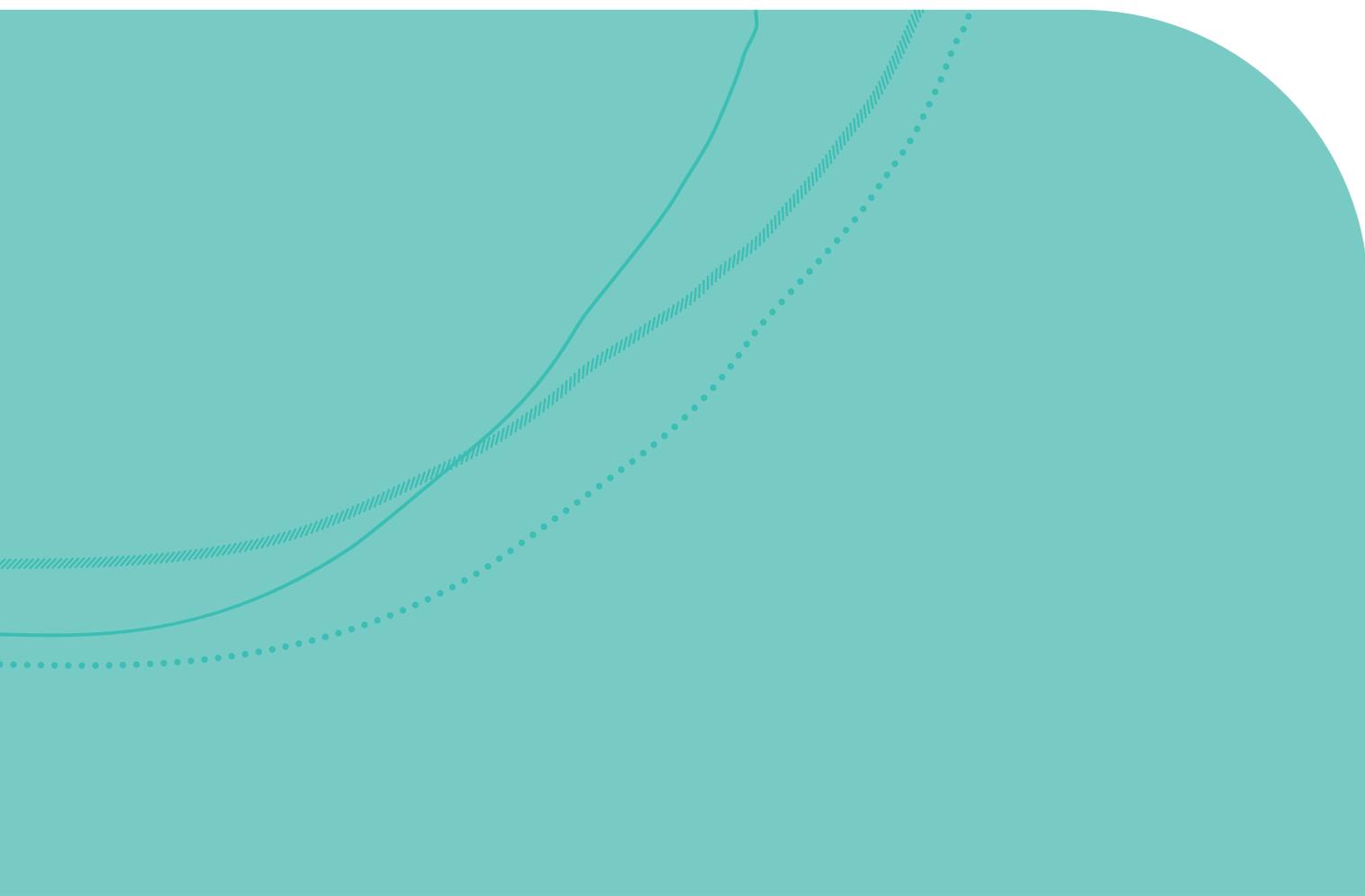


# Wildlife Regulations 2013

Summary and Guide to the Regulatory Impact Statement



Wildlife Regulations 2013  
Regulatory Impact Statement

This Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS) has been prepared to fulfil the requirements of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1994* and to facilitate public consultation on the proposed Wildlife Regulations 2013 (the proposed regulations).

In accordance with the *Victorian Guide to Regulation*, the Victorian Government seeks to ensure that proposed regulations are well-targeted, effective and appropriate, and impose the lowest possible burden on Victorian business and the community.

A prime function of the RIS process is to help members of the public comment on proposed statutory rules (regulations) before they have been finalised. Such input can provide valuable information and perspectives, and thus improve the overall quality of the regulations. The proposed regulations are being circulated to key stakeholders and any other interested parties, and feedback is sought.

This document summarises the proposed regulations. For a full copy of the RIS and proposed regulations, visit the Department of Sustainability and Environment's (DSE) website at: [www.dse.vic.gov.au](http://www.dse.vic.gov.au).

Public comments and submissions on the proposed regulations are now invited. Unless otherwise indicated, all submissions will be treated as public documents and will be made available to other parties upon request. Written comments and submissions should be forwarded by no later than **5.00pm, Friday 3 May 2013** to:

Wildlife Regulations Review  
Environment Policy Division  
Department of Sustainability and Environment  
PO Box 500 East Melbourne VIC 3002

or email: [wildlife.regulations2013@dse.vic.gov.au](mailto:wildlife.regulations2013@dse.vic.gov.au)

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Department of Sustainability and Environment

# Wildlife Regulations 2013

Summary and Guide to the Regulatory Impact Statement

April 2013

# 1. Wildlife possession, use and trade

## 1.1 Victorian context

There is a strong and growing interest in the Victorian community to keep wildlife as pets. These animals often make unique and interesting pets, are sometimes easier to look after than traditional pets (for example reptiles don't require walking or bathing) and can require less space which is attractive for people living in metropolitan or other higher density areas. Private possession can also foster and promote a greater understanding, respect and appreciation of wildlife, conservation and animal welfare issues.

There is also commercial demand for the trade and use of wildlife for a variety of commercial purposes; including breeding to satisfy the private demand for pets, providing wildlife education demonstrations at schools or displaying wildlife in permanent or fixed facilities such as wildlife parks. There is also a demand for the farming of some species of wildlife, the processing of wildlife products, the control of wildlife causing problems to people through disturbance or damage to property and the private possession of mounted wildlife.

The harvest of native animals from their native habitat is prohibited under the *Wildlife Act 1975*. However, there is a large variety of wildlife available for trade and possession that have been bred in captivity. These animals are the offspring of native animals that have bred in captivity, or been legally captured or imported from other states. These animals form the basis of the trade and possession system in Victoria.

There are currently around 400 licensed wildlife businesses and nearly 12,000 licensed recreational wildlife keepers who possess an estimated 50,000 native animals in Victoria. DSE estimates that the annual expenditure on wildlife by private and commercial licence holders is in the order of \$63.7 million per annum.



Lace Monitor (*Varanus varius*), Geoffrey Browne, CES

## 2. The need for regulations

### 2.1 Nature of the problem

The *Wildlife Act 1975* and the current Wildlife Regulations 2002 govern the possession, use and trade of wildlife in Victoria. The Wildlife Regulations are due to expire in June 2013. It is important that the current regulations are renewed. Without the regulations in place, there would be no authorising mechanism to allow legal trade, possession and use of wildlife in Victoria.

Making captive-bred wildlife available for possession, trade and use provides many social and economic benefits to the Victorian community. However, in doing so, it is important to ensure that sustainability of the captive population, animal welfare and safety are not compromised. The proposed regulations are designed to address these concerns.

### 2.2 The Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS)

In Victoria, all regulations sunset after 10 years of operation. This provides the Victorian Government with the opportunity to examine the efficiency and effectiveness of regulations and to evaluate whether they are still relevant and whether they could be improved.

New regulatory proposals, including the remaking of expired regulations that impose a significant economic or social burden on a sector of the public require the preparation of a Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS). A RIS formally assesses regulatory proposals against the requirements in the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1994* and the *Victorian Guide to Regulation*.<sup>1</sup>

Given the nature of, and restrictions imposed by the proposed regulations, DSE considers that the burden imposed by the proposal requires assessment in a RIS.

The primary objective of the RIS process is to enable members of the public to comment on the proposed regulations before they are finalised. DSE welcomes and encourages feedback on the proposed regulations.



Red-browed finch (*Neochmia temporalis*), Nick Talbot

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Treasury and Finance 2011, *Victorian Guide to Regulation incorporating: Guidelines made under the Subordinate Legislation Act 1994*, 2.1 ed, August 2011, Melbourne

### 3. Proposed wildlife regulations

Under the proposed Wildlife Regulations 2013, the majority of the existing licensing arrangements for the private and commercial possession, use and trade of wildlife in Victoria will remain unchanged. However, the proposed regulations incorporate some new provisions and changes, including streamlining some licence categories, resetting fees, adding a number of new species that may be kept and introducing multi-year licences.

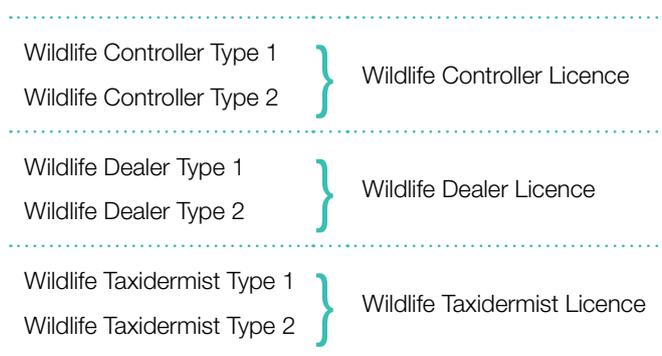
The proposed regulations will:

- facilitate and regulate the possession of, and trade in, certain species of captive bred wildlife
- facilitate the breeding, processing and use of certain legally obtained wildlife
- facilitate the control and use of certain wildlife causing problems in the wild
- provide offences aimed at protecting the welfare of wildlife both in captivity and in the wild
- provide exemptions, for certain persons or certain activities, from offences under the *Wildlife Act*.

#### 3.1 Key elements of the proposed regulations

The key changes are outlined below (for more information on these changes, please see **Attachment A**):

- A number of Commercial Wildlife Licence categories have been combined to simplify the regulations and streamline processes, being:



- The names of some licence categories have been revised to reduce confusion and better reflect the entitlements of the licence. These include:



- A new category of wildlife licence, the Dingo Licence, has been introduced for those wishing to keep dingoes. This will incur a fee similar to a Wildlife Advanced Licence.
- One commercial licence type, the Assistants Licence, will be phased out. This will be replaced with new obligations on Commercial Wildlife Licence holders that relate to their responsibilities as an employer. There will also be new responsibilities on their employees.
- Changes have been made to the species listed in the schedules to allow the keeping and trading of 11 additional species of wildlife and to reduce the regulatory restrictions around five other species. (For a list of schedules and proposed changes to the schedules, please refer to **Attachment B**).
- Licence holders will be provided with the option of taking out either a one-year or multi-year licence (up to three years).
- Fees have been examined and re-set in accordance with Victoria's *Cost Recovery Guidelines* (see Table 1 below).

### 3.2 Proposed fees

Under the proposed regulations, wildlife keepers, traders and users are required to pay a fee for a wildlife licence (those eligible for concessions have a discounted fee). These fees are used to recover costs associated with administering and managing the licensing system and the costs of compliance and enforcement of the proposed regulations.

Table 1. Comparison of fees under the current regulations and the proposed regulations

#### Current regulations

Licence Category	Annual Fee (\$)
<b>Private licences</b>	
Private Wildlife (Basic) Licence	68.80
Private Wildlife (Advanced) Licence	187.80
Private Wildlife (Specimen) Licence	10.40
<b>Commercial Licences</b>	
Wildlife Dealer Licence Type 1	751.80
Wildlife Dealer Licence Type 2	1879.50
Wildlife Demonstrator Licence	375.90
Wildlife Taxidermist Licence Type 1	250.60
Wildlife Taxidermist Licence Type 2	751.80
Wildlife Controller Licence Type 1	626.50
Wildlife Controller Licence Type 2	125.30
Wildlife Displayer Licence	814.40
Wildlife Producer Licence Type 1	626.50
Wildlife Producer Licence Type 2	626.50
Wildlife Producer Licence Type 3	313.20
<b>Other fees</b>	
Licence variation	25.00
Royalty	5.00

#### Proposed regulations

Licence Category	Annual Fee (\$)
<b>Private licences</b>	
Wildlife Basic Licence	84.30
Wildlife Advanced Licence	155.20
Dingo Licence	155.20
Wildlife Specimen Licence	10.60
<b>Commercial Licences</b>	
Wildlife Dealer Licence	716.20
Wildlife Demonstrator Licence	467.40
Wildlife Taxidermist Licence	509.80
Wildlife Controller Licence	377.00
Wildlife Displayer Licence	642.80
Game Bird Farmer Licence	616.10
Wildlife Processor Licence	616.10
Wildlife Farmer Licence	616.10
<b>Other fees</b>	
Replacement licence	12.50
Licence variation	25.00
Additional record book	12.50
Royalty	5.00

In the proposed regulations, a public good discount has been applied to the Wildlife Controller Licence category for the public safety service they provide, as well to the Wildlife Displayer and Demonstrator Licence categories for the educational benefit they provide to the community. A discount of 50% is also available to people who are eligible under the *State Concessions Act 2004*.

The proposed fees will be set as fee units in the proposed regulations. Currently, one fee unit is equivalent to \$12.53. This means that each year under the *Monetary Units Act 2004* the fees will increase by a rate set by the Treasurer to take account of general rises in prices.

## 4. Regulatory Impact Statement

### 4.1 The RIS assessment

A RIS is required for any regulation that imposes a significant economic or social burden on a sector of the public. Every RIS must be assessed as adequate by the Victorian Competition and Efficiency Commission to ensure it provides a thorough assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed regulations.

The key components of a RIS are:

- a description and assessment of the nature and the extent of the problem(s) being addressed
- a statement of the objectives of the proposed regulations
- a description of the proposed regulation and its impact on affected groups
- an assessment of the costs and benefits of the proposal
- an explanation of why the other options are not appropriate.

The *Wildlife Act* requires that licence categories, conditions and fees be set under the regulations. This requirement limited the scope of regulatory and non-regulatory options that could be considered in the RIS assessment. Since the *Wildlife Act* requires the regulations, the options considered focussed on alternatives in the regulations, rather than whether or not regulations were required.

The RIS is a detailed document that assesses the costs and benefits of the proposed regulations against the alternative options, and calculates fees for the licences issued under the regulations.

### 4.2 Options considered and assessment of the costs and benefits

The primary purpose of the RIS is to demonstrate that the proposed regulations are the most cost effective means of achieving the objectives. It does this by comparing the proposed regulations with the alternative options, using a multi-criteria analysis. The RIS assessed the following options:

- remaking the current schedules, or amending the schedules by adding new taxa and moving other taxa to different schedules (the proposed regulations)
- maintaining annual reporting requirements (current and proposed regulations), increasing the frequency to quarterly or biannual or decreasing the frequency to every three years
- offering only annual licenses (current regulations), or providing the option of annual or multi-year licences (the proposed regulations)
- maintaining the current Assistants Licence, or replacing it with a requirement on the employer to submit an employee register to DSE (the proposed regulations)
- implementing a fee structure that adopts a full cost-recovery approach or a full cost-recovery approach combined with concessions (the proposed regulations)
- maintaining the categories of licence under the current regulations or combining some licence categories in an effort to streamline, for example the Wildlife Controller Licence, Wildlife Dealer Licence and Wildlife Taxidermist Licence (the proposed regulations).

### 4.3 Preferred option

The proposed regulations will ensure the sustainable, ethical and safe use of Victoria's wildlife resources, and will define and encourage responsible wildlife possession, trade and use practices. Wildlife enthusiasts will benefit from continued recreational wildlife ownership opportunities and businesses that possess, trade or use wildlife will benefit from a well-managed, legal and robust industry. The analysis in this RIS supports the proposed regulations as the preferred option compared to the viable options identified in this RIS.

The total costs of the proposed regulations are around \$2.3 million per annum. This compares with an estimated annual expenditure by wildlife licensees of around \$63.71 million per annum. This suggests that the regulatory costs imposed are considered to be reasonable given the value of the industry.

## 5. Monitoring and Enforcement

The enforcement of the proposed regulations will be undertaken by DSE Wildlife Compliance Officers in the Environment and Water Division of Regional Services. In addition, officers from other agencies, for example, the Victoria Police, Department of Primary Industries, and Parks Victoria, may assist with enforcement where appropriate. Monitoring of licence holders will be carried out through targeted and random inspections of premises and record books by DSE Wildlife Compliance Officers, or in response to suspected illegal activity or non-compliance with the requirement to submit annual returns.

## 6. Penalties

The proposed regulations encourage compliance through the use of a range of penalties. While most offences incur a penalty of 20 penalty units (currently a maximum of \$2816.80), there are lower penalties (5 penalty units or currently a maximum of \$704.20) for less serious offences such as failing to notify DSE of a change of address, and higher penalties (50 penalty units or currently a maximum of \$7042) for serious offences such as damaging or destroying wildlife habitat.

## 7. Groups affected

Groups affected by the proposed regulations include native wildlife owners, wildlife breeders, pet shop owners who deal in native wildlife, emu farmers, operators of game bird farms, operators of businesses that display wildlife, operators of businesses that demonstrate wildlife, taxidermists, wildlife traders, wildlife controllers and producers of goods made from wildlife.

## 8. Small business impacts

Commercial Wildlife licensees are predominantly small businesses. The impact of the proposed regulations will fall relatively equally across these small businesses. A number of changes in the proposed regulations should provide some administrative burden relief for small business. The relatively straightforward nature of the proposed regulations makes it unlikely that small businesses will be disadvantaged in terms of lacking the economies of scale and/or resources necessary to comply with the requirements of the proposed regulations or that any requirements would cause small businesses to withdraw from the industry.

## 9. Transitional arrangements

To ensure a smooth transition as the proposed regulations come into effect, all of the existing licences that have been issued under the current regulations will remain valid until such time as they expire. Once they expire, should the applicant wish to renew, they will be renewed under the proposed regulations. Any new applications for a wildlife licence will be assessed and a licence issued under the proposed regulations once they come into effect.

The same transitional rule will apply to current dingo authorisations issued under the *Wildlife Act* which are not due to expire until 30 June 2015. After their expiry, all private dingo keepers will be required to renew their authorisation via a Dingo Licence under the proposed regulations if they wish to continue keeping dingoes.

The only exception to this rule is the current Assistants Licence which will cease to exist when the proposed regulations are made. DSE will facilitate the process of transition for commercial licence holders to register their employees with DSE at the time of their licence renewal.

## 10. Conclusion

This RIS concludes that:

- the benefits to society of the proposed regulations exceed the costs
- the net benefits of the proposed regulations are greater than those associated with any practicable alternatives and
- the proposed regulations do not impose restrictions on competition.

## 11. Consultation on the proposed regulations

In developing the proposed regulations, DSE has consulted with a wide range of stakeholders through various means. DSE also requested submissions on issues with the current regulations from a range of external stakeholders, including government agencies, wildlife interest groups and other wildlife organisations.



*Emus, DSE*

## 12. Public Consultation Period

The Victorian community is invited to have their say on the RIS and proposed regulations. Comments must be received by **5pm on Friday 3 May 2013**. While comments on any aspect of the proposed regulations are welcome, stakeholders may particularly wish to comment on the matters contained in Box 1.

### Box 1: Wildlife Regulations 2013 consultation points

While in no way limiting feedback on the proposed regulations, DSE welcomes comments on:

- the inclusion of a new category of Dingo Licence for those wishing to privately keep pure-bred dingoes as pets and the proposed conditions attaching to such a licence
- the removal of the Assistant Licence category and the subsequent new requirements placed on Commercial Wildlife Licence holders and their employees
- the combining of:
  - the Wildlife Controller Type 1 and Wildlife Controller Type 2 licences into one Wildlife Controller Licence
  - the Wildlife Dealer Type 1 and Wildlife Dealer Type 2 licences into one Wildlife Dealer Licence
  - the Wildlife Taxidermist Type 1 and Wildlife Taxidermist Type 2 licences into one Wildlife Taxidermist Licence
- changes to the species listed in the schedules and in particular whether more species should be listed in the schedules or if species currently listed in the schedules should be removed or moved to a different schedule
- ways in which the proposed licence restrictions may restrict competition in wildlife markets and ways these restrictions could be eased without compromising the integrity of the government's objectives
- the proposed fees for Commercial Wildlife Licences and the barriers to entry these may impose
- partial cost-recovery of 75 per cent for licensed Wildlife Demonstrators, Displayers and Controllers due to their service to the community (e.g. educational and public safety)
- whether longer licence periods would be preferable and any difficulties having longer licence periods may present
- whether there is any merit in exempting some Private Wildlife Licence holders from the requirement to submit annual returns and keep detailed records and if so where an appropriate threshold for such an exemption should lie. For example, those holding fewer than 3, 5 or 10 animals
- whether the level or type of information required to be entered into the record books could be streamlined or simplified
- any practical difficulties associated with the proposed regulations
- any unintended consequences associated with the proposed regulations.

# Key changes in the proposed Wildlife Regulations 2013

## Changes to the regulations

- The objectives have been revised to better reflect the full scope of the proposed regulations.
- Clauses have been re-structured and the language modernised to improve clarity and readability.
- Offence provisions have been amended to improve clarity and effectiveness.
- Penalties and fees have been revised.
- A number of licence categories have been renamed to provide greater clarity as to their entitlement.
- A number of Commercial Wildlife Licence categories have been combined to reduce red-tape and streamline processes, being:
  - the Wildlife Controller Type 1 and Wildlife Controller Type 2 licences have been combined into one Wildlife Controller Licence;
  - the Wildlife Dealer Type 1 and Wildlife Dealer Type 2 licences have been combined into one Wildlife Dealer Licence; and
  - the Wildlife Taxidermist Type 1 and Wildlife Taxidermist Type 2 licences have been combined into one Wildlife Taxidermist Licence.
- Changes have been made to the species listed in the schedules to allow the keeping and trading of 11 new species of wildlife and to reduce the regulatory restrictions on five other species. These changes were based on preliminary consultation with industry representatives, consultation with relevant experts and an assessment of a range of criteria for each proposed change. The assessment criteria includes the risk of take from the wild (the availability in the captive trade), the ease of husbandry, the conservation status of the species and the potential for it to become established as a pest should it escape.
- Changes have been made to clarify that commercial licences may be issued to corporate bodies as well as to natural persons; in this case a 'responsible person' must be nominated.
- Record keeping requirements have been updated to reflect the future use of electronic record keeping and to address information gaps.
- The specifications for animal cages/enclosures and transportation containers have been amended to improve animal welfare outcomes.
- The existing offence relating to the damage of wildlife habitat has been reworded to account for negligence or recklessness.
- The following wildlife licenses are prescribed in the proposed regulations:

Proposed Licence Category	Entitlement
<b>Private Wildlife Licences</b>	
Wildlife Basic Licence	Allows the holder to obtain, keep and sell certain wildlife for recreational purposes only (from Schedules 2 and 7, and specified in the licence).
Wildlife Advanced Licence	Allows the holder to obtain, keep and sell certain wildlife for recreational purposes only (from Schedules 2, 3 and 7, and specified in the licence). Allows easy to keep species, but also those that require specialised husbandry skills and equipment (e.g. venomous snakes).
Wildlife Specimen Licence	Allows the holder to obtain, keep and sell prepared or mounted specimens of dead wildlife for recreational purposes only.
Dingo Licence	Allows the holder to obtain, keep and sell dingoes for recreational purposes only. Also allows those dingoes to be taken to a location other than the specified premises for obedience training.

Proposed Licence Category	Entitlement
<b>Commercial Wildlife Licences</b>	
Wildlife Controller Licence	Allows the holder to take wildlife from the wild and to destroy, dispose of or sell that wildlife for the purpose of removing danger to persons or property from that wildlife (from Schedule 6, and specified in the licence). An example of species that may be controlled under this licence are venomous snakes, deer, Common Brushtail Possums and Sulphur-crested Cockatoos.
Wildlife Dealer Licence	Allows the holder to obtain and sell certain wildlife for commercial purposes (from Schedule 2, Part A of Schedule 3, Schedule 4 and Schedule 7 and specified in the licence).
Wildlife Demonstrator Licence	Allows the holder to demonstrate certain wildlife at a range of locations for the purpose of promoting an understanding of the ecology and conservation of wildlife (from Schedule 2, 3 or 4 and specified in the licence). Such demonstrations are often carried out at shopping centres or schools.
Wildlife Displayer Licence	Allows the holder to display certain wildlife specified in the licence in permanent or fixed facilities (eg. wildlife parks). They may also display wildlife at other sites, providing the welfare of the animals is not compromised and the display has a clear conservation and education theme. Statutory zoos (i.e. Melbourne, Healesville and Werribee Zoo) are exempt from this.
Game Bird Farmer Licence	Allows the holder to farm game birds that have been bred in captivity for the purpose of releasing them on a specified premise for hunting (from Part A of Schedule 5 and specified in the licence).
Wildlife Processor Licence	Allows the holder to obtain, sell, and process dead wildlife from Part B of Schedule 5 or Schedule 7 (and specified in the licence), for the purpose of providing wildlife products for sale (e.g. kangaroo products that are imported from interstate).
Wildlife Farmer Licence	Allows the holder to farm wildlife, specifically emus (Schedule 7), for the purpose of providing wildlife products (e.g. emu meat or eggs) for sale. Holder is also allowed to display that wildlife to the public.
Wildlife Taxidermist Licence	Allows the holder to obtain, sell, dispose of and process wildlife listed in Schedules 2, 3, 4, and Part A and C of Schedule 5, or listed in Schedule 7 that have been obtained from a Wildlife Farmer Licence holder, for the purpose of preserving, preparing and mounting, and restoring, parts or complete specimens of dead wildlife.

## New provisions to the regulations

- A new category of wildlife licence, the Dingo Licence, has been introduced for those wishing to keep dingoes as pets. This will incur the equivalent fee to a Wildlife Advanced Licence.
- The proposed regulations will provide licence holders with the option of taking out either a one year licence or a multi-year licence (up to three years).
- There is a new exemption for persons requiring an import or export permit for legally harvested game species.
- A new methodology applies when establishing fee rates for licences granted for periods of less than a year and for periods of more than a year.
- There is express provision for concessional rates to apply to licences granted to Victorian concession card holders.
- A new fee has been included for the replacement of a lost or stolen licence.
- The requirement for displayers and demonstrators to use a pit for the display or demonstration of dangerous or venomous wildlife has been elevated from a licence condition into the proposed regulations.
- A new obligation is placed on licence holders to include the licence number on any advertising relating to wildlife for sale.
- A new obligation is placed on holders of a Wildlife Controller Licence to include their licence number on all equipment used. This provision improves DSE's ability to track/monitor the sale of wildlife and ensure it is legal.
- There are new requirements on licence holders to notify DSE of the outcome of any import/export permit or of any theft or loss of wildlife.
- There is a new requirement to consider relevant prior convictions for offences under the *Wildlife Act 1975* and the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1986* (POCTA Act) upon the issue, renewal or variation of a wildlife licence.
- All schedules have been re-numbered.

## Provisions removed from the regulations

- One commercial licence type, the Assistants Licence, will be phased out. This will be replaced with new obligations on Commercial Wildlife Licence holders that relate to their responsibilities as an employer. There will also be new responsibilities on their employees.
- There is no longer a restriction on the number of animals from any taxa that can be held under a Wildlife Demonstrator Licence.
- Schedule 2 (Prescribed Areas of Public Land) has been removed.



Eastern Grey Kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*), Richard Sealock

## Schedules under the proposed regulations

Schedule	Licence
<p><b>Schedule 2</b></p> <p>Species are generally easy to keep, don't represent a major safety or biosecurity risk and are available from captive sources. Licensing is required to avoid take from the wild and monitor trading.</p>	<p>Wildlife Basic Licence, Wildlife Advanced Licence, Wildlife Dealer Licence, Wildlife Demonstrator Licence, Wildlife Taxidermist Licence</p>
<p><b>Schedule 3A</b></p> <p>Specific to certain species of cockatoos that are only available from Wildlife Dealers, Wildlife Advanced Licence holders or interstate licence holders.</p>	<p>Wildlife Advanced Licence, Wildlife Dealer Licence, Wildlife Demonstrator Licence and Wildlife Taxidermist Licence</p>
<p><b>Schedule 3B</b></p> <p>Species generally have complex husbandry requirements (e.g. venomous snakes) and are only available from Wildlife Advanced Licence holders or interstate licence holders. Dealers not permitted to trade these species. Species are available for private use only, with the exception of Demonstrators.</p>	<p>Wildlife Advanced Licence, Wildlife Demonstrator Licence and Wildlife Taxidermist Licence</p>
<p><b>Schedule 4A</b></p> <p>Species are commonly kept by large numbers of the general public and have been kept and bred in captivity for a long period of time. Some species may be genetically distinct from wild populations. Husbandry techniques are simple and well established. No licence is required for commercial or private possession and trade. There is very little regulation of these species. They are often sold at markets.</p>	<p>Wildlife Dealer Licence, Wildlife Demonstrator Licence and Wildlife Taxidermist Licence</p>
<p><b>Schedule 4B</b></p> <p>Species are commonly kept by large numbers of the general public. Husbandry techniques are simple and well established. A licence is required to obtain and, sell these species for commercial purposes as a safe guard against take from the wild. A licence is not required for private purposes.</p>	<p>Wildlife Dealer Licence, Wildlife Demonstrator Licence and Wildlife Taxidermist Licence</p>
<p><b>Schedule 5A</b></p> <p>Species are non-indigenous game birds that have been bred in captivity, for the purposes of releasing for hunting. Species can also be used in taxidermy.</p>	<p>Game Bird Farmer Licence, Wildlife Taxidermist Licence</p>
<p><b>Schedule 5B</b></p> <p>Includes species that are from a legal and approved source such as from interstate licence holders for processing to provide wildlife products for sale.</p>	<p>Wildlife Processor Licence</p>

Schedule	Licence
<p><b>Schedule 5C</b> Species include game species of deer for taxidermy purposes.</p>	Wildlife Taxidermist Licence
<p><b>Schedule 6</b> Species that can be taken from the wild in circumstances where the wildlife is damaging property or is a danger to persons.</p>	Wildlife Controller Licence
<p><b>Schedule 7</b> Emus are the only species listed on this schedule. Allows for greater regulation of emu farms compared with private licence holders who keep emus as pets.</p>	Wildlife Basic Licence, Wildlife Advanced Licence, Wildlife Dealer Licence, Wildlife Processor Licence, Wildlife Farmer Licence and Wildlife Taxidermist Licence

## Changes to the schedules in the proposed regulations

Common Name	Species Name	Current Schedule	New Schedule
<b>Mammals</b>			
Agile Wallaby	<i>Macropus agilis</i>	Not listed	List - Schedule 3B
Eastern Quoll	<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	Not listed	List - Schedule 3B
Mitchell's Hopping Mouse	<i>Notomys mitchelli</i>	Schedule 3	Move to Schedule 4B
Parma Wallaby	<i>Macropus parma</i>	Not listed	List - Schedule 3B
Plains Rat	<i>Pseudomys australis</i>	Schedule 4	Move to Schedule 2
Spinifex Hopping Mouse	<i>Notomys alexis</i>	Schedule 4	Move to Schedule 4B
Spot-tailed Quoll	<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Not listed	List – Schedule 3B
<b>Birds</b>			
Bourke's Parrot	<i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i>	Schedule 5B	Move to Schedule 4A
White Browed Woodswallow	<i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	Not listed	List – Schedule 3B
Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (n nominate/ large race)	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus funereus</i>	Schedule 4A	List all sub-species on Schedule 3A
Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (small race)	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus xanthanotus</i>	Schedule 4A	List all sub-species on Schedule 3A
Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (small race)	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus whiteae</i>	Schedule 4A	List all sub-species on Schedule 3A
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (eastern)	<i>Cacatua leadbeateri leadbeateri</i>	Schedule 4A	List all sub-species on Schedule 3A Name change – scientific and common
Major Mitchell's Cockatoo (western)	<i>Cacatua leadbeateri mollis</i>	Schedule 4A	List all sub-species on Schedule 3A Name change – scientific and common
Regent Parrot (WA)	<i>Polytelis anthopeplus anthopeplus</i>	Schedule 3	List all sub-species on Schedule 2
Regent Parrot (SE)	<i>Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides</i>	Schedule 3	List all sub-species on Schedule 2

Common Name	Species Name	Current Schedule	New Schedule
Long-billed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>	Schedule 4A	Remain on Schedule 3A Name change
Short-billed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	Schedule 4A	Remain on Schedule 3A Name change
<b>Reptiles and Amphibians</b>			
Pig-nosed Turtle	<i>Carettochelys insculpta</i>	Not listed	List – Schedule 3B
Steindachner's Turtle	<i>Chelodina steindachneri</i>	Not listed	List – Schedule 3B
Painted Turtle / Jardine River Turtle / Worrell's Turtle	<i>Eryndura subglobosa subglobosa</i>	Not listed	Schedule 3B
Short-tailed Pygmy Monitor	<i>Varanus brevicauda</i>	Not listed	List - Schedule 3B
Stripe-tailed Monitor	<i>Varanus caudolineatus</i>	Not listed	List – Schedule 3B
Spotted Tree Monitor	<i>Varanus scalaris</i>	Not listed	List – Schedule 3B
Woma (Python)	<i>Aspidites ramsayi</i>	Schedule 4	Move to Schedule 2
Carpet or Diamond Python, including:	<i>Morelia spilota, including:</i>	Schedule 3	List all sub-species on Schedule 2
Diamond Python	<i>Morelia spilota spilota</i>		
Centralian Carpet Python	<i>Morelia spilota chenei</i>		
Top End Carpet Python	<i>Morelia spilota imbricate</i>		
Eastern Carpet Python	<i>Morelia spilota mcdowelli</i>		
Jungle Carpet Python	<i>Morelia spilota metcalfei</i>		
Murray Darling Carpet Python	<i>Morelia spilota variegata</i>		
Western Carpet Python			



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