

A GUIDE TO LAWS RELATING TO KEEPING WILDLIFE FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES IN VICTORIA (Version 9.2)



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'A guide to laws relating to keeping wildlife for commercial purposes in Victoria (Version 9.2)'

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This publication is intended only as a 'guide' to the entitlements, obligations and conditions of Commercial Wildlife Licences. Anyone possessing wildlife should familiarise themselves with the relevant licensing provisions of the Wildlife Act 1975 and Wildlife Regulations 2002, including any subsequent amendments.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Information	1
The Application Process	2
National Police Certificate	2
Planning Permission	2
Management Plan	2
Additional Information	2
Licence Obligations	4
Wildlife Officers	5
Licence Categories	5
- Controller	5
- Dealer	6
- Demonstrator	6
- Displayer	7
- Producer	7
- Taxidermist	9
Schedules to the Wildlife Regulations 2002	9-12
Application Form (2 Pages)	1-15

CONTACTS

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DX: 210098
Facsimile (03) 9637 8475

DSE Customer Service Centre

136 186 (Monday to Friday, 8am to 6pm)

or email: customer.service@dse.vic.gov.au

GENERAL INFORMATION

PLEASE NOTE NEW WILDLIFE REGULATIONS CAME INTO EFFECT ON 1 OCTOBER 2009

In Victoria we are privileged to have a diverse range of wildlife which is protected under the *Wildlife Act 1975* and the *Wildlife Regulations 2002*, and any subsequent amendments. Only those taxa listed in Schedules 3 to 8 of the Regulations (see pages 9-13) may be utilised for commercial purposes in Victoria and different licences have different entitlements. Check the relevant section for details.

Different laws apply in each Australian State and Territory with respect to wildlife. So, the wildlife laws of other States and Territories do not necessarily apply in Victoria. If in doubt, check with the Wildlife & Game Licensing Service at DSE.

Wildlife must not be taken from the wild or released to the wild without the prior written approval of the Secretary to the Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE); "the Secretary". This includes removing dead wildlife from the wild.

If you find a sick, injured or abandoned native animal, hand it to an authorised Wildlife Shelter operator who will care for and rehabilitate it for release back to the wild. The animal may not be retained under a licence. Details of local Wildlife Shelters are available from our Customer Service Centre, telephone 136-186, or your local DSE office.

Bureau of Animal Welfare – Codes of Practice

The keeping and housing of wildlife is subject to various Codes of Practice, which are administered by the Bureau of Animal Welfare.

Copies are available at www.dpi.vic.gov.au

Go to:

DPI Home > Agriculture > Animals and Livestock > Animal Welfare > Acts, Regulations & Codes of Practice

THE APPLICATION PROCESS

You do not need to pay any money to lodge an application for a Commercial Wildlife Licence, but some licence types have additional pre-requisites (which are outlined below).

All commercial applications are subject to an 'inspection' (or interview) by a Wildlife Officer. This may be an on-site inspection of the proposed premises or even a telephone call, if the officer is familiar with the area.

Then, if your application is successful, you will be invoiced for payment of the appropriate licence fee. You must not acquire any wildlife until you have received and signed your new licence. This process usually takes around 6-8 weeks.

Note: *Any application that is not finalised within six months will automatically lapse and a new application will have to be lodged if you wish to continue.*

NATIONAL POLICE CERTIFICATE

Provision is made under Section 23(1)(a) of the *Wildlife Act 1975* for the Secretary to refuse to grant an application if the applicant is not a fit and proper person.

For this reason, any application for a Commercial Wildlife Licence must be supported by a copy of 'National Police Certificate', issued within the last two years.

This can be obtained from Victoria Police, by completing VP Form 820A 'Consent to check and release National Police Record', which is available from your local Police Station, or on-line at www.police.vic.gov.au

Go to:
Police Home > Our Services > Police Record Checks

*** Only a copy of a 'National Name Check' is required.**

When you receive your National Police Certificate, you should attach a copy to your Commercial Wildlife Licence application before lodgement. DSE will only take into account those matters relevant to the type of licence you are applying for; see 'Privacy' on Page 3.

PLANNING PERMISSION

A licence issued under Section 22 of the *Wildlife Act 1975* does not obviate the need to comply with any other laws of Victoria, the Commonwealth or any other State or Territory, including Local Government planning laws.

The best way to find out whether there are any Local Government laws that you need to comply with is to contact your local Council's Planning Department.



A MANAGEMENT PLAN

Any application for a **Displayer, Demonstrator, Dealer** or **Producer** Licence must also be supported by a Management Plan together with detailed plans of the proposed facilities, including:

- for each facility to be used for keeping or processing wildlife at the premises, details of enclosure design and specifications, materials to be used in construction, enclosure layout, holding pens, shelters, watering and feeding facilities and any other relevant information.
- proposed arrangements for handling sick or injured wildlife to be held under the licence, including separate accommodation away from public view, access to Veterinary care and any other relevant expertise.
- proposed arrangements for managing breeding in captive populations, and;
- your **Exit Strategy** for placement of captive populations in the event that the proposed commercial activity is not successful.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please read these points carefully before completing the application form. If you would like more information, contact our Customer Service Centre on 136-186.

The following information is intended only as a guide to the entitlements, obligations and conditions of Commercial Wildlife Licences. Anyone possessing wildlife should familiarise themselves with the relevant licensing provisions of the *Wildlife Act 1975* and the Wildlife Regulations 2002, including any subsequent amendments.

- **Other legal obligations**
In addition to compliance with the conditions of a wildlife licence, the *Wildlife Act 1975* and the Wildlife Regulations 2002, a licence holder must comply with any relevant Federal or State legislation and other requirements of Local Government.

- **A valid licence**
Wildlife must not be acquired until the appropriate licence has been obtained. Even if payment of the licence fee has been accepted, you are not authorised to possess or trade in wildlife until you have received **and signed** your licence. A commercial licence is not required to acquire, possess or dispose of any of the species listed in Schedule 5 (Part A) of the Wildlife Regulations 2002 (see page 11), as long as the animals have come from a legal source.
- **Specified Premises**
All wildlife being held under a commercial wildlife licence must remain at the premises specified in the licence, unless going to or returning from a veterinarian or subject to a legal trade or other activity specifically authorised in the licence.
Only one address can be specified on a licence.
- **Assistants Licence**
Anyone you employ to sell, consign, transport or dispose of wildlife on your behalf requires a current Assistants Licence. An application form is available from our Customer Service Centre on 136-186.
An Assistants Licence is not required for work experience students, provided that:
 - the student is a full-time student, and;
 - the period of work experience does not exceed two consecutive weeks with any one commercial wildlife licence holder, and;
 - the arrangement is endorsed by the Principal of the student's school (with parental consent).
 Individual students will be eligible for only one exemption in any calendar year.
- **Work Experience Students**
For the purpose of vocational training (work experience), the Department of Education and Training has identified **Veterinary Parks and Wildlife** as a high risk industry.
Pupils are prohibited from handling animals but may prepare feeds and work in the office while under supervision (after appropriate induction & training).

Further information is available on line at:-
<http://www.sofweb.vic.edu.au/voced/workexp/wemannual.htm>
- **Age Limit**
Commercial wildlife licences will not be issued to persons under 18 years of age.
- **Natural Person**
Commercial wildlife licences can only be issued to a natural person and cannot be issued to business or company name. However, to facilitate business operations under a commercial wildlife licence, provision is made for a business or company name to appear on a licence issued to a natural person.
- **Licences are renewable**
All licences are renewable annually at 30 June upon payment of the prescribed licence fee. **It is the responsibility of the licence holder to ensure that the licence remains current.** A renewal reminder notice is sent out approximately six weeks before the licence is due to expire. Pensioner concessions are not available for Commercial or Assistants Licences.
- **Renewal is conditional**
It is a condition of all commercial wildlife licences that a Return for Wildlife, (summarising all wildlife transactions conducted during the previous twelve months), be submitted each year for the period ending 31 March. Licence holders who comply with this requirement are eligible to renew their licences. Those who do not comply may be prosecuted.
- **Licences are not transferable**
A commercial wildlife licence will only be issued to one person, that is, in one name.
- **Short-term licence**
A Commercial Wildlife (Wildlife Demonstrator) Licence may be issued for a shorter period of three months.
- **Correct details**
If any licence details shown on a commercial wildlife licence are incorrect, or if they change, (eg. Change of address, name etc), return your licence to the Wildlife & Game Licensing Service for amendment and include a note clearly stating what correction or amendment is required. An administrative fee may be charged for replacement of lost or damaged licences.
- **Trading**
When trading wildlife, both parties must have an appropriate and current licence. It is the responsibility of each licence holder to ensure that all requirements of the *Wildlife Act 1975* and Wildlife Regulations 2002 are observed. An Import or Export Permit must be obtained from the Wildlife & Game Licensing Service before importing wildlife into Victoria or exporting wildlife out of Victoria, irrespective of any other licensing requirements. This does not apply to wildlife listed in Schedule 5 (Part A), or parts of wildlife listed in Schedule 6 (Part B) in any form, or the shells of emu eggs that have been processed (but not taxidermied) either in Victoria or Interstate.

Privacy

In certain circumstances, you may require a third-party to make licence enquiries or deal with DSE on your behalf, (other than a licensed Assistant) The wildlife & Game Licensing Service of the Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE) is committed to protecting your Personal Information according to the principles set out in the Victorian *Information Privacy Act 2000*.

This Privacy Statement applies to the collection and use of personal information, voluntarily provided by you, in relation to administration of licences and permits administered under the *Wildlife Act 1975*. A licence or permit may not be issued if the information required on this application form is not provided. You may also apply for access to your personal information at anytime to confirm it is accurate and up to date, upon payment of a prescribed fee (if any). DSE will not discuss your licence or disclose your Personal information to any other person, except by prior arrangement. A **Proxy Nomination Form** is available for this purpose.

From time to time, members of the public may request a contact list for a given type of commercial wildlife licence. This may include your name, business name (if any), postal address and business telephone number.

Only a telephone number which you have specified on the application form as 'Telephone - Business' can be included in a contact list, for Privacy reasons.

Wildlife that is not self-sufficient

It is an offence to trade or transport any wildlife that is not self-sufficient, unless specifically authorised by the Secretary, before the event.

Self-sufficient wildlife is able to feed itself, fly (or is older than four weeks, if a flightless bird), is fully weaned, healthy and uninjured. Eggs are not considered self-sufficient wildlife.

Keeping Dingos

A Commercial Wildlife (Wildlife Dealer) Licence is not required to possess, breed, buy, sell or dispose of Dingoes (*Canis familiaris dingo*), as long as the animals have come from a legal source. However, a permit is required under the *Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994*. For permit enquiries, contact our Customer Service Centre on 136-186.

LICENCE OBLIGATIONS

Record Keeping

If your application is successful, you will receive a *Protected Wildlife Record Book* with your licence. The Regulations require licence holders to maintain accurate and up to date records to assist in monitoring wildlife possession and trade. This helps guard against illegal exploitation.

- Record transactions immediately they are completed. It is your responsibility to obtain and record all of the required information from any person with whom your deal in wildlife and to keep accurate and up to date records.

- The Record Book remains the property of the Secretary. It is a permanent record of all of your wildlife transactions and must be shown or surrendered to an authorised officer when requested.
- Keep your Record Book in a safe place and **do not remove any pages**. An administrative fee may be charged for replacement of lost or damaged books. If you are requested to surrender a record book, you will receive a replacement free of charge.
- Failure to keep accurate and up to date records is an offence under the *Wildlife Act 1975*.

Submission of Returns for Wildlife

If your application is successful, you will also receive a list of Species Codes with your licence. The Regulations require licence holders to submit returns annually.

The information contained in these returns gives the Department a State-wide overview of wildlife possession and trade and can be used to help with wildlife management. Information contained in the returns is strictly confidential.

- Return forms detailing wildlife in your possession as of 31 March each year and a summary of transactions you have undertaken must be submitted by 14 April each year. Your return must be forwarded to the **Wildlife & Game Licensing Service, PO Box 500, East Melbourne VIC 8002** in order to renew your licence.
- Returns must be submitted as outlined above, even if you have not held any wildlife during the return period. In such cases, clearly and accurately write your name, address and licence number in the space provided, sign and date the form and write 'NIL RETURN' across the form. Please use current forms only. If you are unsure whether your forms are current, contact our Customer Service Centre on 136-186.
- Please ensure that you fill in all of the sections of the return form clearly and accurately, using the species code numbers provided in the Species Code List, sign and date the form and keep a legible copy of each return. Make sure that your current licence number is correct, as an incorrect licence number may mean that your return is not registered.
- Failure to submit a return at the time specified in the licence, or submission of inaccurate or incomplete returns, are offences under the *Wildlife Act 1975*.

If you fail to submit a return, you may receive a fine of up to \$2,336 and the Secretary may refuse to renew your licence if you have not complied with licence conditions.

WILDLIFE OFFICERS

Protecting our wildlife resources

Wildlife Officers (“Authorised officer”) may inspect wildlife held by any person. They may also inspect wildlife record books and any other documentation associated with the keeping and trade of wildlife. Mostly, inspections are conducted by uniformed officers (but not always) and they will show you official identification. If identification is not offered, you should ask to see it.

If you are requested to participate in an inspection it does not mean that you have done anything wrong. Inspections are often conducted to monitor general trends in wildlife licence holders. As a wildlife licence holder you have certain rights and obligations.

Your Obligations

If requested, you must:

- give the officer your name and address when asked;
- allow an officer to inspect wildlife held by you;
- produce your licence or record book for inspection;
- allow the officer to search your vehicle, boat or property (or house if the officer has a warrant);
- surrender anything the Officer tells you is seized;
- comply with any retention notice issued for wildlife in your possession;
- not obstruct, threaten or abuse an Officer in the course of his or her duty.

Your Rights

- You may ask to see a Wildlife Officer’s identification;
- You do not have to answer any questions or do anything if you think that it might incriminate you. If you are to be interviewed about an offence you will be informed of your rights. (You must, however, state your full name and correct address if asked. It is in your best interests to cooperate with officers);
- You may request a receipt for anything seized from you;
- If you keep wildlife inside your house, it is a condition of your licence that you allow inspection of that wildlife by an Authorised Officer at any reasonable time for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the Act, the regulations or the conditions of the licence.

COMMERCIAL LICENCE TYPES

Wildlife Controller

A Controller’s Licence authorises the holder, (subject to conditions listed in their licence), to take or destroy those types of wildlife listed in Schedule 7 (refer page 12) of the Wildlife Regulations 2002 and specified in the licence, which are causing demonstrated damage or which present a risk to human safety.

Except as provided for by this licence, wildlife must not be taken from the wild or released to the wild without the prior written approval of the Secretary.

The licence holder may only operate on a property or area of land with the consent of the land owner or occupier and control those taxa listed in the licence, using only the equipment specified in the licence, and may not export wildlife taken in conjunction with this licence.

Controller Type 1

This licence holder **may**:

- trap and remove Brushtail Possums from a roof; and/or
- take and destroy reptiles; and/or
- live trap and sell three taxa of wildlife birds, (ie. Sulphur-crested Cockatoos, Galahs and Long-billed Corellas), but only to the holder of a Commercial Wildlife (Wildlife Dealer) Licence – Type 1 or 2 or an appropriately licensed wildlife dealer interstate; and/or

The licence holder with an endorsement to take and sell Sulphur-crested Cockatoos, Galahs and Long-billed Corellas:

- **is required to** mark each bird taken with a ring (band) attached on its left leg. The rings will be supplied by the Department, upon payment of a \$5 royalty for each bird taken. Rings must be attached to all birds taken in accordance with the licence, before leaving the trap site.
- **may not** trap, sell or trade any other taxa of wildlife listed in Schedule 7 of the Wildlife Regulations 2002
- **may only** trap Sulphur-crested Cockatoos, Galahs and Long-billed Corellas on private property in an area where they are declared to be unprotected or if the land owner or occupier has a current *Authority to Control Wildlife* for the relevant taxa.

Controller Type 2

- is available for people wishing to limit their activities to taking and destroying or relocating reptiles only. The fee for this restricted activity is less than that for the Controller Type 1 licence described above.

Wildlife Dealer

If you operate from a retail outlet (shop, business premises or market) or run a commercial business from your home, you will require a Dealer's Licence to trade in wildlife other than those listed in Schedule 5 (Part A), refer page 11. All wildlife must come from a legal source.

Any wildlife being held under a Dealer's Licence must remain at the premises specified in the licence unless being treated by a veterinarian.

Dealer Type 1

The licence holder or their licensed assistant **may**:

- possess, keep, breed, buy, sell or dispose of those taxa of live wildlife listed in Schedules 3 (refer pages 9-10) and 5 (Part B) (refer pages 11-12) of the Wildlife Regulations 2002.
- Buy Sulphur-crested Cockatoos, Galahs and Long-billed Corellas from the holder of a Controller's Licence endorsed for birds.

Dealer Type 2

The licence holder or their licensed assistant **may**:

- possess, keep, breed, buy, sell and dispose of those taxa of live wildlife listed in Schedules 3, 4 (Part A), 5 (Part B) and 8 (refer pages 9-12) of the Wildlife Regulations 2002.
- buy Sulphur-crested Cockatoos, Galahs and Long-billed Corellas from the holder of a Controller's Licence endorsed for birds.
- acquire wildlife from the holder of a Producer Type 3 Licence (refer page 7), who is farming emus.

and **may not**:

- trade in the eggs of any wildlife, (except infertile or blown emu eggs which have been acquired from a licensed commercial emu farm), or slaughter or process emus.



Wildlife Demonstrator

A Demonstrator's Licence may be issued for a period of three months (ie. 'Short-term' Demonstrator Licence) or twelve months.

If you are applying for a short-term licence, a full itinerary of display locations is required with the application.

If you intend displaying your animals at several locations (as would a travelling show), a contact name, address and telephone number is required so that the Department may be able to contact you whilst you are travelling around Victoria.

If you intend to include any Pest (non-indigenous) Animals, you will require a separate Pest Animal (Animal Exhibition) Permit, under *the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994*. All enquiries regarding such a permit should be directed to our Customer Service Centre on 136-186.

The licence holder or their licensed assistant **may**:

- possess, keep, breed, buy, sell or dispose of those taxa of live wildlife listed in Schedules 3, 4 or 5 (refer pages 9-12) of the Wildlife Regulations 2002, or any other taxa for which **prior written approval** of the Secretary has been received and which are specified in the licence.
- demonstrate wildlife to the public in travelling displays or demonstrations or other temporary displays or demonstrations **for the purpose of promoting an understanding of the ecology and conservation of wildlife**. Such demonstrations may be conducted at any location within Victoria.

and **may not**:

- allow dangerous or venomous wildlife to be handled by the public without the prior written approval of the Secretary.
- possess more than a maximum total of 10 self-sufficient live specimens, together with the progeny of these specimens which are not self-sufficient, of any one taxon.
- sell or dispose of any live wildlife which the licence holder bought or acquired that has been in the possession of the licence holder for less than six months.

and **is required to**:

- give at least five public demonstrations in any six month period. This does not apply to a short-term licence issued for three months.
- demonstrate wildlife in circumstances that prevent escape of that wildlife and minimise the risk of injury to any person.

Wildlife Displayer

Displays of wildlife must have a clear conservation theme, promote wildlife conservation or provide wildlife education.

The licence holder or their licensed assistant **may**:

- possess, keep, breed, buy, sell or dispose of and display wildlife in permanent or fixed facilities specified in the licence.
- display their wildlife at sites other than that specified in the licence, providing the welfare of the animals is not compromised and the display has a clear conservation and education theme.
- display any taxa of wildlife, providing the wildlife has been legally obtained and is housed properly.

and **may not**:

- allow dangerous or venomous wildlife to be handled by the public without the prior written approval of the Secretary.
- buy or accept as a gift, wildlife from any person other than the holder of a current and appropriate licence unless that person is exempted from the usual licensing requirements under Regulation 19 of the Wildlife Regulations 2002, and provided you have obtained the specific and prior written approval of the Secretary.

and **is required to**:

- open the display facility to the public for six hours per day for at least 50 days in a six month period.
- maintain a log book with details of when the premises is open to the public.
- ensure that the entire perimeter is fenced so as to prevent the escape of any wildlife or the unauthorised entry of persons.

Non-indigenous animals:

To display non-indigenous animals, you must first obtain a separate Pest Animal (Zoo) Permit, under the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.

Approval in Principle:

You may wish to develop the wildlife display in a staged manner. When the Department is satisfied that major issues have been addressed, approval in principle may be given so that construction of enclosures may commence. An inspection is still required prior to the licence being issued and a subsequent inspection may be needed for each new enclosure or display facility as it is developed.

It is an offence to commence construction of any new enclosure or to modify an existing enclosure without the Department's prior written approval.

Wildlife Producer

There are three different types of Commercial Wildlife (Wildlife Producer) Licence, which exist for different purposes.



Producer Type 1 – 'Game Bird Farm'

This licence allows the licence holder to release non-indigenous game birds listed in Schedule 6 (Part A), (refer page 12), of the Wildlife Regulations 2002 for hunting.

The area proposed for hunting must be at least 100 hectares and it must be securely fenced so as to minimise the risk of escape of any game birds released for hunting.

The licence application must specify the taxa of wildlife that will be released for hunting and include a plan of the total area of the premises showing the following details:

- for each facility to be used for keeping or processing wildlife at the premises, details of all buildings and fences including enclosure design and specifications, materials to be used in construction, enclosure layout, holding pens, shelters, watering and feeding facilities and related equipment.
- documentary evidence of either Local Government planning approval or your exemption from this requirement.
- any other relevant information.

The licence holder **may**:

- only possess, keep, breed, buy, sell, dispose of and release for hunting those taxa of wildlife listed in Schedule 6 (Part A) of the Wildlife Regulations 2002 which have been bred in captivity or obtained from a source approved by the Secretary.

and **must ensure that**:

- any person hunting wildlife on the premises is the holder of an appropriate and current Game Licence issued in accordance with the Wildlife (Game) Regulations 2001.
- The hunting area of the premises are under the direct and constant supervision of the commercial wildlife licensee or his/her licensed assistant at all times while any activity relating to hunting is taking place.

Please Note:

A Producer Type 1 licence does not entitle the holder to prepare, mount or restore whole specimens, or parts of specimens of dead wildlife in a manner which could be regarded as taxidermy; nor to rent, hire or use any wildlife for promotional purposes other than on the premises specified in the licence.

Producer Type 2 – ‘Wildlife Processor’

The licence holder **may**:

- possess, keep, buy, sell, dispose of and process dead specimens of those taxa of wildlife listed in Schedule 6 (Part B), (refer page 12), of the Wildlife Regulations 2002 which have been obtained from a source approved in writing by the Secretary or those taxa of wildlife listed in Schedule 8 (refer page 12) of the Wildlife Regulations 2002 which have been obtained from the holder of a Producer Type 3 Licence.
- process specimens of dead wildlife, which may include whole specimens or parts of specimens.

Please Note:

A Producer Type 2 licence does not entitle the holder to prepare, mount or restore whole specimens, or parts of specimens of dead wildlife in a manner which could be regarded as taxidermy; nor to rent, hire or use any wildlife for promotional purposes.

Producer Type 3 – ‘Emu Farming’

The licence holder **may**:

- possess, keep, breed, buy, sell, dispose of, display, destroy and process those taxa of wildlife listed in Schedule 8, (refer page 12), of the Wildlife Regulations 2002 which have been bred in captivity or obtained from a source approved in writing by the Secretary.
- Display wildlife listed in Schedule 8 to the public at the premises specified in the licence or at any site throughout Victoria for the purposes of promoting conservation of or providing education about wildlife.
- Incubate and hatch emu eggs on behalf of another holder of a current Producer Type 3 Licence.

The licence holder **may buy or accept wildlife from:**

- the holder of a current Producer Type 3 Licence
- the holder of a current Dealer Type 2 Licence
- any other person with the prior and specific written approval of the Secretary.

and **may sell or dispose of wildlife to the holder of:**

- a current Producer Type 3 Licence
- a current Dealer Type 2 Licence
- a current Private (Basic or Advanced) Licence
- a current Producer Type 2 Licence or a Taxidermist Type 2 Licence if the wildlife is dead
- any other person, with the prior and specific written approval of the Secretary.

and **must ensure that:**

- the perimeter fence is sufficiently secure so as to minimise the chance of escape of any wildlife and to minimise the likelihood of entry by predators, unauthorised persons and other wildlife.

Requirements relating to Emu Eggs:

The movement of eggs for incubation must be recorded in the *Protected Wildlife Record Books* of both parties involved.

1. The person moving emu eggs to an off-site incubation facility **must**:
 - be certain that the person who will be accepting and incubating the eggs is appropriately licensed; and
 - record in the *Protected Wildlife Record Book*, details of the date of the transfer, number of eggs being transferred and the name, address and licence number of the person to whom the eggs are being transferred for incubation.
 - On return of chicks hatched from the eggs previously transferred, the licensee must record in the *Protected Wildlife Record Book*, the number of chicks returned.
2. The person accepting emu eggs for incubation facility **must**:
 - be certain that the person providing the eggs is appropriately licensed; and
 - record in the *Protected Wildlife Record Book*, details of the date that the eggs were received, number of eggs received and the name, address and licence number of the person providing the eggs.
 - On completion of the incubation process and the return of the chicks to the person who provided the eggs, the licensee must record in their Record Book, the number of chicks successfully hatched, the number of chicks returned to the provider, the number of chicks which died before return to the provider and the number of eggs not hatched. Infertile eggs must be recorded and may be traded or destroyed.
3. Infertile eggs may be destroyed or freely traded without the requirement for the recipient to hold a wildlife licence. Import/Export Permits will still be required for trade interstate of whole eggs; that is, eggs which have not been blown.

Please Note:

1. *The manager, employer or an employee of a premises licensed under the Meat Industry Act 1993 as a meat processing facility, who slaughters emus on behalf of the holder of a current Producer Type 3 Licence is not required to hold a wildlife licence. However, a commercial wildlife licence is required if these persons undertake processing of dead wildlife, beyond the slaughtering stage.*
2. *This licence **does not** entitle the holder to prepare, mount or restore whole specimens, or parts of specimens of dead wildlife in a manner which could be regarded as taxidermy; nor does it entitle the holder to rent, hire or use any wildlife for promotional purposes.*
3. *Persons cannot farm wildlife in Victoria under a Private Wildlife Licence; (the term, ‘farm’ includes slaughtering and processing).*

Wildlife Taxidermist

There are two types of Commercial Wildlife (Wildlife Taxidermist) Licence.

Taxidermist Type 1

The licence holder **may**:

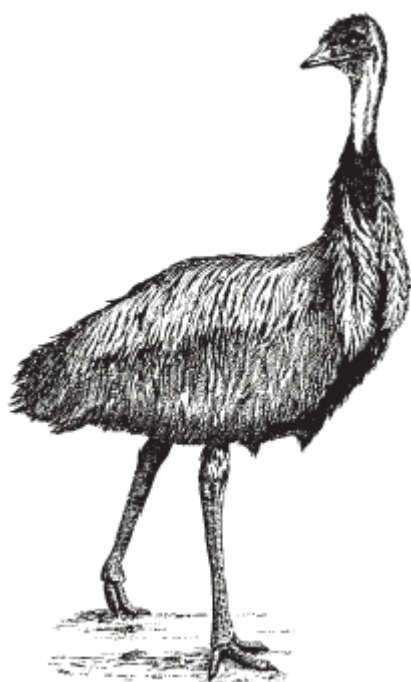
- possess, keep, buy, sell, dispose of and process for the purpose of preserving, preparing, mounting and restoring whole specimens or parts thereof of those taxa of dead wildlife listed in Schedule 6 (Part A) and (Part C) (refer page 12) of the Wildlife Regulations 2002; that is, certain taxa of deer and non-indigenous game birds.

Taxidermist Type 2

The licence holder **may**:

- possess, keep, buy, sell, dispose of and process for the purpose of preserving, preparing, mounting and restoring whole specimens or parts thereof of those taxa of dead wildlife listed in Schedules 3, 4, 5 and 8 (refer pages 9-12) of the Wildlife Regulations 2002 (including those taxa of indigenous duck declared to be game), and any other taxa of wildlife approved by the Secretary.
- only acquire dead specimens of Emus from the holder of a Producer Type 3 Licence.

Renting or hiring of specimens for display at sites other than the premises specified in the licence is an additional entitlement of each licence, and for films or theatrical productions with the prior and specific written approval of the Secretary.



Schedule 3 of the Wildlife Regulations 2002

Schedule 3 - Birds

Australasian Shoveler	<i>Anas rhynchotis</i>
Australian Eclectus Parrot	<i>Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi</i>
Australian King-Parrot	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>
Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>
Australian Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>
Banded Lapwing	<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>
Bar-shouldered Dove	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>
Black-breasted Button-quail	<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>
Black-tailed Native-hen	<i>Gallinula ventralis</i>
Black-throated Finch	<i>Poephila cincta</i>
Blue-winged Parrot	<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>
Brown Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>
Brown Quail	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>
Brush Bronzewing	<i>Phaps elegans</i>
Cape Barren Goose	<i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i>
Chestnut Teal	<i>Anas castanea</i>
Chestnut-backed Button-quail	<i>Turnix castanota</i>
Cloncurry Parrot	<i>Barnardius zonarius barnardi macgillivrayi</i>
	<i>Neochmia phaeton</i>
Crimson Finch	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>
Diamond Firetail	<i>Phaps histrionica</i>
Flock Bronzewing	<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>
Golden-shouldered Parrot	<i>Anas gracilis</i>
Grey Teal	<i>Aythya australis</i>
Hardhead	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>
Laughing Kookaburra	<i>Turnix velox</i>
Little Button-quail	<i>Glossopsitta pusilla</i>
Little Lorikeet	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>
Magpie Goose	<i>Barnardius zonarius barnardi</i>
Mallee Ringneck	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>
Maned Duck	<i>Poephila personata</i>
Masked Finch	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
Masked Lapwing	<i>Psephotus varius</i>
Mulga Parrot	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Turnix varia</i>
Painted Button-quail	<i>Geophaps smithii</i>
Partridge Pigeon	<i>Heteromunia pectoralis</i>
Pictorella Mannikin	<i>Malacorhynchus membranaceus</i>
Pink-eared Duck	<i>Dendrocygna eytoni</i>
Plumed Whistling-Duck	<i>Neochmia modesta</i>
Plum-headed Finch	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>
Port Lincoln Ringneck	<i>Glossopsitta porphyrocephala</i>
Purple-crowned Lorikeet	<i>Tadorna radjah</i>
Radjah Shelduck	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>
Red Wattlebird	<i>Turnix maculosa</i>
Red-backed Button-quail	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>
Red-browed Finch	<i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i>
Red-capped Parrot	<i>Turnix pyrrhotorax</i>
Red-chested Button-quail	<i>Trichoglossus rubritorquis</i>
Red-collared Lorikeet	<i>Northiella haematogaster</i>
Red-vented Blue Bonnet Parrot	<i>haemotorrhous</i>
Red-winged Parrot	<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>
Regent Parrot	<i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i>
Rock Parrot	<i>Neophema petrophila</i>
Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>
Rosellas – all kinds, except	<i>Platycercus species except</i>
Western Rosella	<i>Platycercus icterotis</i>
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>
Spinifex Pigeon	<i>Geophaps plumifera</i>
Squatter Pigeon	<i>Geophaps scripta</i>
Superb Parrot	<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>
Topknot Pigeon	<i>Lopholaimus antarcticus</i>
Torresian Imperial-Pigeon	<i>Ducula bicolor</i>
Varied Lorikeet	<i>Psitteuteles versicolor</i>
Wandering Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>
White-headed Pigeon	<i>Columba leucomela</i>

Wonga Pigeon
Yellow-rumped Mannikin
Yellow-vented Blue Bonnet
Parrot

Leucosarcia melanoleuca
Lonchura flaviprymna
Northiella haematogaster
haematogaster

Schedule 3 - Reptiles

Amethystine Python	<i>Morelia amethystina</i>
Beaded Gecko	<i>Lucasium damaeum</i>
Bearded Dragon	<i>Pogona barbata</i>
Black Rock Skink	<i>Egernia saxatilis</i>
Black-headed Monitor	<i>Varanus tristis</i>
Black-headed Python	<i>Aspidites melanocephalus</i>
Bougainville's Skink	<i>Lerista bougainvillii</i>
Boulenger's Skink	<i>Morethia boulengeri</i>
Broad-shelled River Turtle	<i>Chelodina expansa</i>
Burrowing Skink	<i>Lerista picturata</i>
Burton's Snake-Lizard	<i>Lialis burtonis</i>
Bynoe's Gecko	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>
Carpet or Diamond Python	<i>Morelia spilota</i>
Central Bearded Dragon	<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>
Central Netted Dragon	<i>Ctenophorus nuchalis</i>
Centralian Blue-tongued Lizard	<i>Tiliqua multifasciata</i>
Centralian Carpet Python	<i>Morelia bredli</i>
Children's Python	<i>Antaresia childreni</i>
Common or Green Tree Snake	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulata</i>
Common Scaly-foot	<i>Pygopus lepidopodus</i>
Cool Temperate Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus tympanum</i>
Crested Dragon	<i>Ctenophorus cristatus</i>
Delicate Skink	<i>Lampropholis delicata</i>
Desert Cave Gecko	<i>Heteronotia spelea</i>
Eastern Spiny-tailed Gecko	<i>Diplodactylus intermedius</i>
Eastern Three-lined Skink	<i>Pseudemoia duperreyi</i>
Eastern Water Dragon	<i>Physignathus lesueurii lesueurii</i>
Eastern Water Skink	<i>Eulamprus quoyii</i>
Freshwater Snake	<i>Tropidonophis mairii</i>
Garden Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>
Gidgee Skink	<i>Egernia stokesii</i>
Gilbert's Dragon	<i>Lophognathus gilberti</i>
Gippsland Water Dragon	<i>Physignathus lesueurii howittii</i>
Grass Skink	<i>Pseudemoia entrecasteauxii</i>
Hooded Scaly-foot	<i>Pygopus nigriceps</i>
Hosmer's Skink	<i>Egernia hosmeri</i>
Jacky Lizard	<i>Amphibolurus muricatus</i>
King's Skink	<i>Egernia kingii</i>
Knob-tailed Gecko	<i>Nephrurus levis</i>
Krefftt's River Turtle	<i>Emydura krefftii</i>
Lace Monitor	<i>Varanus varius</i>
Land Mullet	<i>Egernia major</i>
Large Blotched Python	<i>Antaresia stimsoni</i>
Long-nosed Water Dragon	<i>Lophognathus longirostris</i>
Major Skink	<i>Egernia frerei</i>
Mallee Dragon	<i>Ctenophorus fordi</i>
Mangrove Monitor	<i>Varanus indicus</i>
Marbled Velvet Gecko	<i>Oedura marmorata</i>
Mary River Tortoise	<i>Elusor macrurus</i>
Merten's Water Monitor	<i>Varanus mertensi</i>
Military Dragon	<i>Ctenophorus isolepis</i>
Narrow-banded Sand Swimmer	<i>Eremiascincus fasciolatus</i>
No Common Name	<i>Egernia margaretae</i>
Northern Dtella	<i>Gehyra australis</i>
Northern Snapping Turtle	<i>Elseya dentata</i>
Northern Tree Snake	<i>Dendrelaphis calligastera</i>
Oblong Turtle	<i>Chelodina oblonga</i>
Ocellated Skink	<i>Ctenopus pantherinus</i>
Olive Legless Lizard	<i>Delma inornata</i>
Olive Python	<i>Liasis olivaceus</i>
Painted Dragon	<i>Ctenophorus pictus</i>
Peninsula Dragon	<i>Ctenophorus fionni</i>
Pink-tongued Lizard	<i>Hemisphaeriodon gerrardii</i>
Pored Earless Dragon	<i>Tympanocryptis tetraporophora</i>
Pygmy Mulga Monitor	<i>Varanus gilleni</i>
Red-barred Dragon	<i>Ctenophorus vadhappa</i>

Red-throated Skink
Regal Striped Skink
Ridge-tailed Monitor
Sand Monitor
Saw-shelled Turtle
Shingle-Back Lizard
Slatey-grey Snake
Smooth-flanked Gecko
Southern Angle-headed Dragon
Southern Legless Lizard
Southern Spotted Velvet Gecko
Spencer's Skink
Spiny-tailed Gecko
Spotted Python
Storr's Monitor
Tawny Dragon
Tessellated Gecko
Thick-tailed Gecko
Tree Dtella
Tree Skink
Water Python
Western Blue-tongued Lizard
Western Netted Dragon
Western Stone Gecko
Wood Gecko

Pseudemoia platynota
Ctenopus regius
Varanus acanthurus
Varanus gouldii
Elseya latisternum
Trachydosaurus rugosus
Stegonotus cucullatus
Nephrurus laevis
Hypsilurus spinipes

Delma australis
Oedura tryoni

Pseudemoia spenceri
Diplodactylus ciliaris
Antaresia maculosus
Varanus storri
Ctenophorus decresii
Diplodactylus tessellatus
Underwoodisaurus milii
Gehyra variegata
Egernia striolata
Liasis fuscus
Tiliqua occipitalis
Ctenophorus reticulatus
Diplodactylus granariensis
Diplodactylus vittatus

Schedule 3 - Amphibians

Blue Mountains Tree Frog	<i>Litoria citropa</i>
Brown Striped Frog	<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>
Common Spadefoot Toad	<i>Neobatrachus sudelli</i>
Dainty Green Tree Frog	<i>Litoria gracilentia</i>
Eastern Dwarf Tree Frog	<i>Litoria fallax</i>
Giant Barred Frog	<i>Mixophyes iteratus</i>
Giant Tree Frog	<i>Litoria infrafrenata</i>
Great Barred Frog	<i>Mixophyes fasciolatus</i>
Green Tree Frog	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>
Haswell's Frog	<i>Paracrinia haswelli</i>
Leaf Green Tree Frog	<i>Litoria phyllochroa</i>
Leseur's Frog	<i>Litoria lesueurii</i>
Peron's Tree Frog	<i>Litoria peronii</i>
Southern Smooth Froglet	<i>Geocrinia laevis</i>
Water-holding Frog	<i>Cyclorana platycephala</i>
Whistling Tree Frog	<i>Litoria verreauxii</i>

Schedule 3 - Mammals

Common Brushtail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
Common Ringtail Possum	<i>Pseudocheirus peregrinus</i>
Common Wombat	<i>Vombatus ursinus</i>
Fat-tailed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i>
Kowari	<i>Dasyuroides byrnei</i>
Mitchell's Hopping-mouse	<i>Notomys mitchelli</i>
Red-legged Pademelon	<i>Thylogale stigmatica</i>
Red-necked Pademelon	<i>Thylogale thetis</i>
Red-necked Wallaby	<i>Macropus rufogriseus</i>
Rufous Bettong	<i>Aepyprymnus rufescens</i>
Sugar Glider	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>
Swamp Wallaby	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>
Tammar Wallaby	<i>Macropus eugenii</i>
Tasmanian Bettong	<i>Bettongia gaimardi</i>
Tasmanian Pademelon	<i>Thylogale billardieri</i>

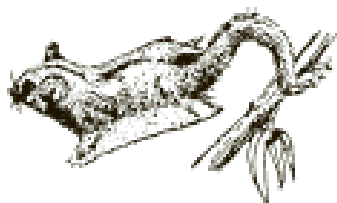
Schedule 4 of the Wildlife Regulations 2002

Schedule 4 (Part A) - Birds

Gang-gang Cockatoo	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>
Long-billed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>
Naretha Blue-bonnet Parrot	<i>Northiella haematogaster narethae</i>
Pink (Major Mitchell) Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>
Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (all taxa except South-eastern)	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i> (all taxa except <i>graptogyne</i>)
Short-billed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>
Swift Parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>
Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>

Schedule 4 (Part B) - Birds

Beautiful Firetail	<i>Stagonopleura bella</i>
Blue-billed Duck	<i>Oxyura australis</i>
Chestnut-quilled Rock Pigeon	<i>Petrophassa rufipennis</i>
Cotton Pygmy-Goose	<i>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>
Crimson Chat	<i>Epthianura tricolor</i>
Double-eyed Fig-Parrot	<i>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</i>
Freckled Duck	<i>Stictonetta naevosa</i>
Green Pygmy-Goose	<i>Nettapus pulchellus</i>
Musk Duck	<i>Biziura lobata</i>
Red-eared Firetail	<i>Stagonopleura oculata</i>
Scarlet Honeyeater	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>
Splendid Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus splendens</i>
Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>
Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus cyaneus</i>
Superb Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>
Variagated Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>
White-fronted Chat	<i>Epthianura albifrons</i>
White-quilled Rock Pigeon	<i>Petrophassa albipennis</i>
White-winged Fairy-wren	<i>Malurus leucopterus</i>
Wompoo Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus magnificus</i>



Schedule 4 (Part B) - Mammals

Black-striped Wallaby	<i>Macropus dorsalis</i>
Brush-tailed Bettong	<i>Bettongia pencillata</i>
Common Wallaroo (Euro)	<i>Macropus robustus</i>
Eastern Grey Kangaroo	<i>Macropus giganteus</i>
Feathertail Glider	<i>Acrobates pygmaeus</i>
Kangaroo Island Kangaroo	<i>Macropus fuliginosus fuliginosus</i>
Long-nosed Potoroo	<i>Potorous tridactylus</i>
Plains Rat	<i>Pseudomys australis</i>
Quokka	<i>Setonix brachyurus</i>
Red Kangaroo	<i>Macropus rufus</i>
Southern Brown Bandicoot	<i>Isodon obesulus</i>
Spinifex Hopping-mouse	<i>Notomys alexis</i>
Squirrel Glider	<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>
Western Grey Kangaroo	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>

Schedule 4 (Part B) - Amphibians

Giant Burrowing Frog	<i>Heleioporus australiacus</i>
Green and Golden Bell Frog	<i>Litoria aurea</i>
Growling Grass Frog	<i>Litoria raniformis</i>
Magnificent Tree Frog	<i>Litoria splendida</i>

Northern Dwarf Tree Frog	<i>Litoria bicolor</i>
Orange Thighed Tree Frog	<i>Litoria xanthonera</i>
Red-eyed Tree Frog	<i>Litoria chloris</i>
Roth's Tree Frog	<i>Litoria rothii</i>
Southern Toadlet	<i>Pseudophryne semimarmorata</i>

Schedule 4 (Part B) - Reptiles

Arafura File Snake	<i>Acrochordus arafurae</i>
Beaked Gecko	<i>Rhynchoedura ornata</i>
Black Tiger Snake	<i>Notechis ater</i>
Boyd's Forest Dragon	<i>Hypsilurus boydii</i>
Brook's Striped Skink	<i>Ctenotus brooksi</i>
Brown Tree Snake	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>
Centralian Knob-tailed Gecko	<i>Nephrurus amyae</i>
Collett's Snake	<i>Pseudechis colletti</i>
Common Death Adder	<i>Acanthophis antarcticus</i>
Copperhead	<i>Australaps superbus</i>
Curl Snake	<i>Suta suta</i>
Desert Death Adder	<i>Acanthophis pyrrhus</i>
Downs Bearded Dragon	<i>Pogona henrylawsoni</i>
Dugite	<i>Pseudonaja affinis</i>
Eastern Brown Snake	<i>Pseudonaja textilis</i>
Eastern Small-eyed Snake	<i>Rhinoplocephalus nigrescens</i>
Fat-tailed Gecko	<i>Diplodactylus conspicillatus</i>
Fierce Snake	<i>Oxyuranus microlepidotus</i>
Freshwater Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus johnstoni</i>
Friilled Lizard	<i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>
Giant Cave Gecko	<i>Pseudothecadactylus lindneri</i>
Golden-tailed Gecko	<i>Strophurus taenicauda</i>
Green Tree Python	<i>Chondropython viridis</i>
Jewelled Gecko	<i>Diplodactylus elderi</i>
Little Whip Snake	<i>Suta flagellum</i>
Mitchell's Short-tailed Snake	<i>Suta nigriceps</i>
Mulga Snake	<i>Pseudechis australis</i>
No Common Name	<i>Saltuarius swaini</i>
Northern Death Adder	<i>Acanthophis praelongus</i>
Northern Snake-necked Turtle	<i>Chelodina rugosa</i>
Prickly Knob-tailed Gecko	<i>Nephrurus asper</i>
Pygmy Python	<i>Antaresia perthensis</i>
Red-bellied Black Snake	<i>Pseudechis porphyriacus</i>
Rough-scaled Python	<i>Morelia carinata</i>
Rough-throated Leaf-tail Gecko	<i>Saltuarius salebrosus</i>
Saltwater Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>
Schomburgk's Skink	<i>Ctenotus schomburgkii</i>
Speckled Brown Snake	<i>Pseudonaja guttata</i>
Spencer's Monitor	<i>Varanus spenceri</i>
Spotted Black Snake	<i>Pseudechis guttata</i>
Stephen's Banded Snake	<i>Hoplocephalus stephensii</i>
Taipan	<i>Oxyuranus scutellatus</i>
Tiger Snake	<i>Notechis scutatus</i>
Western Brown Snake	<i>Pseudonaja nuchalis</i>
White-lipped Snake	<i>Drysdalia coronoides</i>
Woma Python	<i>Aspidites ramsayi</i>
Yellow-faced Whip Snake	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>

Schedule 5 of the Wildlife Regulations 2002

Schedule 5 (Part A) - Birds

Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>
Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>
King Quail	<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>
Non-indigenous quail—all taxa, including Californian Quail and Japanese or European Quail	<i>Alectoris spp. All taxa, including Callipepla californica & Coturnix coturnix</i>
Partridge—all taxa	<i>Perdix spp.</i>
Pheasant—all taxa	<i>Phasianus spp.</i>
Zebra Finch	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>

Schedule 5 (Part A) - Mammals

Chital	<i>Axis axis</i>
Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama (including D.d mesopotamica)</i>
Hog Deer	<i>Axis porcinus</i>
Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>
Rusa Deer	<i>Cervus timorensis</i>
Sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>
Wapiti Deer	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>



Schedule 5 (Part B) - Birds

Alexandra's (Princess) Parrot	<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i>
Blue-faced Finch	<i>Erythrura trichroa</i>
Bourke's Parrot	<i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i>
Chestnut-breasted Mannikin	<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>
Common Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>
Crested Pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>
Diamond Dove	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>
Double-barred Finch	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>
Elegant Parrot	<i>Neophema elegans</i>
Emerald Dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>
Gouldian Finch	<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>
Hooded Parrot	<i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>
Little Corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>
Long-billed Corella	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>
Long-tailed Finch	<i>Poephila acuticauda</i>
Musk Lorikeet	<i>Glossopsitta concinna</i>
Painted Firetail	<i>Emblema pictum</i>
Peaceful Dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>
Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>
Red-rumped Parrot	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>
Red-sided Eclectus Parrot	<i>Eclectus roratus polychloros</i>

Scaly-breasted Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>
Scarlet-chested Parrot	<i>Neophema splendida</i>
Star Finch	<i>Neochmia ruficauda</i>
Stubble Quail	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
Turquoise Parrot	<i>Neophema pulchella</i>
Twenty-eight Parrot	<i>Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus</i>
Western Rosella	<i>Platycercus icterotis</i>

Schedule 5 (Part B) - Amphibians

Common Eastern Froglet	<i>Crinia signifera</i>
Eastern Banjo Frog	<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i>
Plains Froglet	<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>
Southern Brown Tree Frog	<i>Litoria ewingii</i>
Spotted Grass Frog	<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>

Schedule 5 (Part B) - Reptiles

Blotched Blue-tongued Lizard	<i>Tiliqua nigrolutea</i>
Common Long-necked Tortoise	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>
Cunningham's Skink	<i>Egernia cunninghami</i>
Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard	<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>
Marbled Gecko	<i>Christinus marmoratus</i>
Murray Turtle	<i>Emydura macquarii</i>
White's Skink	<i>Egernia whitii</i>

Schedule 8 of the Wildlife Regulations 2002

Schedule 8 - Birds

Emu	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>
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Commercial Wildlife Licence Application Form

WILDLIFE ACT 1975

Items 1-8 must be completed; an incomplete application will delay issue of a licence.

Please send your completed application form to: **The Wildlife & Game Licensing Service
PO Box 500, East Melbourne VIC 8002**

Please allow up to 6 weeks for an inspection of your premises. Please do not send payment with this application. If approved, you will be invoiced for the licence fee.

Your Customer Number (if known)

1. Personal Details (A commercial wildlife licence may only be issued to one natural person, of 18 or more years of age).

Mr/Mrs/Ms	First Name	Other Names	Surname
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Date of Birth	Sex (M/F)		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		

2. Business Name (To facilitate common business practice, you may include a Business or Company Name on the licence to be issued to the above-named person).

Does Item 3 below belong to Item 1 or 2 ? 1 or 2
(For institution applications only)

Does Item 4 below belong to Item 1 or 2 ? 1 or 2
(For institution applications only)

3. Postal Address (Address for service of notices).

Property Name <small>(Name of house, farm or building if applicable).</small>	Flat/Unit No.	House/Lot No.
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Street Name or PO Box or RMB or RSD No.		
<input type="text"/>		
City/Suburb/Town	Post Code	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

4. Specified Premises (This must refer to the actual place where the wildlife will be kept).

PLEASE NOTE: "PO BOX", "RMB" AND "RSD" ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE.

Name of Shopping Centre/Arcade/Building or Property	Shop/Unit No.	Building/Lot No.	You must include either a Building, House or Crown Allotment number.
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Street or Road Name			
<input type="text"/>			
City/Suburb/Town	Post Code		
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		

Telephone - Business → → → Your Business Contact details may be disclosed to the public unless you put a cross in this box. →

Do not disclose my business contact details !

Telephone - Private (not disclosed)

Information Privacy

In certain circumstances, you may require a third-party to make licence enquiries or deal with DSE on your behalf. The Wildlife & Game Licensing Service of the Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE) is committed to protecting your Personal Information according to the principles set out in the Victorian Information Privacy Act 2000. This Privacy Statement applies to the collection and use of personal information, voluntarily provided by you, in relation to administration of licences and permits administered under the Wildlife Act 1975. A licence or permit may not be issued if the information required on this application form is not provided. You may also apply for access to your personal information at anytime to confirm it is accurate and up to date, upon payment of a prescribed fee. DSE will not discuss your licence or disclose your Personal information to any other person (other than a licensed Assistant), except by prior arrangement. A **Proxy Nomination Form** is available for this purpose.

5. Which type of Licence are you applying for ?

- Refer to the Guide for a description of each licence and tick (✓) the appropriate box to indicate the licence type required.

Controller	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type 1 costs \$584.50 pa	Please indicate: <input type="checkbox"/> Birds <input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles <input type="checkbox"/> Possums <input type="checkbox"/> Wombats
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type 2 costs \$116.90 pa	(Control of Reptiles only)
Dealer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type 1 costs \$701.40 pa	(Schedules 3 and 5)
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type 2 costs \$1,753.50 pa	(Schedules 3, 4 (Part A), 5 and 8)
Demonstrator	<input type="checkbox"/>	12-months, costs \$350.70 pa	or <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Months, costs \$116.90
Displayer	<input type="checkbox"/>	costs \$759.80 pa	
Producer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type 1 costs \$584.50 pa	(Game Bird Farm for release of non-indigenous game birds for hunting)
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type 2 costs \$584.50 pa	(Wildlife Processor)
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type 3 costs \$292.20 pa	(Emu Farming)
Taxidermist	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type 1 costs \$233.80 pa	(Non-indigenous Game Birds and Deer only)
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Type 2 costs \$701.40 pa	(Schedules 3, 4, 5 and 8)

Please do not pay any money at this stage ! You will be invoiced for the licence fee, if your application is successful.

6. Checklist for a complete Application

An incomplete application cannot be accepted. Please ensure that you have supplied all of the required information.

- National Police Certificate** *Is required for all Commercial Wildlife Licence applications (refer Page 2). * Copy only !*
- Management Plan** *Is required for all Dealer, Demonstrator, Displayer and Producer applications (refer Page 2).*

7. Declaration by Applicant (There are heavy penalties for making a false declaration).

I hereby declare that all details provided by me in this application are true and correct.

Signature of Applicant

Date

8. Declaration by Witness

I hereby declare that all details provided by me on this form are true and correct and that the Applicant's personal details provided in this application match those shown in identification (bearing a photograph) presented to me by the Applicant.

Name of Witness

Signature of Witness

Type of Witness (refer to list below)

Witness's Official or Business Stamp (if applicable)

Contact Telephone Number

The following people may witness an application:

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|--|
| a dentist | a justice of the peace | a member of the police force | a chartered accountant |
| a pharmacist | a bail justice or sheriff | a town clerk or shire secretary | a veterinary surgeon |
| a bank manager | a clerk of courts or petty sessions | a councillor of a municipality | a judge or stipendiary magistrate |
| a postmaster | a barrister or solicitor | a teacher with over 5 years experience | a minister of religion authorised to celebrate marriages |
| a medical practitioner | a public servant with over 5 years experience | | |

Please ensure that you have completed both pages of the Application Form (Pages 14-15) and that you have obtained and read Pages 1-13.