

Draft Proposal For Wildlife Trade Operation For
Export of Rufous Wallaby Fur Scientific Name:
Thylogale billardierii From Tasmania to New Zealand

Bush Wizards Pty Ltd

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Draft proposal for Wildlife Trade Operation for the export of Rufous Pademelon meat, skins and fur from Tasmania.

1. Introduction

Bush Wizards Pty Ltd is putting forward this proposal to enable the overseas export of Rufous wallaby fur that has been harvested from mainland Tasmania to be exported New Zealand (All information gathered relates to mainland Tasmania only it does not include any data from Flinders Island, King Island, or other Bass Strait islands.)

We plan to prove that we can meet and satisfy the requirements for a small scale, approved Wildlife Trade Operation (WTO) under section 303FN of the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act).

Bush Wizards has a policy of using as much of the wallaby harvested as possible. The fur will be exported to New Zealand, the carcasses will be on forwarded to the Devil Farms, Wildlife Parks and remainder will go to licensed pet food works. Any other product left goes to render plants for blood & bone.

All numbers mentioned in this proposal are of an approximate basis only and are as accurate as the information sourced. (All information has been sourced from the Wildlife Management Branch – DPIPW).

When referring to “wallaby” in this WTO it is referring to the species, Tasmanian Pademelons, also called Rufous wallaby (*Thylogale billardierii*).

1. a. Size of Proposed Production

With the understanding of the EPBC Act and all its regulations, to be classed as a small scale operation it needs to be proven that an operation is going to have little or no impact on the survival or be a threat of any means to the species in question. In this case the species is Rufous wallabies.

Bush Wizards WTO proposal can be considered to be a small scale operation due to the number of wallaby it intends to harvest for the overseas exporting market. Bush Wizards plans to prove that only a small proportion of the reported yearly harvesting of Rufous wallabies in Tasmania will be used and this figure will be well under what would be considered to be a threat to sustainability of Rufous wallaby population within Tasmania.

With this WTO in place it will allow for the overseas exporting of wallaby fur. Bush Wizards will operate within all the current levels required for the commercial harvesting of wallaby within Tasmania.

1. b. Quantity of the existing Rufous wallaby harvested

The commercial harvesting of wallaby has averaged approximately 30,000 per year since 2003 (WBM published data). There has appeared to be no serious impact on the population of Rufous wallaby population within Tasmania.

Commercial harvesting is not the only way wallabies are harvested in Tasmania; there are a large percentage of Rufous wallaby harvested each year for non-commercial purposes. In the case of Rufous wallabies the number used for commercial purposes is much smaller than the Bennett's wallaby due to their smaller sizing. They are considered to be a pest by many land owners within Tasmania. The number of wallabies harvested in the last 10 years from 2003 by non-commercial harvesting has averaged 600,000. (WMB, unpublished data). The level of specimens taken by both commercial and non-commercial harvesting appears to have had no affect on the wallaby populations, and shows the viability of both species on a commercial basis. At present, commercial harvesting only represents approximately 5% of the total number of wallaby harvested yearly within Tasmania. The following information provided shows; the low impact of commercial harvesting of wallaby that it is proposed to be used for the overseas exporting market; the lack of impact on the total population of the Rufous wallaby; the relativity small size of the proposed overseas exporting proposal. Therefore this WTO operation is to be deemed to be a small scale operation.

2. The Wildlife Trade Operation proposal for Bush Wizards (WTO)

Bush Wizards have existing exporting customer Basically Bush which we currently export possum fur to. We hope to do the same with the wallaby fur. The WTO creates a tangible auditable process. The WTO will meet all requirements set out b the relevant governing bodies. All wallaby taken will be taken by commercial harvesters licensed for human consumption. The WTO will have a clearly defined and transparent operation in place that will satisfy all government requirements, making any public concerns minable in the regards of animal welfare and the viability of the population of the Rufous wallaby within Tasmania.

The application of this WTO will run for 3 years with the intent of creating increased demand for an overseas export market for wallaby, and support the development of a state wide wallaby management plan for the future. This WTO will allow the sourcing of Rufous wallaby for the purpose of overseas exporting market of their fur. If a state wide wallaby management plan is put into practice then this WTO will cease immediately.

The overall number of wallaby sourced for this WTO will not have any huge impact on the viability of the Rufous wallaby population. This is due to; the large number of wallaby that are harvested each year for non-commercial purposes; 1080 poisoning within Tasmania is now heavily reduced; there is

little forestry plantation harvesting of wallaby at the present due to a major part of the private sector of the forestry industries in Tasmania closing; there is a large amount of harvesting done for non-commercial purposes with the aim of game management for farmers within Tasmania. The non-commercial results in a large amount of waste, as there are not enough markets within Tasmania for their worthwhile use. One of the biggest threats to the wallabies in time will be over population, which will cause disease and starvation. With this WTO in place we will be creating a new market outside of Tasmania that will create a usage for Rufous wallaby. One of the markets we are aiming to create for the Rufous wallaby, which at present there is very little demand for in Tasmania due to its smaller sizing.

2. a. Figures in relation to the Reduction of 1080 poisoning; and a major part of the private forestry industries closing.

In the year 2000 a bench mark decision was made by Tasmania together to phase out the use of 1080 poisoning by 2015. This is well in advance with a 94% reduction already in place by 2010.

State-wide, 1080 usage for crop protection purposes by the industry sector 1999-2000 to 2008-2009 in Tasmania. (Reported data WMB)

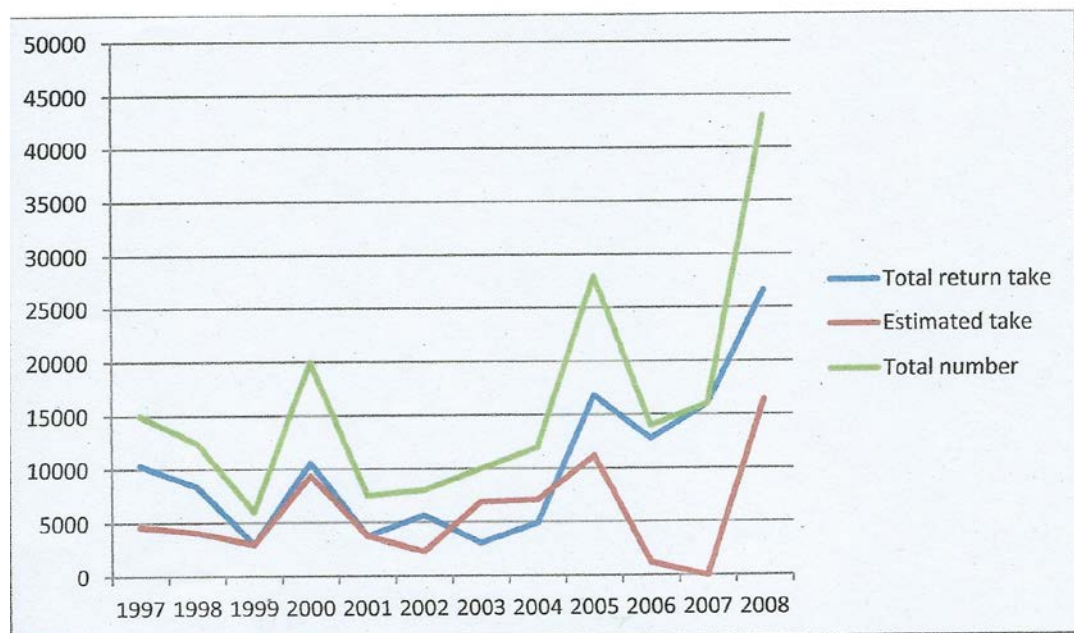
Year	Total Usage (kg)	State Forest	Private Forest	Agriculture
1999/00	15.2	3.9	4.8	6.4
2000/01	12.7	3.5	4.6	4.5
2001/02	9.7	3.3	2.7	3.6
2002/03	10.4	2.4	3.1	4.8
2003/04	6.1	1.4	2.2	2.5
2004/05	8.1	1.6	2.8	3.7
2005/06	5.0	0.7	2.9	1.4
2006/07	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.7
2007/08	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.3
2008/09	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.3

From the above information there is a major drop in 1080 poisoning from the year 1999-2000 at 15.2 kg to 2008 – 2009 at only 1.0kg.

2 a. b. Forestry Sector

A major part of the private forestry sector closed in the late 2010. The Tasmania State Forestry work within Tasmania is now heavily reduced. The number of wallaby harvested for this sector is now virtually nil to what it had been in the past. The graph below does not take into account any of the private forestry sectors of wallaby harvesting.

The total return take (blue line) is the actual number of wallaby harvested that has been reported back to the WMB by Tasmanian State Forestry. The estimated take (red line) is the number that WMB has taken into account for late or unreported crop permit returns. The total number (green line) is the total of all harvesting taken into account in the Tasmanian State Forestry sector. There is no data on the total harvested number of wallaby in the private forestry sector but it is estimated to be double of the below graph. (WMB unreported data). From the graphing below there was a major increase of harvesting prior to the reduction of the forestry sector.

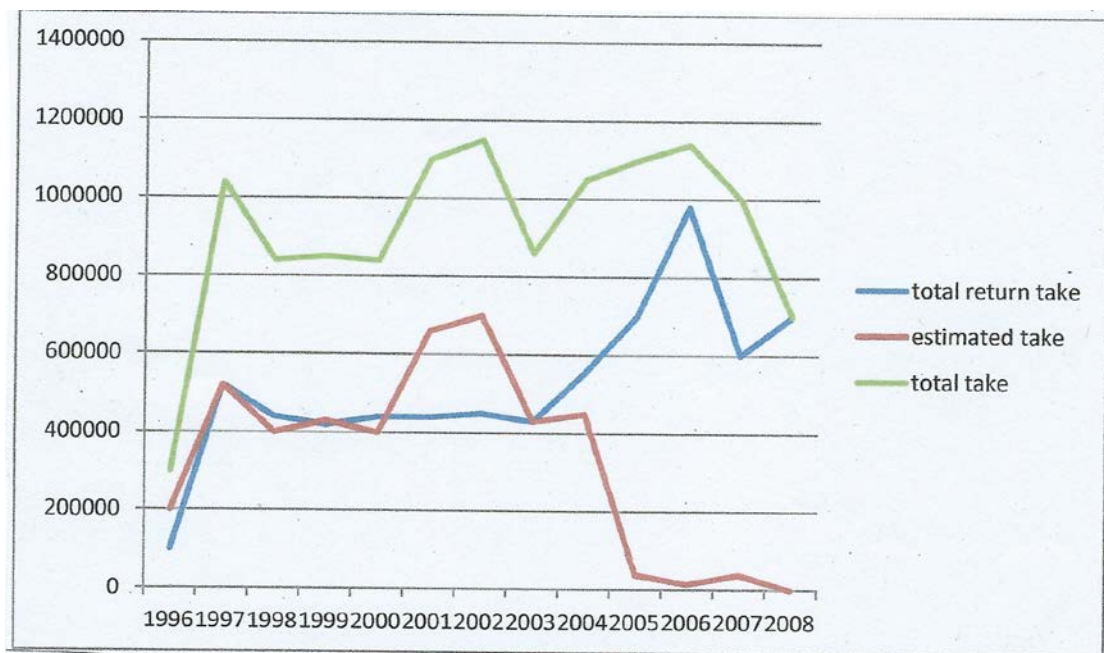


2. a. c. Non-commercial harvesting

In the graphing below the blue line represents the actual total number of harvested wallaby reported back on crop protection permits to WMB.

The red line is what WMB has allowed for late or non return of crop protection permits.

The green line is the total figure of all harvesting taken into account for the wallaby by the non-commercial sector. (unpublished data WMB)



2. a. d. Commercial harvesting of wallaby for meat processing.

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
20,920	23,696	20,746	22,148	27,670	28,580

The commercial local market for wallaby is only a small percentage of the total of wallaby harvested per year. (Unpublished data WMB)

3. b. Wallaby harvesting regulations within Tasmania

Within Tasmania all game met processors, are for either human consumption or for the pet food market. They all come under the management of the Meat Hygiene Act 1985, Nature Conservation Act 2002. All meat processing plants and harvesters are registered and licensed and controlled by the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE) all premises

are registered and licensed by the Food Safety Branch (FSB) and the Wildlife Management Branch (WMB).

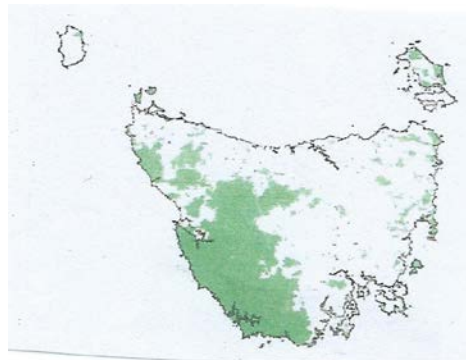
In the Wildlife (General) Regulations 2010 of the Nature Conservation Act 2002 wallabies have been classed as partly protected, although there is currently no closed season for recreational or commercial harvesting of wallaby in Tasmania. This means that the wallabies can be harvested by licensed harvesters the whole year. A special permit, which is called a crop protection permit, is issued by DPIPWE allowing the harvesting of wallaby on private properties and crown land with the aid of a spotlight during night time harvesting.

The DPIPWE acknowledges that with the approval of this WTO it holds a responsibility to ensure that all Acts set out in this WTO are followed and are complied with. Bush Wizards meets and complies with all obligations and remain open and transparent in all aspects of their operation. The DPIPWE will to the best of its ability maintain and do regular surveying of the Rufous wallaby population. This occurs yearly as spotlighting surveys undertaken by DPIPWE, which includes the monitoring of all harvesting of the Rufous wallaby by licensed harvesters. Results from data and reporting that have been collected are sent back through to the Department of the Environment, as required under Section 10 of the Wildlife Regulations Act 2010. Any other requirements which are mentioned in this WTO are the responsibility of the parties involved for that area of legislation.

3. The Harvesting of wallaby'

3. a. Distribution and habitat of wallaby

The wallaby population is extensive throughout Tasmania, with the harvesting of wallaby Tasmanian wide. By law, harvesting if wallaby in certain parts of Tasmania is not permitted. These areas are world heritage and national parks and some conservation reserves.



The above diagram shows the conservation areas within Tasmania – (marked in green)

3. a. b. Habitat

The Rufous wallaby have the nick name “swamp rats” they like swampy marshes and heavy bush land. They will thrive in pastures where this type of environment is close by. Rufous wallaby are a lot more timid than the Bennett’s wallaby. They prefer to stay closer to the bush land where they can easily hide.

3. b. General classes of wallaby:

The bush wallaby; a true bush wallaby is lean; there is very little fat cover due to the type of vegetation eaten.

The paddock wallaby; is generally a lot bigger and has a good fat cover due to the abundance of food supplied within surrounding pastures.

The swampy or rough ground wallaby; condition may vary due to the vegetation of the time, how water logged the ground is, and the population within the area. These wallaby are often smaller compared to their counterparts in the above areas.

In heavy populated areas the Rufous wallaby will force out the Bennett wallaby by continuously attacking them for territory.

3. c. Commercial overseas market

Bush Wizards has an overseas market with Basically Bush already, exporting possum fur to them. Once approved, the trial of this WTO can begin with the sourcing of wallaby from accredited game harvesters Tasmania wide. There is a strong need to create a sustainable commercial market for Tasmania wallaby. The consequence of the phasing out of 1080 poisoning; and the major reduction in the forestry industries may end in over population. Disease and starvation will become a real threat to the wallaby population if their numbers become too high. This WTO will be monitored with regular assessments carried out by the DPIPW and other sources. Once collected, this data will give the assurance that there is no threat to the wallaby population in Tasmania.

3. d. Type of harvesting used for wallaby and when harvesting will occur

All Commercial harvesters must have the following:

- A commercial wallaby harvesting license.
- Mintrac Game Harvesting Skill Set MTM11; Certificate II in Meat Processing (Game Meat Hunters and Shooters) or equivalent which is delivered by a Registered Training Organisation (RTO) (Tas TAFE formerly known as Tasmanian Skills Institute) to harvest wallaby for

human consumption - which is monitored by DPIPWE in liaison with Tas TAFE and regular infield audits by a DPIPWE Food Safety Auditor.

- A crop protection permit from the property owner to allow spotlighting at night. Issued by DPIPWE.
- Any other relevant requirements to operate as a commercial harvester.
- A Games Meat processing plant to sell product to, that is licensed for Human Consumption – which is licensed and audited by DPIPWE.

The harvesting of wallaby is generally done at night with the use of a spot light. Commercial Harvesters have a strict code of conduct that they are required to abide by. This includes the regulation that all wallaby must be brain shot, in accordance with the National Code of Practice for the Humane Shooting of Kangaroo and Wallabies for Commercial Purposes.

Harvesting of wallaby will be continuous throughout the year.

3. e. The Scale of harvesting

As this is a new WTO proposal, we will be governed by the appropriate bodies on numbers allowed for the overseas exporting market, not exceeding 60,000 per year. This percentage of wallaby used will remain to be non-threatened to the future population of the wallabies in Tasmania.

4. The effect on the wallaby species to be harvested

Over the last 10 years the average number of wallaby per year harvested in Tasmania for the commercial market has been approximately 30,000 (WMB). Over this time frame there has been no obvious decline in specimen numbers that would pose a threat to the viability of the future wallaby population. A new overseas market for Tasmania wallaby will be developed with this WTO. However, due to the high numbers of wallaby harvested by the non-commercial sector (approximately 600,000), the reducing of 1080 poisoning and the closing of a major part of the private forestry industries there will be no significant impact to the wallaby population with this WTO being in place. In fact it will help the wallaby population by maintaining a sustainable number of animals to ensure there is not an over population issue in the future.

With the monitoring systems in place by DPIPWE for this WTO, the wallaby population proves to be dropping or faces any real threat, then the overseas exporting market will decrease in numbers or cease immediately.

5. Monitoring and Assessment of the wallaby population

5. a. How the wallaby populations are monitored

it is impossible to know what the exact number of wallaby are living in Tasmania. However a technique has been developed by Hocking and Driessen in 1992 where a Density Trend for wallaby is formulated, and calculates the average number of wallabies per square kilometer. To keep the figures as accurate as possible a line transect sampling was created. This is where an observer follows the same track every year and takes notes of the number of wallaby sighted, the distance of each wallaby from each other and where the wallaby are on the transect line being followed e.g. close to line, 50 meters from line. When the observer has finished their line transects they can work out an approximate number of wallaby for that square kilometer.

This monitoring is conducted yearly by DPIPW, and is done at night by spotlighting surveys. This type of monitoring follows the code set out in the Tasmanian Spotlight Survey Manual (Hocking and Driessen 1992). The monitoring of wallaby using this system has been operating since 1975, and was upgraded in 2002 to include line transect sampling. At present there are 173 standard 10km line transect sampling areas in place, and these are in various regions around Tasmania. Tasmania has 5 regions in which data is collected and reported from. The time frame for surveying and reporting every year starts in November and ends in January. At present there is no commercial harvesting in the far South West which is classed as a region. The reason for this is mainly due to the type of rough terrain and conservation status of this area.

The information that is gathered is to be regarded as a repeatable index of the wallaby population density not an estimate of the true number within Tasmania.

The information that is gathered from the surveys is used for the Annual Reporting to the Department of the Environment. Through the data collected, it shows any changes in the density of the wallaby species. This data can then be assessed for the impact of wallaby harvesting as a whole against the Trigger Point management. The outcome of this information will determine if overseas exporting will continue or reduce in numbers. Over the years regardless of what type of harvesting has occurred, the wallaby population has remained stable.

A Trigger Point is where it is assessed, i.e. on a graph, the stable point of a subject, in this case the wallaby. If the Trigger Point becomes too close to the harvesting of wallaby then there may become some real issues with the population of the wallaby in Tasmania. If this becomes the case the overseas exporting market will decrease its numbers or cease immediately.

5. b. Density index graphs

The following Density Index Data, and Density Index trend, for the 5 regions from 2005 to 2012 will show a general increase of Rufous Wallaby in population.

Regional Density Index Data 2005-2011: Rufous (Pademelon) Wallaby

Region	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Central	64.8	49.3	46.5	32.9	20.1	24.7	26.7	43.1
North East	107.5	89.6	59.6	75.1	79.1	67.8	74.6	86.8
North West	64.0	77.3	83.7	284.8	68.4	67.5	90.0	119.3
South East	84.9	65.1	54.2	42.2	34.3	23.9	41.8	23.4
South West	75.6	41.4	98.1	85.0	91.1	48.7	55.4	82.1

Figure 2: Density index trends in each region – Bennett's wallaby 2002-2012. Dotted lines represent 95% confidence limits. Density is measured in individuals per square kilometre.

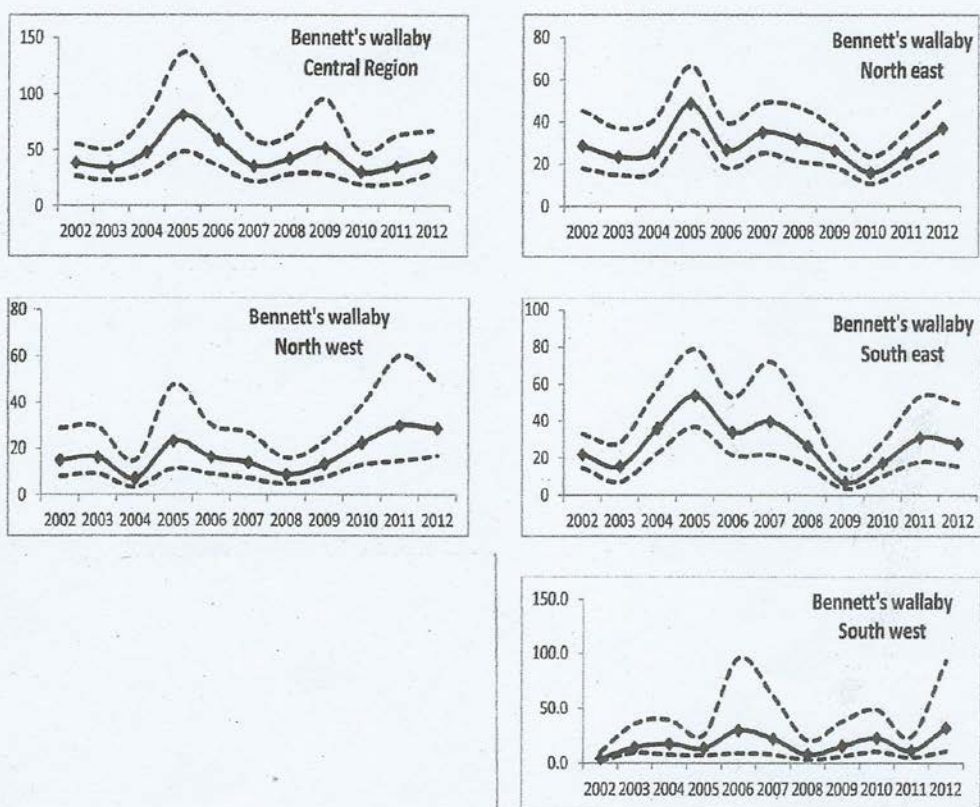
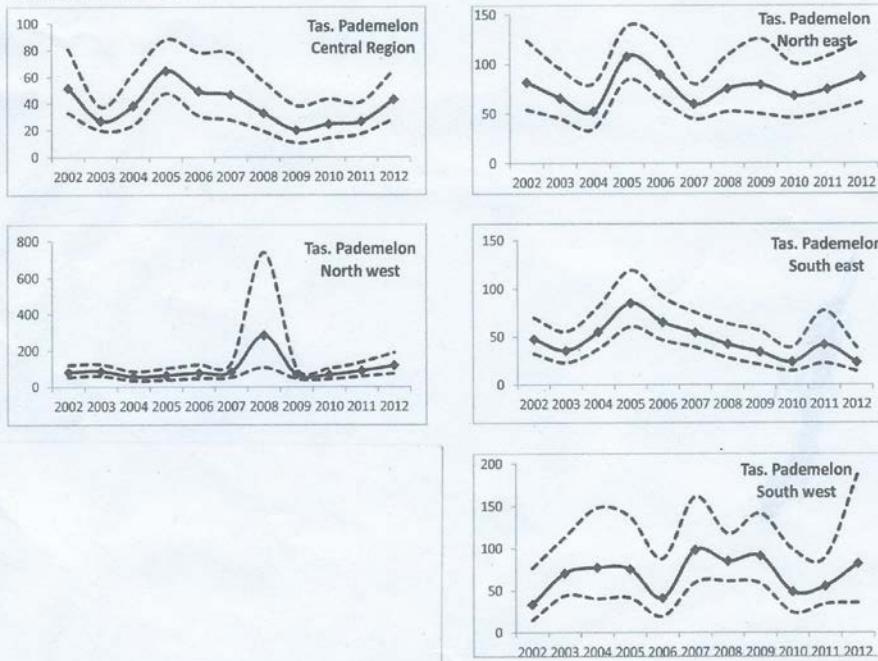


Figure 3: Density index trends in each region – Tasmanian pademelon 2002-2012. Dotted lines represent 95% confidence limits. Density is measure individuals per square kilometre.

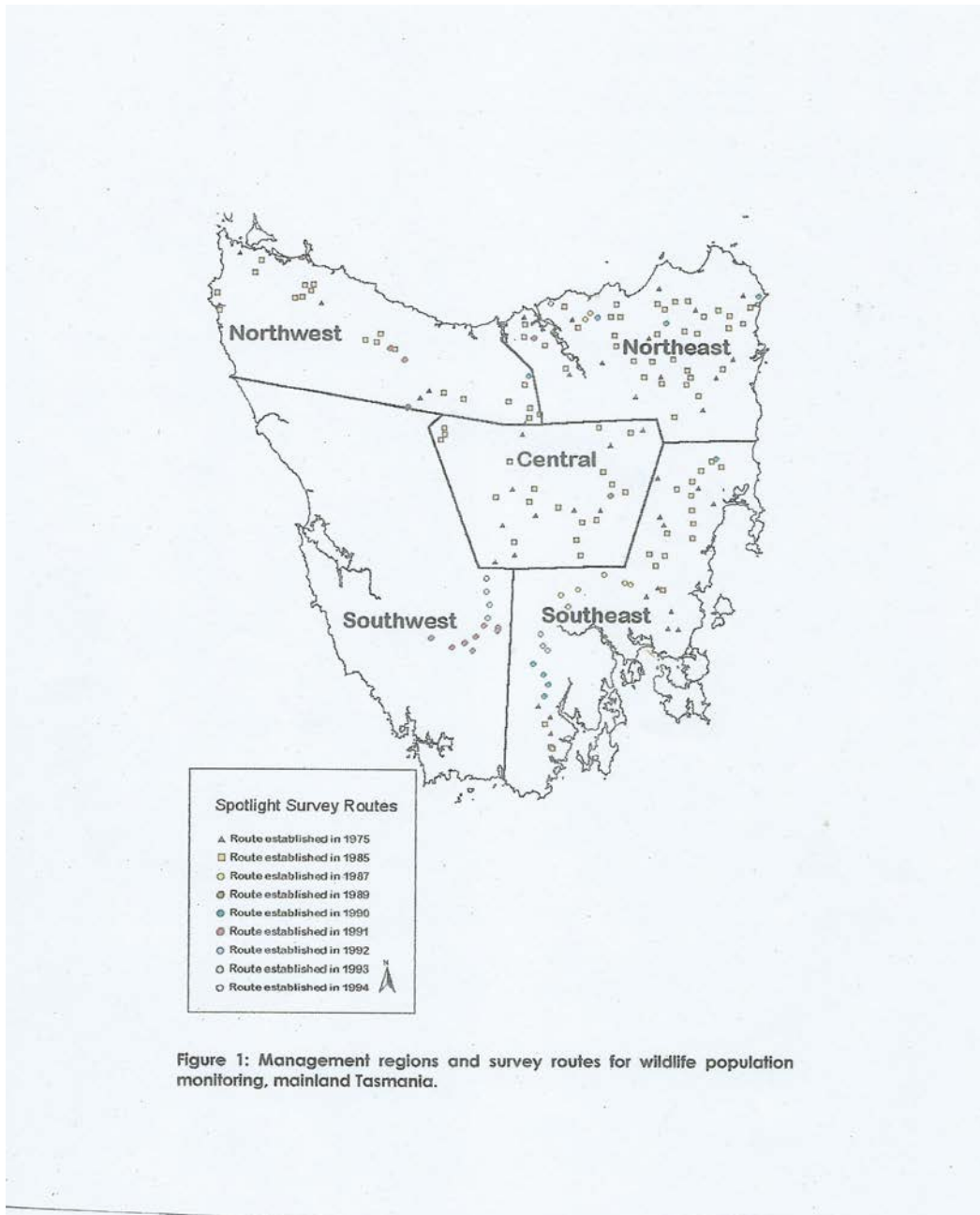


5. c. Spot lighting surveys

When spotlighting surveys are conducted, various conditions can affect the movement of wallaby on the night. Such as; weather conditions; wind strength; time of year; type of season i.e. dry, wet; terrain; moon phase; cloud cover; fog; rain and temperature of the night. Consideration needs to be given to these factors as it will affect the surveys results.

5. d. Transect lines

The following map shows where the transect lines are located in Tasmania and when they were established.



5. e. Management Regions and Survey Routes

South West Region (20, 490 kilometer square)

The South West region is the largest of the regions, running from Sandy Cape on the west coast to New River Lagoon on the south coast.

Predominantly this area mainly consists of World Heritage and other conservation reserves. There is very little agriculture activity in this region.

South East Region (12,610 Kilometer square)

The south East region runs from New River Lagoon on the south coast to Long Point on the East Coast. It joins onto the Southwest, central and Northeast regions. This region is highly developed for agriculture and cropping.

Central Region (9,041 kilometer square)

The central region is bounded by all other regions. Since the European settlement and central region has been highly modified for agriculture use.

North East Region (11,300 kilometer square)

The North East region runs from Long Point in the East Coast to the mouth of the Rubicon River on the North Coast. This area is highly used for agriculture use.

North West Region (9,949 kilometer square)

The North West region runs from Liffey at the boundary of the Central region through Westbury to the North Coast to Sandy Cape on the West Coast. This is a highly used area for agriculture and cropping.

6. a. Table of Verification

The following table outlines the various systems that are in place for overseas marketing of Tasmanian wallaby.

Where supply Originates from	Licenses Requirements	Reporting Requirements	Data Assessments
Farming properties Or Other	Crop protection Permit	Yearly Wildlife Management Brach	Permits returned for numbers harvested
Licensed Commercial Harvesters	Commercial Wallaby License (Human Consumption)	Monthly returns to WMB of numbers harvested	Yearly Audits by DPIPWE
Licensed Games Meat Works (Human Consumption)	Food Safety Branch, DPIPWE	Monthly to FSB, WMB for numbers harvested	Regular Audits by DPIPWE
Skin and Fur Market	Fauna Dealers License	Monthly returns to WMB of numbers purchased	Numbers reported and collected for Annual Total
Overseas Exporting	WMB Exporting Permit and Department of the Environment permit	WMB and Department of the Environment	Numbers reported and checked for exporting WTO

6. b. Verification of protocols

- Property owners apply for yearly crop protection permits from WMB. This allows the harvestings of wallabies by spotlighting at night. All harvesting of wallabies are to reported back yearly to WMB before another permit can be approved.
- Prior to being allowed to sell wallaby in any form to a human consumption works, a harvester must have a commercial wallaby license issued by the WMB. Once passed a harvester will need to report to WMB on a monthly basis with their total number of wallaby harvested. Harvesters for human consumption are audited at least yearly by DPIPWE, which includes a field audit to ensure that all harvesters are following; The National Code of Practice for the Humane Shooting of Kangaroo and Wallabies for Commercial Purposes; Animal Welfare Standard and the Australian Standard for the Hygiene Production of Wild Game Meat for Human Consumption AS 4464: 2007. All equipment used must meet requirements set out in AS 4464: 2007.

- Licensed Game Meat processing plants can only purchase product from licensed commercial harvesters. Licensed works report monthly to; FSB and WMB, along with DPIPWE where required by their licensing. Licensed works are audited every 6 months to ensure that they are following and meeting all of their requirements as set out in their license endorsement of operation. Every premise has its own Approved Arrangement as every work is different. Every licensed operation must pass; bacteria testing of product; a premise and surrounding area check; staffing check, in their appearance and cleanliness of work performed; documentation checks, to ensure that all monitoring of operation is being followed and paper work is in place and up to date, sale figures and returns add up; equipment operation checks, including a temperature control check of product. DPIPWE have the power to walk into a premise at any time of day without notice to perform an un-announced audit that will include all of the above.
- To purchase or sell skins and fur a Fauna Dealers license must be acquired. Once a license is acquired dealers can only purchase skins and fur from licensed commercial harvesters or works. The dealer must report on a monthly basis to WMB and pay a royalty for the skins and fur purchased. Bush Wizards will be sourcing its fur from its own operation. Bush Wizards has a policy of using as much of the wallaby harvested as possible. The carcasses will be on forwarded to the Devil Farms, Wildlife Parks and remainder will go to licensed pet food works. Any other product left goes to render plants for blood & bone.
- Prior to any form of exporting from Australia all licensing and permits must be placed from a Commonwealth as well as a State level. All products that are being sent out of the country need to be reported back to the appropriate parties to ensure; all requirements and information checks off; that all information is correct with all other data received; all regulations are being met. The parties involved may involve one or all, of any of the regulation bodies mentioned in this WTO/

7. Management of overseas exporting

The management of overseas exporting as explained in section 5 of this WTO. Data is collected by DPIPWE and by using the formula for Density Trend of Wallaby (how many wallaby per square kilometer there are in the area), along with other types of data collected, including over all harvesting figures from non-commercial and commercial harvesters, a set Trigger Point management point can be determined. This is a point in the wallaby population that harvesting can reach without damaging the future sustainability of the wallaby population. Trigger point managements are always set on the low impact side to allow for

margins of error in data, and to ensure that the sustainability of the wallaby population. If at any stage the harvesting of wallaby data results becomes too close to Trigger point management that have been set, then the exporting of wallaby will decrease to crease immediately.

8. Compliance and enforcement

The management plan for wallabies is provided under the Wildlife Regulations Act 1999 and the Nature Conservation Act 2002 and is carried out by WMB. The regulations prescribe that wallabies are partly protected across the whole of Tasmania. Permits issued under the regulation 26 of the Wildlife Regulations 2010 Act can be issued by WMB for crop protection. All conditions set out on the permits issued must be complied with. Yearly data is collected and reported back to the Department of the Environment.

A commercial wallaby license for human consumption must be held by the person harvesting wallaby for Games Meat Processing Plant for human consumption or a Pet Food Works.

DPIPWE, WMB and FSB will ensure through regular auditing of Games Meat Processing Plants and Commercial Wallaby Harvesters that all conditions set out in their licensing are being met and carried out in a correct and professional manner.

Prior to any form of exporting, a permit must be acquired from DPIPWE from a state level and from the Department of the Environment on a Commonwealth level. WMB and FSB will ensure that all wallaby harvested are taken by licensed harvesters only, processed at licensed works and that all royalties have been paid to WMB.

A condition for any overseas exporting permits is that acquittals are processed by the Department of the Environment within 2 weeks of any exporting occurring. Auditing and monitoring by the Department of the Environment will ensure that the number of wallaby set out in this WTO for exporting will not exceed the total number allowed for exporting.

These are field officers who are specialists as Wildlife Enforcement Officers who operate across Tasmania. They ensure that Wildlife Regulations 1999 and the Nature Conservation Act 2002 are being enforced. These Officers are assisted by Parks and Wildlife, inspectors of the FSB, enforcement officers of WMB of DPIPWE along with the Tasmanian Police.

9. Animal Welfare

Under Section 8 of the Animal Welfare Act 1993 it is an offence to inflict unreasonable or unjustified pain or suffering to an animal. The National Code of

Practice for the Humane Shooting of Kangaroo & Wallabies for Commercial Purposes under Section 44 of the Animal Welfare Act 1993 has been developed and approved. Within this act is a standard of practice for the best way to harvest kangaroo and wallaby within Australia. It is a requirement by FSB and a condition set out on a commercial harvesters license by WMB that all wallaby entering a commercial licensed works are to be brain shot.

All commercial harvesters must complete a Certificate II in Meat Processing (Game Meat Hunters and Shooters) or equivalent from a registered RTP and pass a field audit in the harvesting of wallaby. All commercial harvesters are accredited in accordance with the provision of the Meat Hygiene Act 1995, and the Australian Standard for the Hygienic Production of Wild Game Meat for Human Consumption. All commercial harvesters are audited annually with a field audit to ensure that all standards are being met and maintained.

Game Meat Processing Plant cannot accept any wallaby harvested by the use of shotguns/dogs.

All Game Meat Processing Plants are audited on a regular basis by FSB to ensure that the processing plant is operating within the welfare standards set out.

Any breach of any condition set out in The National Code of Practice for the Humane Shooting of Kangaroos and Wallabies for Commercial Purposes or by any other licensing act that applies to Commercial Harvesters and Game Meat Processing Plants will face disciplinary action. This can include the potential loss of license to operate.

10. Provision to Over-ride this WTO

If a State Wildlife Trade Management Plan is approved, by the Department of the Environment under section 303FO of the EPBC Act for the harvesting of wallaby for overseas exporting then this WTO will become invalid.

11. Reporting regulations for this WTO

The WMB will provide to the Department of the Environment at the end of each reporting period an annual document reporting the following;

- The results of the population monitoring of wallaby by a density index reporting completed by WMB showing the trigger point managements in place for the year.
- The total number of wallaby carcasses, skins and the kilos of fur that have been exported from Tasmania for the overseas markets.
- The total number of wallaby harvested for the local domestic meat market from within Tasmania.

12. Summary

Within this WTO it acknowledges the following:

- That 1080 poisoning is well in advance of meeting its goal of decreasing 1080 poisoning by 2015. Going from 15.2kg in 1999/00 to 1.0kg in 2008/09/
- Prior to a major part of the private forestry sector closing in the late 2010 along with the Tasmanian State Forestry sector the reported number of wallaby harvested was on the increase reaching an estimated 45,000. (Unpublished data WMB). This number of wallaby harvested did not take into account the privately owned sector of forestry within Tasmania.
- There is approximately 600,000 wallaby harvested per year by non-commercial harvesters.
- Commercially in Tasmania, there is approximately 30,000 wallaby harvested for commercial works per year.
- According to recent data through density trends for wallaby, there is an increase of numbers of wallaby per square kilometer within Tasmania.
- The level of harvesting at the present is not affecting the wallaby population.
- The level of harvesting and poisoning done in the past over a long period of time was not detrimental to the wallaby population within Tasmania.
- It is viable that up to 60,000 wallaby per year can be sustainably used for the overseas exporting market. This be fur.
- If at any stage the density trends for wallaby show a sharp decline in numbers then the overseas market will reduce or cease.
- When the number of wallaby harvested reaches 60,000 in a year all exporting will stop until the following year.
- This WTO will aim to create enough demand from the overseas market to prompt a state wide wallaby management plan within Tasmania.
- This WTO acknowledges that there is an extensive licensing, reporting and monitoring in place to ensure all parties maintain and comply with all regulations set out in this WTO and that there is an auditing system in place to ensure all regulations are being met in a correct and professional manner.

With this WTO in place; with all of the monitoring and regulations; the sustainability of the wallaby population within Tasmania will remain viable.

With this WTO in place the trail of overseas exporting of wallaby, for meat, skins and will commence.

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