

FSC National Risk Assessment

For AUSTRALIA

DEVELOPED ACCORDING TO PROCEDURE FSC-PRO-60-002 V 3-0

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Contents

Summary of Risks	3
Background information.....	5
List of experts involved in the risk assessment and their contact details	6
National Risk Assessment maintenance.....	7
Complaints and disputes regarding the approved National Risk Assessment	7
List of key stakeholders for consultation	8
Risk assessments.....	9
Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood	9
Overview.....	9
Sources of legal timber in Australia.....	10
Risk assessment.....	17
Control measures	71
Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	74
Risk assessment.....	74
Detailed analysis.....	74
Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities	125
Overview.....	125
Experts consulted	134
Maximum scale of risk assessment.....	134
Risk assessment.....	136
Control measures	156
Referenced Information sources	157
Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	159
Risk assessment.....	159
Control measures	173
Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	174
Risk assessment.....	174
Control measures	177
Appendix A: HCV Sources of Information	178
Appendix B: Map of IFL Areas (2016).....	270
Update and Revision History	271
1. Updates	271
2. Revisions	271

Summary of Risks

Indicator	Risk designation (including functional scale when relevant)
Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood	
1.1	Low risk
1.2	Low risk
1.3	Specified Risk: Northern Territory Low risk: all other States and Australian Capital Territory
1.4	Specified Risk: Australian Sandalwood (<i>Santalum spicatum</i>) Low risk: All other species
1.5	Low Risk
1.6	Low risk
1.7	Low risk
1.8	Low risk
1.9	Low risk
1.10	Low risk
1.11	Low risk
1.12	Low risk
1.13	Low risk
1.14	Low risk
1.15	Low risk
1.16	Low risk
1.17	Low risk
1.18	Low risk
1.19	Specified risk: Australian Sandalwood (<i>Santalum spicatum</i>) Low risk: All other species
1.20	Low risk
1.21	Low risk
Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	
2.1	Low risk
2.2	Low risk
2.3	Low risk
Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities	
3.0	Low risk
3.1	Specified risk – native forests in NSW, QLD, WA, Vic, Tas Specified risk – hardwood plantations in NSW & QLD Low risk – native forests in SA, NT, and ACT Low risk – hardwood plantations in SA, NT, WA, Vic, Tas, ACT Low risk – all softwood plantations
3.2	Specified risk – native forests in NSW, QLD, NT, WA, Vic, Tas Low risk – native forest in SA and ACT Low risk – all plantations

3.3	Specified risk – native forests in NSW, QLD, NT, WA, Vic, Tas Specified risk – hardwood plantations in NSW & QLD Low risk – native forest in SA and ACT Low risk – hardwood plantations in SA, NT, WA, Vic, Tas, ACT Low risk – all softwood plantations
3.4	Specified risk
3.5	Low risk
3.6	Specified risk
Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	
4.1	Specified risk: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory Low risk: Australian Capital Territory
Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	
5.1	Low risk

Background information

An assessment of the risk of sourcing wood from 'unacceptable' sources from Australia has been carried out in accordance with *FSC-PRO-60-002A V1.0 FSC National Risk Assessment Framework*. FSC defines unacceptable sources as wood originating from:

- Illegally harvested wood
- Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights
- Wood harvested from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities
- Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use
- Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted

The national risk assessment (NRA) will serve as an instrument for certificate holders sourcing wood from Australia through a due diligence program in accordance with FSC-STD-40-005.

The NRA is largely based on the assessments undertaken in the draft centralized risk assessment (FSC-CNRA-AU), with some differences in risk designation based on functional scale, local expert opinion and stakeholders. Experts consulted felt the draft CNRA had in some instances ignored information provided for the risk assessments, particularly in relation to category 3. The decision was made to build upon the draft CNRA to develop an NRA for Australia.

The development of the NRA is in accordance with the following timeline:

NRA proposal approval date	17 July 2018
First draft submitted to PSU	28 September 2018
Public consultation on the 1st draft (Category 1,2 4 & 5)	10 January 2019 to 9 March 2019
Stakeholder feedback analysis (Category 1,2 4 & 5)	10 March to 8 April 2019
Final draft submission to FSC IC (Category 1,2 4 & 5)	15 April 2019
First review of final draft and consultation report by FSC IC	16 April to 2 May 2019
First improvement round by NRA-WG (Category 1,2 4 & 5)	3 May to 17 May 2019
Second review of final draft by FSC IC (Category 1,2 4 & 5)	17 May – 19 May 2019
Second improvement round by NRA-WG (Category 1, 2, 4 & 5)	20 May – 23 May 2019
Third review of final draft by FSC IC: (Category 1, 2, 4 & 5)	30 May - 21 June 2019
Final draft preparation for submission to Unit Director (cleaning-up, formatting etc.): (Category 1, 2, 4 & 5)	21 June 2019
Public consultation on the 1st draft (Category 3)	15 March – 28 May 2019
Stakeholder feedback analysis (Category 3)	29 May – 20 June 2019
First draft submission to FSC IC (Category 3)	tbc
Final NRA approval:	30 June 2019

The National Risk Assessment Working Group consisted of six individuals – two from each chamber as follows:

Social – Mark Annandale and Chris Taylor (resigned replaced by Daniel Mackey)

Economic – Kevin O'Grady and Suzette Weeding

Environment – Sean Cadman and Warrick Jordon

NRA Coordinator – Emily Silberberg

Consultation on the Draft 1 occurred between the 10 January to 9 March 2019. A summary of feedback and responses has been summarised by FSC Australia and recorded in a separate document.

List of experts involved in the risk assessment and their contact details

CW Category	Name	Position / Qualification	Contact Details
3	Kevin O'Grady	Agent for BMTRADA certification	kopinnacle@gmail.com
2 and 3	Chris Taylor	Researcher University of Melbourne <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed PHD in analysing forest certification system FSC board member 2012-2014 20 years' experience researching forest management in Australia 	Christaylor2746@gmail.com
2 and 3	Mark Annandale	Researcher, University of Sunshine Coast Senior Research Fellow with the Tropical Forests and People Research in the Faculty of Arts, Business and Law. Mark is specialised in sustainable development, the interface between Indigenous community development, community forestry and mining operations.	mark@annandaleconsulting.com.au
2 and 3	Daniel Mackey	Ethical Fields, and freelance consultant.	danielmmackey.78@gmail.com
3	Sean Cadman	Cadman and Norwood Environmental Consultancy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founding FSC Australia board member Current member of FSC International PSC 	Sean.cadman@gmail.com
3	Dailan Pugh	North East Forest Alliance	

National Risk Assessment maintenance

The responsible body (in accordance with Section 2 of FSC-PRO-60-002 v3.0) is:

FSC Australia
1/458 Swanston St, Carlton VIC 3053
Email: info@au.fsc.org
Phone: +61 3 9329 9984

FSC Australia is the responsible for the maintenance of the NRA. Revisions and/or updates of the NRA will be implemented as needed and at a minimum once every five years. Each updated or revised version will be sent to FSC International for approval (including tracked changes and justifications). The revision process will be in accordance with the requirements specified in FSC-PRO-60-002 (current version at the time of the review).

Complaints and disputes regarding the approved National Risk Assessment

Stakeholders with complaints regarding the NRA can be made to the responsible body using the contact details listed above. In order for the complaint to be formally processed by the responsible body, the Complainant shall:

1. lodge the complaint either electronically using the 'contact FSC Australia online submission form,' or contact email above; or hard copy letter to the address above;
2. provide the name and contact information of the Complainant (FSC Australia will consider requests by the Complainant to remain anonymous to the parties involved- if relevant- to the maximum extent possible whilst recognising that the identity of the Complainant may be obvious depending on the circumstances);
3. write the complaint in English;
4. list the issues that the complaint addresses in relation to the NRA, in specific as reference (page, Section No. or other) should be stated, specify the events and specific details that lead to the complaint;
5. contain evidence to support each element or aspect of the complaint.
6. indicate whether and in what form the issues have been raised with the Defendant prior to lodging the complaint (if relevant) and what response was provided;
7. include an agreement to share the complaint with the Defendant or other Parties to the complaint;
8. include an agreement to adhere to the terms and provisions of this procedure.

NOTE: The Complainant may withdraw the complaint at any time.

Upon receiving a complaint, FSC Australia shall:

1. assess whether the complaint has met the requirements above (provide an initial response if information is missing or if the complaint will not be assessed);
2. acknowledge the complaint in writing within 10 business days of receiving the complaint;
3. investigate the complaint over a period not exceeding 60 business days;
4. within 30 business days of acknowledgment, FSC Australia shall contact (by phone or email) the parties to the complaint to attempt an informal resolution through direct communication. Records of dates, times and issues discussed must be kept along with supporting information/records;
5. within 60 business days of acknowledgement, FSC Australia shall provide a conclusion of all complaints and inform Complainant/s about the actions taken or the rejection including the justification for rejection;

6. in the case of a revised NRA, a summary of the performance or any complaints mechanisms shall be included.

List of key stakeholders for consultation

A list of stakeholders consulted is in the possession of FSC Australia. It is not made publicly available due to privacy concerns.

Risk assessments

Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood

Overview

Various instruments and policies are in place to achieve 'harmonised' and consistent principles of forest use across Australia's jurisdictions (eight State/ Territory and the Commonwealth). These include the National Forest Policy Statement; an objective of which was to establish a consistent framework for forest use, including forest practice codes for each jurisdiction. Others are:

- Plantations for Australia: the 2020 Vision: to enhance regional wealth creation and international competitiveness through a sustainable increase in Australia's plantations;
- National Indigenous Forestry Strategy: developed with Indigenous communities and forest industry to encourage long-term Indigenous participation in forestry;
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth): The Commonwealth must assess and approve any actions likely to have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance;
- Native Title Act 1993 (Cth): provides a mechanism, for claimants and non-claimants, to determine whether native title exists and what rights comprise any native title;
- Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012 (Cth): makes it an offence to import illegally logged timber into Australia and to process timber that has been illegally harvested in Australia.

Of Australia's total area of about 769 million hectares, forests are estimated to cover about 134 million hectares or 17 per cent of the total area. Native forests make up about 132 million hectares or 98 per cent of this, including about 21 million hectares in nature conservation reserves and 39 million hectares of forests protected for biodiversity conservation on public and private land. In the context of States and Territories: Queensland has 39 per cent of Australia's forests (52 million hectares); New South Wales 15 per cent or 20 million hectares; Western Australia 16 per cent (21 million hectares) and the Northern Territory 18 per cent or about 23 million hectares.

Native forests are dominated by species of Eucalyptus (77 per cent of the total area), Acacia (8 per cent) and Melaleuca (5 per cent), with a small amount of rainforest (3 per cent). In terms of tenure, multiple-use public forest makes up about 7 per cent of the 132 million hectares of native forest area; nature conservation reserves, 17 per cent; other Crown land, 8 per cent; private land (including Indigenous land), 31 per cent; leasehold forest, 36 per cent; and unresolved tenure: 1 per cent. About a third (33 per cent) of Australia's native forest is publicly managed. About 67 per cent of native forest in Australia is privately managed in private and leasehold tenures.

Just over half of Australia's 2 million hectares of industrial plantations comprise exotic softwood species (mostly Radiata Pine); with the remainder made up largely of native hardwood species (Eucalyptus species). In 2016, Victoria had the largest total area of plantations (415,000 hectares), with WA having 383,000 hectares and NSW about 380,000 hectares. WA supports the largest area of hardwood plantation and NSW the largest area of softwood plantation. In 2013–14, 83 per cent of Australia's total harvested wood (25 million m³) was derived from plantations. Around one-third of Australia's forests (41.1 million hectares, 33 per cent by area) is identified as part of the Indigenous estate as one of four broad Indigenous land tenure and management categories: Indigenous owned and managed; Indigenous managed; Indigenous co-managed; and Other special rights. About three-quarters of this forest area is in Queensland and the Northern Territory).

Native forests potentially supplying commercial wood production cover about 37 million hectares, consisting of public native forests (7.5 million hectares), and leasehold and private native forests (29 million hectares). Tenure-wise, the main source of Australia’s native timber and wood-based products is multiple-use public forest in NSW, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria and WA.

Forest operations including harvesting are managed at State and Territory level; with varying arrangements and legislation depending on jurisdiction.

Accessing Legislation

Legislation can be accessed via the following links:

Commonwealth:

<https://www.legislation.gov.au/Browse/ByTitle/Acts/InForce/0/0/Principal>

Australian Capital Territory

<https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/>

New South Wales

<https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/>

South Australia

<https://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/index.aspx>

Queensland

<https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/>

Western Australia

<https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/default.html>

Northern Territory

<https://legislation.nt.gov.au/>

Tasmania

<https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/>

Sources of legal timber in Australia

State	Ownership type	Forest classification type	Documents to demonstrate legality
Queensland	Public Land	Native forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales permit specifying area of supply zone, species, quality, quantity • Tax invoice from Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for payment of royalty specifying area logs came from, species, quality, quantity, value • Accountable docket from provider specifying area, species, quality, quantity

			Under the <i>Nature Conservation Act</i> , if harvesting of protected plants, in addition to any of the above requirements, also need a Protected plant harvesting licence specifying location, species, quality, quantity to be harvested within specified time frame.
		Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial supply agreement from HQPlantations Pty Ltd specifying location, quality, quantity • Tax invoice from HQPlantations Pty Ltd specifying location, species, quality, quantity, value. <p>Under the <i>Nature Conservation Act</i>, if harvesting of protected plants, in addition to any of the above requirements, also need a Protected plant harvesting licence specifying location, species, quality, quantity to be harvested within specified time frame.</p>
	Private Land	Native forest	<p>Remnant vegetation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing notification (or evidence that it has been completed such as receipt and confirmation) • Tax invoice from provider specifying area logs came from, species, quality, quantity, value and a link to the clearing notification <p>Non-remnant vegetation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax invoice from provider specifying area logs came from, quality, quantity. <p>Under the <i>Nature Conservation Act</i>, if harvesting of protected plants, in addition to any of the above requirements, also need a Protected plant harvesting licence specifying location, species, quality, quantity to be harvested within specified time frame.</p>
		Plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax invoice from provider specifying location, quality, quantity, relevant species • Under the <i>Nature Conservation Act</i>, if harvesting of protected plants, in addition to any of the above requirements, also need a Protected plant harvesting licence specifying location, species, quality, quantity to be harvested within specified time frame.
South Australia	Public and private land	Native Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearance approval from the Native Vegetation Council (NVC) (and in some circumstances the Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation) under the <i>Native Vegetation Act 1991</i> to harvest the logs; or

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an exemption under one of the regrowth regulations to harvest/clear the native vegetation. <p>NOTE: No commercial harvesting is carried out in native forests.</p>
	Public Land	Regulated or Significant tree	<p>Logs must be approved for removal by the Local Council.</p> <p>For requirements of the Regulated or Significant trees refer to the <i>Development Act 1993</i></p>
		Plantations	<p>Municipal forests: The <i>Local Government (Forestry Reserves) Act 1944</i> provides for the establishment and management of forests by municipal and district Councils. It permits Councils to sell or otherwise dispose of any timber or other products derived from forests established by them.</p> <p>State forests: The <i>Forestry Act 1950</i> provides for the creation and management of State forest reserves. The South Australian Forestry Corporation may sell any trees or timber produced in forests under the control and management of the Corporation. Section 15 of the <i>Forestry Regulations 2013</i> states that a person must not, without lawful authority, remove a tree or wood from a forest reserve (including plantations).</p>
	Private land	Native regrowth within a plantation	Logs must be compliant with the exemptions under the <i>Native Vegetation Regulations 2003</i>
		Exotic plantations	<p>Private land owners must have either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Forest Property (Vegetation) Agreement, which separates the ownership of trees from the ownership of the land; A Forest Property (Carbon Rights) Agreement, which separates the ownership of carbon rights from ownership of the trees; <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial Forest Plantation Licences, which may secure a tree owner's 'right to harvest' a forest plantation, subject to conditions (S 6). Note, this is an option extra (taken out by a land owner who, for example may not be certified to provide extra assurance of the legality of their product). <p>NOTE: the majority of the wood harvested in SA is currently certified under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) scheme.</p>
Tasmania	Public Land	All	<p>Permanent Timber Production Zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Practices Plan (FPP)* - prepared by authorized Forest Practices Officers (FPO) and a strict compliance regime is administered by the FPOs with oversight from the Forest Practices Authority (FPA). <p>Outside the Permanent Timber Production Zone</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Practices Plan (FPP)*, and • a local government Development Permit.
	Private Land	All	<p>Private Timber Reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Practices Plan (FPP)* <p>Non-Private Timber Reserve – PTR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Practices Plan (FPP)*, and • a local government Development Permit. <p>*Most forest practices require a Forest Practices Plan (FPP) which must be prepared in accordance with the Forest Practices Code. There are some exemptions for small scale operations and these are specified in the Forest Practices Regulations 2007. It must be stressed that these exemptions are limited in their application.</p>
Victoria	Public Land	Native forest	<p>A VicForests delivery docket and Timber Release Plan (Timber from areas identified in an Allocation Order and associated map created under Part 3 of the <i>Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004</i> is made available to VicForests to sustainably harvest and sell. VicForests prepares a Timber Release Plan (TRP) to identify the forest coupes it plans to harvest)</p> <p>or</p> <p>A Victorian Government log docket and Wood Utilisation Plan (for smaller timber volumes, forest produce licences can be issued under section 52 of the <i>Forests Act 1958</i>).</p>
		Plantation	Where plantations occur on public land, this land is leased or licensed, and regulated as private land
	Private Land	Native forest	<p>Private native forest delivery docket and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy of Timber Harvesting Plan or • Planning permit
		Plantation	<p>Plantation delivery docket and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copy of Timber Harvesting Plan or • Planning permit (where required as specified in the local planning scheme)

Western
Australia

		NOTE: No regulations for agroforestry and small plantations or woodlots of 5ha or less
Crown Land (all land that is not private)	Natural stands	<p>Timber harvesting operations carried out in State forests and timber reserves are governed by a ten-year Forest Management Plan (FMP) prepared in accordance with the <i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>. One-year (annual) indicative timber harvest plans provide a schedule of coupes that are available to the Forest Products Commission (FPC) to harvest. Approved coupe level plans are required.</p> <p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPC Native Forest Log Delivery Note (D-note) • Flora taking (commercial purposes) crown land licence <p>WA Sandalwood (WA Sandalwood-specific requirements are in addition to the general requirements).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flora taking (sandalwood) licence • FPC Native Forest Log Delivery Note (D-note)
	Plantation	<p>FPC Plantation Log D-note</p> <p>WA Sandalwood (WA Sandalwood-specific requirements are in addition to the general requirements).</p> <p>For FPC contractors, Flora taking (sandalwood) licence</p>
Alienated Land (private/freehold land)	Natural Stands	<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under EP Act exemption only – no permit required, • Clearing permit required under EP Act - Commercial Purposes License • Private land supplier's licence • FPC Native Forest Delivery-note (FPC contractors) <p>WA Sandalwood (WA Sandalwood-specific requirements are in addition to the general requirements).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flora taking (sandalwood) licence • Sandalwood Transport Authority Notice (STAN)

		Plantation	<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPC plantation D-note (FPC contractors) • Commercial Purpose's Licence • Timber Harvest Authorisation - optional <p>WA Sandalwood (WA Sandalwood-specific requirements are in addition to the general requirements).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flora taking (sandalwood) licence • STAN
New South Wales	Public Land	Native forest	<p>The Forestry Act 2012 provides for integrated forestry operations approvals (IFOAs), provide the formal approval for and conditions that apply to native forest harvesting activities on Crown-timber land as defined in the Forestry Act, including State forests. Forestry Corporation of NSW (FCNSW) is the only organisation authorised to remove timber from these areas.</p> <p>The IFOAs contain the terms of a licence under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 and the Fisheries Management Act 1994. Enforcement of the licences rests with the EPA or DPI Fisheries NSW.</p> <p>IFOAs allow forestry operations in the regions of NSW Upper North East, Lower North East, Eden and Southern Regions of eastern NSW and the Brigalow and Nandewar, South Western Cypress, and Riverina Red Gum regions of western NSW.</p>
		Plantation	<p>Plantations must be authorised under the PR Act before any logging in plantations over 30 hectares in size occurs, with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantations that have previously been accredited under the Timber Plantations (Harvest Guarantee) Act 1995. These are considered to be authorised under the Plantation Code • Plantations established before 14 December 2001, if it was legally established in accordance with the requirements of the EP&A Act (excluding any re-plantings less than 30 hectares) or any other relevant law. <p>An operational plan is also required if more than 100 trees in any hectare in any year is harvested in authorised plantations. These plans must be prepared to the standards in the Plantations Code and submitted to the Director-General of DPI.</p>

		Plantations with an area less than 30 hectares are exempt from requiring an authorisation under the PR Act but can still do so. However, this does not exempt plantation activities, such as establishment and harvest, which occur in areas less than 30 hectares, from complying with other legislation such as the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.	
Private Land	Native forest	Approved private native forestry property vegetation plan (PNF PVP) from the EPA. Landholders may also require development consent from their local council under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act). Forestry operations in a PNF PVP area must be conducted in accordance with the Private Native Forestry Code of Practice (the Code of Practice).	
	Plantation	Plantations must be authorised under the PR Act before any logging in plantations over 30 hectares in size occurs, with the following exceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantations that have previously been accredited under the Timber Plantations (Harvest Guarantee) Act 1995. These are considered to be authorised under the Plantation Code • Plantations established before 14 December 2001, if it was legally established in accordance with the requirements of the EP&A Act (excluding any re-plantings less than 30 hectares) or any other relevant law. <p>An operational plan is also required if more than 100 trees in any hectare in any year is harvested in authorised plantations. These plans must be prepared to the standards in the Plantations Code and submitted to the Director-General of DPI.</p> <p>Plantations with an area less than 30 hectares are exempt from requiring an authorisation under the PR Act but can still do so. However, this does not exempt plantation activities, such as establishment and harvest, which occur in areas less than 30 hectares, from complying with other legislation such as the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995.</p>	
Northern Territory	All	Native forests	There is relatively little commercial native forest harvesting in the Northern Territory. Limited harvesting occurs under license on private land. The <i>Planning Act 1999</i> regulates the planning, control and development of land. Permits may be approved for the clearing of native vegetation and may include a schedule of conditions. The NT Land Clearing Guidelines (2010) establish standards for native vegetation clearing. The guidelines recognise that decisions to clear native vegetation are significant because clearing will lead to at least some change in landscape function.

		Plantation	In the Northern Territory, the Codes of Practice for Forestry Plantations published in 2004 consists of 26 goal statements that collectively cover the main requirements for sound plantation planning and management. The Northern Territory also has Land Clearing Guidelines ⁹⁹ developed by the then Department of Natural Resources, Environment, the Arts and Sport.
Australian Capital Territory	All	Native forests	No commercial harvesting is carried out in native forests. Native vegetation in the Australian Capital Territory is controlled by the <i>Land (Planning and Environment) Act 1991</i> and the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1980</i> .
		Plantation	The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) issues an Authorisation (number 0288) for timber harvesting in the ACT. Plantations included within this Authorisation are identified on precinct maps in the Territory Plan.

Risk assessment

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
Legal rights to harvest			
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Property-related legislation, and/or title-related legislation, for all States and Territories, includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lands Acquisition Act 1989 (Cth) Northern Territory (Commonwealth Lands) Act 1980 (Cth) Land Titles Act 1925 (ACT) Real Property Act 1900 (NSW) Conveyancing Act 1919 (NSW) Law of Property Act 2014 (NT) Land Title Act 2015 (NT) Validation (Native Title) Act 1999 (NT) Property Law Act 1974 (Qld) Land Title Act 1994 (Qld) Law of Property Act 1936 (SA) Real Property (Registration of Titles) Act 1945 (SA) 	<p>Australia's State of the Forests Report 2013:</p> <p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/sofr/sofr-2013</p> <p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/australias-forests</p> <p>Victoria's Register of Titles:</p> <p>http://www.dtpli.vic.gov.au/property-and-land-titles/land-titles</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>The Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) (May 2018) reported: <i>In 2016–17 there was approximately 1,485,500 hectares of privately owned plantations, representing 76.0 per cent of the total plantation estate. Public plantations accounted for 20.4 per cent (398,600 hectares) and jointly owned (joint partnerships between state forest agencies and leasehold and freehold land owners) plantations represented 3.6 per cent (71,000 hectares) of the total plantation estate. The ownership structure of plantations remained relatively unchanged between 2015–16 and 2016–17. In 2016–17 institutional investors owned 49 per cent of the total plantation area, governments owned 21 per cent, farm foresters and other private growers owned 21 per cent, managed investment schemes owned 5 per cent, and timber industry companies owned 4 per cent.</i></p> <p>For native forests, the State of the Forest Report (2013) reported: <i>An estimated 81.9 million hectares (66.8%) of Australia's native forest is</i></p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Conveyancing and Law of Property Act 1884 (Tas) Land Titles Act 1980 (Tas) Land Act 1958 (Vic) Transfer of Land Act 1958 (Vic) Land Titles Validation Act (Vic) Property Law Act 1969 (WA) Titles (Validation) and Native Title (Effect of Past Acts) Act 1995 (WA)</p> <p>Native Title-related: Native Title Act 1993 (amended 1989) (Cth)</p> <p>Other native title-related legislation at State and Territory level (refer 1.13 Customary rights)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>State and Territory Government departments with responsibility for land titles management State and Territory Government departments with responsibility for controlling access to forest resources, e.g. through lease arrangements with other Government (or quasi-Government) agencies or private companies or individuals</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Documentation proving ownership (title) for privately owned (freehold) land, i.e. property certificate arising from a property title search Proof of leasehold arrangements for leased forest, including pastoral or Native Title leases or legislation at State level through which access to timber resources is granted (e.g. Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004 (Vic)) (Refer also 1.2 Concession licences, 1.3 Management and harvesting planning, 1.4 Harvesting permits, and 1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees)</p>	<p>Chatham House https://www.illegal-logging.info/</p> <p>https://www.transparency.org/country/AUS</p>	<p><i>privately managed on private and leasehold tenures including Indigenous owned and managed lands, or Indigenous managed lands, while 21.5 million hectares of native forest (17.5%) is in formal nature conservation reserves. A further 10.2 million hectares of native forest (8.3%) is in multiple-use public forests. The remaining native forest (8.1 million hectares, 7%) occurs on other Crown land, and 1% land of unresolved tenure.</i></p> <p>Land ownership in Australia is regulated at State/ Territory-level, with each jurisdiction having a central register on which land and land ownership information (title) is managed. Land titles – as well as land ownership information – can also include details of mortgages, covenants, caveats and easements. In Victoria, for instance, land titles are held in the online register, managed by the Register of Titles using (as in all other States and Territories) the Torrens system. This system was introduced in Australia to reduce the extent of fraud relating to property ownership as well as the need to rely on historical documents to prove property rights. States and Territories have developed electronic property documentation that is publicly available through online databases. Upon purchase of property, the title deed is passed from the original owner to the new owner by the process of conveyancing.</p> <p>Some cases of fraud in property dealings have been reported in the Australian media in the past few years, although the illegal activity is reportedly associated with privately owned property rather than privately owned forest or timber resources.</p> <p>Regarding Native Title and Aboriginal land rights: following the Australian High Court decision relating to Aboriginal land rights (Mabo and Others v Queensland, No. 2, 1992), and commencement in January 1994 of the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth), all States and Territories developed and ratified a native title or Aboriginal land rights act or similar. This formalised the access by Australia's Indigenous peoples to traditional land and waters to which they have maintained a recognised relationship or 'connection'. Lands either owned and managed, or only managed, by Indigenous peoples make up a large proportion of Australia's privately managed native forests (see above).</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>Description of Risk</p> <p>Australia has developed and maintains strong systems in relation to land and resource tenure and property ownership, with only 1% unresolved tenure where it has yet to be determined. Australia has a recognised low level of corruption, with the Corruption Perceptions Index (2017) of 77 (above the threshold of 50) and is ranked thirteenth worldwide in CPI ranking. Australia is not listed on the Chatham House site as an identified source of illegal timber. No other sources of information suggest there is a legal issue with land tenure and management rights.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>Low Risk</p>
1.2 Concession licenses	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) Applicable laws and regulations vary with State/ Territory jurisdiction, e.g. for Victoria: Lands Act 1958 (Vic) Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987 (Vic) Forests Act 1958, and Forests (Licences and Permits) Regulations 2009 (Vic) Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Legal authority (at State/ Territory level) varies with jurisdiction, e.g. Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>For public or Crown land: leases, licences, authorities to harvest</p>	<p>SOFR (2018), Indicator 7, Legislation (page 459) http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/Pages/SOFR2018/sofr-2018.aspx</p> <p>Victoria: Crown Land Leasing Guidelines: http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/261703/6977-DSE-Crown-Land-Leasing-Guidelines_2012.pdf</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Responsibility for land management in Australia, including forest management, lies mainly at State and Territory level; with the Australian Government having particular powers and responsibilities at the national level. Much of Australia's privately-owned native forest and plantation forest is owned and/or managed by large organisations, with the public forest estate often managed and/or harvested by quasi-Government organisations such as Sustainable Timbers Tasmania, and the Forestry Corporation in New South Wales. All States and Territories have legislation allowing forest concession licenses (or equivalent) to be issued.</p> <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>Australia has a Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 of 77 (above the threshold of 50) and is ranked thirteenth worldwide in CPI ranking. (Scores from past years were 80 (2014), 81 (2013) and 85 (2012).) Given the above, and the high level of scrutiny in Australia of forestry policy and operational matters, the level of risk associated with this indicator is considered to be low.</p> <p>There is no available information which indicates a risk for this criterion.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	For leasehold plantations: e.g. 99-year plantation licence for State-owned plantations in Queensland.	Leasing Policy for Crown Land in Victoria: http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0013/261400/Crown-land-leasing-policy-Oct-2010.pdf Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 Results : https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017	Risk Conclusion Low Risk
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	Applicable laws and regulations Forestry Act 2012 (NSW) Land Act 1994 (Qld) Forestry Act 1959 (Qld) Forest Property Act 2000 (SA) Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004 (Vic), part 3 Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic) Forests Act 1958 (Vic), Section 52 Forests (Licences and Permits) Regulations 2009 (Vic) Forest Practices Act 1985 (Tas)	VicForests' Timber Release Plan: http://www.vicforests.com.au/timber-release-plan Victorian Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014: http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/280127	Overview of Legal Requirements The States and Territories in Australia have different pre-harvest requirements depending on the agency, tenure (public or private, freehold or leasehold, native forest or plantation) and enabling legislation. Examples of pre-harvest/ management requirements demonstrating a strong legal process around harvest planning are as follows: New South Wales: In parts of NSW where Regional Forest Agreements are in place, timber harvesting operations are regulated by the terms of an IFOA or Integrated Forestry Operations Approval. This is granted under the Forestry Act 2012 and establishes strong, clear and consistent environmental regulation of native forest operations. The IFOA provides a

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Forest Practices Regulations 2007 (Tas) Forest Practices (Private Timber Reserves Validation) Act 1999 (Tas) Forest Management Act 2013 (Tas) Forest Products Act 2000 (WA) Export Control (Unprocessed Wood) Regulations 1986 (Cth), Section 4</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>State or Territory Government agencies with overarching responsibility for management of natural resources including forestry activities such as harvesting Also involved and expected to comply with management and planning requirements are State/ Territory quasi-Government forestry management and harvesting agencies acting on behalf of the public Private timber companies operating on freehold or leasehold land Local Government agencies involved in planning activities, road management</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Forest management plans, planning documents or equivalent, as described for each State/ Territory entity below.</p>	<p>/Code-of-Practice-for-Timber-Production-2014.pdf</p> <p>Forestry Corporation NSW, Integrated forestry operations approval information: https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/native-forestry/integrated-forestry-operations-approvals</p> <p>Timber Queensland Codes of Practice: http://www.timberqueensland.com.au/Growing/Plantation-operations-code-of-practice.aspx</p> <p>Queensland Government forestry guidance (plantation forests on State land): https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industry/forests-and-wood/plantation-forestry/state-land</p>	<p>set of rules encompassing the roles of the Office of Environment and Heritage and the Department of Primary Industries in monitoring and regulating sustainable harvesting operations. The Forest Practices Code Part 1 – Timber Harvesting in Forestry Corporation Plantations (2005) regulates harvesting operations throughout Forestry Corporation softwood and hardwood plantations in the State. It also provides information on best practice plantation management. The provisions of the Code are binding on all parties involved in the organisation, management and practice of obtaining timber products from Forestry Corporation plantations.</p> <p>South Australia: Under the Forestry Property Act 2000, commercial forestry development is facilitated through Forest Property Agreements (for either vegetation or carbon rights); and a Commercial Forest Plantation Licence. The latter is not mandatory and must be in conformance with State and local Government planning requirements; and serves to authorise operations with respect to a commercial forest plantation. A Forest Property (Vegetation) Agreement transfers ownership of forest vegetation from the owner of the land to another person, and may describe specific actions in relation to establishment, management and harvesting of trees.</p> <p>Tasmania: The forest practices system is administered by the Forest Practices Authority (FPA) under the Forest Practices Act 1985. Most forest activities (by both Sustainable Timbers Tasmania (STT) and private plantation/ Private Timber Reserve (PTR) owners) require a Forest Practices Plan (FPP) prepared by a Forest Practices Officer in accordance with the Forest Practices Code. Some exemptions are described in the Forest Practices Regulations 2007. For private land that is not registered as a PTR, local Government planning laws may apply and a Development Permit may be needed to comply. STT is the Government enterprise responsible under State legislation for sustainable management of about 800,000 hectares of public production forest in the Permanent Timber Production Zone; and undertaking forest operations for the production and sale of forest products from these forests.</p> <p>Victoria: The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) and VicForests are responsible for managing native forest</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Code of Practice for Native Forest timber production on the QPWS estate 2014</p> <p>Commonwealth Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, National Principles Related to Wood Production in Plantations: http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/australias-forests/plantation-farm-forestry/principles http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/australias-forests/plantation-farm-forestry/principles</p> <p>Regional Forest Agreements: http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa, http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/cth/consol_act/rfaa2002268/</p> <p>Environment ACT (2005) ACT Code of</p>	<p>timber on public land. DELWP is the 'environmental regulator' for commercial timber assets in Victoria's state forests; including regulation of harvesting operations by VicForests as well as operators given access to timber resources through forest produce licences. DELWP's roles include zoning for appropriate land use such as timber harvesting; and ensuring that commercial timber harvesting activities conform to the regulatory framework including legislation, regulations and guidelines. The areas available for harvest by VicForests are identified in an Allocation Order (with publicly available map) created under the Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004 (Vic). From the Allocation Order, VicForests prepares Timber Release Plans to identify planned harvesting operations. These occur in coupes with each coupe given a unique number. For smaller volumes of timber, forest produce licences can be issued under the Forests Act 1958. Coupes that may be harvested are recorded in a Wood Utilisation Plan (WUP) – a three-year schedule of areas to be harvested. The WUP has associated maps and is available on the DELWP website.</p> <p>For harvesting plantation timber on private land in Victoria, including leasehold or licenced land: the Victorian Planning Provisions (VPP) apply statewide, having been developed under the Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic). The VPP is used to construct local planning schemes which set out policies and requirements for the use, development and protection of land.</p> <p>In Queensland the DAFF Forest products must provide QPWS with advanced notice of planned native forest harvesting operations and is required to produce an operations harvest plan for all harvesting operations on QPWS forest estate. Plantations are guided by the <i>Timber Plantation Operations Code of Practice for Queensland</i> requiring a harvest plan to ensure safety, environment and social values and legal requirements are considered and managed appropriately. It is applicable to state and private commercial forestry operations.</p> <p>Western Australia plantations are governed by the <i>Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia</i> which requires a harvesting plan to meet the Principles of Environmental Care. For native forests The Forest Products Commission (FPC) releases information each year on</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Forest Practice Version 1.</p> <p>RFA forestry operations are excluded from legislation relating to export controls, the environment and heritage; the RFA Act 2002 (Cth) and EPBC Act 1999 (Cth) have equivalent provisions in application of the latter to forestry operations under an RFA.</p>	<p>the native forest coupes which are planned to be harvested in full or in part during the forthcoming year. These harvest plans identify areas of native forest scheduled for timber harvesting under the Forest Management Plan 2014 -2023 (Management Activity 65). Stakeholders have the opportunity to provide feedback on harvest plans through the FPC website.</p> <p>ACT: The ACT has approximately 8,000 hectares of <i>Pinus radiata</i> plantations, about half of what was managed prior to a bushfire in 2003. There is a <i>Code of Forest Practice (2005)</i>, which was assessed by CSIRO in 2012 as well as its implementation and concludes that the Code is generally achieving the national principles of environmental care.</p> <p>Northern Territory: The analysis by CSIRO in 2012 looked at the <i>Northern Territory Codes of Practice for Forestry Plantations (2004)</i>. The conclusion from this analysis was: “the Code provides a set of goals, but no guidance on how these effectively link to legislation or can be translated into plans and on-ground practices that will allow them to be achieved. A more comprehensive Code and supporting mechanisms needs to be developed, along similar lines to that used elsewhere in Australia...”</p> <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>State-level jurisdictions in Australia – through a combination of legislation, guidelines and codes – provide a strong framework for forest planning, management, inventory, harvesting, monitoring and auditing. The Codes can be either mandatory or voluntary but in all cases are bolstered by the requirement to comply with Commonwealth, State and local Government legislative and other provisions.</p> <p>The exception is the Northern Territory where it is recognised that “The Code provides a set of relevant goals, but no guidance on how these effectively link to legislation or can be translated into plans and on-ground practices that will allow them to be achieved”.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>Low Risk: Western Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, Australian Capital Territory, Queensland</p> <p>Specified Risk: Northern Territory</p>
<p>1.4 Harvesting permits</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Plantation and Reafforestation Act 1999 (NSW) Plantation and Reafforestation (Code) Regulation 2001 (NSW) Plantation and Reafforestation (Code) Amendment Regulation 2010 (NSW) Forestry Act 2012 (NSW) Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991 (NSW) Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (NSW) Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (NSW) Native Vegetation Act 2003 (NSW) National Park Estate (Reservations) Act 2002 (NSW) Forestry Act 1959 (Qld) Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld) Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld) Land Act 1994 (Qld) Native Vegetation Act 1991 (SA) Native Vegetation Regulations 2003 (SA) Forest Property Act 2000 (SA) Forestry Act 1950 (SA) Forestry Regulations 2013 (SA) Local Government (Forestry Reserves) Act 1944 (SA) Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987 (Vic) Forests Act 1958 (Vic) Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004 (Vic) Victoria Planning Provisions (VPP) under the Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic) Planning and Environment (Planning Schemes) Act 1996 (Vic)</p>	<p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/illegal-logging/processors/resources#state-specific-guidelines</p> <p>http://www.fpc.wa.gov.au/</p> <p>http://www.vicforests.com.au/</p> <p>WA Sandalwood Industry Development Plan 2008–2020:</p> <p>http://www.fpc.wa.gov.au/forest-management/forests-timber-production/plantations/sandalwood-plantations</p> <p>http://www.fpc.wa.gov.au/content_migration/sandalwood-illegal-harvesting.aspx</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Legislation regulating the release of harvesting permits, licences etc. takes various forms depending on the State or Territory jurisdiction; with some examples following:</p> <p>In South Australia, privately owned plantation owners may have the right to harvest under a Commercial Forest Plantation License issued under the Forest Property Act 2000. For harvest of native vegetation, either clearance/ harvest approval must be obtained from the Native Vegetation Council (NVC) under the Native Vegetation Act 1991; or an exemption obtained under a regrowth regulation. (In the latter process, marking or tagging is something used.) For the NVC option, the harvester obtains approval documentation from the NVC.</p> <p>For harvesting plantation timber on private land in Victoria, including leasehold or licensed land: the Victorian Planning Provisions (VPP) apply statewide, having been developed under the Planning and Environment Act 1987 (Vic). The VPP is used to construct local planning schemes which set out policies and requirements for the use, development and protection of land.</p> <p>In Tasmania, authorised Forest Practices Officers (FPOs) prepare the Forest Practices Plans (FPPs) and supervise their implementation. They submit certificates to the Forest Practices Authority (FPA) with details of compliance of forest practices against the FPP at the end of each stage of the operation. Relevant legislation includes the Forest Practices Act 1985 and Forest Practices Regulations 2007.</p> <p>In NSW, harvesting of private native forests requires a Private Forestry Harvesting Plan.</p> <p>For state-owned native forests in New South Wales, where Regional Forest Agreements are in place, timber harvesting operations are</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Forest Practices Act 1985 (Tas) Forest Practices Regulations 2007 (Tas)</p> <p>Biodiversity, Conservation Act 2016 Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA) Conservation and Land Management Act 1984 (WA) Forest Products Act 2000 (WA) Sandalwood (Limitation of Removal of Sandalwood) Order 1996 (WA)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>This varies with jurisdiction; but is generally the State or Territory agency responsible for oversight of forestry activity; working with local Government. The Legal Authority varies depending on the tenure of the land from which harvesting is occurring.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Legally required documents relating to harvesting permits take various forms depending on the State or Territory jurisdiction (see descriptions below): Sales permit, (load) docket, tax invoices, commercial supply agreement (Queensland) Integrated Forestry Operations Approval (IFOA) on public land (EPA); Private Native Forestry Property Vegetation Plan (PNF PVP) on private land (Forestry Corporation) (NSW) Commercial Forest Plantation Licence; approval/exemption from Native Vegetation Council (NVC) (SA) Allocation Order, Timber Release Plan, Wood Utilisation Plan (Vic) Forest Practices Plan (Tas) Sandalwood S2 puller's licence, Commercial Producer's Licence, Timber Harvest Authorisation, Clearing permit, Commercial Purposes Licence (WA)</p>	<p>Inquiry into the Sandalwood Industry in Western Australia:</p> <p>http://www.parliament.wa.gov.au/parliament/commit.nsf/RelatedReportsLookup/851396FFA630B66548257CD0001800EA?OpenDocument</p> <p>Review of the Sandalwood (Limitation of Removal of Sandalwood) Order 1996:</p> <p>https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/images/documents/plants-animals/licences-permits/Flora/sandalwood_oic_review_report_may_2015.pdf</p> <p>WA Forest Products Commission (FPC) Sandalwood information:</p> <p>http://www.fpc.wa.gov.au/sandalwood</p>	<p>regulated by the terms of an IFOA or Integrated Forestry Operations Approval.</p> <p>Native forest timber on Queensland State land sold or provided to a log processor must be authorised under the provisions of the <i>Forestry Act 1959</i>. This is in the form of a <u>sales permit</u>, which specifies the locations, species, quantity and conditions under which the forest can be harvested. For native forest operations on private land, the land owner must notify the Department of Natural Resources and Mines using a specified form prior to commencing harvesting operations.</p> <p>In the Northern Territory, the Codes of Practice for Forestry Plantations (DRPI 2004) consists of 26 goal statements that collectively cover the main requirements for sound plantation planning and management. The Northern Territory also has Land Clearing Guidelines developed by the then Department of Natural Resources, Environment, the Arts and Sport. The management of impacts on water resources and soil in the Northern Territory is also regulated under the Water Act 2011, Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 2000 and Soil Conservation and Land Utilisation Act 1985. Non-pastoral use activities, including forestry must comply with the Waste Management and Pollution Control Act, the Environmental Assessment Act and the Public and Environmental Health Act.</p> <p>The Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BCA) and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018 provides new licencing arrangements for taking, transporting, supplying, processing, dealing and exporting sandalwood. These new licencing arrangements, which took effect from 1 January 2019, are necessary to enable sandalwood to be tracked from harvest through to market, and thereby identify illegally sourced sandalwood.</p> <p>The following licences are required under the BCA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A flora taking (sandalwood) licence - to harvest wild or plantation sandalwood from crown land or private property.

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Flora taking (commercial purposes) crown land licence, Flora taking (sandalwood) licence, Timber Harvest Authorisation, clearing permit</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A flora supplying (sandalwood) licence - to supply (and possess for the purpose of supply) sandalwood taken lawfully from private property or crown land. • A flora dealing (sandalwood) licence is required to deal in (purchase and/or supply) wild or plantation sandalwood. • Flora processing (sandalwood) licence - Processing wild or plantation sandalwood and/or operate a processing establishment. • Flora exporting (sandalwood) licence - exporting flora from WA interstate (does not include direct export overseas (permit required from the Australian Government)) • Non-commercial plantation thinning or harvesting does not require a licence. <p>For wild sandalwood, the Sandalwood (Limitation of Removal of Sandalwood) Order 2016 sets limits for the amount of sandalwood that may be taken in Western Australia. This is set on advice from the Minister for the Environment and approved by the Governor in Executive Council. There are no quota restrictions to the volume of plantation material that can be harvested.</p> <p>Harvesting of wild sandalwood on crown land occurs under production contracts with the Forest Products Commission (FPC). (WA sandalwood harvested by the FPC is certified to the international standard for Environmental Management Systems (EMS ISO 14001).</p> <p>Harvesting on private property is managed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA). Applications to take sandalwood from private land are considered on an annual basis. An inspection of the area proposed to be harvested is likely to be required where wild sandalwood is being taken.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>.</p> <p>The Commonwealth Export Control Act (1982) refers to 'prescribed goods', with 'unprocessed wood' listed as a 'prescribed good' under this Act. The Act does not refer to processed wood and therefore no licence is required for the export of processed sandalwood, such as sawdust or oil.</p> <p>Refer to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources web page http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/industries/export#sandalwood for further details on compliance requirements regarding the export of unprocessed wood (wood export licensing)</p> <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>While the systems differ, for all resources except wild or rangeland (non-plantation) Sandalwood in Western Australia, the systems provide a more-or-less robust system for controlling access to timber resources in native forest and/or plantations. There is no available information that indicates a risk for this criterion.</p> <p>However, for harvest of WA Sandalwood in Western Australia (<i>Santalum spicatum</i>), there is a known issue with illegal harvesting and export, with volumes of illegally harvested material estimated (at that time) at about one-third of the total export volume, i.e. about 800 tonnes of illegal material of a total export volume of about 2200 tonnes (John Tredinnick, Forest Products Commission, WA; pers. comm. November 2015). As a proportion of the total volume of timber exported from WA (1.5 million tonnes), this constitutes a small amount; however, as a proportion of this highly valued species, it is substantial and affects the market for legally harvested timber</p> <p>In June 2017, The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) worked with WA Police to uncover a sophisticated illegal sandalwood processing plant at a property east of Perth. More than 6 tonnes of illegally harvested sandalwood was seized. The DBCA</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>also acknowledged “we have anecdotal evidence that there are millions of dollars’ worth of illegal sandalwood and oils that is being sent out of Australia every year (ABC News - Geoff Cannon and Sebastian Neweiler).</p> <p>For Western Australian Sandalwood, the Western Australian Government – namely the Forest Products Commission (FPC) with the DBCA – is currently working to address the risk associated with harvest and transport of WA Sandalwood, <i>Santalum spicatum</i>, including the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 1 January 2019, the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018 replaced the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950 and the Sandalwood Act 1929 and their associated regulations. The new licensing regime specifies licences for taking, transporting, supplying, processing, dealing and exporting sandalwood. <p>The new legislation enforces tougher penalties for illegal activities (including unlicensed harvesting) as well as improving trading and processing accountability.</p> <p>The penalties for the illegal harvesting of sandalwood have increased substantially under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016. The new maximum penalties are now \$200,000 for individuals and \$1 million for corporations. In addition, the Act also enables a court to impose an additional penalty of up to \$20,000 per tonne for the unlawful taking of sandalwood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FPC is working with the DBCA and the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, who have regulatory responsibility under the Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012, to implement an assurance system which will assist to demonstrate legality and compliance with relevant legislation. several inquiries into the Sandalwood Industry (with the latest report dated May 2014) which made various recommendations towards improving the legality associated with the Sandalwood industry;

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reviewed the Sandalwood Order 1996 (i.e. from 1 July 2016 the annual harvest of native Sandalwood, both green and dead, will be reduced); • implementation of a Sandalwood regeneration program, the objective of which is to establish at least 14 tonnes of Sandalwood seed (about 5 million seeds) annually, with the program fully funded by proceeds from the harvest of wild WA Sandalwood; • Following extensive consultation with stakeholders, the Forest Products Commission has developed a new industry structure that aims to provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) market stability b) opportunities for new entrants in the industry c) employment and investment opportunities in regional Western Australia d) greater Aboriginal involvement in the industry e) a smooth transition to a mixed wild and plantation based industry into the future. <p>The new industry structure for the sandalwood market arrangements has taken into account the views of community and industry stakeholders, and broad government objectives to position the industry for a long, viable future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FPC provides funding to the DBCA to improve its enforcement capability. • The FPC is investigating remote sensing technology to monitor sandalwood. <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>Specified risk: Western Australian Sandalwood (WA)</p> <p>Low risk: All other species</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
Taxes and fees			
<p>1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Royalties are regulated at a state/territory level, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests Act 1958 (Vic) • Forests (Licences and Permits) Regulations 2009 (Vic) http://www5.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_reg/fapr2009396/ • Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004 (Vic) • Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>State/ Territory Treasury Departments (e.g. for Victoria, Department of Treasury and Finance)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Documentation as evidence of payment of royalties/ stumpage fees to State/ Territory Government Treasury Department</p> <p>Log inspection/ audit reports</p>	<p>http://taxreview.treasury.gov.au/</p> <p>http://taxreview.treasury.gov.au/content/Publications/papers/report/section_2-05.htm</p> <p>VicForests (e.g.) Instruction: Code of Procedure for Sawlog Buyers (2017)</p> <p>http://www.vicforests.com.au/static/uploads/files/vicforests-instructions-code-of-procedure-for-sawlog-buyers-v2-0-wfsiydfsgccr.pdf</p> <p>VicForests Instructions: Code of Procedure for Log Buyers – Log Specifications (2017)</p> <p>http://www.vicforests.com.au/static/uploads/files/vicforests-instructions-code-of-procedure-log-buyer-</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>In Australia, a variety of resource royalties and payment arrangements are used by the States and Territories to price the use of natural resources. The arrangements relating to charges for non-mineral natural assets include a forestry royalty for trees accessed from public land (State forests).</p> <p>Royalties are collected by State and Territory Treasury Departments from the quasi-Government forestry agencies (such as VicForests, Forestry SA, Forestry Tasmania etc.) under forestry and related legislation, as payment following harvest of timber on public land.</p> <p>For example, in Victoria, under the Forests Act 1958, forest produce is recognised as being the property of the Crown; with forest produce only passing from the Crown to another party in accordance with the Act. Forest royalties are also known as stumpage fees.</p> <p>The Secretary of the relevant Government Department is recognized as having exclusive control and management of the “... granting issuing and enforcing of all leases licences permits or authorities under this Act...” and – subject to the Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004 – “...the collection and recovery of all rents, fees, royalties, charges and revenue under this Act whether in respect of leases licences permits or authorities granted before or after the commencement of this Act...”.</p> <p>Across Australian State and Territory jurisdictions, procedures exist for verification of species, qualities and quantities of saw logs and other forest produce. VicForests, for instance, has a series of instruction manuals providing guidance on log specifications. Many companies are now using sophisticated measurement technologies for forest harvester heads that not only cut to measure (i.e. provide log dimensions as ordered by the purchaser) but allow the day’s harvest data (volume cut) to be emailed from the harvest coupe to the production planner. Log inspections are an important and systematic component of internal and external forest auditing, both at the harvesting site and in the mill yard.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>log-specifications-v2-5-wrf.pdf</p> <p>WA Illegal Sandalwood Harvesting:</p> <p>http://www.fpc.wa.gov.au/content_migration/sandalwood/illegal-sandalwood-harvesting.aspx</p> <p>Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 Results :</p> <p>https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017</p>	<p>Description of Risk</p> <p>Australia has a low level of perceived corruption; the country maintains a good Corruption Perceptions Index (2017) of 77 (above the threshold of 50) and is ranked thirteenth worldwide in CPI ranking. (Scores from past years were 80 (2014), 81 (2013) and 85 (2012).</p> <p>There is no information available that indicates that this low level of perceived corruption does not also apply to the forestry sector.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>Low risk</p>
1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Income Tax Assessment Act (ITAA) 1997 (Cth) Tax Laws Amendment (2007 Measures No. 3) Act 2007 (Cth)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Australian Taxation Office</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p>	<p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/australias-forests/plantation-farm-forestry/taxation</p> <p>https://www.business.gov.au/products-and-services/importing-and-exporting</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>GST is a broad-based tax of 10% on most goods, services and other items sold or consumed within Australia. All companies in Australia (including forestry companies) must include GST in the price they charge for their goods and services and can claim credits for the GST included in the price of goods and services they buy for their business.</p> <p>All business or other enterprise that have a GST turnover of \$75,000 or more (\$150,000 or more for non-profit organisations) must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • register for GST

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company tax returns to Australian Taxation Office (annual/ quarterly) Evidence of payment of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on normal goods and services purchased or consumed 	Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 Results : https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> determined whether sales are taxable (that is, subject to GST, and not exempted because they are GST-free or input-taxed) include GST in the price of your taxable sales issue tax invoices for taxable sales and obtain tax invoices for business purchases claim GST credits for GST included in the price of business purchases account for GST on either a cash or non-cash basis put aside the GST collected to pay to the tax office when it is due. <p>No Forestry activities are currently listed as exempt from GST.</p> <p>Exported goods are GST-free if they are exported from Australia within 60 days of one of the following, whichever occurs first:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the supplier receives any payment for the goods the supplier issues an invoice for the goods. <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>As described in indicator 1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees, and indicator 1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing, the Australian taxation system is robust. Australia has substantially implemented the internationally agreed tax standard developed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and supported by the UN and G20.</p> <p>Recent Australian Taxation Office initiatives have seen a strong focus on illegal activity including offshore trading and transfer pricing, resulting in many prosecutions and recovery of large amounts of previously lost Government revenue.</p> <p>Australia has a Corruption Perceptions Index (2017) of 77 (above the threshold of 50) and is ranked thirteenth worldwide in CPI ranking. (Scores from past years were 80 (2014), 81 (2013) and 85 (2012).)</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			Low risk
1.7 Income and profit taxes	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Income Act Assessment Act 1936 (Cth) Taxation Administration Act 1953 (Cth) Income Tax (Transitional Provisions) Act 1997 (Cth) Inspector-General of Taxation Act 2003 (Cth)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Australian Taxation Office Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (regarding tax treatment for plantations and farm forestry; refer 1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Company tax returns to Australian Taxation Office (annual/ quarterly) Records of assessable income and deductions</p>	<p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa/publications/deferred/wood-paper/tax</p> <p>Australian Taxation Office information:</p> <p>https://www.ato.gov.au/Business/Income-and-deductions-for-business/</p> <p>www.ato.gov.au/Business/Primary-producers/In-detail/Tree-farming-(forestry-operations)/</p> <p>https://aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/tandi43</p> <p>https://www.ato.gov.au/general/tax-and-corporate-australia/in-detail/The-OECD-</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>As with other commercial entities and individuals in Australia, income derived from earnings is ‘assessable income’ subject to tax and must be declared for taxation purposes. Deductions can be claimed for some costs incurred in running a business; however, there are exceptions. The Australian Taxation Office’s (ATO) rules for business income and deductions vary depending on business structure, whether the business holds or sells trading stock, and the nature of the business’ income and expenses. If businesses dispose of a business asset (e.g. business premises, rights or licences) – by way of sale, gift or transfer – a capital gain or loss may be made; and any net capital gain must be declared in the income tax statement.</p> <p>The following amounts are assessable for tax purposes, meaning they are taken into account when the taxable amount is calculated by the Australian Tax Office for tax purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proceeds from the sale of felled timber • proceeds from the sale of standing timber • royalties received from granting rights to others to fell and remove timber • insurance recoveries • re-forestation incentive grants or payments. <p>Even where a commercial forestry operation is not being carried out (i.e. a tree is cut for non-commercial purposes), the following amounts are assessable (but not as primary production income):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proceeds from the sale of standing timber • royalties received from granting rights to others to fell and remove timber.

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>four-pillars-of-compliance/</p> <p>https://www.ato.gov.au/about-ato/commitments-and-reporting/our-scrutineers/</p> <p>Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 Results : https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017</p>	<p>In some cases, the market value of standing timber may be assessable - for example, if you sell the land on which the trees are growing and they were planted and tended for the purpose of sale.</p> <p>The market value is the price a typical arm's length purchaser would be willing to pay. This means you may have to establish the market value of the trees before you sell the land - for example, from someone who has expertise in the value of standing timber.</p> <p>If the market value of standing timber is assessable, capital gains tax may still apply to the remaining value of the land. But you won't be taxed twice on the standing value of the timber. In most cases, capital gains tax will not apply to profits from the sale of standing or felled timber - because the profits will be assessable as either ordinary business income or income from an isolated commercial transaction that was entered into to make a profit.</p> <p>Taxation Ruling TR 95/6 deals with the extent to which receipts derived from the sale of timber constitute assessable income, whether or not the taxpayers are engaged in the forestry industry. It also considers the deductions allowable in respect of that income. The definition of the term 'primary production' in subsection 6(1) of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 (the Act) includes 'forest operations'. The term 'forest operations' is defined in subsection 6(1) as the planting or tending in a plantation or forest of trees intended for felling; or the felling of trees in a plantation or forest; and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the transport, by a person who has felled trees in a plantation or forest, of those trees or parts of those trees from the plantation or forest to a place where they are to be first subjected to milling or processing (including processing for the production of posts, poles or railway sleepers) or to a place from which they are to be transported to such a place; where • the operations are carried on in the course of, or for the purposes of, a business. <p>Revised taxation arrangements for investments in forestry managed investment schemes (MISs) came into effect on 1 July 2007.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>One of the objectives of the Tax Laws Amendment (2007 Measures No. 3) Act 2007 was to encourage the expansion of commercial plantation forestry in Australia through the establishment and management of new plantations for harvest. The arrangements encourage further expansion of the plantation estate and support investment in long-rotation plantations by allowing trading of MIS investments. This is achieved by permitting investors to deduct amounts paid under a forestry scheme in the year of payment from their assessable taxable income, if certain conditions are met – meaning their tax obligations are reduced.</p> <p><i>Federal Levies</i></p> <p><u>Forest growers levy:</u> The forest growers levy was first introduced 1 November 2007. Logs that are produced in Australia will attract the forest growers levy. Forest and Wood Products Australia (FWPA) and Plant Health Australia (PHA) are responsible for the expenditure of the forest growers levy. The producer, the person who owns the logs immediately after the trees from which the logs are produced are felled is liable to pay the levy.</p> <p>A processor of logs must lodge a return and make a payment to the Federal Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. This can be recovered from the producer the amount of levy paid to the department by offset or otherwise. An intermediary, including a first purchaser, buying agent or selling agent must lodge a return and make a payment to the department. You can recover from the producer the amount of levy paid to the department by offset or otherwise. If you produce logs and use the logs in the production of other goods, or you export the logs, you must lodge a return and make a payment to the department.</p> <p><u>Forest industries products levy and charge:</u> The forest industries products levy was first introduced 1 July 1994. Logs that are produced in Australia and are delivered to a mill in Australia for processing or that are exported from Australia will attract a levy or charge. Forest and Wood Products Australia is responsible for the expenditure of the forest industries products levy and charge. Logs that have not undergone any form of processing other than debarking and are exported from Australia will attract the forest industries products charge at the same levy rate that</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>would be applied to logs if they had been produced in Australia and delivered to a mill for processing.</p> <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>Australia has substantially implemented the internationally agreed tax standard developed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and supported by the UN and G20; and has a robust taxation system. Nonetheless, tax avoidance and tax evasion are recognised issues which even 30 years ago were costing Australian revenue an estimated \$3 billion annually. The tax gap estimate for 2014-2015 was \$2.5 billion or 5.8 per cent of tax payable. Australia announced a crackdown on multinational tax avoidance and taxpayer tax evasion with a number of reforms announced as part of the 2016-17 Budget.</p> <p>Serious tax-related fraud offences are investigated by the ATO, sometimes in partnership with the Australian Federal Police (AFP). Where the evidence warrants it, cases are referred to the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions (CDPP) to consider prosecution. Australia's most serious tax crime matters are dealt with by the cross-agency Serious Financial Crime Taskforce.</p> <p>Summary offences under the Tax Administration Act 1953 (TAA) are prosecuted by the ATO, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • failing to lodge returns or keep records • making false or misleading statements • not responding to our questions when required. <p><i>Serious Financial Crime Taskforce prosecutions</i></p> <p>The Serious Financial Crime Taskforce started operation on 1 July 2015. From this date until 31 March 2018, the taskforce has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieved five convictions • undertaken 763 audits • raised liabilities of \$565.84 million

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> collected \$203.40 million <p>Recent Australian Taxation Office initiatives have seen a strong focus on illegal activity including offshore trading and transfer pricing, resulting in many prosecutions and recovery of large amounts of previously lost Government revenue. For example, Project Eclipse identified income and assets hidden offshore, amounting to tens of millions of dollars in suspected tax avoidance (refer to indicator 1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing).</p> <p>As well as such initiatives, the ATO works cooperatively with ‘scrutineers’ including the Auditor-General, Commonwealth Ombudsman, Inspector-General of Taxation, Australian Information Commissioner, Freedom of Information Commissioner and Privacy Commissioner throughout their reviews, audits and investigations focusing on issues such as taxation compliance.</p> <p>There is no available evidence to suggest that tax fraud or evasion is associated specifically with Australia’s timber industry companies. (In 2013, following the collapse of Australia’s plantation Managed Investment Schemes (MIS), allegations of extortion, fraud and mismanagement were made against MIS companies; however, the allegations relate to issues other than tax evasion. Investors were attracted to the MIS in part because of attractive taxation arrangements put in place by the Commonwealth Government.)</p> <p>Australia has a Corruption Perceptions Index (2017) of 77 (above the threshold of 50) and is ranked thirteenth worldwide in CPI ranking. (Scores from past years were 80 (2014), 81 (2013) and 85 (2012).)</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>Given the above, the conclusion in relation to this indicator is Low Risk.</p>
Timber harvesting activities			

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Environmental Protection Act 1997 (ACT) Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987 (Vic) Sustainable Forest (Timber) Act 2004 (Vic) Planning Act 2009 (NT) Soil Conservation and Land Utilisation Act 1980 (NT) Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic) Road Management Act 2004 (Vic) Roads Act 1993 (NSW) Road Traffic Act 1961 (SA) Export Control (Unprocessed Wood) Regulations 1986 (Cth)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Various depending on State/ Territory (State or Territory agency overseeing harvesting operations)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Outcomes of operational audits carried out by forestry companies or external agencies, e.g. certifying bodies, local Government Code audits (in particular, environmental audits)</p> <p>Codes of forest practice (or equivalent) are as follows: ACT: Code of Forest Practice New South Wales: Private Native Forest Code of Practice (various dates; region specific), Forest Practices Code – Part 1 Timber Harvesting in Forest NSW Plantations 2005 Northern Territory: Northern Territory Codes of Practice for Forestry Plantations 2004 Queensland: Timber Plantation Operations Code of Practice for Queensland 2015 South Australia: The Guidelines for Plantation Forestry in South Australia 2009</p>	<p>Codes of forest practice:</p> <p>http://www.forestrycorporation.com.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0010/457174/FNSW-ForestPracticesCode-2005.pdf</p> <p>http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/pnf/CodeofPractice.htm</p> <p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/forestry/australias-forest-policies/plant-code/plant-code-nt.pdf</p> <p>https://nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0007/236815/land-clearing-guidelines-2019.pdf</p> <p>http://www.timberqueensland.com.au/Growing/Plantation-operations-code-of-practice.aspx</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Relevant legal requirements relating to harvesting activities vary with factors such as tenure of the land, management authorities etc.; but are generally achieved through mandatory and voluntary codes of forest practice developed by State and Territory jurisdictions under the intent of the National Forest Policy Statement. Requirements for operational activities, including harvesting and haulage, are generally described in the code(s) for each State or Territory jurisdiction or associated documentation developed by the relevant State or Territory agency or an industry body (e.g. health and safety guidelines for timber haulage operators). For some jurisdictions, e.g. ACT, detailed requirements are included in Authorisations made under the Environmental Protection Act 1997 (ACT).</p> <p>As described elsewhere, the various codes of forest practice for Australian jurisdictions vary in their approach and as to whether they are statutory (mandatory). Victoria's Code of Practice for Timber Production (2014), for example, is a major mandatory regulatory instrument applying to commercial production in public and private plantations and forests. It is statutory under the Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987, with compliance of forest management activities with the Code required under the Sustainable Forest (Timber) Act 2004 and the relevant Victorian planning provisions. In addition, Tasmania has mandatory Forest practices plans (FPPs). FPPs are required for almost all forest practices on public and private land. The examples of Victoria and Tasmania show where codes of practice are embedded in legislation and therefore are mandatory. In practice, though not universally mandatory, harvesting standards are well established and covered by government guidelines, as well as broader environmental and other land related legislation</p> <p>FPPs must be prepared in accordance with the code and other legislation, such as the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 and the Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement (1997). Before operations begin, FPPs must be certified by a Forest Practices Officer (FPO) and applicants for FPPs must notify immediate neighbours and local government.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Tasmania: Forest Practices Code 2000 Victoria: The Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014 (and related Management Standards and Procedures) Western Australia: Forest Management Plan 2014-2023, Code of Practice for Timber Plantations in Western Australia 2014, Contractors' Timber Harvesting Manual</p> <p>Other relevant legislation, regulations, management plans etc. (refer Overview of Legal Requirements)</p>	<p>https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/vegetation/codes/</p> <p>https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industry/forests-and-wood/native-forests</p> <p>http://pir.sa.gov.au/data/assets/word_document/0005/234275/Guidelines_for_Plantation_Forestry_in_south_australia_2009.doc</p> <p>https://www.fpa.tas.gov.au/FPA_publications/forest_practices_code</p> <p>http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0020/280127/Code-of-Practice-for-Timber-Production-2014.pdf</p> <p>https://www.forestsandreserves.vic.gov.au/forest-management/enviro</p>	<p>FPPs provide details of the operation area, boundaries, roads, snig tracks, landings, bridges, streams and forest areas retained for conservation purposes. They also include prescriptions for protection of natural and cultural values, planned harvest systems, and reforestation.</p> <p>For some states and territories, for instance where the Code may be weaker or is not mandatory, other legislation may bolster requirements that are elsewhere incorporated in the relevant Code. For soil management requirements in the Northern Territory, for instance, the Planning Act 2009, Soil Conservation and Land Utilisation Act 1980 and Land Clearing Guidelines (2010) prescribe methods to reduce and mitigate soil erosion following soil disturbance.</p> <p>In some jurisdictions, specific environmental requirements may be encapsulated in management plans or documents other than Codes; for example, in Western Australia the Forest Management Plan 2014–2023 provides a framework for the management of a range of forest uses, and protection of various environmental forest values, e.g. soil and water.</p> <p>For all States and Territories, there is other legislation relevant to the requirements of this criterion; for example, the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 in Victoria – the objective of which is to provide a legal and administrative structure for the conservation and management of the State's flora and fauna and potentially threatening processes. Road construction and maintenance (including in the forestry context) is prescribed through legislation such as the Road Management Act 2004 (Vic), Roads Act 1993 (NSW), and Road Traffic Act 1961 (SA).</p> <p>In 2012, CSIRO Sustainable Agriculture scientists – under the requirements of the Export Control (Unprocessed Wood) Regulations 1986 (Cth) – released a detailed critique of each of the plantation forest codes in use at that time; and in general found that they met the requirements of the Forest Practices Related to Wood Production in Plantations: National Principles (refer 1.3 Management and harvest planning) with the exception of the Northern Territory as discussed previously, however there is sufficient legislation to cover the protection of soil and water values.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>mental-regulation-of-timber-harvesting</p> <p>http://www.fpc.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/code-of-practise-for-timber-plantations-in-Western-Australia.pdf</p> <p>http://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/images/documents/conservation-management/forests/FMP/preparing_FMP_2014-23/timberharvman99.pdf</p> <p>http://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/management/forests/managing-our-forests/161-a-plan-for-managing-our-state-s-south-west-forests</p> <p>State of the Forests Report (2018): http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/Pages/S</p>	<p>Description of Risk</p> <p>The discussion above illustrates that a range of approaches that set expected and required forest harvesting standards across Australia. In situations where specific requirements are not articulated in codes of forest practice or forest management plans, and/or where codes are not mandatory, States and Territories have legislation that provides required outcomes and strengthens environmental and social outcomes in relation to timber harvesting activities.</p> <p>There is no evidence to suggest a specified risk for this indicator.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>Low risk</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		OFR2018/sofr-2018.aspx	
1.9 Protected sites and species	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act): An Act relating to the protection of the environment and the conservation of biodiversity, and for related purposes</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Commonwealth Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Commonwealth Department of the Environment State/ Territory Departments of Environment or equivalent</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Management plans for RTE species, habitats and protected areas (including maps) in Australia Legislation, regulations, management plans etc. demonstrating that treaties, conventions etc. to which Australia is a signatory have been enacted Records of populations studies and recovery plans for RTE species in Australia Monitoring records relating to Australian RTE species and habitats, and protected areas</p>	<p>https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/international-activities</p> <p>http://www.edowa.org.au/discover/factsheets/</p> <p>https://www.environment.gov.au/water/wetlands/ramsar/australian-national-guidelines</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Australia has ratified a large number of international, national and regional treaties and conventions relating to protected areas, and RTE species and habitats, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on Biological Diversity • Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention) • Establishment Agreement for the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) • Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) • Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals • World Heritage Convention • International Tropical Timber Agreement • Convention on Biological Diversity • Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the People's Republic of China for the Protection of Migratory Birds and their Environment (CAMBA) • Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Japan for the Protection of Migratory Birds in Danger of Extinction and their Environment (JAMBA) • Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Korea on the Protection of Migratory Birds (ROKAMBA)

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>Despite its lack of powers to make laws focusing on biodiversity, the Commonwealth does have powers that may be used for the purposes of biodiversity protection – including the external affairs power – which allows the Commonwealth to implement Australia’s obligations under international treaties and conventions. The Commonwealth has used these powers to enact the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999, which is the principal legislative means by which the Commonwealth is involved in biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>States and Territories have in place legislation, regulations, relevant documentation and management plans that put into effect the high-level intent of the treaties and conventions. For example, Australia was one of the first countries to become a Contracting Party to the 1971 Ramsar Convention. As a result, Australia has been meeting the Convention’s Contracting Party commitments including reporting at three-yearly international meetings; preparing National Guidelines for Ramsar Wetlands (to facilitate improved management of Ramsar sites and maintenance of ecological character, in line with both the Ramsar Convention and the EPBC Act 1999); and preparing Ramsar information sheets, ecological character descriptions, and management plans. Australia’s commitments under the Ramsar Convention are coordinated by the Australian Government Department of the Environment. At State and Territory level, Government environment agencies are involved in preparing documentation including the ecological character descriptions and management plans. Protected area management – including management of national parks – is generally a State/ Territory responsibility in Australia.</p> <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>Australia’s approach to RTE species, habitat and protected area management is comprehensive, providing a strong legal framework that is administered at both Commonwealth and State/ Territory levels.</p> <p>There are examples of prosecutions under the EPBC Act indicating that the law is enforced and can be found here https://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/compliance-and-enforcement/case-judgments</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>The EPBC Act contains strong compliance and enforcement mechanisms, some of which have only recently become available to the Commonwealth under environmental law and include compliance auditing and injunctions. There is no available information that indicates a risk for this criterion.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>Low risk</p>
<p>1.10 Environmental requirements</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>State and Territory legislation under which forestry codes of practice and guidelines are made; e.g. in Victoria, the Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014 is a prescribed legislative instrument made and enforced under relevant law listed in the Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987 (Vic). State legislation for rare, threatened and endangered species (RTEs) and habitats; and control of potentially threatening processes, e.g. Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic)</p> <p>Statutory local Government requirements under the Victorian Planning Provisions, e.g. in relation to retention of native vegetation/large old trees</p> <p>http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/cfala1987320/ http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/consol_act/fafga1988205/</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>State and Territory forestry agencies, e.g. VicForests Relevant local Government agencies</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p>	<p>Refer 1.8 Timber harvesting regulations for Codes of practice details, and other relevant information</p> <p>www.forestrysa.com.au/plantation-forestry/forest-operations/ http://www.vicforests.com.au/sales-supply/contractor-information</p> <p>Forestry SA publications including forestry management plans: www.forestrysa.com.au/plantation-forestry/forest-operations/</p> <p>Green Triangle Regional Plantation Committee Inc.</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>As with indicator 1.8 Timber harvesting regulations, the requirements described within this above are achieved in Australia through a combination of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the implementation of codes of forest practice (most of which are mandatory; one or two are voluntary); augmented by documentation provided by private companies, State/ Territory Government agencies, or industry bodies such as unions or professional associations (for example Workforce Victoria/ Department of Innovation, Industry & Regional Development's Victorian Forestry Contractors Information Booklet; or Forest Management Plans produced by ForestrySA); the requirements of local Government through the relevant planning provisions; and other legislation relevant to environmental values such as riparian vegetation, breeding sites, air and water quality; social values such as recreation; and other activities such as mining, infrastructure etc. <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>As with indicator 1.8 Timber harvesting regulations, the combination of codes for forest practice (including timber harvesting), legislation, planning provisions (local government requirements), and documentation provided by forest companies, government agencies or professional</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Government audit/ compliance outcomes as a result of mandatory local Government auditing processes Codes of practice for each State and Territory (refer 1.8 Timber harvesting regulations) 	<p>Koala policy and guidelines: http://www.gtplantations.org/environment/environment-publications/#content https://www.wildlife.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/28082/Fact-sheet-How-to-apply-for-authorisation-January-2017.pdf</p>	<p>associations, forms a robust system through which appropriate outcomes are generally achieved to meet the requirements of this criterion.</p> <p>There have been recent instances of native Australian fauna being negatively impacted by forestry activity; with a notable example being Koalas in the Green Triangle region of South Australia/ Victoria being injured and killed due to harvesting activity. (Koalas in these jurisdictions, while recognised as being iconic, do not have rare, threatened or endangered (RTE) status).</p> <p>Following media and community attention in mid-2013, forestry companies are now working collaboratively with one another and with the Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) and other organisations such as wildlife shelters to ensure an ongoing solution to the issue. Plantation owners and managers of Bluegum plantations in Victoria must apply for an 'authority to disturb' from the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning prior to harvesting operations in the 'Koala Zone'. Refer to fact sheet '<i>How to apply for an authorisation to disturb koalas during plantation management operations</i>'... Forestry companies are required to report details of injuries and deaths to the Department monthly.</p> <p>Other concerns regarding biodiversity conservation, in particular with RTE species or High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF), are addressed against Controlled Wood Category 3.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion Low risk</p>
1.11 Health and safety	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Cth) Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 (Cth) Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Cth) Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Cth) Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Qld) Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld) Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (NSW)</p>	<p>http://www.australia.gov.au/information-and-services/health/workplace-health-and-safety</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Safe Work Australia was established by the Safe Work Australia Act 2008 – the desired outcome being nationally harmonised workplace safety laws providing a consistent standard of health and safety protection for workers irrespective of their workplace or employment. To facilitate this outcome, Safe Work Australia developed a model Work Health and Safety Act that could be adopted by each State and Territory and the Commonwealth. To date, the model laws have been adopted by all</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (NSW) Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011 (NT) Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations (NT) Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (SA) Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 (SA) Work Health and Safety Act 2012 (Tas) Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 (Tas) Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004 (Vic) Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007 (Vic) Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984 (WA) Occupational Safety and Health Regulations 1996 (WA)</p> <p>Safety & Health Code for Native Forest/Hardwood Logging and Plantation Logging in Western Australia Forest Safety Code (Tas)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Safe Work Australia (primary responsibility to lead the development of policy to improve work health and safety and workers' compensation arrangements across Australia) State/ Territory 'regulators', e.g. in Victoria, for instance, one of the regulators is WorkSafe Victoria; in the Northern Territory the equivalent agency is NT WorkSafe.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of payment of Safe Work/ Work Cover insurance premiums by employers • Evidence of PPE/ health and safety requirements in contracts between forestry companies and harvesting 	<p>www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/collection/forestry-operations-guidance-material</p> <p>http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/safety-and-prevention/workplace-inspections/what-actions-can-inspectors-take</p> <p>http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/laws-and-regulations/enforcement/prosecution-result-summaries-and-enforceable-undertakings</p> <p>Timber harvesting safety zones (Victoria): http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/forestry/maintaining-public-safety</p> <p>Safe Work Australia (2017). Forestry Work https://www.safework</p>	<p>States and Territories except Victoria and Western Australia, although the latter is currently consulting regarding options to implement elements of the model. Nonetheless, all jurisdictions have work/ occupational health and safety legislation and regulations that, inter alia, promote appropriate standards for occupational/ work health and safety, and allow for the establishment of appropriate 'regulators'. It is the responsibility of the Commonwealth, States and Territories to regulate and enforce work health and safety in their respective jurisdictions.</p> <p>Within this regulatory system, workplace health and safety is afforded a high priority and consistent approach across all jurisdictions. In addition to this legislative framework, employers must take responsibility for health and safety within workplaces; with the State or Territory regulator's inspectors having legislated powers to enter workplaces to assess compliance with health and safety laws. Inspectors' powers including requiring employers to rectify identified health and safety issues and issuing improvement and prohibition notices. Serious penalties can be imposed in the event of breaches of relevant legislation. It is a legal requirement that most employers register for Safe Work/ Work Cover insurance to cover the costs of benefits if workers are injured or become ill as a result of their work.</p> <p>As well as the general occupational health and safety regulations, there are also some state-specific WHS requirements relevant to the forestry industry including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safety standards for separation of activities • safety standards for maintaining safe distances • standards for occupational safety signage • standards for protective clothing and equipment • manual handling safety standards • workplace noise management • prevention of falls

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>and other forestry contractors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of compliance through lack of prosecution outcomes and enforceable undertakings 	<p>australia.gov.au/industry_business/forestry-work</p> <p>HRM 2017: http://www.hrmonline.com.au/workplace-health-and-safety/australia-health-safety-pretty-damn-good/</p> <p>https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/3912600</p> <p>https://www.worksafe.tas.gov.au/laws/codes-of-practice/forest-safety-code-tasmania</p> <p>https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/industry_business/forestry-work#codeguides</p> <p>https://www.statista.com/statistics/284867/occupational-injury-death-rate-in-2012-by-major-occupation-group/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> handling & storage of hazardous substances. <p>In forestry operations, for example harvesting, state forestry agencies and forestry companies undertake regular inspections and audits of a set, comprehensive suite of health and safety indicators; with the outcomes often being used in contractors' yearly performance appraisals. Adverse outcomes can lead to contractors being dismissed or being demoted in the employing company's hierarchy. Written guidelines specific to particular jurisdictions have been developed in some states, e.g. Safety & Health Code for Native Forest/Hardwood Logging and Plantation Logging in Western Australia.</p> <p>Many forestry companies are working together across Australia through the Australian Forest Products Association to develop and implement an initiative to improve safety across the industry. This group has introduced online health and safety statistics that are aggregated across the industry. Similar initiatives are also occurring at the State level. Safe Work Australia and other regulators release reports regarding injuries and fatalities within various industries, e.g. agriculture, forestry and fishing.</p> <p>Elements such as personal protective equipment (PPE), use of safe felling and transport practices, use of protection zones around harvesting sites, safety requirements associated with machinery (e.g. roll over protection, in-built fire extinguishers) and chemical use and storage, are standard health and safety requirements in Australian forestry operations.</p> <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>There is a robust and reasonably harmonious legislative approach across Commonwealth, State and Territory jurisdictions in Australia.</p> <p>According to Safe Work Australia, the growth and management of forests encompasses a wide variety of activities ranging from regeneration burning, site and soil preparation, seed collection, tree planting and chemical use through to tree competition control, pruning, thinning and harvesting.</p> <p>The forestry industry employs around 7,000 workers and has one of the highest fatality rates of all industries. The physical demands of the job, the use of heavy machinery and unpredictable conditions mean it is a</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>high-risk industry. There are numerous hazards that make forestry work dangerous including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hazardous manual tasks • exposure to chemicals • falling objects • falls from height • the operation of plant and equipment. <p>From 2003 to 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 43 forestry workers were killed. ▪ All 43 fatalities were male workers. ▪ 19% of forestry workers deaths were caused by vehicle accidents. ▪ 58% of forestry workers died as a result of being hit by falling objects. ▪ 4 forestry workers died from being hit by self-propelled plant such as graders and front-end loaders. <p>In the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in 2016, there was a fatality rate of 14 workers for every 100,000. The average fatality rate over the previous 10 years was 16.9 per 100, 000 workers. Note that these figures are not available for the forest industry alone.</p> <p>In 2017, the number of fatalities in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing was 52 and a fatality rate of 16.5 per 100,000 workers.</p> <p>This fatality rate is slightly better compared with other similar countries in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industries, e.g. UK 24.9 fatalities (2016); US 23.2 (2013);</p> <p>In 2017, Minister for Employment, Senator the Hon Michaelia Cash said:</p> <p><i>“Australia is one of the safest places in the world to work, but also a time when we all commit to building even safer workplaces. We should be proud that our convictions pay off – the number of Australians killed at</i></p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p><i>work each year has been steadily declining for a decade. But we cannot afford to be complacent. In fact, safety is an integral part of doing business.” (HRM 2017).</i></p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>Low risk</p>
1.12 Legal employment	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Forestry (Fair Contract Codes) Act 2001 (Tas) Owner Drivers and Forestry Contractors Act 2005 (Vic)</p> <p>Refer also legislation listed against 1.11 Health and safety</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>The Commonwealth Department of Employment is responsible for national policies and programmes designed to help Australians find and keep employment and work in safe, fair and productive workplaces. The Department also manages Australia's engagement with the International Labour Organization (ILO), a specialised agency of the United Nations, on international labour issues. Australia is also a member of the ILO Governing Body. Legal employment is a State/ Territory responsibility.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of payment of Safe Work/ Work Cover insurance premiums by employers • State-specific requirements, e.g. Timber Workers' Registration within Western Australia Proof of income tax withheld by employer 	<p>Australian Government Department of Employment information:</p> <p>https://employment.gov.au/</p> <p>https://employment.gov.au/international-labour-issues</p> <p>Australian Human Rights Commission information:</p> <p>https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/childrens-rights</p> <p>https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-social-justice/indigenous-international-rights</p> <p>https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-social-justice/indigenous-international-rights</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Australia is a signatory to the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work; and has ratified almost all of the major international human rights instruments, including, in 2008, expressing commitment to formally support the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Australian Government has also ratified international instruments including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.</p> <p>Australia has ratified seven of the eight fundamental ILO Conventions, namely C029 Forced Labour Convention 1930 (No. 29), C087 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention 1948 (No. 87), C098 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention 1949 (No. 98), C100 Equal Remuneration Convention 1951 (No. 100), C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention 1957 (No. 105), C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention 1958 (No. 111), C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 1999 (No. 182).</p> <p>Also relevant is Australia's ratification of the priority Governance Conventions C081 (Labour Inspection Convention 1947 No. 81, C122 Employment Policy Convention 1964 (No. 122), and C144 Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention 1976 (No. 144). Various other ratified Technical Conventions relate to conditions of work.</p> <p>While labour and working conditions are State and Territory jurisdictions, legislation, regulations and requirements reflect Australia's international</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>work/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-social-justice/projects/native-title</p> <p>International Labour Organization information: http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang-en/index.htm http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102544</p> <p>Various State/Territory documents: Forest Products Commission, WA, Timber Workers Registration information: http://www.fpc.wa.gov.au/sale-and-supply/contractors-and-suppliers/timber-workers-registration</p> <p>Tasmania, Forestry Fair Contract Codes: www.stategrowth.tas.gov.au/energy_and_r</p>	<p>commitments as described above. The various State and Territory health and safety acts incorporate various employment-related health and safety requirements and duties (e.g. minimum age); with regulations specifying more detailed workplace requirements, e.g. working at heights, accreditation and licensing requirements, personal protective equipment (PPE), first aid and emergency plans.</p> <p>Administrative requirements (e.g. insurance, training, PPE) are often described in contracts between forestry companies and forestry contractors; with these requirements usually regularly audited by the companies. (It is a legal requirement for most employers to register for Safe Work/ Work Cover insurance to cover the costs of benefits if workers are injured or become ill as a result of their work.) All Australian States and Territories have some form of forestry operations code or guidance, which also incorporates role- and organisation-specific information including information relating to harvesting and haulage. In Tasmania, the Forestry (Fair Contract Codes) Act 2001 provides for the approval of codes developed by the forestry industry to improve the fairness of contracts for services within that industry etc.</p> <p>State documents may also have specific requirements relating to certification. Within Western Australia, for example (under the requirements of the Forest Products Commission), workers in specific roles within the timber industry are required to possess a valid Timber Workers' Registration (TWR). The FPC is responsible for managing and issuing the TWRs. In Victoria, under the Owner Drivers and Forestry Contractors Act</p> <p>2005, certain rates and cost schedules must be used for certain activities (e.g. harvesting native forest), and the legislation stipulates that certain contractual engagements must be in writing, specifying the minimum number of hours of work or income level that the contractor will receive.</p> <p>Between 2006 and 2011, the number of people directly employed in the forestry industry fell by 14 per cent to 73 267 people. Most forestry employees live in New South Wales (30 per cent), Victoria (30 per cent) and Queensland (18 per cent). 5 per cent of forestry employees live in Tasmania</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>resources/forestry/information/code</p> <p>Victoria, Department of Treasury and Finance information:</p> <p>www.business.vic.gov.au/setting-up-a-business/owner-drivers-and-forestry-contractors/forestry-contractors-and-hirers/understanding-your-costs</p> <p>Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 Results : https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017</p> <p>Refer also Sources of information (including Codes of forest practice) in 1.4 Harvesting permits and 1.8 Timber harvesting regulations</p>	<p>Description of Risk</p> <p>Taking into account Australia’s ratification of a large suite of international conventions and instruments relating to workplace health and safety and workers’ rights, and the reflection of these principles and requirements in State/ Territory legislation providing strong regulation of transport and trade arrangements across all jurisdictions, the risk against this criterion is generally considered low.</p> <p>In addition, Australia has a Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 of 77 (above the threshold of 50) and is ranked thirteenth worldwide in CPI ranking. (Transparency International; Scores from past years were 80 (2014), 81 (2013) and 85 (2012).)</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>Low risk</p>
Third parties’ rights			

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
<p>1.13 Customary rights</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Commonwealth: Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (Cth) (amended 1998): To provide a mechanism, for claimants and non-claimants, to determine whether native title exists and what the rights are that comprise that native title. A determination under the Act will establish whether the holders have exclusive possession and, if not, the native title rights and interests that are of importance. Native Title Act 1994 (ACT) Native Title (New South Wales) Act 1994 (NSW) Aboriginal Lands Act (NT) Native Title (Queensland) Act 1993 (Qld) Native Title (South Australia) Act 1994 (SA) Native Title (Tasmania) Act 1994, Aboriginal Lands Act 1995, Mineral Resources Development Act 1995 (Tas) Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010 (Vic) Native Title (State Provisions) Act 1999 (WA)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Australian Attorney-General's Department Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Australian Heritage Commission</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Management plans and other formally agreed documents that represent negotiated agreements to access forest resources, including Indigenous Land Use Agreements and related documentation Permits and licences describing access to lands and forest resources</p>	<p>National Indigenous Forestry Strategy: http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/nifs</p> <p>Traditional Owner Settlement Act (Vic) information: www.justice.vic.gov.au/your-rights/native-title/traditional-owner-settlement-act</p> <p>Australian Attorney-General's Department, Native Title information: https://www.ag.gov.au/LegalSystem/NativeTitle/Pages/default.aspx</p> <p>Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values (Australian Heritage Commission): http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/ahc/publications/ask-first-guide-respecting-indigenous-heritage-places-and-values</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>In 1992, the High Court of Australia delivered its decision in Mabo and Others v Queensland (No. 2), also known as the Mabo decision. The finding recognised that the Meriam people of Torres Strait held native title over part of their traditional lands, and that Australia's common law recognises rights and interests to lands and waters held by Indigenous people under their traditional laws and customs (i.e. native title existed already; it is not granted by the Crown).</p> <p>Prior to the Mabo decision, the Commonwealth Government had enacted the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976 (Cth). Under this Act, areas of land were granted – either directly or following a land claim process – to be held for the benefit of Indigenous Australians as traditional owners of that land.</p> <p>Following the Mabo No. 2 decision, the Commonwealth Government enacted the Native Title Act 1993, which commenced on 1 January 1994. The Act has a number of functions, including creating processes through which native title can be recognised and protected. Subsequently, all States and Territories developed statutes designed to complement the Commonwealth Act, including a definition of native title that has been incorporated by reference or adopted in basically the same terms. The Commonwealth legislation essentially operates across all Australian State and Territory jurisdictions,</p> <p>More recently, State and Territory legislation has been modified to make specific provisions, incorporate key terms and definitions, and link the State and Territory laws to the Native Title Act (e.g. Clause 179, Leases and licences in respect of Aboriginal land in the Tasmanian Mineral Resources Development Act 1995). Some legislation refers to native title holders as 'owners' of the land or refers to compensation; and special project agreement Acts have been developed referring specifically to native title, albeit in the context of mining rather than access to forestry resources.</p> <p>In 2005, the Commonwealth released the National Indigenous Forestry Strategy, a key objective of which is to encourage participation by</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>The following summary of acts include those specific for the protection of cultural heritage values. In addition to the following cultural heritage focused acts there are a number of other acts and regulations that provide for the protection of Customary Rights for example Aboriginal Land Rights Act Northern Territory 1976</p> <p>Queensland Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 and the Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</p> <p>Victoria Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 and the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018</p> <p>NSW NSW Government is reforming the way Aboriginal cultural heritage is conserved and managed in New South Wales and has recently completed the public consultation on the draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Bill 2018</p> <p>WA After review of the Heritage Of Western Australia Act 1990, on 12 September 2018, Parliament passed the Heritage Bill 2017, effectively giving Western Australia a new Heritage Act. The new Heritage Act 2018 will not take effect until it is proclaimed by the Governor.</p>	<p>Neate, G (2000), Alternative State and Territory Schemes: A National Overview: http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/journals/GriffLawRw/2002/6.pdf</p> <p>National Indigenous Forest Mapping website (allows users to produce forest-related maps based on Australian Indigenous areas): http://data.daff.gov.au/nifs/</p> <p>National Native Title Tribunal, About Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs): http://www.nntt.gov.au/ILUAs/Pages/default.aspx</p>	<p>Indigenous Australians in the forestry industry. Initiatives with industry focus on various forest-based activities including plantation establishment and management, timber processing, 'bush tucker', cultural and ecotourism ventures, traditional medicines etc. The formalized development of Indigenous Land Use Agreements and related documentation has enhanced the potential value of forests for Indigenous groups, with a total of 2.4 million hectares of forested land (mostly in NT, SA and WA) managed by Australian Indigenous people as at 2011.</p> <p>As well as the Native Title process, the Regional Forest Agreement process has led to recognition of Indigenous Australians as rightful owners and managers of some areas of land including natural forest. There are also opportunities to secure lands through acquisition programs such as Indigenous Land Corporations.</p> <p>The 2015 Social Justice and Native Title Report, released by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner, states that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples now own or have an interest in nearly a third of the Australian land mass. Feary et al. (2010) put the level of Aboriginal ownership at 20% of Australia's land area, with 14% of the country's forests owned by Indigenous communities. These figures suggest that the relevant legislation is proving successful in terms of Indigenous peoples obtaining rights to land resources.</p> <p>However – despite this positive outcome with respect to recognition of land rights – enormous challenges are subsequently being recognised by Indigenous communities in relation to their ability to benefit from the form of land tenure recognised through the Native Title process. For example, Indigenous communities often experience difficulties with retention of their underlying customary title while making the resource useable in the modern economic context. Land rates and taxes may be imposed immediately following the process of conversion to native title.</p> <p>Customary Rights apply to all land tenures in Australia (even in areas where native title has been extinguished) and include the protection of Indigenous Cultural Heritage, each jurisdiction in Australia has its own provisions – see Applicable Laws.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>SA Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988</p> <p>Tasmania Aboriginal Relics Act 1975</p> <p>NT Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989 Heritage Conservation Act 1991</p>		<p>Several jurisdictions have recently completed and or are in advanced stages of reviewing their state cultural heritage protection legislation, regulations and other provisions for the protection of cultural heritage values and sites.</p> <p>The following website provides a good summary although some of the information is a bit dated, due to the significant review work going on across the country:</p> <p><i>Australia's state and territory governments have broad responsibilities for recognising and protecting Australia's Indigenous heritage... Indigenous heritage can be protected under state or territory heritage laws to varying degrees. Usually state and territory laws automatically protect various types of areas or objects, while enabling developers to apply for a permit or certificate to allow them to proceed with activities that might affect Indigenous heritage.</i></p> <p>http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/laws/indigenous/protection-under-state-and-territory-laws</p> <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>While much of the focus of customary rights in Australia relates to mining activities, formalised Indigenous involvement in forestry has and is occurring to an increasing extent – although the level to which this occurs varies among States. Relevant legislation and various mechanisms exist and continue to evolve, such that customary rights relevant to forestry harvesting activities are recognised.</p> <p>Feary et al. (2010) note that all forests on Crown (public) land are potentially subject to Native Title claims; with managers of wood production facilities and protected forests advised to negotiate with Traditional Owners to address the uncertainties relating to Native Title rights and interests. In most instances, participants in such negotiations are opting for agreements and settlements outside the protracted Native Title Tribunal hearings (e.g. through Indigenous Land Use Agreements or joint management arrangements).</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>As described above, Australian Native Title and customary rights legislation is achieving significant levels of Indigenous ownership and interest in land and water resources. While the path to benefiting from such ownership is not necessarily straightforward, the requirement for legislation covering customary rights relevant to forest harvesting activities is met and is leading to appropriate outcomes.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>Low risk</p>
1.14 Free prior and informed consent	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 (Cth): CATSI Act is the set of laws that establishes the Registrar of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporations, now called the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations, and allows Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups to form corporations</p> <p>Racial Discrimination Act 1975 (Cth)</p> <p>Native Title Act 1993 (Cth)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Australian Human Rights Commission Australian Attorney-General's Department Department of Agriculture and Water Resources</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Formal documents demonstrating the transfer of forest management/ customary rights to forestry organisations, e.g. Indigenous Land Use Agreements</p>	<p>Altman, J (2014). The More Things Change...: Informed Consent and Human Rights for Indigenous Australians. http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/journals/JIIndiGP/2014/29.html</p> <p>Australian Human Rights Commission, Native Title information: https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-social-justice/projects/native-title</p> <p>Australian Attorney-General's Department, Native Title information: https://www.ag.gov.a</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>The International Bill of Human Rights consists of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols, which were adopted at the UN General Assembly in 1948. Australia has ratified almost all of the major international human rights instruments, including, more recently (2008), committing to formally support the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. As well as ratifying the above listed UN instruments, the Australian Government has also ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Article 1 of each of the International Covenants on Human Rights as well as the UN DRIPS, requires meaningful consultation with – and in many cases the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of – Indigenous peoples during the formulation and implementation of laws and policies affecting them.</p> <p>However, the UN DRIPS is not legally binding and – while it can inform on a range of rights that Indigenous peoples should expect – as an instrument is cannot impose legal obligations on governments and its provisions are therefore not enforceable under Australian law. To enable FPIC to become operational under Australian law, the provisions of the UN Declaration relating to FPIC would have to be incorporated into domestic law; for example, into the Racial Discrimination Act 1975 (Cth); Native Title Act 1993 (Cth); legislation relating to heritage, environment and water, Aboriginal Land Rights legislation, and the Corporations (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) Act 2006 (Cth) etc. Currently, the</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>u/LegalSystem/NativeTitle/Pages/default.aspx</p> <p>Australian Human Rights Commission, UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: https://www.humanrights.gov.au/publications/un-declaration-rights-indigenous-peoples-1</p> <p>Australian Human Rights Commission, Australia and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights: https://www.humanrights.gov.au/publications/australia-and-universal-declaration-human-rights</p> <p>International Bill of Human Rights: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet2Rev.1en.pdf</p> <p>Commission on Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous</p>	<p>FPIC principles of the UN Declaration inform policy guidelines of some government agencies and organisations but, if breached, there is no penalty.</p> <p>An example of FPIC principles being incorporated in Australian law is the requirement – for the past 30 years in five Australian States or Territories (namely NT, NSW, Qld, Tasmania and the Commonwealth) – for FPIC to be incorporated in connection with mining (but not forestry) through statutory Indigenous-controlled Land Councils. A voluntary approach developed by the Australian Heritage Commission in 2002, Ask First: A Guide to Respecting Indigenous Heritage Places and Values, promotes a form of engagement that aligns with the principles of FPIC.</p> <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>While the principles of free, prior and informed consent have been incorporated into some Australian legislation, this effort has been patchy; with the focus on FPIC as it relates to the mining industry rather than forestry.</p> <p>In the Northern Territory, the Intervention and Northern Territory National Emergency Response of 2007 (in the opinion of the Australian Human Rights Commission) led to a failure to implement the Principles of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, in particular through its failure to facilitate the exercise of the right to free, prior and informed consent.</p> <p>For Northern Territory we believe it is currently not applicable because of the three current commercial forestry operations. One is a joint venture with indigenous owners and the others are not on land subject to the Native Titles Act. This will need to be reviewed in the future updates of the native title.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>Low Risk</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Populations, Legal Commentary on the Concept of Free, Prior and Informed Consent: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/IPeoples/WG/E-CN4-Sub2-AC4-2005-WP1.doc</p> <p>International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs: https://www.iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/305-books/3131-learn-and-exercise-your-rights-a-simplified-version-of-the-united-nations-declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples-undrip</p> <p>About the CATSI Act: http://www.oric.gov.au/catsi-act/about-catsi-act</p> <p>Australian Heritage Commission, Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values:</p>	

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		https://www.environment.gov.au/resource/ask-first-guide-respecting-indigenous-heritage-places-and-values	
<p>1.15 Indigenous people's rights</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Refer 1.13 Customary rights; and details of Australian Native Title legislation Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Australian Human Rights Commission Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Australian Attorney-General's Department</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Management plans and other formally agreed documents that represent negotiated agreements to access forest resources, including Indigenous Land Use Agreements and related documentation Permits and licences describing access to lands and forest resources</p>	<p>Australia's State of the Forests Reports (2008, 2013, 2018): http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/sofr</p> <p>Refer also 1.13 Customary rights</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>The Australian Indigenous 'estate' can be categorised by land tenure and management based on the degree of Indigenous ownership, management and other rights over the land. Across Australia, there is variable management control and influence by Indigenous people over forests – depending on the type of land management, and whether the land is Indigenous owned and managed, Indigenous managed, Indigenous co-managed or covered by alternative special rights. About 4.4 million hectares of forest are on Indigenous-owned lands with 'conservation' as the legislated management intent; and tenure classifications of private, leasehold or other Crown land. All State and Territory jurisdictions maintain registers of legally protected Indigenous heritage sites (including forest sites), and also provide protection for some heritage sites that are not yet included in the registers.</p> <p>Many Indigenous Australians rely to varying degrees on the use of non-wood forest products (NWFPs) for customary purposes (e.g. food, medicine and livelihood) and commercial purposes (e.g. art and craft); as well as wood products, e.g. to make carvings and wooden sculptures. Non-wood Indigenous products include bark paintings, weavings, pigments and dyes, and subsistence products, such as those used for food and ceremonial purposes. The sustainable use of NWFPs is very important to Indigenous communities in remote regions of Australia; with such products often making up a significant proportion of local economies.</p> <p>Removal and use of NWFPs is regulated by State and Territory governments, including through the issue of permits and licences. Commonwealth legislation, such as the Environment Protection and</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999, is also used to regulate the removal of certain NWFPs.</p> <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>Through Australia's Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) and complementary legislation at State and Territory level – and more recently through modified resource-related legislation and other documentation (e.g. Indigenous Land Use Agreements) – Indigenous Australians have formal, recognised rights to forest lands and resources. While levels of access and ownership vary with jurisdiction, Indigenous people have management control and influence over substantial areas of Australia's forest estate.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>Low risk</p>
Trade and transport			
<p>1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012 (Cth) Legislation guiding harvesting of timber and development and implementation of Codes of Practice (e.g. for Victoria: Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004; Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987; for Queensland: Forestry Act 1959) Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 Codes of Practice for States and Territories and related documentation (e.g., for Victoria, Management Standards and Procedures for timber harvesting operations in Victoria's State forests); see 1.8 Timber harvesting regulations</p> <p>Legal Authority</p>	<p>VicForests (e.g.) Instruction: Code of Procedure for Sawlog Buyers (2017)</p> <p>http://www.vicforests.com.au/static/uploads/files/vicforests-instructions-code-of-procedure-for-sawlog-buyers-v2-0-wfsiydfsgccr.pdf</p> <p>VicForests Instructions: Code of Procedure for Log</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Australian States and Territories have responsibility for harvesting and measuring of timber; including confirmation of volumes and qualities in the context of trade and transport. For example, in Queensland, the State owns the native forest timber on public land and authorises its harvesting under the Forestry Act 1959. The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries administers the Act and is the main provider of native timber sourced from State land. Native forest timber from State land sold or provided to a processor must be authorised under the Act in the form of a sales permit that specifies the location, species, quantity and conditions under which the timber can be harvested. Details of the species, quality and quantity of log timber must be recorded on a docket before transport occurs. The State charges the processor royalties and issues an invoice containing the above details. In addition, the State monitors and audits compliance against the sales permit and the Code. (A commercial supply agreement and tax invoice may provide details of species, quantities, harvesting location etc.)</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>This varies with jurisdiction; classification of species, quantities and qualities is a State/ Territory agency responsibility.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Sales contracts, sales permits Documents associated with transport, e.g. log docket Audit reports (from Government agencies and local Government bodies) Receipts representing payment of stumpage fees</p>	<p>Buyers – Log Specifications (2018) http://www.vicforests.com.au/static/uploads/files/vicforests-instructions-code-of-procedure-log-buyer-log-specifications-v3-0-wfjm.pdf</p> <p>Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 Results : https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017</p>	<p>For native forest harvesting on freehold land, activity must comply with Managing a Native Forest Practice – A self-assessable vegetation clearing code; with notification required using the Vegetation management notification form for self-assessable vegetation clearing codes.</p> <p>For private plantations on State land, HQPlantations Pty Ltd (under a 99-year lease from the State) provides a load docket with the date, species, quality, quantity of timber removed at harvest before being transported to the processor. The latter is charged for the value of logs removed under the commercial supply agreement and issues a tax invoice that includes the above details plus the location. Audits and monitoring by HQP and external agencies check that compliance occurs between the commercial supply agreements and the species, quality and quantity of logs harvested from the specified location.</p> <p>In Western Australia, the Biodiversity Conservation Act and its regulations specify minimum harvest sizes for (wild and plantation) Sandalwood harvested on Crown land and alienated land. The Governor by Order in Council has the ability to limit and restrict the quantity of <i>Santalum spicatum</i> (other than planted, tree farm-grown material) that may be pulled or removed from Crown land and private property under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016. In 2000 the Forest Products Act was passed, with harvest of all forest products on Crown land then becoming the responsibility of the Forest Products Commission (FPC).</p> <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>In most plantation situations in Australia, commercial species are either <i>Pinus radiata</i>, or species of <i>Eucalyptus</i> (e.g. <i>E. nitens</i> [Shining Gum] or <i>E. globulus</i> [Blue Gum]); and in a smaller number of situations, plantations may consist of <i>Acacia</i> species. Australia’s commercially harvested species are of fairly low diversity – particularly in plantation settings – and this reduces the risk of voluntary or involuntary errors in determining stumpage arrangements.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>Audits and inspections are carried out by quasi-Government agencies or local Government bodies, with these activities also ensuring a low risk of errors in relation to species and wood quantities and qualities.</p> <p>Corruption associated with this requirement is considered unlikely in Australia; and in addition, Australia has a Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 of 77 (above the threshold of 50) and is ranked thirteenth worldwide in CPI ranking.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>Low risk</p>
1.17 Trade and transport	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Trading permits and contracts: Some jurisdictions have in place legislative agreements describing commercial arrangements between State or Territory agencies and suppliers, e.g. in Western Australia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood Processing (Wesbeam) Agreement Act 2002 (WA) (an Act to ratify, and authorise the implementation of, an agreement between WA and Wesbeam Pty Ltd and Wesbeam Holdings Limited relating to the supply, harvesting and processing of plantation timber for the manufacture of timber products; • and Wood Processing (Wesfi) Agreement Act 2000 (WA) (an Act to ratify, and authorise the implementation of, an agreement between the State and WESFI Limited relating to the continued supply of plantation softwood for the manufacture of wood based panel products). <p>Otherwise, forestry-related trade arrangements are usually contained in commercial contracts between the timber owner or manager and the harvesting and/or haulage contractor.</p>	<p>Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012 (Cth) State specific guidelines:</p> <p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/illegal-logging</p> <p>Victoria, information for forestry contractors:</p> <p>http://www.vicforests.com.au/sales-supply/contractor-information</p> <p>http://www.vicforests.com.au/static/uploads/files/worksafeforestryguide-wfbchmaehap.pdf</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Following a 2009 decision by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG), the Heavy Vehicle National Law came into force in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and the ACT on 10 February 2014. Covering all heavy vehicles over 4.5 tonnes, the law includes vehicle standards, mass dimensions and loadings, heavy vehicle accreditation and on-road enforcement. The jurisdictions named above subsequently put in place subordinate legislation.</p> <p>Most forestry companies, on receipt of an overweight load of timber from the harvest site or coupe, will penalise the driver and/or haulage company and – after a certain number of instances – will ban the driver from hauling for the company for a period of time. In addition, State agencies undertake audits and inspections of timber companies including at weighbridges into sawmills and production facilities.</p> <p>Specific information relating to harvest and haulage in forestry operations is often provided in State or Territory-level guides, e.g. Victorian Forestry Contractors Information Booklet produced by the Victorian Forestry Industry Council; WorkSafe Industry Standard (2007): Safety in Forestry Operations, Harvesting and Haulage.</p> <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>With the management of transport occurring at all three levels of Government (Commonwealth, State/ Territory and local Government),</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Transport related (various jurisdictions): Owner Drivers and Forestry Contractors Act 2005 (Vic; an Act to regulate the relationship between persons who contract to transport goods in a vehicle, or harvest forest products using motorised equipment, supplied by them and persons who hire them; including information requirements, codes of practice, etc.) Heavy Vehicle National Law Act 2012 (Qld; an Act providing for the adoption of the Heavy Vehicle National Law; see Overview of Legal Requirements below) Heavy Vehicle (Vehicle Standards) National Regulation 2013 (Qld) Heavy Vehicle (Mass, Dimension and Loading) National Regulation 2013 (Qld) Heavy Vehicle (Fatigue Management) National Regulation 2013 (Qld) Heavy Vehicle (General) National Regulation 2013 (Qld) Road Safety Act 1986 (Vic) Road Traffic (Vehicles) Act 2012 (WA)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>For forest trading arrangements: State and Territory forest management agencies, e.g. VicForests, NSW Forestry Corporation, WA Forest Products Commission; and private forestry companies working within State or Territory jurisdiction.</p> <p>For transport: The transport of logs in Australia is largely governed by road safety legislation. The legal authority varies with jurisdiction and requirement; see Legally required documents or records for examples.</p>	<p>Australian Government, road and road transport authorities: http://www.australia.gov.au/information-and-services/transport-and-regional/roads-and-road-transport/authorities</p> <p>Australian Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development, Heavy vehicle regulation information: https://infrastructure.gov.au/roads/vehicle_regulation/ris/index.aspx</p> <p>https://infrastructure.gov.au/transport/ https://infrastructure.gov.au/transport/australia/ntc/index.aspx</p>	<p>there is strong control over Australian transport arrangements including legal haulage in forest operations. Given also the numerous penalties that can be imposed by the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator (infringement offences, court-imposed penalties and demerit points); and penalties imposed by forestry companies, there is generally strong control over Australia’s forestry-related transport arrangements.</p> <p>Based on the above information, the NRA Working Group concludes low risk.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>Low risk</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Depending on tenure of land (public or private ownership) and State/ Territory jurisdiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Log delivery note (D-note), delivery or log docket identifying the coupe of origin (which can be cross-referenced to a Timber Release Plan or Wood Utilisation Plan or similar). • Plantation delivery docket with a copy of the Timber Harvest Plan (THP) or permit from local Government; or private native forest delivery docket and copy of the THP or permit (as above; cross-referencing should be possible between harvest coupe and THP or permit). Other examples: • Protected plant harvesting licence (for harvesting of restricted plants in Queensland); • Extra mass vehicle permits for use of roads outside restricted access vehicle 3 network, issued by Department of Main Roads. (WA) • Flora taking (commercial purposes) Crown land or Private land supplier's licence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Sandalwood sourced from private land in Western Australia: Sandalwood Transport Authority Notice (STAN), Flora taking (sandalwood) licence, Flora supplying (sandalwood) licence 	<p>National Heavy Vehicle Regulator information:</p> <p>https://www.nhvr.gov.au/law-policies/penalties-and-infringements</p> <p>Load Restraint Guide – Guidelines and performance standards for the safe carriage of loads on road vehicles:</p> <p>http://www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/(E62BE286-4870-ED95-1914-1A70F3250782).pdf</p> <p>Mason and Jones:</p> <p>http://au.fsc.org/download.fsc-does-it-make-a-difference.222.pdf</p>	
1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Income Tax Assessment Act (ITAA) 1997 (Cth): Subdivisions 815-B, 815-C and 815-D</p>	<p>OECD, international tax evasion information:</p> <p>https://www.ecovis.com/fileadmin/user_u</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Australia has substantially implemented the internationally agreed tax standard developed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) which – through acceptance of Article 26 – provides for exchange of information on request, where the information is</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Taxation Administration Act (TAA) 1953 (Cth): Subdivision 284-E of Schedule 1</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Australian Taxation Office (https://www.ato.gov.au/About-ATO/About-us/Who-we-are/)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Requirements in Subdivision 284-E of Schedule 1 of the Taxation Administration Act 1953: establishment of a 'reasonably arguable position' or RAP</p>	<p>pload/international/news/global/oecd-releases-overview.pdf</p> <p>http://www.oecd.org/ctp/taxoecdupdates/eecdmodeltaxconventionoextendinformatio nrequeststogroups.htm</p> <p>Australian Taxation Office information including media releases, website information:</p> <p>www.ato.gov.au/General/The-fight-against-tax-crime/News-and-results/Project-Wickenby-results/</p> <p>www.cdpp.gov.au/news/accountant-sentenced-role-hiding-client-funds-offshore-evade-tax</p> <p>taxtechnical.com.au/ato-targets-complex-</p>	<p>'foreseeably relevant' for the administration of the taxes of the requesting party, regardless of bank secrecy and a domestic tax interest. Australia is also signatory to seven Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs).</p> <p>The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) established Project Wickenby in 2006 to prevent Australians from promoting or participating in 'abuse arrangements' involving tax havens and 'secrecy jurisdictions'. Through the Project Wickenby task force, the ATO took a cooperative, multi-agency approach, working with Australian Federal Police, the Australian Crime Commission, the Australian Securities & Investments Commission and Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions, with support from the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre and the Attorney-General's Department. The key objectives of the task force are to reduce international tax evasion in the Australian tax system; detect, deter and counter international tax evasion and money laundering; and reform related administrative practice, policy and legislation.</p> <p>While Project Wickenby formally ended on 30 June 2015, the Serious Financial Crime Taskforce was established on 1 July 2015. The role of this Taskforce is to build on the outcomes of Project Wickenby, allowing agencies to continue to focus on serious international tax evasion as well as other criminal activities. Project Wickenby was the largest tax evasion investigation in Australia's history, resulting in the raising of \$2.29 billion in tax liabilities and recoup of \$985.67 million in outstanding revenue.</p> <p>Regarding transfer pricing: Australia has had in place, since the early 1980s, detailed transfer pricing rules; with the ATO focusing on international related party transactions for the past two decades. Australian tax law requires that parties to international transactions – where the parties are related – must charge 'arm's length prices' for supplies and acquisitions of good and services.</p> <p>The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) recently released – in the context of modernised transfer pricing rules for Australia – final guidance material relating to transfer price documentation expectations. Businesses with international dealings may have their transfer pricing reviewed or audited by the ATO, with the possibility of pricing adjustments and penalties. The more significant and broader the scope of a business's international</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>offshore-structures-with-substantial-data-it-is-sharing-with-other-revenue-authorities-64/</p> <p>www.ato.gov.au/general/Tax-avoidance-taskforce/</p> <p>Technical updates on transfer pricing:</p> <p>www.ato.gov.au/print-publications/international-transfer-pricing--introduction-to-concepts-and-risk-assessment/?=top_10_publications</p> <p>https://www.ey.com/gl/en/services/tax/international-tax/transfer-pricing-and-tax-effective-supply-chain-management/worldwide-transfer-pricing-reference-guide---country-list</p> <p>https://www.ato.gov.au/Business/International-tax-for-</p>	<p>dealings with related parties, the more likely the ATO is to review those dealings. Businesses with significant levels of dealings, and low tax performance compared to industry standards, are at the greatest risk of review.</p> <p>Another project with a similar focus, Project Eclipse, was also designed to expose offshore tax avoidance structures. Established in 2013, the project involved collaboration among Australian agencies and counterparts in the United Kingdom and United States to share data relating to complex offshore structures in jurisdictions including the Cayman Islands, Cook Islands and Singapore. Through Project Eclipse, many instances were identified of income and assets hidden offshore, and tens of millions of dollars in suspected tax avoidance through the use of 'shell companies'.</p> <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>Australia has a Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 of 77 (above the threshold of 50) and is ranked thirteenth worldwide in CPI ranking. (Transparency International; Scores from past years were 80 (2014), 81 (2013) and 85 (2012).)</p> <p>Australia has accepted the OECD's internationally agreed tax standard which includes information sharing, transparency and global collaboration in relation to tax matters. The recent coordinated focus on offshore trading and tax havens by the Australian Taxation Office and partner agencies (both in Australia and overseas) led to prosecutions and recovery of unpaid tax and 'laundered' money. The robust, recently finalised requirements relating to transfer pricing send a strong, consistent message regarding the expectations of the Australian Government in relation to this aspect of international business.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>Low risk</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		business/In-detail/Transfer-pricing/Country-by-Country-reporting/ Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 Results : https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017	
1.19 Custom regulations	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Customs Act 1901 (Cth) Customs Regulation 2015 (Cth) Customs (International Obligations) Regulation 2015 (Cth) Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012 (Cth) Illegal Logging Prohibition Regulations 2013 (Cth) Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 (Cth) Quarantine Act 1908 (Cth) Export Control Act 1952 (Cth) Export Control (Unprocessed Wood) Regulations (Cth) Export Control (Hardwood Wood Chips) Regulations 1996 (Cth) Export Control (Regional Forest Agreements) Regulations (Cth) Export Control (Plants and Plant Products) Order 2011 (Cth)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p>	<p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/export/plant-s-plant-products</p> <p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/industries/export#when-do-you-need-an-export-licence</p> <p>List of CITES Species for the Purposes of the Act (made under section 303CA of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>The Commonwealth Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR) regulates all products exported from Australia on behalf of all States and Territories. (Refer http://www.agriculture.gov.au/export/plants-plant-products.)</p> <p>The Department also administers the Quarantine Act 1908, Export Control Act 1982, and various other Acts, the objective of which is to protect Australia's animal, plant and human health status and to maintain market access for Australian food and other agricultural exports.</p> <p>For timber and timber products, there may also be a requirement to ensure that the wood is low risk of having been illegally logged. DAWR is also responsible for ensuring importers and processors of regulated timber products are complying with the Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012 and the Illegal Logging Prohibition Regulation 2013 (refer http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/illegal-logging and http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/illegal-logging/compliance).</p> <p>For certain wood products, there may be a requirement for State-based information to be supplied with export material.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Commonwealth Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Border Protection</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Request for Permit or Notice of Intention with all supporting documentation, which may include import permits, empty container declaration, treatment certificates, transfer certificates, area freedom certificates (State, production area or crop/orchard area), re-inspection documents, and any other requirements for the export of timber/ wooden items.</p>	<p>Conservation Act 1999)</p> <p>https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2014C01277/</p> <p>Department of Agriculture Biosecurity (2013): Exporting plants and plant products: A step-by-step guide for Australian exporters.</p> <p>Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 Results : https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017</p>	<p>– in addition to Commonwealth requirements.</p> <p>In Western Australia, there is a known issue with illegal harvesting and export of native Sandalwood (<i>Santalum spicatum</i>) from wild or rangeland systems. Note that the WA Forest Products Commission (the agency responsible for managing the Sandalwood resource on public land) is in the process of establishing a Chain of Custody or due diligence system for the Sandalwood product; and in January 2019 the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 and associated regulations came into effect with substantially increased penalties for illegal harvest of sandalwood. Refer further detail at 1.4 Harvesting permits.</p> <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>Australia has a Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 of 77 (above the threshold of 50) and is ranked thirteenth worldwide in CPI ranking. (Transparency International; Scores from past years were 80 (2014), 81 (2013) and 85 (2012).)</p> <p>There are no Australian woody forestry taxa (including Sandalwood, <i>Santalum spicatum</i> or <i>S. lanceolatum</i>) on the CITES list.</p> <p>Given the level of control effected through streamlined Commonwealth Customs and biosecurity mechanisms and, where relevant, additional State and Territory requirements, the risk relating to Australian Customs legislation – for most species harvested in Australia – is considered Low. For wild Sandalwood harvested in Western Australia, however, the issue of illegal harvesting is considered significant: and the risk is therefore considered Specified.</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>Specified risk: Australian Sandalwood (WA)</p> <p>Low Risk: All other species</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.20 CITES	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) <p>https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2015C00422 (An Act relating to the protection of the environment and the conservation of biodiversity, and for related purposes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of CITES Species for the Purposes of the Act (29/11/2001) <p>https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2014C01277</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs and Other Legislation Amendment (Australian Border Force) Act 2015 (Cth) <p>https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2015A00041 (Act No. 41 of 2015; An Act to amend legislation relating to Customs and other legislation in relation to the enactment of the Australian Border Force Act 2015, and for related purposes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendment to List of CITES Species (03/02/2015) <p>https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2015L00123 (This Legislative Instrument amends the List of CITES species for the Purposes of the Act (29/11/2001) to include a further four species in CITES Appendix III and amends the notations of two existing CITES species; see also Explanatory Statement.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export Control Act 1982 (Cth) <p>https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Series/C2004A02606 Act No. 47 of 1982</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of Specimens Taken to be Suitable for Live Import, made under section 303EB of the 	<p>www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/publications</p> <p>http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/cites</p> <p>https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/permits/pre-cites-certificates</p> <p>www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2017C01029</p> <p>Australian Institute of Criminology, Illegal trade in fauna and flora and harms to biodiversity;</p> <p>http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/rpp/100-120/rpp109/07.html</p> <p>Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 Results : https://www.transparency.org/news/featur</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>Import: For pre-CITES specimens on Appendix I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an appropriately issued pre-CITES certificate is required from the country of export • Recommended: provision to the Department of a copy of the overseas pre-CITES certificate <p>For Appendix I specimens: An import permit issued by the Management Authority of the State of import is required. This may be issued only if the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes and if the import will be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species</p> <p>Appendix II specimens may be imported into Australia as long as permission is obtained to export these specimens from the CITES authority in the exporting country. In most cases, specimens will also require an Australia CITES import permit.</p> <p>Non-live Appendix II CITES specimens may be imported into Australia as long as permission has been obtained to export the specimens from the CITES authority in the exporting country. In most cases specimens will also require an Australian CITES import permit. (Some exceptions exist for imports of non-live personal and household effects; see https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/travellers-shoppers/personal-effects.)</p> <p>Single Use Permits are available for most transactions. They are valid for a single specified consignment, for a period of six months in the case of CITES specimens. Multiple Consignment Authorities (or Multiple Use Permits) authorise an unlimited number of consignments of a particular range of specimens, for a period of up to six months in the case of CITES specimens. Holders of Multiple Consignment Authorities are issued with uniquely numbered Specimen Export or Specimen Import Records. For each individual consignment, the permit holder must complete a Specimen Record describing the consignment. A photocopy of the Multiple Consignment Authority and an original Specimen Record should</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of Specimens Taken to be Suitable for Live Import (29/11/2001): https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Series/F2006B01053 Export Legislation Amendment Act 2014 Act No. 37 of 2014 as made https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2014A00037 (An Act to amend legislation relating to exports and imports, and for related purposes) <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>The legal authority is the Commonwealth Department of the Environment ('the Department'), specifically the Australian CITES Management Authority (responsible for administering the CITES licensing system and authorising permits) and the Scientific Authority (advising CITES of trade patterns and species' status) on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. The Department is also responsible for enforcement. https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/cites</p> <p>Other Commonwealth agencies that are involved include Australian Customs and Border Protection Service, and Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.</p> <p>State and Territory jurisdictions are responsible for management of native flora and fauna including wildlife.</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Import and export permits are mandatory for Appendix I species. Export permits are required for Appendix II species (import permits are required if so designated</p>	<p>e/corruption_perceptions_index_2017</p>	<p>accompany the shipment. Refer https://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/wildlife-trade/permits#types</p> <p>With the introduction of the Illegal Logging Prohibition Act and Regulation 2012, businesses are required to assess and manage the risk that the timber or timber products they are importing for processing have been illegally logged – known as carrying out due diligence. This requirement affects businesses importing certain timber or timber products (as defined in the regulation) into Australia and processors of domestically grown raw logs.</p> <p>Export or re-export: Given there are no Australian woody forestry taxa (including Sandalwood, <i>Santalum spicatum</i> or <i>S. lanceolatum</i>) on the CITES list, there should be no risk that CITES species will be exported from Australia. Similarly, obtaining a certificate of origin – which certifies that a CITES Appendix III specimen was acquired in Australia and is therefore exempt from normal permitting requirements – is not relevant in the Australian forestry context.</p> <p>Permits may be required from other government agencies such as the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (Biosecurity).</p> <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>Given there are no Australian woody forestry taxa (including Sandalwood, <i>Santalum spicatum</i> or <i>S. lanceolatum</i>) on the CITES list, there should be no risk that CITES species will be exported from Australia; and this Indicator is therefore considered not applicable.</p> <p>Risk Designation</p> <p>Low risk</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	under national law); and export permits or certificates are mandatory for Appendix III taxa.		
Diligence/due care procedures			
1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012 (Cth) Illegal Logging Prohibition Regulation 2012 (Cth)</p> <p>Legal Authority</p> <p>Commonwealth Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Border Protection</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Documentation relating to due diligence process, e.g. letters to suppliers regarding due diligence requirements, supplier questionnaires, Customs broker authorisation, request for information notices, audit reports relating to Forest Harvest Units, written records of due diligence process and mitigation actions</p>	<p>Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012 (Cth) information:</p> <p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/illegal-logging</p> <p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/illegal-logging/information-resources</p> <p>Timber Due Diligence resources: http://www.timberdue.com.au/</p> <p>Bricknell, S (2011). Environmental Crime in Australia. Australian Institute of Criminology; AIC Reports, Research and Public Policy Series 109. Illegal Logging. www.aic.gov.au/publications/rpp/rpp109</p>	<p>Overview of Legal Requirements</p> <p>The Australian Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012 (Cth) was designed to support the trade of legal timber into Australia and to prevent illegally produced wood products from accessing the Australian market. The Act received Royal Assent in November 2012 and its high-level prohibitions are now in place. The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prohibits the importation of illegally logged timber and the processing of illegally logged domestically grown raw logs (i.e. makes these activities criminal offenses in Australia); • requires importers of regulated timber products and processors of raw logs to conduct due diligence in order to reduce the risk that illegally logged timber is imported or processed. <p>In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importers of regulated timber products must provide declarations, at the time of import, to the Customs Minister about the due diligence that they have undertaken. • Part 4 provides for inspectors to exercise monitoring, investigation and enforcement powers for the purposes of this Act. <p>Under the ILPA Act 2012 and the Illegal Logging Prohibition Regulation 2012 (which came into effect in late 2014), it is a criminal offence to intentionally, knowingly or recklessly process domestically grown raw logs that have been illegally logged. Processors of domestically grown raw logs must therefore not process timber that is known to be illegally logged or for which there is a suspected risk of illegal logging. If illegal logging is verified following processing, processors potentially face serious penalties including imprisonment and heavy fines (AUD425,000 for a company or AUD85,000 for an individual).</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>(Quotation from Schloenhardt A 2008. The illegal trade in timber and timber products in the Asia-Pacific region. Research and public policy series, no. 89. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/current%20series/rpp/81-99/rpp89.aspx)</p> <p>Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 Results : https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017</p> <p>See also 1.19 Customs regulations</p>	<p>The initial 'soft' approach to the implementation of the Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012 has now concluded. From the 1st January 2018, businesses and individuals who process domestically grown logs, may face penalties for failing to comply with the due diligence requirements of the illegal logging laws.</p> <p>Compliance audits undertaken by the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources to January 2018, reported among domestic processors of Australian grown logs "<i>a high level of compliance, largely due to their accreditation with other timber legality frameworks and successful industry regulation and enforcement at the state level for many decades</i>".</p> <p>Description of Risk</p> <p>Given Australia's illegal logging legislation and system (as described above) makes it a criminal offense to process an Australian grown log that has been illegally logged and given also that Australia has a Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 of 77 (above the threshold of 50) – the risk of illegal practice in relation to due diligence is considered low.</p> <p>A recent Australian Institute of Criminology report on environmental crime in Australia states that "The extraction, processing and sale of timber in Australia is mostly conducted within legal provisions, although there are opposing and very vocal views as to this legality. While logging and timber extraction offences are not unknown, there is 'no evidence of systematic illegal logging taking place within Australia'". (An exception in the context of the statement about logging offences is the Western Australian Sandalwood industry, as described elsewhere including in indicator 1.4 Harvesting permits and indicator 1.19 Customs regulations.)</p> <p>Risk Conclusion</p> <p>Low risk</p>

Control measures

The recommended control measures here are only indicative in nature and are not mandatory. Organizations shall evaluate and devise appropriate control measures to mitigate the risks identified in this risk assessment as applicable.

Indicator	Recommended control measures
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	N/A
1.2 Concession licenses	N/A
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	Ensure a timber harvest plan is developed and implemented for Northern Territory.
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p>Harvest of Western Australian Sandalwood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authorities shall confirm the validity of harvesting licences and other documentation associated with all harvested native or wild Sandalwood (e.g. Flora taking (sandalwood) licence, Flora supplying (sandalwood) licence, EPA Clearing permit- depending on tenure of harvest area) - Independent field inspection shall confirm that: (a) harvesting takes place within limits given in the Flora taking (sandalwood) licence and (b) information regarding area, species, volumes and other details given in the Flora taking (sandalwood) licence is correct and within limits prescribed in the legislation (e.g. Sandalwood Order 1996) - Stakeholder consultation shall confirm that Flora taking (sandalwood) licence has been issued according to the relevant laws and regulations by the legally designated competent authority (Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions depending on tenure of harvest area)
1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	Harvest of native or wild Western Australian Sandalwood: refer to control measures for indicator 1.4 Harvesting permits.
1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	N/A
1.7 Income and profit taxes	N/A
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	N/A

Indicator	Recommended control measures
1.9 Protected sites and species	N/A
1.10 Environmental requirements	N/A
1.11 Health and safety	N/A
1.12 Legal employment	N/A
1.13 Customary rights	N/A
1.14 Free prior and informed consent	N/A
1.15 Indigenous people's rights	N/A
1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	N/A
1.17 Trade and transport	N/A
1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	N/A
1.19 Custom regulations	<p>Harvest of Australian Sandalwood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All required export permits and related documentation shall be in place. - All processors of regulated timber products must comply with the requirements of the Illegal Logging Prohibition Act 2012 and related regulations, i.e. all processing of Sandalwood within Australia shall be carried out legally and with legally harvested material. (Refer also to control measures for indicator 1.4 Harvesting permits.)
1.20 CITES	N/A

Indicator	Recommended control measures
1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures	N/A

Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights

Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of Information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
2.1. The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens national or regional security and/or linked to military control.	See detailed analysis below.	Country	Risk determination: Low risk Justification: All 'low risk thresholds' (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) are met and there is no other evidence of 'specified' risk. None of the 'specified risk thresholds' are met.
2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.	See detailed analysis below.	Country	Risk determination: Low risk Justification: The low risk thresholds 11 and 12 apply.
2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.	See detailed analysis below.	Country	Risk determination: Low risk Justification: The low risk thresholds 18, 19 and 21 apply.

Detailed analysis

Sources of information	Evidence	Scale of risk assessment	Risk indication ¹
Context (the following are indicators that help to contextualize the information from other sources)			

¹ A risk indication is provided for each source analyzed, except in the first part that addresses the general country context as that is not a risk indicator. A cumulative risk assessment for each risk indicator is provided in the row with the conclusion on each risk indicator, based on all the sources analyzed and evidence found.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Searching for data on: level of corruption, governance, lawlessness, fragility of the State, freedom of journalism, freedom of speech, peace, human rights, armed or violent conflicts by or in the country, etc. 			
World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGI report aggregate and individual governance indicators for 215 countries (most recently for 1996–2012), for six dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability; Political Stability and Absence of Violence; Government Effectiveness; Regulatory Quality; Rule of Law; Control of Corruption http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports (click on table view tab and select Country) In 2013 (latest available year) Australia scores between 81.90 (for Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism) and 97.60 (for Regulatory Quality) on the percentile rank among all countries for all six dimensions (the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).		
World Bank Harmonized List of Fragile Situations: http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/189701503418416651/FY18FCSLIST-Final-July-2017.pdf	Australia does not feature on this list		
Committee to Protect Journalists: Impunity Index CPJ's Impunity Index calculates the number of unsolved journalist murders as a percentage of each country's population. For this index, CPJ examined journalist murders that occurred between January 1, 2007, and August 31, 2017, and that remain unsolved. Only those nations with five or more unsolved cases are included on this index. https://cpj.org/reports/2017/10/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder-killed-justice.php	http://cpj.org/reports/2014/04/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder.php Australia does not feature in this list		
Carleton University: Country Indicators for Foreign Policy: The Failed and Fragile States project of Carleton University examines state fragility using a combination of structural data and current event monitoring https://carleton.ca/cifp/failed-fragile-states/	https://carleton.ca/cifp/wp-content/uploads/CIFP-2017-Fragility-Report.pdf Australia scores 'Highly Functional' on State fragility map 2017.		
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org	https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2018 <i>World Report 2018</i> <i>Australia; Events of 2017</i> "Despite a strong tradition of protecting civil and political rights, Australia has serious unresolved human rights problems. Undeterred by repeated calls by the United Nations to end offshore processing, Australia continued in 2017 to hold asylum seekers who arrived by boat on Manus Island in Papua New Guinea and on the island nation of Nauru, where conditions are abysmal. Indigenous Australians are overrepresented in the criminal justice system. Half the prison population has a disability, and inmates face violence, neglect, and extended periods of isolation. Abuses in juvenile detention centers and overbroad counterterrorism laws persist. In October, United Nations member countries elected Australia to the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) for a three-year period for the first time."		

	<p><i>“Indigenous Rights</i></p> <p>In May, over 250 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders from 13 regions met and issued the “Uluru Statement from the Heart,” which urged constitutional reforms, including the establishment of a First Nations voice in the constitution and a truth and justice commission. In October, Australia’s government formally rejected the key recommendation of the Referendum Council to establish an Indigenous advisory body to parliament.</p> <p>Indigenous Australians are significantly overrepresented in the criminal justice system, often for minor offenses like unpaid fines. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders are 13 times more likely to be imprisoned than the rest of the Australian population. Aboriginal women are the fastest growing prisoner demographic in Australia.”</p>		
<p>US AID: www.usaid.gov Search on website for [country] + ‘human rights’ ‘conflicts’ ‘conflict timber’ For Africa and Asia also use: http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnact462.pdf</p>	<p>No information found leading to specified risks after searching Australia + ‘human rights’ ‘conflicts’ ‘timber conflicts’.</p>		
<p>Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org Search on website for [country] + ‘human rights’ ‘conflicts’ ‘conflict timber’</p>	<p>No information found leading to specified risks after searching Australia + ‘human rights’ ‘conflicts’ ‘timber conflicts’.</p>		
<p>http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/forest_illegal_logging/</p>	<p>Australia not mentioned in article</p>		
<p>Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017</p>	<p>Australia scores 77 points on the Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). Australia ranks 13 out of 180 with rank nr. 1 being the most clean country.</p>		
<p>Chattam House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card http://www.illegal-logging.info</p>	<p>www.illegal-logging.info/topics/transparency <i>Transparency crucial to combatting illegal logging - 23 April 2015</i></p> <p>“Kota Sentosa assemblyman Chong Chieng Jen highlighted during yesterday’s DUN sitting on the Forests Bill, 2015 that until today the government [of Sarawak, LV] had failed to obtain Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification. [...] Chong continued, “There must be a system implemented to ensure the battle against illegal logging must be successful and such system must be transparent.” [...] Piasau assemblyman Alan Ling proposed that issuance of licenses to all the licensees with respect to forest produce should be made through the process of open tender and this proposal must be contained in this ordinance.</p>		

[...] He cited Brunei and Western Australia as examples whereby license and identification cards were issued not just to the licensees or contractors but also to workers.

Ling suggested the same thing should be done in Sarawak as with these registrations, appropriate training could be provided as mentioned in the Forests Bill 2015.“

<https://phys.org/news/2014-11-australia-boosts-illegal-summit.html>

Australia boosts illegal logging fight as summit starts - 11 November 2014

“Australia on Tuesday pledged Aus\$6 million (US\$5.2 million) to the fight against illegal logging as top officials and conservationists met in Sydney for the Asia-Pacific Rainforest Summit. [...]The newly unveiled funds will support the third phase of the Responsible Asia Forestry and Trade programme. The programme was established to help nations practice accountable forest management and involves environmental organisations such as the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Nature Conservancy and TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network.“

<http://www.illegal-logging.info/content/call-australia-act-over-illegal-png-logging>

Call for Australia to act over illegal PNG logging - 10 November 2014

A Papua New Guinea NGO is accusing Australia of being the largest beneficiary of illegal logging and exploitation of PNG's rainforests.

[...] The group also wants Australia to help stop the flow of money from political corruption and illegal activities in PNG to Australia.

Eddie Paine says Australia is doing little to address underlying issues in PNG because it is also the largest beneficiary of PNG's corruption.“

<https://www.forestbusinessnetwork.com/41439/illegally-sourced-timber-hurts-australians-too/>

Illegally sourced timber hurts Australians too - 8 October 2014

“[...] In Australia we import approximately AUD\$4.4 billion of timber and wood products annually, with an estimated AUD\$400 million (or 9 per cent) estimated to have come from sources with some risk of being illegally logged. Some people claim the trade of illegal timber is not an issue in Australia. However, we have recent evidence showing product entered Australia that had been harvested from a national park in South-East Asia.“

[...]The Coalition is committed to protecting Australian businesses, increasing profitability and protecting jobs. This is why legislation to combat illegal logging and support the trade in legally harvested timber has been a key part of our forest policy since 2006. The Illegal Logging Prohibition Amendment Regulation 2013 will come into effect 30 November 2014, and will require timber importers to carry out due diligence on imported timber products.

[...] The Timber Development Association (TDA) has developed tools and additional industry information for business, with support of Forest and Wood Products Australia (FWPA), and these are available online. The TDA reports that a number of importers have recently downloaded these tools and are using them to work with their supplies to comply with the new laws. TDA is also conducting seminars on how to meet due diligence requirements around the country. In addition, the Australian Timber Importers Federation (ATIF) has developed a training package that will be rolled out in a series of workshops around the country in October and November, supported by the Department of Agriculture. The illegal logging laws complement legislation already introduced by the European Union in 2013 and the United States in 2008.“

<http://www.illegal-logging.info/content/four-queensland-timber-company-employees-have-been-fined-and-sentenced-jail-illegally> (no longer available)
Four Queensland timber company employees have been fined and sentenced to jail for illegally exporting timber - 7 October 2014

“The reputation of Australia's \$2 billion timber export industry is in question after four Queensland workers were fined and sentenced to jail for illegally exporting timber. Yesterday, three directors and an employee of a wholesale timber and flooring company in Brisbane pleaded guilty to falsifying Commonwealth documents to send timber to a number of countries between 2006 and 2009.

Moxon and Company directors Anthony Moxon, Andrew Wilson and Mark Affleck, along with employee Joanne Mason, have admitted to 74 charges of fraudulently exporting timber by using fake stamps to make Commonwealth documents. They have been fined \$858,000 and sentenced to a combined four-and-a-half years in jail. All terms have been suspended, except for one director who will serve a minimum eight months.“

<http://www.illegal-logging.info/content/banking-shaky-ground>
Banking on Shaky Ground - 28 April 2014

This report by Oxfam highlights evidence that four of Australia's largest banks; ANZ, Westpac, National Australia Bank and the Commonwealth Bank, have backed companies that have contributed to illegal logging, forced evictions, inadequate compensation, food shortages and child labour.

http://www.illegal-logging.info/sites/files/chlogging/Oxfam_Banking_Shaky_Ground_0.pdf
Oxfam Report: Banking on Shaky Grounds – Australia's big Four Banks and Land Grab. – April 2014

Westpac has a 19-year-old banking relationship with a controversial logging company, “WTK Group”, in Papua New Guinea (PNG). Only the Amazon and

	<p>Congo basins rival PNG for its pristine tropical rainforest, and the PNG logging sector has long been the subject of allegations of illegality and unsustainability. [...] The Commonwealth Bank owns shares to the value of \$14.21 million in agribusiness company Bunge. Bunge owns a sugar mill that sources from 8,800 hectares of Brazilian land which has been declared by the Brazilian Government as being subject to the process of return to its rightful Indigenous owners. Given that the process was underway, Bunge and an adjacent sugar mill were requested by a Brazilian federal prosecutor to stop sourcing sugar cane from these Indigenous lands. The adjacent sugar mill complied, however Bunge has failed to do so. [...] ANZ Bank is financing Phnom Penh Sugar, a Cambodian sugar plantation that has been implicated in child labour, military-backed land grabs, forced evictions and food shortages for local families. [...] The NAB has lent more than \$218 million to Singapore-listed Wilmar, the world's leading processor and trader of palm oil. The first NAB loan to Wilmar occurred during 2010, when the World Bank Group had suspended lending to Wilmar and the entire palm oil industry, following a complaint regarding Wilmar's operations. The subsequent 2013 NAB loan came after Newsweek had ranked Wilmar as the least sustainable company in the world in terms of environmental performance for two years running — in 2011 and 2012.“</p> <p>www.timberbiz.com.au/sandalwood-smugglers <i>Illegal Loggers Tap Australian Prize: 'Smash-And-Grab' Uprooting of Sandalwood Trees Proliferates As Prices Soar - 27 December 2013</i> “Australian authorities tell of illegal loggers in SUVs and small trucks who cut down the small, bushlike sandalwood trees with chain saws before making their escapes. In their haste, they leave roots and stumps behind, even though these can also can be worth hundreds of dollars. Western Australian authorities have made several seizures and arrests this year as they attempt to clamp down on the poaching. In the latest, police searching three properties in the suburbs of the state capital of Perth last month found 200 metric tons of what they said was illegally harvested sandalwood. The haul's estimated commercial value of 1.5 million Australian dollars (\$1.35 million) makes it the state's biggest single seizure to date. Australia ships about 2,000 metric tons of legally harvested wood each year worth A\$30 million. Legal plantations have attracted investment from Middle Eastern sovereign-wealth funds and U.S. pension funds, as global demand for Australian sandalwood rises. [...] Before the seizure last month, according to Western Australia's Department of Parks and Wildlife, the state had seized around 170 tons of illegally harvested native sandalwood worth around A\$2.5 million since 2011 in more than 20 separate busts.”</p>		
<p>Amnesty International Annual Report: The state of the world's human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; international justice;</p>	<p>https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/POL1067002018ENGLISH.PDF E</p>		

<p>corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights</p>	<p><i>AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT 2017/18: THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S HUMAN RIGHTS</i></p> <p>"Australia continued to pay lip service to human rights while subjecting asylum-seekers and refugees to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment."</p> <p>"Australia maintained its hardline policies of confining hundreds of people seeking asylum in offshore processing centres in Papua New Guinea and Nauru, and turning back those attempting to reach Australia by boat – failing in its international obligation to protect them."</p> <p>"Australia's justice system continued to fail Indigenous people, especially children – with high rates of incarceration and reports of abuse and deaths in custody. Ill-treatment of Indigenous children in the Northern Territory, including tear gassing, choking, restraints and solitary confinement, was exposed by leaked footage."</p>		
<p>Freedom House http://www.freedomhouse.org/</p>	<p>https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/freedom-world-2018</p> <p>The status of Australia on the Freedom in the World index is 'free'.</p> <p>https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/freedom-net-2017</p> <p>The status of Australia on the Freedom of the Net is 'free'.</p> <p>https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2017</p> <p>The status of Australia on the Freedom of the press is 'free'.</p>		
<p>Reporters without Borders: Press Freedom Index</p>	<p>https://rsf.org/en/ranking</p> <p><i>2019 World Press Freedom Index</i></p> <p>Australia is ranked nr 21 out of 180 countries in the 2019 World Press Freedom Index with a score of 16.55, which ranks it among the countries with good press freedom in the world. In 2019, no journalists and no net-citizens were killed in Australia.</p>		
<p>Fund for Peace - Failed States Index of Highest Alert - the Fund for Peace is a US-based non-profit research and educational organization that works to prevent violent conflict and promote security. The Failed States Index is an annual ranking, first published in 2005, of 177 nations based on their levels of stability and capacity</p> <p>http://www.fundforpeace.org/global/?q=cr-10-99-fs</p> <p>In 2014 the FFP changed the name of the Failed State Index to the Fragile State Index:</p> <p>http://ffp.statesindex.org/rankings-2013-sortable</p>	<p>https://fundforpeace.org/2019/04/10/fragile-states-index-2019/</p> <p><i>Fragile States Index 2019</i></p> <p>Australia is ranked 5th best performing country (174 or 178) on the failed states index. (nr 1 being the most failed state). This ranks Australia in the category 'sustainable'.</p>		

<p>The Global Peace Index. Published by the Institute for Economics & Peace, This index is the world's leading measure of national peacefulness. It ranks 162 nations according to their absence of violence. It's made up of 23 indicators, ranging from a nation's level of military expenditure to its relations with neighbouring countries and the level of respect for human rights. Source: The Guardian: http://economicsandpeace.org/research/iep-indices-data/global-peace-index</p>	<p>http://visionofhumanity.org/indexes/global-peace-index/ <i>2019 Global Peace Index</i> The state of Peace in Australia is labelled 'Very high' with Australia ranking number 13 out of 163 countries with a score of 1.425 (p. 16)</p>		
Additional sources of information (These sources were partly found by Googling the terms '[country]', 'timber', 'conflict', 'illegal logging')	Evidence	Scale of risk assessment	Risk indication
<p>Australian Government, Department of Agriculture</p>	<p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/illegal-logging "Legislation designed to promote the trade in legally logged timber and timber products is now law. If you are a business importing timber or timber products into Australia or processing domestically grown raw logs you need to be aware of your new responsibilities. A summary of the key elements of the illegal logging laws:</p> <p>Element 1: High-level prohibition Source: <i>Illegal logging Prohibition Act 2012</i> Commences: Came into effect in November 2012. Key elements: Makes it a criminal offence to intentionally, knowingly or recklessly import or process illegally logged timber or timber products. Affects: Businesses importing any timber or timber products into Australia and processors of domestically grown raw logs.</p> <p>Element 2: Due diligence requirements Source: <i>Illegal Logging Prohibition Regulation 2012</i> Commences: Came into effect 30 November 2014. Key elements: Businesses need to assess and manage the risk that the timber or timber products they are importing for processing has been illegally logged. Known as carrying out due diligence. Affects: Businesses importing certain timber or timber products (as defined in the regulation) into Australia and processors of domestically grown raw logs."</p>		
<p>From national CW RA: Info on illegal logging</p>	<p>Not available</p>		
<p>Conclusion on country context: Australia scores good or very good on all indicators reviewed in this section on the country context, such as in relation to press freedom, peace, governance and absence of corruption. Some human rights issues are reported mainly in relation to protecting asylum seekers and refugees, the treatment of indigenous peoples and counterterrorism measures that would infringe on freedoms of expression and movement. Australia is</p>		<p>Country</p>	

also reported as a significant importer of illegally harvested timber, and some illegal logging activities takes place in Australia itself. Australia recently adopted new legislation and took additional measures to combat illegal logging.			
Indicator 2.1. The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens national or regional security and/or linked to military control.			
Guidance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the country covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber? • Is the country covered by any other international ban on timber export? • Are there individuals or entities involved in the forest sector that are facing UN sanctions? 			
Compendium of United Nations Security Council Sanctions Lists https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/information	There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from Australia.	Country	Low risk
US AID: www.usaid.gov	Australia is not covered by any other international ban on timber export.		
Global Witness: www.globalwitness.org	There are no individuals or entities involved in the forest sector in Australia that are facing UN sanctions.		
From national CW RA	Not available		
Guidance			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the country a source of conflict timber? If so, is it at the country level or only an issue in specific regions? If so – which regions? • Is the conflict timber related to specific entities? If so, which entities or types of entities? 			
www.usaid.gov http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnact462.pdf Conflict Timber is defined by US AID as: - conflict financed or sustained through the harvest and sale of timber (Type 1), - conflict emerging as a result of competition over timber or other forest resources (Type 2) Also check overlap with indicator 2.3	No information found leading to specified risks after searching Australia + 'conflict timber'.	Country	Low risk
www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests	No information found leading to specified risks after searching Australia + 'conflict timber'.	Country	Low risk
Human Rights Watch: http://www.hrw.org/	No information on conflict timber related to Australia found.	Country	Low risk
World Resources Institute: Governance of Forests Initiative Indicator Framework (Version 1) http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/gfi_tenure_indicators_sep09.pdf Now: PROFOR http://www.profor.info/node/1998	http://www.profor.info/node/1998 This work resulted in a publication: Assessing and Monitoring Forest Governance: A user's guide to a diagnostic tool (available on this page) published by PROFOR in June 2012. This tool has not yet been applied to Australia.	Country	Low risk
Amnesty International Annual Report: The state of the world's human rights -information on key human rights issues,	No information on conflict timber related to Australia found.	Country	Low risk

including: freedom of expression; international justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights http://www.amnesty.org			
World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGI report aggregate and individual governance indicators for 213 economies (most recently for 1996–2012), for six dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability; Political Stability and Absence of Violence; Government Effectiveness; Regulatory Quality; Rule of Law; Control of Corruption http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home Use indicator 'Political stability and Absence of violence' specific for indicator 2.1	http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports In 2017 (latest available year) Australia scores on the indicator political stability and absence of violence 78 on the percentile rank among all countries (ranges from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes.	Country	Low risk
Greenpeace: www.greenpeace.org Search for 'conflict timber [country]'	No information on conflict timber in Australia found.	Country	Low risk
CIFOR: http://www.cifor.org/ ; http://www.cifor.org/publications/Corporate/FactSheet/forests_conflict.htm	http://www.cifor.org/publications/Corporate/FactSheet/forests_conflict.htm “Forests and conflict Illegal forestry activities and poor governance in tropical forested regions are two factors which can encourage violent conflict. Widespread violence in turn makes forestry and conservation policies in forested areas less effective. The scope of the problem There are currently violent conflicts in forested regions in Colombia, Côte D'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sudan, and Uganda. In the past twenty years there have also been violent conflicts in the forested regions of Angola, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Guatemala, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Peru, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, and Surinam. Together these countries account for about 40 percent of the world's tropical forest and over half of all tropical forest outside Brazil. Timber incomes have financed violent conflict in Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Liberia, Myanmar, Sierre Leone, and other	Country	Low risk

	countries. While Illicit drugs are widespread in the forested regions of Bolivia, Colombia, Laos, Myanmar, and Peru.” Australia not mentioned		
Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms or in combination 'conflict timber', 'illegal logging'	http://theconversation.com/is-using-native-forests-for-energy-really-carbon-neutral-4285 <i>Is using native forests for energy really carbon-neutral? December 22, 2011</i> “We cannot understand Australia’s forest conflict and its solution without unpacking the word “forest”. To environmentalists, “forest” means native forests – self-regenerating ecosystems. To the forestry industry, forests are both native forests and plantations (agricultural crops). Understanding the solution to Australia’s native forest conflict lies in seeing the industry’s two competing parts: native logging and plantation logging. Between 85 and 90% of Australia’s production of sawn timber and wood panels is <u>now plantation based</u> . Native forests represent a small and declining market share. The future of native logging was set in the 1960s when the Australian Government, skillfully lobbied by the forestry industry and foresters, embarked on <u>a nationwide softwood planting program</u> geared for sawn timber. A couple of decades later the maturing plantations drove unrelenting structural change in sawmilling: a benefit for the economy and for workers. But rather than coming up with a new non-extractive use for native forests (enjoyment, biodiversity conservation, carbon and water sinks), governments opened native forests to woodchip exports. Australia’s forest conflict erupted. It has never subsided.”	Country	Low risk
From national CW RA	Not available	Country	-
Conclusion on indicator 2.1: Although information was found on Australia’s involvement in importing illegally harvested timber (see first section above), no information on conflict timber in Australia was found. The following low risk thresholds apply: (1) The area under assessment is not a source of conflict timber ² ; AND (2) The country is not covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber; AND (3) The country is not covered by any other international ban on timber export; AND (4) Operators in the area under assessment are not involved in conflict timber supply/trade; AND (5) Other available evidence does not challenge 'low risk' designation.		Country	Low risk
Indicator 2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.			

² “Conflict timber” limited to include “timber that has been traded at some point in the chain of custody by armed groups, be they rebel factions or regular soldiers, or by a civilian administration involved in armed conflict or its representatives, either to perpetuate conflict or take advantage of conflict situations for personal gain - conflict timber is not necessarily illegal (see FSC-PRO-60-002a).

	<p>response to the report of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Employment and Workplace Relations.</p> <p>The Committee also notes the Government's indication that the gender pay gap in Western Australia is particularly high, at 16.4 per cent in the public sector (statistics from 2011). The Committee notes the Government's indication that the Western Australia Pay Equity Unit assisted a number of private and public sector organizations to undertake pay equity audits, and audits were completed by nine organizations in the public sector, three universities and four organizations in the private sector. The Committee asks the Government to provide information on specific follow-up being given to the recommendations of the Australian Human Rights Commission in the report "2010 Gender Equality Blueprint" and to the recommendations of the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Employment and Workplace Relations, and any other measures taken or envisaged with a view to closing the gender pay gap. Noting the large gender pay gap in Western Australia, the Committee also asks the Government to consider taking more proactive measures to determine and address the causes of the gender pay gap, in both the public and the private sectors, and to provide information on specific steps taken in this regard. Please provide detailed information on the result of the pay equity audits conducted by the Western Australia Pay Equity Unit.</p> <p>Minimum wages and low-paid assisted bargaining. The Committee recalls the observations by the ACTU indicating that women have unequal access to workplace bargaining and are over-represented in low-paid jobs dependent on minimum wages and conditions. The Committee also recalls the concerns raised by the ACTU concerning bargaining support for low-paid workers provided by the Fair Work Australia, and the decision in the first case brought under the low-paid bargaining provisions of the Fair Work Act preventing workers who were already covered by workplace agreements, despite the low wages and conditions, from accessing the assisted bargaining provisions. The ACTU indicates that the provisions should be amended to ensure low-paid workers on inferior collective agreements, including aged care workers, are not excluded from assisted bargaining. The Committee notes the Government's indication that in its decision under the same low-paid bargaining case, Fair Work Australia ruled in August 2011 that employers with workplace agreements of significant vintage would still be included in the low-paid bargaining authorisation. The Committee also notes the Government's indication that a post-implementation review of the Fair Work Act covers the low-paid bargaining provisions. The Committee asks the Government to provide detailed information on the result of the post-implementation review of the Fair Work Act, including concerning the low-paid bargaining provisions, and on the impact of the review on reducing the gender pay gap. The Committee also again asks the Government to provide information regarding how it is ensured in practice that, as required under the Fair Work Act, minimum wages</p>	Country	Specified risk on gender wage discrimination
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	<p>are determined in accordance with the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value.</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3113031:NO <i>Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014) Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) - Australia (Ratification: 1973)</i> [...] The Committee notes that the Government provides statistical information on the number of complaints received by the Australian Human Rights Commission, and information on the court decisions handed down in the fiscal year 2011–12 concerning discrimination in employment and occupation. The Committee also notes the Government’s indication that the Fair Work Ombudsman received 1,040 complaints concerning workplace discrimination for the fiscal year 2011–12, among which 182 cases proceeded to investigation, indicating that discrimination based on disability, pregnancy and race were the most common subjects of complaints.</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3113027:NO <i>Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014) Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) - Australia (Ratification: 1973)</i> Equality of opportunity and treatment of indigenous peoples. The Committee notes the Government’s indication that in January 2012, an expert panel established by the Government to consult and report on options for the constitutional recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, presented its report to the Government, and that in February 2012, the Prime Minister announced AUD10 million in funding for Reconciliation Australia to raise community awareness and build support for indigenous constitutional recognition. The Committee also notes the Government’s indication that among the “Closing the Gap” targets, progress has been made as follows: (i) 95 per cent enrolment for indigenous 4-year-old children in remote communities by 2013 is on track, since in 2011, almost 94 per cent of indigenous children in remote areas were enrolled in a pre-school programme; (ii) the gap in apparent retention rates until Year 12 between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians has fallen from 42.5 percentage points in 1995 to 32.2 percentage points in 2010; (iii) the rate of indigenous Australians of workforce age in regional and urban areas has risen to 54.3 per cent in 2008, from 36.4 per cent in 1994. The Government also indicates that the Indigenous Economic Development Strategy 2011–18 identifies five priority areas, including strengthening skills development and business and entrepreneurship. The Committee notes concerns expressed by the ACTU that historically, programmes under the Indigenous Economic Development Strategy have</p>	Country	Low risk for discrimination
		Country	Specified risk on discrimination of indigenous peoples in employment

	<p>produced few real outcomes, with many participants out of work once the government funding has ceased. Under the Indigenous Employment Programme (IEP), the Indigenous Youth Career Pathways Program commenced in 2012 and provides support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander secondary students to stay in school and undertake school-based traineeships. From July 2013, the IEP and other employment programmes will be replaced by a Remote Jobs and Communities Programme, with funding of AUD1.5 billion.</p> <p>The Committee notes the range of initiatives being undertaken in some of the states and territories to promote equality of opportunity and treatment of indigenous peoples and address discrimination. The Committee notes in particular that in New South Wales, a Career Pathway Indigenous Jobs Market Programme 2012 provides employers the opportunity to identify and engage with indigenous jobseekers. In the public sector, an Aboriginal Employment Action Plan 2009–12 provides strategies, including for removing barriers to indigenous people in the recruitment process. As of June 2011, a national target of 2.6 per cent indigenous employment in the public sector by 2015 was achieved in New South Wales. Following a commitment made in 2009 to employ an additional 2,229 indigenous people in the public sector over four years, by the end of December 2011, about 75 per cent of the extra positions had been filled. In Victoria, funding of AUD4.26 million has been committed to place at least 350 indigenous people in employment by June 2014. An Aboriginal Public Sector Employment and Career Development Action Plan 2010–15 focuses on building pathways for indigenous people between education and public sector employment. The “Works for Indigenous Jobseekers” programme engaging aboriginal employment brokers also continues. In Queensland, key achievements of a Reconciliation Action Plan include involving indigenous communities in taking action towards reconciliation and addressing issues of discrimination. In South Australia, a comprehensive set of programmes for aboriginal people and employers are funded addressing indigenous discrimination and disadvantage in employment. In the Northern Territory, a Public Sector Indigenous Employment and Career Development Strategy 2010–12 is being implemented, and a new strategy is being developed. In the Australian Capital Territory, an Employment Strategy for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People has been newly developed.</p> <p>The Committee asks the Government to continue to provide information on the measures taken by all the states and territories to address discrimination and promote equality in employment and occupation of indigenous peoples, and to indicate the results achieved. The Committee also asks the Government to continue to provide information on the impact of the measures undertaken at the federal level, including with regard to the “Closing the Gap” targets, and to provide detailed information on the Remote Jobs and Communities Programme, and the Commonwealth Indigenous Economic Development Strategy 2011–18, including concrete results achieved, as well as information</p>		
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	on any other federal initiatives aimed at promoting equality of indigenous peoples and addressing discrimination against them. Please also continue to provide information on the status of the process to recognize specifically Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the Constitution.		
ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Country reports. http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm Source of several reports. Search for 'racial discrimination', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'gender equality', 'freedom of association'	<p>http://www.ilo.org/ifpdial/information-resources/national-labour-law-profiles/WCMS_158892/lang--en/index.htm <i>National Labour Law Profile: Australia</i></p> <p>"The courts in both State and Federal jurisdictions make significant contributions to the development of labour law in Australia. The Federal Court of Australia (a court established under Commonwealth legislation) hears most cases pertaining to the Workplace Relations Act 1996 (Cth) and also deals with cases concerning contracts of employment if these cases concurrently raise issues ordinarily falling within the Federal jurisdiction. State Supreme and Industrial Courts have jurisdiction over matters of interpretation of State legislation as well as cases concerning contracts of employment and other common law proceedings.</p> <p>[...] 14. Settlement of Individual Labour Disputes Depending on the jurisdiction, individual labour disputes may be resolved either by access to a specialised tribunal, a specialised court, or a common law court of general jurisdiction. In the Federal system, individual disputes over the application of awards or agreements would be subject in the first instance in many cases to dispute settlement procedures contained in the applicable award or agreement. In the case of disputes over rights (for example, underpayment of wages), individual disputes would need to be pursued in the Federal Court of Australia, or in a State court of competent jurisdiction. (For constitutional reasons, the AIRC may not exercise judicial power, and so cannot be invested with jurisdiction to resolve disputes over rights, whether individual or collective). As noted above, there are however particular provisions of the <i>Workplace Relations Act 1996</i> (Cth) that regulate termination of employment, under which individuals may have access to the jurisdiction of the AIRC for resolution of this particular type of dispute. At the State level, individual disputes may be resolved in either the State's specialist industrial tribunal (see Part 2 above) or in the common law courts of general jurisdiction.</p> <p>[...] 7. Minimum Age and Protection of Young Workers</p> <p>The Children (Care and Protection) Act 1987 (NSW) pt. 4 prohibits the employment of children under 15 in a limited number of industries and where "the child's physical or emotional well-being is put at risk". Western Australian legislation prohibits the full-time employment of children under the age of 15 and for indecent purposes, but permits restricted employment outside school hours (School Education Act 1999 (WA) s 29; Child Welfare Act 1947 (WA) ss</p>	Country	Low risk
		Country	Low risk
		Country	Specified risk for minimum age

	107B, 108). Children younger than school-leaving age in the Australian Capital Territory are prohibited from being employed, except in light work and family businesses: Children and Young People Act 1999 (ACT) ch 10. Victorian law requires persons employing children under the age of 15 to obtain a fixed-term permit (Community Services Act 1970 (Vic) pt. 3, div 9).”		
ILO Child Labour Country Dashboard: http://www.ilo.org/pec/Regionsandcountries/lang-en/index.htm	Australia does not feature in the child labour Country Dashboard.	Country	Low risk for child labour
Global March Against Child Labour: http://www.globalmarch.org/	No specific information found on child labour in Australia	Country	Low risk for child labour
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Committee on Rights of the Child: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx	http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fAUS%2fCO%2f4&Lang=en <i>Committee on the Rights of the Child - Concluding observations: Australia- 28 August 2012</i> “Child rights and the business sector 27. The Committee is concerned at reports on Australian mining companies’ participation and complicity in serious violations of human rights in countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Philippines, Indonesia and Fiji, where children have been victims of evictions, land dispossession and killings. Furthermore, the Committee is concerned about reports of child labour and conditions of work of children that are in contravention of international standards in fishing industry enterprises operated by Australian enterprises in Thailand. Furthermore, while acknowledging the existence of a voluntary code of conduct on a sustainable environment by the Australian Mining Council (“Enduring Values”), the Committee notes the inadequacy of this in preventing direct and/or indirect human rights violations by Australian mining enterprises.” (p.6) No child labour mentioned in Australia itself.	Country	Low risk for child labour
ILO Helpdesk for Business on International Labour Standards: http://www.ilo.org/empent/areas/business-helpdesk/lang-en/index.htm	No additional information found.	Country	No assessment
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx (Use the link to ‘Key documents’ on the left-hand side. Go to “observations’ and search for country.) (Refer to CW Cat. 1) Or: Right top select country click on CEDAW treaty, click on latest reporting period and select concluding observations	http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fAUL%2fCO%2f7&Lang=en <i>Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women - Australia – 30 July 2010</i> “Employment 38. The Committee is concerned about the labour force, which continues to be segregated by gender; the persistence of the pay gap with women working full time earning 18 per cent less than their male counterparts; the caring responsibilities, which continue to affect women’s labour force participation and the limited access to job opportunities for women with disabilities and indigenous women. The Committee also notes that, despite the provisions in the Sex Discrimination Act, sexual harassment continues to be a serious problem in the workplace. The Committee welcomes the first paid	Country	Specified risk on gender wage discrimination

<p>labour', 'discrimination', 'gender gap labour', 'violation of labour union rights' 'violation of freedom of association and collective bargaining'</p>	<p><i>Crikey Clarifier: how soon can you send your kids to work? 28-02-2014</i></p> <p>“Australian Bureau of Statistics figures from 2006 show the most common occupation for boys between five and 14 during school terms was newspaper delivery (24%), while for girls it was sales worker (20%). According to the 2006 Child Employment Survey, there were some 175,000 children between five and 14 years who had a job, representing the 6.6% of all Australian kids. Usually, they worked to spend money (80%) and to save (60%).</p> <p>The Northern Territory and WA had the highest proportions of workers (12% and 9.5%), followed by NSW and Victoria (6%). Across Australia, children in state capital cities were less likely to have worked than children in rural areas. Some 10% said they worked more than 10 hours a week during school term, and the percentage doubled during school holidays.</p> <p>What are the laws in Western Australia?</p> <p>In WA, children need to be 15 years of age to be employed in part-time, casual or holiday jobs. Those aged between 13 and 15 may be employed in a shop, retail outlet, restaurant, delivering newspapers or pamphlets, or collecting shopping trolleys between 6am and 10pm and if the work is outside school hours.</p> <p>... and in New South Wales?</p> <p>In New South Wales The Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) (Child Employment) Regulation 2010 states the total period of time for which a child is employed during any week, when added to the time that the child is in school, must not exceed 50 hours. So, if a child spends 35-40 hours a week at school, he could work 10-15. But children must not work more than four hours on any day on school days.</p> <p>... and in Victoria?</p> <p>In Victoria, the Child Employment Act 2003 allows children aged 13 and over to go to work. Children can be employed for a maximum of three hours per day and 12 hours per week during school term, and a maximum of six hours per day and 30 hours per week during school holidays. Moreover, kids cannot work earlier than 6am or sunrise (whichever is later) or later than 6pm or sunset (whichever is earlier) if the child is employed in street trading; and earlier than 6am or later than 9pm in any other case. Children as young as 11 can work delivering newspapers and advertising material or making deliveries for a registered pharmacist.</p> <p>... and in Queensland?</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Specified risk for child labour</p>
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	<p>The Child Employment Act 2006 of Queensland allows employers to hire children for a maximum of 12 hours during a school week to a maximum of 38 during a non-school week. The sunshine state defines the minimum age as 11 for delivery work and 13 for any other work. The maximum allowable hours of work for school-aged children are four on a school day and eight on a non-school day.</p> <p>... and in South Australia?</p> <p>South Australia has no current child labour laws but is considering a government act to limit the amount of work children can do.</p> <p>... and in Tasmania?</p> <p>Tasmania does not have legislation specifically addressing the employment of children and the working hours allowed, although the Children, Young Persons and their Families Act 1997 provides regulations considering the protection of children in employment. Tasmania is currently reviewing its child labour laws.</p> <p>http://www.theage.com.au/comment/companies-must-ensure-suppliers-dont-use-forced-labour-20150504-ggu52a.html <i>Companies must ensure suppliers don't use forced labour - 5 May 2015</i> "The Global Slavery Index estimates that 3000 people are in modern slavery in Australia today – and agriculture is a high-risk industry. [...]If you've ever had tomatoes from major supermarkets, consider the following: Last year, during a raid to expose money-laundering activities, about 200 migrants were discovered in a tomato production facility in Carabooda, Western Australia."</p> <p>www.antislavery.org/slavery-today/forced-labour/ "Forced labour is a global problem, although some regions have larger numbers of people affected than others. The regional distribution of forced labour is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia and Pacific: 11.7 million (56%) • Africa: 3.7 million (18%) • Latin America and the Caribbean: 1.8 million (9%) • The Developed Economies (US, Canada, Australia, European Union, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Japan): 1.5 million (7%) • Central, Southeast and Eastern Europe (non-EU) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CSEE): 1.6 million (7%) • Middle East: 600,000 (3%) <p>The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that there are at least 20.9 million people in forced labour worldwide. The figure means that, at any</p>	Country	Specified risk for forced labour
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	http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2018/data-explorer/#economy=AUS but ranks no. 73 on wage equality for similar work with a score of 0,645 https://data.oecd.org/earnwage/gender-wage-gap.htm OECD Data <i>Gender wage gap</i> The OECD reports Australia has a gender wage gap of 14.3%, which is slightly higher than the OECD average of 14.1%.	Country	Specified risk on gender wage discrimination
		Country	Specified risk on gender wage discrimination
Additional general sources	Additional specific sources		
	https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-social-justice/publications/social-justice-and-native-title <i>Social Justice and Native Title Report 2014</i> Unfortunately, the incidence of racism and racial discrimination is one that particularly impacts on the daily lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. It was recently reported that 97% of Aboriginal people in Victoria experienced at least one racist incident in the last 12 months alone. (p. 54)	Victoria	Specified risk for discrimination of Aboriginals
From national CW RA	Not available		
Conclusion on Indicator 2.2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all social rights are covered by the relevant legislation and enforced in Australia. The minimum age requirements of ILO are not sufficiently covered by federal and state legislation and some aspects of the rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining are also not covered by legislation. However, no serious violations of these rights were found in the forestry sector. (refer to category 1) Rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining are regularly being violated, but no incidents of violations found in the forestry sector. There is some evidence confirming compulsory and/or forced labour in the agricultural sector, but no incidents were found in the forestry sector. There is evidence confirming a high gender wage gap and that indigenous people continue to face discrimination in employment. There is no evidence confirming child labour in the forestry sector and some sources indicate low risk on child labour in general in Australia. The country is signatory to 7 fundamental ILO Conventions. Australia did not ratify: C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973 There is evidence that indigenous peoples do not feel adequately protected related to the right to equal opportunity and payment in the labour market. However, there is only limited evidence for actual discrimination of indigenous Australians at the workplace in general and no evidence for such discrimination in the forestry sector. Violations of labour rights are not limited to specific sectors. No incidents of violations were found in the forestry sector. The following low risk thresholds apply, based on the evidence:		Country	Low risk

<p>(11) Applicable legislation for the area under assessment does not cover all key provisions of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work but other regulations and/or evidence of their implementation exist. Reports do not lead to conclusions of systematic violations of rights. When labour laws are broken, cases are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities; AND (12) Other available evidence do not challenge 'low risk' designation.</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.</p> <p>Guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there Indigenous Peoples (IP), and/or Traditional Peoples (TP) present in the area under assessment? • Are the regulations included in the ILO Convention 169 and is UNDRIP enforced in the area concerned? (refer to category 1) • Is there evidence of violations of legal and customary rights of IP/TP? • Are there any conflicts of substantial magnitude [footnote 6] pertaining to the rights of Indigenous and/or Traditional Peoples and/or local communities with traditional rights? • Are there any recognized laws and/or regulations and/or processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to TP or IP rights and/or communities with traditional rights? • What evidence can demonstrate the enforcement of the laws and regulations identified above? (refer to category 1) • Is the conflict resolution broadly accepted by affected stakeholders as being fair and equitable? 			
<p>general sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN</p>		<p>information found and specific sources</p>	
<p>ILO Core Conventions Database https://www.ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/conventions-and-recommendations/lang--en/index.htm - ILO Convention 169</p>		<p>http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102544 Australia did not ratify ILO Convention 169.</p>	
<p>Survival International: http://www.survivalinternational.org/</p>		<p>http://www.survivalinternational.org/tribes/aboriginals "There are about 500 different Aboriginal peoples in Australia, each with their own language and territory and usually made up of a large number of separate clans.[...] Those Aboriginal tribes who lived inland in the bush and the desert lived by hunting and gathering, burning the undergrowth to encourage the growth of plants favoured by the game they hunted. They were experts in seeking out water. Today more than half of all Aboriginals live in towns, often on the outskirts in terrible conditions. Many others work as labourers on cattle ranches that have taken over their land. Many, particularly in the northern half of the continent, have managed to cling on to their land and still hunt and gather 'bush tucker'." [...] A landmark High Court judgment in 1992, known as the Mabo case after the lead plaintiff, threw out the racist 'terra nullius' principle on which Australian legal attitudes to Aboriginal land rights had been based. The decision recognized for the first time the existence of Aboriginal 'native title' over large parts of rural Australia. Many Aboriginal groups, such as the Martu of western</p>	
		<p>scale of risk assessment</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>risk indication</p> <p>Specified risk</p>
		<p>Country</p>	

	<p>terra nullius was exemplary, the court also found that, by virtue of the sovereignty of the Crown, native title rights are extinguished by otherwise valid Government acts that are inconsistent with the continued existence of native title rights, such as the grant of freehold or some leasehold estates.</p> <p>25. The Mabo decision prompted Parliament to pass the Native Title Act of 1993, which sets out the processes for determining native title rights and dealings on native title lands. Despite these significant developments, laws and policies of subsequent Governments, as well as court decisions, have appeared to roll back the advancements associated with the Mabo decision, especially the controversial Native Title Amendments Act of 1998, which was the subject of criticism by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.</p> <p>26. The Special Rapporteur received information during his visit that the current Native Title Act framework has serious limitations that impair its ability to protect the native title rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders. According to the Government's own evaluation, the native title process is complex and slow and in need of reform. Among the principal concerns is the onerous requirement that indigenous claimants show proof of continuous connection to the lands claimed, in accordance with their traditional laws and customs, since the time of British acquisition of sovereignty. This is viewed as an unjust requirement, particularly considering the history of policies of Governments that undermined indigenous peoples' connections to their lands. In addition, the native title process, including the mechanism for facilitating indigenous representation in the process, is under-supported according to informed observers.</p> <p>27. With respect to mining and other natural resource exploitation on lands subject to native title claims, in several cases indigenous representative bodies or land councils have negotiated agreements that have provided benefits for indigenous traditional owners. Still, the Special Rapporteur heard concerns that indigenous rights are often inadvertently undermined because the terms of such agreements are kept secret, the traditional owners have limited time to negotiate, legal representation is often inadequate and Government involvement does not always align with indigenous interests." (p.8)</p> <p>"29. The strengthening of legislative and administrative protections for indigenous peoples' rights over lands and natural resources should involve aligning those protections with applicable international standards, in particular those articulated in the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Of note is that the Declaration effectively rejects a strict requirement of continuous occupation or cultural connection from the time of European contact in order for indigenous peoples to maintain interests in lands, affirming simply that rights exist by virtue of "traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use" (art. 26). Also incompatible with the Declaration, as well as with other international instruments, is the extinguishment of indigenous rights in land by unilateral uncompensated acts. Contrary to the doctrine of extinguishment, the</p>	Country	Specified risk for land rights
		Country	Specified risk for land rights
		areas under negotiated agreements	Low risk for land rights

	<p>Declaration (art. 28) affirms that “indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent”. (p. 9)</p> <p>56. Of concern to the Special Rapporteur is the apparent increased centralization of governance institutions in several states and the Northern Territory, at the expense of local, indigenous-run governance institutions.[...]</p> <p>57. The Special Rapporteur was particularly disturbed by situations in which the Government has revoked self-governance powers of Aboriginal people when communities have displayed shortcomings in managing their own affairs. The clearest example of this practice is the NTER [Northern Territory Emergency Response, LV...].” (p. 15)</p> <p>70. The Special Rapporteur observed the profound connection that many Aboriginal people in Australia have to their homelands, many of which began to be repopulated in the 1970s when elders took their people back to ancestral lands from larger communities run by missions, and the importance of these lands to the lives and culture of Australia’s Aboriginal people. “(p.18)</p> <p>“CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</p> <p>[...]86. Legislative and administrative mechanisms that allow for the extraction of natural resources from indigenous territories should conform to relevant international standards, including those requiring adequate consultations with the affected indigenous communities, mitigation measures, compensation and benefit-sharing. “</p> <p>[...] 88. The Commonwealth and state governments should revise existing legislation that vests ultimate decision-making authority over Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage sites or objects in government entities, to ensure indigenous participation in decision-making and full respect for indigenous rights in relation to cultural heritage.” (p.20)</p>	<p>Areas where government institutions are centralized</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Specified risk for self-government</p> <p>Specified risk for FPIC</p> <p>Specified risk for sacred sites</p>
<p>UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx</p>	<p>www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/AUIndex.aspx <i>a summary of 14 stakeholders’ submissions to the universal periodic review of Australia - 11 November 2010</i></p> <p>51. AHRC [The Australian Human Rights Commission, LV] noted, inter alia, that Australia’s legal system limited the protection of indigenous people’s traditional rights to land and culture, and recommended the reform of the Native Title Act, as well as measures to protect and promote Indigenous cultural and intellectual property and connection to traditional land through homelands and outstations.</p> <p>56. JS3 [the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services of Australia (ATSILS) composed of: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service (Qld) Ltd; Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement Inc; Aboriginal Legal Service (NSW/ACT); Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia (Inc.), Perth</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Specified risk for land rights</p>

	(Australia); Central Australian Aboriginal Legal Aid Service; North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency; and Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service Co-operative Limited, Fitzroy, Victoria (Australia), LV] recommended that the Government commit to obtaining the free, prior and informed consent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the development of policy that directly affect their communities, and to genuine collaboration through the development and implementation of a framework for self-determination, outlining consultation protocols, roles and responsibilities and strategies for increasing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participation in all institutions of democratic governance (p. 9)	Country	Specified risk for FPIC
UN Human Rights Committee http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx search for country Also check: UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx	http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=AUS&Lang=EN Latest available concluding observations of the UN Human Rights Committee date from May 2009. This is outdated.	Country	-
Intercontinental Cry http://intercontinentalcry.org/	Australia's high court confirmed Indigenous Peoples' inherent right to fish for traditional purposes from waterways and oceans, stating unequivocally in its ruling that native title takes precedent over state fishery laws. The court case began in 2009, when a Narrunga father and son caught 24 undersized abalone at Cape Elizabeth on the Yorke Peninsula, becoming embroiled in a legal fight with South Australia's Labor government. http://intercontinentalcry.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Indigenous-Struggles-2012.pdf The Australian Federal Government recklessly approved the controversial "Stronger Futures" legislation, with the support of some Opposition MPs, extending the Northern Territory intervention for another decade. According to the Australian Lawyers Alliance (ALA), it was passed following an 11th hour addition to the parliamentary agenda in a deliberate bid to impede the democratic process. An ALA spokesperson said it "represented a dark day in Australian politics for Indigenous human rights," adding, "but the fight is not over." (p. 28) Several violations of indigenous people's rights are reported in these two sources but these were all related to the mining sector.	Country Northern Territory	Low risk for traditional fishing rights Specified risk for land rights
Forest Peoples Programme: www.forestpeoples.org FPP's focus is on Africa, Asia/Pacific and South and Central America.	No information found leading to specified risk	Country	Low risk
Society for Threatened Peoples: http://www.gfbv.de/index.php?change_lang=english	No information found leading to specified risk	Country	Low risk

	<p><i>Native title recognised over west Pilbara - 3 September 2015</i> “A second native title determination has been delivered in two days with the finalisation of a claim covering almost 10,000 square kilometres across the west Pilbara.”</p> <p>National Indigenous Advisory Council www.niaa.gov.au/who-we-are/the-agency The National Indigenous Australians Agency was established by an Executive Order signed by the Governor-General on 29 May 2019. The NIAA also works to influence policy across the entire Australian Government. We liaise closely with State and Territory governments, peak bodies and service providers to ensure that Indigenous programs and services are delivering for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Role https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2019G00474 The Executive order gives the NIAA a number of functions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to lead and coordinate Commonwealth policy development, program design and implementation and service delivery for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples; • to provide advice to the Prime Minister and the Minister for Indigenous Australians on whole-of-government priorities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples; • to lead and coordinate the development and implementation of Australia’s Closing the Gap targets in partnership with Indigenous Australians; • to lead Commonwealth activities to promote reconciliation. <p>http://iac.dpmc.gov.au/media/2014-05-20/budget-2014-15-communique <i>Budget 2014-15 Communique - 20 May 2014</i> We welcome the new Indigenous Advancement Strategy and the \$4.8 billion investment over the next four years. We are encouraged by the design of the Strategy and will continue to provide advice to the Government on its implementation. Finding efficiencies, reducing duplication and cutting red tape will reduce the burden on Aboriginal people and organisations. This will allow the Government to better target spending and improve delivery on the ground in the key areas of education, jobs and making communities safer. [...] The new Indigenous Advancement Strategy comes into effect from 1 July 2014. The Council is reassured that all existing contracts will be honoured and many will be extended for six to 12 months while transition arrangements are put in place.</p> <p>Australian Human rights Commission</p>	<p>West Pilbara</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Low risk</p> <p>Low risk</p>
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	<p>“The Federal Court has identified the following trends in native title in the last five years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A decline in the number of new applications filed each financial year from a peak of 322 in 1995-96 to 40 new claims in 2013-14. • A significant reduction in the median time for resolution of applications determined in 2013-14 compared to previous years,³ from an average of 12 years and 11 months in June 2013 to an average of two years and six months as at 30 June 2014.⁴ • A marked increase in the number of applications resolved by consent from 2010-11 onwards, from nine in 2008-09, to 10 in 2010-11, 28 in 2012-13 and 60 consent determinations in 2013-14. • A decrease in the number of claims in mediation and an increase in the number of claims in active case management. Of the 416 claimant applications active as at 30 June 2011, 189 were referred to mediation and 177 were in case management before the Court. Of the 325 claimant applications active as at 30 June 2014, 28 were referred to mediation and 214 claims are in active case management before the Court.⁵ <p>These figures show that the primary focus of the native title system has moved to the resolution of claims.” (p. 63)</p> <p>“In the meantime, long identified problems with the Native Title Act remain in place.” [...] Section 223 of the Native Title Act sets out the requirements that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander claimants have a connection with the land or waters that is the subject of the claim as a result of their traditional law and customs.⁶ The effect of this requirement has been to limit the enjoyment of our rights to native title, setting up onerous standards that minimise the impact of European settlement on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Establishing native title then is often a very stressful process that involves Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people going to extensive lengths to prove their identity and connection to country.⁷</p>	<p>Consent determination areas</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Specified risk for land rights</p>
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³ I Irving, Acting National Native Title Registrar, Federal Court of Australia, Correspondence to M Gooda Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner, Australian Human Rights Commission, 30 July 2014.

⁴ I Irving, Acting National Native Title Registrar, Federal Court of Australia, Correspondence to M Gooda, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner, Australian Human Rights Commission, 19 August 2013.

⁵ I Irving, note 4.

⁶ *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth), s 223.

⁷ M Gooda, *Submission to the Australian Law Reform Commission Review of the Native Title Act* (14 May 2014), p 11. At: <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/submissions/alrc-review-native-title-act-1993> (viewed 8 October 2014).

	<p>Leases will now be extended for the term of the original lease; consequently, a 30-year lease will become a 60-year lease, and so on.¹⁰ Whilst the extension cannot be longer than the original term of the lease, there are no limits to the amount of times the lease can be extended.</p> <p>“I have previously written about the Quandamooka peoples in the <i>Native Title Report 2011</i>.¹¹ On 4 July 2011, after 16 long years, the Federal Court recognised their rights to native title over land and waters in North Stradbroke Island and Moreton Bay.¹² It was thought that this consent determination would bring about the end of 70-years of sand mining on North Stradbroke Island by 2025.¹³ However, a decision by the current Queensland Government to extend mining until 2035 reverses the decision of the previous Government.¹⁴ The decision is disappointing for the Quandamooka people who are currently challenging this before the High Court” (p. 79)</p> <p>The South Australian case of <i>De Rose Hill</i> is one of the most important native title developments of the reporting year, with potential national implications. [...] On 1 October 2013, the Federal Court delivered its landmark judgement in this matter, ordering the payment of compensation to the Ngurarutja claim group. This decision is significant: after 20 years of the operation, it is the first time compensation has been awarded for the extinguishment of native title rights and interests under the Native Title Act.”</p> <p>“[...] The <i>De Rose Hill</i> case may be an example of the positive realisation of the rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to land and waters within the native title system; however, it is one case among many. Whilst the case sets an encouraging example for potential future compensation claims under the Native Title Act, it provides limited clarity on the legal principles for calculating compensation.” (p. 82) [...] The Native Title Act, as it stands, particularly after the 1998 amendments, can only be used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to access very limited and specific rights.” (p. 83)</p>	<p>Quandamooka people's area in North Stradbroke Island and Moreton Bay</p> <p>Ngurarutja claim in South Australia</p>	<p>Specified risk for land rights</p> <p>Low risk</p>
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¹⁰ Queensland, *Parliamentary Debates*, Legislative Assembly, 2014, p 712 (A Cripps).

¹¹ M Gooda, *Native Title Report 2011*, Australian Human Rights Commission (2011). At <http://www.humanrights.gov.au/publications/native-title-report-2011-chapter-2-lateral-violence-native-title-our-relationships-over#fn120> (viewed 8 October 2014).

¹² *Delaney on behalf of the Quandamooka People vs State of Queensland* [2011] FCA 741

¹³ Minister for Environment, ‘North Stradbroke Island Reference Group – community planning for the future’, (Media Release, 25 August 2011). At <http://www.cabinet.qld.gov.au/MMS/StatementDisplaySingle.aspx?id=76228> (viewed 8 October 2014).

¹⁴ J Kelly, ‘Newman vows to push ahead with sand mining on Nth Stradbroke island’, *ABC News*, 13 August 2013. At <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2013-08-20/call-for-federal-regulation-of-sand-mining-on-stradbroke-island/4899368> (viewed 8 October 2014).

	<p>piece of the puzzle. Congress is needed so that individual voices are heard and for strong advocacy on particular issues, led by organisations working on those issues and by individuals affected by them. Groups like the IAC and Empowered Communities are crucial to ensuring policy formation that is sensitive to the needs of our peoples and reflective of the work happening in our regions. But the Assembly of First Nations presents - for the first time – an opportunity for the Australian Government, and local governments, to engage with a body representative of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities with cultural authority.” (p. 135-136)</p> <p>More than 111 Australian organisations have publicly committed to supporting and respecting human rights within their business practices by becoming signatories to the “The Global Compact Network Australia (GCNA) aims to help Australian Global Compact signatories to integrate and operationalise the ‘ten principles of the Global Compact within their business practices and strategy and to support broader UN goals’.¹⁹</p> <p>In support of their membership and commitment to the global compact principles, some Australian companies incorporate human rights into their annual reporting and their policies and practices.²⁰</p> <p>The GCNA has established an Indigenous Engagement Working Group (IEWG),²¹ which the Commission is a member of, alongside a number of Australian businesses. The IEWG promotes the importance of positive Indigenous engagement, provides a platform for Australian businesses to share leading practices and collectively advance Indigenous rights in Australia.” (p. 147)</p>	Areas where GCNA signatory companies operate	Low risk
Data provided by National NGOs; NGO documentation of cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing);	<p>Australians for Native Title and Reconciliation <i>a small but dynamic organisation representing a grassroots movement of Australians in support of justice, rights and respect for Australia’s First Peoples. We are independent and non-partisan</i> http://antar.org.au/sites/default/files/antar_historic_meeting_july_2015_web.pdf <i>Historic meeting agrees to engagement for constitutional recognition proposal - 6th July 2015</i> “National advocacy organisation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rights today welcomed the agreement between the Prime Minister, Leader of the</p>		

¹⁹ Global Compact Network Australia, *Global Compact Network Australia*, <http://www.unglobalcompact.org.au/about-us/global-compact-network-australia/> (viewed 1 October 2014).

²⁰ Australian Human Rights Commission, *Good practice, good business - Integrating human rights into Australian business practice, Fact Sheet 1* (2009). At www.humanrights.gov.au/human_rights/corporate_social_responsibility (viewed 1 October 2014).

²¹ Global Compact Network Australia, *Indigenous Engagement Working Group*, <http://www.unglobalcompact.org.au/new/leadership-groups/indigenous-engagement-working-group/> (viewed 1 October 2014).

<p>National land bureau tenure records, maps, titles and registration (Google)</p>	<p>wellbeing.</p> <p>National Native Title Tribunal http://www.nntt.gov.au/assistance/Geospatial/Pages/Maps.aspx The Tribunal provides maps on Native Titles on a national, state and territory, and regional level and on various categories;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>NTDA Schedule</u>: This A4 map depicts the boundaries of claimant applications as filed with the Federal Court. - <u>Registered Claims</u>: This A4 map depicts the boundaries of claimant applications that have been entered onto the Register of Native Title Claims (RNTC). - <u>Determinations of Native Title</u>: This A4 map depicts the external boundaries of determinations of native title. Where only part of an application has been determined, the map shows only that part. - <u>Prescribed Bodies Corporate</u>: This A4 map shows determined areas with: PBCs in place or PBCs yet to be established - <u>Claims and Determinations</u>: This A0 size map depicts claimant applications as per the NTDA Schedule (as filed in the Federal Court) and determinations of native title, as per the National Native Title Register. - <u>Indigenous Land Use Agreements</u>: This A4 map depicts the external boundaries of registered ILUAs and those of ILUAs in notification but not yet registered. It also indicates the type of agreement. - <u>Representative Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Body areas</u>: This A4 map depicts Representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Body (RATSIB) areas together with the recognised organisation as determined in the Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth). - <u>Indigenous Estates and Determinations</u>: This A1 size map depicts determinations of native title as per the National Native Title Register, and indigenous land areas granted under jurisdictional land grant instruments. <p>Government of western Australia, Land approvals and Native Titles Unit https://www.dpc.wa.gov.au/lantu/Claims/Pages/Default.aspx "Native title claims are 'native title determination applications' filed by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders (native title claimants) in the Federal Court of Australia. Each application is a Federal Court proceeding seeking a determination as to whether native title exists or not and if so in what form.</p> <p>The Federal Court refers each application to the National Native Title Tribunal Registrar for a range of administrative processes under the Native Title Act 1993 (NTA). The first process is an assessment known as the 'registration test'. If the application meets all the conditions of the registration test it becomes a 'registered claim' and provides the claimants with a set of</p>	<p>Determined native title areas</p> <p>ILUAs areas</p> <p>indigenous land areas granted under jurisdictional land grant instruments</p>	<p>Low risk</p> <p>Low risk</p> <p>Low risk</p>
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	<p>procedural rights. However, an unregistered claim is still be able to proceed towards a determination of native title.</p> <p>In Western Australia, the combined area of registered and determined native title claims covers approximately eighty five percent of the State's land mass, with some also covering inter-tidal zones and sea areas. As of early 2015 there has been 35 consent determinations and 13 litigated determinations of native title in Western Australia.”</p> <p>To assist claim management the State is divided into six regions. This website provides for each region in Western Australia an overview of native title applications and determinations currently existing.</p> <p>https://www.dpc.wa.gov.au/lantu/Claims/Documents/WA_Applications%2013%20Feb%202014.pdf <i>A map of Native Title Applications and Determinations in Western Australia</i></p>	35 consent determinations in Western Australia	Low risk
Relevant census data	<p>http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/2077.0Technical+Note12006-2011 <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, 2006-2011</i> Estimated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is 669 881 in 2011, around 3 % of the total population of Australia in 2011 (21,507,717).</p>		
<p>- Evidence of participation in decision making;</p> <p>- Evidence of IPs refusing to participate (e.g. on the basis of an unfair process, etc.);</p>	<p>See info above on governmental structures around Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander policies and representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in decision making.</p> <p>See info above regarding critics of National Congress of Australia's First Peoples (NCAFP) that the determination of native title under statute law and before the Federal Court is biased against the rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples.</p>	Country	-
National/regional records of claims on lands, negotiations in progress or concluded etc.	See information above related to the National Native Title Tribunal	Country	-
Cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing).) Data about land use conflicts, and disputes (historical / outstanding grievances and legal disputes)	See information above related to native titles system.	Country	-
Social Responsibility Contracts (<i>Cahier des Charges</i>) established according to FPIC (Free Prior Informed Consent) principles where available	Not applicable in Australia	Country	-
Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms 'indigenous peoples organizations', 'traditional peoples organizations', 'land registration office', 'land office', 'indigenous peoples', 'traditional peoples', '[name of IPs]', 'indigenous peoples+conflict', 'indigenous peoples+land rights'	<p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/industries <i>Australian government Departure of Agriculture – Forestry</i> “Following on from the NFPS, Australia has spent more than fifteen years developing, implementing and reviewing Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs) which aim to achieve a balance between conservation and production in native forests, and provide security for the industry.</p>		

	<p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa/ <i>Australian government Departure of Agriculture – Forestry Regional Forest Agreements</i> Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs) are 20-year plans for the conservation and sustainable management of Australia's native forests. There are 10 RFAs in place in four Australian states: Western Australia, Victoria, Tasmania and New South Wales.</p> <p>The agreements result from years of scientific study, consultation and negotiation covering a diverse range of interests. They provide certainty for forest-based industries, forest-dependent communities and conservation.</p> <p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa/regions/map Map of Regions Information and maps about the Regional Forest Agreements.</p> <p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa/about/process/aboriginal <i>Australian government Departure of Agriculture – Forestry Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Concerns Last reviewed: 25 Feb 2015</i></p> <p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have a range of interests in forested areas in Australia. These interests include matters related to:</p> <p>Native title The common law and now legislation, including the NTA, recognise native title rights and interests. These rights are existing rights: they do not depend on formal recognition by a court. The areas subject to native title are therefore unresolved, although the issue will be clarified in time. Native title may exist over forested areas. The rights involved may range from exclusive possession, to rights of access and to the use and enjoyment of resources, depending on the traditions of the title holders and the impact of past government actions.</p> <p>The NTA imposes conditions on actions that affect native title. The conditions apply to actions of all governments, as well as to others. Failure to comply with the conditions will invalidate the actions, unless the agreement of the title holders is obtained.</p> <p>Regional forest agreements may not, in themselves, affect native title, so the NTA may not have any application. However, activities leading to the conclusion of agreements (such as access to land and sampling of resources), and carried-out in implementing the agreements, may well affect native title. Under the NTA, the Commonwealth has a particular responsibility for the protection of native title interests.</p>	
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	<p>Heritage places Forested areas contain places of significance to indigenous peoples. These range from places of a sacred nature, through archaeological sites, to places with significant historical associations. Indigenous interests in these areas are recognised and protected in a range of Commonwealth and State/Territory legislation.</p> <p>The protection of heritage places is primarily a State responsibility. While the Commonwealth is not generally involved in day-to-day management, it has responsibilities under the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975 to identify heritage places of national significance.</p> <p>The Commonwealth is more directly involved in heritage management in Victoria where amendments in 1987 to the Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 do allow for consultative and clearance processes. The Commonwealth Act primarily provides for indigenous people to apply to the Commonwealth to protect significant places from threats of injury or desecration when States are unable or unwilling to provide effective protection to places of significance.</p> <p>Economic Indigenous people's economic use of forests may range from hunting and gathering foods, or craft materials, for consumption and use within the domestic economy, to commercial harvesting of resources. Considerable numbers of indigenous people are employed within the timber industry and have a direct economic interest in decisions which affect the forestry industry.</p> <p>Cultural identity Traditionally, forest peoples may claim to have a particular cultural identity within indigenous Australia. The preservation of the values of certain forested areas is therefore of concern to people whose identity is defined by their relationship with those environments.</p> <p>International undertakings At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, Australia became a signatory to two international undertakings relating to the environmental interests of indigenous peoples; Agenda 21 and the Biodiversity Convention. Notable among Australia's obligations now is the protection of relevant indigenous knowledge, and particular rights of indigenous peoples in relation to biodiversity.</p> <p>Self-determination It is the goal of the Commonwealth to advance the right of indigenous peoples to take part in decision making over matters which may affect their lives. Aside</p>		
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	<p>from existing legal obligations, the Commonwealth would wish therefore to involve indigenous peoples in making decisions impacting upon such matters as their heritage, native title, their economic position, and their cultural and social identity.</p> <p>4.3 Relevant Commonwealth obligations and assessments The major Commonwealth responsibilities involving indigenous rights and interests that will need to be taken into account in the agreement process include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessment of National Estate natural and cultural heritage values; • assessment of World Heritage natural and cultural values; • assessment of environmental impacts on indigenous communities under the Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974; <p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander involvement in endangered species; recovery programs and their management and use of endangered species, as recognised by the Endangered Species Protection Act 1992; identification of areas, species and genes of significance in the context of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, recognising the need to protect the interests of, or to compensate, or both, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples for use of their intellectual property; protection of native title rights and interests under the Native Title Act 1993.</p> <p>4.4 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander role in the regional forests agreement process The regional forest agreement process aims to streamline and coordinate the assessment of environment and heritage, and economic and social issues. These fields overlap the areas of interest to indigenous peoples outlined above, and in line with the Commonwealth's legal obligations and policy commitments. With regard to indigenous self-determination in particular, the Commonwealth is obliged to integrate indigenous decision making and the protection of indigenous interests within the regional forest agreement process.</p> <p>Addressing indigenous concerns within the regional forest agreement process will therefore involve ensuring full consultation and planning in order to anticipate and act to minimise the emergence of heritage, native title and other concerns after the completion of the agreement. This end is best served by processes of consultation, effective administration of State legislation, site survey and clearance process, and shared decision making. All these processes require the active involvement of affected indigenous communities, and clear communication between the parties including the proponents of work, governments and affected indigenous communities.</p>	Country	Low risk for FPIC
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	<p>Where consultative and assessment measures within a regional forest agreement process have been unable to accommodate the legitimate cultural heritage interests of indigenous peoples, a community or group has recourse to the provisions of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984. If the Act is triggered in this way, the Commonwealth Minister for Aboriginal Affairs may require an assessment of the significance of cultural values, threats to those values, protection requirements, and adequacy of State legislation and management decisions.</p> <p>4.5 Consultation and management arrangements Matters relating to representing and preserving indigenous interests in the regional forest agreement process are outlined below:</p> <p>At the beginning of efforts to establish a regional forest agreement, affected communities need to be identified and communication protocols need to be developed. The appointment of liaison officers is appropriate at this stage, as is the identification of contact persons within each government and community. Representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander bodies determined under the NTA might provide a useful point of contract.</p> <p>It is necessary that both formal and informal lines of communication remain open, and that agreed consultative processes are established early in the regional forest agreement process, and that the purpose and nature of the process are clear to all involved</p> <p>Latitude and flexibility is required to provide indigenous people with time to consult, consider issues and alternatives and develop agreed positions. Identification of areas of concern, involving interviews with community representatives and elders, archaeological fieldwork, archival research and similar, are likely to be required as part of both National Estate, and State government, heritage assessment processes. Such work should be strategic and targeted to solve particular concerns. Methodologies could include 'predictive' surveys to characterise the general distribution of sites and detailed surveys of particular forest areas as forest use operations proceed, and as needs are identified.</p> <p>Proposals affecting native title will need to comply with NTA requirements, and, where native title may exist, agreements will need to address the rights and interests of indigenous peoples. This may include joint management of relevant areas and the development of appropriate management plans.</p> <p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa/about/indigenous <i>Indigenous and heritage issues</i> Indigenous Australians' cultural heritage and customary law are deeply embedded in the natural environment, its resources and landscapes. To indigenous people, nature and culture are so intimately interwoven they cannot</p>	Country	Low risk for cultural heritage protection
		Country	Low risk for FPIC
		Country	Low risk for native titles

	<p>be separated. Indigenous people have an inherent responsibility to their law, culture and land, and have a right to ensure the continuation of their spiritual beliefs and the well-being of their land. They also have responsibilities to ensure that their country is managed for future generations.</p> <p>Indigenous people associated with the forest regions were involved in the RFA process and strongly stated the cultural heritage importance that the forests, forest sites and forest places have for them. The Agreements include a package of measures to ensure ongoing involvement of Indigenous people in managing and protecting their heritage places. Their continuing involvement in forest management maintains the strength of the agreements.</p> <p>The Commonwealth and State Governments, through Commonwealth and State legislation including the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth), have responsibilities to ensure formal public consultation with Indigenous communities. The consultation process serves to identify Indigenous cultural, historical, social and economic values, and ensure they are taken into account in forest policy.</p> <p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/australias-forests/plantation-farm-forestry-Plantations</p> <p>Increasing the plantation timber resource to expand Australia's forest industries and offset the reduced access to native forest resource is a key forest policy objective of the National Forest Policy Statement, Regional Forest Agreements and Plantations for Australia: The 2020 Vision. The overarching principle of the 2020 Vision is to enhance regional wealth creation and international competitiveness through a sustainable increase in Australia's plantation resources. This is to be achieved through a national target of trebling the area of commercial tree crops to 3 million hectares by 2020, using mainly private sector funding.</p> <p>However, Australia's plantation estate may stabilise at the current level of around 2 million hectares. In 2008-09, the total plantation area decreased for the first time since the National Plantation Inventory commenced reporting in 1993.</p> <p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/nifs</p> <p><i>National Indigenous Forestry Strategy</i></p> <p>The Australian Government, in consultation with Indigenous communities and forest industry stakeholders, developed the National Indigenous Forestry Strategy. The strategy was launched in July 2005.</p> <p>A key aim of the strategy is to encourage Indigenous participation in the forest industry by forming business partnerships with the forestry industry to provide long-term benefits to Indigenous communities, as well as to the forest and</p>	Country	Low risk for cultural heritage protection
	<p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/nifs</p> <p><i>National Indigenous Forestry Strategy</i></p> <p>The Australian Government, in consultation with Indigenous communities and forest industry stakeholders, developed the National Indigenous Forestry Strategy. The strategy was launched in July 2005.</p> <p>A key aim of the strategy is to encourage Indigenous participation in the forest industry by forming business partnerships with the forestry industry to provide long-term benefits to Indigenous communities, as well as to the forest and</p>	Country	Low risk in forestry sector of plantations

	<p>wood products industry. Initiatives with industry can be associated with forest plantations and timber processing. Other initiatives could involve cultural and eco-tourism, bush tucker, traditional medicines bee keeping and other forest-based ventures.</p> <p>National Indigenous Forest Mapping Website To support the National Indigenous Forestry Strategy, the department developed the National Indigenous Forest Mapping website. This site is designed for users to produce forest-related maps based on Australian indigenous areas. From that website you can: Find summary statistics on forest areas and socio-economic information for each Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC) area. Make your own maps of forests for each state, or ICC area and save them to use in your own reports. Find out summary information on Australia's forest types and main species. Find many links to other websites for further information on forestry, soils and indigenous information.</p>		
Additional general sources for 2.3	Additional specific sources	scale of risk assessment	risk indication
From national CW RA	Not available		
<p>Conclusion on Indicator 2.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In June 2011, Indigenous peoples (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders) were estimated to make up 3.0% of the Australian population, or 669,881 individuals. Throughout their history, Aboriginal people have lived in all parts of Australia. Today the majority live in regional centers (43%) or cities (32%), although some still live on traditional lands. While one source mentions that there are about 500 different Aboriginal peoples in Australia, each with their own language and territory and usually made up of a large number of separate clans, another source mentions that before the European invasion in 1788 there were more than 250 Indigenous nations, each with several clans. Another source mentions that there are at least 127 registered PBCs – [Prescribed Bodies Corporate, LV] that is, Nations formally recognized by judicial processes, or in the process of land claims, while there are also many Nations who are not yet formally recognized or as developed in terms of organization and leadership. Regulations included in the ILO Convention 169 and UNDRIP are not enforced in the area concerned, in particular regarding land rights and rights to FPIC; the Declaration effectively rejects a strict requirement of continuous occupation or cultural connection from the time of European contact in order for indigenous peoples to maintain interests in lands. Also incompatible with the Declaration, as well as with other international instruments, is the extinguishment of indigenous rights in land by unilateral uncompensated acts. The Indigenous Advisory Council of the Australian government is not representative of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, while The National Congress of Australia's First Peoples (Congress) is closer to being a truly representative body of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples but lost its funding and has not been consulted by the government. (refer to category 1) There is evidence of gross historical violations of legal and customary rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, and some evidence of current violations, but no incidents were found in the forestry sector. There are conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to the rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in particular regarding the recognition of Aboriginal Title, but there are specific policies in place in the forestry sector such as the Regional Forest Agreement process for 		Country	Low risk

<p>natural forests and the National Indigenous Forestry Strategy for forest plantations to avoid conflicts of substantial magnitude in the forestry sector. No conflicts of substantial magnitude were found in the forestry sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are recognized laws and/or regulations and/or processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to indigenous peoples' rights such as the Native Title Act and the Federal court and National Native Title Tribunal. However, the Native Title Act and the way it is implemented by the Federal Court are not recognized by affected stakeholders as being fair and equitable; The National Congress of Australia's First Peoples (NCAFP) states that the determination of native title under statute law and before the Federal Court is biased against the rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples. <p>The following low risk thresholds apply, based on the evidence:</p> <p>(18) The presence of IP and/or TP is confirmed or likely within the area under assessment. The applicable legislation for the area where IP/TP are present does not cover all key provisions of ILO governing identification and rights of IP and/or TP and UNDRIP but other regulations and/or evidence of their implementation exist. Cases when rights were broken are efficiently followed up via preventive actions taken by the authorities and/or by the relevant entities;</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(19) There is no evidence of conflict(s) of substantial magnitude pertaining to rights of IP and/or TP;</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(21) Other available evidence do not challenge 'low risk' designation</p> <p>Note: Indicator 3.6 (HCV6) has been given a Specified Risk with HCV 6 in the HCV Framework the designated Control Measure. In order to deal with the aspects of Indigenous Engagement and rights that we could not reach consensus on under 2.3 we have increased the engagement and scope of who engagement is expected within the Category 3 HCV Framework</p>		
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Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities

Overview

FSC Australia has undertaken to write this component of the NRA based on the format and requirements established in this procedure rather than seeking to modify or validate the draft CNRA for HCVs undertaken on behalf of FSC IC. The input data used in part to generate the draft has been captured (Appendix A) and used, and where appropriate referenced. Similarly, the key statistical data has been reproduced below.

The procedure says:

5.3.4 Existing nature protection schemes implemented in the country/area under assessment shall be recognized and evaluated in terms of potential usefulness for HCV identification and protection (compare Clause 5.5.2 a).

In the Australian situation, Comprehensive assessments and descriptions of Australia's native forests in Western Australia, Victoria, NSW and Tasmania are contained in reports undertaken to establish Regional Forest Agreements. In Queensland a similar, but not directly related process was followed which led to a Queensland Forest Agreement. No assessments were undertaken in the Northern Territory where forest activities have traditionally been very limited. No native forestry activities are undertaken in South Australia or the Australian Capital Territory, where forestry activities are confined to plantation management. Materials related to the assessments are readily available and are referenced in Appendix A.

The task of undertaking this assessment was made considerably easier because of the presence of an existing approved *HCV Assessment Framework*¹. This is in fact cited by the procedure as an exemplar. Because of the age of this document and the need to adapt it to meet the requirements of the new controlled wood chain of custody standard FSC STD 40-005 V 3.1, the HCV Assessment Framework has been updated in parallel with this assessment, in accordance with the provisions in the Procedure 3.5.1 and 5.3.2. However, the introductory sections of the FSC Australia HCV framework 1,2 & 3 have been significantly revised to reflect the current standard and the risk determinations for HCV 1-6. Appendix A lists best available information sources for a new subtype of HCV 2 that has been formally recognized by FSC, Intact Forest Landscapes, which are present in Australia. A short summary of the conservation status of IFLs in Australia has been included.

Alignment to the FSC Australia National standard.

The Australian National Forest Management Standard (approved 10/11/2018) contains an HCV assessment framework. While this was largely drawn from the previous normative FSC Australia High Conservation Values Assessment framework, it differs in a few respects: It recognizes scale and intensity; it is less explicit in some circumstances and more explicit in others. It drew on the same information sources. The differences are because the Controlled Wood assessment framework was designed with a verification process in mind and now sits firmly in a due diligence system, whereas that in the National Standard sits in a context of Principles, Criteria and Indicators, where nuanced interpretations are far easier to make. The updated Australian HCV Assessment Framework (for use with controlled wood certification) addresses scale and intensity and, as far as possible, has been harmonised with the framework of the National Standard.

Overview of Australian Forests

The National Forest Estate: Australia's mapped forests are overwhelmingly dominated by short forests and woodlands which are not used for commercial timber production. And is defined: "An area, incorporating all living and non-living components, that is dominated by trees having usually a single stem and a mature or potentially mature stand height exceeding two metres and with existing or potential crown cover of over-storey strata about equal to or greater than 20 per cent. This includes Australia's diverse native forests and plantations, regardless of age. It is also sufficiently broad to encompass areas of trees that are sometimes described as woodlands".² Of Australia's total area of about 769 million ha, the national forest estate is estimated to cover about 125 million ha or 16% of the total area. Australia's forests are classified nationally into three categories: 'Native forest', 'Commercial plantations' and 'Other forest'. Australia's 'Native forest' category is dominated by the forest types Eucalypt (74% of the total forest area), Acacia (8%) and Melaleuca (5%). Only a small area is rainforest (3%), of which there are several types, each with their own species. The primary determinants of forest type distribution are climate and soil properties, followed by fire frequency and intensity. Over half of Australia's commercial plantation area is exotic softwood species (predominantly Radiata pine); the other half is mostly native hardwood species (predominantly Eucalypts). The 'Other forest' category comprises a small area of mostly non-commercial plantations and forests of various types (lands owned and managed by the military also falls into this category). The different forest land areas per jurisdiction and forest type in hectares are:

Jurisdiction	Native forest (ha)	Plantations (ha)	Other (ha)	Total (ha)
New South Wales	22 281 000	394 000	8 000	22 683 000
Victoria	7 727 000	423 000	30 000	8 180 000
Queensland	50 782 000	230 000	22 000	51 034 000
South Australia	4 376 000	179 000	0	4 555 000
Western Australia	18 752 000	383 000	57 000	19 192 000
Tasmania	3 362 000	310 000	33 000	3 705 000
Northern Territory	15 169 000	48 000	5 000	15 222 000
Australian Capital Territory	129 000	7 000	1 000	137 000
Total Australia	122 581 000	1 975 000	153 000	124 709 000

Forest type	Total forest area ha)	Proportion of national forest area (%)
Acacia	9,807 000	8
Callitris	2,136 000	2
Casuarina	1,288 000	1
Eucalypt	91,989 000	74
Mangrove	913 000	1
Melaleuca	6,302 000	5

Rainforest	3,598 000	3
Other native forest	6,547 000	5
Total native forest	122,581 000	98
Softwood	1,037 000	1
Hardwood	928 000	1
Unknown	10 000	0.01
Total commercial plantations	1,975 000	2
Other forest	153 000	0.1
Total forest	124,709 000	100

While there is a significant Indigenously owned / managed forest estate in Northern Australia.³, There is only small scale Indigenous native forestry practiced, from which no wood is currently known to be entering the FSC system. The exception is Indigenously owned Acacia plantations on the Tiwi Islands, which are currently managed as controlled wood because they were established on native forest land post 1994. It has not been possible to conduct consultation across the continent so a precautionary approach, requiring consultation, has been adopted in the FSC Australia HCV assessment framework for HCV5 and 6 as has been the case for the last 5 years.

The Australian government has compiled a short summary of the current situation with respect to Australia's forests and the forest industry⁴.

- Australia has 122.6 million hectares of native forest of which 36.6 million hectares are available and suitable for commercial wood production (7.5 million hectares of multiple-use public forests and 29.1 million hectares of leasehold and private forests).
- Australia's commercial plantations cover around 2 million hectares, of which about half are softwood species (1,036,800 hectares) and half are hardwood species (928,300 hectares). Over the last 10 years, the rate of plantation establishment has decreased from 78,400 hectares in 2005-06 to 1,400 hectares in 2015-16.
- In the decade to 2015-16, structural change in the forestry sector led to a 4.7 million cubic metres (53 per cent) decline in the harvest of (predominantly hardwood) native forest logs but a 6.0 million cubic metres (159 per cent) increase in the harvest of hardwood plantation logs (mainly pulplogs). Softwood plantations continue to supply most of Australia's sawlogs - 81 per cent of Australia's total sawlog harvest in 2015-16 was from these forests.
- Since 1999-2000, the number of hardwood sawmills has decreased by 79 per cent, from 862 mills in 1999-2000 to 182 mills in 2015-16. The number of softwood and cypress pine sawmills has decreased by 72 per cent over the same period, from 279 mills in 1999-2000 to 77 mills in 2015-16. Softwood sawmills in 2015-16 were larger on average, greater than 100,000 cubic metres log input capacity, than they were in 1999-00. In contrast, 96 per cent of hardwood sawmills had a log input capacity of less than 45,000 cubic metres in 2015-16 a year.

Of the 23 million hectares of forest in Australia assessed for old-growth status, about 5.0 million hectares (22 per cent) was classified as old-growth forest.

The definition of old-growth is contained in the *Australian HCV Evaluation Framework* and the *FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard for Australia* as: Ecologically mature forest where the effects of disturbances are now negligible.

Plantations in Australia are intensively managed stands of native (mainly hardwood) or exotic (mainly softwood) tree species established by regular placement of seeds or seedlings. The primary purpose of commercial plantation forestry is wood production. Plantations counted for almost 2 million hectares in 2015–16, of which about half was softwood species (1,036,800 ha) and half was hardwood species (928,300 ha). Victoria had the largest total area of plantations (423,000 ha), followed by New South Wales (394,400 ha) and Western Australia (383,400 ha). Western Australia had the largest area of hardwood plantations and New South Wales the largest area of softwood plantations. 86% of Australia’s total log harvest in 2015–16 was from plantation forests.

About 1,400 ha of new plantation (all softwood) was established in 2016. This increase was partially reached by the removal of around 100 ha of existing plantation that growers either deemed commercially unviable or did not replant at the end of their lease agreement. This resulted in a net increase in plantation area of around 1,300 ha in 2016 when compared to the previous year. Ninety-eight per cent of new plantations established in 2016 were funded by governments. The remaining 2 per cent were funded by institutional investors (like banks, pension funds and commercial companies).

This is a slow growth of plantation area when compared to previous periods in time. The high rate of plantation expansion from 1995-2008 was financed mainly by the managed investment scheme sector. In 1999, for example, 137,000 ha of plantations alone were established. Since 2008, the total area under plantation remains around 2 million ha.

Forest Tenure

Forests occur on all tenures in Australia and the HCV Assessment Framework applies to all tenures. The table below shows native forest tenures by jurisdiction (State of Forests Report 2013).

Jurisdiction	Lease-hold	Multiple use public	Nature conservation reserve	Other crown land	Private land incl. indigenous	Unresolved tenure	Total native
New South Wales	5 745 000	2 022 000	5 581 000	79 000	8 852 000	2 000	22,281 000
Victoria	2 000	2 994 000	3 313 000	230 000	1,184 000	5 000	7,727 000
Queensland	30,656 000	2,905 000	5,098 000	1,208 000	10,129 000	785 000	50,782 000
South Australia	1,318 000	20 000	1,509 000	52 000	1,455 000	23 000	4,376 000

Western Australia	5,559 000	1,291 000	4,610 000	6,010 000	1,281 000	1 000	18,752 000
Tasmania	16 000	923 000	1,240 000	287 000	875 000	19 000	3,362 000
Northern Territory	5,228 000	0	13 000	279 000	9,618 000	31 000	15,169 000
Australian Capital Territory	9 000	4 000	115 000	1 000	1 000	0	129 000
Total Australia	48,533 000	10,159 000	21,478 000	8,146 000	33,394 000	871 000	122,581 000

Forest Protection

The procedure says:

5.3.4 Existing nature protection schemes implemented in the country/area under assessment shall be recognized and evaluated in terms of potential usefulness for HCV identification and protection (compare Clause 5.5.2 a

Australia is a signatory of and has ratified the World Heritage Convention. Properties listed under this convention are considered to have the highest level of protection in Australia because listing provides protection despite State based tenure designations⁶.

Australia is a signatory of and has ratified the Conservation of Biological Diversity. And as such it collects and reports the conservation status of the protected area network against IUCN protected area categories 1-6. In addition, there are informal reserves with various designations in various jurisdictions. Australia has subscribed to the Aichi targets under this convention.

The principal mechanism used to ensure that forests are adequately identified and protected is the National Forest Policy Statement⁷, JANIS Reservation Criteria⁸, Comprehensive Regional Assessment and Regional Forest Agreements⁹ or similar documents, which flowed from the policy. These assessments and subsequent agreements were done in all the States with large areas of commercially available public native forests. Western Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria and Queensland at the time of this work there was essentially no forest industry in the Northern Territory. South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory do not conduct commercial forestry in Native forests.

The JANIS criteria set targets for the conservation of ecosystem across all jurisdictions (where commercial harvesting occurs in native forests), as follows:

- 15 per cent of the pre-1750 distribution of each forest type
- 60 per cent of the existing distribution of each forest type if vulnerable
- 60 per cent of the existing old-growth forest
- 90 per cent, or more, of high-quality wilderness forests, and
- all remaining occurrences of rare and endangered forest ecosystems including rare old-growth.

The RFA reported the extent to which the targets were met and in all jurisdictions these targets were not fully met. In all jurisdictions however, the assessments included both a regional and bioregional filter being applied to reservation levels. This data and other lists and maps etc. from the process are important considerations used in the development of the *HCV Assessment Framework*.

The assessment and approval provisions of the Commonwealth environment legislation – the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act) do not apply to forestry operations that are taken in accordance with an RFA.¹⁰ This is colloquially referred to as the ‘RFA exemption’.

The EPBC Act adopts the meaning of ‘RFA’ provided under the RFA Act. To be declared an ‘RFA’ the agreement must satisfy all of the following conditions:

- (a) the agreement was entered into having regard to assessments of the following matters that are relevant to the region or regions:
 - (i) environmental values, including old growth, wilderness, endangered species, national estate values and world heritage values;
 - (ii) Indigenous heritage values;
 - (iii) economic values of forested areas and forest industries;
 - (iv) social values (including community needs);
 - (v) principles of ecologically sustainable management;
- (b) the agreement provides for a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system;
- (c) the agreement provides for the ecologically sustainable management and use of forested areas in the region or regions;
- (d) the agreement is expressed to be for the purpose of providing long-term stability of forests and forest industries;
- (e) the agreement is expressed to be a Regional Forest Agreement.¹¹

The rationale for the EPBC Act’s RFA provisions is recognition ‘that in each RFA region a comprehensive assessment ... has been undertaken to address the environmental, economic and social impacts of forestry operations.’¹² The RFA Act is the primary legislation which regulates forestry activities and forest practices.

The application of s.38 of the EPBC Act is not absolute. Part 3 of the EPBC Act still applies to RFA forestry operations that are:

- in a property included in the World Heritage List; or
- in a wetland designated under Article 2 of the Ramsar Convention; or
- incidental to another action the primary purpose of which does not relate to forestry.¹³

Subsequent to these areas being established as reserves under Regional Forest Agreements, substantial additional areas have been added to the protected area networks. In one jurisdiction, Tasmania, legislative changes to the States Nature Conservation Act in 2014/15 occurred which explicitly allowed for the harvesting of 'special species timbers' (rainforest species) in two reservation classes. In a further decision this provision in the Nature Conservation Act was deemed not to apply within the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area. These reserve classes, outside the World Heritage Area, no longer meet the definition of effective protection contained within FSC-PRO-60-002a, and assessments undertaken as directed by parts of the Australian HCV Evaluation Framework for Controlled Wood will need to reflect this lack of effective protection. No harvesting of special species timbers has occurred in these reservation classes to date.

The RFA process has been contentious and was a significant factor in concluding 'unspecified' risk for category 3 under the 'old National Risk Assessment (2009).

Many of these and related sources were used in establishing the FSC Australia HCV Framework and were used to establish risk designations in this document and are referenced or can be found in the Appendix A Information Sources.

Intact Forest Landscapes in Australia

Intact Forest Landscapes were not analyzed as part of the development of the original FSC Australia HCV. An analysis of the 2016 global forest watch data reveals that Australia contains 39 IFL areas distributed in Tasmania, NSW, Queensland the Northern Territory and Western Australia to a total of 5,416,878 ha. This represents about 4.4% of the total native forest in Australia. Global Forest watch data reveals very significant reduction of IFLs between 2000 – 2016. These reductions mostly occurred in non-commercial forest and woodlands in southern Western Australia and represent losses of approximately 42%. Some of these losses are attributed to fire, given the robustness of the Australian landscape to fire some of this may recover. Small reductions have occurred along the boundary of IFLs due to commercial forestry activities in western Tasmania over this period. In eastern Australia large IFL areas are protected by World Heritage Areas. Parts of the IFLs in western Tasmania are available for commercial harvesting (although this is not currently occurring) and adjacency issues (such as fire and weed/pest invasion) may be a problem in NSW, Tasmania and elsewhere.

HCV Definition

The definitions of HCVs 1-6 and the related designations for each HCV category used in this risk assessment are the same as used in the FSC Australia National Standard (FSC-STD-AUS-01) and the Australian HCV Evaluation Framework.

Threats to HCV

The Procedure says:

5.1.2 'Threat' in the context of this category refers to common forest management activities that cause or may cause loss or degradation of HCVs in the area under assessment. Threats not originating from forest management activities are outside the scope of this assessment. For each HCV, threats that shall be assessed in terms of risk are provided in Table 3.2.

Following the 5th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (2014) (150, chapter 1.2.) the main causes of damage to biodiversity are:

Fragmentation. The report states that the most significant past and present pressures in Australia are clearing and fragmentation of native ecosystems, invasive species and pathogens, inappropriate fire regimes, grazing pressure and changed hydrology. The report highlights that the available evidence indicates that these pressures have been growing worse over the past decade. The three major interacting drivers affecting all these pressures have been (and will be) climate, human population growth and the demands placed on the environment to support human lifestyles.

The highest levels of native vegetation clearing, degradation and fragmentation have occurred in the intensive land use zones (both urban and agricultural), which continue to face pressures on native vegetation extent and condition. To mitigate the degree and potential impact of these drivers, Australia is moving toward an integrated landscape-scale approach to conservation and Natural Resource Management (NRM). Landscape-scale planning and management will help address risk, uncertainties and trade-offs between biodiversity conservation and other objectives for land use and make it possible to manage strategically.

Invasive fauna and pathogens. Invasive species are a significant threat to the environment in Australia. Many of the most destructive invasive species were introduced some time ago and are well established. There is evidence that some pest species are increasing in abundance in many areas across their range. 73 species of animals are listed as invasive pests in Australia. The highest concentration of these is along the eastern seaboard, coincident with human settlement. Weeds are among the most serious threats to Australia's natural environment and primary production industries. Nationally, invasive plants continue to invade the land with exotic species accounting for about 15% of flora. About one-quarter of them are either invasive weeds that are damaging the environment or have the potential to do so.

Continued grazing pressure. Approximately 53% of Australia's total land area is used for agriculture. Of the land used for agriculture, a significant proportion is used for livestock grazing. Grazing pressure is a long-standing and complex threat to biodiversity in Australia, and its management is critical to biodiversity conservation. Agricultural activities can be associated with direct removal of some species; changes in the relative proportions and mixtures of species in ecosystems such as grasslands, shrublands and woodlands; alteration to habitat in mid and lower storeys of forests and grasslands; altered fire regimes; and impacts on soil structure and water infiltration. Monitoring and evaluation programmes have been established to assess the impact of grazing across the rangelands, and bushland condition monitoring programmes have been established in agricultural areas.

Climate change. Recent research undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) predicts that ecosystem change due to climate change will dramatically affect biodiversity across the continent, with potentially very significant impacts on biodiversity such as the loss of many species and emergence of new ecosystems. There is already evidence of species shifting distributions due to

climate change, but it is not possible to predict the full range of impacts and interactions at physiological, genetic, population and ecosystem levels. Current approaches to biodiversity conservation alone are unlikely to be sufficient for addressing climate change due to the scale and magnitude of expected change.

Local and regional climates are changing throughout Australia, including changes to rainfall and temperature, and the frequency and intensity of storms, droughts and fires. These changes may occur too quickly to allow species to evolve, adapt or migrate and will serve to exacerbate the impacts on native vegetation from other threats. The threats to biodiversity associated with climate change include the direct impacts of higher concentrations of carbon dioxide on habitats, ecosystem functioning and populations; altered rainfall and temperature patterns; rising sea levels; increased sea temperatures and acidity; and more frequent extreme storms, floods and heatwaves. Changing climate is also likely to favour invasive species in many areas and reduce the competitiveness of Australian flora and fauna in their existing ranges.

Wildfires. The relationship between fire and Australian biodiversity is highly complex. Fire is a crucial component of the ecology and functioning of some ecosystems. A long history of fire in the landscape has shaped the composition and structure of natural communities. Native biota are adapted to a sequence of burning at specific frequencies and intensities. Native vegetation types differ markedly in response to fire, as a consequence of its frequency or infrequency, and can be impacted if fires are unseasonal or of undesirable intensity or extent. Fire management to protect human assets can conflict with desired outcomes for native vegetation. Fires in plantations, however, have direct economic impact, as most of the timber used in Australia is coming from plantations. In the 2017 'Forest at a glance' document¹⁴ the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources published the following figures:

Total forest area burnt, by jurisdiction, Australia, 2007 to 2011

Jurisdiction	Area Burned in ha	% per jurisdiction	Average per year ha	Total forest available	Burned as a % of the total forest available/ year
New South Wales	1,035 000	3%	207 000	22,683 000	0.9%
Victoria	2,511 000	6%	502 000	8,180 000	6%
Queensland	14,325 000	37%	2,865 000	51,034 000	5%
South Australia	1,211 000	3%	242 000	4,555 000	5%
Western Australia	4,272 000	11%	854 000	19,192 000	4%
Tasmania	179 000	1%	36 000	3,705 000	0.9%
Northern Territory	15,448 000*	40%	3,090 000	15,222 000	20%
Australian Capital Territory	6 000	0.01%	1.2 000	137 000	0,9%
Total Australia	38,985	100	7,792 000	124,709 000	6%

Table 12: Summary of burned areas. Source: 3,4,150

*Some areas are reported to have burned twice in the reporting period.

When compared to the period between 2002-2006 there was an increase of 14.3 million ha of burned area. Of the total of almost 39 million ha, unplanned fires burnt an estimated 31.6 million ha of forest (81% of the total forest area burnt), and planned fires burnt an estimated 7.4 million ha (19%). Almost all burned forest is native forests, and not plantation.

Experts consulted

	Name	Organization	Area of expertise (category/sub-category)
1.	Kevin O'Grady	Principal Consultant Pinnacle Quality	HCV specialist for cat 1-6 South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, NT and ACT
2.	Chris Taylor	Researcher University of Melbourne	HCV specialist for cat 1-6 South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and ACT
3.	Daniel Mackey	Ethical Fields, and freelance consultant.	HCV specialist for cat 1-6 Western Australia
4.	Sean Cadman	Cadman and Norwood Environmental Consultancy	HCV specialist for cat 1-6 Tasmania
6.	Dailan Pugh	North East Forest Alliance	HCV specialist for cat 1-6 Queensland and NSW

Maximum scale of risk assessment

HC V	Mandatory maximum scale of risk assessment
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1	<i>Native forest in all bioregions* in all States Hardwood plantations in all bioregions in all States Softwood plantations in all bioregions in all States</i>
2	<i>State Intact Forest Landscape (http://intactforests.org) mapped Individual Units</i>
3	<i>Native forest in all Bioregions and all States Hardwood plantations in all Bioregions in all States Softwood plantations in all Bioregions in all States</i>
4	<i>State Catchments units within state boundaries.</i>
5	<i>State</i>
6	<i>State</i>

*<http://www.environment.gov.au/land/nrs/science/ibra#ibra>

Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
<p>3.0 Data available are sufficient for:</p> <p>a) Determination of HCV presence for each HCV, AND</p> <p>b) The assessment of the threats to HCVs from forest management activities</p>		<p>Are there data available, sufficient for determination of HCV presence and distribution within the area under assessment, according to the requirements of this document?</p> <p>In Australia there is sufficient information and data available to draw conclusions about the HCV presence and distribution within the area under assessment. With each of the HCV indicators below the relevant literature is mentioned. A summary of information sources is appended for each HCV category for each state and territory.</p> <p>See Appendix A Information Sources.</p> <p>Are there data available, sufficient for assessment of the threats to HCVs from forest management activities according to the requirements of this document?</p> <p>In Australia there is sufficient information and data available to draw conclusions about the threats to HCVs from forest management activities. With each of the HCV indicators below the relevant literature is mentioned. A summary of Information sources is appended for each HCV category for each state and territory.</p> <p>See Appendix A Information Sources for a detailed list of references by State that support the determinations made for risk. In addition, FSC Australia has identified sub categories of HCV in the Australian HCV Evaluation Framework for some HCV. These are normative.</p>	National	<p>Risk Designation: Low Risk</p> <p>The following thresholds are met:</p> <p>(1) Data available are sufficient for determining HCV presence within the area under assessment and</p> <p>(2) Data available are sufficient for assessing threats to HCVs caused by forest management activities.</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
3.1 HCV 1	<p>Appendix A</p> <p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa/reasons/</p> <p>https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/profile.aspx?id=10455</p> <p>Webb et al (2018). https://www.publish.csiro.au/PC/PC18020</p> <p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/fast-forest-facts</p> <p>The National Recovery Plan for Leadbeater's possum (<i>Gymnobelidius leadbeateri</i>),</p>	<p>Does the area under assessment contain HCV 1? In the absence of certainty of HCV 1 locations, are there tools available that allow to identify HCV1 while respecting precautionary approach?</p> <p>Yes - HCV 1 values are present in native forests in all jurisdictions. RTE species values are specifically identified in Comprehensive Regional Assessments, and relevant national and state/territory legislation. Occurrences of these values can be identified in various Best Available Information sources as listed in Appendix A.</p> <p>Does the area under assessment contain, or may it contain (using a precautionary approach), critical temporal, seasonal, or ephemeral habitats/resources such as sites for roosting, breeding, hibernation, shelter and migration?</p> <p>Yes – HCV 1 values use a range of habitats across Australia for roosting, breeding, hibernation, shelter and migration. Identification of where <i>all</i> these values occur across the landscape is beyond the scope of this assessment. There are many examples that can be provided of species that rely on forest sites across multiple jurisdictions for breeding, roosting, shelter and migration.</p> <p>For example, the Swift Parrot- <i>Lathamus discolor</i> (listed nationally as critically endangered), migrates from Tasmania to the Australian south-east mainland between March and October occurring in areas where eucalypts are flowering profusely and return to some foraging sites on a cyclic basis depending on food availability. Following winter, they return to Tasmania they breed from September to January, nesting in old trees with hollows. Forestry and harvesting of mature trees has been identified as a threat, amongst other threats, by Webb et al (2018).</p> <p>Regent-honey eater <i>Anthochaera Phrygia</i> is critically endangered nationally and in NSW. It occurs in three states: NSW, Victoria and Queensland. The NSW Environment and Heritage identify “<i>inappropriate forestry management practices that remove large mature resource-abundant trees and firewood collection and harvesting in Box-Ironbark woodlands can also remove important habitat components</i>” as a potential threat to the ongoing survival</p>	Native forest in all Bioregions in all States/territories	<p>Risk Designation: Specified risk: Native forest in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania</p> <p>Specified risk threshold (8) is met: HCV 1 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.</p> <p>Control Measure: Mandatory - Use of the Australia HCV Assessment Framework (HCV 1 Guidelines for all sub categories and mandatory controls as listed in the Framework)</p> <p>Low risk: Native forest in South Australia, The Northern Territory, and the Australian Capital Territory.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (6) is met: There is low/negligible threat to HCV 1 caused by management activities in the area under assessment.</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Commonwealth of Australia 2016'</p> <p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/fast-forest-facts</p>	<p>of the species.</p> <p>The Leadbeater's Possum is endemic to Victoria and it mostly confined to the Central Highlands. It is listed as critically endangered under the EPBC Act, uplisted in 2015 from endangered, predominately following the 2009 bushfires. It is also listed as endangered on the ICUN Red List of Threatened Species. Currently, 31% or 62,600 ha of its 'potential habitat' is available for commercial harvesting. The National Recovery Plan for Leadbeater's possum (<i>Gymnobelideus leadbeateri</i>), Commonwealth of Australia 2016', reports: The extent, quality and connectivity of Leadbeater's possum habitat in montane ash forest is undergoing severe ongoing decline. This is a consequence of changing fire regimes, habitat loss due to timber harvesting, and ongoing habitat fragmentation. Timber harvesting is listed as a current threatening process.</p> <p>Is HCV 1 threatened by management activities? The following threats shall be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat removal <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat fragmentation <input type="checkbox"/> Introduction of alien/invasive species <p>Yes – Determination of forest dependent species potentially threatened by forest management activities listed above have been identified for all RFA regions and all IBRA. Note that South Australia, The Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory do not have forest industries operating in Native Forests.</p> <p>Examples of species-specific threats from forestry related activities have been discussed above.</p> <p>Is the country signatory to the CBD (Refer to Category 1 assessment)?</p> <p>Yes – Australia is a signatory of the CBD.</p> <p>Are the CBD Targets met?</p> <p>Not fully implemented as detailed in the Fifth report. Noting that</p>		

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<p>this report is largely silent on forests relying on RFAs as the method of implementation.</p> <p>Are there any effective protection schemes covering areas with concentrations of biological diversity?</p> <p>There is a system of protected areas for forest and non-forest conservation across Australia in the form of both formal and informal reserves. However, as discussed in the introduction, effective protection has been reduced. The reserve system does not include all RTE habitat areas. Reservation at the IBRA scale is not uniform. Some IBRA regions feature low levels of reservation.</p> <p>The Leadbeater's possum has 31% of its potential habitat available for commercial harvesting.</p> <p>Can threats caused by management activities be effectively managed using management tools (e.g., application of best practices)?</p> <p>There is ongoing decline of many RTE species. The State of the Forests Report 2013 reported for forest -dwelling species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The national list of threatened species includes 1,431 forest-dwelling species (283 vertebrates, 32 invertebrates and 1,116 vascular plants). •During 2006–11, a total of 89 species were added to the national list of threatened forest-dwelling species, and 21 were removed (due to better information about species populations, distributions or ecology that indicated that species were not threatened, or taxonomic revisions). <p>The Leadbeaters Possum and Swift parrot habitat continues to be available for commercial harvesting.</p> <p>http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/fast-forest-facts</p> <p>The State of the Environment 2015 briefly states that 'species considered at risk of extinction continues to rise, but at a slower rate'.</p> <p>In NSW, The Forestry Corporation annual reports only report on</p>		

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<p>sightings, and in a very wide sense. No conclusions about trends can be drawn.</p> <p>In the absence of detailed and accurate information on the trends of forest dependent RTE species after forest management activities, the precautionary principle is evoked.</p>		

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
HCV 1	Appendix A	<p>Does the area under assessment contain HCV 1? In the absence of certainty of HCV 1 locations, are there tools available that allow to identify HCV1 while respecting precautionary approach?</p> <p>Generally, plantations of eucalyptus species and conifers have few concentrations of HCV 1 values. HCV 1 may be present in native forest remnants associated with plantations. These areas of native vegetation within and/or adjacent are usually excluded from harvesting. The majority of plantations have been established on already cleared agricultural land.</p> <p>There is stakeholder concern that koalas which are listed as 'vulnerable' in NSW and QLD could be using plantations in these jurisdictions.</p> <p>There is no evidence indicating HCV1 occurs in softwood plantations.</p> <p>Does the area under assessment contain, or may it contain (using a precautionary approach), critical temporal, seasonal, or ephemeral habitats/resources such as sites for roosting, breeding, hibernation, shelter and migration?</p> <p>Generally speaking plantations of eucalyptus species and conifers do not have these values, however they may be present within the property boundary through remnant vegetation. However, plantation operations exclude all areas of remnant vegetation.</p> <p>Koalas are listed as 'vulnerable' in NSW and Queensland. There is an ongoing study to determine the use of plantations by Koalas. The precautionary principle applies.</p> <p>Is HCV 1 threatened by management activities? The following threats shall be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Damage to HCV through accidental felling, machinery access, agistment <input type="checkbox"/> Introduction of alien/invasive species 	<p>Hardwood plantations in all bioregions in all States/territories</p> <p>Softwood plantations in all bioregions in all states/territories</p>	<p>Risk designation: Specified risk: Hardwood plantations in New South Wales and Queensland.</p> <p>'Specified risk' threshold (8) is met: HCV 1 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.</p> <p>Control measure: Recommended – Hardwood plantations NSW & QLD- supplier undertakes pre-harvest koala surveys to determine presence. If present, appropriate risk mitigation and management measures are implemented.</p> <p>Low risk: Hardwood plantations in NT, SA, WA, Tasmania, ACT, Victoria</p> <p>Low risk: Softwood plantations in all jurisdictions</p> <p>'Low risk' threshold (6) is met: There is low/negligible threat to HCV 1 caused by management activities in the area under assessment.</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Spread of fire <input type="checkbox"/> Phytophthora </p> <p>There is the potential that these management threats could occur, however these are likely to be very isolated events and do not pose a threat at the area of assessment (bioregion).</p> <p>Is the country signatory to the CBD (Refer to Category 1 assessment)?</p> <p>Yes – Australia is a signatory of the CBD.</p> <p>Are the CBD Targets met?</p> <p>Not fully implemented – see above</p> <p>Are there any effective protection schemes covering areas with concentrations of biological diversity?</p> <p>As for native forests.</p> <p>Can threats caused by management activities be effectively managed using management tools (e.g., application of best practices)?</p> <p>Yes – whilst HCV 1 may be present within or adjacent to the plantation boundary, these areas are protecting from harvesting and other activities through the application of codes of practice and See reference re koalas – precautionary approach</p>		

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
3.2 HCV 2	Appendix A	<p>Is HCV 2 present in the area under assessment? To determine presence of HCV 2, follow HCV CG. All Intact Forest Landscapes (IFL) as defined by the maps at http://intactforests.org shall be considered as HCV 2. NRA may identify additional HCV 2 provided there is agreement from all NRA-WG chambers.</p> <p>Yes - May be present in native forest across the states and territories. Associated with areas of minimal human disturbance, areas identified in specific referenced reports and areas with a wilderness designation.</p> <p>Appendix B contains a map of IFLs across Australia.</p> <p>Are HCV 2 areas crossing regional and or national boundaries? Is there an FSC risk designation available for parts located outside of national boundaries?</p> <p>Native forest landscapes can cross state and territory boundaries on the mainland of Australia.</p> <p>Is HCV 2 threatened by management activities?</p> <p>Yes – Management activities can fragment and degrade HCV 2 forests.</p> <p>The following threats shall be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Fragmentation, including access (roading), <input type="checkbox"/> Harvesting for the primary purpose of wood production This applies only to IFLs. <input type="checkbox"/> Indirect threats of weeds/pathogens, failure to manage declared pests, wildfire <p>IFLs are present in Australia – See Intact Forest Landscape description in the introduction above.</p>	Native Forests - All States	<p>Risk Designation: Specified risk: Native forest in NSW, QLD, NT, WA, Vic, Tas</p> <p>'Specified risk' threshold (12) is met: HCV 2 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.</p> <p>Control Measure: Mandatory - Use of the Australia HCV Assessment Framework for all sub categories</p> <p>Low risk: Native forests in SA and ACT.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (10) is met: There is low/negligible threat to HCV 2 caused by management activities in the area under assessment.</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Is HCV 2 present in the area under assessment? To determine presence of HCV 2, follow HCV CG. All Intact Forest Landscapes (IFL) as defined by the maps at http://intactforests.org shall be considered as HCV 2. NRA may identify additional HCV 2 provided there is agreement from all NRA-WG chambers.</p> <p>No. However, some very limited areas are adjacent to and/or contiguous with both IFL areas and HCV 2 landscapes.</p> <p>Are HCV 2 areas crossing regional and or national boundaries? Is there an FSC risk designation available for parts located outside of national boundaries?</p> <p>No.</p> <p>Is HCV 2 threatened by management activities?</p> <p>No. However, management activities may impact indirectly IFL areas and HCV 2 landscapes adjacent and/or contiguous with limited plantation areas. Native vegetation remnants within large plantation estates may form important corridors connecting HCV2 areas. However as these are generally protected. The risk of potential impact is low.</p> <p>The following threats shall be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Fragmentation, including access (roading), <input type="checkbox"/> Harvesting for the primary purpose of wood production (hereafter referred to as commercial harvesting). 	All Plantations – all states	<p>Risk Designation: Low risk: All plantations in all states and territories.</p> <p>Low risk threshold (9) is met: There is no HCV 2 identified and its occurrence is unlikely in the area under assessment</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
3. HCV 3	Appendix A	<p>Which nationally/regionally systematized ecosystems are considered HCV 3?</p> <p>See Appendix A for national, state and territories lists. Note HCV 3 rare and threatened ecosystems are present in some native forests in all IBRA Bioregions.</p> <p>The Australian HCV Evaluation Framework identifies a set of sub categories all of which must be considered.</p> <p>Are there any national/regional protection schemes that can be used for assessing HCV presence and threats to them? (As an example, Nature 2000 protection may be considered at European level)?</p> <p>Yes – see HCV 1 above</p> <p>Is HCV 3 threatened by forest management activities?</p> <p>In some cases – refer to control measures.</p> <p>The following threat shall be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of effective protection of HCV 3. <p>Yes – there is lack of effective protection in some cases (refer to the introduction).</p> <p>Is there progress in achieving Aichi targets in the area under assessment?</p> <p>Yes – See HCV 1 above</p>	Native forests in all IBRA and States	<p>Risk Designation: Specified risk: Native forests in NSW, QLD, NT, WA, Vic, Tas</p> <p>Specified risk (17) is met: HCV 3 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by forest management activities</p> <p>Control Measure: Mandatory- Use of the Australia HCV Assessment Framework for all sub categories</p> <p>Low risk: Native forests in SA and ACT</p> <p>Low risk threshold (14) is met: There is low/negligible threat to HCV 3 caused by management activities in the area under assessment.</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Which nationally/regionally systematized ecosystems are considered HCV 3? See Appendix A for national, state and territories lists. Note HCV 3 rare and threatened ecosystems are present in some native forests in all IBRA Bioregions. These values are most often associated with native forest remnants associated plantations.</p> <p>Are there any national/regional protection schemes that can be used for assessing HCV presence and threats to them? (As an example, Nature 2000 protection may be considered at European level)?</p> <p>Yes, see HCV 1 above</p> <p>Is HCV 3 threatened by forest management activities?</p> <p>Generally speaking plantations of eucalyptus species and confers do not meet HCV 3. HCV 3 may be present in native forest remnants associated with plantations. These areas of native vegetation within and/or adjacent are usually excluded from harvesting. The potential risks to these values exist through accidental damage, invasive spread of weeds/pathogens, and risk of wildfire from harvest machinery. However, as for HCV 1, any potential threat is typically confined to the immediate area and does not extend to a threat to the bioregion level.</p> <p>As for HCV1, there is some concern regarding koalas using plantations where they are listed as vulnerable (NSW & QLD). In the absence of more accurate habitat information and occupation of plantations by koalas, the precautionary approach applies.</p> <p>There is a potential lack of protection for some RTE ecosystems within protected area networks (as discussed in the introduction). Refer to Appendix A. There are examples of plantation managers undertaking conservation covenants on their remnants, which meets effective protection. This however is voluntary process.</p>	<p>All hardwood and softwood plantations</p>	<p>Risk Designation: Specified risk: Hardwood plantations in NSW and QLD</p> <p>Specified risk threshold (17) is met: HCV 3 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by forest management activities;</p> <p>Control Measure: Recommended - Hardwood plantations NSW & QLD- where koalas are determined to be present, appropriate buffers and/or koala habitat clumps are retained and protected.</p> <p>Low risk: Hardwood plantations NT, SA, WA, Tasmania, ACT, Victoria</p> <p>Low risk: Softwood plantations in all jurisdictions</p> <p>'Low risk' threshold (14) is met: There is low/negligible threat to HCV 1 caused by management activities in</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Is there progress in achieving Aichi targets in the area under assessment?</p> <p>Yes – See HCV 1 above</p>		<p>the area under assessment.</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
4. HCV 4	Appendix A	<p>Is HCV 4 present in the area under assessment?</p> <p>HCV may be present in all regions and forest types in every state and territory. This includes areas of highly erodible soils and designated water supply catchments.</p> <p>It is beyond the scope of this assessment to accurately identify each of these areas and the onus must be on the due diligence process through the use of the Framework to identify potential HCV 4.</p> <p>Are there forest areas present in the region that are critical for mediating flooding or controlling stream flow regulation and water quality?</p> <p>Australia as continent is subject to extreme weather events making forest areas across Australia critical for protection of flooding and severe erosion events.</p> <p>Many catchment studies have been undertaken which demonstrated the criticality of well managed and timed forestry practices in water supply catchments.</p> <p>Are there effective management tools and/or regulations capable of ensuring that these forest areas can continue to perform their functions?</p> <p>Yes – In these situations there are additional requirements on forest managers through codes of practice, licenses and requirements from catchment management authorities. It is important that meeting these requirements occur and can be demonstrated to be effective.</p> <p>In the Northern Territory there is no code of practice, and specific control measures are identified in the Australian HCV Assessment Framework.</p> <p>Is HCV 4 threatened by forest management activities?</p> <p>Yes - in water supply catchments where forestry is being undertaken and potentially in other sub categories where the code is not compulsory.</p>	Native forest and plantations in All States and Territories	<p>Risk Designation: Specified risk for Australia</p> <p>Control Measure: Mandatory - Use of the Australia HCV Assessment Framework for all sub categories</p> <p>Specified risk threshold (22) is met: HCV 4 is identified, and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
3.5 HCV 5	Appendix A	<p>Community needs This HCV does appear to occur in the Australian context. Forest areas were identified that are fundamental to meeting the basic needs of local communities or indigenous people. This is also confirmed in literature, press and international reports.</p> <p>Definition. '<i>Basic human needs</i>': Local people use the area to obtain resources on which they are critically dependent. Potential fundamental basic needs include but are not limited to: unique sources of water for drinking and other daily uses; food, medicine, fuel, building and craft resources; the production of food crops and subsistence cash crops; protection of "agricultural" plots against adverse microclimate, and traditional farming practices. '<i>Fundamental</i>': Loss of the resources from this area would have a significant impact in the supply of the resource and decrease local community well-being (lit 156 HCV framework).</p> <p>This HCV is assessed on country level because most international and national sources report on the country level.</p> <p>Australia has not ratified ILO Convention 169 but, although it voted against the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN- DRIP) in 2007, it went on to endorse it in 2009 (149).</p> <p>Regulations and legislation. Legislation that handles about Indigenous people is in place on Commonwealth level, as well as in each jurisdiction. In 1994 the Commonwealth enacted the Native Title Act. The Act has a number of functions, including creating processes through which native title can be recognised and protected. Subsequently, all States and Territories developed statutes designed to complement the Commonwealth Act, including a definition of native title that has been incorporated by reference or adopted in basically the same terms. The Commonwealth legislation essentially operates across all Australian State and Territory jurisdictions. More recently, State and Territory legislation has been modified to make</p>	Native forest and or plantations in All States and Territories	<p>Risk Designation: Low risk: Australia</p> <p>Low risk threshold (25) is met: HCV 5 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, but it is effectively protected from threats caused by management activities.</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<p>specific provisions, incorporate key terms and definitions, and link the State and Territory laws to the Native Title Act.</p> <p>See table 10 in the introduction text for the complete list. In a country with so much history in Indigenous affairs, there is much to be said about the current legislation, good and bad, but progress is made. However, in this HCV category we need to focus on 'fundamental needs' only. Fundamental needs means, in this case, the possibilities to live off the land (hunt and collect). Such is also explained in indicator 1.15 where such needs are indeed identified. Heritage issues are assessed in 3.6 below.</p> <p>National Indigenous Forestry Strategy (8 and 10). The Australian Government (Department of Agriculture and Water Resources), in consultation with Indigenous communities and forest industry stakeholders, developed the National Indigenous Forestry Strategy (NIFS). The strategy was launched in July 2005. A key aim of the strategy is to encourage Indigenous participation in the forest industry by forming business partnerships with the forestry industry to provide long-term benefits to Indigenous communities, as well as to the forest and wood products industry. Initiatives with industry can be associated with forest plantations and timber processing. Other initiatives could involve cultural and eco-tourism, bush tucker, traditional medicines bee keeping and other forest-based ventures. Indigenous people's economic use of forests may range from hunting and gathering foods, or craft materials, for consumption and use within the domestic economy, to commercial harvesting of resources.</p> <p>Commonwealth responsibilities involving indigenous rights and interests need to be taken into account with various forest, biodiversity and heritage related regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of National Estate natural and cultural heritage values. • Assessment of World Heritage natural and cultural values. 		

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of environmental impacts on indigenous communities under the Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974. • Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999 and related recovery plans and their management and use of endangered species. This also as recognised by the Endangered Species Protection Act 1992. • Identification of areas, species and genes of significance in the context of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, recognising the need to protect the interests of, or to compensate, or both, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples for use of their intellectual property. • Protection of native title rights and interests under the Native Title Act 1993 (and the various acts under each jurisdiction). <p>National Indigenous Forest Mapping Website (103) To support the National Indigenous Forestry Strategy, the department developed the National Indigenous Forest Mapping website. This site is designed for users to produce forest-related maps based on Australian indigenous areas. From that website you can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find summary statistics on forest areas and socio-economic information for each Indigenous Coordination Centre (ICC) area. • Make your own maps of forests for each state, or ICC area and save them to use in your own reports. • Find out summary information on Australia's forest types and main species. • Find many links to other websites for further information on forestry, soils and indigenous information. <p>Indigenous Land Use Agreements (3 and 4) The formalized development of Indigenous Land Use Agreements and related documentation has enhanced the potential value of forests for Indigenous groups (see introduction text for more details and figures).</p>		

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Access, management and ownership are key parts of the relationship of Indigenous people with land. Just over one-third of Australia's forests (41.9 million ha, 34% by area) were identified as part of the Indigenous estate—that is, in one of four broad Indigenous land tenure and management categories. Of the 41.1 million hectares of forested land in the Indigenous estate, 31.2 million hectares (76 per cent) is in Queensland and the Northern Territory.</p> <p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander role in the Regional Forests Agreement process (8 and 10) The Regional Forest Agreement (RFA, see introduction text) process aims to streamline and coordinate the assessment of environment and heritage, and economic and social issues. With regard to indigenous self-determination in particular, the Commonwealth is obliged to integrate indigenous decision making and the protection of indigenous interests within the regional forest agreement process.</p> <p>Addressing indigenous concerns within the regional forest agreement process will therefore involve ensuring full consultation and planning in order to anticipate and act to minimise the emergence of heritage, native title and other concerns after the completion of the agreement. This end is served by processes of consultation, effective administration of State legislation, site survey and clearance process, and shared decision making. All these processes require the active involvement of affected indigenous communities, and clear communication between the parties including the proponents of work, governments and affected indigenous communities.</p>		

		<p>Evidences of the status in the field:</p> <p>Australian court case 2009. Australia’s high court confirmed Indigenous Peoples’ inherent right to fish for traditional purposes from waterways and oceans, <u>stating unequivocally in its ruling that native title takes precedent over state fishery laws</u>. (155). Although this is not related to forestry, it explains the opinion of the high court about fundamental needs.</p> <p>Indicator 2.3 of this risk assessment assesses if ‘the <i>rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld</i>.’ In general, the indicator declares that Indigenous and Traditional people are present in Australia. The indicator is low risk in general, but in sub-indicators, some specified risks can be found. These are for: land rights conflicts, free, prior and informed consent, sacred sites, and self-government. Restrictions on fundamental needs of indigenous peoples are not caused by forest management activities.</p> <p>Indicator 1.13 of this risk assessment assesses the ‘<i>Customary rights</i>’ of Indigenous people. The Australian Native Title and customary rights legislation is achieving significant levels of Indigenous ownership and interest in land and water resources. A direct benefit of ownership or management rights is an even easier access to fundamental needs. Indicator 1.13 is set at low risk.</p> <p>Indicator 1.15 of this risk assessment assesses the ‘<i>Indigenous peoples rights</i>’. We repeat the conclusion from 1.15: Many Indigenous Australians rely to varying degrees on the use of non-wood forest products (NWFPs) for customary purposes (e.g. food, medicine and livelihood) and commercial purposes (e.g. art and craft); as well as wood products, e.g. to make carvings and wooden sculptures. Non-wood Indigenous products include bark paintings, weavings, pigments and dyes, and subsistence products, such as those used for food and ceremonial purposes. The sustainable use of NWFPs is very important to Indigenous communities in remote regions of Australia; with such products often making up a significant proportion of local economies. Removal and use of NWFPs is regulated by State and Territory governments, including through the issue of permits and licences. Commonwealth legislation, such as the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (lit 53), is also used to regulate the removal of certain NWFPs. Low risk.</p>		
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Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Local experts. The 5 local experts consulted in this assessment have declared that there are no issues on the level of jurisdiction with fundamental needs.</p> <p>Other international sources. These were all publicly consulted in the development of this risk assessment's category 2 and did not draw different conclusions. We will not repeat them here.</p> <p>For HCV 5, all of Australia is considered Low Risk.</p>		

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
3.6	Appendix A	<p>Is HCV 6 present in the area under assessment?</p> <p>Yes – Cultural and Indigenous heritage sites are present across all state and territories (Refer to Appendix A).</p> <p>Have significant cultural features created intentionally by humans been identified?</p> <p>Partial data is available for most states and territories, with particular reference to cultural sites and features. Cultural features are present across all states and territories (Refer to Appendix A).</p> <p>Are outstanding natural landscapes present that have evolved as a result of social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative?</p> <p>Outstanding natural landscapes are recognized as part of the register of the National Estate the extent to which they have evolved through human interaction is largely seen through the prism of the indigenous use of fire in the Australian landscape for over 60,000 years.</p> <p>Have sufficient buffers been applied for cultural values when needed?</p> <p>Protection buffers and exclusions are required where sites are identified. For example,</p> <p>Is HCV 6 threatened by forest management activities?</p> <p>Possibly – Protection buffers and exclusions are required where sites are identified. Sites may be present, but not officially known since Traditional Owners often keep the location of sites secret or the presence of Aboriginal objects and sites are not formally registered and therefore rely on the forest manager to undertake appropriate assessments and to provide training for operators in cultural awareness identification.</p> <p>Following threat shall be considered: Destruction and/or disturbance of Cultural and Indigenous heritage</p>	<p>Native forest and or plantations in</p> <p>All States and Territories</p>	<p>Risk Designation Specified Risk: Australia</p> <p>Specified risk threshold (30) is met: HCV 6 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.</p>

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
		<p>sites.</p> <p>Places where Indigenous People largely still control land are not places where most Australians live (e.g. remote country with low intensity farming, or mining). Over 90% of Australians live in cities. Indigenous People were largely displaced from areas of highly productive agricultural land. Relatively few Indigenous People live 'on country' where forestry occurs. The key risks for those people are relating to access to 'country' for cultural practice (for example, ceremony, medicinal, cultural burns). Predominantly because site access is of more importance to Indigenous People in places where forestry occurs. This, along with a lack of resources to gather further evidence and engagement from across the country, is why the NRA WG shifted the emphasis from indicator 2.3 to indicator 3.6.</p> <p>Because of the difficulty of comprehensively identifying these values a precautionary approach has been adopted</p> <p>For more guidance on identifying the presence of HCV6, see The HCV Evaluation Framework.</p>		

Control measures

Indicator	Control measures (M – mandatory / R – recommended)
3.1 HCV 1	<p>M Native forest mandatory use of the Australia HCV Assessment Framework HCV 1 Guidelines for all sub categories and mandatory control measures. R Hardwood plantations NSW & QLD- supplier undertakes pre-harvest koala surveys to determine presence. If present, appropriate risk mitigation and management measures are implemented.</p>

3.2 HCV 2	M Native Forests – National: Control Measure: Mandatory use of the Australia HCV Assessment Framework, HCV 2 Guidelines for all HCV2 sub-categories and mandatory control measures.
3.3 HCV 3	M Native forest and Plantations in all Bioregions: mandatory use of the Australia HCV Assessment Framework HCV 3 Guidelines for all sub categories and mandatory control measures. R Hardwood plantations NSW & QLD- where koalas are determined to be present, appropriate buffers and/or koala habitat clumps are retained and protected.
3.4 HCV 4	M Native forest and Plantations Mandatory use of the Australia HCV Assessment Framework, HCV 4 Guidelines and mandatory control measures. All sub categories. For Northern Territory: a documented best practice approach to harvesting e.g. a harvest plan covering major risk issues e.g. soils and erosion. The procedure needs to be verified in the field.
3.6 HCV 6	M Native forests and Plantations All States and Territories: Australia HCV Assessment Framework, HCV 6 Guidelines and mandatory control measures.

Referenced Information sources

No	Sources of Information used as references	Relevant indicator(s) or CW category
1	https://au.fsc.org/en-au/standards/high-conservation-values https://au.fsc.org/preview.high-conservation-values-evaluation-framework-final-v3-4.a-513.pdf	
2	http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/publications/display?url=http://143.188.17.20/anrd/DAFFService/display.php?fid=pb_foa13g9abfs20140604_11a.xml	
3	http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/forest-data-maps-and-tools	
4	http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares	
5	State of the Forests Report 2013 http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/sofr/sofr-2013 State of the Forest Report 2018 http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/Pages/SOFR2018/sofr-2018.aspx	
6	Mackey, B., Cadman, S., Rogers, N. and Hugh, S., 2017. Assessing the risk to the conservation status of temperate rainforest from exposure to mining, commercial logging, and climate change: a Tasmanian case study. Biological Conservation, 215, pp.19-29.	
7	http://www.agriculture.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/forestry/australias-forest-policies/nat_nfps.pdf	

No	Sources of Information used as references	Relevant indicator(s) or CW category
8	http://www.agriculture.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/rfa/publications/nat_nac.pdf	
9	http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa	
10	From both the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth) s.38(1); and the <i>Regional Forest Agreement Act 2002</i> (Cth) s6(4). The EPBC Act RFA provisions are wholly contained within Division 4 of Part 4 of the Act.	
11	<i>Regional Forests Agreement Act 2002</i> (Cth) s.4.	
12	Explanatory Memorandum, <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Bill 1999</i> , para [113].	
13	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cth) s.42.	
14	http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/australias-forests-at-a-glance	

Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use

Risk assessment

Indicator	Source of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination																														
4.1	<p>Legislation For legislation we refer to the extensive list in CNRA category 3, table 10. We will not repeat the list here. In the assessment to the right we will discuss the most relevant ones for each jurisdiction.</p> <p>Commonwealth information Forest at a Glance, 2017. Annual report Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/australias-forests-at-a-glance</p> <p>State of the Forest, 2013. Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/sofr</p> <p>State of the Forest Report, 2018 Department of Agriculture http://www.agriculture.gov.au/abares/forestsaustralia/Pages/SOFR2018/sofr-2018.aspx</p> <p>Australia data: Land Amount of deforestation by type and decade 1972-2014 excludes ACT. Stats: https://data.gov.au/dataset/95f6d0f2-7467-455c-ae81-d6118834225b?v=1488609728</p> <p>Information with each jurisdiction</p>	Jurisdiction level	<p>Introduction. The Commonwealth of Australia consists of eight states and territories, called jurisdictions in this document.</p> <p>Australia has three levels of government: a) Commonwealth (Cth) or federal (also referred to as the Australian Government or the national government). b) State and territory (in addition to the six states, there are two self-administered mainland territories: the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory). c) Local (city-based or regionally based).</p> <p>To be able to report to international forest and biodiversity related conventions and agreements, various instruments and policies are in place to achieve 'harmonised' and consistent principles in each jurisdiction. For example, there is a National Forest Policy Statement and an Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act. Both are, in turn, translated in regulations and guidelines on the jurisdictional level. These guidelines can be different in each jurisdiction. Therefore, we assess the situation with regards to the indicator ('Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use') per jurisdiction.</p> <p>Nevertheless, in general we can state the following:</p> <p>Of Australia's total area of about 769 million ha, forests are estimated to cover about 125 million ha or 16% of the total area. The current number of forest areas can be found below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Jurisdiction</th> <th>Total forest area (1000 ha)</th> <th>Proportion of national forest area (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>New South Wales (NSW)</td> <td>22,683</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Victoria (Vic)</td> <td>8,180</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Queensland (Qld)</td> <td>51,034</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Australia (SA)</td> <td>4,555</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Western Australia (WA)</td> <td>19,192</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tasmania (Tas)</td> <td>3,705</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northern Territory (NT)</td> <td>15,222</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Australian Capital Territory (ACT)</td> <td>137</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Australia</td> <td>124,709</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Table 1: Forest area in 2017, source Forest at a Glance 2017 and State of Forest 2013.</i></p>	Jurisdiction	Total forest area (1000 ha)	Proportion of national forest area (%)	New South Wales (NSW)	22,683	18	Victoria (Vic)	8,180	7	Queensland (Qld)	51,034	41	South Australia (SA)	4,555	4	Western Australia (WA)	19,192	15	Tasmania (Tas)	3,705	3	Northern Territory (NT)	15,222	12	Australian Capital Territory (ACT)	137	0.1	Total Australia	124,709	100
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New South Wales

EPA, native forestry summary
<https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/native-forestry>

Office of Environment and Heritage,
 about PNF plans and self-assessment codes
<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/vegetation/pvp.htm>

Victoria

Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP)
<https://www2.delwp.vic.gov.au/>

Queensland

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/forests-wood>
<https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/forestry>

Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing (Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service)(QPWS)
<https://www.npsr.qld.gov.au/>
 Annual report:
<https://www.npsr.qld.gov.au/about/corporatedocs/annual-report.html>

South Australia

Department of Primary Industries and Regions, South Australia (PIRSA)
<http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/forestry>

Forest growth can only be assessed for Australia as a whole since 1974, when the country was obligated to publish international reports. Before that time statistics were kept with each jurisdiction, in various forms. It is not possible to retrieve these, nor compare them in time.

Continual improvements in understanding the extent of Australia's forests, and the reporting of forest area, have occurred since national figures were first reported in 1974. Australia's reported forest area has fluctuated (up and down) between 105 million hectares and 164 million hectares since 1974, including across the three previous national State of the Forests reports in 1998, 2003 and 2008. These historical fluctuations in reported areas did not reflect actual changes in on-ground forest cover, but instead were mainly the result of changes to the basis of reporting (from only commercial forests to all forests), variability in state and territory data, mapping errors, and, before 1998, changes in the definition of what qualifies as forest.

The new approach adopted for the National Forest Inventory provides a much more realistic forest area value that is more accurate than previously reported values, and that is expected to be more suitable for the determination of changes in forest area over future reporting periods. The National Inventory Report 2015 (not publicly available) is based on an approach that includes only changes resulting from human drivers such as forest clearing and plantation establishment. *The data show a national net increase in forest cover of 0.05 million hectares over the period 2010 to 2015.*

Deforestation over the years.

The Commonwealth collects deforestation data on a [special statistics website](#). Besides that the [Commonwealth State of the Environment website](#) gives a wider summary. The following quotation is taken from that Commonwealth State of the Environment website: *"The Australian Government Department of the Environment and Energy estimates a net loss of forest, from human-induced conversion of forest to other land uses and gains from human-induced revegetation, of 149,000 hectares in 2014. This is similar to the net loss recorded in 2009 (153,000 hectares), but higher than in 2011, when there was an estimated net gain of forest cover of 65,000 hectares. For woody vegetation that does not meet the forest thresholds, there was a net gain of 330,000 hectares in 2014, down from net gains estimated for 2009 (1,618,000 hectares) and 2011 (1,637,000 hectares). Drivers of change in woody cover are complex; they reflect a mix of factors, including climate signals, economic conditions, and changes in management practices and land management regulations."*

In the table below deforestation figures are listed in ha. 'Primary deforestation' means areas that have been deforested for the first recorded time. 'Other deforestation' means areas that have subsequently been deforested after regenerating from previous deforestation events.

Primary deforestation								
Decade	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Total
1972 to 1979	576496	6408	978221	290405	7294	58199	471168	2388191
1980 to 1989	416381	9189	1082196	196478	46386	60123	459722	2270475
1990 to 1999	250535	7464	817056	38325	33047	15550	115656	1277633
2000 to 2009	171762	4492	601098	24391	31885	43547	141588	1018763

<p>Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources. http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/Home</p> <p>Western Australia Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER). Annual reports: https://www.der.wa.gov.au/about-us/annual-report</p> <p>Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. Annual reports: https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/about-us/annual-report-and-yearbook</p> <p>Forest Products commission, annual report: http://annualreport2018.fpc.wa.gov.au/</p> <p>Tasmania Forest Practise Authority and the annual State of the Forests reports https://www.fpa.tas.gov.au/FPA_publications/state_of_the_forests_tasmania_reports</p> <p>Forest Practise Code http://www.fpa.tas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/132455/Forest_Practices_Code_2015.pdf</p> <p>Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries https://nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/food-crops-plants-and-quarantine/forestry</p>	2010 to 2014	56814	1836	79850	10397	7602	3376	33932	193807
	Other deforestation (non-primary)								
	Decade	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Total
	1972 to 1979	52241	194	962486	11249	129	57427	324769	1408495
	1980 to 1989	216214	4381	1723601	38363	10461	83797	321200	2398017
	1990 to 1999	457564	6812	1544053	38937	18433	100760	208756	2375315
	2000 to 2009	547167	13516	1518845	65256	23579	138451	222869	2529683
	2010 to 2014	240668	5395	397704	39137	9561	51565	85298	829328
	Total deforestation								
	Decade	NSW	NT	Qld	SA	Tas	Vic	WA	Total
	1972 to 1979	628737	6602	1940707	301654	7423	115626	795937	3796686
	1980 to 1989	632595	13570	2805797	234841	56847	143920	780922	4668492
	1990 to 1999	708099	14276	2361109	77262	51480	116310	324412	3652948
	2000 to 2009	718929	18008	2119943	89647	55464	181998	364457	3548446
	2010 to 2014	297482	7231	477554	49534	17163	54941	119230	1023135

Table 2: deforestation rates

The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) was not counted, because of the very small numbers when compared to the total.

Plantations in Australia are intensively managed stands of native (mainly hardwood) or exotic (mainly softwood) tree species established by regular placement of seeds or seedlings. The primary purpose of commercial plantation forestry is wood production. Plantations counted for almost 2 million hectares in 2015–16, of which about half was softwood species (1,036,800 ha) and half was hardwood species (928,300 ha). Victoria had the largest total area of plantations (423,000 ha), followed by New South Wales (394,400 ha) and Western Australia (383,400 ha). Western Australia had the largest area of hardwood plantations and New South Wales the largest area of softwood plantations. 86% of Australia’s total log harvest in 2015–16 was from plantation forests.

	<p>Department of environment and natural resources (DENR) https://denr.nt.gov.au/land-resource-management</p> <p>Department of Tourism and Culture (and Parks and Wildlife Commission Northern Territory)(DTC) https://dttc.nt.gov.au/#Parks_and_Wildlife_Commission</p> <p>Australian Capital Territory Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate (EPSDD), Annual reports http://www.environment.act.gov.au/about/annual_reports</p> <p>Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment, State of the Environment report 2015 http://reports.envcomm.act.gov.au/actsoe2015/index.html</p> <p>Other (local) information.</p> <p>Local experts information (see introduction for names).</p> <p>Previous draft version of CNRA cat 4.</p> <p>Consulted international sources: Global Forest Watch, Country profile.</p>	<p>New plantations are those established on land not previously used for plantation forestry. About 1,400 ha of new plantation (all softwood) was established in 2016. This increase was partially reached by the removal of around 100 ha of existing plantation that growers either deemed commercially unviable or did not replant at the end of their lease agreement. This resulted in a net increase in plantation area of around 1,300 ha in 2016 when compared to the previous year. Ninety-eight per cent of new plantations established in 2016 were funded by governments. The remaining 2 per cent were funded by institutional investors (like banks, pension funds and commercial companies).</p> <p>This is slow growth when compared to previous periods in time. The high rate of plantation expansion from 1995-2008 was financed mainly by the managed investment scheme sector. In 1999, for example, 137,000 ha of plantations alone were established. Since 2008, the total area of plantation has remained around 2 million ha nationally.</p> <p>Assessment per jurisdiction</p> <p>New South Wales</p> <p>In NSW timber obtained from land clearing can be sold without separate approval. NSW has just adopted far more liberal rules than it had previously. It is thus highly likely that timber derived from clearing private forests will enter supply chains. As of November 2014, self-assessable codes for managing native vegetation were gazetted, designed to allow landowners to manage their own land in a sustainable way. <i>The three codes cover 'low risk' clearing activities for clearing of paddock trees in an area to be cultivated; thinning of native vegetation; and clearing of invasive native species.</i> The codes describe instructions to landowners as to what vegetation can and cannot be cleared; and how much and under what circumstances clearing of native vegetation can occur. If clearing is consistent with one of the codes (assessed by the landowners themselves), approval in the form of a property vegetation plan (PVP) is not required.</p> <p>This means that wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use can enter the market in this jurisdiction.</p> <p><u>Documentation, authorisation and compensation rules</u></p> <p>In the left column, the most relevant regulations and the responsible governmental department can be found, with a link. For more details see category 3 of this risk assessment for description about all permits and licenses and organisations involved.</p> <p>Compensation systems are not in place.</p> <p><u>Is the law enforced?</u></p> <p>List of violations are publicly available, and some illegal harvesting cases can be found. In 2016 there were 155 regulatory activities (inspections with warnings), ending in 2 prosecutions.</p> <p><u>Is it possible to conclude that the spatial threshold can be met by assessing the enforcement of legislation?</u></p>
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<p>http://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/AUS</p> <p>Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card, 2016 https://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/australia</p> <p>FAO country report Australia (with graphics) http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#country/10</p> <p>FAO Forest statistics 2014 Australia http://faostat.fao.org/static/syb/syb_10.pdf</p> <p>Online map systems Australia ABARES online Land use map (most useful to have overall idea of forestry land use). With nature conservation (class 1.1), production native forest (2.2), plantation (3.1 and 4.1) https://nationalmap.gov.au/northernaustralia/#share=scW5JuVfgGKdcyHrKXEgn8RBv3fA</p>		<p>Commonwealth data shows deforestation figures (see table 2 above). It shows that this jurisdiction lost 297 482 ha of forest between 2010 and 2014. That is 59 496 ha/year. There is 22 683 000 ha of forests at the moment. Thus 0.26% is lost/year.</p> <p><u>Risk designation.</u> The 4.1. indicator states that:</p> <p>‘Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5,000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less)’.</p> <p>Thus, the following risk thresholds are met: Specified risk threshold (4) - There is more than 5,000 ha net average annual loss <u>or</u> there is more than 0.02% net average annual loss of natural forest in the assessment area in the past 5 years.</p> <p>Thus the 4.1 indicator is specified risk for this jurisdiction.</p> <p>Victoria The Victorian government, through the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) has been, over several years, reviewing native vegetation permitted clearing regulations. For the past decade, the aim of the State’s relevant planning provisions has been to achieve a net gain in the quantity and quality of native vegetation in the state. As of September 2015, this objective was changed to “no net loss in the contribution made by native vegetation to Victoria’s biodiversity.”</p> <p>Victoria’s Native Vegetation Biodiversity Assessment Guidelines (introduced in late 2013) include a risk-based pathway approach. Through a step-by-step framework, landowners are able to find out what is applicable to them. This also leads to decision guidelines relating to an application to remove native vegetation. Such an application is now called ‘Permit of Clearing of Native Vegetation’.</p> <p>A key intent of the new rules is to facilitate native vegetation clearing, albeit in a qualified and managed way. In 2014, the Victorian Environment Defenders’ Office released a briefing paper entitled Victoria’s new native vegetation clearing laws (EDO 2014) which provides a summary of the differences between the outgoing system and the new.</p> <p>Differences include reliance in the current system on Government-supplied on-line mapping systems rather than mandatory on-ground assessments which will not occur, or only in a minority of cases. Errors in the mapping system have been identified – leading in many cases to perverse outcomes. For clearing considered low-risk, the only obligation on the proponent is to offset the clearing; and provided this occurs they will be given permission to clear.</p>
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		<p>Another significant change relates to the threshold set by DELWP between low and higher value vegetation, such that a significant amount of vegetation that was considered high value and protected from clearing is now classified as 'low risk' and therefore 'low value' in the on-line maps, meaning it can be cleared as of right. In the new provisions, DELWP is listed as a 'recommending referral authority' rather than a 'determining referral authority' and therefore its recommendations are advisory only.</p> <p>Altogether this means that wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use can enter the market in this jurisdiction.</p> <p><u>Documentation, authorisation and compensation rules</u> In the left column the most relevant regulations and the responsible governmental department can be found, with a link. For more details see category 3 of this risk assessment for description about all permits and licenses and organisations involved.</p> <p>Compensation (offset) system is in place.</p> <p><u>Is the law enforced?</u> List of violations are publicly available, but no illegal harvesting cases can be found.</p> <p><u>Is it possible to conclude that the spatial threshold can be met by assessing the enforcement of legislation?</u> Commonwealth data shows deforestation figures (see table 2 above in the introduction). It shows that this jurisdiction lost 54 941 ha of forest between 2010 and 2014. That is 10 988 ha/year. There is 8 180 000 ha of forests at the moment. Thus 0.13% is lost/year. The trend over the years is decreasing. The Australian Government uses satellite imagery data to assess greenhouse emissions from land clearing. Records confirm the impact of agricultural prices and farmers terms of trade on land clearing and conversion of forests to agricultural land. See Drivers of Land Clearing ,p319 of the 2018 State of the Forests Report.</p> <p><u>Risk designation.</u> The 4.1. indicator states that: 'Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5,000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less).'</p> <p>Thus, the following risk thresholds are met:</p> <p>Specified risk threshold (4) - There is more than 5000 ha net average annual loss <u>or</u> there is more than 0.02% net average annual loss of natural forest in the assessment area in the past 5 years.</p>
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		<p>Thus, the 4.1 indicator is specified risk for this jurisdiction. This is also supported by the recent weakening of the native vegetation protection regulations and the potential for perverse outcomes associated with the new system.</p> <p>Queensland</p> <p>In Queensland timber obtained from land clearing can be sold without separate approval. Queensland has flexible land-clearing laws. It is thus likely that timber derived from clearing private forests will enter supply chains. In 2013, the Queensland Government relaxed its clearing controls relating to native vegetation, introducing the Vegetation Management Framework Amendment Act 2013. This Act reintroduced broad scale land clearing for agriculture and removed the protection of high-value regrowth on freehold and Indigenous lands. Maron et al. (2015) report that early data suggests that 275 000 hectares of forest land were cleared from Queensland in the 2013–14 financial year, i.e. a tripling of land clearing rates since 2010. The changes mean that landowners can also clear high-value regrowth vegetation for routine management (e.g. fencing). In addition to the Vegetation Management Framework Amendment Act 2013, Queensland recognises 15 self-assessable ‘clearing codes’ relating to different purposes and types of vegetation.</p> <p>Altogether this means that wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use can enter the market in this jurisdiction.</p> <p><u>Documentation, authorisation and compensation rules</u></p> <p>In the left column the most relevant regulations and the responsible governmental department can be found, with a link. For more details see category 3 of this risk assessment for description about all permits and licenses and organisations involved.</p> <p>Compensation systems are not in place.</p> <p><u>Is the law enforced?</u></p> <p>There is no online system where violations can be checked.</p> <p><u>Is it possible to conclude that the spatial threshold can be met by assessing the enforcement of legislation?</u></p> <p>Commonwealth data shows deforestation figures (see table 2 above in the introduction). It shows that this jurisdiction lost 477 554 ha of forest between 2010 and 2014. That is 95 510 ha/year. There is 51 034 000 ha of forests at the moment. Thus 0.18% is lost/year.</p> <p><u>Risk designation.</u></p> <p>The 4.1. indicator states that:</p> <p>‘Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5,000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less)’.</p>
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Thus, the following risk thresholds are met:

Specified risk threshold (4) - There is more than 5000 ha net average annual loss or there is more than 0.02% net average annual loss of natural forest in the assessment area in the past 5 years.

Thus, the 4.1 indicator is **specified risk** for this jurisdiction.

South Australia

In South Australia, under the Native Vegetation Act 1991 and the associated Native Vegetation Regulations 2003, clearance of or disturbance to native vegetation on public or private land is prohibited. However, under section 28 of the Native Vegetation Act, applications may be made to clear native vegetation. Approval may be granted by the Native Vegetation Council. According to AIC(2010), South Australia has followed a similar pathway to Victoria's previous 'net gain' approach, with landowners expected to secure a significant environment benefit if allowed to clear native vegetation. Given the robust controls on planning and proposed development; the collaborative approach taken among Government agencies including local Government bodies; and the independent certification held by most private plantation companies and Government agencies, the risk that native vegetation is lost is minimal.

Altogether this means that wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use *cannot* enter the market in this jurisdiction.

Documentation, authorisation and compensation rules

In the left column the most relevant regulations and the responsible governmental department can be found, with a link. For more details see category 3 of this risk assessment for description about all permits and licenses and organisations involved.

Compensation systems seems not to be in place.

Is the law enforced?

List of violations are publicly available, and some illegal harvesting cases can be found. Annual illegal harvesting is 0,0012% (of the total available ha)

Is it possible to conclude that the spatial threshold can be met by assessing the enforcement of legislation?

Commonwealth data shows deforestation figures (see table 2 above in the introduction). It shows that this jurisdiction lost 49 534 ha of forest between 2010 and 2014. That is 9 906 ha/year. There is 4 555 000 ha of forests at the moment. Thus 0.21% is lost/year. The trend over the years is going downwards.

Risk designation.

The 4.1. indicator state that:

		<p>'Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5,000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less)'. Thus, the following risk thresholds are met:</p> <p>Specified risk threshold (4) - There is more than 5000 ha net average annual loss <u>or</u> there is more than 0.02% net average annual loss of natural forest in the assessment area in the past 5 years.</p> <p>Thus, the 4.1 indicator is specified risk for this jurisdiction.</p> <p>Western Australia (WA) The WA Environmental protection act 1986 and the 'Code of practice for timber plantations in Western Australia' says:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Native forest should not be cleared for plantation establishment where this would compromise regional conservation and catchment management objectives. In some circumstances it may be appropriate to clear forests that have been severely degraded by impacts such as disease, weed invasion, wind and fire to enable rehabilitation through replanting. These special circumstances and exemptions are explained in a special guidance document from the Department of Water and Environment Regulation (DWER). 2. For establishing plantations, it is only allowed where the land had already been cleared in previous 20 years for the same purposes. <p>The DWER can thus issue land clearing permits, but only in exceptional cases. The procedure for this can be found in a special document. In such a case the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (formerly Department of Parks and Wildlife) issues Private land suppliers licences for timber from private land. The procedure for this can be found in another special document. In Western Australia, old growth forests are protected by law.</p> <p>Altogether this means that wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use <i>cannot</i> enter the market in this jurisdiction.</p> <p><u>Documentation, authorisation and compensation rules</u> In the left column the most relevant regulations and the responsible governmental department can be found, with a link. For more details see category 3 of this risk assessment, all permits and licenses are to be issued by the DWER and the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. The Forest Products Commission (FPC) is responsible for the sustainable management of plantations on land owned or leased by the State.</p> <p>The DWER offset policy and guidelines outlines the use of offsets to compensate for the loss of significant biodiversity values within forest practices plans. Other compensation systems are not in place.</p> <p><u>Is the law enforced?</u></p>
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		<p>As can be seen under categories 1 and 3 of this risk assessment, laws are in place and enforced in this jurisdiction. The annual summary of prosecutions made by the Department of Water and Environment includes vegetation clearing without a permit on private land. This does refer to hectares, but only one of the prosecutions is related to forest. There are no clear cases where HCV's are at stake. There are no further cases known, local or international that state otherwise. Illegal harvesting or conversion of native forest without permits does not seem to occur.</p> <p>There is no conversion of Native forest in WA to plantations. All native forest harvested is regenerated. Regeneration standards are strictly controlled by the Forest Management Plan 2014-2023 and relevant subsidiary documents. The area of karri forest clear-felled each year is included in the FPC annual report under statistics- Trends in the area of native forest harvested and has averaged approximately 306 hectares per annum over the last 5 years. The effectiveness of the regeneration of this area is reported under the Annual report KPI's, KPI2- Effectiveness of forest regeneration.</p> <p>The largest mining impact on native forest in WA is through bauxite mining which averages approximately 1000 hectares per annum. All areas mined for bauxite are rehabilitated and regenerated to native forest.</p> <p>Commonwealth data shows deforestation figures (see table 2 above in the introduction). It shows that WA lost 119 230 ha of forest between 2010 and 2014. That is 23 846 ha/year. There is 19 192 000 ha of forests in WA at the moment. Thus 0.12% is lost/year. None of this loss can be attributed to native forest harvesting, instead it is attributable primarily to agriculture and mining to a lesser extent. The trend over the years is decreasing, thus that is good news.</p> <p><u>Risk designation.</u> The 4.1. indicator states that:</p> <p>'Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5,000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less).'</p> <p>Thus, the following risk thresholds are met:</p> <p>Specified risk threshold (4) - There is more than 5000 ha net average annual loss <u>or</u> there is more than 0.02% net average annual loss of natural forest in the assessment area in the past 5 years.</p> <p>Thus, the 4.1 indicator is specified risk for this jurisdiction.</p> <p>Tasmania <u>Content of the law and responsible organisation</u> Legislation prohibits clearance of native forests on <i>private and public lands</i> in Tasmania since July 2017. Broad scale clearing and conversion of native forest on private land has been phased out by 1 July 2017. Exemptions apply in some circumstances - details are in the Forest Practices Regulations, which are explained in the Land clearing controls information sheet.</p>
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		<p>The Forest Practices Authority (FPA) is responsible for controlling land clearing on both public and private land in Tasmania. A certified forest practices plan is required to authorise land clearing of either forest or threatened non-forest vegetation.</p> <p>The FPA is also responsible for controlling clearing and conversion of threatened non-forest native vegetation. Clearing and conversion is defined as the deliberate removal of native vegetation and its permanent or long-term replacement with introduced vegetation or other material. Continuation of existing land management practices in non-forest communities is not regarded as clearing, providing that the essential character of the vegetation is maintained. There are currently no controls under the Forest Practices Act 1985 (see here) on clearing of non-forest vegetation that is not threatened or at risk.</p> <p>The FPA implements the Permanent Native Forest Estate Policy, which was established through the Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement in 1997. The policy ensures the maintenance of at least 95 per cent of the native forest estate that existed in 1996. Threatened forest communities are generally protected from clearing and conversion. The policy does not restrict the harvest of native forest types where the silvicultural system ensures successful regeneration and maintenance of that forest community. The policy is applied at both the state and bioregional scales. This results in constraints on some forest types in particular bioregions as different forest types have been cleared at disparate rates in different areas.</p> <p>Altogether this means that wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use <i>cannot</i> enter the market in this jurisdiction.</p> <p><u>Documentation, authorisation and compensation rules</u></p> <p>In the left column the most relevant regulations and the responsible governmental department can be found, with a link. For more details see category 3 of this risk assessment, all permits and licenses are to be issued by the FPA.</p> <p>The FPA's offset policy outlines the use of offsets to compensate for the loss of significant biodiversity values within forest practices plans. Other compensation systems are not in place.</p> <p><u>Is the law enforced?</u></p> <p>As can be seen under categories 1 and 3 of this risk assessment, laws are in place and enforced in this jurisdiction. The FPA dealt with 39 investigations in 2016-17. Of the investigations, 4 were conducted on permanent timber production zone (PTPZ) land, 4 on industrial private property, 1 on Crown land, and 30 on independent private property. Of the 24 investigations that were finalised, investigations with breaches related to: 11 operating without a plan; 3 boundary incursions; 1 natural and cultural values; 1 FPP prescriptions and the Forest Practices Code; and 1 apparent breach but insufficient evidence or out of time to proceed with legal action. In the remaining 7 investigations, no breaches of the Act or the Forest Practices Code were found to have occurred. The cases combined were happening in around 30 ha. There are no further cases known, local or international that state otherwise.</p> <p><u>Is it possible to conclude that the spatial threshold can be met by assessing the enforcement of legislation?</u></p> <p>The FPA 2017 annual report (figures 2015-2016, before new policies came into force) lists the following (page 81):</p>
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- Native forests Clear-felled followed by regeneration by seeding: 1,506 ha
- Clear-felled followed by plantation: 40 ha
- Clear-felled followed by non-forest land use (roads, dams, powerlines): 480 ha

Commonwealth data shows deforestation figures (see table 2 above in the introduction). It shows that the jurisdiction lost 17 163 ha of forest between 2010 and 2014. That is 3 432 ha/year. There is 3 705 000 ha of forests at the moment. Thus 0.09% is lost/year.

The trend over the years is decreasing, thus that is good news.

Risk designation.

The 4.1. indicator states that:

‘Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5,000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less)’.

Thus, the following risk thresholds are met:

Specified risk threshold (4) - There is more than 5000 ha net average annual loss or there is more than 0.02% net average annual loss of natural forest in the assessment area in the past 5 years.

Thus the 4.1 indicator is **specified risk** for this jurisdiction.

Northern Territory

The Northern Territory has Land Clearing Guidelines (updated 2010) that are formally recognised under the Planning Act 2009; with all clearing of native vegetation (irrespective of land tenure) subject to approval under legislation. For plantation forestry proposals, both the NT Clearing Guidelines and the NT Code of Practice for Forestry Operations are used in the assessment process. According to the Guidelines, if an application is for clearing of more than 200 hectares it is referred to the relevant Minister to determine whether additional information is required. This could include developing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Public Environment Report (PER). In some cases where there are significant issues, applications to clear less than 200 hectares may also be referred to the Minister. Most of the NT’s tenure is private land (including Indigenous) (63%) and leasehold forest (34%); with no multiple-use public forest occurring. The Territory’s forestry industry is largely based on hardwood plantations (mostly on Melville Island in the Tiwi Islands (about 30 000 ha) and in the Douglas–Daly region south of Darwin (10 000 hectares)) and on the Indigenous arts and crafts industry, which uses material from native forests.

Thus, normally, larger land clearing applications must go through a number of reviews by the Pastoral Lands Board, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), and the NT Environment Protection Authority (NTEPA). Currently, there is a large conflict between environmental groups and the NT government. A summary of the conflict can be found in this [Guardian article](#), and this article from [ABC news](#). In 2016 and 2017, the NT government approved about 53 858 ha of land for clearing through the Pastoral Lands Board. That was an almost tenfold jump over the average of the previous 12 years of about 4 600 ha. These are areas that will be cleared to create new pastures for cattle stations.

		<p>One of the sites, the Maryfield, was referred to the Northern Territory Environmental Protection Authority (NTEPA), which concluded the site was home to a number of vulnerable species of bird, which would likely be impacted by the clearing. It also recommended to the Pastoral Land Board, which makes the decisions to approve or deny applications. The NTEPA recommended that a “biodiversity management plan” be prepared to manage those risks, but the board rejected the recommendation.</p> <p>The NTEPA assessment also found that although the proponents of the clearing on Maryfield had not considered the impacts on greenhouse gas emissions, those emissions “are likely to make a considerable contribution to the NT’s annual greenhouse gas emissions”. The assessment went on to say the NTEPA did not consider the greenhouse gas emissions a “significant impact” on the environment. However, the assessment by the NTEPA concluded that that very assessment process was inadequate to deal with the broader, cumulative impacts of the large number of extensive clearing applications, “not only from a biodiversity and natural resource impact perspective (including cumulative impacts) but also in the context of climate change policy”. In the final permit approval, the NTEPA wrote that the proposed land clearing was “unlikely to have a significant impact on the environment and did not require assessment under the Environmental Assessment Act.”</p> <p>This means that no further Environmental Impact Assessment was carried out.</p> <p>Altogether this means that wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use <i>can</i> enter the market in this jurisdiction.</p> <p><u>Documentation, authorisation and compensation rules</u> In the left column the most relevant regulations and the responsible governmental department can be found, with a link. For more details see category 3, indicator 3.1 of this risk assessment for details. Compensation systems are not in place.</p> <p><u>Is the law enforced?</u> As can be seen under categories 1 and 3 of this risk assessment, laws are in place and enforced in this jurisdiction. In the annual NTEPA report there were 879 cases reported about environmental issues in 2017. And although pollution cases are published, no other cases related to forestry are published. In the annual reports of DTC and DENR, nothing is mentioned about illegal cases or prosecutions. There are no further cases known, local or international that state otherwise. Illegal harvesting or conversion of native forest without permits does not seem to occur.</p> <p><u>Is it possible to conclude that the spatial threshold can be met by assessing the enforcement of legislation?</u> Commonwealth data shows deforestation figures (see table 2 above in the introduction). It shows that this jurisdiction lost 7231 ha of forest between 2010 and 2014. That is 1 446 ha/year. There is 15 222 000 ha of forests at the moment. Thus 0.009% is lost/year. The trend over the years is decreasing.</p>
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		<p>Special note: the 2016/17 figures will drastically change this figure. There are permits issued for 53 858 ha. This will be removed over a few years. Assuming this will be done in 3 years it means 17 952 ha/year. Or 0.11%</p> <p><u>Risk designation.</u> The 4.1. indicator states that:</p> <p>‘Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5,000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less)’. Thus, the following risk thresholds are met:</p> <p>(4) There is more than 5000 ha net average annual loss <u>or</u> there is more than 0.02% net average annual loss of natural forest in the assessment area in the past 5 years.</p> <p>Thus the 4.1 indicator is specified risk for this jurisdiction.</p> <p>Australian Capital Territory In the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), all land is leasehold. In the ACT, 55% of the area is assigned nature reserve or national park. Around 86% of forests in the ACT are listed on the Australian Capital Territory Heritage Register, the Commonwealth Heritage List or the National Heritage List. The objective of the ACT Nature Conservation Act 2014 is to “... ensure the long-term conservation of native vegetation ... by reducing the incidence of clearing of native vegetation”.</p> <p>In 2011–2015, approximately 816 ha of land was added to the reserve network. This includes 621 ha as part of the Gungahlin Strategic Assessment and 195 ha of other land allocated during the reporting period in relation to other land-release areas as environmental offsets.</p> <p>Various State of the Environment reports (the most recent is from 2015) also show an increase in protected areas.</p> <p>The total area of the ACT in 2015 is 235 824 ha, including the following land uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 042 ha zoned for urban and intensive uses, such as residential, industrial and commercial uses • 32 789 ha zoned for rural purposes, such as agriculture, grazing and plantation forestry • 170 076 ha classified as conservation and natural environments, such as nature conservation areas, protected areas and minimal use areas. <p>Altogether this means that wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use <i>cannot</i> enter the market in this jurisdiction.</p> <p><u>Documentation, authorisation and compensation rules</u></p>
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		<p>In the left column the most relevant regulations and the responsible governmental department can be found, with a link. For more details see category 3 of this risk assessment for description about all permits and licenses and organisations involved.</p> <p>There is a well-regulated offset system where hectares lost due to construction or infrastructural development has to be replaced by areas that will be added to the nature reserves or national parks.</p> <p><u>Is the law enforced?</u> As can be seen under categories 1 and 3 of this risk assessment, there is a clear, consistent system of inspecting and reporting non-compliances on private lands, or public lands. Potential cases are reported by the Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate (EPSDD). Their 2016-2017 annual report (46, page 239) highlight some small cases where trees were damaged or poisoned, or vegetation was cleared in a nature reserve. These are on a negligible scale.</p> <p>Their 2016-2017 annual report (46, page 239) highlight some small cases where trees were damaged or poisoned, or vegetation was cleared in a nature reserve. But these are on a negligible scale.</p> <p><u>Is it possible to conclude that the spatial threshold can be met by assessing the enforcement of legislation?</u> No further commonwealth or ACT data is available, but the State of the Environment report (2015) reports confirms that no forests is lost between 2011-2015.</p> <p><u>Risk designation.</u> The 4.1. indicator states that: 'Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5,000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less)'. Thus, the following risk thresholds are met: Low risk threshold (1) - Thresholds provided in the indicator are not exceeded'. Low risk threshold (3) - Other available evidence do not challenge a 'low risk' designation. Thus the 4.1 indicator is low risk for this jurisdiction.</p>
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Control measures

Indicator	Control measures (M – mandatory / R – recommended)
4.1	Organisations must demonstrate that no conversion wood is entering their supply chain through field inspections and/or document verification. (M)

Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted

Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.ogtr.gov.au http://www.ogtr.gov.au/internet/ogtr/publishing.nsf/content/legislation-2 http://www.agriculture.gov.au/ag-farm-food/biotechnology#regulatory-framework-in-australia http://www.ogtr.gov.au/internet/ogtr/publishing.nsf/Content/cr-1 http://www.fao.org/docrep/ARTICLE/WFC/XII/0891-C5.HTM http://jpe.oxfordjournals.org/content/5/1/109.full http://www.researchgate.net/publication/222991474_Land-use_history_forest_conversion_and_soil_organic_carbon_in_pine_plantations_and_native_forest_o_south_eastern_Australia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.environment.gov.au/climate-change/climate-science-data/greenhouse-gas-measurement/publications#national http://www.ogtr.gov.au/internet/ogtr/publishing.nsf/Content/map http://epubs.scu.edu.au/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1582&context=cpcg_pubs http://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20070103006234/en/ArborGen-Scion-Sign-Deal-Benefit-Global-Forestry 	National	Low Risk

	GMO Context Question	Answer	Sources of Information (list sources of different types of information, such as reports, laws, regulations, articles, web pages, news articles etc.).
1	Is there any legislation covering GMO (trees)?	The development and use of genetically modified (GM) organisms in Australia is regulated by the Commonwealth Office of the Gene Technology Regulator (OGTR) through an integrated framework that includes the Gene Technology Act 2000 as well as corresponding State and Territory legislation. The Commonwealth legislation took effect on 21 June 2001 and consists of the Act, the Regulations (2001), the Gene Technology	http://www.ogtr.gov.au/ http://www.ogtr.gov.au/internet/ogtr/publishing.nsf/content/legislation-2 http://www.agriculture.gov.au/ag-farm-

		<p>(Consequential Amendments) Act 2000, the Gene Technology (License Charges) Act 2000. All Australian jurisdictions were involved in developing the legislation; and the program is supported by the intergovernmental Gene Technology Agreement (2001) between each State and Territory and the Australian Government. The Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 is also relevant; as through this legislation actions likely to have a significant impact on matters of national environmental significance can be regulated.</p> <p>The objective of the Gene Technology Act is to "... protect the health and safety of people and to protect the environment by identifying risks posed by or results from gene technology". Economic and marketing considerations are addressed through industry protocols or requirements at State level. Likewise, decisions relating to GM crop production in part or all of Australia's States and Territories are matters for those jurisdictions.</p>	food/biotechnology/framework
2	Does applicable legislation for the area under assessment include a ban for commercial use of GMO (trees)?	No. However, under the Gene Technology Act 2000, an 'intentional release' into the environment of GMO requires a license obtained from the OGTR.	
3	Is there evidence of unauthorized use of GM trees?	No.	
4	Is there any commercial use of GM trees in the country or region?	According to the Table of applications and authorisations for commercial releases of GM plants (GMO register entries and subset of list of licenses involving Intentional release), there are currently no GMO tree species for which DIR applications have been made; nor authorisations for commercial release granted (as at April 2018).	http://www.ogtr.gov.au/internet/ogtr/publishing.nsf/Content/cr-1 http://www.fao.org/docrep/ARTICLE/WFC/XII/0891-C5.HTM http://jpe.oxfordjournals.org/content/5/1/109.full http://www.researchgate.net/publication/222991474_Land-use_history_forest_conversion_and_soil_organic_carbon_in_pine_plantations_and_native_forest_of_south_eastern_Australia http://www.climatechangeauthority.gov.au/files/files/Target-Progress-

			Review/Australian%20land%20use,%20land%20use%20change%20and%20forestry%20emissions%20projections%20to%202030/Australian%20LULUCF%20emissions%20projections%20to%202030.pdf https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/6b894230-f15f-4a69-a50c-5577fecc8bc2/files/national-inventory-report-2012-vol2.pdf
5	Are there any trials of GM trees in the country or region?	<p>According to the OGTR, there are currently no trials of GM trees in Australia or its States and Territories (as of April 2018).</p> <p>It appears from scientific literature that there has in the past been some work on forest tree genomics in Australia, although it seems that this work has not progressed beyond initial studies or announcements. In 2003, researchers from Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) Forestry & Forest Products division and collaborators were involved in genomics work on Eucalyptus. A few years later (2007), a collaborative project was announced between a US company (ArborGen) and NZ Crown Research Institute Scion, the focus of which was gene discovery and molecular breeding for pine and eucalypt forest trees. The project less directly involved CSIRO through Ensis (Scion and CSIRO's collaborative unincorporated joint venture operation). Benefits to Ensis and therefore CSIRO were to be "provision of tools leading to faster breeding of improved trees".</p>	http://www.ogtr.gov.au/internet/ogtr/publishing.nsf/Content/map http://epubs.scu.edu.au/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1582&context=cpcg_pubs http://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20070103006234/en/ArborGen-Scion-Sign-Deal-Benefit-Global-Forestry
6	Are licenses required for commercial use of GM trees?	<p>Yes, as above. Before a licence is issued, the OGTR undertakes a risk assessment and prepares a risk management plan; seeks advice from the Federal Environment Minister; and undertakes public consultation. Once approved for release, GMOs can be released for a finite time under specific conditions ('limited and controlled release') or with no time limit on their release ('commercial release'). Releases are referred to as 'DIR' (dealings involving intentional release) and assigned a licence number. 'Dealing' in the context of GMOs includes many activities such as: conducting experiments; making, developing, producing, transporting and disposing of GMOs. As well as licences, there is also a GMO Register. The Regulator determines whether certain dealings that were previously authorised by a licence can be included in the GMO Register; in which case the Dealings on</p>	

		the GMO register no longer require a licence and can be conducted by anyone.	
7	Are there any licenses issued for GM trees relevant for the area under assessment? (If so, in what regions, for what species and to which entities?)	No.	
8	What GM 'species' are used?	No GM tree species are known within Australia.	
9	Can it be clearly determined in which MUs the GM trees are used?	N/A	

Control measures

Indicator	Control measures (M – mandatory / R – recommended)
5.1	Not Applicable

Appendix A: HCV Sources of Information

Source of information (Commonwealth)	Relevant HCV category and indicator	What can be found in this source?
Forests of East Australia, world biodiversity hotspot. Williams et. al. 2011 'Forests of East Australia: The 35th Biodiversity Hotspot. Biodiversity Hotspots pp 295-310. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-3-642-20992-5_16	HCV 1	Describes and maps the Forests of East Australia biodiversity hotspot.
Australia's 15 Biodiversity Hotspots http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/conservation/hotspots/national-biodiversity-hotspots	HCV 1	Identifies and provides brief descriptions of Australia's 15 biodiversity hotspots, includes Einasleigh and Desert Uplands (Queensland), Brigalow North and South (Queensland and New South Wales), Border Ranges North and South (Queensland and New South Wales),
Border Ranges Rainforest Biodiversity Management Plan. http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/border-ranges-rainforest-biodiversity-management-plan	HCV 1, HCV 2, HCV 3,	Recovery plan for threatened species and communities of the Border Ranges North and South (Queensland and New South Wales) Biodiversity Hotspot. Includes background information relevant to the recovery of the priority species and ecological communities, and the outcomes and actions required to achieve their long-term recovery. Identifies "Conserve" and "Repair" priority areas.
Crisp et. al. 2001, Endemism in the Australian Flora Journal of Biogeography, 28, 183-198 http://biology-assets.anu.edu.au/hosted_sites/Crisp/pdfs/Crisp2001_endemism.pdf	HCV 1	Identifies 12 Australian centres of vascular plant endemism, including Sydney Sandstone (NSW), New England-Dorrigo (NSW), Border Ranges (NSW-Queensland), Wet Tropics (Queensland) Iron Range-McIlwraith Range (Queensland).
Slatyr et. al. 2007 An assessment of endemism and species richness patterns in the Australian Anura, Journal of Biogeography (J. Biogeogr.) (2007) 34, 583–596. https://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/publications/assessment-endemism-and-species-richness-patterns-australian-anura	HCV 1	Identifies centres of endemism and species richness for various frog families.
Weber et. al. 2014 Patterns of rain forest plant endemism in subtropical Australia relate to stable mesic refugia and species dispersal limitations, Journal of Biogeography (J. Biogeogr.) (2014) 41, 222–238. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258373524_Patterns_of_rain_forest_plant_endemism_in_subtropical_Australia_relate_to_stable_mesic_refugia_and_species_dispersal_limitations	HCV 1	Identifies 5 subtropical rainforest centres of endemism that function as refugia (Queensland, NSW).
UNESCO Australian World Heritage Areas	HCV 1	Identifies 6 world heritage areas in NSW and Queensland:

<p>http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/au Australia's World Heritage List http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/world-heritage-list</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Barrier Reef World Heritage Area (Qld) • Wet Tropics World Heritage Area (Qld) • Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Riversleigh) (located north-west of Mt Isa) (Qld) • Fraser Island World Heritage Area (Qld) • Gondwana Rainforest Reserves of Australia World Heritage Area (rainforests in south-eastern Queensland and northern New South Wales). • Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area (NSW) <p>UNESCO site includes the tentative listing of: The Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Area (extension to existing property). No map. Great Sandy World Heritage Area (extension to existing property). Has links to reports.</p>
<p>Australia's National Heritage List http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/national-heritage-list</p>	HCV 1 HCV 6	Identifies Australia's list of natural, historic and Indigenous places of outstanding significance to the nation. Includes UNESCO sites and a variety of national parks.
<p>Commonwealth Regional Forest Agreement Natural National Estate Reports JANIS and Natural National Estate Conservation Requirements (EDEN) Identification, Assessment and Protection of National Estate – Part A Natural Values, Lower North-Eastern NSW CRA Region Identification, Assessment and Protection of National Estate Values in Southern NSW CRA Region National Estate Values: Indicative Areas (SE Queensland) http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa/</p>	HCV 1, HCV 2, HCV 3	Identify methodology and areas assessed in Regional Forest Agreements as satisfying national estate criteria, including Flora and fauna species endemic to region, Natural landscapes, Undisturbed catchments, Flora and fauna refuges, Flora and fauna with disjunct populations, Flora and Fauna at the end of their distribution range, Primitive, relictual, and phylogenetically distinct species, Migratory species. Important habitat, Flora and fauna species richness, Remnant vegetation and rare old-growth forest, Vegetation community richness, and Habitat richness. Mapped data layers were prepared for each value. Report " Identification, assessment and protection of natural national estate values : Upper North-Eastern NSW CRA Region / Environment Australia" is not included on website.
<p>Nationally Threatened Ecological Communities http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/communities Australia - Ecological Communities of National Environmental Significance Database (Public Grids) https://www.environment.gov.au/science/erin/databases-maps/ecnes</p>	HCV 3	Information on nationally Threatened Ecological Communities
<p>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999 – List of Threatened Species: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species</p>	HCV 1	The EPBC Act 1999 is Commonwealth legislation and provides a list of Threatened Species.

		Australia's biodiversity is currently in decline; in Australia, more than 1,700 species and ecological communities are known to be threatened and at risk of extinction. The key threats to species are loss, degradation and fragmentation of habitat, invasive species and altered fire regimes Other threats include unsustainable use and management of natural resources, changes to the aquatic environment and water flows and climate change.
Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999 – List of Threatened Communities: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/communities	HCV 3	An ecological community is a naturally occurring group of native plants, animals and other organisms that are interacting in a unique habitat. Its structure, composition and distribution are determined by environmental factors such as soil type, position in the landscape, altitude, climate and water availability. Types of ecological communities listed under national environmental law include woodlands, grasslands, shrublands, forests, wetlands, marine, ground springs and cave communities.
Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999 – Recovery Plans: http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/recovery-plans	HCV 1 and 3	Recovery plans set out the research and management actions necessary to stop the decline of, and support the recovery of, listed threatened species or threatened ecological communities. The aim of a recovery plan is to maximise the long term survival in the wild of a threatened species or ecological community.
Interim Biogeographical Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA): http://www.environment.gov.au/land/nrs/science/ibra	HCV 1-3	The latest version, IBRA7 , classifies Australia's landscapes into 89 large geographically distinct bioregions based on common climate, geology, landform, native vegetation and species information. For example, the Australian Alps, the Nullabor Plain and the Wet Tropics are distinct bioregions. The 89 bioregions are further refined to form 419 subregions which are more localised and homogenous geomorphological units in each bioregion. The bioregions and subregions are defined in the IBRA7 bioregional map .
An assessment of endemism and species richness patterns in the Australian Anura: http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/publications/assessment-endemism-and-species-richness-patterns-australian-anura	HCV 1	Weighted endemism provides a new approach for determining significant areas for anuran conservation in Australia and areas can be identified that could be targeted for beneficial conservation gains. Patterns in endemism were found to vary markedly between the three main anuran families, and south-eastern Australia was found to be far less significant than indicated by previous studies. The need for further survey work in inland Australia is highlighted and several priority areas suggested. Our results for species richness remain broadly consistent with trends previously observed for the Australian Anura.
National Reserve System IBRA region protection level: http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/pages/3a086119-5ec2-4bf1-9889-136376c5bd25/files/ibra-regions-protection-2016.pdf	HCV 1	Species richness and endemism are key indicators of the presence of HCV1

See also https://www.environment.gov.au/land/nrs/science/ibra/australias-bioregions-maps		
Assessment of Australia's Terrestrial Biodiversity 2008: https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/e9f0d376-78eb-45cc-9359-797c6b0f72ff/files/terrestrial-assessment.pdf	HCV 1	The aims of this Assessment of Australia's Terrestrial Biodiversity 2008 (hereafter referred to as the 'Assessment') are two-fold: To present the results of an assessment based on information available up to the end of June 2007; To report these results using indicators that could contribute to ongoing monitoring and reporting of trends in Australia's biodiversity at a national scale.
Comprehensive Regional Assessments by State: http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa	HCV 6	Determined in accordance with the Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993.
National Native Title data layers: http://www.nntt.gov.au/assistance/Geospatial/Pages/Spatial-aata.aspx	HCV 6	The following native title information is available as spatial data (maps): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundaries of native title claimant applications as per the Register of Native Title Claims. • The Schedule of Applications (Federal Court). • Determinations of native title. • Indigenous land use agreements (on the ILUA Register or in notification). • Representative Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Body (RATSIB) areas. Native title determined outcomes.
Atlas of Living Australia: https://www.ala.org.au/	1, 2 and 3	The Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) provides free, online access to information about Australia's amazing biodiversity. It is collaborative, open infrastructure that pulls together biodiversity data from multiple sources, and makes it accessible and reusable.
Australia, Register of the National Estate (RNE) - Spatial Database (RNESDB) Internal: https://data.gov.au/dataset/878f6780-be97-469b-8517-54bd12a407d0	2	These data provide locational and attribute information for places on the Register of the National Estate (RNE) as determined by the Australian Government Department of the Environment, Heritage Division.
Australian Land Disturbance database: https://www.environment.gov.au/node/20067	1, 2, 3, 6	HCV basis will vary according to the basis for identification of heritage places

Source of information (Queensland)	Relevant HCV category and indicator	What can be found in this source?
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Biodiversity Planning Assessments (BPA), Queensland. https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/biodiversity/planning	HCV 1, HCV 2	BPAs have been completed for 11 bioregions within Queensland. They provide a source of baseline conservation and ecological information to support natural resource management and planning processes. Identifies areas of biodiversity significance, priority (non-threatened) species habitat, centres of endemism, wildlife refugia, disjunct populations, species at geographic range limit, high species diversity, areas with concentrations of relictual populations-ancient and primitive tax. climate change refugia, Corridors, etc.
Nature Conservation (Wildlife) Regulation 2006 (Qld). A-Z of animals (Qld) http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/wildlife/animals-az/	HCV 1	The regulation lists species that are classed as threatened or near threatened in Queensland. Profiles are provided in A-Z of animals.
Protected plants flora survey trigger map (Qld) http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/licences-permits/plants-animals/protected-plants/map-request.php	HCV 1	Shows Queensland high risk areas for protected plants and is used to help determine flora survey and clearing permit requirements for a particular location. Does not apply to most logging operations.
Norman et. al. (2004) South-east Queensland Forests Agreement: conservation outcomes for forest fauna. Pp 208 - 221 in the Conservation of Australia's Forest Fauna http://publications.rzsnsw.org.au/doi/pdf/10.7882/FS.2004.015	HCV 1	Identifies the RFA process and outcomes for fauna in south-east Queensland, and discusses reserve adequacy for fauna (1c) The book has many papers relative to forestry effects on fauna in Queensland and north-east NSW: Conservation of Australia's Forest Fauna http://publications.rzsnsw.org.au/doi/book/10.7882/9780958608589?code=rzsw-site
Vegetation Management Regulation 2000 (Qld) Vegetation Management Regulation 2000 (Qld) as:		Queensland regulation is based on Regional Ecosystems. The conservation status of each Regional Ecosystem is based on its current extent in a bioregion. Schedule 1 Endangered regional ecosystems (less than 10% cleared) and Schedule 2 Of concern regional ecosystems (10-30% cleared).
Cultural heritage database and register https://www.datsip.qld.gov.au/people-communities/aboriginal-torres-strait-islander-cultural-heritage/cultural-heritage-database-register	HCV 6	Provides information about indigenous heritage, the Cultural Heritage Database which is only available to landholders, and Cultural Heritage Register which is publicly available.

Source of information (NSW)	Relevant HCV category and indicator	What can be found in this source?
Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 No 101 (NSW) https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/#/view/act/1995/101/sch1	HCV 1, HCV 2	Provides basis of NSW legislative requirements for threatened species and ecosystems, includes schedules of 'Endangered species, populations and ecological communities', 'Critically endangered species and ecological

		communities', 'Vulnerable species and ecological communities', 'Key threatening processes'.
Biodiversity (NSW) http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/biodiversity/index.htm	HCV 1,	Provides access to website for the Atlas of NSW Wildlife
Flint et. al. (2004) The good, the bad and the ugly: science, process and politics in forestry reform and the implications for conservation of forest fauna in north-east New South Wales. Pp 222 - 255 in the Conservation of Australia's Forest Fauna http://publications.rzsnsw.org.au/doi/pdf/10.7882/FS.2004.016	HCV 1	Identifies the RFA process and outcomes for fauna in north-east NSW, quantifies reserve target achievement of forest fauna populations (1c)
Penna 2004 The Eden woodchip scheme and its implications for forest fauna: a political ecology perspective. Pp 63 - 80 in the Conservation of Australia's Forest Fauna. http://publications.rzsnsw.org.au/doi/pdf/10.7882/FS.2004.007	HCV 1	Discusses the development of the Eden (NSW) Woodchip industry and its impacts on fauna.
Regional conservation plans, NSW http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/biodiversity/regconsplans.htm	HCV 1, HCV 2, HCV 6	Available for the NSW Far North, Mid-north and South Coasts. Identifies high conservation biodiversity assets and datasets, and Aboriginal cultural heritage sites. Maps aggregate State- and regionally significant biodiversity assets, Corridors and habitat networks, and conservation priority areas.
Commonwealth Regional Forest Agreement Wilderness Reports Wilderness assessment project - UNE and LNE Wilderness assessment - Southern Wilderness Assessment - Eden Region Wilderness and Extensive Natural Values (Project 3.1) (SE Queensland). http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa/	HCV 2	Identify areas of wilderness according to Commonwealth criteria. Describes the Commonwealth identification of Wilderness for RFAs. South-east Queensland Report covers Wilderness, Remote and Natural Areas, Natural Landscapes and Undisturbed Catchments
NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service (2001) Northern Wilderness Assessment Report—2001 NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service (Northern Directorate), Coffs Harbour, NSW https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/biodiversity/regconsplans.htm	HCV 2	Identifies areas of wilderness in north east NSW according to State criteria, Note that 41,000 hectares of State Forest Estate were excluded because of a prohibition on identifying such areas as wilderness, resulting in a further a further 56,000 hectares of land being excluded from assessment, because they were fragmented or isolated.
Curracabundi Wilderness Assessment Report 2010 http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/protectedareas/20100962CurracabundiWildAssessRep.pdf	HCV 2	Identifies 34,600 hectares of Crown reserves on NSW Northern Tablelands for declaration as wilderness, Crown timber land excluded from assessment.
Assessment of the Yengo Wilderness 2001 http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/parks/YengoWilderness.pdf (Page no longer available)	HCV 2	Identifies 193,000 hectares as NSW wilderness, mainly encompassing Yengo National Park, Parr State Recreation Area and small areas of vacant Crown land, leasehold land and freehold land.
Great Eastern Ranges Initiative (GER) https://www.ger.org.au/home	HCV 2	Identifies a major wildlife corridor along the Great Escarpment through Queensland, NSW and Victoria

Vegetation Management Regulation 2000 (Qld) Vegetation Management Regulation 2000 (Qld) as:		Queensland regulation is based on Regional Ecosystems. The conservation status of each Regional Ecosystem is based on its current extent in a bioregion. Schedule 1 Endangered regional ecosystems (less than 10% cleared) and Schedule 2 Of concern regional ecosystems (10-30% cleared).
Commonwealth Regional Forest Agreement Cultural Heritage Reports for Eden (NSW), Southern NSW, North East NSW, South-east Queensland http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa	HCV 6	While not comprehensive, these reports include information about numerous forest heritage sites.
Heritage (NSW) http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage Aboriginal Heritage (NSW) http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/nswcultureheritage/AboriginalPeopleAndCulturalLife.htm	HCV 6	Provides background information on NSW State Heritage, Historic heritage, Aboriginal heritage and links to resources and site information

Source of information (Victoria)	Relevant HCV category and indicator	What can be found in this source?
Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (under review) http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/Domino/Web_Notes/LDMS/LTObject_Store/LTObjSt10.nsf/DDE300B846EED9C7CA257616000A3571/AE48B2DE5EC5A3A1CA25814E0001CB06/\$FILE/88-47aa044%20authorised.pdf	1	List of threatened species, communities and threatening processes.
Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 – Action Statements https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/conserving-threatened-species/flora-and-fauna-guarantee-act-1988/action-statements	1	Action Statements for listed threatened species. Note: Some listed species are yet to have Action Statements drafted and approved. Some Action Statements require updating.
Leadbeater's Possum interactive map: http://lbp.cerdi.edu.au/possum_map.php	1	A range of Leadbeater's Possum spatial information is now available via the Leadbeater's Possum Interactive Map. This user-friendly tool provides public access to the most up-to-date Leadbeater's Possum spatial information, including the location of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadbeater's Possum colonies, including pre-existing colony records (since 1998), new colonies identified through targeted surveys and colonies verified from community reports, and their 200 metre radius Special Protection Zones; • areas where there is a >65% modelled probability of occupancy by Leadbeater's Possums; • areas where DELWP has undertaken targeted surveys to identify up to 200 new colonies (from February 2015). Information can be viewed for the Central Highlands overall, for each of the 21 Leadbeater's Management Units within the Central Highlands, or at a more localised level on maps that also provide contextual information such as roads and streams. The mapping tool will be updated regularly as new data is incorporated into our data bases.
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Leadbeater's Possum - <i>Gymnobelideus leadbeateri</i> https://researchdata.ands.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-gymnobelideus-leadbeateri/645602	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Leadbeater's Possum - <i>Gymnobelideus leadbeateri</i> .
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Sooty Owl - <i>Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa</i>	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Sooty Owl - <i>Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa</i> .

https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-tenebricosa-tenebricosa/651733		
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Powerful Owl - <i>Ninox strenua</i> : https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-ninox-strenua/651678	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Powerful Owl - <i>Ninox strenua</i> .
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Spot-tailed Quoll - <i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-maculatus-maculatus/645683	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Spot-tailed Quoll - <i>Dasyurus maculatus maculatus</i> .
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Brush-tailed Phascogale - <i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-phascogale-tapoatafa/651541	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Brush-tailed Phascogale - <i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i> .
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Squirrel Glider - <i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-petaurus-norfolcensis/64568	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Squirrel Glider - <i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i> .
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Long-footed Potoroo - <i>Potorous longipes</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-potorous-longipes/651636	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Long-footed Potoroo - <i>Potorous longipes</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby - <i>Petrogale penicillata</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-petrogale-penicillata/645537	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Brush-tailed Rock-wallaby - <i>Petrogale penicillata</i> .
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Grey-headed Flying-fox - <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-pteropus-poliocephalus/651610	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Grey-headed Flying-fox - <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> .
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Eastern Horseshoe Bat - <i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus megaphyllus</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-megaphyllus-megaphyllus/651583	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Eastern Horseshoe Bat - <i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus megaphyllus</i> .
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Smoky Mouse - <i>Pseudomys fumeus</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-pseudomys-fumeus/645673	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Smoky Mouse - <i>Pseudomys fumeus</i> .

Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Broad-toothed Rat - <i>Mastacomys fuscus mordicus</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-fuscus-mordicus/645534	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Broad-toothed Rat - <i>Mastacomys fuscus mordicus</i> .
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Square-tailed Kite - <i>Lophoictinia isura</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-lophoictinia-isura/651743	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Square-tailed Kite - <i>Lophoictinia isura</i> .
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 White-bellied Sea-Eagle - <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-haliaeetus-leucogaster/651783	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 White-bellied Sea-Eagle - <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> .
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Grey Goshawk - <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-novaehollandiae-novaehollandiae/651609	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Grey Goshawk - <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> .
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Glossy Black-Cockatoo - <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-lathami-lathami/651597	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Glossy Black-Cockatoo - <i>Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami</i> .
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Swift Parrot - <i>Lathamus discolor</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-lathamus-discolor/645692r	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Swift Parrot - <i>Lathamus discolor</i> .
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Barking Owl - <i>Ninox connivens connivens</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-connivens-connivens/645525	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Barking Owl - <i>Ninox connivens connivens</i> .
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Masked Owl - <i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-novaehollandiae-novaehollandiae/645612	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Masked Owl - <i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> .
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Chestnut-rumped Heathwren - <i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygius</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-calamanthus-pyrrhopygius/651550	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Chestnut-rumped Heathwren - <i>Calamanthus pyrrhopygius</i> .
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Speckled Warbler - <i>Chthonicola sagittatus</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-chthonicola-sagittatus/651736	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Speckled Warbler - <i>Chthonicola sagittatus</i> .

Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Regent Honeyeater - Anthochaera Phrygia https://researchdata.ands.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-anthochaera-phrygia/645645	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Regent Honeyeater - Anthochaera Phrygia.
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Helmeted Honeyeater - Lichenostomus melanops cassidix https://researchdata.ands.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-melanops-cassidix/645148	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Helmeted Honeyeater - Lichenostomus melanops cassidix.
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Giant Burrowing Frog - Heleioporus australiacus https://researchdata.ands.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-heleioporus-australiacus/645575	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Giant Burrowing Frog - Heleioporus australiacus.
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Baw Baw Frog - Philoria frosti https://researchdata.ands.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-philoria-frosti/645527	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Baw Baw Frog - Philoria frosti.
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Brown Toadlet - Pseudophryne bibronii https://researchdata.ands.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-pseudophryne-bibronii/645536	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Brown Toadlet - Pseudophryne bibronii.
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Southern Toadlet - Pseudophryne semimarmorata https://researchdata.ands.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-pseudophryne-semimarmorata/651734	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Southern Toadlet - Pseudophryne semimarmorata.
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Martin's Toadlet - Uperoleia martini https://researchdata.ands.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-uperoleia-martini/645149	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Martin's Toadlet - Uperoleia martini.
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Green and Golden Bell Frog - Litoria aurea https://researchdata.ands.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-litoria-aurea/651604	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Green and Golden Bell Frog - Litoria aurea.
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Booroolong Tree Frog - Litoria booroolongensis https://researchdata.ands.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-litoria-booroolongensis/645532	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Booroolong Tree Frog - Litoria booroolongensis.
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Large Brown Tree Frog - Litoria littlejohni https://researchdata.ands.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-litoria-littlejohni/645598	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Large Brown Tree Frog - Litoria littlejohni.

Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Spotted Tree Frog - <i>Litoria spenceri</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-litoria-spenceri/645151	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Spotted Tree Frog - <i>Litoria spenceri</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Rosenberg's Goanna - <i>Varanus rosenbergi</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-varanus-rosenbergi/645650	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Rosenberg's Goanna - <i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Lace Monitor - <i>Varanus varius</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-varanus-varius/645595	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Lace Monitor - <i>Varanus varius</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Alpine She-oak Skink - <i>Cyclodomorphus praealtus</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-cyclodomorphus-praealtus/645515	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Alpine She-oak Skink - <i>Cyclodomorphus praealtus</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Swamp Skink - <i>Lissolepis coventryi</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-lissolepis-coventryi/651754	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Swamp Skink - <i>Lissolepis coventryi</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Alpine Bog Skink - <i>Pseudemoia cryodroma</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-pseudemoia-cryodroma/645512	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Alpine Bog Skink - <i>Pseudemoia cryodroma</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Flat-headed Galaxias - <i>Galaxias rostratus</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-galaxias-rostratus/651589	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Flat-headed Galaxias - <i>Galaxias rostratus</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Barred Galaxias - <i>Galaxias fuscus</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-galaxias-fuscus/645144	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Barred Galaxias - <i>Galaxias fuscus</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Dwarf Galaxias - <i>Galaxiella pusilla</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-galaxiella-pusilla/645562	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Dwarf Galaxias - <i>Galaxiella pusilla</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Australian Grayling - <i>Prototroctes maraena</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-prototroctes-maraena/651514	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Australian Grayling - <i>Prototroctes maraena</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Murray Cod - <i>Maccullochella peelii</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-maccullochella-peelii/651657	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Murray Cod - <i>Maccullochella peelii</i>

Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Bluenose Cod (Trout Cod) - <i>Maccullochella macquariensis</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-maccullochella-macquariensis/645145	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Bluenose Cod (Trout Cod) - <i>Maccullochella macquariensis</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Macquarie Perch - <i>Macquaria australasica</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-macquaria-australasica/645607	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Macquarie Perch - <i>Macquaria australasica</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Empire Gudgeon - <i>Hypseleotris compressa</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-hypseleotris-compressa/652684	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Empire Gudgeon - <i>Hypseleotris compressa</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Cox's Gudgeon - <i>Gobiomorphus coxii</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-gobiomorphus-coxii/645551	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Cox's Gudgeon - <i>Gobiomorphus coxii</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Orbost Spiny Crayfish - <i>Euastacus diversus</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-euastacus-diversus/645624	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Orbost Spiny Crayfish - <i>Euastacus diversus</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Tall Astelia - <i>Astelia Australiana</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-astelia-australiana/651757	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Tall Astelia - <i>Astelia Australiana</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Forest Sedge - <i>Carex alsophila</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-carex-alsophila/651590	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Forest Sedge - <i>Carex alsophila</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Blackfellow's Hemp - <i>Commersonia rossii</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-commersonia-rossii/652485	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Blackfellow's Hemp - <i>Commersonia rossii</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Gippsland Stringybark - <i>Eucalyptus mackintii</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-eucalyptus-mackintii/650323	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Gippsland Stringybark - <i>Eucalyptus mackintii</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Gully Grevillea - <i>Grevillea barklyana</i> https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-grevillea-barklyana/651615	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Gully Grevillea - <i>Grevillea barklyana</i>

Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Oval-leaf Grevillea - <i>Grevillea miqueliana</i> https://researchdata.andso.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-subsp-miqueliana/651667	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Oval-leaf Grevillea - <i>Grevillea miqueliana</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Outcrop Guinea-flower - <i>Hibbertia hermanniifolia</i> https://researchdata.andso.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-hibbertia-hermanniifolia/650394	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Outcrop Guinea-flower - <i>Hibbertia hermanniifolia</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Brown Guinea-flower - <i>Hibbertia rufa</i> https://researchdata.andso.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-hibbertia-rufa/650271	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Brown Guinea-flower - <i>Hibbertia rufa</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Toothed Leionema - <i>Leionema bilobum</i> subsp. <i>Serrulatum</i> https://researchdata.andso.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-subsp-serrulatum/645694	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Toothed Leionema - <i>Leionema bilobum</i> subsp. <i>Serrulatum</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Tree Geebung - <i>Persoonia arborea</i> https://researchdata.andso.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-persoonia-arborea/651768	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Tree Geebung - <i>Persoonia arborea</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Smooth Geebung - <i>Persoonia levis</i> https://researchdata.andso.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-persoonia-levis/650459	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Tree Geebung - <i>Persoonia arborea</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Velvety Geebung - <i>Persoonia subvelutina</i> https://researchdata.andso.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-persoonia-subvelutina/653301	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Velvety Geebung - <i>Persoonia subvelutina</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Forest Phebalium - <i>Phebalium squamulosum</i> subsp. <i>Squamulosum</i> https://researchdata.andso.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-subsp-squamulosum/645569	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Forest Phebalium - <i>Phebalium squamulosum</i> subsp. <i>Squamulosum</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Tasmanian Wax-flower - <i>Philothea virgate</i> https://researchdata.andso.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-philotheca-virgate/653251	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Tasmanian Wax-flower - <i>Philothea virgate</i>
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Veined Pomaderris - <i>Pomaderris costata</i> https://researchdata.andso.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-pomaderris-costata/650513	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Veined Pomaderris - <i>Pomaderris costata</i>

Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Eastern Pomaderris - Pomaderris discolour https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-pomaderris-discolor/650304	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Eastern Pomaderris - Pomaderris discolour
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Upright Pomaderris - Pomaderris virgate https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-pomaderris-virgata/653286	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Upright Pomaderris - Pomaderris virgate
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Serpent Heath - Richea Victoriana https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-richea-victoriana/650430	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Serpent Heath - Richea Victoriana
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Leafless Pink-bells - Tetratheca subaphylla https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-tetratheca-subaphylla/650363	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Leafless Pink-bells - Tetratheca subaphylla
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Slender Fork-fern - Tmesipteris elongate https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-tmesipteris-elongata/651719	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Slender Fork-fern - Tmesipteris elongate
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Oval Fork-fern - Tmesipteris ovate https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-tmesipteris-ovata/650395	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Oval Fork-fern - Tmesipteris ovate
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Small Fork-fern - Tmesipteris parva https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-tmesipteris-parva/650454	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Small Fork-fern - Tmesipteris parva
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Baw Baw Berry - Wittsteinia vacciniacea https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-wittsteinia-vacciniacea/650249	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Baw Baw Berry - Wittsteinia vacciniacea
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Sandfly Zieria - Zieria smithii subsp. Smithii https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-subsp-smithii/650423	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Sandfly Zieria - Zieria smithii subsp. Smithii
Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Slender Tree-fern - Cyathea cunninghamii https://researchdata.andcs.org.au/species-habitat-distribution-cyathea-cunninghamii/651723	1	WMS File for Species Habitat Distribution Models (V4) - 2013 Slender Tree-fern - Cyathea cunninghamii
REPORT - Conservation Values of State Forests: http://www.veac.vic.gov.au/investigation/assessment-of-conservation-values-of-state-forests	1,2 and 3	This report describes the assessment carried out by VEAC of conservation values of state forests in the four regional forest agreement areas in eastern Victoria. The approach taken for this assessment was to add value to the substantial existing knowledge of biodiversity and ecological values in the state forests of eastern

		Victoria. VEAC utilised available biodiversity data for this assessment and commissioned additional specialist modelling and spatial analysis expertise. The results of the analyses illustrate.
Nature Kit Biodiversity Interactive Map: http://maps.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/viewer/?viewer=NatureKit	1,2 and 3	NatureKit displays information on Victoria's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flora and fauna distribution • Native vegetation • Investment prospects • Marine bathymetry and habitat • Disturbance • Land administration and classification
List of habitat importance maps used in the permitted clearing regulations: https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/native-vegetation/native-vegetation/biodiversity-information-and-site-assessment	1	The table in the linked website lists all rare or threatened species included in the Department of Environment and Primary Industries' Threatened Species Advisory Lists. It specifies whether these species are considered in the native vegetation permitted clearing regulations. All species that are considered in the native vegetation permitted clearing regulations have a habitat importance map
Improving the Design of a Conservation Reserve for a Critically Endangered Species: http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0169629	1	Habitat modelling and landscape prioritisation for Leadbeater's Possum, Greater Glider, Yellow Bellied Glider and Sooty Owl across the Central Highlands of Victoria.
Assessing reserve effectiveness: Application to a threatened species in a dynamic fire prone forest landscape: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0304380016302642	1	This study demonstrates the utility of the model through a detailed case study of the critically endangered Leadbeater's possum (<i>Gymnobelideus leadbeateri</i>) in south-eastern Australia. It defined reserve effectiveness for the species to be when there was no more than 5% probability of populations falling to (or below) 500 adult females in 40 generations.
Metapopulation viability analysis of the greater glider <i>Petauroides volans</i> in a wood production area: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0006320794901678	1	This study coupled information captured in a GIS database, relationships between habitat attributes and habitat quality, and the dynamics of those habitat attributes, to assess the long-term metapopulation viability of a forest-dependent arboreal marsupial, greater glider <i>Petauroides volans</i> Kerr.
A field guide to rainforest identification in Victoria: differential species keys for the delineation of rainforest boundaries: http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/36237701?selectedversion=NBD47778072	3	The publication provides a list of key indicators in the identification of rainforest communities throughout Victoria, including Cool Temperate Rainforest, Warm Temperate Rainforest and Dry Rainforest.
Burns, E.L., Lindenmayer, D.B., Stein, J., Blanchard, W., McBurney, L., Blair, D. and Banks, S.C., 2015. Ecosystem assessment of mountain ash forest in the Central Highlands of	3	This study applied an ecosystem risk assessment to the mountain ash forest ecosystem of the Central Highlands of Victoria (hereafter 'mountain ash forest'),

Victoria, south-eastern Australia. <i>Austral Ecology</i> , 40(4), pp.386-399. http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/aec.12200/full		south-eastern Australia, using the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems criteria. It found an overall ranking of risk of collapse for the ecosystem was Critically Endangered.
Red List of Ecosystems: International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN): https://iucnrle.org/assessments/	3	The Red List of Ecosystems (RLE), a key tool of the IUCN, addresses different aspects of public policy from a global and national perspective, and it aids countries to achieve international conservation goals. The joint application of the RLE with other IUCN knowledge products provides a unique opportunity for conservation planning.
Public Land Management Overlay - Remote and Natural Areas: https://www.data.vic.gov.au/data/dataset/public-land-management-overlay-remote-and-natural-areas	2	Remote and Natural Areas across Victoria. This dataset was created in conjunction with PLM25, to represent the management overlays. The attributes are based on the PLM25 structure. The overlays have been mapped at 1:25 000, using VicMap topographic data to create more accurate and identifiable boundaries.
Public Land Management Overlay - Remote and Natural Catchment Areas: https://www.data.vic.gov.au/data/dataset/public-land-management-overlay-remote-and-natural-catchment-areas	2 and 4	Remote and Natural Areas across Victoria and water catchment boundaries. This dataset was created in conjunction with PLM25, to represent the management overlays. The attributes are based on the PLM25 structure. The overlays have been mapped at 1:25 000, using VicMap topographic data to create more accurate and identifiable boundaries.
Designated Water Supply Catchments: https://www.data.vic.gov.au/data/dataset/designated-water-supply-catchments	4	Formerly Proclaimed Water Supply Catchments. Domestic Water Supply Catchments as proclaimed under the Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act, 1958 in conjunction with the Land Conservation Act, 1970. This layer identifies domestic Water Supply Catchments that are subject to a Land Use Determination or a Land Use Notice.
Forest Explorer: http://mapshare.maps.vic.gov.au/MapShareVic/index.html?viewer=MapShareVic.PublicSite&locale=en-AU	4, 5, and 6	Interactive web-based map detailing recreational amenities and disturbance history
Central Highlands Regional Forest Agreement: http://www.agriculture.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/rfa/regions/vic-central-highlands/rfa/vic_cent_rfa.pdf	1,2 and 3	This document establishes the legal basis between the Victorian State Government and the Commonwealth of Australia for forestry activities. Table 1 provides a list of Ecological Vegetation Communities, Attachment 2 provides a list of priority species and Ecological Vegetation Classes for nomination under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988.
East Gippsland Regional Forest Agreement: http://www.agriculture.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/rfa/regions/vic-east-gippsland/rfa/Regional_Forest_Agreement-1.pdf	1,2 and 3	This document establishes the legal basis between the Victorian State Government and the Commonwealth of Australia for forestry activities. Table 1 provides a list of Priority fauna species for preparation of Recovery Plans/ Action Statements, Table 2 provides a list of Priority plant species for nomination under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 and subsequent preparation of Action Statements/Recovery Plans.

<p>North East Regional Forest Agreement: http://www.agriculture.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/rfa/regions/vic-north-east/rfa/vic_ne_rfa.pdf</p>	<p>1,2 and 3</p>	<p>This document establishes the legal basis between the Victorian State Government and the Commonwealth of Australia for forestry activities. Table 1 provides a list of Ecological Vegetation Class Representation in the North East Region based on pre-1750 vegetation mapping, Table 2 provides a list of Representative conservation of Old Growth in the CAR Reserve System in the North East Region, Table 3 provides a list of EVC Priorities for the CAR Reserve System on Private land. Under Attachment 2, Table 1 provides a list of Priority species for nomination under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic), Table 2 provides a list of Priority potentially threatening processes under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic) for preparation of Action Statements. Under Attachment 3, Table 1 provides a list of Protection of National Estate values on Public Land.</p>
<p>Gippsland Regional Forest Agreement: http://www.agriculture.gov.au/SiteCollectionDocuments/rfa/regions/vic-gippsland/rfa/vic_gipps_rfa.pdf</p>	<p>1,2 and 3</p>	<p>This document establishes the legal basis between the Victorian State Government and the Commonwealth of Australia for forestry activities. Table 2 provides a list of Ecological Vegetation Class Representation in the Gippsland Region based on pre-1750 vegetation mapping, Table 3 provides a list of representative conservation of Old Growth in the CAR Reserve System. Under Attachment 2, Table 1 lists priority species for nomination under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988, Table 2 lists priority potentially threatening processes under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic) for preparation of Action Statements and Table lists priority species for preparation of an Action Statement / Recovery Plan. Under Attachment 3, Table 1 lists National Estate values on Public Land.</p>
<p>Mosley, G (1988), Australian Alps World Heritage Nomination Proposal, Victorian National Parks Association: http://trove.nla.gov.au/work/19122765?selectedversion=NBD6128729</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Proposal to nominate the Australian Alps region for World Heritage Nomination.</p>
<p>Kirkpatrick, JB (1994), The International Significance of the Natural Values of the Australian Alps A report to the Australian Alps Liaison Committee, Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania: https://theaustralianalps.files.wordpress.com/2013/12/natural-values.pdf</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Report describing the significance of the Australian Alpine region: "The Australian Alps have outstanding international significance on the criteria used in the World Heritage Convention in a variety of areas, most notably their outstanding representation of a highly diverse and unusual assemblage of communities dominated by eucalypts, their evidence of geomorphological, edaphic and ecological processes in the alpine and treeless subalpine zones, and their character as a globally unusual intraplate mountain range".</p>
<p>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System: https://w.www.vic.gov.au/aboriginalvictoria/heritage/heritage-tools-and-publications/victorian-aboriginal-heritage-register.html</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System (ACHRIS) is the online portal of the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register, providing resources and services to various stakeholders throughout Victoria.</p>
<p>Aboriginal Heritage Map Victoria: https://w.www.vic.gov.au/aboriginalvictoria/heritage/aboriginal-cultural-heritage-of-victoria/victorian-aboriginal-heritage-maps.html</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>State Government online interactive map detailing places and locations of Aboriginal Significance.</p>

Source of information (South Australia)	Relevant HCV category and indicator	What can be found in this source?
Broad Native vegetation Mapping South Australia : SA Atlas: http://www.atlas.sa.gov.au/go/mapviewer?envelope=397936%2C1243467%2C1602318%2C2664775&appDataTopic=Biodiversity	1, 2 and 3	Presents data on the classification of vegetation and the pre-european and current (as of 2000) remnant extent
Native Vegetation Mapping SA: Online Mapping System https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/NatureMaps/Pages/default.aspx http://www.naturemaps.sa.gov.au/maps/viewer.aspx?site=NatureMaps#	1, 2 and 3	Presents data on the classification of vegetation and the pre-european and current remnant extent
Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects, & Guidelines for Identification https://dpc.sa.gov.au/responsibilities/aboriginal-affairs-and-reconciliation/aboriginal-heritage/aboriginal-heritage-registers/register-of-aboriginal-sites-and-objects	6	The Register is a statutory list under the South Australian Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 of sites or objects determined by the Minister to be Aboriginal sites or objects. The resource lists a range of guidelines relating to identification and management of Aboriginal heritage.
National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 https://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/NATIONAL%20PARKS%20AND%20WILDLIFE%20ACT%201972.aspx http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/NATIONAL%20PARKS%20AND%20WILDLIFE%20ACT%201972.aspx	1, 2 & 6	for protection of representative areas of the state's diverse range of: ecosystems; ecological communities; habitats; species and their populations.
Schedule 7: Endangered species (including critically endangered and extinct species); Schedule 8: Vulnerable species; Schedule 9: Rare species http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/Plants_and_Animals/Threatened_species_and_ecological_communities/Conservation_status_of_threatened_species/State	1 and 2	Vertebrate animals (eg mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians) and vascular plants are protected in South Australia under the threatened species schedules of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 (NPW Act).

Source of information (Southern NSW and ACT)	Relevant HCV category and indicator	What can be found in this source?
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NSW BioNet: http://www.bionet.nsw.gov.au	1	NSW BioNet is the repository for biodiversity data products managed by the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH). BioNet aims to improve biodiversity outcomes by enabling the community and government to proactively manage and enhance biodiversity in NSW through comprehensive, credible and robust information.
Penna 2004 The Eden woodchip scheme and its implications for forest fauna: a political ecology perspective. Pp 63 - 80 in the Conservation of Australia's Forest Fauna. http://publications.rzsns.gov.au/doi/pdf/10.7882/FS.2004.007	HCV 1	Discusses the development of the Eden (NSW) Woodchip industry and its impacts on fauna.
Regional conservation plans, NSW: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/biodiversity/regconsplans.htm	1, 2 and 6	Available for the NSW Far North, Mid-north and South Coasts. Identifies high conservation biodiversity assets and datasets, and Aboriginal cultural heritage sites. Maps aggregate State- and regionally significant biodiversity assets, Corridors and habitat networks, and conservation priority areas.
Commonwealth Regional Forest Agreement Wilderness Reports: Wilderness assessment – Southern; Wilderness Assessment – Eden Region. http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa/regions/nsw-eden	2	Identify areas of wilderness according to Commonwealth criteria. Describes the Commonwealth identification of Wilderness for RFAs. South-east Queensland Report covers Wilderness, Remote and Natural Areas, Natural Landscapes and Undisturbed Catchments
Heritage (NSW) http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage Aboriginal Heritage (NSW) http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/nswcultureheritage/AboriginalPlacesAndCulturalLife.htm	6	Provides background information on NSW State Heritage, Historic heritage, Aboriginal heritage and links to resources and site information
The Planning Framework for Natural Ecosystems of the ACT and NSW Southern Tablelands: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/biodiversity/FrameworkForEcosystems.pdf	1 and 2	The Planning Framework for Natural Ecosystems presents regional-scale information on natural ecosystems and biodiversity. It identifies important species and ecological communities at the regional scale and accesses databases which cross-jurisdictional boundaries. Important regional issues for the conservation of natural ecosystems are also identified. The scientific data supporting the framework will be continuously updated as more information becomes available.
Declaration of Aboriginal Places in NSW: http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/conservation/AboriginalPlacesNSW.htm	6	Aboriginal Places are a way of legally recognising and protecting Aboriginal cultural heritage on public and private lands. Under section 84 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974) , the Minister for the Environment may declare land as an Aboriginal Place when it is or was of special significance to Aboriginal culture. An area can have spiritual, historical, social, educational or other significance or could have been used for its natural resources.

Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System: https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/AboriginalHeritageInformationManagementSystem.htm http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licences/AboriginalHeritageInformationManagementSystem.htm	6	Provides access to information about Aboriginal objects that have been reported, places declared to have species significance and archaeological reports.
Local Aboriginal Land Councils: http://alc.org.au	6	NSWALC provide for the development of land rights for Aboriginal people in NSW, in conjunction with a network of Local Aboriginal Land Councils through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition either by land claim or purchase • Establishment of commercial enterprises and community benefit schemes to create a sustainable economic base for Aboriginal communities • Maintenance and enhancement of Aboriginal culture, identity and heritage (including the management of traditional sites and cultural materials within NSW).
New South Wales – Eden RFA Comprehensive Regional Assessment Report: http://www.agriculture.gov.au/forestry/policies/rfa/regions/nsw-eden#comprehensive-regional-assessments	1, 2 and 3	

Source of information NT	Relevant HCV category and indicator	What can be found in this source?
"Pastoral Lands Act 2000 Plant Diseases Control Act 2000 "	6	Land tenure* and management rights Legislation covering land tenure* rights, including customary rights* as well as management rights, that includes the use of legal* methods to obtain tenure* rights and management rights. It also covers legal* business registration and tax registration, including relevant legally required licenses.
<i>Bushfires Act</i>	4	Permits to burn

<i>Environmental Assessment Act</i>	1,2,3	Assessments of acceptability and recommendations to regulators								
<i>Heritage Conservation Act</i>	6	Protection of heritage places								
<i>Planning Act</i>	4	Land clearing Forestry operations								
<i>Soil Conservation and Land Utilisation Act</i>	4	Protection of soil condition								
<i>Territory Parks and Wildlife Act</i>		Protection of flora and fauna								
Conservation Act	1,2,3	Protection of places and particular features of habitat. Commercial use of native plants is regulated provision to control methods of harvest to minimise impacts on habitats through permit provisions. Provisions for offsets.								
Waste Management and Pollution Control Act	4	Waste Management and Pollution Control Act								
Weed Management Act	1,2,3	Weed management plans may be made covering particular species and specified areas. Plans may prescribe methods for controlling weeds and preventing their spread, including methods for inspection of vehicles.								
Sites of conservation significance list	1,2,3	African mahogany, <i>Khaya senegalensis</i> , is being grown in the Douglas-Daly see (only partial areas included in this site) http://www.territorystories.nt.gov.au/bitstream/handle/10070/254295/03_daly.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y For Black wattle, <i>Acacia mangium</i> , is being grown on the Tiwi islands See http://www.territorystories.nt.gov.au/bitstream/handle/10070/213462/09_tivi.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y								
Tiwi Islands Regional Natural Resources Management Strategy. Tiwi Land Council, 2004	1,2,3,4	http://www.tiwilandcouncil.com/publications/land.htm								
Woinarski et al, 2003. Biodiversity Audits of the Tiwi Islands. A report by Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory, Darwin.	1,2,3	Pre plantations in the Tiwi Islands. This report builds from a previous and related assessment (Woinarski et al. 2000a) of the conservation values of the Tiwi Islands, and the extent to which these may be affected by a the plantation forestry development.								
NT Government "Tiwi Islands- Sites of Conservation significance" as the authoritative list of threatened species	1	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Species</th> <th>Status</th> <th>Source</th> <th>FMU actions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Masked owl <i>Tyto novaehollandiae melvillensis</i></td> <td>Endangered (NT)</td> <td>Tiwi Land Council Natural Resource Management Strategy, NT</td> <td>Buffer around roosting trees required by EPBC when plantation development occurred. "Forestry operation on the Tiwi Islands is required to adhere to</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Species	Status	Source	FMU actions	Masked owl <i>Tyto novaehollandiae melvillensis</i>	Endangered (NT)	Tiwi Land Council Natural Resource Management Strategy, NT	Buffer around roosting trees required by EPBC when plantation development occurred. "Forestry operation on the Tiwi Islands is required to adhere to
Species	Status	Source	FMU actions							
Masked owl <i>Tyto novaehollandiae melvillensis</i>	Endangered (NT)	Tiwi Land Council Natural Resource Management Strategy, NT	Buffer around roosting trees required by EPBC when plantation development occurred. "Forestry operation on the Tiwi Islands is required to adhere to							

				Govt. EPBC Act list.	several conditions imposed under the jurisdiction of the EPBC Act". Weeds. Fire regime.
		Hooded Robin <i>Melanpdryas cucullata melvillensis</i>	Endangere d (NT)	Management Guidelines for threatened species of NT. NT Govt. 2008. EPBC list.	Not spotted since 1992. Open Euc forest, woodlands and Acacia thickets. Mosaic of burnt and unburnt patches.
		Butler's Dunnart <i>Smithopsis butleri</i>	Vulnerable (NT)	Management Guidelines for threatened species of NT. NT Govt. 2008.	Euc and Melaleuca forest. Needs logs etc. Need unburnt or lightly burst patches. Feral cats/foxes.
		Dodd's Azure butterfly <i>Ogyris iphis doddi</i>	Endangere d (NT)	Management Guidelines for threatened species of NT. NT Govt. 2008	Requires long unburnt patches of Euc. Forest with mistletoe. Considered unlikely to inhabit plantation.
		Atlas Moth <i>Attacus wardi</i>	Endangere d (NT)	Management Guidelines for threatened species of NT. NT Govt. 2008	Melville Island the "stronghold of the species". Coastal monsoon forests (vine thickets). Control weeds, especially Gamba/Mission/Guinea grasses. Protect monsoon vine thickets from fire.
		<i>Burmannia Spp Bathurst Island</i>	Endangere d (NT)	Tiwi Islands-Sites of Conservation significance. NT Govt.	Occurs in rainforests. Considered unlikely to inhabit plantation.

				EPBC Act list.	
		<i>Cephalomanes onscurum</i>	Endangered (NT)	Tiwi Islands-Sites of Conservation significance. NT Govt. EPBC Act list. NT Govt website.	Fern. Damp gullies and creek banks. Changes in hydrology and weeds a threat. Considered unlikely to inhabit plantation.
		<i>Elaeocarpus miegei</i>	Critically Endangered (NT)	Tiwi Islands-Sites of Conservation significance. NT Govt. EPBC Act list. NT Govt website.	Rainforest tree. Not seen since 1989. Threats: fire, feral animals.
		<i>Garcinia warrenii</i>	Endangered (NT)	Tiwi Islands-Sites of Conservation significance. NT Govt. EPBC Act list. NT Govt website.	Rainforest tree usually growing within mangroves.
		<i>Tarennoidea wallichii</i>	Endangered (NT)	Tiwi Islands-Sites of Conservation significance. NT Govt. EPBC Act list. NT Govt website.	Monsoon rainforest tree. Threats: fire, cyclones, weeds.
		<i>Typhonium jonesii</i>	Endangered (NT)	Tiwi Islands-Sites of Conservation significance.	Herb on a range of sites. Iron rich soils preferred. Threats: feral animals.

				NT Govt. EPBC Act list.	
		<i>Typhonium mirabile</i>	Endangere d (NT)	Tiwi Islands- Sites of Conservatio n significance. NT Govt. EPBC Act list.	Herb in Euc woodland on lateritic and sandy soils. Threats: feral buffalo and cattle.
		<i>Xylopia monosperma</i>	Endangere d (NT)	Tiwi Islands- Sites of Conservatio n significance. NT Govt. EPBC Act list.	Shrub. Threats: pest plants and animals, fire. Occurs in rainforest. Considered unlikely to inhabit plantation.
		Red Goshawk <i>Erythrotriorcis radiatus</i>	Vulnerable (NT)	Tiwi Islands- Sites of Conservatio n significance. NT Govt. EPBC Act list. NT Govt website.	Tall trees near rivers. Protect large trees, maintain healthy riparian zones.
		Partridge pigeon <i>Geophaps smithii</i>	Vulnerable (NT)	Tiwi Islands- Sites of Conservatio n significance. NT Govt. EPBC Act list. NT Govt website.	Forests/woodland with grassy understorey. Control introduced grasses, manage fire and feral cats.
GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS ON TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY November 2013	1,2,3	For Tiwi and other regions Plantations follow this as one means of identifying and mitigating risk to HCV link here			
NORTHERN TERRITORY NON-PASTORAL USE GUIDELINES 2016		General guidelines including the need for permits to conduct Forestry			

The Management Guidelines for threatened species of NT. NT Govt. 2008	1,2	Prescriptions for RTE species.
NT Land Clearing Guidelines 2010 under the NT Planning Act.	1,2,3,4,6	<p>Under this act an application for plantations on previously cleared land needs to be made. It needs to detail the environmental conditions and mitigations for the intended use (Plantation forestry). It also needs a declaration of compliance to applicable legislation</p> <p>2.4.1 Planning Act No outstanding orders or notices known.</p> <p>2.4.2 Bushfires Act The property firebreaks and fire protection are in accordance with the requirements of the Bushfires Act. All burning planned will be in accordance with Bushfires NT Permit requirements.</p> <p>2.4.3 Heritage and Conservation Act Details of Search completed noting no declared heritage places or objects and no Archaeological sites located on the property. No outstanding orders or notices known.</p> <p>2.4.4 NT Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act No Sites listed in Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority. No outstanding orders or notices known.</p> <p>2.4.5 Soil Conservation and Land Utilisation Act No outstanding orders or notices issued</p> <p>2.4.6 Territory Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act No outstanding orders or notices known.</p> <p>2.4.7 Environmental Assessment Act Declaration that the areas have been previously cleared with environmental features/concerns identified with appropriate controls placed on these areas at the time.</p> <p>No requirement for an additional survey under the Environmental Assessment Act.</p> <p>2.4.8 Water Act No outstanding orders or notices known. No irrigation works will be involved in the proposed development.</p> <p>2.4.9 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC) Lists of threatened and, migratory species listed in a EPBC Act Protected Matters Report.</p> <p>These species, their habitat and status and measures to minimise impact of the operation (Plantation forestry) are listed in full.</p> <p>Note examples of completed reports are available for African Mahogany sites.</p>

Source of information Tasmania	Relevant HCV category and indicator	What can be found in this source?
<p>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 - Tasmanian Legislation https://www.google.com.au/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=6&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEWjxu-CYgo3VAhUBGZQKHaoqD9sQFghHMAU&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.thelaw.tas.gov.au%2Ftocview%2Fcontent.w3p%3Bcond%3D%3Bdoc_id%3D83%2B%2B1995%2BAT%40EN%2B20050607000000%3Bhiston%3D%3Bprompt%3D%3Brec%3D0%3Bterm%3D&usq=AFQjCNFEaKWUOciOtfxossqj7CQUKLIa0g</p>	1	<p>A full list of the current listed species in Tasmania subject to the Act.</p> <p>Note This legislation is somewhat superfluous as species at risk from forestry are dealt with by separate regulation (RFA). The protections offered by the Regional Forest Agreements are not seen as adequate by environmental stakeholders. HCV 1 values are present throughout Tasmania many are directly threatened by forestry activities.</p>
<p>Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement - Department of State Growth https://www.google.com.au/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEWjN2P_cg43VAhWFFZQKHV8nDEIQFggvMAE&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.stategrowth.tas.gov.au%2F_data%2Fassets%2Fpdf_file%2F0005%2F88043%2FTasmanian_Regional_Forest_Agreement_RFA_1997.pdf&usq=AFQjCNFBLExpzqx4NanAb36k-Wo5RIPUw</p>	1,2&3	<p>This document establishes the legal basis between Tasmania and the Commonwealth of Australia for forestry activities it lists species and forest communities threatened by forestry operations in Tasmania. It largely fails to deal with large landscape level forests but mentions Wilderness and World Heritage. (NB this list has been updated) https://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/conservation/threatened-species-and-communities/threatened-native-vegetation-communities</p>
<p>List of State and National Approved Recovery Plans https://www.google.com.au/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwi9k8jXiY3VAhUCJpQKHaxVZAQFgguMAE&url=http%3A%2F%2Fdpipwe.tas.gov.au%2Fconservation%2Fthreatened-species-and-communities%2Flists-of-threatened-species%2Flist-of-recovery-plans&usq=AFQjCNGmW6kgaPUW9ToEg6lqJee-mWWUZw</p>	1 & 3	<p>This contains the list of recovery plans and links to them they provide an indication as to the likely recovery of the species. Key habitats, threatening processes etc etc</p>

<p>Linking landscape ecology and management to population viability ...(https://www.google.com.au/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEWjOiezFjo3VAhUBHZQKHxtQCbcQFggyMAE&url=http%3A%2F%2Fciteseerx.ist.psu.edu%2Fviewdoc%2Fdownload%3Fdoi%3D10.1.1.123.4189%26rep%3Drep1%26type%3Dpdf&usg=AFQjCNE1Qr3HWETn_ZnBv5Q4qHFoB-T6bA)</p>	1	This is a key study looking at the viability of 11 forest dependant fauna species in Tasmania it demonstrated very clearly the link between species decline and intensive forest management. It highlights the level of threat posed by forestry in Tasmania particularly associated with plantation conversion and clear fall forestry.
<p>Mature Forest Habitat (Assessment Tool) (http://www.fpa.tas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/110938/Fauna_Tech_Note_2_Mature_habitat_map_March_2016.pdf) (http://www.fpa.tas.gov.au/fpa_services/planning_assistance/advisory_planning_tools/habitat_context_assessment_tool)</p>	1,2&3	This provides a description of the data and methods used to provide a mature forest habitat mapping tool in Tasmania. Tasmania is still rich in Mature forest habitat defined in Australia by FSC as Old-growth Type 2.(see HCV Evaluation Framework). This is a useful tool for identifying suitable sourcing areas.
<p>HCV Evaluation Framework (https://au.fsc.org/download-box.513.htm)</p>	1-6	Where the location of HCVs are not explicitly known this provides an important tool OR control measure when applied. It also identifies HCVs in Australia and their sensitivity.
<p>IVG Report 5a Heritage (http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/eefde0e6-0f83-486d-b0c3-8b1d25abc497/files/ivgconservation5aheritage.pdf)</p>	1-6	This report and associated maps validates most of the areas identified in (9) as meeting the requirements of a largely intact natural landscape (HCV 2). In addition it identifies a lot of other HCV values.
<p>Independent Verification Group Report http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/independent-verification-group-report</p>	1-6	This is a series of reports which identify a lot of values some of which are contained within the HCV framework as well as other socio economic issues. Most of the Forest Conservation Technical reports are useful particularly those that look to the whole Tasmanian Landscape and the Social Values and Reserves technical report and maps. Examples include an examination of species endemism, fire refugia and relictual species.
<p>WRI IFL Maps (https://www.google.com.au/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEWji8M6bw43VAhUMJZQKHRIYAJcQFgg0MAI&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.intactforests.org%2Fdata.ifl.html&usg=AFQjCNGBvq4Nqp9QPEeoRBykAZ5ZeXzvjA)</p>	2	Tasmania contains one of very few large landscape scale temperate forests (IFL areas) left. While most is protected within the World Heritage area some areas in the west of the IFL are currently not securely protected. This provides mapping boundaries for this area.

Large Intact Rainforest This is currently impress a full reference will be furnished	2	This paper identifies large intact rainforest landscapes some of these are encompassed by the mapped IFL area other areas are outside this because they fall below the IFL threshold. However they have been identified as important for rainforest conservation.
From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation (Edition 2). (https://dpiwwe.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/from-forest-to-fjaeldmark-descriptions-of-tasmanias-vegetation) Associated mapping is available at (http://maps.thelist.tas.gov.au/listmap/app/list/map?bmlayer=3&layers=959%2c420)	3	This provides descriptions of all the Vegetation communities in Tasmania including the forest communities that are rare and threatened. FSC Australia has identified in its HCV Evaluation Framework that all extant rainforest should be protected. NB Mapping of rare and threatened vegetation is indicative and needs to be validated in the field.
Sustainable Development Advisory Council 1996, State of the Environment Tasmania, Volume 1 – Conditions and Trends, compiled by the State of the Environment Unit, Land Information Services, Department of Environment and Land Management, Tasmania	1	15,16 & 17. Tasmania, is an island with high faunal and floral endemism. within different centres of endemism in different Bioregions. These papers all go to the issue of endemism.
Kirkpatrick, J. B. & Brown, M.J. 1984, ' A numerical analysis of Tasmanian higher plant endemism', Botanical Journal of the Linnaean Society, vol. 88, pp. 165-182	1	
Horwitz, P.1990, The Conservation Status of the Australian Freshwater Crustacea: with a Provisional List of Threatened Species, Habitats, and Potentially Threatening Processes, ANPWS Report No. 14, Australian National Parks & Wildlife Service, Canberra.	1	
The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/world/tasmanian-wilderness) (http://www.parks.tas.gov.au/index.aspx?base=391)	2	Resources about the World heritage Area are found here. A digital layer can be found at (https://datahub.io/dataset/australia-world-heritage-areas). The World Heritage Area is the most secure conservation tenure in Tasmania
http://dpiwwe.tas.gov.au/water/water-monitoring-and-assessment/cfev-program	1,2,3 &4	This is comprehensive program with related spatial data for assessing values and managing impacts in freshwater ecosystems in Tasmania.

http://dpiwwe.tas.gov.au/Documents/Tasmania-Catchment-Map.pdf	4	Tasmania has been divided into 48 water supply catchments forestry activities can have a greater or lesser impact in these depending on location and the % of the catchment under forestry management
Aboriginal Heritage (http://www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au/aboriginal-cultural-heritage/)	5-6	This is the most useful gateway into all aspects of Tasmanian Aboriginal cultural heritage it includes legislation, assessment methodologies, and the Aboriginal Heritage Register.
Forest Practices Act. (http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au/tocview/index.w3p:cond=phrase:doc_id=48++1985+AT@EN+2004031000000;histon=;prompt=;rec=:term=Forest%20Practices%20Act%201985)		This provides the legal framework under which forest practices are managed in Tasmania
Forest Practices Code (http://www.fpa.tas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/132455/Forest_Practices_Code_2015.pdf)	1 -6	This is the regulatory normative document controlling the environmental management of legal logging in Tasmania. The application of this in certain circumstances provides an important control measure for some but not all HCVs.
The Tasmanian Reserve Estate Spatial Layer. (http://dpiwwe.tas.gov.au/conservation/development-planning-conservation-assessment/planning-tools/tasmanian-reserve-estate-spatial-layer)	1-3	The Tasmanian reserve tenure system is complex and unstable with many changes to reserve status since 2013. This website provides access to the most up to date data and includes reservation information by vegetation type. Unfortunately the reservation status of vegetation as reported does not reflect the reality that a number of reserve classes are available for logging and or mining. The status of the various reservation categories is contained within the legislation at: (http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au/tocview/index.w3p:cond=;doc_id=63%2B%2B2002%2BJS1%40EN%2B2014102200000;histon=;pdfauthverid=;prompt=;rec=:rfauthverid=:term=:webauthverid=)
The List Tasmanian Tenure Data (http://listdata.thelist.tas.gov.au/public/LIST_Land_Tenure_information.pdf) and Digital tenure data (http://listdata.thelist.tas.gov.au/opendata/)		This is a metadata statement for Tasmanian tenure data and the link to the data itself.

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[Appendix 1 DOC](#) 

[Appendix 2 DOC](#) 

[Appendix 3 DOC](#) 

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[Appendices PDF](#) 

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[Appendices A-G PDF](#) 

Document – Environment and Heritage

[Appendices A-G DOC](#) 

[Appendix H PDF](#) 

[Appendix H DOC](#) 

[Appendices I-K PDF](#) 

[Appendices I-K DOC](#) 

[Appendices L-O PDF](#) 

[Appendices L-O DOC](#) 

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[Appendix PDF](#) 

[Appendix DOC](#) 

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[Wilderness of the Eastern Victorian Forests \(July 1996\) DOC](#) 

Gippsland

Document – Environment and Heritage

[Biodiversity Assessment Report \(February 2000\) PDF](#) 

[Appendices A-F PDF](#) 

[Map 1: Environmental Stratification PDF](#) 

Document – Environment and Heritage

[Map 2: Extant Ecological Vegetation Classes PDF](#) 

[Map 3: Ecological Vegetation Communities - Pre-1750 Extent GIF](#)

[Map 4: Flora Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 5: Arboreal Mammal Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 6: Large Mammal Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 7: Small Ground Mammals Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 8: Bat Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 9: Diurnal Bird Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 10: Nocturnal Bird Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 11: Large Forest Owl Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 12: Amphibian Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 13: Reptile Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 14: Distribution of Fish and Aquatic Macroinvertebrate Survey Sites PDF](#) 

Document – Environment and Heritage

[National Estate Identification and Assessment in the Gippsland Region of Victoria \(January 2000\) PDF](#) 

[Map 1: Places in Gippsland currently listed in the Register of the National Estate PDF](#) 

[Map 2: Social Value PDF](#) 

[Map 3: Aesthetic Value PDF](#) 

[Map 4: Historic Value PDF](#) 

[Map 5: Natural Landscapes PDF](#) 

[Map 6: Undisturbed Catchments PDF](#) 

[Map 7: Wilderness Quality PDF](#) 

[Map 8: Old Growth Forest PDF](#) 

[Map 9: Endemic Flora PDF](#) 

[Map 10: Limit of Range Flora PDF](#) 

[Map 11: Disjunct Flora Populations PDF](#) 

[Map 12: Relictual Ecological Vegetation Classes PDF](#) 

Document – Environment and Heritage

[Map 13: Phylogenetically Significant Flora PDF](#) 

[Map 14: Refugia from Climate Change PDF](#) 

[Map 15: Contemporary Flora Refugia PDF](#) 

[Map 16: Remnant Vegetation PDF](#) 

[Map 17: Areas of High Modelled Flora Species Richness PDF](#) 

[Map 18: Rare Flora GIF](#)

[Map 19: Rare Old-growth Forest PDF](#) 

[Map 20: Areas Demonstrating Principle Characteristics of EVCs PDF](#) 

[Map 21: Endemic Fauna PDF](#) 

[Map 22: Limit of Range Fauna PDF](#) 

[Map 23: Disjunct Fauna Populations PDF](#) 

[Map 24: Key Fauna Habitats PDF](#) 

[Map 25: Rare Fauna PDF](#) 

Document – Environment and Heritage

[Map 26: Geology and Geomorphology PDF](#) 

[Map 27: Natural History Sites PDF](#) 

North East Victoria

Document – Environment and Heritage

[Biodiversity Assessment Report \(1998\) PDF](#) 

[Appendices A-H PDF](#) 

[National Estate Identification and Assessment in the North East Region of Victoria \(May 1999\) PDF](#) 

[National Estate Identification and Assessment in the North East Region of Victoria \(May 1999\) DOC](#) 

[Map 1: Registered and Interim Listed National Estate Places PDF](#) 

[Map 2: Social Value PDF](#) 

[Map 3: Aesthetic Value PDF](#) 

[Map 4: Historic Value PDF](#) 

Document – Environment and Heritage

[Map 5: Natural Landscapes PDF](#) 

[Map 6: Undisturbed Catchments PDF](#) 

[Map 7: Wilderness Quality PDF](#) 

[Map 8: Old Growth Forest PDF](#) 

[Map 9: Endemic Flora PDF](#) 

[Map 10: Limit of Range Flora PDF](#) 

[Map 11: Disjunct Flora Populations PDF](#) 

[Map 12: Relictual Ecological Vegetation Classes PDF](#) 

[Map 13: Refugia from Climate Change PDF](#) 

[Map 14: Areas Demonstrating Successional Stages PDF](#) 

[Map 15: Remnant Vegetation PDF](#) 

[Map 16: Areas of Modelled Species Richness PDF](#) 

[Map 17: Rare Flora PDF](#) 

Document – Environment and Heritage

[Map 18: Rare Ecological Vegetation Classes PDF](#) 

[Map 19: Rare Old Growth Forest PDF](#) 

[Map 20: Areas Demonstrating Principal Characteristics of EVC's PDF](#) 

[Map 21: Endemic Fauna PDF](#) 

[Map 22: Limit of Range Fauna PDF](#) 

[Map 23: Disjunct Fauna Populations PDF](#) 

[Map 24: Key Fauna Habitats PDF](#) 

[Map 25: Fauna Refugia PDF](#) 

[Map 26: Rare Fauna PDF](#) 

[Map 27: Geology and Geomorphology PDF](#) 

[Map 28: Natural History Sites PDF](#) 

Victoria Western Region

Document – Environment and Heritage

[Biodiversity Assessment Report \(February 2000\) PDF](#) 

[Biodiversity Assessment Report \(February 2000\) DOC](#) 

[Appendices A-F PDF](#) 

[Map 1: Environmental Stratification PDF](#) 

[Map 2: Extant Ecological Vegetation Communities \(Vol.1\) PDF](#) 

[Map 2a: Extant Ecological Vegetation Classes \(Vol.2\) PDF](#) 

[Map 3: Ecological Vegetation Communities - Pre-1750 Extent \(Vol. 1\) PDF](#) 

[Map 3a: Ecological Vegetation Communities - Pre-1750 Extent \(Vol. 2\) PDF](#) 

[Map 4: Flora Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 5: Arboreal Mammal Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 6: Large Mammal Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 7: Small Ground Mammal Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 8: Bat Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

Document – Environment and Heritage

[Map 9: Diurnal Bird Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 10: Nocturnal Bird Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 11: Large Forest Owl Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 12: Amphibian Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 13: Reptile Survey Intensity PDF](#) 

[Map 14: Distribution of Fish and Aquatic Macroinvertebrate Survey Sites PDF](#) 

[National Estate Identification and Assessment in the West Region of Victoria \(January 2000\) PDF](#) 

[National Estate Identification and Assessment in the West Region of Victoria \(January 2000\) DOC](#) 

[Map 1: Registered and Interim Listed National Estate Places PDF](#) 

[Map 2: Social Value PDF](#) 

[Map 3: Aesthetic Value PDF](#) 

[Map 4: Historic Value PDF](#) 

[Map 5: Natural Landscapes PDF](#) 

Document – Environment and Heritage

[Map 6: Wilderness Quality PDF](#) 

[Map 7: Old Growth Forest PDF](#) 

[Map 8: Endemic Flora PDF](#) 

[Map 9: Limit of Range Flora PDF](#) 

[Map 10: Disjunct Flora Populations PDF](#) 

[Map 11: Relictual Ecological Vegetation Classes PDF](#) 

[Map 12: Phylogenetically Significant Flora PDF](#) 

[Map 13: Refugia from Climate Change PDF](#) 

[Map 14: Contemporary Flora Refugia PDF](#) 

[Map 15: Remnant Vegetation PDF](#) 

[Map 16: Areas of High Modelled Flora Species Richness PDF](#) 

[Map 17: Rare Flora PDF](#) 

[Map 18: Rare Old-growth Forest PDF](#) 

Document – Environment and Heritage

[Map 19: Areas Demonstrating Principle Characteristics of EVCs PDF](#) 

[Map 20: Endemic Fauna PDF](#) 

[Map 21: Limit of Range Fauna PDF](#) 

[Map 22: Disjunct Fauna Populations PDF](#) 

[Map 23: Key Fauna Habitats PDF](#) 

[Map 24: Rare Fauna PDF](#) 

[Map 25: Natural History Sites PDF](#) 

[Proceedings of Water Forum \(February 2000\) PDF](#) 

[Appendix 2. Dr Tim Fletcher Presentation PPT](#) 

[Appendix 3. Chris Tipler Presentation PPT](#) 

[Appendix 4. Loris Duclos Presentation DOC](#) 

[Appendix 5. Dr Jacky Croke Presentation PPT](#) 

[Appendix 6. Dr Rob Vertessy Presentation PPT](#) 

Document – Environment and Heritage

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[National Estate Aesthetic Value Identification and Assessment Project – Visual Assessment \(February 1998\) DOC](#) 

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[Map 1: Natural landscapes, old-growth forest and wetlands GIF](#)

[Map 2: Refugia and endemic and relictual fauna GIF](#)

[Map 3: Endemic, relictual and disjunct flora GIF](#)

[Map 4: Rare, restricted and threatened communities GIF](#)

[Map 5: Vegetation diversity and flora species richness GIF](#)

[Map 6: Social value GIF](#)

Document – Environment and Heritage

[Map 7: Aesthetic values GIF](#)

[Map 8: Registered and Interim Listed National Estate Places GIF](#)

[Map 9: Social Value – Aboriginal GIF](#)

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[WA RFA Aboriginal Consultation Project Report, Volume 1 & 2 \(November 1997\) DOC](#) 

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Queensland – South East Region

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[Systematic Forest Vertebrate Fauna Study State 1A: Audit and Gap Assessment \(EH 1.1.1 Part A\) DOC](#) 

[Systematic Forest Vertebrate Fauna Study State 1A: Audit and Gap Assessment \(EH 1.1.1 Part A\) ZIP](#) 

Document - Fauna Audit

[Figures and Graphs PDF](#) 

[Figure 3.1: Grouped Remnant Vegetation of the SEQ CRA Region GIF](#)

[Figure 4.1: Distribution of Threatened Butterfly Records in SEQ CRA Region GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2: Distribution of Fish Records in SEQ CRA Region GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3: Distribution of Amphibian Records in SEQ CRA Region GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4: Distribution of Reptile Records in SEQ CRA Region GIF](#)

[Figure 4.5: Distribution of Bird Records in SEQ CRA Region GIF](#)

[Figure 4.6: Distribution of Mammal Records in SEQ CRA Region GIF](#)

[Figure 4.7: Distribution of Feral Animal Records in SEQ CRA Region GIF](#)

Document – SEQ Vertebrate Fauna Survey

[Systematic Vertebrate Fauna Survey Project Stage 1 - Vertebrate Fauna Survey in the SEQ Bioregion \(EH 1.1.1 Part B\) PDF](#) 

[Systematic Vertebrate Fauna Survey Project Stage 1 - Vertebrate Fauna Survey in the SEQ Bioregion \(EH 1.1.1 Part B\) DOC](#) 

[Figure 1.1: Location of SEQ bioregion and Blackdown Tableland GIF](#)

[Figure 1.2: The CRA fauna survey region: SEQ bioregion and Blackdown Tableland GIF](#)

[Figure 2.1: Distribution of CRA fauna survey areas throughout the SEQ bioregion and Blackdown Tableland GIF](#)

[Figure 2.2: Distribution of CRA systematic fauna survey sites GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.1: Distribution of CRA standard diurnal bird count sites GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.2: Distribution of CRA standard diurnal herpetofauna search sites GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.3: Distribution of CRA standard nocturnal herpetofauna search sites GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.4: Distribution of CRA standard nocturnal bird call playback sites GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.5: Distribution of CRA standard spotlighting sites GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.6: Distribution of CRA standard elliot trapping sites GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.7: Distribution of CRA standard hair-tube trapping sites GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.8: Distribution of CRA standard scat search sites GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.9: Distribution of CRA standard ultrasonic call detection sites GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.10: Distribution of CRA standard harp trapping sites GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.11: Distribution of CRA standard pitfall trapping sites GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.12: Distribution of CRA non-standard methods GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.13: Distribution of SEQ frog survey sites GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.14: Distribution of Conondale plumed frogmouth survey sites GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.15: Distribution of Yellow-bellied glider survey sites GIF](#)

[Figure 4.1.1: Distribution of records of *Adelotus brevis* \(Tusked frog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.1.2: Distribution of records of *Crinia tinnula* \(Wallum froglet\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.1.3: Distribution of records of *Limnodynastes salmini* \(Salmon-striped frog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.1.4: Distribution of records of *Mixophyes fleayi* \(Fleay's barred-frog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.1.5: Distribution of records of *Mixophyes iteratus* \(Giant barred frog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.1.6: Distribution of records of *Rheobatrachus silus* \(Southern Platypusfrog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.1.7: Distribution of records of *Taudactylus diurnus* \(Southern Dayfrog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.1.8: Distribution of records of *Taudactylus pleione* \(Kroombit tinkerfrog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.1.9: Distribution of records of *Litoria brevipalmata* \(Green-thighed frog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.1.10: Distribution of records of *Litoria freycineti* \(Wallum rocketfrog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.1.11: Distribution of records of *Litoria longburensis* \(Wallum sedgefrog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.1.12: Distribution of records of *Litoria pearsoniana* \(Cascade treefrog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.1.13: Distribution of records of *Litoria revelata* \(Whirring treefrog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.1.14: Distribution of records of *Litoria sp. cf. barringtonensis* \(Kroombit Tops\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.1.15: Distribution of records of *Litoria sp.cf. cooloolensis* \(North Stradbroke Island\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2.1: Distribution of records of *Elusor macrurus* \(Mary River Turtle\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2.2: Distribution of records of *Delma plebeia* \(Common Delma\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2.3: Distribution of records of *Delma torquata* \(Collared Delma\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2.4: Distribution of records of *Paradelma orientalis* \(Brigalow Scaly-foot\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2.5: Distribution of records of *Chamydosaurus kingii* \(Fridged Lizard\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2.6: Distribution of records of *Anomalopus leuckartii* \(no common name\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2.7: Distribution of records of *Eremiascincus richardsonii* \(Broad-banded sand swimmer\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2.8: Distribution of records of *Eroticoscincus graciloides* \(Elf Skink\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2.9: Distribution of records of *Nangura spinosa* \(Nangur Skink\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2.10: Predicted habitat distribution of *Ophioscincus truncatus truncatus* GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2.11: Distribution of records of *Saiphos equalis* \(no common name\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2.12: Distribution of records of *Acanthophis antarcticus* \(Common Death Adder\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2.13: Distribution of records of *Furina dunmalli* \(Dunmall's Snake\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2.14: Distribution of records of *Hemiaspis damelii* \(Grey Snake\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2.15: Distribution of records of *Hoplocephalus bitorquatus* \(Pale-headed Snake\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2.16: Distribution of records of *Hoplocephalus stephensii* \(Stephens Banded Snake\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.2.17: Distribution of records of *Pseudechis guttatus* \(Spotted black Snake\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.1: Distribution of records of *Erythrotriorchis radiatus* \(Red Goshawk\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.2: Distribution of records of *Lophoictinia isura* \(Square -tailed Kite\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.3: Distribution of records of *Rallus pectorais* \(Lewin's rail\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.4: Distribution of records of *Turnix melanogaster* \(Black-breasted Button-quail\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.5: Distribution of records of *Geophaps scripta scripta* \(Squatter pigeon \(southern subspecies\)\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.6: Distribution of records of *Ptilinopus superbus* \(Superb Fruit-Dove\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.7: Distribution of records of *Calyptorhynchus lathami* \(Glossy Black-Cockatoo\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.8: Distribution of records of *Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni* \(Coxen's fig-parrot\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.9: Distribution of records of *Ninox strenua* \(Powerful Owl\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.10: Distribution of records of *Tyto novaehollandiae* \(Masked Owl\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.11: Distribution of records of *Tyto tenebricosa* \(Sooty Owl\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.12: Distribution of records of *Podargus ocellatus plumiferus* \(Plumed frogmouth\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.13: Distribution of records of *Menura alberti* \(Alberts Lyrebird\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.14: Distribution of records of *Atrichornis rufescens* \(Rufous scrub-bird\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.15: Distribution of records of *Climacteris erythroptera* \(Red-browed Treecreeper\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.16: Distribution of records of *Dasyornis brachypterus* \(Eastern bristlebird\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.17: Distribution of records of *Lichenostomus melanops* \(Yellow-tufted Honeyeater\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.18: Distribution of records of *Melithreptus gularis* \(Black-chinned Honeyeater\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.3.19: Distribution of records of *Xanthomyza phrygia* \(Regent honeyeater\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.1: Distribution of records of *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* \(Platypus\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.2: Distribution of records of *Dasyurus hallucatus* \(Northern Quoll\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.3: Distribution of records of *Dasyurus maculatus* \(Spotted-tailed quoll \(southern subspecies\)\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.4: Distribution of records of *Phascogale tapoatafa* \(Brush-tailed Phascogale\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.5: Distribution of records of *Phascolarctos cinereus* \(Koala\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.6: Distribution of records of *Cercartetus nanus* \(Eastern pygmy-possum\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.7: Distribution of records of *Petaurus australis australis* \(Yellow-bellied glider \(southern subspecies\)\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.8: Distribution of records of *Petaurus norfolcensis* \(Squirrel glider\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.9: Distribution of records of *Petauroides volans* \(Greater glider\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.10: Distribution of records of *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* \(Common Ringtail Possum\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.11: Distribution of records of *Aepyprymnus rufescens* \(Rufous Beeton\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.12: Distribution of records of *Potorous tridactylus* \(Long-nosed Potoroo\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.13: Distribution of records of *Macropus agilis* \(Agile Wallaby\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.14: Distribution of records of *Macropus dorsalis* \(Black-striped Wallaby\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.15: Distribution of records of *Petrogale herberti* \(Herbert's rock-wallaby\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.16: Distribution of records of *Petrogale penicillata* \(Brush-tailed rock-wallaby\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.17: Distribution of records of *Thylogale stigmatica* \(Red-legged Pademelon\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.19: Distribution of records of *Pteropus alecto* \(Black Flying-fox\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.20: Distribution of records of *Pteropus poliocephalus* \(Grey-headed flying-fox\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.21: Distribution of records of *Pteropus scapulatus* \(Little Red flying-fox\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.22: Distribution of records of *Syconycteris australis* \(Common Blossom Bat\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.23: Distribution of records of *Hipposideros semoni* \(Semon's leafnosed-bat\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.24: Distribution of records of *Taphozous georgianus* \(Common sheath-tail-bat\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.25: Distribution of records of *Mormopterus norfolkensis* \(Eastern freetail-bat\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.26: Distribution of records of *Chalinolobus dwyeri* \(Large-eared pied bat\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.27: Distribution of records of *Chalinolobus picatus* \(Little Pied bat\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.28: Distribution of records of *Falsistrellus tasmaniensis* \(Eastern false pipistrelle\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.29: Distribution of records of *Kerivoula papuensis* \(Golden-tipped bat\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.30: Distribution of records of *Miniopterus australis* \(Little Bent-wing Bat\) GIF](#)

Document – SEQ Vertebrate Fauna Survey

[Figure 4.4.31: Distribution of records of *Miniopterus schreibersii* \(Common bent-wing Bat\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.32: Distribution of records of *Myotis* sp. \(Unidentified Myotis\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.33: Distribution of records of *Scotorepens* sp. \(Unidentified broad-nosed bat\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.34: Distribution of records of *Vespadelus darlingtoni* \(Large Forest Bat\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.35: Distribution of records of *Vespadelus troughtoni* \(Eastern Cave Bat\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.36: Distribution of records of *Vespadelus vulturinus* \(Little Forest Bat\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.38: Distribution of records of *Pseudomys oralis* \(Hastings River mouse\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.39: Distribution of records of *Pseudomys patrius* \(Queensland Pebble-mound Mouse\) GIF](#)

[Figure 4.4.40: Distribution of records of *Xeronyx myoides* \(False Water Rat\) GIF](#)

Document – Forest Vertebrate Reserve Options

[Systematic Forest Vertebrate Fauna Study Stage 11A: Analysis and Reserve Option Example \(EH 1.1.2 Part A\) PDF](#) 

[Figure 3.2: Diversity Indices \(All Species\) by Tenure \(Lotplan Number\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.3: Diversity Indices \(Priority Species\) by Tenure \(Lotplan Number\) GIF](#)

Document – Forest Vertebrate Reserve Options

[Figure 3.4: Diversity Indices \(Endemic Species\) by Tenure \(Lotplan Number\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.5: Diversity Indices \(Threatened Species\) by Tenure \(Lotplan Number\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.6: Degree of similarity between lotplans based on known fauna species composition \(All species\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.7: Degree of similarity between lotplans based on known fauna species composition \(Priority species\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.8: Degree of similarity between lotplans based on known fauna species composition \(Endemic species\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.9: Degree of similarity between lotplans based on known fauna species composition \(Threatened species\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.12: Regional ecosystem maps based on data for site sub-groups of wet\(A\) and dry\(B\) forest types GIF](#)

[Figure 3.13: Regional ecosystem maps based on data for site sub-groups of wet\(A\) and dry\(B\) forest types GIF](#)

[Figure 3.14: Regional ecosystem map for Arboreal Marsupial functional group GIF](#)

[Figure 3.15: Regional ecosystem maps GIF](#)

Document – Vertebrate Fauna Habitat Quality Priority Species

[Systematic Vertebrate Fauna Survey Project Stage 11A: Assessment of habitat quality for priority species \(EH 1.1.2 Part B\) PDF](#) 

[Systematic Vertebrate Fauna Survey Project Stage 11A: Assessment of habitat quality for priority species \(EH 1.1.2 Part B\) DOC](#) 

[Figure 3.1.1: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Macropanesthia Barbane \(Beetle\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.2: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Junonia Hedonia Zelina \(Brown Soldier\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.3: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Tisiphone Abeona Morrissi \(Swordgrass Brown \(Gold Coast\)\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.4: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Nameria Insularis \(Burleigh Heads Spider\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.1.5: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Euastacus Urospinous \(Connondale Crayfish\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.2.1: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Nannopevca Oxleyana \(Oxyelan Pygmy Perch\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.2.2: Pseudomugil Mellis \(Honey Blue-eyes\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.2.3: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Rhadinocentrus Ornatus \(Ornate Rainbowfish\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.2.4: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Maccullochella Peelii Mariensis \(Mary River Cod\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.2.5: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Kuhlia Rupestris \(Jungle Perch\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.2.6: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Povochilus cf. Rendahli \(Rendahli's Catfish Type\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.2.7: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Gadopsis Marmoratus \(River Blackfish\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.2.8: Galaxias Olidus \(Marbled Galaxias\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.3.1: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Adelotus Brevis \(Tusked Frog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.3.2: Crinia Tinnula \(Wallum Froglet\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.3.3: Mixophyes Fleayi \(Fleay's Barred-Frog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.3.4: Rheobatrachus Silus \(Southern Platypusfrog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.3.5: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Taudactylus Diurnus \(Southern Dayfrog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.3.6: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Taudactylus Pleione \(Kroombit Tinkerfrog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.3.7: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Litoria Brevipalmata \(Green-Thigh Frog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.3.8: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Litoria Freycineti \(Wallum Rocketfrog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.3.9 : Predicted Habitat Distribution of Litoria Olongburensis \(Wallum Sedgefrog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.3.10: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Litoria pearsoniana \(Cascade Treefrog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.3.11: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Litoria revelata \(Whirring Treefrog\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.3.12: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Litoria cooloolensis sp. nov. \(Stradbroke Island type\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.4.1: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Chlamydosaurus kingii \(Frisled-necked Lizard\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.4.2: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Ophioscincus truncatus truncatus \(\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.4.3: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Acanthophis antarcticus \(Common Death Adder\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.4.4: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Hoplocephalus stephensii \(Stephen's Banded Snake\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.5.1: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Erythroriorchis radiatus \(Red Goshawk\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.5.2: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Lophoictinia isura \(Square-tailed Kite\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.5.3: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Turnix melanogaster \(Black-breasted Button-Quail\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.5.4: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Calyptorhynchus lathami \(Glossy Black-Cockatoo\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.5.5: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni \(Double-eyed Fix-Parrot\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.5.6: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Ninox strenua \(Powerful Owl\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.5.7: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Tyto novaehollandiae \(Masked Owl\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.5.8: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Tyto tenebricosa \(Sooty Owl\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.5.9: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Podargus ocellatus plumiferus \(Marbled Frogmouth \(Plumed\)\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.5.10: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Climacteris erythroptera \(Red-browed Treecreeper\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.5.11: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Lichenostomus melanops \(Yellow-tufted Honeyeater\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.5.12: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Melithreptus gularis \(Black-chinned Honeyeater\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.6.1: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Phascogale tapoatafa \(Brush-tailed Phascogale\) GIF](#)

Document – Vertebrate Fauna Habitat Quality Priority Species

[Figure 3.6.2: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Phascolarctos cinereus \(Koala\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.6.3: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Petaurus australis australis \(Yellow-bellied Glider \(sth subsp.\)\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.6.4: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Petaurus norfolcensis \(Squirrel Glider\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.6.5: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Petauroides volans \(Greater Glider\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.6.6: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Pseudocheirus peregrinus \(Common Ringtail Possum\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.6.7: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Aepyprymnus rufescens \(Rufous Bettong\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.6.8: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Thylogale stigmatica \(Red-legged Pademelon\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.6.9: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Nyctimene robinsoni \(Eastern Tube-nose Bat\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.6.10: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Syconycteris australis \(Common Blossum-bat\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.6.11: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Kerivoula papuensis \(Golden-tipped Bat\) GIF](#)

[Figure 3.3.4: Predicted Habitat Distribution of Rheobatrachus silus \(Southern Platypusfrog\) GIF](#)

Document – Threatened Plant Survey SEQ

[Survey of threatened plant species in South East Queensland biogeographical region PDF](#) 

Document – Threatened Plant Survey SEQ

[Survey of threatened plant species in South East Queensland biogeographical region DOC](#) 

[Survey of threatened plant species in South East Queensland biogeographical region ZIP](#) 

Document – SEQ Vegetation Mapping

[Forest Ecosystem Mapping and Analysis of South-eastern Queensland Biogeographic Region: A. Vegetation Survey and Mapping \(Version 2\) \(EH 1.2 Part A\) PDF](#) 

[Forest Ecosystem Mapping and Analysis of South-eastern Queensland Biogeographic Region: A. Vegetation Survey and Mapping \(Version 2\) \(EH 1.2 Part A\) ZIP](#) 

[Map A1: Pre-Clearing A1, Remnant A1 GIF](#)

[Map A2: Pre-Clearing A2, Remnant A2 GIF](#)

[Map B1: Pre-Clearing B1, Remnant B1 GIF](#)

[Map B2: Pre-Clearing B2, Remnant B2 GIF](#)

[Map B3: Pre-Clearing B3, Remnant B3 GIF](#)

[Map B4: Pre-Clearing B4, Remnant B4 GIF](#)

[Map B5: Pre-Clearing B5, Remnant B5 GIF](#)

[Map B6: Pre-Clearing B6, Remnant B6 GIF](#)

Document – SEQ Vegetation Mapping

Map B7: Pre-Clearing B7, Remnant B7 GIF

Map B8: Pre-Clearing B8, Remnant B8 GIF

Map B9: Pre-Clearing B9, Remnant B9 GIF

Map B10: Pre-Clearing B10, Remnant B10 GIF

Map B11: Pre-Clearing B11, Remnant B11 GIF

Map B12: Pre-Clearing B12, Remnant B12 GIF

Map B14: Pre-Clearing B14, Remnant B14 GIF

Map 1a: Pre-Clearing 1a, Remnant 1a GIF

Map 1b: Pre-Clearing 1b, Remnant 1b GIF

Map 2: Pre-Clearing 2, Remnant 2 GIF

Map 3a: Pre-Clearing 3a, Remnant 3a GIF

Map 3b: Pre-Clearing 3b, Remnant 3b GIF

Map 4a: Pre-Clearing 4a, Remnant 4a GIF

Map 4b: Pre-Clearing 4b, Remnant 4b GIF

Document – SEQ Vegetation Mapping

[Map 5a: Pre-Clearing 5a, Remnant 5a GIF](#)

[Map 5b: Pre-Clearing 5b, Remnant 5b GIF](#)

[Map 6a: Pre-Clearing 6a, Remnant 6a GIF](#)

[Map 6b: Pre-Clearing 6b, Remnant 6b GIF](#)

[Map 6c: Pre-Clearing 6c, Remnant 6c GIF](#)

[Map 6d: Pre-Clearing 6d, Remnant 6d GIF](#)

[Map 7: Pre-Clearing 7, Remnant 7 GIF](#)

[Map 8a: Pre-Clearing 8a, Remnant 8a GIF](#)

[Map 8b: Pre-Clearing 8b, Remnant 8b GIF](#)

[Map 9: Pre-Clearing 9, Remnant 9 GIF](#)

[Map 10: Pre-Clearing 10, Remnant 10 GIF](#)

[Map 11: Pre-Clearing 11, Remnant 11 GIF](#)

[Map 12: Pre-Clearing 12, Remnant 12 GIF](#)

[Map C1: Pre-Clearing C1, Remnant C1 GIF](#)

Document – SEQ Vegetation Mapping

Map C2: Pre-Clearing C2, Remnant C2 GIF

Map C3: Pre-Clearing C3, Remnant C3 GIF

Map C4: Pre-Clearing C4, Remnant C4 GIF

D1: Pre-Clearing D1, Remnant D1 GIF

D2: Pre-Clearing D2, Remnant D2 GIF

D3: Pre-Clearing D3, Remnant D3 GIF

D4: Pre-Clearing D4, Remnant D4 GIF

D6: Pre-Clearing D6, Remnant D6 GIF

D7: Pre-Clearing D7, Remnant D7 GIF

D8: Pre-Clearing D8, Remnant D8 GIF

D9: Pre-Clearing D9, Remnant D9 GIF

D10: Pre-Clearing D10, Remnant D10 GIF

D11: Pre-Clearing D11, Remnant D11 GIF

E1: Pre-Clearing E1, Remnant E1 GIF

Document – SEQ Vegetation Mapping

E3: Pre-Clearing E3, Remnant E3 GIF

E4: Pre-Clearing E4, Remnant E4 GIF

E5: Pre-Clearing E5, Remnant E5 GIF

E6: Pre-Clearing E6, Remnant E6 GIF

E7: Pre-Clearing E7, Remnant E7 GIF

E8: Pre-Clearing E8, Remnant E8 GIF

E9: Pre-Clearing E9, Remnant E9 GIF

E10: Pre-Clearing E10, Remnant E10 GIF

E11: Pre-Clearing E11, Remnant E11 GIF

E12: Pre-Clearing E12, Remnant E12 GIF

E13: Pre-Clearing E13, Remnant E13 GIF

E14: Pre-Clearing E14, Remnant E14 GIF

F1: Pre-Clearing F1, Remnant F1 GIF

G1: Pre-Clearing G1, Remnant G1 GIF

Document – SEQ Vegetation Mapping

G2: Pre-Clearing G2, Remnant G2 GIF

G3: Pre-Clearing G3, Remnant G3 GIF

G4: Pre-Clearing G4, Remnant G4 GIF

G5: Pre-Clearing G5, Remnant G5 GIF

G7: Pre-Clearing G7, Remnant G7 GIF

G8: Pre-Clearing G8, Remnant G8 GIF

G9: Pre-Clearing G9, Remnant G9 GIF

G10: Pre-Clearing G10, Remnant G10 GIF

G11: Pre-Clearing G11, Remnant G11 GIF

G13: Pre-Clearing G13, Remnant G13 GIF

G16: Pre-Clearing G16, Remnant G16 GIF

G17: Pre-Clearing G17, Remnant G17 GIF

G18: Pre-Clearing G18, Remnant G18 GIF

G19: Pre-Clearing G19, Remnant G19 GIF

Document – SEQ Vegetation Mapping

G20: Pre-Clearing G20, Remnant G20 GIF

G21: Pre-Clearing G21, Remnant G21 GIF

G22: Pre-Clearing G22, Remnant G22 GIF

G23: Pre-Clearing G23, Remnant G23 GIF

G25: Pre-Clearing G25, Remnant G25 GIF

G26: Pre-Clearing G26, Remnant G26 GIF

G27: Pre-Clearing G27, Remnant G27 GIF

G28: Pre-Clearing G28, Remnant G28 GIF

G29: Pre-Clearing G29, Remnant G29 GIF

G30: Pre-Clearing G30, Remnant G30 GIF

G31: Pre-Clearing G31, Remnant G31 GIF

G32: Pre-Clearing G32, Remnant G32 GIF

G33: Pre-Clearing G33, Remnant G33 GIF

G34: Pre-Clearing G34, Remnant G34 GIF

Document – SEQ Vegetation Mapping

G35: Pre-Clearing G35, Remnant G35 GIF

G36: Pre-Clearing G36, Remnant G36 GIF

G38: Pre-Clearing G385, Remnant G38 GIF

G39: Pre-Clearing G39, Remnant G39 GIF

G41: Pre-Clearing G41, Remnant G41 GIF

G43: Pre-Clearing G43, Remnant G43 GIF

H1: Pre-Clearing H1, Remnant H1 GIF

H4: Pre-Clearing H4, Remnant H4 GIF

H5: Pre-Clearing H5, Remnant H5 GIF

H6: Pre-Clearing H6, Remnant H6 GIF

H7: Pre-Clearing H7, Remnant H7 GIF

H9: Pre-Clearing H9, Remnant H9 GIF

H10: Pre-Clearing H10, Remnant H10 GIF

H11: Pre-Clearing H11, Remnant H11 GIF

Document – SEQ Vegetation Mapping

H12: Pre-Clearing H12, Remnant H12 GIF

H13: Pre-Clearing H13, Remnant H13 GIF

H14: Pre-Clearing H14, Remnant H14 GIF

H16: Pre-Clearing H16, Remnant H16 GIF

H17: Pre-Clearing H17, Remnant H17 GIF

H19: Pre-Clearing H19, Remnant H19 GIF

H20: Pre-Clearing H20, Remnant H20 GIF

H21: Pre-Clearing H21, Remnant H21 GIF

H22: Pre-Clearing H22, Remnant H22 GIF

H23: Pre-Clearing H23, Remnant H23 GIF

H24: Pre-Clearing H24, Remnant H24 GIF

H25: Pre-Clearing H25, Remnant H25 GIF

H26: Pre-Clearing H26, Remnant H26 GIF

H27: Pre-Clearing H27, Remnant H27 GIF

Document – SEQ Vegetation Mapping

H28: Pre-Clearing H28, Remnant H28 GIF

H29: Pre-Clearing H29, Remnant H29 GIF

H30: Pre-Clearing H30, Remnant H30 GIF

H32: Pre-Clearing H32, Remnant H32 GIF

H34: Pre-Clearing H34, Remnant H34 GIF

H35: Pre-Clearing H35, Remnant H35 GIF

H36: Pre-Clearing H36, Remnant H36 GIF

H37: Pre-Clearing H37, Remnant H37 GIF

H39: Pre-Clearing H39, Remnant H39 GIF

H40: Pre-Clearing H40, Remnant H40 GIF

H43: Pre-Clearing H43, Remnant H43 GIF

H44: Pre-Clearing H44, Remnant H44 GIF

H45: Pre-Clearing H45, Remnant H45 GIF

H46: Pre-Clearing H46, Remnant H46 GIF

H47: Pre-Clearing H47, Remnant H47 GIF

I1: Pre-Clearing I1, Remnant I1 GIF

I3: Pre-Clearing I3, Remnant I3 GIF

I4: Pre-Clearing I4, Remnant I4 GIF

I5: Pre-Clearing I5, Remnant I5 GIF

I6: Pre-Clearing I6, Remnant I6 GIF

I7: Pre-Clearing I7, Remnant I7 GIF

I8: Pre-Clearing I8, Remnant I8 GIF

I10: Pre-Clearing I10, Remnant I10 GIF

I11: Pre-Clearing I11, Remnant I11 GIF

I12: Pre-Clearing I12, Remnant I12 GIF

I13: Pre-Clearing I13, Remnant I13 GIF

J1: Pre-Clearing J1, Remnant J1 GIF

J2: Pre-Clearing J2, Remnant J2 GIF

Document – SEQ Vegetation Mapping

J3: Pre-Clearing J3, Remnant J3 GIF

J4: Pre-Clearing J4, Remnant J4 GIF

J5: Pre-Clearing J5, Remnant J5 GIF

J6: Pre-Clearing J6, Remnant J6 GIF

J7: Pre-Clearing J7, Remnant J7 GIF

J8: Pre-Clearing J8, Remnant J8 GIF

J9: Pre-Clearing J9, Remnant J9 GIF

J11: Pre-Clearing J11, Remnant J11 GIF

J12: Pre-Clearing J12, Remnant J12 GIF

J13: Pre-Clearing J13, Remnant J13 GIF

J14: Pre-Clearing J14, Remnant J14 GIF

J15: Pre-Clearing J15, Remnant J15 GIF

J16: Pre-Clearing J16, Remnant J16 GIF

J17: Pre-Clearing J17, Remnant J17 GIF

Document – SEQ Vegetation Mapping

[J19: Pre-Clearing J19, Remnant J19 GIF](#)

[J20: Pre-Clearing J20, Remnant J20 GIF](#)

[J21: Pre-Clearing J21, Remnant J21 GIF](#)

[J22: Pre-Clearing J22, Remnant J22 GIF](#)

[J23: Pre-Clearing J23, Remnant J23 GIF](#)

[J24: Pre-Clearing J24, Remnant J24 GIF](#)

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[Map 1 GIF](#)

[Map 2: Old growth forests status Cooloola National Park subset map GIF](#)

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[Map: Areas of high wilderness quality GIF](#)

Document – National Estate Aesthetic Studies

[Integration of data for National Estate Aesthetic Values Studies PDF](#) 

Document – National Estate Indicative Areas

[Map 1: Climatic Refugia PDF](#) 

[Map 1: Climatic Refugia GIF](#)

[Map 2: Community Richness PDF](#) 

[Map 2: Community Richness GIF](#)

[Map 3: Refugia For Contemporary Processes PDF](#) 

Document – National Estate Indicative Areas

[Map 3: Refugia For Contemporary Processes GIF](#)

[Map 4: Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Values PDF](#) 

[Map 4: Non-Indigenous Cultural Heritage Values GIF](#)

[Map 5: Fauna Species Values PDF](#) 

[Map 5: Fauna Species Values GIF](#)

[Map 6: Flora Species Values PDF](#) 

[Map 6: Flora Species Values GIF](#)

[Map 7: Geoheritage Values PDF](#) 

[Map 7: Geoheritage Values GIF](#)

[Map 8: Natural Landscapes PDF](#) 

[Map 8: Natural Landscapes GIF](#)

[Map 9: Oldgrowth PDF](#) 

[Map 9: Oldgrowth GIF](#)

Document – National Estate Indicative Areas

[Map 10: Undisturbed Catchments PDF](#) 

[Map 10: Undisturbed Catchments GIF](#)

[Map 11: Vegetation Succession PDF](#) 

[Map 11: Vegetation Succession GIF](#)

[Map 12: Areas Of High Wilderness Quality GIF](#)

[Map 1: Climatic Refugia GIF](#)

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[Section 16 - Imbil Forestry District PDF](#) 

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[Section 16 - Imbil Forestry District ZIP](#) 

[Section 17 - Maryborough Forestry District PDF](#) 

[Section 17 - Maryborough Forestry District DOC](#) 

[Section 17 - Maryborough Forestry District ZIP](#) 

[Section 18 - Maryborough Forestry District \[continued\] PDF](#) 

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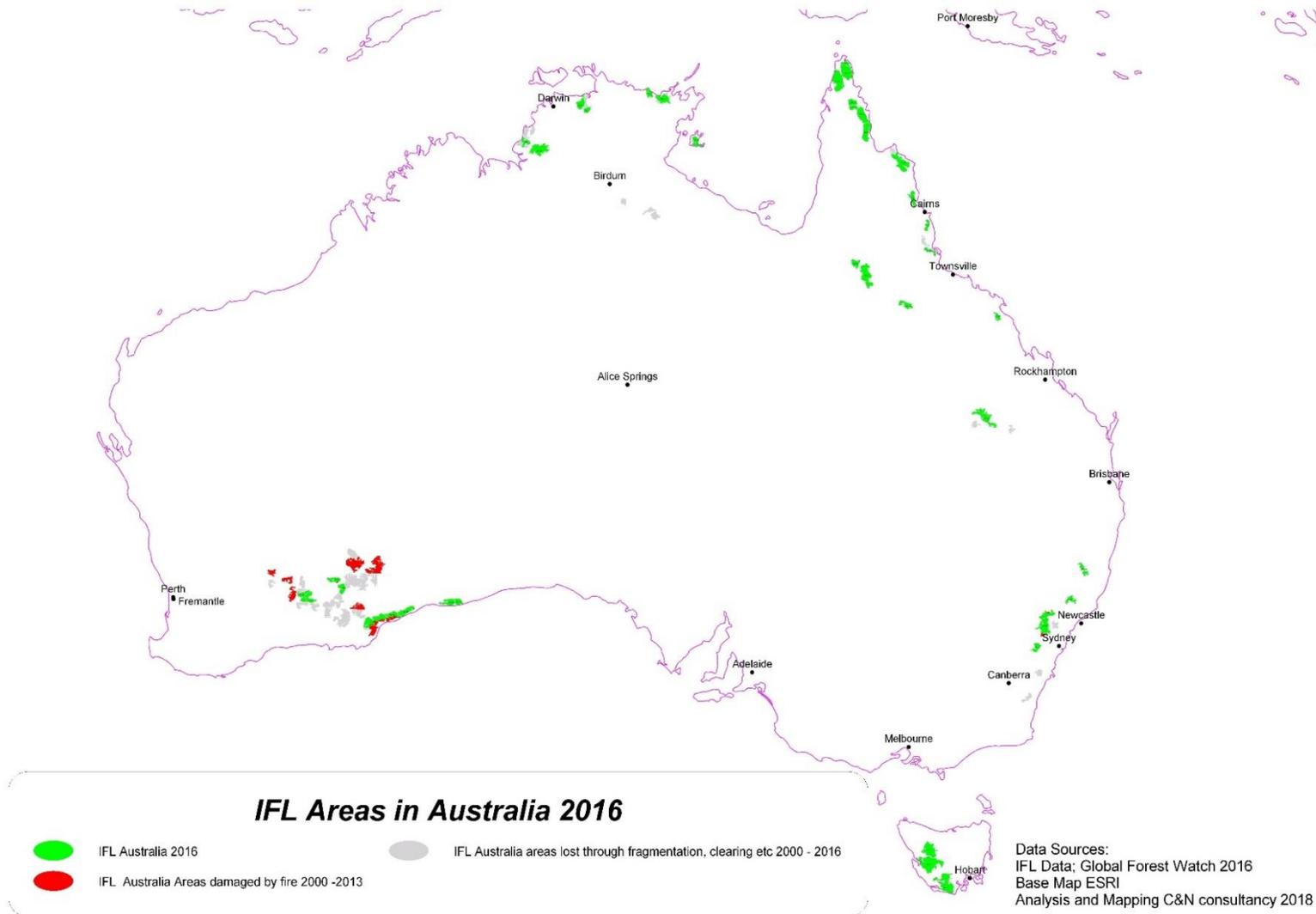
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Appendix B: Map of IFL Areas (2016)



Map 1 Intact Forest Landscape

Update and Revision History

1. Updates

The table below presents the history of corrections and minor edits to the risk assessment. These changes result in second-level version number changes. This table is cleared whenever a new first-level version number is issued (see table 2 below).

Date	Version	Section/indicator	Change

2. Revisions

The table below presents the history of major changes and revisions to the risk assessment. These changes result in first-level version number changes. This table is persistent throughout the lifetime of the risk assessment.

Date	From version...	To version...	Section/indicator	Change
03/08/2021	1-1	2-0	Cat. 3 CMs	Mandatory CMs for HCV 4 and HCV 6: Added “and mandatory control measures” in order to eliminate inconsistencies between CMs and make all CMs parallel.
			HCV Evaluation Framework: References	Added reference to FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 to provide additional support to users of the NRA.
			HCV Evaluation Framework: Section 3: HCV Specific Requirements and Guidance	Added HCV 1 Mandatory Control Measure and associated text to reduce confusion among NRA users as HCV 1 previously did not have any mandatory control measures listed despite reference to mandatory control measures in the NRA text itself.