild and, that the situation is unique in that the means to assure stable and continuing supplies has yet to be developed.
9. IUCN therefore, without prejudice to the desirability of an international agreement aimed specifically at natural tropical forest preservation, urges this meeting to continue emphasizing the role which the projected commodity agreement can play in alleviating the depletion of natural tropical forest resources and to contribute to solving the broader and more complex problems of tropical forest resources management.
10. IUCN has scrutinized the draft articles presented by the Government of Japan from this perspective and has taken the liberty of proposing several alterations to it (see Annex). These proposals do not represent the final elements of an IUCN viewpoint but, rather, are aimed at pointing the way for further drafting proposals which the Union will be pleased to elaborate at the drafting stage.
11. Finally, attention is called to TD/B/IPC/TEMBER/39, paragraph 72(1) c, regarding the identification of sources of finance for management and reforestation; IUCN wishes to express its concern over the decision by the Fifth Preparatory Meeting to exclude an active reforestation fund and recommends further investigation of the possibility of establishing a fund for natural reforestation efforts, which, in order to avoid distortion of competition, could be based on a uniform special fee system for concessions. It should be emphasized that the object of such a fund would not be the control of trade, but rather the eventual stabilization of supply. This will require effective management to ensure the maintenance of genetic stocks and the little-understood relationships among plants and animal species and habitats required for natural forest succession. Without such measures the renewability of tropical forests cannot be safeguarded or expected.
12. IUCN hopes that these few observations will be useful in the course of future discussions and looks forward to contributing to their results. To this effect, it will keep its governmental and non-governmental members informed on the development of this most important international draft agreement.

DRAFT ARTICLES OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON TROPICAL TIMBER

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT TO:

Preamble

Second Paragraph:

At end after "biosphere" add "and the region within which production occurs."

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO:

Article 1

- (a) Amend to: "To promote the reasonable development and stability of the international tropical timber market while maintaining the non-timber values of tropical forests;"
- (d) At end after: "supplies" add "from sources other than virgin forests;"

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT TO:

Article 14

- 2. After: "(FAO)" add "United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)"

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO:

Article 15

Change: the figure "32" should read "31".

Delete: "concerned with the international trade in tropical timber or with the tropical timber industry".

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO:

Article 23

1. (c) Delete present subparagraph (c);

(d) Renumber to (c)

Add the following new subparagraph:

(d) improving the state of the art in tropical forestry practices, including institutional arrangements and training of forestry personnel, to achieve the following goals:

1. to maintain an undiminished flow in perpetuity of products and services from natural forests;
2. to maintain the forest environment and the essential ecological processes;
3. to maintain the diversity of species and their habitats in tropical forests;
4. to protect the interests of indigenous people;
5. to limit removal of timber to lands capable of sustaining timber production and at a rate which allows sustained timber production;
6. to reforest logged lands within reasonable periods, preferably with native species;

2. Add new subparagraphs (b) and (c) as follows:

(b) they should not unduly impair the non-timber values of tropical forests;

(c) where projects are likely to have significant environmental effects, they should be preceded by environmental impact assessments consistent with national law;

Renumber remaining subparagraphs.

In current (c) delete "expansion" and substitute "reasonable development".

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT TO:

Article 24

3.

(3)

(c) Amend to: "To consider institutional and financial measures aimed at encouraging reforestation."

**COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE**

AGENDA ITEM 13(e): South Pacific Conference on National
Parks and Reserves.

The Third South Pacific Conference on National Parks and Reserves was included in the 1983 work plan for the South Pacific Regional Environmental Program prepared by the South Pacific Commission (SPC) and adopted by the South Pacific Conference in American Samoa last October.

The SPC, which will provide the necessary organisational and administrative support for the Conference, has now advised that owing to a tight program in 1983 it plans to hold the Conference in 1984, when its full interpretation and translation facilities should be available.

FOR INFORMATION

Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service
Canberra
April 1983

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 13(f): World Heritage Convention.

At its meeting in November 1981, Standing Committee considered a report from the CONCOM representative at the Fifth Session of the World Heritage Committee which was held in Sydney from 26 to 30 October 1981, and resolved that:

- (i) The Secretariat would advise the appropriate authority of Standing Committee's wish for the States to be represented on the Australian Committee for the World Heritage Convention.
- (ii) The States' representative would be provided by the State or Territory agency currently providing the Chairman of Standing Committee or, when the Chairman was provided by the Commonwealth, by the agency which provided the previous Chairman.
- (iii) In compiling the natural areas component of the indicative list of future Australian nominations for the World Heritage List, the Australian Committee should give due consideration to the views of the relevant States or Territories, as conveyed by the CONCOM representative.

This resolution was subsequently conveyed to the Chairman of the Australian Committee, Professor R.O. Slatyer.

A copy of the reply received from the Secretary of the Special Program Committee is attached for the information of Standing Committee.

FOR INFORMATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983



AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

81/3011

Mr R Holesgrove
Secretary
Council of Nature Conservation Ministers
PO Box 1252
CANBERRA CITY ACT 2601

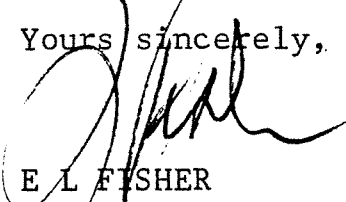
Dear Mr Holesgrove

I refer to your letter of 21 December 1981, reference 81/2739 in which you indicated the Standing Committee of CONCOM wished to be represented on the Unesco Special Program Committee for the World Heritage Convention.

The Committee considered this request at its meeting of 16 September 1982. This was the first meeting of the Committee since receipt of your letter. The Committee gave the request careful consideration but decided that in view of its own representative nature, it could not extend its present membership. Extensive discussions regarding nominated sites are held at the State level prior to the nomination being submitted to the Commonwealth Government. Each State Minister responsible for conservation should therefore have an opportunity to contribute to discussions on possible sites for nomination to the World Heritage List within their own States.

While the Committee is not willing to extend its membership it is prepared to make available to you future agenda papers and reports of its meetings.

Yours sincerely,



E L FISHER
Secretary

Correspondence Address:
P.O. Box 826,
Woden, A.C.T. 2606

Office Address:
Department of Education,
6th Floor, MLC Tower,
Woden, A.C.T. 2606

Telegrams:
UNESCO Canberra

Telephone:
89 7078

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 14: Marine parks and reserves.

At its last meeting, Standing Committee resolved that clarification was needed regarding the criteria for the inclusion of areas such as "maritime" parks in the Inventory of Marine Protected Areas being prepared by the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service. ||

The question of a clearer definition of "marine protected area" was discussed extensively at the Workshop on Policies for Marine Reserve Management which was held in Perth during October 1982. Consensus was reached that a term should be adopted which would allow the inclusion of a comprehensive range of types of areas. The final report of the Workshop has not yet been issued, however the proposals agreed to were as follows:

- (i) To adopt the term "marine and estuarine protected area (MEPA)".
- (ii) To define a MEPA as "any area of intertidal or subtidal terrain together with its superjacent waters and associated flora and fauna, which has been reserved by legislation to protect all or part of the enclosed environment for conservation, scientific, educational or recreational purposes".

This definition embraces a wide variety of protected areas, as per the attached paper.

The participants in the Workshop also agreed that there was a need to provide in the Inventory additional information on enforcement agencies and areas, and public participation in legislative processes.

The second draft of the Inventory was circulated to all CONCOM agencies and relevant fisheries authorities on 28 February 1983 for final consideration and comment. Also circulated was an explanation of the MEPA definition and a list of areas which might be included in the Inventory.

*Make
immediate
comment*

A final draft of the Inventory incorporating the comments received to the end of March will be tabled at the Adelaide meeting of Standing Committee. The map showing the approximate location of all MEPAs is being redrawn in the light of these comments.

The participants in the Workshop expressed the view that the production of such a document was an important development and of value to policy makers and managers, and suggested that it be made available as widely as possible. Accordingly, it is recommended that Standing Committee now agreed to the publication of the Inventory of Marine Protected Areas.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service
Canberra
April 1983

List of areas suitable for inclusion in the inventory
of Marine Protected Areas.

- . marine or aquatic reserves, parks or national parks;
- . marine components of national or maritime parks, reserves, wilderness areas, conservation areas, state and coastal parks or reserves and historic sites, provided that the legislation allows for protection of the area or species below High Water Mark;
- . fisheries habitat reserves and fisheries management or closure areas where protective measures apply permanently or for lengthy periods of time, e.g. an area closed permanently to spearfishing, shell collecting, harvesting of nominated species, etc.;
- . intertidal wetlands.

The definition of MEPA does not embrace areas which

- (a) do not provide protection below High Water Mark, even though there may be specific protection for marine species such as seals, seabirds, penguins or turtles which rely on the adjacent marine areas for feeding or migration,
- (b) provide protection only for short periods, e.g. some fish closures are restricted to various exploitative activities on a weekend, weekly or monthly basis.

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 15: Co-ordination of duck seasons
in south-eastern Australia.

The effective co-ordination of duck seasons in south-eastern Australia was discussed at a meeting between the Hon. Eric Bedford, Minister for Planning and Environment, New South Wales, and the Hon. Evan Walker, Minister for Conservation, Victoria, in Sydney on 18 February 1983.

It was noted that South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria did not have open seasons in 1983, despite considerable pressure from some quarters.

Aerial and ground inspections of wetlands in south-western New South Wales during early March failed to detect any illegal shooting, and the major sport shooting organisations are to be applauded for their responsible attitude and co-operation in this matter.

The drought in New South Wales has not broken, and duck populations appear to be very depressed. There is clearly a need for close collaboration among the three States concerned in their decisions regarding open seasons and other management tactics, at least until duck populations recover from the drought.

It is therefore proposed that officers from the three States co-ordinate an approach to the 1984 and 1985 seasons, meeting in say October of the preceding year to decide upon recommendations regarding declaration of the seasons, and that the final recommendations of all three State agencies go to all three responsible Ministers so that the relevant political announcements might also be co-ordinated.

FOR CONSIDERATION

National Parks and Wildlife Service
New South Wales
April 1983

**COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE**

AGENDA ITEM 16: Exploitation of waterfowl
in south-eastern Australia.

The attached proposal for a research program on the exploitation of waterfowl in south-eastern Australia has been submitted by the CSIRO Division of Wildlife and Rangelands Research for consideration by Standing Committee.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

PROPOSED RESEARCH PROGRAM

EXPLOITATION OF WATERFOWL IN SOUTH-EASTERN AUSTRALIA

Background

For the past 30 years research programmes on waterfowl in Australia generally and in south-eastern Australia in particular have tended to concentrate on species' biology and studies of wetland habitat distribution and classification. The major perceived problems have been those of protection and management of habitat¹. Effects of hunting on populations were considered secondary or trivial. Re-appraisal of this situation has been gradual but significant. The probable contribution made to waterfowl conservation as a by-product of water conservation and river flow control programmes^{2,3,4,5} had not been seriously investigated. Examination of certain aspects of duck harvesting in south-eastern Australia^{6,7,8} indicated decisions on controls on harvesting were made in the absence of much critical information. Analysis of trends in licence sales for the hunting of waterfowl⁹ indicated hunting pressure has been increasing rapidly. Licence sales are doubling every 11 years, a rate of increase about four times that of the human population.

The problem seems serious. It crosses State boundaries. It has important implications for each of the States in south-eastern Australia.

An informal seminar on this subject in Melbourne in June 1982 was attended by research and management staff of State wildlife agencies of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and the Division of Wildlife and Rangelands Research, CSIRO. The seminar was followed by a more formal meeting in Canberra in March, 1983, attended by research and management staff of these agencies together with that of Queensland. This proposal can be viewed as an outgrowth of the seminar and meeting and follows on from the close agreement on research priorities achieved.

Aims and Objectives

Basically, the objective is to find out how duck populations in south-eastern Australia work. The two major determinants of population changes are probably weather and hunting pressure. The following research program is therefore proposed:

1. To determine year to year variation in the density of ducks (particularly grey teal and black duck) in south-eastern Australia;
2. To determine how much of the variation in population size is due to changes in habitat (particularly distribution of water) and how much to changes in hunting pressure;

3. To establish the mechanisms underlying these relationships in terms of dispersal, breeding and mortality;
4. To determine the optimum yields for waterfowl populations.

Methods

First, the distribution of water must be determined. In addition to the routine records of river heights already recorded, the flow of water through eastern rivers and lakes can be followed from LANDSAT imagery, covering Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

Second, the distribution of ducks needs to be determined. This can be achieved by aerial surveys of a sample of water bodies in south-eastern Australia during late spring or autumn of each year. This is perhaps the most difficult and expensive part of this program. Ground surveys would also be carried out to calibrate the LANDSAT imagery to check for duck breeding activity and to confirm aerial survey assessments.

Third, hunting pressure has to be monitored to obtain a measure of catch per unit effort. Effort will be measured by the number of shooting permits issued, and catch will be measured by average bag size. The coordination of monitoring between the different States will be essential if comparable data are to be obtained. In this regard the introduction of an hunter licensing system in Victoria that will facilitate mail surveys of hunters seems essential. The current system of game licences that does not record the names and addresses of duck hunters is not appropriate. Since hunters resident in Victoria form the large majority of all hunters in south-eastern Australia, the objectives of the research program may prove unattainable if their effect on waterfowl populations is neglected.

This research program must be long-term to achieve its objectives, and we anticipate 5-10 years to be a reasonable time frame to complete the project. The first two years will be used as a feasibility study with a rigorous review in September 1984 to evaluate progress and to decide whether to proceed to completion.

Organisation

The State agencies will monitor from the ground, as at present, the breeding activity of waterfowl within their boundaries. Likewise with shooting effort, the State surveys to be coordinated by S.V. Briggs. LANDSAT imagery will be analysed by research staff in NSW and SA. Aerial survey will be coordinated by L.W. Braithwaite assisted by G. Caughley, who will also advise on optimum yield analysis. The States will conduct ground truthing surveys to allow calibration and assessment of aerial survey results. L.W. Braithwaite will coordinate the various facets of the project.

Costs

The manpower needed for data collection and analysis is to be met largely by CSIRO and NSW, NPWS. Air survey costs within NSW would also be met by the NSW, NPWS. Estimates of the actual financial contribution to be made by each State for each year of the project would be as follows:

Queensland - \$4,553

- .. aircraft and pilot hire - 20 hours @ \$110 per hour.
- .. field allowance - 3.6 man-weeks at \$50.50 per day.
- .. LANDSAT tapes - 2 tapes at \$540 per tape.

Victoria - \$5,850

- .. aircraft and pilot hire - 15 hours at \$110 per hour.
- .. field allowance - 2.7 man-weeks at \$50.50 per day.
- .. LANDSAT tapes - 6 tapes at \$540 per tape.

South Australia - \$4,350

- .. aircraft and pilot hire - 25 hours at \$110 per hour.
- .. field allowance - 4.5 man-weeks at \$50.50 per day.

Additional to these costs would be any costs of field allowances to each agencies field staff for the provision of ground truth for air surveys. An allowance for 1.0 man-week should be made for this purpose.

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2. Braithwaite, L.W. (1975). Managing waterfowl in Australia. Proc. Ecol. Soc. Aust. 8, 107-128.
3. Lavery, H.J. (1975). Water conservation and waterfowl in north-eastern Australia. In: Man Made Lakes and Human Health. (Eds. N.F. Stanley and M.P. Alpers) (Academic Press: London).
4. Braithwaite, L.W. (1981). On two special problems of waterfowl management; preservation of habitat and regulation of hunting. Unpublished Contribution, Proceedings Technical Meeting on Harvesting of Australian Animals, Council of Nature Conservation Ministers, Melbourne University, 11-12 May 1981.
5. Braithwaite, L.W. (1982). The dual problems of waterfowl management - preservation and management of habitat and regulation of hunting. In: Wildlife Management in the 80s. (Ed. T. Rhiney). Proceedings of Conference organised by Field and Game Federation of Australia and Graduate School of Environmental Science, Monash University, 27-29 November, 1981.

6. Braithwaite, L.W., and Norman, F.I. (1974). The 1972 open season on waterfowl in south-eastern Australia. CSIRO Div. Wildl. Res. Tech. Pap. No. 29.
7. Braithwaite, L.W., and Norman, F.I. (1976). The 1973 and 1974 open seasons on waterfowl in south-eastern Australia. CSIRO Div. Wildl. Res. Tech. Memo. No. 11.
8. Braithwaite, L.W., and Norman, F.I. (1977). The 1975 and 1976 open seasons on waterfowl in south-eastern Australia. CSIRO Div. Wildl. Res. Tech. Memo. No. 13.
9. Caughley, G., and Briggs, S.V. (1983). Waterfowl management. Parks and Wildlife (NSW) (In press).

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 17: Export of native birds.

At its last meeting, Standing Committee noted that a number of representations had been received by the then Minister for Home Affairs and Environment seeking relaxation of the existing ban on the export of live native Australian birds by individuals and commercial concerns, and agreed that the matter be placed on the agenda for the present meeting.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 18: Biological control of weeds.

The attached paper on the biological control of Salvation Jane (Paterson's curse) has been prepared by the South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Standing Committee is requested to consider the recommendations on page 2.

FOR CONSIDERATION

National Parks and Wildlife Service
South Australia
April 1983

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF SALVATION JANE*

A recent injunction placed on the release of biological control agents for salvation jane has stimulated discussion in the South Australian Department of Environment and Planning regarding the implications of this action on future biological control programmes.

In view of the importance of biological control for eradicating weeds in parks and reserves, and the success of previous C.S.I.R.O. programmes, it is considered that CONCOM should express an interest in this matter.

This report briefly outlines the background of this issue and makes recommendations in support of future biological control programmes.

BACKGROUND

In 1980 research into suitable biological control agents for salvation jane (*Echium lycopsis*) was undertaken by C.S.I.R.O.

Since its introduction into Australia, salvation jane has spread throughout southern New South Wales, Victoria and southern South Australia where in parts it is now a declared weed. It is spreading into Western Australia.

C.S.I.R.O. found four suitable biological control agents and had begun to release one of these agents (a moth) in New South Wales. However, within two weeks of the start of the release, two beekeepers and two graziers from South Australia sought to have an interim injunction placed on further release of the agent. It now appears that the injunction will not be lifted.

C.S.I.R.O. has previously successfully implemented biological control programmes for prickly pear (*Opuntia stricta*), skeleton weed (*Chondrilla juncea*) and water hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipes*) among others, but its failure to implement the results of its research in this instance is related to the fact that not all parties in the current dispute regard salvation jane as a weed.

The implementation of the current injunction on the biological control programme for salvation jane place other similar future programmes under a cloud. Biological control of boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*), blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*), bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*), Lantana and privet (*Ligustrum*) would be invaluable in eradicating these weeds in parks and reserves, and recent events in relation to salvation jane should not be allowed to deter further progress in the field of biological control.

As the law currently exists, if one person can show that his livelihood will be threatened or disadvantaged by the implementation of a programme then the law can stop its progress regardless of many others it may benefit.

* also commonly known as paterson's curse

Recommendations

It is strongly urged that CONCOM register its interest in this matter to AAC by:

- 1) expressing its support for biological control; ^{if needs? of insects or pests & resources;} and
- 2) encouraging the enactment of legislation enabling the positive authorisation of future biological control programmes, thereby allowing rational controls to operate.

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 19: Udvardy classification of Australian region.

At its last meeting, Standing Committee considered a paper prepared by Mr H.A. Nix of the CSIRO Division of Water and Land Resources proposing adjustments to the Udvardy classification of the biogeographic regions of Australia, and resolved that:

- (i) Members who had comments on the revised province boundaries would send them to the Secretariat for collation and forwarding to Mr Nix.
- (ii) Once the paper had been finalised, it would be sent to the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service for the preparation of a submission to IUCN (through the Australian Committee for IUCN) seeking formal adoption of the revised boundaries.

Mr Nix has now consolidated the comments received and referred the paper to the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service. When the submission to IUCN has been completed, copies will be distributed to all members of Standing Committee.

FOR INFORMATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

**COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE**

AGENDA ITEM 20: AEC Environmental Education and
Information Committee.

A report on the activities of the AEC Environmental
Education and Information Committee is attached for the
information of Standing Committee.

The CONCOM representative on the Committee is Mr B Lee
of the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

FOR INFORMATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

AUSTRALIAN ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL

Standing Committee

Agenda Item 13: EDUCATION AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
(i) Environmental Education and Information
Committee - Report on Activities

Background

The Committee met in Melbourne on 28 March. Representatives attended from the Commonwealth Departments of Education, Home Affairs and Environment and Territories and Local Government; State departments and authorities from Queensland, New South Wales, Western Australia, South Australia and Victoria; the Australian Association for Environmental Education and the Australian Conservation Foundation.

The following matters were considered:

- (i) World Environment Day 1983
- Members reported on activities being undertaken by government and non-government bodies in States and Territories for the theme "Save our Soils". These activities included
- . a poster series on soil erosion and conservation principally for schools, (Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs and Environment in conjunction with the Standing Committee on Soil Conservation of the Australian Agricultural Council);
 - . photographic displays in libraries and shopping centres, accompanied by media campaign (Northern Territory);
 - . pamphlets on soil conservation, media coverage (Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland);
 - . a competition for children to design a farm layout using soil conservation principles, plus publications and newspaper supplements (W.A.);
 - . kits for primary schools and field centre displays of erosion and corrective soil conservation techniques (A.C.T.);
 - . activities with non-government organisations being developed, (Tasmania);
 - . promotion of the Day through newsletters of the Australian Conservation Foundation and the Australian Association for Environmental Education.
- (ii) World Environment Day 1984.
- The Committee agreed to recommend to Standing Committee that the topic for World Environment

Day 1984 be hazardous chemicals and toxic wastes. A slogan has yet to be considered by the Committee.

- (iii) Assessment of public attitudes and awareness
The Committee agreed to print and distribute to members of the Committee, for reference purposes, a report being compiled by the Secretariat on recent surveys gauging community environmental awareness.
- (iv) Case studies of environmental education campaigns
The Committee agreed to print and distribute to members of the Committee for reference purposes a report comprising evaluation studies of awareness and education campaigns being compiled by the Ministry for Conservation, Victoria.
- (v) Public education campaigns
The Committee noted progress by ACVEN on the introduction of unleaded petrol and the establishment of two working parties, one of which will examine the need and scope of a public education campaign.

The Committee agreed to further consider ways of co-operating and advising on other major campaigns.

- (vi) Co-operation with non-government bodies and exchange of information material
The Committee agreed to circulate copies of material to members through the Ministry for Conservation, Victoria. Members undertook to keep government and non-government bodies within their own State/Territory informed of the existence and availability of material and to promote the exchange of such material with these bodies.
- (vii) Subjects for increased public education efforts.
The Committee noted and shared the concern expressed by the Australian Conservation Foundation of the need for increased information and education efforts to overcome lack of public understanding of the significance of Australia's World Heritage listings. The Committee established a working group to examine and advise on possible remedies.

The Committee agreed to further address the problem of how to increase public awareness that many problems which seem country-based are also the responsibility of city dwellers.

- (viii) Standardised publications.
The Committee agreed to pursue the possibility of producing standardised publications. A draft publication prepared by the Department of Conservation and Environment (W.A.) on soil conservation, comprising international, national and State perspectives, is to be circulated for comment by

Committee members on the format, and for possible identification of topics for future publications.

- (ix) Objectives and priorities
The Committee examined a draft paper prepared by the Secretariat on objectives and priorities for the Committee and agreed to give these further consideration.
- (x) AEC Funding program 1984/86.
The Committee agreed to give this item further consideration on a later occasion, and that individual members could forward proposals to the Secretariat.

Action

AEC

It is recommended that Standing Committee:

- (a) note the report on activities of the Environmental Education and Information Committee;
- (b) agree that the 1984 World Environment Day theme be Hazardous Chemicals and Toxic Wastes.

**COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE**

AGENDA ITEM 21: Toxicity of agricultural chemicals.

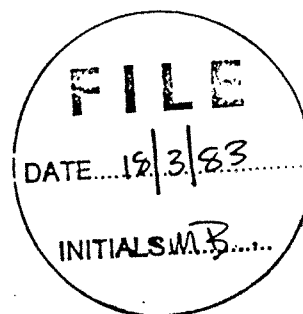
Mr J.C. Wharton of the Victorian Ministry for Conservation has provided for the information of Standing Committee the attached report on kills of wildlife (including fish) caused by the use or misuse of agricultural chemicals.

This report will be considered by the Australian Agricultural Council Co-ordinating Committee on Agricultural Chemicals at its meeting on 26 April. Mr Wharton has also advised that the Ministry representative to the Adelaide meeting of Standing Committee will give a verbal report on the matters arising from the CCAC meeting which are of relevance to CONCOM.

FOR INFORMATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

DE.4360/82



18 March, 1983

Mr. J.C.F. Wharton,
Director,
Department of Fisheries and Wildlife,
Arthur Rylah Institute for Environmental Research,
123 Brown Street,
HEIDELBERG, 3084

Dear Sir,

In reply to your request for information on the use or misuse of agricultural chemicals as a poison.

The use of agricultural chemicals as a poison, either through deliberate use or misuse is of considerable concern to this Department.

During the last twelve months, 1.3.82-1.3.83, several reports of native fauna being poisoned by agricultural chemicals have been confirmed. The fauna involved and the agricultural chemicals detected are as follows:

<u>PRODUCT</u>	<u>FAUNA AFFECTED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Lucijet (Fenthion-ethyl)	Long Billed Corellas Galahs	Grain laced with lucijet to kill Long Billed Corellas.
Lucijet (Fenthion-ethyl)	Long Billed Corellas Mountain ducks	Grain laced with lucijet to prevent ducks eating newly sown crop.
Lucijet (Fenthion-ethyl)	Mountain ducks	Grain laced with lucijet to prevent ducks eating newly sown crop.
Neocid (diazinon)	Magpies (feral pigeons)	Wheat laced to control feral pigeons.
Baytex 50 (Fenthion)	Brown Goshawk Brown Falcon Whistling Kite Little Eagle	Wheat laced to control feral pigeons (Birds of Prey suffered secondary poisoning from eating pigeons.)

These incidents are only those cases where the use of agricultural chemicals have been confirmed.

During the last ten years there have been several prosecutions for the deliberate poisoning of native fauna using the sheep dip 'Lucijet' (Fenthion ethyl). To date this appears to be the agricultural product detected as being the most used as a poison. Its use as a sheep dip is widespread throughout the agricultural community and, unfortunately, the general knowledge that it is an effective poison is also widely known.

Native fauna affected by the use of this chemical as a poison ranges from Wedgetailed Eagles, various waterfowl including Spur-winged plovers, magpies, parrots, cockatoos and wallabies.

I am including forensic pathology reports which confirm the presence of agricultural chemicals in the gut samples of native wildlife.

While investigating the above incidents, officers of this Department were made aware of two relatively new agricultural products used for protection of cereal seed crops against nematode. Their trade names are Oximal and Carbofuran.

It is believed that the grain is pickled with these products and then sown. Information supplied to the officers indicates that should birds eat one or very few grains of the treated seed death would result. If this is so, and the products are to be used on a wide scale, it could have serious implications to native wildlife.

I suggest that these two products be among those tested for toxicity to native wildlife.

Unfortunately, this Service does not have the research facilities necessary to participate in testing the toxicity of selected agricultural chemicals, however we do agree with the need to conduct this type of research and are willing to support with information on any poisoning incidents involving agricultural chemicals.

If you require further information on any of the poisoning incidents mentioned please contact David Barrington of the Law Enforcement Section at this office.

Would you please nominate a contact officer for referral of information on any new incidents involving agricultural chemicals.

Yours faithfully,

Original Signed by: R.I. NICHOLS

R.I. Nichols
DIRECTOR
NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DPB:ms

letter sent 18.3.83

Annual Report of Fish and Wildlife
effected by use or misuse of
agricultural chemicals

Information has been sought through the Secretary of the Australian Fisheries Council and the Secretary of CONCOM from all fish and wildlife agencies in Australia on incidents during the last 12 months where fish or wildlife are thought to have been effected adversely by the use or misuse of agricultural chemicals.

(A) Reports effecting wildlife
(other than fish)

Reports from all CONCOM agencies are set out hereunder:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Department of Capital Territory
ACT | No reports have been made of wildlife kills in ACT to the Department of Capital Territory. |
| 2. CSIRO Division of Wildlife and Rangelands Research | No evidence of any desirable effects of agricultural chemicals on wildlife were noted during the year. |
| 3. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service | No substantiated reports received concerning wildlife effected by use or misuse of agricultural chemicals during the period. |
| 4. Conservation Commission of NT | No knowledge of any non-target wildlife kills due to agricultural chemicals during the last year. |
| 5. National Parks & Wildlife Service Queensland | No knowledge of any non-target wildlife kills due to agricultural chemicals during the last year. |
| 6. National Parks & Wildlife Service - South Australia | Yet to be reported |
| 7. National Parks & Wildlife Service Tasmania | Very little information available on the effect of agricultural chemicals in Tasmania. A serious problem is the increase of 'Lucije used to poison scavengers. Protected species which are either targets or victims include the Tasmanian devil, tiger cat, wedge-tailed eagle, sea eagle, brown falcon and swamp harrier. Alphachloralose is a potential problem. The Department of Agriculture is conducting trials |

on the use of Alphachloralose in crop protection and there is concern that protected wildlife may be vulnerable.

The effect of 1080 on non-target species is still causing some concern because of the widespread use of the chemical.

There is extensive use of a wide range of pesticides and weedicides particularly in the area of intensive agriculture on the northwest coast.

8. Fisheries & Wildlife
Division - Victoria

(a) No reason to believe that the illegal use of lucijet is not continuing as in the past.

(b) 100 hives of bees were lost probably caused by drift of carbaryl from a nearby orchard.

Hives were placed along Long Forest Road near Bacchus March to work the yellow box in the adjacent mallee forest. An orchardist on the south side of the Western Highway, several kilometres away down the valley was observed to be spraying the previous day. Carbaryl is commonly used by orchardists to promote fruit drop, but the owner denied having used it, saying he intended to use in a few days time. Carbaryl is extremely toxic to bees. Dead bees were analysed by the DAV laboratory as having 0.8 - 0.7 ppm carbaryl residue but no organochlorine and no organophosphate residues.

9. National Parks & Wildlife
Service - Victoria

Expressed concern at the effect of 1080 on non-target species

10. Fisheries & Wildlife Department
Western Australia

No information indicating wildlife has been effected by use or misuse of agricultural chemicals in the last 12 months.

11. National Parks Authority
Western Australia

Only limited information on wildlife kills resulting from use of pesticide is available. The single example resulting from a quite superficial and uncontrolled recording of the consequences of spraying heptachlor and isofenphos insecticides to control Argentine Ants at Yanchep National Park is available. A copy of a briefing note which summarises the results and a post-mortem report

from Murdoch University dealing with the death of two kangaroos is enclosed.

(B) Reports effecting fish

Reports from all Australian Fisheries Council agencies are set out hereunder:

1. Fisheries Division
Department of Agriculture
NSW

A number of kills were reported during the year and there are indications that some of these were due to use or misuse of agricultural chemicals. However, no analysis of fish or water were undertaken in order to investigate the cause of deaths.
2. Fisheries Division
Northern Territory

No reports were received of any fish kills arising through use or misuse of agricultural chemicals
3. Department of Primary
Industry - Queensland
 - (a) 18.2.83 - small fish kill in Norman Creek, Brisbane. Although Endrin was the chemical involved, the incident was an urban industrial accident.
 - (b) 25/26.12.82 - large fish kill at Mungindi, involving also a number of birds and a cow. Caused by spray drift from aerial spraying of cotton crops with Endosulfan.
 - (c) January 1983 - small fish kill in an ornamental lake near the Maryborough Golf Club, resulting from spraying of hyacinth with Paraquat.
 - (d) January 1983 - small fish kill in Callide Creek, near Biloela. Cause inclusive - possibly due to spraying of cotton with Endosulfan.
 - (e) 1.2.83 - small fish kill at Goondiwindi. Cause inclusive possibly agricultural chemicals.
4. Department of Fisheries
South Australia

In the past 12 months four large fish kills have been investigated and none of them have been attributed to agricultural chemicals. Causes identified were low oxygen levels due to low water volume and high evaporation/temperatures, rapid temperature drop in the River Murray, the unauthorised introduction

of CuSO₄ into the River Torrens to eliminate algal growth, and oxygen depletion due to toxic levels of H₂S in a shallow mangrove area.

Research Branch has developed a 'Manual of Procedures for Investigating Fish Kills in South Australian waters'. A copy will be made available on request.

5. Tasmanian Fisheries Development Authority

The following incidents were reported:

- (a) Emu River 19/4/82 - Mullet - suspected industrial effluent.
- (b) Sandy Bay 22/1/83 - Flathead - suspected trawl waste.
- (c) New Town Bay 20/2/83 - Various Species - cause unknown.
- (d) Port Sorell 23/11/82 - Mullet - suspect industrial effluent.

6. Inland Fisheries Commission Tasmania

Two fish kills reported as follows:

- (a) December 1982 - Mersey River - Trout killed - attributed to the use of mincozeb in spraying potatoes.
- (b) January 1983 - Dairy Plain River - Trout Killed - associated with the use of chlopyriphos in spraying barley.

7. Fisheries & Wildlife Division Victoria

The following fish kills have been reported:

- (a) Ovens River below Everton. Kills thought to be due to temperature stress plus a stress caused by a cloud burst and high turbidity.
- (b) Tarwon River - kills thought to be due to temperature stress.
- (c) Timbara River - scarcity of trout in lower areas claimed to be due to spraying 24D to control blackberries. Survey showed healthy trout populations in forested area and much smaller populations in lower areas. Inconclusive results.
- (d) Lake Bullen Merri western districts - occasional fish kills over several years have been attributed (at least by some people) to spraying of 24D.

around lake shores. Use of air bubbles to break down thermocline has been beneficial to fishing and no fish kills have been noted this year.

(e)

The Environment Protection Authority investigated approximately 10 fish kills but in most cases the results of investigation were inconclusive. Low flow and low dissolved oxygen were noted on several occasions.

One kill was due to an industrial effluent from a woolen mill. A major kill occurred in the Maribyrnong River some time after a fire at Sunbry.

8. Fisheries & Wildlife
Western Australia

No information of fish kills during the past year.

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 22: Parks Service employment assistance.

At its last meeting, Standing Committee noted advice provided by the Commonwealth that:

- (i) The Department of Employment and Industrial Relations was prepared to consider proposals of a "youth for conservation" nature, but any such proposal would need to be very well researched and well structured if it was to succeed.
- (ii) If any State or Territory agency wished to proceed in this direction, the Department of Home Affairs and Environment would offer assistance in developing a proposal and communicating with the relevant Commonwealth Departments.

Since then, with the change in the Federal Government, various employment creation measures have been canvassed within individual States and nationally.

This agenda item has been included to give members an opportunity to report on any relevant activities.

FOR CONSIDERATION

PSW seeking a further \$1m

- impact from some other job creation schemes

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

*Appalling involvement again
with what cost of 8500 p (many)
promoted as major tourist attraction
only 9 as service with total loss
of what 5 are in the whole thing*

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 23: National Tree Program.

At its last meeting, Standing Committee received information on the National Tree Program and the composition of the National Co-ordination Committee, noting that the Chairman of Standing Committee had attended the first meeting of the Committee as the CONCOM representative, and resolved that:

- (i) As the Co-ordination Committee would usually be meeting in Canberra, New South Wales would provide a CONCOM representative to future meetings in lieu of the Chairman of Standing Committee.
- (ii) Any member of Standing Committee wishing to send comments on the Program to the Co-ordination Committee would refer them to the Secretariat for inclusion in a consolidated CONCOM response.

The attached letter inviting CONCOM advice or suggestions on some specific topics has now been received from the Director of the Program.

The resolution in (ii) above already provides a mechanism for responding to the letter. In view of the specific nature of the request, however, Standing Committee may wish to consider whether discussion at the meeting or some other collaborative activity might be used to develop a CONCOM response.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

Secretary
Standing Committee
Council of Nature Conservation
Ministers

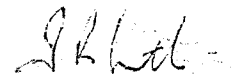
NATIONAL TREE PROGRAM

The National Coordination Committee (NCC), established to advise the Minister for Home Affairs and Environment on the National Tree Program (NTP), held its third meeting on 10 February 1983. The NCC considered and welcomed the decisions by the Standing Committee of the Council of Nature Conservation Ministers (CONCOM) at its meeting on 6-7 October 1982 and particularly the decision to consider further how CONCOM could contribute to the NTP.

The NCC requested the NTP Secretariat to convey to the Standing Committee some more specific suggestions regarding advice which it would be particularly well qualified to contribute to the NTP. Accordingly I am advising that the NCC would welcome advice or suggestions on the following topics as they relate to the responsibilities of CONCOM member organisations.

- . Pricing and financial incentives which would significantly contribute to the objectives of NTP.
- . Technical measures which would assist the NTP e.g. specific low cost measures for conserving, regenerating and planting trees.
- . Subjects which would be particularly appropriate for inclusion in NTP publicity, information and education programs.
- . High priority area of research for the NTP.
- . National demonstration projects.
- . Tree related schemes which might be undertaken directly by government agencies in support of the NTP.
- . NTP targets which would be particularly appropriate to associate with the Australian Bicentennial.
- . Aspects of the NTP for which regulations or standards may be appropriate.

I would be pleased to communicate further on these topics with Standing Committee or with members of any working group which may be established to develop advice in support of the NTP.



I.R. SMITH
Director
National Tree Program

// April 1983

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS

STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 24: National Conservation Strategy.

A Conference Draft of the National Conservation Strategy for Australia was prepared late in 1982 for consideration at the proposed 1983 National Conference. The draft was circulated widely, including to all governments and those who made submissions during the public comment period. It took into account the more than 500 submissions received in response to the discussion paper "Towards a National Conservation Strategy".

The National Conference scheduled for 25 to 28 February 1983 was postponed to 10 to 13 June because of its proximity to the March federal election.

The NCS Steering Committee, in consultation with a Consultative Group comprised of representatives from industry and conservation organisations, has selected the 150 delegates who will represent government, industry, conservation, academic and community interests at the Conference. A further 100 observers will attend but take no part in the Conference proceedings.

The Conference, to be chaired by Sir Rupert Myers, will consider and where appropriate amend the Conference Draft to produce a draft National Conservation Strategy for Australia which is expected to be placed before governments later in 1983.

FOR INFORMATION

Department of Home Affairs and Environment
Canberra
April 1983

**COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE**

AGENDA ITEM 25: Freedom of Information legislation.

The attached paper prepared by the Department of Home Affairs and Environment explains the provisions of the Commonwealth Freedom of Information Act 1982 in relation to Commonwealth/ State ministerial councils.

Standing Committee is requested to note the paper and endorse the proposed administrative mechanism for dealing with requests for Council documents (page 5).

FOR CONSIDERATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 1982 AND
COMMONWEALTH/STATE MINISTERIAL COUNCILS

INTRODUCTION

This paper explains in a general way the major provisions of the Commonwealth Freedom of Information Act 1982. It also notes some specific procedures which may apply to freedom of information (FOI) requests for documents of Commonwealth/State Ministerial Councils which are in the possession of the Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs and Environment (the Department). The paper also recommends an administrative procedure for dealing with FOI requests for Council documents.

EXPLANATION OF ACT

Definition

2. Council documents for the purposes of this paper are defined as documents produced or approved by a Council, its Standing Committees, sub-committees and working groups, and includes documents produced by a State, the Northern Territory or the Secretariat concerning Council business. Council documents could include :

- . minutes of meetings and transcripts (including sound recordings);
- . reports by committees;
- . reports by consultants engaged under Council auspices; and
- . correspondence.

Scope of the Act

3. The Act extends the right of access of the Australian community to documents in the possession of Commonwealth departments and authorities and to official documents of Commonwealth Ministers. The Act applies to documents irrespective of whether they originated within the Commonwealth Government or were received from an external source such as a Commonwealth/State Ministerial Council or a State Government. Various categories of documents are exempt, however, in order to protect essential public interests, the private and business affairs of third persons, arrangements for the provision of frank advice to Ministers and State interests.

Date of Effect

4. The Act came into effect on 1 December 1982.

Type of Information Covered by FOI

5. Any document which is held on departmental files or held by departmental officers in the course of their duties is subject to a request for public access under FOI. The word "document" is defined in the Act to include any written or printed matter, map, plan, photograph, sound recording, film, videotape or print-out from a computer or word processor.

Age of Documents

6. The FOI Act does not apply to documents received by the Department prior to 1 December 1982 unless they are :

- . documents on the personal affairs of an applicant, coming into the possession of the Department no longer than five years previously; or
- . documents necessary for a proper understanding of another document to which the applicant has had lawful access (not necessarily under FOI)

Applicant

7. Any person, company, incorporated association or body politic within the Australian community may apply for documents under the FOI Act. Except in relation to personal records there is no obligation to demonstrate a need, or give a reason, for seeking access to a document. If a document is released under FOI, it is effectively released to the world at large.

Time Period

8. An applicant must be notified as soon as practicable, of a decision as to whether or not a request for access to a document will be granted. A formal request, made pursuant to the Act, must be answered within sixty days.

Reasons for Refusing a Request

9. If an FOI request is refused or varied in any way, a statement of reasons must be given together with the name of the officer who made the decision. The applicant must also be advised regarding right of appeal.

Exempt Documents

10. The FOI Act contains 15 sections under which documents may qualify for exemption from disclosure. In broad terms these are :

- . documents, the disclosure of which would damage national security, defence, international relations or relations with the States, including the Northern Territory;
- . Cabinet documents;
- . Executive Council documents;
- . internal working documents, the disclosure of which would be contrary to the public interest;
- . documents affecting enforcement of the law and protection of public safety;
- . documents to which secrecy provisions of other Acts of Parliament apply;
- . documents affecting the financial or property interests of the Commonwealth;
- . documents concerning certain internal management and operational activities of the Department;
- . documents affecting personal privacy;
- . documents subject to legal professional privilege;
- . documents relating to business confidentiality, trade secrets etc;
- . documents affecting the national economy;
- . documents containing material obtained in confidence;
- . documents disclosure of which would be contempt of Parliament or contempt of Court; and
- . certain documents arising out of companies and securities legislation.

Editing of Documents

11. Where it is possible and reasonably practicable to prepare a copy of a document with exempt matter deleted and the copy would not be misleading, the Department has a responsibility

to do so and to offer to provide a copy to the applicant. The applicant must be advised of any deletions which have been made, as well as the sections of the Act under which the deleted matter is claimed to be exempt.

Charges

12. Generally, applicants are required to pay fees for access to documents under FOI. Exceptions are in the case of personal records or where financial hardship or public interest are involved.

Right to Appeal

13. There are various avenues of appeal under FOI for applicants whose requests for access have been denied or who have grievances related to the time taken by the Department to respond to the charges or other such matters. These avenues of appeal are :

- . internal Departmental review,
- . the Ombudsman,
- . the Administrative Appeals Tribunal,
- . the Document Review Tribunal, and
- . the Federal Court.

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL DOCUMENTS

14. All Council documents in the possession of the Department are subject to public access under FOI (provided exemptions do not apply) in the same way as any other document in the possession of the Department. While any of the exemptions which are listed at paragraph 19 may apply, section 33 of the Act (Attachment A) with its specific references to the States and the Northern Territory contains the grounds of exemption with the most obvious application to these documents.

Section 33 of the FOI Act

15. Section 33 provides, amongst other things, that a document is exempt if its disclosure under the Act would be contrary to the public interest for the reason that the disclosure -

- (a) could reasonably be expected to cause damage to relations between the Commonwealth and any State or the Northern Territory; or
- (b) would divulge any information or matter communicated in confidence by or on behalf of a State or the Northern Territory to the Commonwealth or a person receiving the communication on behalf of the Commonwealth.

16. That a document relates to the affairs of a State or Territory is not sufficient to bring the document within section 33. For the section to apply, disclosure of the document must reasonably be expected to cause damage to Commonwealth/State relations or divulge information communicated in confidence by a State or the Northern Territory. This expectation must be able to withstand challenge in the Federal Court.

Consultation with the States and the Northern Territory

17. The former Prime Minister advised the Premiers of all States and the Chief Minister of the Northern Territory that their Governments will be consulted before a decision is reached on a request under the FOI Act for access to a document, the disclosure of which might adversely affect the interests of their State or Territory.

ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISM

18. The following mechanism is recommended for dealing with requests for Council documents.

19. If any Council documents are requested under FOI and the Department is contemplating disclosure, the Secretary to Council will consult, on behalf of the Commonwealth, with all members of Standing Committee before a decision is made. In the event of a disagreement as to whether a document should be released, the Commonwealth Member of Standing Committee will consult further. The general expectation is, however, that any reasonable objection raised by a State or Territory, consistent with the FOI Act, would lead to a Commonwealth decision to refuse access.

20. Consultation will not normally occur when the Department decides that there are clear grounds for refusing access to Council documents.

21. If there is an appeal to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal or the Document Review Tribunal against refusal of access to a Council document, Standing Committee members will be advised immediately.

Section 33 of the Freedom of Information Act 1982

Documents affecting national security, defence, international relations and relations with States

33. (1) A document is an exempt document if disclosure of the document under this Act would be contrary to the public interest for the reason that the disclosure—

- (a) could reasonably be expected to cause damage to—
 - (i) the security of the Commonwealth;
 - (ii) the defence of the Commonwealth;
 - (iii) the international relations of the Commonwealth; or
 - (iv) relations between the Commonwealth and any State or the Northern Territory; or
- (b) would divulge any information or matter communicated in confidence by or on behalf of the Government of another country, or of a State or the Northern Territory, to the Government of the Commonwealth or a person receiving the communication on behalf of that Government.

(2) Where a Minister is satisfied that the disclosure under this Act of a document would be contrary to the public interest for a reason referred to in sub-section (1), he may sign a certificate to that effect (specifying that reason) and, subject to the operation of Part VI, such a certificate, so long as it remains in force, establishes conclusively that the document is an exempt document referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) Where a Minister is satisfied as mentioned in sub-section (2) by reason only of matter contained in a particular part or particular parts of a document, a certificate under that sub-section in respect of the document shall identify that part or those parts of the document as containing the matter by reason of which the certificate is given.

(4) Where a Minister is satisfied that information as to the existence or non-existence of a document as described in a request would, if contained in a document of an agency, cause the disclosure under this Act of the last-mentioned document to be contrary to the public interest for a reason referred to in sub-section (1), he may sign a certificate to that effect (specifying that reason)

(5) The responsible Minister of an agency may, either generally or as otherwise provided by the instrument of delegation, by writing signed by him, delegate to the principal officer of the agency his powers under this section in respect of documents of the agency.

(6) A power delegated under sub-section (5), when exercised by the delegate, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been exercised by the responsible Minister.

(7) A delegation under sub-section (5) does not prevent the exercise of a power by the responsible Minister.

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 26(a): Next meeting of Council-organisation.

Venue - *Federal Casuarina*
Accommodation - *Federal Casuarina*

As previously agreed, the 12th meeting of CONCOM will be held in Alice Springs in the first week of July in conjunction with the 15th meeting of the Australian Environment Council.

The tentative timetable for the meetings is as follows:

Tuesday 5 July:

AEC 2-30 Monday

9.00 am to 12.30 pm - AEC Standing Committee.

2.00 pm to 5.00 pm - CONCOM Standing Committee.

Wednesday 6 July:

9.30 am to 4.00 pm - AEC Ministers meeting.

Thursday 7 July:

9.30 am to 12.30 pm - CONCOM Ministers meeting.

2.30 pm to 4.30 pm - CONCOM Ministers seminar
("Utilization of wildlife").

*Mussouri Birds
hunting of ducks
crocodile farming
Kangaroo Management*

Friday 8 July:

Saturday & Sunday - Tours

Field inspection (to be determined).

Both Council meetings will be chaired by the Hon. I Tuxworth, Northern Territory Minister for Primary Production and Conservation.

The above dates appear to be acceptable to all Ministers, and therefore Standing Committee is requested to consider and finalise the timetable. The Northern Territory representatives will provide additional information regarding venues, accommodation arrangements, hospitality, field activities, etc.

Formal invitations to attend the Council meetings will be sent to all Ministers following the Adelaide meetings of the respective Standing Committees.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

**COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE**

AGENDA ITEM 26(b): Next meeting of Council - agenda.

The agenda for the July meeting of Council will largely depend upon the outcome of the Adelaide meeting of Standing Committee.

The Secretariat will therefore prepare a draft Council agenda, based on the Standing Committee agenda and the decisions taken at the Adelaide meeting, for consideration under this item.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

**COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE**

AGENDA ITEM 26(c): Next meeting of Council - Ministers' seminar.

At its last meeting, Standing Committee noted that Ministers had expressed satisfaction with the seminar which had followed the 1982 meeting of Council and had requested that a seminar in a similar format be held in conjunction with this years' meeting.

Standing Committee has proposed that the general theme for the 1983 Ministers' seminar be "Utilization of wildlife" and agreed that the allocation of specific topics within this theme to particular Ministers be decided at the Adelaide meeting.

FOR CONSIDERATION

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS
STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 27: Other business.

No advice had been received at the time of preparation of the agenda papers of any other matters which members of Standing Committee wish to raise.

FOR INFORMATION

Agenda item to Concom Standing Committee
cooperate by getting agencies that this
is a policy under throughout
Parks Australia.

In the light of the Ministers' Seminar in Hobart last year, we saw advantage as I understand it, that brochures and information papers put out by respective national park organisations would indicate that all-Australian States agree that domestic animals are inappropriate in national parks.

- 1) Is this still the current position?
- 2) Moreover, since there has been ^{quite} a number of changes of Government, is there any likelihood of policy change ^{which} ~~might suggest the~~, should ~~there~~ be a need for Concom to make a reaffirmation of policy against Pets in Parks.

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CANBERRA, A.C.T.



TELEPHONE: 89 1555
TELEGRAMS: 'HEALTH, CANBERRA'
TELEX: AA62149

P.O. BOX 100
WODEN, A.C.T. 2606

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE 83/3266
BKW:AL
Q.D.

Tim Richmond,
Assistant Director,
Park Planning and Management,
Australian National Parks and
Wildlife Service,
Construction House,
Northbourne Avenue,
CANBERRA. A.C.T. 2000

02 MAY 1982

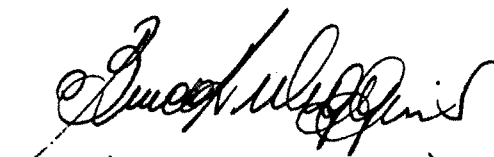
Dear Sir,

Re: Importation of Leafcutter Bees

Further to our telephone conversation today please find enclosed all relevant data referring to the proposed importation of Leafcutter Bees from New Zealand to Australia.

It would be appreciated if the matter could be brought to the urgent attention of the Concom meeting in Adelaide later this week as the initial consignment of the leafcutter bees are due to arrive here in June.

Yours faithfully,


(Bruce K. Wiggins)
Senior Veterinary Officer
(Animal Quarantine)

Conservation Committee

Re: Importation of Leafcutter Bees

Two proposals have been received by the Animal Quarantine Branch of the Department of Health to import consignments of the Leafcutter bee (Megachile rotundata) from New Zealand and release the bees in South Australia to assist in the pollination of the lucerne crops there. Animal Quarantine will issue an import permit to the Waite Institution as there are no quarantine objections to such an importation subject to the program reproduced below being followed.

At the 1982 meeting of Chief Quarantine Officers (Animals) in Canberra it was agreed that the proposed importation would be "flagged" to both

- a) Animal Health Committee, and,
- b) Concom

At the April 28-29, 1983 meeting of Animal Health Committee (a technical sub-committee of the Standing Committee on Agriculture which in turn reports to the Australian Agricultural Council) it was agreed that the proposed importations would commence in June, 1983, subject to the concurrence of Concom.

Your committee's support is therefore sought to the following proposed importation programme:-

PHASE I

Will comprise 1000 pupal cells containing 1000 pre-pupae in diapause - to be imported in June-July, 1983 to an independent laboratory for test.

PHASE II

Will proceed if and only if none of the cells of the cells of the Phase I importation have been found diseased.

5000 pupal cells of Megachile rotunda be introduced from New Zealand - perhaps in August-September, 1983. These will be treated in two subphases denoted as 11a and 11b.

Phase 11a

Of the 5000 cells imported, 1000 will again be sent to the IMVS for further checking, and another 1000 will be given to Dr. D.E. Pinnock for heat-stress experiments in quarantine in Adelaide.

Phase 11b

The remaining 3000 cells will be kept in cold storage in quarantine at the Waite Agricultural Research Institute until phase IIa has been completed, and they will be used if and only if none of the 2000 prepupae in phase IIa have been found to contain any chalkbrood.

PHASE III

Will involve the introduction of 50,000 prepupal cells (probably as 5 lots of 10,000 each) into quarantine cold storage in Adelaide - probably in November, 1983. As a further precaution, 1000 cells will again be sent to the IMVS for further checking. The remainder will be kept in cold storage until phase IIB is completed. They will then be incubated at 25°C, screened to ensure freedom from Melittobia hawaiiensis and the emerging bees released at Keith in January-February, 1984.

N. M. Noble
BNW

(N.M. Noble)
Acting Assistant Director-General
(Animal Quarantine)

02 MAY 1983

COUNCIL OF NATURE CONSERVATION MINISTERS STANDING COMMITTEE

AGENDA ITEM 28: Next meeting of Standing Committee.

As Council will be meeting in Alice Springs at 9.30 am on Thursday 7 July, it is proposed that Standing Committee meet from 2.00 pm to 5.00 pm on Tuesday 5 July for a final review of the matters to go before Council (the AEC Standing Committee will be meeting from 9.00 am to 12.30 pm that day for the same purpose).

FOR CONSIDERATION

*Anti-lestake movement fauna - bird banding
law enforcement*

Kangaroo management

Prevention of cruelty to Native fauna

World Wildlife Convention

Export of Native birds

Wilderness Areas management.

Secretariat
Canberra
April 1983