

**CEO LICENSING GUIDELINES
TO SUPPORT THE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION REGULATIONS
FAUNA POSSESSING (PET KEEPER'S) LICENCE**

1. Legislative Basis for this Guideline

- 1.1 Regulation 11 of the *Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018* provides that the CEO must issue licensing guidelines in relation to fauna that may be possessed as pets, and specify the species that are exempt from needing a licence (Category A) or require a standard (Category B) or advanced (Category C) licence.
- 1.2 Regulation 10(4) provides that the CEO licensing guidelines may be amended at any time.
- 1.3 Regulation 36 provides for a *Fauna possessing (pet keeper's) licence* which authorises the holder of the licence to possess fauna in Category B or Category C as a pet.

2. Purpose of this Guideline

- 1.4 The purpose of this guideline is to specify the matters that will be considered during the assessment of an application for a *Fauna possessing (pet keeper's) licence*.
- 1.5 In addition, this guideline specifies the circumstances under which the CEO may or may not issue a licence or a class of licence, and any matters relevant to the assessment criteria or assessment process for a *Fauna possessing (pet keeper's) licence*.

3. Categories

3.1 Exempt category species:

The species which are exempt from requiring a *Fauna possessing (pet keeper's) licence* are listed in Table 1 in Appendix 1 to these guidelines.

3.2 Standard licence category:

The species that may be kept under a standard *Fauna possessing (pet keeper's) licence* are listed in Table 2 at Appendix 1.

3.3 Advanced licence category:

The species that may be kept under an advanced *Fauna possessing (pet keeper's) licence* are listed in Table 3 at Appendix 1.

4. Application Process

- 4.1 A new application should be submitted at least 20 business days prior to the date on which the pet amphibian, reptile or bird is to be acquired.
- 4.2 A renewal application should be submitted at least 20 business days prior to the date of expiry of a current *Fauna possessing (pet keeper's) licence* (or current

aviculture or herpetofauna keeper's licence issued under the Wildlife Conservation Regulations).

- 4.3 Fees are applicable to new applications, renewal applications and licences. An inspection fee may also be applied if an inspection is required prior to approval being given, to assess the suitability of the facility or specific housing infrastructure.
- 4.4 Most new applications will be determined within 20 business days of receipt of a complete and correct application and the required fee.
- 4.5 Should an application require special consideration, the applicant will be kept informed regarding the progress of their application.
- 4.6 If an application is unsuccessful, the applicant will be informed and reasons for the decision will be provided.

5. Assessment Criteria

The following criteria must be met or demonstrated in the application:

- 5.1 The applicant must:
 - 5.1.1 provide proof of identity
 - 5.1.2 be a permanent resident of Australia
 - 5.1.3 be over 18 years of age
 - 5.1.4 have no relevant wildlife related convictions
 - 5.1.5 be able to demonstrate appropriate skills and experience in handling and husbandry skills, including knowledge of the relevant species ecology, behaviour and resource needs
 - 5.1.6 for Category C species only, provide one or more written references that attest to the skills and abilities of the applicant
 - 5.1.7 provide evidence that the applicant holds or has held a Category B licence (or equivalent – i.e. a former Category 4 licence*)
 - 5.1.8 have demonstrated compliance with licence conditions for at least 12 months
 - 5.1.9 provide written approval from the relevant local government authority to house pet fauna.

*A Category 4 licence is a licence held under the *Wildlife Conservation (Reptiles and Amphibians) Regulations 2002*.

- 5.2 The following may be used to assist in demonstrating the applicant's skills and experience:
 - 5.2.1 previous licences held (licence number and duration - Australian or overseas)
 - 5.2.2 certification from a handling or care course (in Australia or overseas)
 - 5.2.3 statutory declaration from a current Western Australian licence holder attesting to the applicant's skills and experiences
 - 5.2.4 evidence of volunteer work or employment with a current or past licence holder working with similar species (in Australia or overseas).

5.3 Facilities/housing must meet the following criteria:

5.3.1 be suitable for the species to be held including:

5.3.1.1 standard licence (Category B) - species are to be kept in a suitable secure enclosure

5.3.1.2 advanced licence (Category C) - species are to be kept in a suitable secure and locked enclosure.

5.3.2 Applications for advanced (Category C) licences where the species is identified as dangerous (refer to Appendix 1). The applicant's premises will be subject to an inspection by a wildlife officer to assess the following:

5.3.2.1 enclosures are secured and lockable

5.3.2.2 rooms and enclosures containing dangerous animals are clearly labelled (e.g. venomous/ dangerous stickers or signs)

5.3.2.3 safety precautions are in place and readily available e.g. first aid kit, compression bandages, snake catching equipment).

Appendix 1 – Pet Keeping Species Categories

TABLE 1

EXEMPT – CATEGORY A SPECIES (no licence required)			
INVERTEBRATES			
All species that are not listed as threatened or specially protected			
AMPHIBIANS			
No species listed			
BIRDS			
Bar-shouldered dove	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	King quail	<i>Excalfactoria chinensis</i>
Bourke's parrot	<i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i> (<i>Neophema bourkii</i>)	Long-tailed finch	<i>Poephila acuticauda</i>
Brush bronzewing	<i>Phaps elegans</i>	Masked finch	<i>Poephila personata</i>
Budgerigar	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	Mulga parrot	<i>Psephotus varius</i> (<i>Platycercus varius</i>)
Chestnut-breasted mannikin	<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i>	Painted finch	<i>Emblema pictum</i>
Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Peaceful dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>
Common bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>	Pictorella mannikin	<i>Heteromunia pectoralis</i>
Crested pigeon	<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>	Scarlet-chested parrot	<i>Neophema splendida</i>
Diamond dove	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	Star finch (western)	<i>Neochmia ruficauda subclaescens</i>
Double-barred finch	<i>Stizoptera bichenovii</i> (<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>)	Stubble quail	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>
Elegant parrot	<i>Neophema elegans</i>	Brown quail	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>
Emerald dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	Twenty-eight parrot	<i>Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus</i> (<i>Platycercus zonarius semitorquatus</i>)
Galah	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i> (<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>)	Zebra finch	<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>
REPTILES			
No species listed			

TABLE 2

STANDARD – CATEGORY B SPECIES			
AMPHIBIANS			
Magnificent tree frog	<i>Litoria splendida</i>	Western green tree frog	<i>Litoria moorei</i>
Northern green tree frog	<i>Litoria caerulea</i>	Western spotted frog	<i>Heleioporus albopunctatus</i>
BIRDS			
Adelaide rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans subadelaidae</i>	Port Lincoln parrot	<i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i> (<i>Platycercus zonarius zonarius</i>)
Australian king-parrot	<i>Alisterus scapularis</i>	Princess parrot	<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i>
Black-breasted button-quail	<i>Turnix melanogaster</i>	Purple-crowned lorikeet	<i>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</i>
Black-throated finch (northern, black-rumped)	<i>Poephila cincta atropygialis</i>	Rainbow lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i> (<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>)
Blue bonnet	<i>Northiella haematogaster</i>	Red-backed button-quail	<i>Turnix maculosus</i>
Blue-faced parrot-finch	<i>Erythrura trichroa</i>	Red-browed finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>
Blue-winged parrot	<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Red-capped parrot	<i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i> (<i>Platycercus spurius</i>)
Butler's corella	<i>Cacatua pastinator derbyi</i> (<i>Cacatua pastinator butleri</i>)	Red-chested button-quail	<i>Turnix pyrrhotorax</i>
Chestnut-quilled rock-pigeon	<i>Petrophassa rufipennis</i>	Red-collared lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus rubritorquis</i>

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Cloncurry parrot	<i>Barnardius zonarius macgillivrayi</i>	Red-rumped parrot	<i>Psephotus haematonotus</i>
Crimson finch	<i>Neochmia phaeton phaeton</i>	Red-winged parrot	<i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i>
Crimson rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans elegans</i>	Regent parrot (western)	<i>Polytelis anthopeplus anthopeplus (Polytelis anthopeplus westralis)</i>
Diamond firetail	<i>Stagonopleura guttata</i>	Rock parrot	<i>Neophema petrophila</i>
Eastern rosella	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	Rose-crowed fruit-dove	<i>Ptilinopus regina</i>
Flock bronzewing	<i>Phaps histrionica</i>	Scaly-breasted lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</i>
Gouldian finch	<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>	Spinifex pigeon	<i>Geophaps plumifera</i>
Little button-quail	<i>Turnix velox</i>	Squatter pigeon (northern)	<i>Geophaps scripta peninsulae</i>
Little corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	Turquoise parrot	<i>Neophema pulchella</i>
Little lorikeet	<i>Parvipsitta pusilla</i>	Varied lorikeet	<i>Psitteuteles versicolor (Trichoglossus versicolor)</i>
Long-billed corella (eastern)	<i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i>	Western rosella (coastal, south-west, green-backed)	<i>Platycercus icterotis icterotis</i>
Mallee Ringneck	<i>Barnardius zonarius barnardi</i>	White-headed pigeon	<i>Columba leucomela</i>
Northern rosella	<i>Platycercus venustus</i>	White-quilled rock-pigeon	<i>Petrophassa albipennis</i>
Painted button-quail	<i>Turnix varius varius</i>	Wonga pigeon	<i>Leucosarcia melanoleuca</i>
Pale-headed rosella	<i>Platycercus adscitus</i>	Yellow rosella	<i>Platycercus elegans flaveolus</i>
Pied imperial-pigeon	<i>Ducula bicolor</i>	Yellow-rumped mannikin	<i>Lonchura flaviprymna</i>
Plum-headed finch	<i>Neochmia modesta</i>		
REPTILES			
Binoe's gecko	<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>	Short-tailed pygmy monitor	<i>Varanus brevicauda</i>
Banded knob-tailed gecko	<i>Nephurus wheeleri</i>	South-West crevice egernia	<i>Egernia napoliensis</i>
Black-headed python	<i>Aspidites melanocephalus</i>	South-West spiny tailed gecko	<i>Strophurus spinigerus</i>
Black-tailed monitor	<i>Varanus tristis tristis</i>	South-Western carpet python	<i>Morelia spilota imbricata</i>
Bobtail	<i>Tiliqua rugosa rugosa</i>	Steindachner's snake-necked turtle	<i>Chelodina steinachneri</i>
Centralian bluetongue	<i>Tiliqua multifasciata</i>	Stimson's python	<i>Antaresia stimsoni</i>
Children's python	<i>Antaresia childrenii</i>	Stripe-tailed pygmy monitor	<i>Varanus caudolineatus</i>
Friilled lizard	<i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>	Thick-tailed gecko	<i>Underwoodisaurus milii</i>
Green tree snake	<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>	Three-lined Knob-tailed gecko	<i>Nephurus levis</i>
King skink	<i>Egernia kingie</i>	Tree dtella	<i>Gehrya variegata</i>
Long-nosed ta-ta dragon	<i>Lophognathus longirostris</i>	Water python	<i>Liasis mackloti/ Liasis fuscus</i>
Northern blue-tongued skink	<i>Tiliqua scincoides intermedia</i>	Western bearded dragon	<i>Pogona minor minor</i>
Northern spiny tailed gecko	<i>Strophurus ciliaris</i>	Western bluetongue	<i>Tiliqua occipitalis</i>
Northwest carpet python	<i>Morelia spilota varigata</i>	Western marbled velvet gecko	<i>Oedura fimbria</i>
North-western red-faced turtle	<i>Emydura victoriae</i>	Western netted dragon	<i>Ctenophorus reticulatus</i>
Oblong tortoise	<i>Chelodina oblonga</i>	Woma python	<i>Aspidites ramsayi</i>
Pygmy python	<i>Antaresia perthensis</i>		
Ridge-tailed monitor	<i>Varanus acanthurus</i>		

TABLE 3

ADVANCED – CATEGORY C SPECIES			
AMPHIBIANS <i>No species listed</i>			
BIRDS			
Australian Eclectus parrot	<i>Eclectus roratus macgillivrayi</i>	Muir's corella	<i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i>
Baudin's cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>	Naretha parrot, Naretha blue bonnet	<i>Northiella narethae</i>
Black-throated finch (southern, white-rumped)	<i>Poephila cincta cincta</i>	Northern red-tailed black cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii macrorhynchus</i>
Carnaby's cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	Partridge pigeon (eastern)	<i>Geophaps smithii smithii</i>
Crimson finch (white-bellied)	<i>Neochmia phaeton evangelinae</i>	Partridge pigeon (western)	<i>Geophaps smithii blaaui</i>
Eastern coastal red-tailed black cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii banksia</i>	Regent parrot (eastern)	<i>Polytelis anthopeplus monarchoides</i>
Forest red-tailed black cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i>	South-eastern red-tailed black cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii graptogyne</i>
Gang-gang cockatoo	<i>Callocephalon fimbriatum</i>	Squatter pigeon (southern)	<i>Geophaps scripta scripta</i>
Glossy black-cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Sulphur-crested cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
Golden-shouldered parrot	<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>	Superb parrot	<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>
Green rosella	<i>Platycercus caledonicus</i>	Swift parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>
Hooded parrot	<i>Psephotus dissimilis</i>	Western rosella (inland, wheatbelt, red-backed)	<i>Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys</i>
Inland red-tailed black cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii samueli</i>	Yellow-tailed black cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>
Major Mitchell's cockatoo	<i>Lophochroa leadbeateri (Cacatua leadbeateri)</i>		
REPTILES			
Brown tree snake *	<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	Pilbara death adder *	<i>Acanthopis wellsii</i>
Desert death adder *	<i>Acanthopis pyrhus</i>	Rough scaled python	<i>Morelia carinata</i>
Dugite *	<i>Pseudonaja affinis affinis</i>	Southern death adder *	<i>Acanthopis antarcticus</i>
Gould's monitor *	<i>Varanus gouldi</i>	Southern heath monitor *	<i>Varanus rosenbergi</i>
Gwardar *	<i>Pseudonaja nuchalis</i>	Spotted mulga snake *	<i>Pseudechis butleri</i>
Mulga snake *	<i>Pseudechis australis</i>	Tiger snake *	<i>Notechis scutatus</i>
Olive python *	<i>Liasis olivaceus</i>	Yellow-faced whip snake *	<i>Demansia psammophis</i>
Note: Species denoted with an asterisk (*) are classified as dangerous (specific conditions may apply)			