

DEED OF VARIATION

DEED OF VARIATION IN RELATION TO THE NORTH EAST REGIONAL FOREST
AGREEMENT

AMENDMENT NO.2

The Commonwealth of Australia

The State of Victoria

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DEED OF VARIATION

AMENDMENT NO.2

Date

This deed is made on 30 MARCH 2020.

Parties

This deed is made between and binds the following parties:

1. The **Commonwealth of Australia** (the **Commonwealth**)
2. The **State of Victoria** (the **State**)

Context

This deed is made in the following context:

- A. The parties entered into the **Regional Forest Agreement** on 9 August 1999. It was subsequently amended on 26 March 2018.
- B. The **Regional Forest Agreement** establishes a framework for the management of forests in the North East region in Victoria.
- C. The parties have agreed to further amend the **Regional Forest Agreement** on the terms and conditions contained in this deed. The **Regional Forest Agreement** will be extended until 30 June 2030.
- D. Except as amended by this deed, the **Regional Forest Agreement** continues in full force and effect without amendment.

Operative provisions

In consideration of the mutual promises contained in this deed, the parties to this deed agree as follows:

1. **Definitions and Interpretation**

Definitions

- 1.1. In this deed, unless the contrary intention indicates otherwise:

Effective Date means the date this deed is signed by both parties or 31 March 2020, whichever occurs earlier.

Regional Forest Agreement means the North East Regional Forest Agreement between the Commonwealth and the State entered into on 9 August 1999, and subsequently amended on 26 March 2018.

Interpretation

- 1.2. In this deed, unless the contrary intention appears:

- a. clause headings are for convenient reference only and have no effect in limiting or extending the language of provisions to which they refer;
- b. if any word or phrase is given a defined meaning, any other part of speech or other grammatical form of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning; and
- c. the annexures form part of this deed.

Guidance on construction of deed

- 1.3. As far as possible all provisions of this deed will be construed so as not to be void or otherwise unenforceable.
- 1.4. If anything in this deed is void or otherwise unenforceable then it will be severed and the rest of the deed remains in force.
- 1.5. A provision of this deed will not be construed to the disadvantage of a party solely on the basis that it proposed that provision.
- 1.6. Subject to clause 3(d) of this deed, in the event of conflict between this deed and the Regional Forest Agreement, the provisions of this deed will prevail.
- 1.7. In the event of an inconsistency between Annexure 1 and Annexure 2 of this deed, the provisions of Annexure 1 will prevail.

Commencement

- 1.8. The terms of this deed apply on and from the Effective Date.

2. Amendment of the Regional Forest Agreement

- 2.1. With effect from the Effective Date, the Regional Forest Agreement is amended as set out in Annexure 1. For the avoidance of doubt, unless the context indicates otherwise:
 - a. text that is underlined in Annexure 1 is inserted into the Regional Forest Agreement; and
 - b. text that is struck through in Annexure 1 is deleted from the Regional Forest Agreement.
- 2.2. Each party acknowledges that a clean consolidated version of the Regional Forest Agreement, as amended by this deed with effect from the Effective Date pursuant to clause 2.1, is set out in Annexure 2.

3. Confirmations

Each of the parties confirms and acknowledges that:

- a. this deed varies the Regional Forest Agreement, and does not terminate, discharge, rescind or replace the Regional Forest Agreement;

- b. except as expressly agreed in this deed, its obligations and covenants under, and the provisions of, the Regional Forest Agreement continue and remain in full force and effect;
- c. nothing in this deed:
 - i. prejudices or adversely affects any right, power, authority, discretion or remedy which arose under or in connection with the Regional Forest Agreement before the Effective Date; or
 - ii. discharges, releases or otherwise affects any liability or obligation which arose under or in connection with the Regional Forest Agreement before the Effective Date; and
- d. notwithstanding anything in this deed, nothing in this deed is intended to make legally binding any provision in the Regional Forest Agreement that is expressed in Annexure 1 or Annexure 2 to not be legally binding.

4. Costs

- 4.1. Each party will bear its own costs and expenses (including legal costs) arising out of and incidental to the negotiation, preparation, execution and delivery of this deed.

5. Entire agreement and variation

- 5.1. This deed contains the entire agreement of the parties with respect to its subject matter and supersedes all prior understandings and representations between the parties with respect to its subject matter.
- 5.2. Each party will take such steps, execute all such documents and do all such acts and things as may be reasonably required by any other party to give effect to this deed.
- 5.3. The provisions of this deed will not be varied either in law or in equity except by agreement in writing signed by the parties.

6. Applicable law

- 6.1. This deed is to be construed in accordance with, and any matter related to it is to be governed by, the laws of the jurisdiction that govern the Regional Forest Agreement.

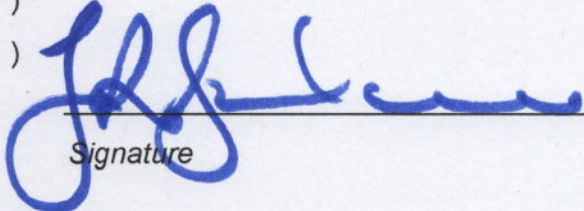
7. Counterparts

- 7.1. This deed may be executed in any number of counterparts and by each party in separate counterparts. All counterparts together constitute the one agreement.

Signing Page

EXECUTED as a deed.

**SIGNED, SEALED AND
DELIVERED** for and on behalf
of the Commonwealth of
Australia by the Assistant
Minister for Forestry and
Fisheries, Senator the
Honourable Jonathon
Duniam.


)
)
)


Signature

In the presence of:

REBECCA DUNHAM

Name of witness



Signature of witness

**SIGNED, SEALED AND
DELIVERED** for and on behalf
of the State of Victoria by the
Minister for Energy,
Environment and Climate
Change, the Honourable Lily
D'Ambrosio MP.

)
)
)

Signature

In the presence of:

Name of witness

Signature of witness

Signing Page

EXECUTED as a deed.

SIGNED, SEALED AND)
DELIVERED for and on behalf)
of the Commonwealth of)
Australia by the Assistant)
Minister for Forestry and)
Fisheries, Senator the)
Honourable Jonathon)
Duniam.

Signature

In the presence of:

Name of witness

Signature of witness

SIGNED, SEALED AND)
DELIVERED for and on behalf)
of the State of Victoria by the)
Minister for Energy,)
Environment and Climate)
Change, the Honourable Lily)
D'Ambrosio MP.

Signature

In the presence of:

DIONNE
EAGLESON
Name of witness


Signature of witness

ANNEXURE 1 AMENDED REGIONAL FOREST AGREEMENT

**NORTH EAST
REGIONAL FOREST AGREEMENT**

between

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

&

THE STATE OF VICTORIA

August 1999

THE NORTH EAST REGIONAL FOREST AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made on the _____ day of _____ 1999

BETWEEN

THE STATE OF VICTORIA, (“Victoria” or “the State”), and

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA (“the Commonwealth”).

Preamble

Victoria's forests are of great importance. The Parties are committed to ensuring that Victoria's forests are managed effectively to ensure that current and future generations enjoy the benefits and uses associated with forests.

The Parties acknowledge Victorian Traditional Owners as the original custodians of Victoria's land, forest and waters, over which Victorian Traditional Owners maintain their sovereignty has never been ceded. The Parties recognise and value Victorian Traditional Owners' unique ability to care for and deep spiritual connection to Country. The Parties honour and pay their respects to Elders past, present and emerging whose knowledge and wisdom has ensured the continuation of culture and traditional practices in the face of colonisation.

Victoria is committed to genuinely partner with Victoria's Traditional Owners to support the protection of Country, foster land, water, forest and fire management practices, and maintain all spiritual, mythological, religious and cultural practices.

The parties recognise that natural disturbances, which are occurring at greater frequency and intensity, have the potential to impact on Forest values. Where Forest values are significantly impacted by such events the impacts will be the subject of monitoring and assessment within the framework of this RFA.

Recitals

WHEREAS:

Purpose of Agreement

- A This Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) establishes the framework for the management of the forests of the North East region of Victoria. Parties are committed to ensuring the Agreement is durable and that the obligations and commitments that it contains are delivered to ensure effective conservation, Fforest Mmanagement and forest industry outcomes.
- B This Agreement is a Regional Forest Agreement, for the purposes of the *Regional Forest Agreements Act 2002 (Cth)*, *Export Control Act 1982 (Cwth)*, *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)*, *Export Control (Hardwood Wood Chips) Regulations 1996 (Cwth)* and the *Export*

Control (Regional Forest Agreements) Regulations (Cwth). As such, the Agreement:

- identifies a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Reserve System and provides for the conservation of those areas;
- provides for the ecologically sustainable management and use of Fforests in the RFA Rregion;
- is for the purpose of providing long-term stability of forests and forest industries; and
- has regard to studies and projects carried out in relation to all of the following matters relevant to the RFA Rregion:
 - (a) environmental values, including old growth, Wwilderness, endangered species, National Estate Values and World Heritage Values;
 - (b) Indigenous heritage values;
 - (c) economic values of forested areas and fForest Industries;
 - (d) social values (including community needs); and
 - (e) principles of ecologically sustainable management.

C This Agreement is divided into Parts. Part 1 applies to the whole Agreement. Part 2 is not intended to create legally binding relations. Part 3 is intended to create legally binding relations. The Attachments are not intended to create legally binding relations except to the extent that this is necessary to give effect to Part 3.

D This Agreement took effect on 9 August 1999. It was subsequently varied by the Parties on 26 March 2018 and in March 2020.

NOW IT IS AGREED as follows:

PART 1

Interpretation

1. This Agreement is to be interpreted, unless the contrary intention appears, with reference to the definitions and general provisions specified in clauses 2 and 3.

Definitions and General Provisions

2. In this Agreement unless the contrary intention appears:

“Aboriginal Heritage Values” means:

(a) “Aboriginal cultural heritage”; and

(b) “Aboriginal intangible heritage”,

as those terms are defined in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic);

“Aboriginal person” has the same meaning as in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic);

“Action Statement” means an Action Statement made under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic);

“Agreement” means all parts of this Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of Victoria and includes the Attachments to this Agreement;

~~**“Australian Heritage Commission”** or **“the Commission”** means the Commission established by the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* (Cwth);~~

“Australian World Heritage Intergovernmental Agreement” means the Australian World Heritage Intergovernmental Agreement, as agreed by the Commonwealth, the States and the Territories, as amended from time to time;

“Biodiversity” means biodiversity as defined in the JANIS Report;

“Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Reserve System” or **“CAR Reserve System”** means areas under any of the following categories of land tenure - as described in the JANIS Report - Dedicated Reserves, Informal Reserves and other areas on Public Land protected by prescription, and areas of ~~P~~private ~~L~~and where the CAR ~~v~~Values are protected under secure management arrangement entered into with private landholders. This reserve system is based on the principles of comprehensiveness, adequacy and representativeness;

“CAR Values” means the conservation values as described by the JANIS Reserve Criteria embodied in the CAR Reserve System;

“Climate Change” has the same meaning as in the *Climate Change Act 2017* (Vic);

“Climate Change Vulnerable” means the degree to which a system is susceptible to, and unable to cope with, adverse effects of Climate Change, including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude and rate of Climate Change to which the system is exposed, its sensitivity, and its adaptive capacity;

“Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production” means the Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production ~~2014 Revision No 2~~ 1996 developed in accordance with the *Conservation, Forest and Lands Act 1987* (Vic) and includes all incorporated documents but does not include associated documents;

“Code of Practice for Bushfire Fire Management on Public Land” means the Code of Practice for Bushfire Fire Management on Public Land 2012 developed pursuant to the *Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987* (Vic);

“Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability” or **“Commissioner”** means the person appointed to the position of the Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability under the *Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability Act 2003* (Vic) (including a person acting in that role) or its equivalent or statutory successor;

“Common Assessment Method MoU” means the *Memorandum of Understanding - Agreement on a national common assessment method for listing of threatened species and communities*;

“Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles” has the same meaning as “Commonwealth Heritage management principles” in section 341Y of the EPBC Act;

“Commonwealth Heritage Place” has the same meaning as “Commonwealth Heritage place” in subsection 341C(3) of the EPBC Act;

“Commonwealth Heritage Values” has the same meaning as “Commonwealth Heritage values” in section 341D of the EPBC Act;

“Competition Principles Agreement” means the agreement of the same name updated by the Council of Australian Governments in 2007, as amended from time to time ~~principles as described in the Compendium of National Competition Policy Agreements, January 1997, National Competition Council~~;

“Comprehensive Regional Assessment” or **“CRA”** means the assessment process carried out pursuant to Attachment 1 of the Scoping Agreement for Victorian Regional Forest Agreements between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of Victoria;

“Country” means all of the sentient and non-sentient parts of the world and the interactions between them, according to Traditional Owner cultural lore. Cultural lore and life originate and are governed by Country;

“Crown land” means land which is, or is deemed to be, unalienated land of the Crown and includes –

- (a) land of the Crown reserved permanently or temporarily or set aside by or under an Act; and
- (b) land of the Crown occupied by a person under a lease, licence or other right.

“Data Sovereignty” means, for the purposes of this Agreement, the rights of Aboriginal peoples to govern and control the collection, ownership and application of data (information and knowledge) about their communities, peoples, cultural heritage, Traditional Owner Knowledge and traditional cultural expressions;

“Dedicated Reserve” means a formal reserve equivalent to International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Protected Area Management Categories I, II, III, or IV as defined by the IUCN Commission for National Parks and Protected Areas (1994). The status of Dedicated Reserves is secure, requiring action by the Victorian Parliament or in accordance with Victorian legislation for reservation or revocation. In Victoria, Dedicated Reserves include, but are not limited to, parks under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic) and flora, fauna or nature conservation reserves under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic);

“Ecologically Sustainable Forest Management” or **“ESFM”** means forest management and use in accordance with the specific objectives and policies for ecologically sustainable development as detailed in the National Forest Policy Statement;

“Ecological Vegetation Class” or **“EVC”** means for the purposes of the Agreement a forest ecosystem as defined in the JANIS Report. EVCs as they existed at 1998 ~~the present time~~ are described in the North East Victoria CRA “Biodiversity Assessment Report” published by the Commonwealth and Victorian RFA Steering Committee in 1998. EVCs as they existed at 2019 in the North East RFA region are listed in Attachment 1;

“Ecosystem Services” are the benefits (including goods and services) provided by ecosystems, and the contributions that ecosystems make to human well-being, arising from both biotic and abiotic processes as well as their interaction. Ecosystem Services related to Forests include, but are not limited to, carbon sequestration, provision of biomass including timber, provision of recreation, provision of clean water and pollination;

“Environmental and Heritage Values” means values assessed as part of the CRA pursuant to Attachment 1 of the RFA Scoping Agreement. These include Old Growth Forests, Wilderness, endangered species, National Estate Values, World Heritage Values and Indigenous heritage values;

“EPBC Act” means the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth);

“Environment Conservation Council” means the Council of the same name established under the *Environment Conservation Council Act 1997* (Vic);

“FFG Act” means the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic);

“Five-yearly Review” means a review of the same name undertaken pursuant to clause 36 of this Agreement;

“Five-yearly Review Report” means a report prepared pursuant to clause 37I(c);

“Forest” means 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 2 metres and with existing or potential crown cover of overstorey 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;

“Forest Ecosystem” means a forest ecosystem as defined in the JANIS Report. Forest Ecosystems in the RFA Region are listed in Attachment 1 of this Agreement;

“Forest Estate” means all Forests growing on Public Land or Private Land;

“Forest Industries” for the purpose of this Agreement means industries that generate jobs and economic benefits that depend on Forests including (but not limited to) Timber and Forestry Products Industries, nature based tourism and apiculture;

“Forest Management” means the management and administration of all Forests on Public Land and Private Land, including Native Forest and Plantations;

“Forest Management Area” or “FMA” means a Forest Management Area as defined in the *Forests Act 1958* (Vic);

“Forest Management Plan” means:

- (a) the Forest Management Plan for the North East until a plan as described in sub- paragraphs (b) or (c) is in force;
- (b) a working plan made pursuant to the Forests Act 1958 (Vic) that remains in force; and
- (c) a plan made under current or future State legislation which contains:
 - (a) objectives;
 - (b) strategies to meet objectives; and
 - (c) priority management actions,pertaining to Forest Management which remains in force;

~~a forest management plan as defined in the Code of Practices for Timber Production to address the full range of values and uses in State forest;~~

“Forest Management Plan for the North East” means the document titled ‘Forest Management Plan for the North East’ produced by the then Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment dated January 2001;

“Forest Management System” means the State’s suite of legislation, policies, codes, plans and management practices and processes, as amended from time to time, being as generally described in the ‘Overview of the Victorian Forest Management System’ published by the State (which is to be maintained by the State, and updated from time to time to reflect amendments in legislation, policies, codes, plans and management practices and processes) “Victorian Statewide Assessment of Ecological Sustainable Forest Management” published by the Commonwealth and Victorian RFA Steering Committee in 1997 as varied by this Agreement’;

“Forest Products” means all live and dead trees, ferns or shrubs or parts thereof;

“Forestry Operations” means -

- (a) the planting of trees; or
- (b) the managing of trees before they are harvested; or
- (c) the harvesting of Forest Products

for commercial purposes and includes any related land clearing, land preparation and regeneration (including burning), and transport operations;

“Further Assessment of Matters Report” means the joint report prepared by the Parties that summarises the findings of the further assessments of forest values undertaken to inform the 2020 variation of this Agreement;

“General Management Zone” or “GMZ” means the zone of the same name described in a Forest Management Plan that applies, either in part or wholly, to land within the RFA Region; ~~the North East Forest Management Plan;~~

“Harvest Level” means the volume of Timber Resources that can be harvested from Native Forests in the RFA Region in any financial year, consistent with ESFM, until Native Forest harvesting ceases on 30 June 2030;

“Indigenous” means the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples of Australia and includes those persons who are descendants of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples of Australia;

“Informal Reserve” means a reserve that contains and is managed for conservation values which unequivocally contribute to the CAR Reserve System and meets the principles for Informal Reserves as described in the JANIS Report. In Victoria, it includes, but is not limited to, the State ~~F~~orest Special Protection Zone;

“Integrated Forest Planning System” means ~~Victoria’s integrated forest planning system for forecasting sustainable yield;~~

“Interim Forest Agreement” means the Interim Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of Victoria signed in January 1996;

“JANIS Report” means the report by the Joint Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) / Ministerial Council on Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture (MCFFA) National Forests Policy Statement Implementation Sub-committee, titled ‘Nationally Agreed Criteria for the Establishment of a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Reserve System for Forests in Australia’, published by the Commonwealth of Australia in 1997;

“JANIS Reserve Criteria” means the criteria as described in the JANIS Report for establishing the CAR Reserve System addressing Bbiodiversity, Old Growth Forest and Wilderness, taking account of reserve design and management and social and economic considerations;

“Land Conservation Council” means the Council established under the former *Land Conservation Act 1970* (Vic);

“Licence, Consent ~~Permit~~ or Authority” in clause 88 means any licence, consent ~~permit~~ or authority pursuant to the *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990* (Vic) ~~and the *Extractive Industries Development Act 1995* (Vic)~~;

“Listed Species and Communities” or “Listed Species or Community” means, for the purposes of this Agreement, a species, taxon, or community:

(a) listed under:

(a) Part 13 of the EPBC Act; or

(b) Part 3 of the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic); and

(b) that is, or has the potential to be, impacted by Forestry Operations;

“Major Event” means a substantial change in circumstances that has the potential to significantly impact upon:

(a) the objectives and operation of this Agreement;

(b) the comprehensiveness, adequacy or representativeness of the CAR Reserve System;

(c) ESFM;

(d) one or more MNES; or

(e) the stability of Forest Industries,

within the RFA Region, and includes (but is not limited to) natural events such as bushfires, floods and disease;

“Major Event Review” means a review of the same name undertaken pursuant to clause 38F of this Agreement;

“Matters of National Environmental Significance” or **“MNES”** means, for the purpose of this Agreement, those matters protected by Part 3 of the EPBC Act as matters of national environmental significance that are potentially impacted by Forestry Operations, including:

- (a) World Heritage Values of declared World Heritage Places;
- (b) National Heritage Values of National Heritage Places;
- (c) ecological character of Ramsar Wetlands; and
- (d) species and communities listed in accordance with Part 13 of the EPBC Act (excluding those categories referred to in paragraphs 178(1)(a) and (f), and paragraph 181(1)(c) of the EPBC Act);

“Matters of Traditional Owner Significance” or **“MTOS”** means matters of high importance to Traditional Owners as identified through the development and operation of Traditional Owner knowledge management systems. For the purposes of this Agreement, MTOS means only those matters related to Forests and their management and use;

“Milestone” means, for the purposes of this Agreement, an obligation under this Agreement which contains a temporal commitment;

“Mineral” means:

- (a) mineral; and
- (b) stone,

as defined in the *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990* (Vic), and stone as defined in the *Extractive Industries Development Act 1995* (Vic) excluding stone on private land for the private use of the owner and mineral or stone obtained for non-commercial purposes;

“Mining” means any operation or work carried out to remove or extract ~~obtain~~ Minerals;

“Mining Operations” means ~~(a) any operations or work of a commercial nature carried out on~~ under a mining licence, consent to search for stone or extractive industry work authority granted under the *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990* (Vic) with a view to obtaining or treating Minerals including the removal or extraction of a Mineral and the treatment of a Mineral;
~~or~~

~~(b) — where a valid exploration licence or extractive industry search permit is held, any operations or work in the area covered by that licence or search permit for the purpose of exploring for Minerals;~~

“Mining Product” means any Mineral obtained by Mining;

“Montreal Process Criteria” means the Montreal Process criteria for the conservation and sustainable management of temperate and boreal forests;

“Montreal Process Implementation Group for Australia” or **“MIG”** means the Montreal Process Implementation Group established by the Commonwealth and all State and Territory Governments;

“National Estate” means those places as defined under section 4 of the repealed Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975 (Cwth);

“National Estate Values” means values attributed by the former Australian Heritage Commission to ~~the~~ National Estate places;

“National Forest Policy Statement” or **“NFPS”** means the *National Forest Policy Statement 1992* endorsed by the Commonwealth and all State and Territory Governments;

“National Heritage Management Principles” has the same meaning as “National Heritage management principles” in section 324Y of the EPBC Act;

“National Heritage Place” has the same meaning as “National Heritage place” in subsection 324C (3) of the EPBC Act;

“National Heritage Values” has the same meaning as “National Heritage values” in section 324D of the EPBC Act;

“National Sustainability Indicators” means the indicators in the framework used for reporting on the state of Australia's forests, as developed by the Montreal Process Implementation Group for Australia;

“Native Forest” has the same meaning as in the Code of Practice for Timber Production;

“North East RFA Region” is the area described in clause 4 of this Agreement;

“Old Growth Forest” has the same meaning as ‘old growth’ in the Code of Practice for Timber Production ~~means old growth forest as defined in the JANIS Report;~~

Note: As at March 2020, the definition of ‘old growth’ appears in the ‘Management Standards and Procedures for timber harvesting operations in Victoria’s State forests’, which is a document that is incorporated into the Code of Practice for Timber Production.

“Panel” means a Panel constituted in accordance with clause 37D of this Agreement;

“Parties” means the State of Victoria and the Commonwealth of Australia;

“Party” means a Party to this Agreement;

“Plantation” means an intensively managed stand of trees of either native or exotic species that is created by the regular placement of seedlings or seeds;

“Private Land” means lands other than Public Land and land owned or leased by the Commonwealth;

“Processed and Unprocessed Wood” means, for the purposes of this Agreement, processed or unprocessed wood (including woodchips) sourced from a region covered by an RFA;

“Public Land” means: ~~public land as defined in section 3 of the *Environment Conservation Council Act 1997* (Vic);~~

(a) Crown land;

(b) State Forest;

(c) park, within the meaning of the National Parks Act 1975 (Vic); and

(d) land vested in any public authority, other than a municipal council;

“Rainforest” has the same meaning as in the Code of Practice for Timber Production;

“Ramsar Convention” means the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971;

“Ramsar Wetlands” means a declared Ramsar Wetland as defined under section 17 of the EPBC Act;

“Recovery Plan” means a recovery plan made or adopted under the EPBC Act ~~Part 3 of the *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992* (Cwth);~~

“Regional Forest Agreement” or “RFA” means a Regional Forest Agreement within the meaning of the *Regional Forest Agreements Act 2002* (Cth); ~~Export Control (Hardwood Wood Chips) (1996) Regulations (Cwth);~~

“Refugia” has the same meaning as in the JANIS Report;

“RFA Forestry Operations” has the same meaning as in the *Regional Forest Agreements Act 2002* (Cth);

“RFA Region” has the same meaning as North East RFA Region;

“Register of the National Estate” means the register of the same name kept pursuant to the ~~*Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* (Cwth);~~

“Special Management Zone” or “SMZ” means the zone of the same name described in a Forest Management Plan that applies, either in part or wholly, to land within the RFA Region;

“Special Protection Zone” or “SPZ” means the zone of the same name described in ~~the~~ a North East Forest Management Plan that applies, either in part or wholly, to land within the RFA Region;

“State Forest” ~~means land described~~ has the same meaning as in section 3 of the *Forests Act 1958* (Vic);

~~“Statement of Significance” means a statement of significance made by the Australian Heritage Commission for a place which forms part of the National Estate;~~

“Statement of Regulatory Intent” means a statement of the same name published by the Victorian Office of the Conservation Regulator, which provides a detailed explanation of the law in a specified area and guidance on how the regulator will exercise its powers;

~~“Statewide Forest Resource Inventory” or “SFRI” means Victoria’s Statewide Forest Resource Inventory of Victoria’s public native forest resources;~~

“Statutory Conservation Planning Document” means:

- (a) an approved conservation advice, recovery plan, threat abatement plan or wildlife conservation plan as defined under the EPBC Act; and
- (b) an Action Statement or Interim Conservation Order as defined under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic);

“Supplementary Report” means the report prepared by the Parties pursuant to clause 37H of this Agreement;

“Sustainability Indicators” means qualitative or quantitative measures, at the regional (sub-national) level developed to assess the criteria for sustainable forest management, as described in *Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Victoria – Guidance Document*, as amended from time to time, under the *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004* (Vic);

~~“Sustainable Yield” means sustainable yield rate as defined in the *Forests Act 1958* (Vic);~~

“System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Framework” or “SEEA Framework” means the United Nation’s framework of the same name that is a framework for organising and presenting statistics on the environment and its relationship with the economy. It contains the internationally agreed standard concepts, definitions, classifications, accounting rules and tables for producing internationally comparable statistics and accounts;

“Threat Abatement Plan” means a threat abatement plan made or adopted under the EPBC Act Part 3 of the *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992* (Cwth);

“Threatening Process” means a:

- (a) threatening process as defined in section 188(3) of the EPBC Act; and
- (b) potentially threatening process as defined in section 3 of the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic);

“Timber and Forestry Products Industries” means industries involved in growing, management, harvesting, haulage to mill, milling and processing, importing/exporting, haulage of finished goods to market, and wholesale and retail sales of wood and paper products in Australia associated with plantations, native forestry and farm forestry. This includes all processing where wood is the dominant component of goods being produced;

“Timber Resources” means:

- (a) “timber resources” as defined in the *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004* (Vic); and
- (b) “timber”, as that term is defined in the *Forests Act 1958* (Vic), taken pursuant to a licence issued under section 52 of the *Forests Act 1958* (Vic), but does not include ‘firewood’ (as that term is defined in the *Forests Act 1958* (Vic)) taken for domestic purposes;

“Traditional Owner Country Plans” means plans developed by Traditional Owners that describe objectives, aspirations and strategies for management of Country;

“Traditional Owner Knowledge” means the specialised knowledge that Traditional Owners have acquired, passed down and adapted through generations. This knowledge may include, but is not limited to, cultural lore, spiritual and religious customs, oral history, cultural practices and knowledge and relationships with land regarding the landscape, the environment, the seasons and species. Traditional Owner Knowledge includes the adapted use of this knowledge as it is translated into culturally specific and appropriate practices today and into the future;

“Traditional Owners” means Victorian Aboriginal persons or entities recognised under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth), *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* (Vic) or *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic);

“United Nations Sustainable Development Goals” means the collection of global goals set by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 for the year 2030 that form part of Resolution 70/1 of the United Nations General Assembly, or their equivalent, as amended from time to time;

“Victorian Environmental Assessment Council” or **“VEAC”** means the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council established under the *Victorian Environmental Assessment Council Act 2001* (Vic), or its equivalent;

“Victorian Scientific Advisory Committee” means the committee known as the Scientific Advisory Committee established under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic), or its equivalent;

“Wilderness” means wilderness as defined in the JANIS Report;

“Wilderness Values” means the values of the same name as ~~defined~~ described in the JANIS Report;

“Wild Rivers” means a river of natural origin, in which the biological, hydrological and geomorphological processes of river flow, and intimately linked parts of its catchment, have not been significantly altered by modern or colonial society. Wild Rivers may include permanent, seasonal or underground water courses;

~~**“Woodchips and Unprocessed Wood”** means those goods within the meaning of the Export Control (Hardwood Wood Chips) Regulations 1996; the Export Control (Regional Forest Agreements) Regulations; and the Export Control (Unprocessed Wood) Regulations;~~

“World Heritage Committee” means the UNESCO World Heritage Committee;

“World Heritage List” means the list kept under that title under Article 11 of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage;

~~**“World Heritage Nomination”** means the submission by the Commonwealth of a nominated area to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee for assessment as a World Heritage area;~~

“World Heritage Place” means a declared World Heritage property as defined in section 13 of the EPBC Act; and

~~**“World Heritage Values”** has the same meaning as in subsection 12(3) of the EPBC Act. means features, formations, areas, and sites of outstanding universal value within the meaning of Article 2 of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, also known as the World Heritage Convention.~~

3. In this Agreement unless the contrary intention appears:
- (a) a reference to a clause or Attachment is a reference to a clause or Attachment to this Agreement and a reference to this Agreement includes a reference to an Attachment;
 - (b) a reference to this Agreement or another instrument is a reference to this Agreement or that other instrument as amended or varied from time to time;
 - (c) a reference to a statute or ordinance includes any consolidations, amendments, re-enactments or replacements thereof and also includes regulations and other instruments made under them;
 - (d) a reference to a code or other instrument includes any consolidations, ~~or~~ amendments, re-enactments or replacements thereof and also includes any consolidations, amendments, re-enactments or replacements of documents incorporated into the code or other instrument;
 - (e) a word importing the singular includes the plural and vice versa, a word importing a gender includes each other gender and a reference to a person includes an individual, firm, body corporate, association

(whether incorporated or not), government, governmental or semi-governmental body, local authority or agency;

- (f) a reference to an act, matter or thing includes the whole or any part of that act, matter or thing and a reference to a group of acts, matters, things or persons includes each act, matter, thing or person in that group;
- (g) where any terms and conditions are added to an Attachment of this Agreement it is agreed that those terms and conditions will form part of this Agreement;
- (h) headings are inserted for convenience and do not affect the interpretation of this Agreement; and
- (i) where a term is defined by reference to a statute, ordinance, legislative instrument or code, that term has the same meaning as in the relevant statute, ordinance, legislative instrument or code, as amended from time to time.

Definition of Region

- 4. The area covered by this Agreement is the North East region as shown in Map 1 accompanying this Agreement.

Duration of Agreement

- 5. This Agreement took effect on 9 August 1999 and will remain in force until 30 June 2030 unless:

- (a) terminated earlier pursuant to clauses 90, 91 or 92; or
- (b) extended until a later date by agreement between the Parties.

~~takes effect upon signing by both parties and, unless earlier terminated in accordance with clause 90, 91 or 92, will remain in force until 31 March 2020.~~

- 6. Subject to clause 6A, tThe process for extending the Agreement for a further period will be determined jointly by the Parties. The Parties agree that it is preferable that any proposed extension be initiated at least 36 months prior to the expiry of the Agreement.

- 6A. The Agreement may only be extended for a further period if:

- (a) the findings in respect of the Five-yearly Review most recently required to have been undertaken pursuant to the terms of this Agreement demonstrates that the operation of the Agreement has produced outcomes that contribute to the items listed in clause 36(a); or
- (b) the Parties have taken, or have commenced, remedial action to address any substantive issues identified in the most recent Five-yearly Review Report.

Basis of Agreement — National Forest Policy Statement

7. Parties confirm their commitment to the goals, objectives and implementation of the *National Forest Policy Statement* (NFPS) by:
- ~~developing and~~ implementing Ecologically Sustainable Forest Management (ESFM);
 - establishing and maintaining a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative ~~(CAR) r~~Reserve sSystem; ~~and~~
 - ~~facilitating the development of supporting an~~ internationally competitive Timber and Forestry Products Industries ~~wood production and wood products industry; and~~
 - promoting the conservation and management of Native Forests.

Changes to the Agreement

8. This Agreement may only be amended with the consent, in writing, of both Parties. Parties agree to work cooperatively to address any differences between them as to the interpretation or implementation of the Agreement.

Dispute Resolution

9. The Parties agree that if a dispute arises between the Parties regarding this Agreement it must be resolved expeditiously in accordance with the provisions of clauses 10 to 14.
10. When a dispute arises, a Party may serve a notice on the other specifying:
- (a) the nature and substance of the matter or issue in dispute; and
 - (b) that it is a dispute to be resolved in accordance with clauses 10 to 14.
11. Within 14 days of the notice under clause 10 being served the Parties must attempt to settle the dispute and, in default of settlement, appoint a mediator to conduct a mediation concerning the matter or issue in dispute.
12. If the dispute is not settled under clause 11 and the Parties fail to appoint a mediator, either of them may request the President of the Law Council of Australia, or the equivalent officer of such body as in future may have the functions of the Law Council of Australia, to nominate a mediator to conduct the mediation.
13. The costs of a mediator appointed under clauses 11 or 12 are to be shared equally between the Parties.
14. Each of the Parties agrees to use its best endeavours to resolve the dispute through mediation.

Notices

15. Any notice or other communication to be given or made pursuant to this Agreement shall be in writing and addressed as the case may be as follows (or to the successor to the named Department, or such other address as notified in writing by the relevant Party):

THE STATE

The Secretary

Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning ~~Premier and Cabinet~~

~~Treasury Place~~ 8 Nicholson Street

EAST MELBOURNE VIC 3002

THE COMMONWEALTH

The Secretary

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment ~~and Water Resources~~

18 Marcus Clarke Street

CANBERRA ACT 2601

PART 2

16. This Part is not intended to create legally binding relations and provisions in Part 1 in so far as they relate to Part 2 are also not binding. Where there are references in this Part to obligations which are referred to in Part 3 and are intended to be legally binding, they are only included in Part 2 in so far as they provide context and for the sake of completeness so that the whole scheme which the Parties wish to implement is set out in this Part. The inclusion of references to these legally binding obligations in Part 2 does not derogate from the Parties intent that they be legally binding in Part 3.

FUNCTIONING OF THE AGREEMENT

Relationship to the Interim Forest Agreement

17. This Agreement replaced the Interim Forest Agreement, signed by the Commonwealth and Victorian governments on 27 January 1996 and subsequently amended on 30 June 1998, in relation to the North East region.

Relationship to Statutory Obligations

18. This Agreement cannot impose on either Party or a third party any obligation that is inconsistent with Australia's international obligations, or a law of the Commonwealth or of Victoria.
19. Neither Party will seek to use existing or future legislation to undermine or impede this Agreement.
20. ~~NOT USED The Commonwealth, in signing the Agreement, confirms that its obligations under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* (Cwth) have been met.~~
21. ~~NOT USED Parties will manage their respective responsibilities with regard to the National Estate in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement as detailed in Attachment 3.~~
22. ~~NOT USED The Commonwealth confirms it has on or before the date of this Agreement entered into an agreement with the Australian Heritage Commission in which the Commission has agreed to perform and comply with all the agreements and confirmations which are specified in Attachment 3 as being agreements and confirmations on the part of the Commission.~~
23. ~~NOT USED The Commonwealth, in signing the Agreement, confirms that its obligations under the *Environment Protection (Impact of Proposals) Act 1974* (Cwth) have been met. The Commonwealth also confirms that, under the administrative procedures of the Act, any activities covered by the Agreement, including the 5 yearly review and minor amendments to the Agreement, will not trigger further environmental impact assessment.~~
24. ~~NOT USED The Commonwealth, in signing the Agreement, confirms that its obligations under the *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992* (Cwth) have been met.~~

25. The Commonwealth notes that its obligations under the EPBC Act to promote protection of MNES in the RFA Region ~~endangered species protection~~ will involve ongoing cooperative work with Victorian agencies concerning the North East region.

Matters of National Environmental Significance

- 25A. Victoria will maintain a Forest Management System that provides for the protection and management of MNES and will take into account relevant Commonwealth principles, policies and plans.
- 25B. The Parties recognise the importance of research, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication to support ongoing decision making with regard to MNES.
- 25C. Victoria agrees to continue to improve, where necessary, the research, monitoring, management, reporting, evaluation and communication mechanisms as part of its adaptive Forest Management System.

Listed Species and Communities

- 25D. The Parties acknowledge there are a wide range of Threatening Processes that have the potential to impact on Listed Species and Communities, including habitat loss and fragmentation (such as timber harvesting and loss of hollow bearing trees), weed invasion, predation and competition, disease, inappropriate fire regimes and Climate Change.
- 25E. The Parties, recognising that priorities can change in light of new information and science, will continue to regularly consult on the priorities for:
- (a) assessment of the conservation status of native species and ecological communities;
 - (b) recovery of Listed Species and Communities (further information provided in Attachment 2);
 - (c) conservation of Forest Ecosystems;
 - (d) abatement of Threatening Processes that have the potential to impact upon Listed Species and Communities;
 - (e) the preparation, alignment and review of all Statutory Conservation Planning Documents relevant to this Agreement; and
 - (f) research on Listed Species and Communities, Forest Ecosystems and Threatening Processes.
- 25F. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to the implementation of the Common Assessment Method MoU, which seeks to create a single operational list of nationally threatened taxa and communities that is consistent across all State, Territory and the Commonwealth jurisdictions. The Parties note that, in Victoria, the agreement under the Common Assessment Method MoU will be

implemented through the provisions of the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Amendment Act 2019* (Vic), which will come into effect on or before 30 June 2020.

25G. Victoria will ensure that the components of its Forest Management System that relate to Listed Species and Communities will:

- (a) provide for the conservation and recovery of Listed Species and Communities;
- (b) be based on the best available science and give consideration to the advice of, or any determinations made by, relevant scientific bodies or committees, including the Victorian Scientific Advisory Committee;
- (c) to the extent practicable having regard to the associated environmental, social and economic impacts, provide equivalent or greater protection to Listed Species and Communities than afforded by relevant Commonwealth Statutory Conservation Planning Documents;
- (d) provide for active management of Native Forests in order to build their resilience and diversity; and
- (e) where relevant, take into account public comment.

25H. Where a species or community that is present in the North East RFA Region becomes a Listed Species and Community by virtue of it being newly listed under the EPBC Act, the Commonwealth agrees to develop and publish a Statutory Conservation Planning Document for that species or community at the time of listing, save for in relation to a species that is included in the extinct or conservation dependent categories of the list under section 178 of the EPBC Act.

25I. Where a taxon or community that is present in the North East RFA Region becomes a Listed Species and Community by virtue of it being newly listed under the FFG Act, Victoria agrees to develop and publish a Statutory Conservation Planning Document for that taxon or community within 24 months of the date of listing.

25J. The Commonwealth agrees not to release, amend or update any Statutory Conservation Planning Document made under the EPBC Act for a Listed Species or Community in the North East RFA Region without first consulting with Victoria on the draft Statutory Conservation Planning Document at least six months prior to it coming into effect or being amended or updated.

25K. Where:

- (i) a Listed Species or Community is present in the North East RFA Region; or
- (ii) there is a change in conservation status of a Listed Species or Community present in the North East RFA Region,

Victoria will, having regard to relevant Commonwealth Statutory Conservation Planning Documents:

- (a) undertake a risk assessment within six months from each Relevant Date and determine whether additional interim or permanent protections and management actions are necessary;
- (b) where necessary, use reasonable endeavours to implement interim enforceable protections and priority management actions for the Listed Species or Community within six months from each Relevant Date;
- (c) where necessary, use reasonable endeavours to implement permanent protections and any other changes to the Forest Management System required for the Listed Species or Community within 24 months from each Relevant Date; and
- (d) use reasonable endeavours to include any protections or management actions implemented pursuant to sub-paragraphs (b) or (c) in any new or updated Victorian Statutory Conservation Planning Documents.

In this clause, **Relevant Date** means each of the following:

- (i) 1 April 2020;
- (ii) the date of listing, where that date postdates 1 April 2020; and
- (iii) the date of any change in the conservation status where that date postdates 1 April 2020.

25L. Where Victoria has not implemented additional permanent protections or management actions within 18 months of the date on which:

- (a) any such protections or management actions were determined necessary under sub-clause 25K(a), or
- (b) a determination was required to have been made pursuant to sub-clause 25K(a) (provided no subsequent determination found that no additional protections or management actions were required),

Victoria agrees to use its best endeavours to implement the protections and management actions specified in a relevant Commonwealth Statutory Conservation Planning Document as a management guideline.

25M. By December 2022, Victoria will review relevant provisions of the FFG Act, *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004* (Vic), *Forests Act 1958* (Vic), and their subordinate instruments, including the Code of Practice for Timber Production, to identify what, if any, measures or improvements could be made to strengthen protections for Listed Species and Communities within Victoria's Forests.

25N. In addition to reviewing Statutory Conservation Planning Documents at the legislatively defined intervals, the Parties agree to work collaboratively to review respective Statutory Conservation Planning Documents within 24 months, and update as necessary, following the occurrence of the following events:

- (a) a substantial scientific body of new information relating to a Listed Species or Community that is accepted by, in case of:
- (i) Victoria, the Victorian Scientific Advisory Committee; and
 - (ii) the Commonwealth, the Threatened Species Scientific Committee,
- becoming available; or
- (b) a change in the conservation status of a Listed Species or Community.

25O. The Parties agree to:

- (a) work together to try and achieve alignment of Statutory Conservation Planning Documents for the same species or community, within any constraints imposed by legislation; and
 - (b) encourage implementation of priority actions identified in any relevant Statutory Conservation Planning Document,
- that relate to a Listed Species or Community.

25P. Victoria agrees to:

- (a) use and maintain science-based planning tools to determine priority actions for the management of Listed Species and Communities, and make those planning tools publicly accessible; and
- (b) consider the broader benefits and potential impacts on other native species in determining priority actions.

25Q. The Parties acknowledge the need to achieve a net improvement in the outlook for native species through an improvement in suitable habitat and the active management of threats.

25R. For all Listed Species and Communities present in the North East RFA Region, Victoria will use its best endeavours to:

- (a) protect important populations and sufficient current and future habitat in the CAR Reserve System where such action is likely to ensure that viable populations are maintained throughout the species' range;
- (b) as appropriate, apply additional measures where that species or community is Climate Change Vulnerable, including (but not limited to) measures such as:
- (i) identification and protection of Refugia;
 - (ii) greater active management, including of threats; and
 - (iii) consideration of options for translocation, gene mixing and ex situ conservation; and

- (c) protect important occurrences of the species or community in the CAR Reserve System and maintain or restore ecological management regimes to ensure its viability.
- 25S. The Parties recognise the vital role that active management of threats to Listed Species and Communities plays in achieving their recovery. Victoria is committed to the active management of Native Forests on Public Land through proactive measures such as pest and weed control, use of silviculture practices to improve the Forest's structure and condition and revegetation of priority areas.

World Heritage Places

26. Parties agree to actively investigate, and participate in, World Heritage assessment of the Australia-wide Eucalypt theme, including any potential contribution from the North East region. The Parties acknowledge that the World Heritage Values of a World Heritage Place are protected by Part 3 of the EPBC Act as, pursuant to section 42 of the EPBC Act, the exemption to the application of Part 3 for RFA Forestry Operations does not apply to a property included in the World Heritage List.
- 26A. The Parties agree to participate in the assessment of any future World Heritage Places consistent with the Australian World Heritage Intergovernmental Agreement.

National Heritage Places

- 26B. The Parties agree that the Forest Management System provides for the protection of National Heritage Values of National Heritage Places in accordance with National Heritage Management Principles.

Commonwealth Heritage Places

- 26C. The Parties agree that the Forest Management System provides for the protection of Commonwealth Heritage Values through the management of Commonwealth Heritage Places in accordance with Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles.

Ramsar Wetlands

- 26D. The Parties acknowledge that the Forest Management System, in conjunction with Commonwealth law, provides for the protection of the ecological character of Ramsar Wetlands, in accordance with Australia's obligations under the Ramsar Convention, by:
- (a) the application of Part 3 of the EPBC Act, as the exemption to the application of Part 3 of the EPBC Act for RFA Forestry Operations does not apply to Ramsar Wetlands pursuant to section 42 of the EPBC Act;
 - (b) management of Ramsar Wetlands under the Forest Management System, including having regard to Ramsar Wetland information sheets and Ramsar Wetland ecological character descriptions; and

- (c) management of the relevant threatened ecological communities listed under the FFG Act or the EPBC Act.
27. ~~NOT USED~~ ~~Parties note that in order to progress work and then proceed to World Heritage nomination, the agreement of all relevant governments will be required.~~
28. ~~NOT USED~~ ~~Parties agree that any potential World Heritage nomination involving areas in the North East region will be from within the CAR Reserve System.~~
29. ~~NOT USED~~ ~~The Commonwealth agrees that it will give full consideration to the potential socio-economic consequences of any World Heritage nomination of places in the North East region and that any such nomination will only occur after the fullest consultation and with agreement of the State.~~
30. ~~NOT USED~~ ~~The Parties agree that before any World Heritage nomination is made:~~
- ~~• all necessary management arrangements, including joint policy coordination arrangements will be agreed; and~~
 - ~~• all related funding issues will be resolved to the satisfaction of both Parties.~~

Export Controls

31. Parties note that current Commonwealth export arrangements provide that, ~~after 31 December 1999,~~ exports of ~~hardwood woodchips~~ Processed and Unprocessed Wood sourced from:
- (a) native forests will only be permitted from in areas covered by an RFA can occur without the need for a licence under the *Export Control Act 1982* (Cth) in accordance with its terms, and those of the regulations made thereunder, and the terms of the *Regional Forest Agreements Act 2002* (Cth); and
- (b) Victorian Plantations in areas covered by an RFA will not be subject to the operation of the *Export Control Act 1982* (Cth) or any other export control law within the meaning of the *Regional Forest Agreements Act 2002* (Cth) where a code of practice for Victoria has been approved under the *Export Control (Unprocessed Wood) Regulations* and that approval remains in effect.
32. Parties ~~note~~agree that no controls under the *Export Control Act 1982* (C~~w~~th) or the regulations made thereunder, other than those described in clause 31, will apply to ~~Processed hardwood woodchips and or u~~Processed w~~Unprocessed w~~Wood sourced from the North East RFA Region while this Agreement is in place.
33. ~~NOT USED~~ ~~The Commonwealth notes Victoria's intention to separate more clearly its commercial forestry activities within native State forests from the broader policy, strategic planning and regulatory functions associated with the management of those forests. Victoria also confirms its commitment to the~~

~~ongoing implementation of its plans, codes and prescriptions relevant to the achievement of ESFM.~~

34. ~~NOT USED The Commonwealth notes Victoria's change to the administration arrangements applying to the management of its parks, and that the primary emphasis of management will continue to be the conservation and protection of environmental and heritage values.~~

Monitoring of the Agreement

34A. The implementation of this Agreement is monitored through:

- (a) the Milestones provision at clause 35;
- (b) annual meetings conducted in accordance with clauses 35A and 35B;
- (c) Five-yearly Reviews conducted in accordance with clauses 36 to 38E;
- (d) Major Event Reviews conducted in accordance with clauses 38F to 38J;
- (e) the monitoring and reporting provisions contained in clauses 41 to 44; and
- (f) the auditing provisions contained in clauses 45A to 45J.

34B. The Parties agree to maintain open communication on matters relating to the implementation of this Agreement, including raising and responding to issues at any time.

Milestones

35. This Agreement establishes Milestones ~~(Attachment 4).~~ ~~and The Parties will report annually on their achievement as part of each annual meeting for the first five years, and then as they fall due and as part of the 5 yearly review, using an appropriate public reporting mechanism.~~

Annual meetings

35A. The Parties agree to hold annual executive-level bilateral meetings to monitor the implementation and performance of the Agreement. As part of each annual meeting the Parties will:

- (a) assess progress against or achievement of the Milestones that fell due in the preceding year, or were outstanding from any of the preceding years;
- (b) assess progress against agreed research activities and identify new research needs and objectives (if any);
- (c) consider any timber harvesting compliance issues which have arisen in the preceding year;
- (d) consider the impacts of any Major Events within the preceding year;

- (e) identify and discuss any issues relating to the operation or performance of the Agreement in the preceding year;
- (f) discuss the preparation and implementation of Statutory Conservation Planning Documents in accordance with the terms of this Agreement for Listed Species and Communities within the RFA Region; and
- (g) discuss any matters or issues or events that have arisen in the preceding year.

35B. A joint statement that reports on the outcomes of the annual meetings will be made publicly available by being published on an internet site maintained by, for or on behalf of one or both Parties.

Five-yearly ~~r~~Reviews

Five-yearly Review scope and process

36. Subject to clauses 37C and 93.4, for ~~Within~~ each five year period, a review of the performance of the Agreement will be undertaken. The purpose of the Ffive-yearly Rreview is to assess and evaluate:
- (a) the extent to which the operation of the Agreement has produced outcomes that:
 - (i) provide for a CAR Reserve System;
 - (ii) provide for ESFM and adaptive Forest Management;
 - (iii) provide for the long-term stability of Forests and Forest Industries;
 - (iv) demonstrate effective management of MNES, which is to be assessed having regard to condition trends of each MNES;
 - (v) advance Traditional Owner self-determination and the effective management of MTOS;
 - (vi) achieve the highest and best value uses of Native Forests on Public Land having regard to all Forest values, including Traditional Owner, social, environmental, Ecosystem Services and economic values; and
 - (vii) support the achievement of objectives within national and Victorian biodiversity strategies;
 - (b) the effectiveness of management prescriptions and responses to disturbances related to Listed Species and Communities;
 - (c) the Parties' progress in developing and implementing Statutory Conservation Planning Documents in accordance with the terms of this Agreement;

- (d) whether the Milestones have been implemented in a manner that furthers the outcomes listed in clause 36(a);
- (e) Victoria's performance against the list of Sustainability Indicators developed under clause 49B of this Agreement;
- (f) the social and economic benefits derived from the management and use of Forests;
- (g) whether current and proposed research across the Forest Estate is sufficient, is prioritised appropriately and addresses known knowledge gaps;
- (h) the extent to which Victoria has supported the advancement of Traditional Owner Knowledge and its application to Forest Management;
- (i) the extent to which the commitments in the joint government responses to the preceding Five-yearly Reviews have been adequately implemented;
- (j) the current and forecast impacts of Climate Change on the CAR Reserve System, ESFM and the stability of Forests and Forest Industries; and
- (k) the adequacy of the CAR Reserve System (as provided for under this Agreement) in meeting the functions identified in clause 60 of this Agreement.

~~provide an assessment of progress of the Agreement against the established milestones, and will include:~~

- ~~• the extent to which milestones and obligations have been met including management of the National Estate;~~
- ~~• the results of monitoring of sustainability indicators; and~~
- ~~• invited public comment on the performance of the Agreement.~~

36A. ~~NOT USED Notwithstanding Clause 36, the Parties agree that from 31 March 2018, the timing of all five yearly reviews will be aligned with the timing of the five yearly reviews set out in the Gippsland and West Victoria RFAs.~~

37. The purpose of the Five-yearly Review process under this Agreement is not to renegotiate the Agreement. While the review process will not open up the Agreement to re-negotiation, both Parties may agree to ~~some minor~~ modifications to this Agreement to incorporate the results of the review.

37A. The Parties note that the Victorian State of the Forests Report required by the *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004* (Vic) provides an ongoing mechanism to monitor implementation of ESFM, including across key environmental, social and economic indicators. As such, it will be a key source of information in the Five-yearly Reviews under this Agreement.

37B. The Parties agree that:

- (a) the timing of the Five-yearly Review will align with Victorian and national forest reporting;
- (b) consultation and the Further Assessment of Matters Report undertaken in 2019 as part of the process of extending this Agreement, the results of the monitoring of Sustainability Indicators for the national *State of the Forests Report 2018* and the Victorian *State of the Forests Report 2018* constitute the Five-yearly Review that was due in 2020; and
- (c) the next Five-yearly Review will commence in 2025 and thereafter, subject to clause 37C, within the last year of each five year period during the term of the Agreement.

37C. The Parties agree that, where a Five-yearly Review falls due for commencement in the final year of the Agreement, no Five-yearly Review is required to be undertaken, however, Victoria will provide the Commonwealth with a report on the condition trends of MNES present in Victoria.

Conduct of Five-yearly Review

37D. Five-yearly Reviews are to be conducted by a panel (the Panel) comprised of:

- (a) the Victorian Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability or, if there is no Victorian Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability, an independent reviewer selected by Victoria and agreed by the Commonwealth;
- (b) an independent reviewer selected by the Commonwealth of Australia and agreed by Victoria; and
- (c) other members, as agreed by the Parties.

37E. For the purposes of clause 37D(c), the Parties will actively consider Traditional Owner representation on the Panel.

37F. The Parties must jointly prepare and agree upon the terms of an agreement (the Scoping Agreement) which:

- (a) sets out the matters which the Panel must consider and report on, which must include the matters specified in clauses 36(a) to (k);
- (b) includes the proposed approach to consultation and engagement with Traditional Owners, stakeholders and communities; and
- (c) identifies any agreed timeframes, priorities, procedures and funding arrangements.

37G. For the purposes of clause 37F(c), the Parties agree that they will share equally the costs associated with activities that the Parties agree are required to be undertaken for each Five-yearly Review, and that such activities will be set out in the Scoping Agreement.

37H. The Parties must jointly prepare a report (the Supplementary Report) that supplements the Victorian State of the Forests Report by providing any additional information or data required in order to:

- (a) inform the consultation and engagement; and
- (b) enable the Panel to consider the Parties' progress in achieving the outcomes set out in clauses 36(a) to (k).

37I. The Parties agree that, in conducting each Five-yearly Review, the Panel will be engaged to:

- (a) consider the matters specified in clauses 36(a) to (k) and any other matters outlined in the Scoping Agreement developed pursuant to clause 37F, having regard to:

- (i) the Victorian State of the Forests Report;
- (ii) the Supplementary Report;
- (iii) the statements prepared jointly by the Parties pursuant to clause 35B of this Agreement as part of the annual meeting procedure;
- (iv) feedback received from consultation and engagement undertaken to inform the Five-yearly Review; and
- (v) any other public reports which the Panel considers relevant to the matters that are to be considered by it;

- (b) set the strategic direction for, agree the approach to and take into account feedback received from consultation and engagement with Traditional Owners, stakeholders and communities to inform the Five-yearly Review; and

- (c) develop and submit a report (the Five-yearly Review Report) detailing the Panel's findings and recommendations,

in accordance with the terms of and the timeframes prescribed in the Scoping Agreement.

~~38. NOT USED. The outcomes of the review will be made public. The mechanism and timing for the review will be determined by both Parties before the end of the five year period and the review will be completed within three months.~~

Monitoring the Agreement

Annual meetings

38A. In accordance with subsection 10(6) of the *Regional Forest Agreements Act 2002* (Cth), the Commonwealth Minister responsible for forestry will table each Five-yearly Review Report in each House of the Parliament within 15 sitting days of that House after the report is provided to the Minister.

~~The Parties agree to hold annual officials level, bi lateral meetings in the years between each five yearly review to monitor the implementation of the Agreement and discuss any issues that arise.~~

General monitoring

38B. The Parties agree to:

- (a) meet to consider the findings and recommendations of each Five-yearly Review Report; and
- (b) publish a joint government response to the recommendations within six months of the publication of the Five-yearly Review Report, which will provide details of any actions that the Parties agree to take, either jointly or individually.

~~Notwithstanding the annual meetings and five yearly reviews, the Parties otherwise agree to maintain open communication on matters relating to the implementation of this Agreement, including raising and responding to issues at any time.~~

38C. In the development of a joint government response pursuant to clause 38B, Victoria will consult with Traditional Owners in relation to the findings and recommendations contained in the Five-yearly Review Report.

38D. The Parties agree to work collaboratively to implement the Parties' commitments in the joint government response released by the Parties pursuant to clause 38B(b) of this Agreement.

Satisfactory completion of Five-yearly Review

38E. A Five-yearly Review will be satisfactorily completed upon the public release of the joint government response to the Five-yearly Review Report pursuant to clause 38B(b) of this Agreement.

Major Event Review

38F. Subject to clause 38G, within six months of the occurrence of a Major Event, the Parties may jointly agree to conduct a review to assess the impacts of the Major Event on the:

- (a) operation of the Agreement;
- (b) ESFM;
- (c) CAR Reserve System;
- (d) effective management and protection of MNES;
- (e) Harvest Level; or
- (f) long-term stability of Forests and Forest Industries.

38G. A review pursuant to clause 38F of this Agreement:

- (a) can only be undertaken if both Parties jointly agree to undertake the review;
- (b) is to be conducted by a Panel constituted in accordance with clause 37D of this Agreement;
- (c) is to be jointly funded by the Parties in accordance with clause 38H;
- (d) must include public consultation and an assessment of the impacts of the Major Event on Environment and Heritage Values, Listed Species and Communities, Ecosystem Services, economic and social values; and
- (e) can constitute a Five-yearly Review if it:
 - (i) is agreed by both Parties;
 - (ii) is carried out for the whole of the RFA Region;
 - (iii) is conducted within one year of the date on which the Five-yearly Review is due to be commenced pursuant to clause 37B(c);
 - (iv) meets the purpose and scope of a Five-yearly Review described in clause 36; and
 - (v) is conducted in accordance with clauses 37D – 38E.

38H. For the purposes of clause 38G(c), the Parties agree that they will share equally the costs associated with activities that the Parties agree are required to be undertaken for each Major Event Review, and that such activities will be set out in a Scoping Agreement prepared in accordance with clause 38I of this Agreement.

38I. The Parties must jointly prepare and agree upon the terms of an agreement (the Scoping Agreement) which:

- (a) sets out the matters which the Panel must consider and report on;
- (b) includes the proposed approach to consultation and engagement with Traditional Owners, stakeholders and communities; and
- (c) identifies any agreed timeframes, priorities, procedures (including the process for ending a review) and funding arrangements.

38J. For the avoidance of doubt, the Parties agree that the purpose of a Major Event Review is not to open the Agreement up to renegotiation, but to assess the impacts of the Major Event on the matters identified in clause 38F for the purposes of considering what, if any, remedial action needs to be undertaken to address the impacts of the Major Event.

ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

39. The Parties agree that ESFM is an objective which requires a long term commitment to continuous improvement and that the key elements for achieving it in accordance with clause 7 are:

- the establishment and maintenance of a CAR Reserve System (Attachment 1);
- ~~the development of internationally competitive forest products industries; and~~ providing for the long-term stability of Timber and Forestry Products Industries;
- ~~a fully an integrated and strategic fForest mManagement sSystem that actively generates and is capable of responding to new information; and~~
- ensuring that harvested areas of Native Forest on Public Land are successfully regenerated, maintaining the natural floristic composition.

40. The Parties agree that the Victorian Forest Management System ~~processes and systems~~ provides for ecologically sustainable management of Fforests in the North East RFA Rregion and that these processes and systems are accredited by the Commonwealth in clause 47 of this Agreement.

40A. The Parties recognise that the Victorian Forest Management System is designed to produce effective outcomes for fauna, flora, soil and water conservation and Environment and Heritage Values in State Forests and provides a sound basis for implementation and continual improvement of such to achieve ESFM.

40B. Victoria confirms its commitment to the ongoing implementation and achievement of ESFM on both Public Land and Private Land through the continued implementation of and improvements to its Forest Management System and adaptive Forest Management.

40C. Victoria commits to:

- (a) undertaking a comprehensive review of the Code of Practice for Timber Production by December 2023; and
- (b) thereafter, considering what, if any, updates to the document are required at least every five years for so long as the Agreement remains in effect.

In line with relevant legislative requirements, the process to amend the Code of Practice for Timber Production will include consultation with the public.

40D. The Parties recognise that ongoing and enhanced monitoring and data analysis is necessary to ensure the Forest Management System is able to adapt in response to changing circumstances and to enable strategic, long-term decisions about Forests.

Monitoring, Reporting and Consultative Mechanisms on Ecologically Sustainable Forest Management

41. Victoria will report on the results of monitoring of Ssustainability iIndicators.

- 41A. The Parties agree that, for the purposes of clause 41, Victoria will publicly report on the results of monitoring of Sustainability Indicators as part of each Five-yearly Review.
- 41B. The Parties recognise that:
- (a) the Forest Management System is enhanced by adaptive management and continuing mechanisms to monitor, report and evaluate the sustainability of Forest Management policies and practices;
 - (b) ESFM outcomes are enhanced by genuinely engaging with stakeholders and local communities in a transparent and accessible way, to enable meaningful participation in decision-making processes;
 - (c) fostering stakeholder and community understanding of ESFM in the North East RFA Region is important; and
 - (d) a range of processes and instruments exist which provide for public participation, consultation and/or reporting, including (but not limited to) processes associated with:
 - preparation and review of legislation, regulations, codes of practice and Statutory Conservation Planning Documents;
 - Victorian Environment Assessment Council studies;
 - preparation and review of strategies and plans for the management of Native Forest, including the management of Forestry Operations in State Forests (until such time as they cease on 30 June 2030) and fire;
 - reporting on Harvest Levels and volumes of Timber Resources taken from the RFA Region;
 - State of the Forests reporting; and
 - Five-yearly Reviews and Major Event Reviews.
42. Comprehensive Regional Assessments and the development of this Agreement ~~have~~ provided extensive opportunities for public participation and reporting. Parties recognise that the public reporting activities and on-going opportunities for public participation and consultation associated with existing Victorian and Commonwealth processes and instruments will continue. ~~These processes are listed in Attachment 5.~~
43. In addition to these activities, Victoria agrees to publish future reports of audits of compliance with the Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production. Supporting documents will also be publicly available.
44. Victoria will further develop the transparency and accountability of its ~~f~~Forest ~~m~~Management processes by producing, publishing and regularly reviewing Statements of Regulatory Intent. ~~through the implementation of an on-going~~

~~quality assurance program. The program will be implemented, within three years, utilising expertise external to the forest agency in the Department of Natural Resources and Environment or its equivalent.~~

45. Victoria undertakes to:

- (a) ~~continue to manage the dDedicated rReserves within the CAR Reserve System in accordance with the relevant government approved response to the recommendations of the Land Conservation Council, or the Environment Conservation Council and VEAC; and~~
- (b) ~~manage cultural values, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, in the North East RFA Rregion, in accordance with the principles set out in Part 2 of Division 1 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) and the *Heritage Act 2017* (Vic), based on Statewide Guidelines for the Management of Cultural Heritage Values in Forests, Parks and Reserves which will be jointly agreed; and~~
- (c) ~~NOT USED implement the Integrated Forest Planning System and the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory (SFRI) in the North East region in time for the next review of sustainable yield due in 2001.~~

Auditing of the Agreement

Initiating an audit

45A. Subject to clauses 45B and 45C either Party may initiate an audit if that Party has reasonable grounds to suspect that a Party has not complied with a:

- (a) material term of this Agreement; or
- (b) Milestone.

45B. Before a Party may initiate an audit, the initiating Party must issue upon the other Party a written notice which:

- (a) advises of its intention to initiate an audit;
- (b) outlines the reasons why it intends to initiate an audit; and
- (c) if relevant, specifies what remedial actions the other Party could take to wholly address the concerns being raised by the initiating Party.

45C. Where a Party initiates an audit, the written notice provided under clause 45B must identify the period of time which the audit is to consider. The period of examination cannot pre-date the period of time reviewed as part of the most recent Five-yearly Review.

45D. A Party cannot initiate an audit unless:

- (a) a period of 90 calendar days has passed since the date on which a written notice was issued pursuant to clause 45B;

- (b) a remedial action identified in a notice given under clause 45B (if any) has not been complied with; and
- (c) it has consulted with the other Party in relation to the:
 - (i) scope of the audit;
 - (ii) the conduct of the audit, including any public facing components;
 - (iii) criteria against which the audit will be conducted; and
 - (iv) appointment of an independent auditor.

Conduct of audits

- 45E. Audits must be conducted by an independent auditor that is to be appointed by the initiating Party in consultation with the other Party. The independent auditor must be directed by the initiating Party to produce a report that makes findings and identifies any remedial actions that should be taken to address any identified issues.
- 45F. The scope of an audit is confined to an assessment of the matters identified in a written notice given under clause 45B of this Agreement.
- 45G. An audit should be conducted in the most efficient and effective manner possible to address the matters identified by the initiating Party and must have regard to the views and concerns of both Parties.
- 45H. The Parties agree to cooperate fully in any audit.
- 45I. Either Party may publish a report produced by the independent auditor in accordance with a direction issued under clause 45E:
 - (a) with the prior written consent of the other Party; or
 - (b) as required by law.
- 45J. The costs of an audit will be borne by the initiating Party.

Accreditation Forest Management System

- 46. Parties agree that Victoria's ~~F~~forest ~~M~~management ~~S~~system (including its legislation, policies, ~~C~~codes, plans and management practices) ~~as described in the Statewide Assessment of Ecologically Sustainable Forest Management and including responses reported in Appendix 4 of the North East Victoria Comprehensive Regional Assessment Report~~ provides for continuous improvement in relation to ESFM.
- 47. The Commonwealth accredits Victoria's ~~f~~Forest ~~m~~Management ~~s~~System for the North East as amended by this Agreement. The system includes:
 - ~~the~~ Forest Management Plans and the process for their review;

- the Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004 (Vic);
- the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic);
- the process for forecasting ~~the sawlog sustainable yield~~ Harvest Level in the North East RFA Rregion; and
- the systems and processes established by the Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production and the Code of Practice for ~~Bushf~~Fire Management on Public Land.

47A. Victoria will notify the Commonwealth of any substantive changes to the Forest Management System in a timely manner and, where possible, discuss the proposed changes with the Commonwealth in advance of any final decision.

Sustainability iIndicators

48. Parties agree that the current ~~fForest m~~Management sSystem will maintain could be enhanced by further developing appropriate mechanisms to monitor and review the sustainability of forest management practices. The Parties note that Victoria will continue to align key performance indicators in the Victorian State of the Forest Report To ensure that this occurs, Parties agree to establish an appropriate set of sustainability indicators to monitor forest changes. Any indicators established will be consistent with the Montreal Process Criteria and indicators (as amended from time to time), the current form of which is specified in Attachment 7, and will take into account the framework of regional indicators developed by the Montreal Process Implementation Group for Australia (MIG). Indicators will be practical, measurable, cost-effective and capable of being implemented at the regional level.

49. Victoria has a set of Sustainability Indicators, which are aligned with the Montreal Process Criteria and indicators, as adapted to Australia through the Montreal Process Implementation Group for Australia, and are reported on every five years in the Victorian State of the Forests Report and inform the Five-yearly Review. In developing effective indicators, Parties agree to take into account the results of the Forest and Wood Products Research and Development Corporation's pilot studies for the development of effective regional indicators.

49A. Victoria will continue to publicly report on its Sustainability Indicators every five years in its State of the Forests Report to align with and inform the Five-yearly Reviews required under this Agreement.

49B. Victoria will, in consultation with Traditional Owners, review its Sustainability Indicators by 2023 having regard to:

- (a) maintaining a list of Sustainability Indicators which, at a minimum, will account for the Montreal Process Criteria and indicators;
- (b) the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and their successors or equivalents;
- (c) the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

- (d) Traditional Owner Knowledge and practice;
 - (e) relevant MTOS;
 - (f) a wide range of contemporary Forest values and uses; and
 - (g) any relevant national targets.
50. Victoria agrees to review its Sustainability Indicators following each relevant review of the National Sustainability Indicators and will, at a minimum, maintain a list of indicators that satisfies national level reporting requirements. Development of indicators, and collection of results for those indicators which can be readily implemented, will be completed in time to enable assessment during the first review of this Agreement.

Private Land

51. The Parties reaffirm their commitments made in the NFPS to the conservation and management of the private ~~fForest eEstate~~. The Parties note that Victoria has, under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (Vic), native vegetation retention controls to regulate the clearance of ~~Nnative Fforest~~ on ~~Pprivate Lland~~.
52. Under Victorian law will continue to encourage private fForest owners are required to ensure that their management operations are consistent with the Code of ~~Forest~~ Practices for Timber Production, and to have in place adequate mechanisms to protect nature conservation and catchment values.
53. Ecological ~~vVegetation eClasses~~ which ~~a were~~ priorities for the CAR Reserve System in 1998 and which occurred on ~~Pprivate Lland~~ are listed in Table 3 in Attachment 1. EVCs predominantly occurring on Private Land within the RFA Region which are current priorities for conservation are identified in Tables 1a and 1b in Attachment 1. The Parties agree that the priority EVCs listed occurring predominantly on Private Land (as identified in Tables 1a and 1b in Attachment 1) can be managed to protect values consistent with the JANIS Reserve Criteria or could contribute to the CAR Reserve System through a range of mechanisms, including (but not limited to) the mechanisms identified in Attachment 1, with the consent of the land owner.
- 53A. The Parties recognise the importance of Environment and Heritage Values, Listed Species and Communities and Ecosystem Services on Private Land. Victoria agrees to continue to support processes which will facilitate the voluntary participation by private landholders to protect these values on Private Land, which in turn becomes part of the CAR Reserve System.
- 53B. Victoria will, for the duration of this Agreement, investigate and pursue opportunities to increase permanently protected areas as well as enhance conservation on Private Land through additions to the CAR Reserve System.

Threatened Flora and Fauna

54. ~~NOT USED The Parties agree that the CAR Reserve System, actions under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic) and the Endangered Species Protection Act 1992 (Cwth), and the application of a range of management~~

strategies in the North East Forest Management Plan provide for the protection of rare or threatened flora and fauna species and ecological communities.

55. ~~NOT USED~~ Where threatened species, ecological communities and threatening processes restricted to Victoria are listed under both the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic) and the *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992* (Cwth), any new or revised Action Statements will be jointly prepared to meet the requirements of both Acts. Where the Action Statements meet the requirement of the *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992* (Cwth), the Commonwealth intends to adopt Action Statements as Recovery Plans under Section 46 of the *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992* (Cwth).
56. ~~NOT USED~~ Recovery Plans for items listed under both Acts and extending beyond Victoria will be prepared jointly with Victoria and other relevant governments, and incorporate the agreed Action Statement as the Victorian component of the Recovery Plan.
57. ~~NOT USED~~ Parties will continue to consult on the priorities for listing threatened species, ecological communities and threatening processes, and the preparation of Action Statements and Recovery Plans, recognising that priorities can change in the light of new information. Currently agreed priorities and commitments for the next five years are outlined in Attachment 2.
58. ~~NOT USED~~ Parties reaffirm their commitment that species in the North East region for which Recovery Plans or Action Statements have already been prepared will have all recommended actions completed or significantly advanced in accordance with the timelines specified in the Recovery Plans or Action Statements.
59. ~~NOT USED~~ Parties agree that within five years pest plant and pest animal control programs will be developed in accordance with the North East Forest Management Plan.

THE CAR RESERVE SYSTEM

60. Parties agree that the primary function of the CAR Reserve System is to ensure the long-term conservation and protection of eEnvironment and hHeritage Vvalues, Listed Species and Communities and Ecosystem Services, and that the CAR Reserve System will be maintained for this purpose. The CAR Reserve System includes the land described in Attachment 1.
- 60A. The Parties acknowledge that, in addition to the maintenance of the CAR Reserve System, achieving the long-term conservation and protection of Environment and Heritage Values, Listed Species and Communities and Ecosystem Services requires active management by Victoria to address Threatening Processes.
61. Parties agree that the CAR Reserve System ~~as identified on Map 1 and~~ described in Attachment 1, in conjunction with the arrangements proposed for ~~pPrivate~~ hLand in Attachment 1, satisfies the JANIS Reserve Criteria, through the provision of each of the constituent elements as described in clause 61A. Each element of the reserve system will be administered in accordance with Victorian legislation.

61A. The Parties agree that the CAR Reserve System established in accordance with this Agreement (including as it has been progressively added to and as further defined in Attachment 1), comprises:

- (a) Dedicated Reserves;
- (b) Informal Reserves;
- (c) areas with CAR Values protected by prescription; and
- (d) Private Land with CAR Values protected under secure management arrangements entered into with Private Land owners,

and that changes to the composition of these constituent elements enable the provision of adaptive and ecologically sustainable management of Forests.

62. Victoria agrees to implement the CAR Reserve System, including the required public land tenure change, described in Attachment 1 and identified on Map 1. The extent of the CAR Reserve System within Dedicated Reserves and Informal Reserves:

- (a) at the time of the establishment of the Agreement in 1999 is identified on Map 1;
- (b) as at December 2019 is identified on Map 2; and
- (c) will be periodically mapped and made publicly available.

62A. Victoria agrees to maintain a CAR Reserve System in the North East RFA Region that satisfies the JANIS Reserve Criteria (through the provision of each of the constituent elements as described in clause 61A) and contributes towards the National Reserve System in respect of Forest communities.

62B. Victoria will use its best endeavours to progressively increase protection levels for priority EVCs as soon as practicable, subject to wood supply commitments.

62C. Victoria will use its best endeavours to conserve and protect all EVCs, with a particular focus on vulnerable, rare and endangered EVCs, both within the CAR Reserve System and off reserve (non-CAR Reserve components of State Forests and Private Land), by:

- (a) identifying opportunities to reduce the extent and severity of Threatening Processes;
- (b) increasing the protection of hollow bearing trees and tree ferns in relevant EVCs to maintain ecological processes;
- (c) limiting the impacts of bushfires and planned burning and associated operational activities;
- (d) actively managing pest plants and animals;

- (e) investigating opportunities to implement alternative silviculture techniques such as variable retention harvesting;
 - (f) adapting to the impacts of natural disturbances, such as bushfires; and
 - (g) implementing any other mechanisms considered appropriate, as determined based on the best available science.
- 62D. Victoria commits to review the conservation status of EVCs prior to the commencement of each Five-yearly Review under this Agreement.
- 62E. Subject to clauses 63 and 63A, the Parties agree that changes will be periodically required to the CAR Reserve System to reflect changes in information or management arrangements and the impacts of natural disturbances such as bushfires.
63. Parties agree that changes to that component of the CAR Reserve System in State Forest will only occur in accordance with this Agreement, will not lead to a net deterioration in the protection of identified CAR ~~¶~~Values, and will be publicly available.
- 63A. The Parties note that, for the purposes of clause 63, the principles and guiding considerations that will inform changes to the CAR Reserve System in State Forests are:
- (a) providing for the highest and best value uses of Forests (greatest benefits);
 - (b) providing climate Refugia for Listed Species and Communities;
 - (c) increasing habitat connectivity;
 - (d) addressing Climate Change Vulnerability;
 - (e) considering the impacts on Forest Industries and other uses;
 - (f) considering the impacts on Ecosystem Services;
 - (g) providing for appropriate Forest structure and age distribution and sufficient protection and management of areas of maturing Forest to facilitate Old Growth Forest recruitment; and
 - (h) adapting to the impacts of natural disturbances such as bushfires on Forest values.
64. ~~NOT USED Parties agree that best endeavours will be used to maintain the levels of protection of national estate values in a regional context, however, minor changes to the levels of protection of individual values may occur as a result of changes to the CAR Reserve System in State forest.~~

- 64A. Victoria will notify the Commonwealth of any substantive changes to the CAR Reserve System that may significantly impact on MNES or wood supply to industry.
65. Victoria agrees to:
- (a) ~~Pproduce, and publish and maintain in force at any given time by 30 June 2000 the one or more North East Forest Management Plans that apply to the land within the RFA Region; and reflects the outcomes of this Agreement.~~
 - (b) review and update any Forest Management Plan that applies, either in part or wholly, to land within the North East RFA Region by December 2023 and at least every ten years thereafter for so long as this Agreement remains in effect.
- 65A. For the purposes of clause 65, in reviewing the Forest Management Plans Victoria will have regard to all relevant matters, including (but not limited to):
- (a) the needs of the Forest in order to maintain ecosystem health and vitality;
 - (b) Traditional Owner Country Plans or equivalent, associated strategies and agreements or relevant documents;
 - (c) the objectives, targets and metrics in Victoria's current biodiversity strategy;
 - (d) the broad range of values and uses of the Forest;
 - (e) the impacts of Climate Change;
 - (f) community aspirations and objectives;
 - (g) the need for active management to reduce bushfire risk and support the recovery of Forests and communities that depend on them after bushfire;
 - (h) threat management; and
 - (i) actions for surface and groundwater catchment management and soils.
- 65B. The Parties recognise that all Victorian Rainforest is protected from timber harvesting through the Forest Management System which, in addition to protecting Rainforest from disturbance will provide for the recovery of Rainforest in areas where it has been fragmented or disturbed. Victoria will protect Rainforest communities from the impacts of timber harvesting through the use of appropriate buffers to maintain microclimatic conditions and protect from disease and other disturbance.
- 65C. The Parties note that, on 7 November 2019, Victoria committed to protecting all Old Growth Forest within Native Forests on Public Land from timber harvesting. Victoria will include in the Forest Management System mechanisms to protect all Old Growth Forest within Native Forests on Public Land from timber harvesting.

65D. Victoria commits to ensuring that, for the duration of the Agreement, all Rainforest and Old Growth Forest within Native Forests on Public Land will remain protected from timber harvesting.

Protection of Environment and Heritage Values

65E. The Parties agree to maintain the level of protection of Environment and Heritage Values in the RFA Region, but recognise that minor changes to the manner in which such protections are implemented may occur as a result of changes to the CAR Reserve System in State Forest.

65F. The Parties agree that the CAR Reserve System, established in accordance with this Agreement, and the application of the Forest Management System in Victoria, protects Environment and Heritage Values. Further protection is provided through other mechanisms within the Forest Management System.

Climate Change

65G. The Parties acknowledge:

- (a) Climate Change is driving more extreme weather and disturbance events that will impact on a wide range of Forest values, including Biodiversity, water and Timber Resources;
- (b) Climate Change is a continuing and Threatening Process for Listed Species and Communities and other MNES;
- (c) Climate Change will have an impact on ESFM, the CAR Reserve System and the stability of Forests and Forest Industries;
- (d) integrating Climate Change adaptation into Forest Management, including the management of Listed Species and Communities and other MNES, is required to build resilience and manage climate risks and meet the objectives of ESFM;
- (e) the need to manage Forests to maintain or enhance the sequestration and storage of carbon;
- (f) that maintaining Native Forests, through the CAR Reserve System, the Forest Management System and other mechanisms, plays an important role in the effective management of carbon within the carbon cycle; and
- (g) that effective management of Forests to maintain functioning Forest Ecosystems in a changing climate is required to maintain the quality and quantity of water resources.

65H. The Parties agree to use their best endeavours to improve Climate Change resilience and future viability of Listed Species and Communities and other MNES informed by best practice approaches, best available science and Traditional Owner Knowledge.

65I. Victoria:

- (a) agrees to manage its Forests in accordance with the NFPS objectives and policies as they relate to Climate Change, adaptation and carbon;
 - (b) will review the comprehensiveness, adequacy and representativeness of the CAR Reserve System by December 2021, having regard to current and forecast impacts of Climate Change using the best available science, and thereafter as part of each Five-yearly Review; and
 - (c) will use reasonable endeavours to ensure that all EVCs that are Climate Change Vulnerable are afforded additional protections beyond that provided for under the JANIS Reserve Criteria.
- 65J. The Parties agree that, if the outcome of a Five-yearly Review indicates that Climate Change has had, or is forecast to have, a significant impact on the CAR Reserve System, Victoria will consider whether changes are required to the CAR Reserve System.
- 65K. For the purposes of clause 65J, Victoria must consider the impact that any changes to the CAR Reserve System may have on ESFM and the long-term stability of Timber and Forestry Products Industries.

FOREST INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT

66. ~~NOT USED~~ The Parties agree that State forest outside the CAR Reserve System is available for timber harvesting in accordance with the North East Forest Management Plan and the Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production. Victoria also confirms that the sustainable yield for forests for the North East region will continue to be based on areas available for timber harvesting outside the CAR Reserve System.
67. ~~NOT USED~~ Parties agree that any changes to the area of State forest will not lead to a net deterioration in the timber production capacity of those areas available for harvesting in terms of volume, species and quality.
68. The Parties recognise the importance of Forest Industries to generating jobs and economic benefits for Victorian communities, acknowledge that the forest-based industries in the North East region make an important contribution to both the regional and State economies and are an essential component of many communities in the region. The Parties intend that this Agreement will enhance opportunities for further growth and development of Forest-based Industries in the North East RFA Region and provide long-term stability for these industries. The Parties therefore acknowledge that this Agreement must provide enhanced security of access to resources on forested land for the life of the Agreement. This, in turn will facilitate industry development including through:
- ~~new investment, plantation development, reforestation, downstream processing, value adding and jobs growth in forests based industries;~~
 - ~~further introduction of new technology, enhanced utilisation of regrowth timber for sawn products, and more efficient utilisation of residual wood;~~
 - ~~investment in mineral exploration and mining; and~~
 - ~~tourism and recreation investment.~~

68A. Victoria is committed to:

- (a) supporting the expansion of a range of Forest Industries to drive jobs and economic benefits to rural and regional communities;
- (b) undertaking, as appropriate, activities to better quantify the benefits and impacts of a range of current and emerging Forest Industries; and
- (c) including data and information about a wide range of Forest Industries, values and uses in future reviews and reporting.

68B. Victoria will facilitate greater collaboration between Forest Industries to enable the highest and best use of the available Forest resources.

Timber and Forestry Products Industries

68C. The Parties recognise that, from 1 July 2030, all commercial harvesting of Timber Resources from Native Forests on Public Land in Victoria will cease.

68D. The Parties recognise that, until 30 June 2030, State Forest outside the CAR Reserve System can be available for timber harvesting in accordance with the *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004* (Vic) and the Code of Practice for Timber Production.

68E. Victoria recognises that, until 30 June 2030, the provision of forecasts of the long- and medium-term supply of available Timber Resources from State Forest plays a vital role in supporting investment and diversification by Timber and Forestry Products Industries. In addition, Victoria recognises that the provision of supply forecasts and the basis for their calculation is important to other Forest Industries and users, and the broader Victorian community.

68F. Victoria will forecast and make publicly available the Harvest Level from State Forests in the RFA Region. In determining the Harvest Level, Victoria will have regard to the following factors:

- (a) the requirements of ESFM for the RFA Region;
- (b) the area available for timber harvesting;
- (c) the inventory of timbers of each productive forest type (ash and mixed species eucalypt) in the area available for timber harvesting;
- (d) the forecast structure and growth rates of forests in the RFA Region having consideration to Climate Change, bushfires and other relevant factors;
- (e) any policy and regulatory obligations; and
- (f) any other relevant factors.

68G. When publishing and making available the Harvest Level, Victoria will specify the methodology and assumptions used to forecast the Harvest Level.

- 68H. Victoria commits to ensuring that the volume of Timber Resources harvested from State Forest in the RFA Region over the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2030, for both ash and mixed species, will not:
- (a) over any five year period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2030, exceed the cumulative total of the Harvest Level as calculated for each year of that five year period; or
 - (b) in any given year, amount to more than 120 per cent of the annual Harvest Level for that year.
- 68I. Up until 30 June 2030, Victoria will:
- (a) review and, as necessary, adjust the Harvest Level at least once in every five-year period, taking into consideration the findings of the most recently completed RFA Five-yearly Review process and the findings of the most recent Major Event Review (if any); and
 - (b) make the outcomes of these reviews publicly available.
- 68J. Should a Major Event with the potential to significantly impact the Harvest Level occur, Victoria commits to commencing a review of the Harvest Level within 12 months. A review undertaken following a Major Event can constitute the next regular review required under clause 68I.
- 68K. Victoria will annually report on the annual and cumulative harvest volume of Timber Resources taken for commercial purposes (including sawlog, pulp wood and commercial firewood) from State Forests in the RFA Region that has occurred since 1 July 2019 up until harvesting ceases on 30 June 2030.
- 68L. The Parties commit to working to remove regulatory barriers to, and stimulate private and public investment in, Timber and Forestry Products Industries across Victoria's Forest Estate, including:
- (a) new research and development, innovation and technology to maximise job creation and the efficient, high-value utilisation of timber; and
 - (b) Plantation and farm forestry development, downstream processing, value-adding industries.
69. As part of providing greater security of access to forest resources, the Commonwealth will not prevent enterprises obtaining, using or exporting Processed timber, woodchips and or uUnprocessed wWood products sourced from Forests in the North East RFA Rregion in accordance with this Agreement.
70. ~~NOT USED The Parties acknowledge that this Agreement is expected to provide as a minimum the current level of supply of D+ sawlogs (68,000 m³ per annum) from the North East region (comprising the Benalla/Mansfield and Wangaratta FMAs and part of the Wodonga FMA) for the next twenty years, but recognise that timber supply levels in Victoria are subject to change based on periodic review of sustainable yield. Economic and social issues have been~~

~~taken into account in providing a land base that is expected to deliver these yields. Sustainable yield levels in this region will be reviewed based on new resource information now available from the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory (SFRI). Victoria will make available to industry any additional timber volumes identified through periodic reviews, in accordance with relevant legislation. The Parties also agree that Victoria will manage the forest estate in the North East region to at least maintain its timber production capacity in terms of volume, species and quality.~~

71. ~~NOT USED~~ ~~Wherever possible Victoria will enhance Statewide silvicultural programs and reforestation works to improve the productive capacity of State forests.~~
72. ~~NOT USED~~ ~~Both Parties are committed to the implementation of a Hardwood Timber Industry Development and Restructuring Program for Victoria. A Memorandum of Understanding for a joint Commonwealth-Victorian Hardwood Timber Industry Development and Restructuring Program has been developed which establishes the respective roles and responsibilities of the two governments in administering the program. As provided for in the Central Highlands RFA, the Parties agreed that a total of \$27.6 million is available to implement the program across the five Victorian RFA regions (refer clause 89).~~

Apiculture

- 72A. The Parties recognise that the apiculture industry contributes to food security through the provision of crop pollination services and requires access to floral resources within Forests.
- 72B. The Parties support access to and management of select areas of Native Forest on Public Land to provide beekeepers with access to apiary sites for the purposes of apiculture.

Tourism and recreation

- 72C. The Parties acknowledge that nature-based tourism, cultural tourism and recreation associated with Native Forests provide a growing source of employment and revenue for regional communities.
- 72D. The Parties support access to and management of select areas of Native Forest on Public Land to provide opportunities for a diverse range of recreation and tourism experiences.

Carbon markets

- 72E. The Parties acknowledge the social, environmental and economic opportunities from Forests presented by emerging carbon markets.

INDIGENOUS HERITAGE AND TRADITIONAL OWNER RIGHTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

73. ~~The Parties~~Victoria ~~agrees to develop a package of measures that will be implemented by Victoria to ensure the appropriate management and protection of Aboriginal heritage including the maintenance of Traditional Owner identified living natural and biocultural traditional historie uses and values, in the North East region. These measures are the development of: Statewide guidelines for the management of cultural heritage values; provision for participation and negotiation through the establishment of formal consultation mechanisms with local Aboriginal communities; modelling to establish priority areas for future surveys of Aboriginal sites; and training of staff.~~
- 73A. The Parties agree that the Forest Management System provides a framework for the protection of Aboriginal Heritage Values.
- 73B. Victoria will ensure that the Forest Management System provides for the management and protection of Traditional Owner identified living natural and biocultural values and uses.
- 73C. Through self-determination, Victoria will empower Traditional Owners to lead the application of Traditional Owner Knowledge in land management practices and innovations, including tangible and intangible heritage and identity.
74. This Agreement is not intended to influence either current or future Native Title claims in any way. ~~The Parties acknowledge that if any implementation of Where any government action to implement this Agreement could affect Native Title rights and interests, that action will be taken in accordance with the Native Title Act 1993 (Cwth) and any future State legislation which deals with Native Title matters.~~
- 74A. This Agreement is not intended to influence or impact upon any agreements entered into under the Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010 (Vic), or those currently under negotiation. The Parties acknowledge that if the implementation of this Agreement could affect rights under the Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010 (Vic), that action will be taken in accordance with the Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010 (Vic), and any agreements made under that Act that remain in force.
- 74B. The Parties acknowledge the:
- (a) cultural obligations and responsibilities of Traditional Owners under Traditional Owner cultural lore, including spiritual, mythological, religious and cultural practices;
 - (b) legal rights of Victorian Traditional Owners to partner in land, cultural heritage, cultural, natural resource and ecological management on Country as provided for under law; and
 - (c) rights of Traditional Owners to practice cultural activities and generate economic, environmental, cultural and social benefits from the management and use of Country.
- 74C. Victoria:

- (a) will ensure that Traditional Owners are empowered to have an active role in the management of Forests on Public Land on Country;
- (b) is committed to ensuring the involvement of Traditional Owners in decision making;
- (c) agrees to support the development of a Traditional Owner cultural landscapes strategy, which it will actively seek to implement once developed;
- (d) will actively seek to:
 - (i) implement relevant Traditional Owner Country Plans or equivalent, associated strategies and agreements; and
 - (ii) incorporate Traditional Owner Knowledge,
when making decisions regarding the management of Forests;
- (e) will empower Traditional Owners to:
 - (i) develop a sustainable funding model to enable Traditional Owners to meaningfully partner in Forest Management;
 - (ii) identify opportunities for Traditional Owners to partner in land, water, fire and environmental management;
 - (iii) facilitate, where possible, the use of Country for traditional cultural practices including, but not limited to, cultural burning and healing by Traditional Owners;
 - (iv) lead the development of Traditional Owner knowledge management systems including identification and monitoring of MTOS;
 - (v) build awareness and appreciation of Traditional Owner cultures; and
 - (vi) identify economic and employment opportunities from Forests;
- (f) recognises that Traditional Owners seek greater access to privately managed Forests; and
- (g) acknowledges that the development and maintenance of Traditional Owner knowledge management systems will need to be adequately resourced to meaningfully inform Forest Management and Five-yearly Reviews.

74D. The Parties recognise the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including the right for the Aboriginal people of Victoria to practise and revitalise their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop their cultural traditions and customs, and Data Sovereignty.

PLANTATIONS

75. The Parties ~~recognise~~ note that in accordance with the terms of the *Export Control Act 1982* (Cth) or the regulations made thereunder, controls on the export of Processed and Unprocessed Wood ~~that export controls have been~~

~~removed from unprocessed wood and woodchips sourced from Victorian Plantations will not apply where a code of practice for Victoria has been approved under regulation 4B of the *Export Control (Unprocessed Wood) Regulations* (Cth) and that approval remains in effect. in accordance with the Export Control (Unprocessed Wood) Regulations.~~

- 75A. The Parties recognise that, while this Agreement is in place, Part 3 of the EPBC Act does not apply to Forestry Operations (including in relation to Plantations) within the North East RFA Region that are undertaken in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, except for Forestry Operations (including in relation to Plantations) that are undertaken in a World Heritage Place or Ramsar Wetland, or incidental to another action whose primary purpose does not relate to forestry.
- 75B. Parties agree that an expansion in the extent of hardwood and softwood Plantations on land that was cleared of Native Forest or native vegetation prior to the commencement of this Agreement (other than land on which Native Forest was harvested and regrown), consistent with environmental and heritage objectives, would be desirable and note that a range of new and existing initiatives will encourage investment in Plantations as a source of both sawlogs and pulpwood.
- 75C. The Parties recognise the important contribution of Plantations to the sustainable future of Victoria's Timber and Forestry Products Industries and the generation of jobs and economic benefits for Victorian communities. Victoria acknowledges that the expansion of the Plantation estate will assist in supporting the Timber and Forestry Products Industries to transition out of harvesting of State Forest by 30 June 2030.
- 75D. The Parties will use their best endeavours to reduce red tape associated with Plantation establishment.
- 75E. Victoria commits to supporting local governments to resolve regulatory issues associated with Plantation establishment.
- 75F. The Commonwealth agrees to work with Victoria to identify and pursue options for improving the regulatory environment for Plantations in Victoria.

OTHER FOREST USES

76. Parties agree that ~~other fForest uses other than timber production~~ will be determined in accordance with Victorian legislation with due regard for protection of ~~eEnvironmental~~ and ~~hHeritage~~ ~~vValues~~, Listed Species and Communities and Ecosystem Services. In some limited circumstances that do not relate to the substance of this Agreement (~~for example foreign investment approval, export controls for non forest products and major infrastructure developments~~) Commonwealth legislative provisions may also apply.
- 76A. The Parties recognise the wide range of values and uses afforded to Victorian communities from Forests and acknowledge:

- (a) that Victorians and visitors to Victoria access Forests in order to benefit from a wide range of cultural, recreation and leisure uses; and
 - (b) the health benefits, including physical and mental well-being, that people gain by accessing Forests.
- 76B. The Parties recognise the importance of forest-based recreational activities to Victorians and Victorian communities. Victoria is committed to ongoing community consultation to identify opportunities to enhance the recreational experiences Victorians have in their Forests.
- 76C. Victoria commits to, at a minimum, include specific references to the following when reviewing its Forest Management Plans (or future equivalents):
- (a) the impact of Forest Management on water supply and any associated actions for supply and catchment management;
 - (b) the need for the active management of Forests within the region in order to support a range of Forest values and uses, including Forest Industries; and
 - (c) the impacts of Climate Change.

Ecosystem Services

- 76D. The Parties acknowledge the range of Ecosystem Services provided by healthy Native Forests and the benefits (both market and non-market) they provide to people and communities.
- 76E. The Parties also acknowledge the need to consider Ecosystem Services, including (but not limited to) carbon sequestration, water supply and pollination services, in actively managing Victoria's Forests to deliver the greatest benefits to Victorian communities.
- 76F. The Parties agree to contribute towards implementing the *Environmental Economic Accounting: A common national approach – Strategy and Action Plan*, including the valuation of Ecosystem Services, which aims to foster consistent application of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Framework.

Mining Operations

77. The Parties recognise that any licence or other authority to undertake Mining Operations can only be granted in accordance with the provisions of the *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990* (Vic) which, amongst other things, regulates the grant of licences and authorities within components of the CAR Reserve System. The Act provides that (subject to any relevant exemptions) no ~~under legislative provisions in Victoria, issuing of new exploration licences and subsequent mining is not permitted~~ or authority can be

issued in respect of land that is within National Parks, Wilderness Parks, State Parks and or Reference Areas.

78. Subject to clause 77, the Parties recognise that, to the extent permitted under Victorian and Commonwealth legislation, and subject to any required assessment of environmental impacts, exploration and Mining Operations may be permitted in parts of the CAR Reserve System, other than those identified in clause 77, where the identified conservation values are not incompatible with Mining Operationexploration and mining. To this end, Victoria will ensure that, in accordance with relevant Victorian legislation, proposed Mining Operations in the CAR Reserve System may be subject to an Environmental Effects Statement or planning permission (eg planning permit). In the case of exploration, the provisions of the Mineral Resources Development Act 1990 require the application of conditions to protect environmental values, and may in the case of proposed road construction or bulk sampling require an exploration impact statement. Victoria will ensure these provisions apply to proposed exploration activities in the CAR Reserve System. The Parties note that no new activities under the Extractive Industries Development Act 1995 will be permitted in the State forest component of the CAR Reserve System in the North East region unless it will make a significant contribution to the regional economy and unless the values within the CAR Reserve System can be maintained or provided for elsewhere.
- 78A. The Parties note that the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990 (Vic) provides for principles of sustainable development (being those specified in section 2A of the Act) to which regard should be given in the administration of the Act. These principles include the protection of biological diversity and the maintenance of ecological integrity. Victoria will ensure that these principles are considered when assessing proposals to undertake Mining Operations in the CAR Reserve System.
79. Rehabilitation of any mining site land that is the subject of a licence or extractive industry work authority granted under the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990 (Vic) will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of that Act the Mineral Resources Development Act 1990 or the Extractive Industries Development Act 1995, and will aim to achieve world's best practice.

COMPETITION PRINCIPLES

80. The Parties recognise that under the Competition Principles Agreement, Governments aim to achieve more transparency and greater efficiency in Government owned business enterprises. The Commonwealth agrees that the day to day pricing and allocation arrangements for wood Forest Products from public Eforests are matters for Victoria. Victoria confirms its commitment to the pricing and allocation principles set out in the National Forest Policy Statement and the application of competitive neutrality principles. Victoria confirms that legislation and policies relevant to the allocation and pricing of hardwood logs from State forests will be reviewed as part of the Competition Principles Agreement before the end of 1999. Competitive neutrality principles will be taken into account in any changes following the review.

RESEARCH AND TRADITIONAL OWNER KNOWLEDGE

81. ~~The Parties note the results of the Comprehensive Regional Assessments of the Forest values of the North East RFA Region, the Further Assessment of Matters Report prepared in 2019 as part of the process of extending this Agreement, and the Victorian State of the Forests Report 2018, indicated a number of areas requiring further research. The Compendium of Victorian Forest Research (in prep) will provide a bibliography of research in progress as well as published and unpublished works. Parties have outlined Statewide research priorities in Attachment 6.~~
- 81A. The Parties recognise and value both Traditional Owner Knowledge and the best available science for managing Forests and acknowledge the importance of combining different forms of knowledge to deliver ESFM practices and outcomes, including adaptation to evolving environmental, climatic, economic and social factors.
- 81B. Research priorities to support the holistic and adaptive management of Forests (including the management of Biodiversity, fire and water) will be reviewed and considered as part of each Five-yearly Review process, and will include both science and Traditional Owner Knowledge. Statewide research priorities are outlined in Attachment 6.
- 81C. The Parties agree that Traditional Owners have the right to substantially shape directions and priorities in the application of Traditional Owner Knowledge. Victoria commits to working with Traditional Owners to agree Traditional Owner Knowledge priorities for the management of Native Forests on Public Land at least once every five years for so long as the Agreement remains in effect.
82. Parties agree to consult each other in the development of future research projects that may affect the Agreement and note that the subject areas and priorities may change throughout the duration of the Agreement.
83. Parties agree to make publicly available, wherever possible, research reports relevant to this Agreement.

DATA SHARING AGREEMENT

84. The Parties recognise that the implementation and monitoring of this Agreement depends on appropriate mutual access to and the availability of relevant information owned and held by each of them. Subject to clause 84B and the Parties' respective obligations under law, the Parties agree to strengthen agreed arrangements for the custodianship of data as well as the sharing, updating, maintaining, accessing and archiving of data.

~~Parties note the development of a State wide data agreement. Both Parties agree to use their best endeavours to develop a schedule to the State wide agreement concerning the management of the data used to develop this Agreement by 31 March 2000. The data agreement covers:~~

- ~~ownership and custodianship;~~
- ~~archival lodging and location and associated documentation standards;~~
and
- ~~access, use and maintenance of the data.~~

~~Parties also agree to use their best endeavours to lodge archival copies of data by 31 March 2000.~~

84A. Subject to clause 84B, the Parties commit to a policy of open access to information and agree that all data held by each of them that is used for ongoing implementation and monitoring of this Agreement is published under the least restrictive AusGOAL endorsed licences (including Creative Commons) unless otherwise agreed.

84B. For the purposes of clauses 84 and 84A of this Agreement, the Parties agree that neither Party is obliged to provide access to or make available information that is:

- (a) information in respect of which Traditional Owners assert Data Sovereignty; or
- (b) confidential; or
- (c) otherwise restricted.

PART 3

Nature of Obligations under this Part

85. It is the intention of the Parties that this Part is to create legally enforceable rights and obligations. It is also their intention that, in the event that any provision of this Part exceeds the power of either Party or is unenforceable for any other reason, that provision is to be read as not intending to create legally enforceable rights and obligations.

Forest Management

86. Victoria will, for the duration of this Agreement:
- 86.1. ~~NOT USED Implement the CAR Reserve System, including any required public land tenure changes, described in Attachment 1 and identified on Map 1.~~
 - 86.2. ~~NOT USED Produce and publish by 30 June 2000 the North East Forest Management Plan that reflects the outcomes of this Agreement.~~
 - 86.3. ~~NOT USED Implement the Integrated Forest Planning System and the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory (SFRI) in the North East region in time for the next review of sustainable yield due in 2001;~~
 - 86.4. ~~NOT USED Publish future reports of audits of compliance with the Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production;~~
 - 86.5. ~~NOT USED Take into account competitive neutrality principles in any changes arising from the Forest Act 1958, National Competition Policy Review and Government Response (May 1999).~~
 - 86.6. continue implementing and improving its Forest Management System;
 - 86.7. undertake a comprehensive review of the Code of Practice for Timber Production by December 2023 and at least every five years thereafter;
 - 86.8. ensure that the volume of Timber Resources harvested from State Forest in the RFA Region over the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2030, for both ash and mixed species, does not exceed either:
 - 86.8.1 the cumulative Harvest Level for any five year period in the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2030; or
 - 86.8.2 more than 120 per cent of the annual Harvest Level in any given year;
 - 86.9. maintain a CAR Reserve System in the North East RFA Region that satisfies the JANIS Reserve Criteria (through the provision of each of the constituent elements as described in clause 61A) and contributes towards the National Reserve System in respect of Forest communities;

86.10. produce, publish and maintain in force at any given time one or more Forest Management Plans that applies to land within the RFA Region;

86.11. review and update any Forest Management Plan that applies, either in part or wholly, to land within the North East RFA Region by December 2023 and at least every ten years thereafter; and

86.12. maintain a Forest Management System that provides for the protection and management of Matters of National Environmental Significance.

87. The Commonwealth will:

87.1. ~~M~~maintain accreditation of Victoria's fForest mManagement sSystem as amended from time to time, for the North East region as amended by this Agreement providing changes to the system are consistent with the provisions of this Agreement; and

87.2. ~~N~~ot prevent enterprises obtaining, using or exporting Processed and Unprocessed Wood timber, woodchips or unprocessed wood products sourced from Forests in the North East RFA rRegion in accordance with this Agreement.

Compensation

88. The Parties agree that:

88.1. If to protect the environment and heritage values in native forests and in connection therewith the protection of:

- (a) CAR Values; or
- (b) National Estate Values; or
- (c) World Heritage Values; or
- (d) Wild Rivers

the Commonwealth takes any Action during the period of this Agreement which is inconsistent with any provision of this Agreement and a foreseeable and probable consequence of which is to prevent or substantially limit:

- (e) the use of land which is not included within the CAR Reserve System for Forestry Operations which, immediately before the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action, are being undertaken or were intended to be undertaken at any time or the use of land which is not included within the CAR Reserve System or of land within that system but not within a Dedicated Reserve in which mineral exploration and mining is prohibited pursuant to a statutory Licence, Consent or Authority permitting those Mining Operations which was in force immediately prior to the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action; or,

- (f) the sale or commercial use of Forest Products sourced from land which is not included within the CAR Reserve System or the first sale or first commercial use of Mining Products sourced from land which is not included within the CAR Reserve System or land within that system but not within a Dedicated Reserve in which mineral exploration and mining is prohibited for a purpose for which, immediately prior to the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action, they had been intended to be sold or used commercially at any time; or,
- (g) the construction on land which is not included within the CAR Reserve System of roads being built or intended to be built, immediately before the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action, where those roads' primary purpose is for the transportation of Forest Products sourced from land which is not included within the CAR Reserve System,

the Commonwealth will pay compensation to the State in accordance with the remaining provisions of clauses 88.2 to 88.20.

88.2. Subject to:

- (a) clauses 88.3, 88.4, 88.5, 88.6, 88.8, 88.9, 88.10, 88.11 and 88.12, the compensation to be paid by the Commonwealth to the State in accordance with clause 88.1 in relation to the prevention by Commonwealth Action of the use of land for Forestry Operations or prevention by Commonwealth Action of the sale or commercial use of Forest Products is the amount of the reasonable loss or damage sustained by reason of that prevention, calculated as at the time at which the prevention referred to in clause 88.1 occurred, by any person in any of the following classes of person:
 - (i) the Owner of the land or of the Forest Products on the land;
 - (ii) any person who, prior to the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action but not in anticipation of that Action, entered into a contract with the Owner of the land or of the Forest Products on the land or with any person mentioned in subparagraph (iii) below for the carrying out of Forestry Operations on the land; and
 - (iii) any person who, prior to the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action but not in anticipation of that Action, entered into a contract with the Owner of the land or of the Forest Products on the land to purchase the Forest Products on the land.
- (b) clauses 88.3, 88.4, 88.5, 88.6, 88.7, 88.8, 88.10, 88.11 and 88.12, the compensation to be paid by the Commonwealth to the State in accordance with clause 88.1 in relation to the prevention by Commonwealth Action of the use of land for Mining Operations or the first sale or first commercial use of Mining Products is the amount of the reasonable loss or damage sustained by reason of that prevention, calculated as at the time at which the prevention referred to in clause 88.1 occurred, by any person carrying on Mining Operations on the land pursuant to a statutory Licence, ~~Consent~~~~permit~~ or ~~A~~authority permitting

those operations which was in force immediately prior to the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action.

- (c) clauses 88.3, 88.6, 88.8, 88.11 and 88.12, the compensation to be paid by the Commonwealth to the State in accordance with clause 88.1 in relation to the prevention by Commonwealth Action of construction of a road is the amount of reasonable loss or damage sustained by reason of that prevention, calculated as at the time at which the prevention referred to in clause 88.1 occurred, by any person who, immediately before the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action, was contracted to construct that road.
- 88.3. No amount of compensation is payable in the event of any loss or damage being sustained which would have been so sustained regardless of the Commonwealth Action. No compensation is payable hereunder in respect of any additional areas included pursuant to this Agreement in the CAR Reserve System.
- 88.4. The State warrants that no claim will be made in respect of areas where Forestry Operations or Mining Operations would not have been permitted by this Agreement and that any claims will be certified by it as being or not being in respect of such areas and as having been assessed by the State in this regard.
- 88.5. The State warrants that no claim will be made in respect of Forest Products or Mining Products which would not have been available for sale or commercial use under this Agreement and that any claims will be certified by it as being or not being in respect of such Products and as having been assessed by the State in this regard.
- 88.6. The State undertakes to supply to the Commonwealth on request information, including as to areas protected by prescription, required by the Commonwealth for the purposes of considering claims under this clause.
- 88.7. To the extent that clause 88.2 (b) relates to loss or damage in respect of an exploration licence or search permit, that clause is to be read as providing for compensation to be payable only:
 - (a) in respect of the part of the area to which that licence or permit relates that is affected by the Commonwealth Action; and
 - (b) up to the loss in market value of that licence or permit resulting from the prevention of the Mining Operations.
- 88.8. Any claim made by the State hereunder is to be notified in writing within 6 months after the loss or damage is sustained.
- 88.9. For the purposes of clause 88.1(e), the intention to conduct Forestry Operations is to be established on the basis of contracts, documentation of management history or other records establishing clear intent and in existence immediately prior to the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action.
- 88.10. For the purposes of clause 88.1(f), the purpose for which there was an intention to sell or use commercially is to be established on the basis of contracts, documentation of management history or other records establishing clear intent

and in existence immediately prior to the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action.

88.11. No compensation is payable under clause 88.2 in relation to any loss or damage which the person who sustained the loss or damage might have avoided by taking reasonable steps in mitigation including by the making of alternative contractual arrangements which would have avoided or reduced that loss or damage.

88.12. Clause 88.2 does not apply so as to entitle the State to recover compensation more than once in respect of the same loss or damage.

88.13. The initial procedure in relation to a claim for compensation under this clause is as follows:

- (a) A person who claims to have sustained loss or damage for which compensation is payable may lodge an initiating claim with the State.
- (b) On receiving a claim, the State must make a corresponding claim for compensation to the Commonwealth.
- (c) The State is to make the claim for compensation by a notice in writing to the Commonwealth which indicates the amount claimed, for whom the claim is made, the area to which it relates and gives detailed particulars of the basis for the claim, and of the manner in which it has been calculated.
- (d) Where there is a dispute concerning a claim for compensation, or on or before the expiry of thirty days after the receipt of the claim, the Commonwealth notifies the State that it does not accept the amount claimed, then either Party may serve a notice of dispute under clause 10.
- (e) In the event that the amount of compensation payable in response to a claim has not been agreed in the dispute resolution process for which clauses 10 to 14 provide, or the Commonwealth fails to pay the agreed amount of compensation to the State within 60 days of agreement (for reasons other than lack of the necessary appropriation), the Parties hereby refer the claim to arbitration.
- (f) An arbitration under this Agreement is to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Commercial Arbitration Act 2011*~~1984~~ (Vic) which are, to the extent permitted by the *Judiciary Act 1903* (Cwth) and the Commonwealth Constitution, incorporated by reference into this Agreement.

88.14. The procedure in relation to any arbitration required by reason of the provisions of clause 88.13 is as follows:

- (a) The Parties must meet to appoint an arbitrator within 7 days of an unsuccessful mediation.
- (b) If the Parties are unable to agree on the appointment of an arbitrator, either of them may refer the matter to the President of the Law Council of Australia, or equivalent officer of such body as in future may have the functions of the Law Council of Australia, with a request that that person appoint an arbitrator.

- (c) At an arbitration under this clause:
- (i) the Parties are entitled to representation by a legal practitioner qualified to practice in any State or Territory of Australia;
 - (ii) the arbitrator may order the Parties to discover any relevant documents prior to the hearing;
 - (iii) the arbitrator may order the Parties to exchange proofs of evidence of witnesses (whether expert or not) prior to the hearing;
 - (iv) the arbitrator may, in accordance with clause 88.13 (f), inform himself or herself in relation to any matter in such manner as the arbitrator thinks fit; provided that if the arbitrator takes advice from any person who is not a Party to this Agreement as to the matters in issue, the arbitrator must provide the Parties with an opportunity to:
 - (1) make submissions on the matter in which the advice is to be taken;
 - (2) make submissions on the identity of the person from whom the advice is to be taken;
 - (3) make submission on the substance of any advice given before making any decision on the issue on which the advice is taken.

88.15. Unless the Commonwealth appeals the decision of the arbitrator and subject to clause 88.18, the Commonwealth undertakes to pay the State the amount of any award made by an arbitrator under clause 88.14 as a debt due to the State, within 60 days of the award.

88.16. Except where the State is the person who sustained the relevant loss or damage, any payment of compensation made by the Commonwealth to the State in accordance with this clause will be paid to and received by the State as trustee for the person who sustained the relevant loss or damage.

88.17. Subject to clause 88.18(b), where the State receives monies as a trustee pursuant to clause 88.16, it will pay those monies to the person who sustained the relevant loss or damage within 30 days.

88.18.

- (a) Where the Commonwealth has agreed to pay compensation to the State under this clause, or an award of compensation has been made under clause 88.14 as a result of arbitration, and the Commonwealth claims that events have since taken place which have the result that the compensation so agreed or awarded no longer reflects the actual loss or damage that has been or will be sustained, the Commonwealth may by notice in writing to the State, decline to pay that compensation.
- (b) If a notice under paragraph (a) is delivered after the State has received the compensation so agreed or awarded, but before the State has paid it to the person who sustained the relevant loss or damage, the State will not pay the compensation to that person.

- (c) If a notice under paragraph (a) is delivered, the Parties will attempt to agree the amount of the compensation which the Commonwealth should pay, and -
 - (i) in default of agreement, will first seek to resolve the dispute by dispute resolution under clauses 10 to 14; and
 - (ii) in the event that the dispute is not so resolved, or the Commonwealth fails to pay the agreed amount of compensation to the State within 60 days of agreement (for reasons other than lack of the necessary appropriation), hereby refer the claim for compensation to arbitration in accordance with clause 88.13 (f).
- (d) Subject to paragraph (e) of this clause, where an arbitration takes place in accordance with sub-paragraph (c)(ii), clauses 88.14 and 88.15 of this Agreement apply to that arbitration and to any amount awarded in that arbitration.
- (e) If, following the observance of paragraph (c) of this clause, it is determined by agreement or award that the Commonwealth should pay a reduced amount of compensation to the State, the State will within 30 days of that determination -
 - (i) repay to the Commonwealth the amount by which the compensation paid to it by the Commonwealth is reduced; and
 - (ii) pay the balance of the compensation to the person who sustained the relevant loss or damage.
- (f) If, following the observance of paragraph (c) of this clause, it is determined by agreement or award that the amount of compensation previously paid to the State is correct the State will within 30 days of that determination pay to the person who sustained the relevant loss or damage the amount of the compensation previously paid to it by the Commonwealth.

88.19. Where the State:

- (a) has received monies as a trustee pursuant to clause 88.16; and
- (b) has made all reasonable endeavours to pay the monies to the person who sustained the relevant loss or damage; and
- (c) but has been unable to do so within six months of receiving payment

the State shall repay to the Commonwealth at the expiry of that period the monies so received.

88.20. In this clause

- (a) “Action” means
 - (i) the commencement of legislation or subordinate legislation; and

- (ii) administrative action which is taken pursuant to legislation or subordinate legislation, or otherwise than in accordance with such legislation.
- (b) “Owner” means
 - (i) in relation to land
 - (1) the owner of any estate or interest in that land, including the Crown in right of the State; and
 - (2) any statutory corporation which has the power to carry on Forestry Operations or Mining Operations, as the case may be, on the land for profit.
 - (ii) in relation to Forest Products or Mining Products, as the case may be, the owner of any interest in those products.

Industry Development Funding

89. ~~NOT USED As provided for in the Memorandum of Understanding for a Hardwood Timber Industry Development and Restructuring Program for Victoria (refer clause 72) the Commonwealth will, subject to the terms and conditions under any Commonwealth Act which appropriates money, provide an amount of \$13.8 million and Victoria will provide \$13.8 million to implement a Hardwood Timber Industry Development and Restructuring Program subject to the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding between the two Parties which established the respective roles and responsibilities of the two governments in administering the Program.~~

Termination

90. This Agreement may only be terminated by the Commonwealth:
- (a) where the dispute resolution procedures in clauses 10 to 14 have been observed and the State has been given a 90 day period of notice on:
 - (i) a failure by the State to comply with clause ~~86.1~~62, being a failure to implement the CAR Reserve System described in Attachment 1 and to manage and conserve the identified CAR ~~Values~~Values; or
 - (ii) ~~NOT USED a failure to comply with clause 86.2, being a failure to produce and publish by 30 June 2000 the North East Forest Management Plan that reflects the outcomes of this Agreement;~~
or
 - (iii) a failure to comply with publishing and/or reporting requirements in accordance with clauses 41 and 43~~, or~~;
 - (iv) ~~NOT USED a failure to comply with clause 45(c), being a failure to implement the Integrated Forest Planning System and the~~

~~Statewide Forest Resource Inventory (SFRI) in the North East in time for the next review of sustainable yield due in 2001; or~~

- (v) ~~NOT USED a failure by the State to observe the terms and conditions referred to in clause 89 or a failure to use the money referred to in clause 89 for the purpose for which it is appropriated;~~

other than a failure of a minor nature which is not one or part of a series of deliberate or reckless failures of a minor nature; and save that the above provisions do not apply if rectification is possible and has occurred before the end of the 90 day period; or

- (b) on a fundamental failure by the State to comply with the spirit of the Agreement after the observance of the dispute resolution procedures in clauses 10 to 14.

91. This Agreement may only be terminated by the State:

- (a) where the dispute resolution procedures in clauses 10 to 14 have been observed and the Commonwealth has been given a 90 day period of notice on:

- (i) ~~NOT USED a breach by the Commonwealth of clause 91, being a failure to pay the financial assistance in accordance with that clause; or~~
- (ii) a failure by the Commonwealth to comply with clause 90, being a failure to pay compensation due under that clause;

save that the above provisions do not apply if rectification is possible and has occurred before the end of the 90 day period; or

- (b) on a fundamental failure by the Commonwealth to comply with the spirit of the Agreement after the observance of the dispute resolution procedures in clauses 10 to 14;

- (c) if there is a change in the Victorian mechanisms of government, government policy or other related government exigencies, provided that the State gives the Commonwealth notice in writing at least 12 months prior to the date on which the termination will take effect, the date of which is to be specified in the written notice given to the Commonwealth; or

- (d) if Victoria considers that:

- (i) the Agreement has failed or is failing to satisfy its objectives; or
- (ii) the Parties have not made satisfactory progress towards achieving the outcomes listed in clause 36(a).

including (but not limited to) where the findings of:

- A. a Five-yearly Review conducted pursuant to clause 36 of this Agreement;
- B. a Major Event review conducted pursuant to clause 38F of this Agreement; or

C. an audit initiated pursuant to clause 45A of this Agreement,
demonstrate as such.

92. This Agreement may be terminated with the consent of the Commonwealth and the State.

Notice of intention to review before termination—Procedure for termination by consent

93.

93.1 A consent given under clause 92 is of no effect, unless:

- (a) it is given at least 12 months after a notice of intention to ~~review the operation of~~ terminate this Agreement is published in the Commonwealth *Gazette*, and a national newspaper and a newspaper circulating in Victoria ~~stating that a joint review is being undertaken by the Parties because they intend to terminate the Agreement by consent; and~~
- (b) ~~the Parties have conducted the joint review.~~

93.2 NOT USED ~~The joint review must consider whether the operation of the Agreement has met the goals set out in Recitals A and B.~~

93.3 NOT USED ~~Within 8 months after the notice of intention to review is published under this clause, and after considering any submissions to the joint review, the Parties must make a report of the review publicly available.~~

Five-yearly Reviews where termination right exercised

93.4 If, under clause 36, a 5 yearly review is to be conducted during the 12 month period after:

- (a) the giving of notice under clause 91(c); or
- (b) a notice of intention to ~~review~~ terminate is published ~~under this clause,~~ and the joint review is conducted under this clause 93.1,

the Parties may agree that the review under clause 36 need not be undertaken.

Miscellaneous

94. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, all of which taken together constitute one and the same instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this Agreement has been signed for and on behalf of the Parties as at the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by

the HONOURABLE JOHN WINSTON HOWARD MP, Prime Minister)
)

for and on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia

in the presence of:)
)
)

SIGNED by

the HONOURABLE JEFF KENNETT MLA, Premier)
)
)

for and on behalf of the State of Victoria

in the presence of:)
)
)

ATTACHMENT 1

COMPREHENSIVE, ADEQUATE AND REPRESENTATIVE (CAR) RESERVE SYSTEM

The National Forest Policy Statement (NFPS) established that the CAR Reserve System will in the first instance be selected from ~~p~~Public Land. Provision is also made in the JANIS Reserve Criteria for inclusion of ~~p~~Private Land in the CAR Reserve System, using the mechanism outlined in this Attachment; with the agreement of landholders, where the Criteria cannot be met from public land.

~~PUBLIC LAND~~

In the North East, the CAR Reserve System ~~on public land~~ primarily comprises areas established for conservation purposes (eg. national and State parks) and areas reserved for conservation within the Special Protection Zone (SPZ) in State ~~F~~forest.

The CAR Reserve System has the following ~~three~~ four components, as described by the JANIS Reserve Criteria:

- i. Dedicated Reserves. This comprises reserves established through legislation for conservation purposes such as National Parks, State Parks and Flora and Fauna Reserves-;
- ii. Informal Reserves. This comprises elements of the ~~Special Protection Zone (SPZ)~~ in State ~~F~~Forest and other areas of Public Land-;
- iii. Values protected by Prescription. This comprises those ~~CAR values~~ elements of General Management Zone (GMZ) or Special Management Zone (SMZ) protected by regional prescriptions, including stream buffers and Rainforest; with a surrounding buffer-; and
- iv. Private Land mechanisms which ensure protection, such as covenants on freehold land as described in this Attachment.

The CAR Reserve System in the North East as at 1999 covered~~s~~ an area of approximately 592,000 hectares (about half of the public land in the region or 26 per cent of the entire region). ~~Approximately 174,000 hectares have been added to the existing reserve system of 418,000 hectares.~~

As at December 2019, the total CAR Reserve System in the North East RFA Region is 841,000 hectares. The Dedicated Reserve component of the CAR Reserve System covers 434,000 hectares, the Informal Reserve component 173,000 hectares, and the areas protected by prescriptions add another 234,000 hectares to the reserve system. There are 294 hectares of Private Land managed for conservation in line with the JANIS Reserve Criteria that forms part of the CAR Reserve System.

Map 1 illustrates the extent of the CAR Reserve System as at 1999 in the North East in Dedicated Reserves and Informal Reserves as a consequence of this Agreement. Other areas protected by prescription ~~awere~~ also included in the CAR Reserve System at this time. Levels of protection of Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) and ~~Q~~old ~~G~~growth ~~F~~forest achieved in the CAR Reserve System in 1999 by this Agreement are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Map 2 illustrates the extent of the CAR Reserve System in the RFA Region in Dedicated Reserves and Informal Reserves as at December 2019. Levels of protection of Forest EVCs, non-Forest EVCs and Old Growth Forest in the CAR Reserve System as at December 2019 are shown in Tables 1a, 1b and 2a. Information presented in these tables reflects available data prior to the commencement of the 2019/20 bushfires in Victoria and does not reflect impacts to Forest or non-Forest EVCs and Old Growth Forest resulting from those bushfires. CAR Reserve System and EVC layers will continue to be updated over time, including to incorporate changes resulting from the 2019/20 bushfires.

The extent of the CAR Reserve System in the RFA Region in Dedicated Reserves and Informal Reserves, and the EVC spatial layer, will be stored in the Victorian Spatial Data Library and made publicly available via the Data.Vic website (<https://data.vic.gov.au>).

~~To implement the CAR Reserve system Victoria will include the area of State forest in the upper Wongungarra catchment (shown on Map 1) in the Alpine National Park. Victoria will use its best endeavours to introduce legislation giving effect to this commitment by 2001.~~

~~Victoria will produce a North East Forest Management Plan by 30 June 2000 which includes the Special Protection Zone within State forest as illustrated on Map 1. The zoning will be effective on the signing of this Agreement.~~

~~The boundaries of the CAR Reserve System at the time of signing this Agreement will be included in the Data Archive for the North East region, as required in the RFA Data Agreement. Copies of the Data Archive are to be held by both Parties.~~

Table 1 Ecological Vegetation Class Representation in the North East RFA Region^a based on pre-1750 vegetation mapping as at 1999.

Ecological Vegetation Class	EVC typology changes as at 2019 ^b	Area (ha)		Percent remaining as at 1999	Status as at 1999	% of EVC (pre-1750 extent) in each land category as at 1999						General Management Zone	Code Prescription	Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land	Private Land	
		Pre-1750 as at 1999	Current As at 1999			CAR Reserve System			Special Management Zone								
						Dedicated Reserves	Informal Reserves										
Clay Heathland		65	35	54.2	R	25.4	4.3									24.4	
Riparian Forest		16,080	11,270	70.1	R, V	20.4	40.6							0.8	1.3	6.9	
Riparian Shrubland		1,440	910	63.0	R	56.5										6.5	
Heathy Dry Forest		99,280	83,090	83.7	V	29.9	11.8	1.3		23.5		4.9		1.3	11.0		
Shrubby Dry Forest		291,100	276,930	95.1		29.4	14.5	1.5		35.5		9.9	0.5	0.4	3.5		
Grassy Dry Forest		296,420	146,500	49.4		7.7	7.0	0.1		11.7		1.4	0.1	1.9	19.6		
Herb-rich Foothill Forest		555,490	402,600	72.5		17.6	9.8	1.5		24.5		7.6	0.3	0.7	10.5		
Damp Forest		48,310	46,690	96.6		26.5	16.4	3.6		29.0		19.1	0.4	0.8	0.8		
Wet Forest		6,690	6,250	93.5		42.3	16.9	3.2		15.0		15.1		1.1			
Montane Dry Woodland		138,150	136,330	98.7		43.2	7.0	2.4		32.8		10.4	1.2	1.6			
Montane Damp Forest		40,360	38,330	95.0		36.0	7.9	2.0		33.1		14.0	0.6	1.3			
Montane Riparian Thicket		1,200	1,090	90.8		22.3	64.4						0.6	3.6			
Sub-alpine Woodland		35,480	35,340	99.6		79.0	1.5	0.6		7.1		1.6	1.3	8.4			
Treeless Sub-alpine Mosaic	X	21,020	20,490	97.5		89.6											
Valley Grassy Forest		250,250	18,810	7.5	V	0.8	0.9							7.8			
Heathy Woodland		35	35	100.0	R		100.0							0.5		5.3	
Plains Grassy Woodland		210,800	1,930	0.9	V, E											0.9	
Floodplain Riparian Woodland		46,750	4,310	9.2	V, E	1.9								0.9		6.4	
Swampy Woodland/Perched Boggy Shrubland Mosaic																	
Box Ironbark Forest		500	120	23.5	R, V, E											23.5	
Alluvial Terraces		20,310	3,800	18.7	V	15.0								0.3		3.4	
Herb-rich Woodland		210	10	5.6	R, V, E	3.8										1.8	
Creekline Grassy Woodland		9,980	440	4.4	R, V, E	0.3										4.1	
Granitic Hills Woodland		31,080	21,150	68.0		50.0	0.6			0.4				0.9		15.9	
Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Herbland Mosaic	X																
Wetland Formation		3,480	3,230	92.9	R	67.4	15.1							4.7		5.8	
Gilgai Plain Woodland/Wetland/ Heathy Dry Forest Mosaic		3,670	250	6.8	V, E											6.8	
Heathy Dry Forest Mosaic	X																
Spring Soak Herbland	X	760	530	69.8	R	66.9										2.9	
Alluvial Terraces	X	55	15	24.4	R, V, E	0.3								1.1		23.0	
Herb-rich Woodland/Creekline Grassy Woodland Mosaic	X	340	35	10.3	R, V, E											10.3	

Ecological Vegetation Class	EVC typology changes as at 2019 ^b	Area (ha)		Percent remaining as at 1999	Status as at 1999	% of EVC (pre-1750 extent) in each land category as at 1999						Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land	Private Land
		Pre-1750 as at 1999	Current As at 1999			CAR Reserve System			General Management Zone	Code Prescription				
						Dedicated Reserves	Informal Reserves	Special Management Zone						
Riverine Escarpment Scrub		680	520	76.2	R	22.4	39.0					4.1	10.7	
Swampy Riparian Woodland		5,210	2,010	38.5	V	8.4	18.0					2.6	9.5	
Riparian Mosaic - North East	X	6,730	2,600	38.6	R, V	6.0	24.2			0.1		3.8	4.4	
Valley Heathy Forest		1,750	95	5.4	R, V, E	0.7							4.7	
Alluvial Terraces														
Herb-rich Woodland/Plains	X				R, V, E	1.6							0.1	
Woodland Complex		1,090	20	1.7										
Alluvial Terraces														
Herb-rich Woodland/Valley	X	920	20	2.3	R, V, E	0.2							2.1	
Forest Complex														
Grassy Dry Forest/Rocky Outcrop	X	950	190	19.8	R, V							4.1	15.7	
Shrubland/Herbland Mosaic		86,740	4,470	5.2	V, E	0.2	0.5					0.2	4.2	
Grassy Woodland		1,730	300	17.2	V, E		0.9						16.2	
Perched Boggy Shrubland														
Plains Grassy Woodland/Floodplain	X	7,880	270	3.5	V, E								3.4	
Riparian Woodland Complex														
Plains	Grassy													
Woodland/Rainshadow	X				R, V, E								0.8	
Woodland Complex		2,730	20	0.8										
Plains	Grassy													
Grassy Forest Complex	X	1,940	20	1.1	V, E								1.1	
Plains	Grassy													
Grassy Forest/Rainshadow	X													
Woodland Complex		2,400	110	4.5	R, V, E								4.5	
Valley Grassy Forest/Box Ironbark														
Forest Complex	X	1,640	130	8.0	R, V, E								8.0	
Gilgai Plain														
Woodland/Wetland	X	9,900	480	4.9	R, V, E	2.8							2.0	
Mosaic														
Riparian Forest/Swampy												0.1	7.4	
Woodland Mosaic		4,640	390	8.4	V, E	0.2	0.7							
Plains														
Grassy Woodland/Creekline	X													
Grassy Woodland/Floodplain														
Riparian Woodland Mosaic		3,880	55	1.4	R, V, E								1.4	
Plains														
Grassy Woodland/Creekline	X													
Grassy Woodland/Wetland Mosaic		8,310	350	4.2	V, E								4.2	
Valley Grassy Forest/Plains	X													
Woodland Mosaic		580	2	0.4	R, V, E								0.4	

Ecological Vegetation Class	EVC typology changes as at 2019 ^b	Area (ha)		Percent remaining as at 1999	Status as at 1999	% of EVC (pre-1750 extent) in each land category as at 1999						Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land	Private Land
		Pre-1750 as at 1999	Current As at 1999			CAR Reserve System			General Management Zone	Code Prescription				
						Dedicated Reserves	Informal Reserves	Special Management Zone						
Grassy Dry Forest/Shrubby Granitic-outwash Grassy Woodland Mosaic	X	190	2	1.2	R, V, E									1.2
Granitic Hills Woodland/Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Herbland Mosaic	X	3,980	3,020	75.7		58.7	3.0					1.4		12.7
Box Ironbark Forest/Spring Soak Herbland Mosaic	X	210	5	3.4	R, V, E									3.4
Grassy Dry Forest/Spring Soak Herbland Mosaic	X	390	65	16.4	R, V, E									16.4
Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic		3,100	75	2.4	R, V, E	0.1								2.2
Rainshadow Grassy Forest Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Mosaic	X	3,620	50	1.4	R, V, E									1.4
Shrubby Granitic-outwash Grassy Forest Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Mosaic	X	170	20	10.2	R, V, E							6.3		3.9
Riverine Grassy Woodland/Riverine Sedgy Forest Mosaic	X	26,790	3,950	14.7	V, E	0.7	1.0					0.1		12.9
Sand Ridge Woodland		25	2	8.6	R, V, E				1.4					7.2
Valley Grassy Forest/Grassy Dry Forest Mosaic		250	100	39.2	R, V									39.2
Conifer Plantation	X		59,310											
Cleared/Severely Disturbed	X		71,520											
Rock/Bare Ground	X		25											
Non-Treed Area	X		881,930											
Water Body	X		25,490											

^a The figures shown in this table are based on modelled information mapped at a scale of 1:100,000 derived during the pre-1750 analysis of vegetation types in the North East, and are therefore only approximate. A vegetation mosaic consists of discrete floristic entities (EVCs) which were unable to be distinguished in the mapping due to the scale used (that is 100,000). A vegetation complex occurs where floristic entities are unable to be distinguished in the area but are known to exist discretely elsewhere. In the North East RFA area complexes were mapped as part of the pre-1750 mapping exercise on Private Land where sufficient information was available to accurately map the boundaries between them. The percentages of each EVC shown in the various land tenures comprise proportions of their pre-1750 extent. The areas on Private Land formerly occupied by each EVC is included in the category 'Non-treed Area' under 'Current Extent'. Code Prescription refers to areas protected under the Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production prescriptions for exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees or more. E – Endangered, R – Rare, V – Vulnerable in accordance with the national reserve criteria (JANIS 1997). Special Management Zone is abbreviated to SMZ and General Management Zone to GMZ.

^b X indicates where typology changes have resulted in these EVCs not being readily comparable to EVC types outlined in Tables 1a, 1b and 2a. EVC mapping used in 1999 has been revised to ensure the state-wide EVC data set is based on the best available information and integrates new methods of mapping and modelling vegetation across Victoria. Differences between the 1999 and 2019 data sets include: changes to how the pre-

1750 EVC dataset was created, changes to how DELWP creates a view of EVC extent (using a new native vegetation extent model and the pre 1750 dataset), applying nomenclature standards to EVCs which may have resulted in the discontinuation of certain EVC names, the splitting of EVCs, reconciliation of mapping units (such as mosaics and complexes), the delineation of new EVC types and spatial adjustments. As a result, information relating to EVC extent or reservation levels between 1999 and 2019 is not directly comparable and may differ due to the different modelling and mapping approaches.

Table 1a Representative conservation (percentage reservation status) of Forest EVCs^a in the CAR Reserve System in the North East RFA Region as at 2019.

<u>Ecosystem type</u>	<u>EVC number</u>	<u>Pre-1750 extent (ha)</u>	<u>Current extent (ha)</u>	<u>Percent remaining</u>	<u>Status^b</u>	<u>% of pre-1750 extent in the CAR Reserve System</u>	<u>% of current extent in the CAR Reserve System</u>					<u>% of current extent on private land</u>
							<u>Dedicated</u>	<u>Informal^c</u>	<u>Prescription^d</u>	<u>Private Land covenants^e</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland*	67	209	70	33%	E	4%	12%	0%	0%	0%	12%	86%
Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Creekline Grassy Woodland Mosaic	81	338	225	67%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%
Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Heathy Dry Forest Mosaic	79	757	624	82%	N/A	67%	81%	0%	0%	0%	81%	18%
Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	77	1,092	311	28%	N/A	2%	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%	89%
Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Mosaic	153	916	586	64%	N/A	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	91%
Box Ironbark Forest*	61	20,257	10,187	50%	V	17%	33%	0%	0%	0%	33%	66%
Box Ironbark Forest/Grassy Woodland Mosaic	247	212	127	60%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Creekline Grassy Woodland*	68	10,650	5,604	53%	V	3%	6%	0%	0%	0%	6%	67%
Damp Forest	29	48,289	48,109	100%	V	78%	27%	21%	30%	0%	78%	1%
Dry Valley Forest	169	2	2	100%	R	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Floodplain Riparian Woodland*	56	40,391	15,916	39%	V	4%	10%	0%	0%	0%	10%	63%
Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	250	3,068	1,029	34%	N/A	6%	18%	0%	0%	0%	18%	80%
Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Riverine Grassy Woodland Mosaic	103	120	66	55%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	85%
Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Riverine Swamp Forest Mosaic	103	4	4	98%	N/A	90%	93%	0%	0%	0%	93%	7%
Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Sedgy Riverine Forest Mosaic	103	54	51	94%	N/A	11%	12%	0%	0%	0%	12%	87%
Granitic Hills Woodland	72	31,108	26,251	84%	V	54%	64%	0%	0%	0%	65%	35%

Granitic Hills Woodland/Heathy Dry Forest Mosaic	245	12	2	17%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Granitic Hills Woodland/Rocky Outcrop Shrubland Mosaic	244	3,986	3,678	92%	N/A	63%	68%	0%	0%	0%	68%	29%
Grassy Dry Forest*	22	296,218	201,285	68%	✓	22%	15%	10%	6%	0%	32%	52%
Grassy Dry Forest/Granitic Hills Woodland Mosaic	248	392	170	43%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grassy Dry Forest/Rocky Outcrop Shrubland Mosaic	599	955	538	56%	N/A	7%	12%	0%	0%	0%	12%	87%
Grassy Woodland*	175	85,868	29,334	34%	✓	2%	4%	1%	0%	0%	5%	90%
Grassy Woodland/Heathy Dry Forest Mosaic	896	187	24	13%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grassy Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	274	902	178	20%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%
Grassy Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Mosaic	251	1,486	408	27%	N/A	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	98%
Heathy Dry Forest	20	99,330	89,042	90%	✓	56%	36%	13%	14%	0%	62.5%	17%
Heathy Woodland	48	37	37	100%	✓	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Herb-rich Foothill Forest	23	555,400	450,347	81%	-	44%	23%	13%	19%	0%	55%	19%
Montane Damp Forest	38	39,923	39,922	100%	-	73%	36%	9%	28%	0%	73%	0%
Montane Dry Woodland	36	136,277	136,250	100%	-	72%	43%	7%	21%	0%	72%	0%
Montane Riparian Woodland	40	4	4	100%	✓	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Montane Wet Forest*	39	20	20	100%	✓	57%	0%	16%	41%	0%	57%	0%
Mountain Valley Riparian Woodland*	1085	1,341	996	74%	✓	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	38%
Plains Grassy Woodland	55	143,263	27,831	19%	✓	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	93%
Plains Grassy Woodland/Box Ironbark Forest Mosaic	287	58	41	71%	N/A	24%	34%	0%	0%	0%	34%	53%
Plains Grassy Woodland/Creekline Grassy Woodland Mosaic	261	7,618	1,625	21%	N/A	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%	91%
Plains Grassy Woodland/Floodplain Riparian Woodland Mosaic	186	7,885	3,032	38%	N/A	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	59%
Plains Grassy Woodland/Grassy Woodland Mosaic	234	2,708	400	15%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	95%
Plains Grassy Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Mosaic	188	5,070	1,144	23%	N/A	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	91%
Plains Woodland*	803	60,780	10,953	18%	✓	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	93%
Plains Woodland/Herb-rich Gilgai Wetland Mosaic	235	9,860	3,005	30%	N/A	3%	10%	0%	0%	0%	10%	87%

Riparian Forest	<u>18</u>	<u>16,426</u>	<u>15,019</u>	<u>91%</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>68%</u>	<u>23%</u>	<u>48%</u>	<u>3%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>74%</u>	<u>11%</u>
Riparian Forest/Creekline Grassy Woodland Mosaic	<u>293</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>0%</u>
Riparian Forest/Swampy Riparian Woodland Mosaic	<u>237</u>	<u>11,178</u>	<u>7,144</u>	<u>64%</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>13%</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>4%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>48%</u>	<u>19%</u>
Riverine Grassy Woodland*	<u>295</u>	<u>5,929</u>	<u>2,329</u>	<u>39%</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>22%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>22%</u>	<u>68%</u>
Riverine Grassy Woodland/Riverine Swampy Woodland Mosaic	<u>104</u> <u>0</u>	<u>11,823</u>	<u>3,663</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>3%</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>83%</u>
Riverine Grassy Woodland/Sedgy Riverine Forest Mosaic	<u>104</u> <u>1</u>	<u>5,129</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>21%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>21%</u>	<u>78%</u>
Riverine Swamp Forest	<u>814</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>87%</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>52%</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>37%</u>
Riverine Swampy Woodland*	<u>815</u>	<u>1,508</u>	<u>884</u>	<u>59%</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>13%</u>	<u>22%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>22%</u>	<u>72%</u>
Sand Ridge Woodland*	<u>264</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>33%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>33%</u>	<u>67%</u>
Sedgy Riverine Forest	<u>816</u>	<u>921</u>	<u>840</u>	<u>91%</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>57%</u>	<u>62%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>62%</u>	<u>35%</u>
Shallow Sands Woodland*	<u>882</u>	<u>3,216</u>	<u>838</u>	<u>26%</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Shrubby Dry Forest	<u>21</u>	<u>291,260</u>	<u>281,811</u>	<u>97%</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>68%</u>	<u>31%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>24%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>70.0%</u>	<u>4%</u>
Spring Soak Woodland*	<u>80</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>59%</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>97%</u>
Sub-alpine Woodland	<u>43</u>	<u>45,346</u>	<u>45,280</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>86%</u>	<u>82%</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>3%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>86%</u>	<u>0%</u>
Swampy Riparian Woodland*	<u>83</u>	<u>5,202</u>	<u>3,702</u>	<u>71%</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>35%</u>	<u>19%</u>	<u>28%</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>49%</u>	<u>34%</u>
Swampy Riparian Woodland/Perched Boggy Shrubland Mosaic	<u>212</u>	<u>1,354</u>	<u>649</u>	<u>48%</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>3%</u>	<u>7%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>7%</u>	<u>88%</u>
Swampy Woodland*	<u>937</u>	<u>11,071</u>	<u>3,052</u>	<u>28%</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>79%</u>
Valley Grassy Forest*	<u>47</u>	<u>250,296</u>	<u>80,332</u>	<u>32%</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>3%</u>	<u>6%</u>	<u>3%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>86%</u>
Valley Grassy Forest/Box Ironbark Forest Mosaic	<u>213</u>	<u>1,639</u>	<u>438</u>	<u>27%</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Valley Grassy Forest/Grassy Dry Forest Mosaic	<u>265</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>69%</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Valley Heathy Forest*	<u>127</u>	<u>1,748</u>	<u>596</u>	<u>34%</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>2%</u>	<u>98%</u>
Wet Forest	<u>30</u>	<u>6,678</u>	<u>6,677</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>87%</u>	<u>43%</u>	<u>24%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>87%</u>	<u>0%</u>

Table 1b Representative conservation (percentage reservation status) of non-Forest EVCs^a in the CAR Reserve System in the North East RFA Region as at 2019.

<u>Ecosystem type</u>	<u>EVC number</u>	<u>Pre-1750 extent (ha)</u>	<u>Current extent (ha)</u>	<u>Percent remaining</u>	<u>Status^b</u>	<u>% of pre-1750 extent in the CAR Reserve System</u>	<u>% of current extent in the CAR Reserve System</u>					<u>% of current extent on private land</u>
							<u>Dedicated</u>	<u>Informal^c</u>	<u>Prescription^d</u>	<u>Private Land Covenants^e</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Alpine Coniferous Shrubland*	156	57	57	100%	E	94%	94%	0%	0%	0%	94%	0%
Alpine Crag Complex	1000	522	522	100%	N/A	99%	99%	0%	0%	0%	99%	0%
Alpine Damp Grassland	1002	1,047	1,046	100%	V	97%	97%	0%	0%	0%	97%	0%
Alpine Fen	171	6	6	100%	E	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Alpine Grassland	1001	1,524	1,522	100%	V	96%	96%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%
Alpine Grassy Heathland	1004	3,635	3,633	100%	V	95%	95%	0%	0%	0%	95%	0%
Alpine Rocky Outcrop Heathland/Alpine Dwarf Heathland Mosaic	1105	554	553	100%	N/A	99%	98%	0%	0%	0%	99%	0%
Alpine Valley Peatland	288	182	181	100%	V	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Aquatic Herbland/Tall Marsh Mosaic	1047	7	7	100%	N/A	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Billabong Wetland Aggregate	334	338	320	95%	N/A	20%	21%	0%	0%	0%	21%	66%
Clay Heathland*	7	45	41	89%	R	44%	40%	8%	1%	0%	49%	48%
Drainage-line Aggregate	168	401	355	89%	N/A	13%	15%	0%	0%	0%	15%	76%
Floodplain Wetland Aggregate	172	782	632	81%	N/A	12%	14%	0%	0%	0%	14%	76%
Late-lying Snowpatch Herbland*	1014	94	94	100%	E	98%	98%	0%	0%	0%	98%	0%
Montane Riparian Thicket	41	1,272	1,249	98%	V	92%	29%	64%	1%	0%	94%	0%
Perched Boggy Shrubland*	185	548	220	40%	E	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	96%
Riparian Shrubland	19	1,425	1,271	89%	=	56%	63%	0%	0%	0%	63%	20%

<u>Riparian Thicket*</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>49%</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>98%</u>
<u>Riverine Escarpment Scrub*</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>2,403</u>	<u>1,083</u>	<u>45%</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>18%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>41%</u>	<u>46%</u>
<u>Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland Mosaic</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>3,367</u>	<u>3,252</u>	<u>97%</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>88%</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>16%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>92%</u>	<u>8%</u>
<u>Snowpatch Grassland*</u>	<u>1012</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>77%</u>	<u>77%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>77%</u>	<u>0%</u>
<u>Sub-alpine Dry Shrubland</u>	<u>1003</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>0%</u>
<u>Sub-alpine Riparian Shrubland</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>0%</u>
<u>Sub-alpine Shrubland</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>2,194</u>	<u>2,189</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>82%</u>	<u>82%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>82%</u>	<u>0%</u>
<u>Sub-alpine Treeless Vegetation</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>2,092</u>	<u>2,061</u>	<u>98%</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>78%</u>	<u>77%</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>79%</u>	<u>0%</u>
<u>Sub-alpine Wet Heathland</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>0%</u>
<u>Sub-alpine Wet Heathland/Alpine Valley Peatland Mosaic</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>1,080</u>	<u>1,078</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>95%</u>	<u>95%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>95%</u>	<u>0%</u>
<u>Tall Marsh*</u>	<u>821</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>98%</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>100%</u>
<u>Water Body - Fresh</u>	<u>992</u>	<u>1,217</u>	<u>947</u>	<u>78%</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>13%</u>	<u>17%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>17%</u>	<u>28%</u>
<u>Wetland Formation*</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>3,637</u>	<u>2,506</u>	<u>69%</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>3%</u>	<u>4%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>4%</u>	<u>95%</u>

NOTES ACCOMPANYING TABLES 1a and 1b

- The figures shown in this table are based on modelled information mapped at a scale of 1:100,000 derived during the pre-1750 analysis of vegetation types in the North East region and are therefore only approximate. EVC mapping used in 1999 has been revised to ensure the state-wide EVC data set is based on the best available information and integrates new methods of mapping and modelling vegetation across Victoria. See Table 1. Note b for information about mapping processes.
 - E=endangered, V=vulnerable, R=rare in accordance with the JANIS Reserve Criteria. Complexes, Mosaics, Aggregates and Niches are mapping units and not assigned a conservation status. EVCs are determined on site and the relevant conservation status for the field verified EVC would apply.
 - Informal Reserve includes broad areas and linear elements of SPZ and other informal reserves.
 - This comprises areas of GMZ and SMZ protected by prescription, including stream buffers and rainforest as outlined in the Code of Practice, where these values and prescriptions are identified spatially. Areas protected by prescription are modelled only and subject to field verification.
 - Private Land Covenants includes areas protected under conservation covenants under the *Victorian Conservation Trust Act 1972* and Land Management Cooperative Agreements under the *Conservation Forests and Lands Act 1987*.
- Rainforest Niche: Mapping unit – indicates area of potential or unverified modelled rainforest as distinct from confirmed rainforest.

* Indicates priority EVCs for increased protection in the CAR Reserve System. Priorities for inclusion in the CAR Reserve System have been identified according to the remaining extent occurring on private or public land and the ability of publicly managed land to meet the conservation objectives for EVCs.

Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare EVCs

The conservation status of EVCs in the North East region has been assessed in line with the national reserve criteria (JANIS 1997). EVCs which are classified as rare, vulnerable or endangered according to the national reserve criteria are presented in Table 1a and 1b.

In line with JANIS 1997 reservation objectives, all remaining occurrences of rare and endangered EVCs should be reserved or protected by other means as far as is practicable, and at least 60 percent of the remaining extent of vulnerable EVCs should be reserved.

The conservation status assessment of EVCs has been conducted using the best available information and considered the impact of past and potential future Threatening Processes relevant to EVCs within the North East region.

Threatening Processes considered in this assessment included: land clearance, damaging fire, weed invasion, timber harvesting, sea level rise, climate change, overabundant or introduced grazers and browsers, livestock grazing, cropping and the cumulative effect of these threats.

Within the North East region 55 EVCs are mapped. Of these, 34 have been assessed as Vulnerable, 7 as Rare and 10 as Endangered.

Victoria will use best endeavours to further reserve priority EVCs (indicated in Table 1a and 1b) and make changes to its CAR Reserve System as a result of changes in knowledge and changes in biota (e.g. through Climate Change). Values protected by prescription have been estimated using spatial models where available however the CAR Reserve System will be amended from time-to-time depending on field verification of these values.

~~The entire occurrence of the endangered, vulnerable or rare EVCs Clay Heathland, Riparian Shrubland, Heathy Woodland, Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland, Creekline Grassy Woodland, Gilgai Plain Woodland/Wetland/Heathy Dry Forest Mosaic, Valley Heathy Forest, Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Complex, Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Complex, Perched Boggy Shrubland, Gilgai Plain Woodland/Wetland Mosaic, Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic on public land is within the CAR Reserve System. The distribution of these EVCs outside of the CAR Reserve System is on private land. For the remaining endangered and rare EVCs the occurrence outside of the CAR Reserve System is primarily on private land or small areas in other public land.~~

~~Over 60 per cent of the current extent of the vulnerable EVCs Swampy Riparian Woodland and Box Ironbark Forest are within the CAR Reserve System. The majority of the occurrence of the vulnerable EVC Valley Grassy Forest occurs on private land. The major occurrence of Valley Grassy Forest on public land outside of the CAR Reserve System is within the Mt Pilot Multi Purpose Park referred to later in this attachment.~~

Heathy Dry Forest

~~Heathy Dry Forest was assessed as vulnerable due to inappropriate fire regimes. NRE undertakes to analyse the extent and frequency of fuel reduction burning in Heathy Dry Forest across all public land. Wherever possible, burning strategies that maintain or promote the ecological characteristics of the EVC will be developed and implemented through fire operations plans by 2004.~~

OLD-GROWTH

~~The dispersed nature of the old growth forest of several EVCs in the Region (for example Shrubby Dry Forest) is such that it would be necessary to include a considerable area of non-old growth of already well-represented EVCs in order to achieve comparatively small gains in old growth forest protection. This would have resource availability implications. Reserving small isolates of old growth also presents operational and management problems particularly in relation to the identification of old growth forest in the field and the delineation of identifiable boundaries.~~

~~The national reserve criteria provide for protection by prescription when certain values are dispersed in the landscape and it is not practicable to place reserve boundaries so as to capture them effectively or efficiently. The Agreement recognises that further protection is afforded to old growth forest values outside of the formal and informal CAR reserve elements through areas identified by the Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production prescriptions for exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees or more.~~

Table 2 Representative conservation of Old Growth in the CAR Reserve System in the North East RFA Region^a as at 1999.

Percent of Old Growth in each land tenure category (as at 1999)												
	EVC typology changes as at 2019 ^b	Area EVC (as at 1999) (ha)	% EVC as Old Growth (as at 1999)	Area of Old Growth (as at 1999) (ha)	CAR reserve system				General Management Zone	Code Prescription	Other Parks & Reserves Land	Other Public Land
					Dedicated Reserve	Informal Reserve	Special Management Zone					
Ecological Vegetation Classes												
Riparian Forest		11,270	4.6	520	29.9	64.2	0	0.3	0	0.1	5.4	
Heathy Dry Forest		83,090	26.6	22,110	46.0	20.1	3.5	22.2	7.4	0	0.3	
Shrubby Dry Forest		276,930	33.9	93,800	33.2	19.1	1.1	34.9	11.4	0.2	0.1	
Grassy Dry Forest		146,500	11.4	16,750	26.3	36.2	0	29.2	6.5	0.1	1.6	
Herb-rich Foothill Forest		402,600	15.0	60,250	27.9	22.2	1.6	34.4	13.6	0.0	0.3	
Damp Forest		46,690	13.5	6,320	27.5	21.0	3.5	27.4	19.2	0.2	1.3	
Wet Forest		6,250	23.3	1,460	48.6	18.4	1.5	13.5	15.6	0	2.3	
Montane Dry Woodland		136,330	23.3	31,790	46.1	10.6	2.1	26.1	13.1	1.0	1.1	
Montane Damp Forest		38,330	17.7	6,790	37.9	11.6	1.8	28.4	17.9	0.3	2.1	
Montane Riparian Thicket		1,090	10.7	120	30.4	64.9	0	0	0	0	4.8	
Sub-alpine Woodland		35,340	42.1	14,870	82.7	1.5	0.3	3.6	1.6	1.0	9.4	
Valley Grassy Forest		18,810	0.1	15	63.6	23.9	0	10.8	0.1	0	1.6	
Granitic Hills Woodland		21,150	20.1	4,260	99.1	0.8	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	
Swampy Riparian Woodland		2,010	12.6	250	39.0	49.7	0	0	0	0	11.3	
Riparian Mosaic - North East	X	2,600	6.1	160	34.5	65.5	0	0	0	0	0	

^a The figures shown in this table are based on modelled information mapped at a scale of 1:100,000 derived during the pre-1750 analysis of vegetation types in the North East, and are therefore only approximate. For the old growth analysis in the North East it was considered that old growth only occurs on public land, due to the generally high levels of disturbances on private land. Areas rounded to near 10 ha if over 100 ha, or nearest 5 ha if under 100 ha. Only those EVCs that contain old growth are shown in the table. The total area of each EVC is derived from the pre-1750 analysis and includes extant forest on both public and private land. The proportion of old growth in each EVC has been derived using the total area of extant forest on both public and private land. Code Prescription refers to areas protected under the Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production prescriptions for exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees or more. Special Management Zone is abbreviated to SMZ and General Management Zone to GMZ.

- b. X indicates where typology changes have resulted in these EVCs not being readily comparable to EVC types outlined in Table 2a. EVC mapping used in 1999 has been revised to ensure the state-wide EVC data set is based on the best available information and integrates new methods of mapping and modelling vegetation across Victoria. Differences between the 1999 and 2019 data sets include: changes to how the pre-1750 EVC dataset was created, changes to how DELWP creates a view of EVC extent (using a new native vegetation extent model and the pre 1750 dataset), applying nomenclature standards to EVCs which may have resulted in the discontinuation of certain EVC names, the splitting of EVCs, reconciliation of mapping units (such as mosaics and complexes), the delineation of new EVC types and spatial adjustments. As a result, information relating to EVC extent, Old Growth Forest extent or reservation levels between 1999 and 2019 is not directly comparable and may differ due to the different modelling and mapping approaches.

Table 2a Representative conservation of Old Growth Forest in the CAR Reserve System in the North East RFA Region^a as at 2019.

Ecological Vegetation Class	Area EVC (ha)	Percent of EVC as Old Growth (%)	Area Old Growth (ha)	Percent of Old Growth Forest in the CAR Reserve System				
				Dedicated Reserve	Informal Reserve ^b	Prescription ^c	Private Land covenants	Total
<u>Alpine Coniferous Shrubland</u>	57	8%	5	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<u>Alpine Crag Complex</u>	522	4%	23	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<u>Clay Heathland</u>	41	11%	4	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<u>Damp Forest</u>	48,109	7%	3,533	25%	19%	32%	0%	77%
<u>Granitic Hills Woodland</u>	26,251	13%	3,353	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<u>Grassy Dry Forest</u>	201,285	5%	9,144	41%	28%	13%	0%	81%
<u>Heathy Dry Forest</u>	89,042	8%	7,564	60%	17%	8%	0%	85%
<u>Herb-rich Foothill Forest</u>	450,347	7%	32,114	28%	23%	25%	0%	76%
<u>Montane Damp Forest</u>	39,922	7%	2,961	33%	10%	32%	0%	75%
<u>Montane Dry Woodland</u>	136,250	9%	12,689	40%	10%	25%	0%	75%
<u>Montane Riparian Thicket</u>	1,249	9%	110	34%	61%	0%	0%	95%
<u>Riparian Forest</u>	15,019	1%	218	24%	61%	0%	0%	85%
<u>Riparian Forest/Swampy Riparian Woodland Mosaic</u>	7,144	1%	101	22%	75%	0%	0%	97%
<u>Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland Mosaic</u>	3,252	3%	91	69%	31%	0%	0%	100%
<u>Shrubby Dry Forest</u>	281,811	17%	47,035	30%	19%	24%	0%	73%
<u>Sub-alpine Dry Shrubland</u>	283	13%	38	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<u>Sub-alpine Shrubland</u>	2,189	0%	7	81%	0%	0%	0%	81%
<u>Sub-alpine Treeless Vegetation</u>	2,061	1%	29	56%	0%	3%	0%	59%
<u>Sub-alpine Wet Heathland/Alpine Valley Peatland Mosaic</u>	1,078	1%	6	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
<u>Sub-alpine Woodland</u>	45,280	17%	7,778	85%	1%	2%	0%	88%
<u>Swampy Riparian Woodland</u>	3,702	3%	106	52%	46%	0%	0%	99%

Valley Grassy Forest	80,332	0%	19	42%	57%	0%	0%	100%
Wet Forest	6,677	13%	839	50%	19%	21%	0%	89%

- a. The figures shown in this table are based on the 2019 version of Victoria's modelled extent of Old Growth Forest (MOG) and are therefore only approximate.
- b. Informal Reserve includes broad areas and linear elements of SPZ greater than 100 metres and other informal reserves.
- c. This comprises those elements of GMZ and SMZ protected by prescriptions.
- d. Private Land covenants includes areas protected under conservation covenants under the *Victorian Conservation Trust Act 1972* and Land Management Cooperative Agreements under the *Conservation Forests and Lands Act 1987*.

PRIVATE LAND

Endangered, vulnerable and rare EVCs within the North East ~~have been~~ were assessed within a Statewide context in 1999 to identify the importance of the region for their conservation. The priorities for protection of EVCs in the North East RFA Region as at 1999 is shown in Table 3.

The distribution of these EVCs, outside of the CAR Reserve System, is predominantly on ~~p~~Private ~~L~~and.

Table 3 EVC Priorities for the CAR Reserve System on Private Land as at 1999

Ecological Vegetation Classes with Priority for Protection		
Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Riparian Forest	Riparian Shrubland	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Herbland Mosaic
Valley Grassy Forest	Box Ironbark Forest	Riverine Escarpment Scrub
Plains Grassy Woodland	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland	Heathy Woodland
Swampy Riparian Woodland	Heathy Dry Forest	
Creekline Grassy Woodland	Clay Heathland	
Wetland Formation		
Spring Soak Herbland		
Valley Heathy Forest		
Grassy Woodland		
Perched Boggy Shrubland		
Gilgai Plain Woodland/Wetland Mosaic		
Riverine Grassy Woodland/Riverine Sedgy Forest Mosaic		
Sand Ridge Woodland		
Floodplain Riparian Woodland		

Priority EVCs for inclusion in the CAR Reserve System as at 2019 have been identified in Table 1a and 1b based on their conservation status. Priorities for permanent protection on Private Land should be guided by Victoria's Biodiversity Strategy (Biodiversity 2037), Regional Catchment Strategies, cost-effective decision-support tools and relevant agencies' strategic plans (e.g. Trust for Nature).

The NFPS established that the CAR Reserve System will in the first instance be selected from ~~p~~Public ~~L~~and. However, the NFPS and National Reserve Criteria (JANIS 1997) recognise that a range of strategies will be appropriate for protecting ~~b~~Biodiversity on ~~p~~Private ~~L~~and. These range from purchase of priority areas for inclusion in the reserve system, to mechanisms which ensure protection, such as covenants on freehold land. Inclusion of ~~p~~Private ~~L~~and in the CAR Reserve System will be voluntary.

Mechanisms which provide for the protection of ~~b~~Biodiversity on ~~p~~Private ~~L~~and in Victoria include:

- ~~c~~Conservation covenants under the *Victorian Conservation Trust Act 1972* (Vic);

- Land Management Cooperative Agreements under the *Conservation Forests and Lands Act 1987* (Vic);
- Wildlife Management Cooperative Areas under the *Wildlife Act 1975* (Vic);
- ~~c~~Critical habitat provisions of the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic);
and
- Pprovisions of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (Vic).

Private ~~l~~Land protected by these ~~mechanisms~~ conservation covenants and Land Management Cooperative Agreements in the North East RFA Region have been ~~could~~ be included in the CAR Reserve System as at 2019. ~~with the consent of the landholder.~~

~~Both Parties agree that within the Statewide framework established in the Victorian Biodiversity Strategy and Regional Catchment Strategies, Victoria will review private land in the North East and identify native vegetation, including endangered, vulnerable and rare EVCs (listed in Table 3) which are priorities for protection and possible inclusion in the CAR Reserve System. This review will be undertaken in consultation with, and the agreement of, landholders and will be incorporated into Regional Vegetation Plans which will be produced by 2001.~~

~~Victoria further agrees to review conservation covenants, established under the Victorian Conservation Trust Act 1972, in the North East region, to identify the conservation covenants which cover land with the EVCs listed in Table 3 and which may be suitable for inclusion in the CAR Reserve System. Victoria will consult the landholders of these identified conservation covenants as to whether they consent to the covenanted area being included within the CAR Reserve System. If a landholder agrees to inclusion of the area, Victoria will assess the covenanted area, taking into account the viability, integrity and significance of each area, to determine whether the covenanted area should be included within the CAR Reserve System.~~

~~Victoria will maintain a schedule listing areas of private land which are included in the CAR Reserve System, and this schedule will be part of the Agreement. The Schedule of the Agreement will be amended from time to time as appropriate. Any amendments will be approved by the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment.~~

~~BOX IRONBARK INVESTIGATION~~

~~A number of endangered, vulnerable or rare EVCs and Old Growth occur in areas currently used for firewood collection in the Mt Pilot Multi Purpose Park. These areas have not been recognised as part of the CAR reserve system. Parties note that the Victorian Environment Conservation Council (ECC) is reviewing public land use in the Box Ironbark Study Area which includes public land in the vicinity of the Mt Pilot Multi Purpose Park, and that it expects to publish its proposed recommendations by December 1999.~~

~~GUIDELINE FOR REVIEWING MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES, MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS AND THE ZONING SCHEME~~

~~Where proposed changes to the CAR Reserve System are made in accordance with the following Guideline in the North East Forest Management Plan, the Commonwealth agrees to accept those changes. This Guideline will be included in the North East Forest Management Plan.~~

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINE

Reviewing Management Guidelines, Management Prescriptions and the Zoning Scheme

Management guidelines and prescriptions in this Plan may be reviewed under the following circumstances:

- when new information on the impact of forest management or utilisation activities on biological or cultural values becomes available;
- if the status of a threatened species changes;
- if new species are identified that are considered to be threatened;
- when monitoring of the practical implementation of the Plan indicates that improvements can be made;
- as required by new legislation, policies or action statements.

Management zone boundaries may require review if:

- changes to management strategies for certain species or values mean that the zoning system is more or less than adequate for those values;
- field inspections or better mapping indicate that minor amendments are required to create practical management boundaries or to more accurately define the location of a particular species or value. At the scale of mapping used in this Plan, the boundaries of some values cannot be accurately defined.
- the zone does not contain the values for which it was identified — amendments may be required to ensure that conservation targets are met;
- new records are listed for species whose conservation targets have not been met;
- new records of some species warrant changes to zones to include areas of good quality habitat in exchange for areas of poorer quality habitat;
- existing boundaries are found to place unreasonable restrictions on the practical access to areas for timber production or for infrastructure development (easements etc).

Proposed changes to the zoning scheme will be assessed according to whether they:

- ensure the CAR Reserve System continues to comply with the JANIS Reserve Criteria;
- adequately conserve the CAR values¹ identified in the Comprehensive Regional Assessment data sets;
- ensure there is no net deterioration in the level of protection of identified CAR values in the SPZ;
- will maintain the protection of national estate values at the agreed regional scale, noting that as a result of any change to the CAR Reserve System in State forest, some minor changes to individual values may occur;
- consider the maintenance of National Estate protection;
- conserve the values highlighted in the zoning scheme register of this Plan;
- maintain a well distributed, inter connected network of protected areas;
- at least maintain the timber production capacity of State forest in terms of volume, species and quality;
- minimise practical problems for timber harvesting or access in the General Management Zone;
- make the best use of areas that are unavailable for timber harvesting due to other considerations such as slope, access and site quality;
- avoid conflict with strategic burning zones.

¹ CAR values means the conservation values as described by the JANIS Reserve Criteria embodied in the CAR Reserve System.

ATTACHMENT 2

THREATENED FLORA, FAUNA LISTED SPECIES AND COMMUNITIES

Both Parties recognise the range of mechanisms in place to conserve the habitat of ~~rare and threatened flora and fauna~~ Listed Species and Communities in the North East RFA region. These include protection within the CAR Reserve System, protection of rare or threatened Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs), and the development of ~~Action Statements for species listed under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (Vic) and Recovery Plans for species listed under the Endangered Species Protection Act 1992 (Cwth)~~ Statutory Conservation Planning Documents for Listed Species and Communities

~~Current p~~Priorities at the signing of the North East RFA for nomination and developing Action Statements and Recovery Plans for fauna, flora and EVCs in the North East are as follows potentially Threatening Processes, and the status of progress made as at December 2019, are outlined in Tables 1-3. Species which ~~have been~~ were identified as priorities in the East Gippsland and Central Highlands RFA Regions, and which also occurred within the North East RFA Region, were ~~have not been~~ identified in these tables ~~following lists~~.

Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act listing process

The process for listing species, communities and potentially Threatening Processes under the FFG Act begins with a public nomination. The nomination is assessed by the Victorian Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) to determine its validity and eligibility. The SAC then publishes a preliminary recommendation for public comment. A final recommendation is prepared once the SAC has considered any public comments and is forwarded to the responsible Minister(s) for decision. Both the SAC and the Minister(s) must only have regard to nature conservation matters when considering and/or deciding on nominations for listing.

Changes to the Threatened List or the Processes List established under the FFG Act occurs via an Order in Council. A nomination to change or revoke the listing of a currently listed item follows the same process.

It should be noted that recent amendments to the FFG Act provide for the responsible Minister to recommend to the Governor in Council to specify taxa of flora or fauna in the Threatened List that are included in the Victorian Advisory Lists immediately prior to commencement of the amended Act. As such, many of the taxa listed as priorities for nomination in Table 1 may be listed without formal public nomination.

EPBC Act Nomination, Prioritisation, Assessment and Listing Process

Any person may nominate a native species, ecological community or Threatening Process for assessment and listing under the EPBC Act.

The Minister responsible for the EPBC Act (the Minister) invites nominations each year ahead of a new assessment cycle. Nominations submitted within the advertised invitation period that satisfy the EPBC Regulations are forwarded to the Threatened Species Scientific Committee, who prepare a Proposed Priority Assessment List (PPAL) of nominations. The PPAL may include species that are brought forward by the states and territories through the Common Assessment Method. The Common Assessment Method is a consistent approach to the

assessment and listing of nationally threatened species across Australian jurisdictions, which enables assessments undertaken by one jurisdiction to be considered and accepted by another, under their legislation, ensuring that species are listed in the same threat category across all relevant Australian jurisdictions.

In preparing the PPAL, the Committee considers a range of factors including:

- the level of threat to the species or ecological community;
- the effects of listing the species, ecological community or Threatening Process, for example in terms of legislative protection and threat abatement;
- the capacity to effect recovery of the species or ecological community, or to abate the Threatening Process;
- the degree to which the nomination considers the national extent of the species, ecological community or Threatening Process;
- the species or ecological community as a component of Biodiversity;
- the availability and relevance of information on which an assessment can be based; and
- the conservation theme/s determined for that year's call for nominations.

The PPAL is provided to the Minister, who then has 20 business days to make amendments to the proposed priorities, before it automatically becomes the Finalised Priority Assessment List (FPAL). The FPAL is the list of species, ecological communities and Threatening Processes that have been prioritised for assessment by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee for a particular assessment period (commencing 1 October each year). The FPAL is published on the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment's website.

Items included in the FPAL are assessed by the Committee within the timeframe set by the Minister. The Committee invites public and expert comment on the nominations during the assessment. The Committee's advice is provided to the Minister, who decides whether the species, ecological community or Threatening Process is eligible for listing under the EPBC Act and makes amendments to the lists.

Table 1. Priority species as at 1999 for nomination under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic) (showing December 2019 status).

Scientific name	Common Name	<u>Nomination status (December 2019)</u>
<i>Hibbertia humifusa</i> ssp. <i>erigens</i>	Euroa Guinea-flower	<u>Nominated July 1994; Listed</u>
<i>Acacia dallachiana</i>	Catkin Wattle	<u>Not yet nominated</u>
<i>Carex echinata</i>	Star Sedge	<u>Not yet nominated</u>
<i>Colobanthus affinis</i>	Alpine Colobanth	<u>Not yet nominated</u>

<i>Craspedia alba</i>	White Billy-buttons	<u>Not yet nominated</u>
<i>Euchiton nitidulus</i>	Shining Cudweed	<u>Not yet nominated</u>
<i>Euphrasia crassiuscula</i> ssp. <i>eglandulosa</i>	Thick Eyebright	<u>Nominated November 2003; Listed</u>
<i>Poa hothamensis</i> var. <i>parviflora</i>	Soft Ledge-grass	<u>Not yet nominated</u>
<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Apostlebird	<u>Nominated August 1999; Listed</u>
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	<u>Nominated July 1997; Listed</u>
<i>Vermicella annulata</i>	Bandy Bandy	<u>Nominated December 1994; Listed</u>
<i>Ramphotyphlops proximus</i>	Woodland Blind Snake	<u>Not yet nominated</u>
<i>Gadopsis marmoratus</i>	River Blackfish	<u>Not yet nominated</u>
<i>Galaxias olidus</i>	Mountain Galaxias	<u>Not yet nominated</u>
<i>Philypnodon grandiceps</i>	Flat-headed Gudgeon	<u>Not yet nominated</u>
<i>Macquaria ambigua</i>	Golden Perch	<u>Nominated August 2001; Not Listed</u>

Table 2. Priority potentially threatening processes as at 1999 under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic) for preparation of Action Statements (showing December 2019 status).

~~Degradation of native riparian vegetation along Victorian rivers and streams.~~

<u>Potentially Threatening Process</u>	<u>Action Statement status</u> <u>(December 2019)</u>
<u>Degradation of native riparian vegetation along Victorian rivers and streams</u>	<u>Action Statement approved 2003</u>

Table 3. Priority species as at 1999 for preparation of an Action Statement / Recovery Plan (showing December 2019 status).

<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Status of Action Statement / Recovery Plan</u>

			<u>(December 2019)</u>
<i>Acacia deanei</i> ssp. <i>deanei</i>	Deane's Wattle	Action Statement ⁺	<u>No Action Statement</u>
<i>Acacia phasmoides</i>	Phantom Wattle	Recovery Plan ⁺⁺	<u>Recovery Plan approved 21 April 2011</u>
<i>Babingtonia crenulata</i> (now listed as <i>Sannantha crenulata</i>)	Fern-leaf Baeckea	Recovery Plan ⁺	<u>Recovery Plan approved 22 December 2006</u>
<i>Carex cephalotes</i>	Wire-head Sedge	Action Statement ⁺	<u>No Action Statement</u>
<i>Eucalyptus alligatrix</i> ssp. <i>limaensis</i>	Lima Stringybark	Recovery Plan ⁺	<u>Recovery Plan approved 22 December 2006</u>
<i>Eucalyptus cadens</i>	Warby Range Swamp-gum	Recovery Plan ⁺	<u>Recovery Plan approved 22 December 2006</u>
<i>Euchiton nitidulus</i> (now listed as <i>Argyrotegium nitidulum</i>)	Shining Cudweed	Recovery Plan ⁺	<u>Recovery Plan approved 26 March 2002</u>
<i>Euphrasia collina</i> ssp. <i>muelleri</i>	Purple Eyebright	Action Statement ⁺ Recovery Plan ⁺⁺	<u>Action Statement approved 2008</u> <u>Recovery Plan approved 22 December 2006</u>
<i>Euphrasia eichleri</i>	Bogong Eyebright	Recovery Plan ⁺	<u>Recovery Plan approved 22 December 2006</u>
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	Recovery Plan ⁺	<u>Recovery Plan approved 16 December 2010</u>
<i>Goodenia macbarronii</i>	Narrow Goodenia	Recovery Plan ⁺	<u>Delisted 14 December 2006</u>
<i>Kelleria laxa</i> (now listed as <i>Kelleria bogongensis</i>)	Kelleria	Recovery Plan ⁺	<u>Recovery Plan approved 22 December 2006</u>

<i>Pomaderris subplicata</i>	Concave Pomaderris	Recovery Plan ⁺	<u>Recovery Plan approved 22 December 2006</u>
<i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i>	Maroon Leek-orchid	Recovery Plan ⁺	<u>Recovery Plan approved 13 August 2010</u>
<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	Leafy Greenhood	Recovery Plan ⁺	<u>Recovery Plan approved 16 December 2010</u>
<i>Thelypteris confluens</i>	Swamp Fern	Action Statement ⁺	<u>No Action Statement</u>
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	Action Statement ⁺	<u>Action Statement approved 2002</u>
<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	Eastern Horseshoe-bat	Action Statement	<u>No Action Statement</u>
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	Action Statement ⁺	<u>Action Statement approved 2001</u>
<i>Galaxias fuscus</i>	Barred Galaxias	Recovery Plan ⁺	<u>Recovery Plan approved 16 December 2010</u>
<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	Macquarie Perch	Action Statement ⁺	<u>No Action Statement</u>
<i>Archaeophylax canarus</i>	Caddisfly	Action Statement ⁺	<u>No Action Statement</u>
<i>Thaumatoperla alpina</i>	Stonefly (<u>now Alpine Stonefly</u>)	Action Statement ⁺	<u>No Action Statement</u>

Notes: + Highest priority.

 + The Commonwealth intends to adopt Action Statements as Recovery Plans where an Action Statement meets the requirements of the *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992* (Cwth).

LONG-FOOTED POTOROO (*Potorous longipes*)

Habitat protection for the North East population of the Long footed Potoroo will comprise a consolidated area of State forest and National Park centred upon the Humffray and Riley River catchments. The consolidated area comprises the area identified as optimal habitat and supporting the greatest density of Long footed Potoroo records.

In addition there are a number of existing Special Management Areas (SMA) within the Alpine National Park and State forest that are not contiguous with the Humffray/Riley consolidated area which contribute to the protection of Long-footed Potoroo habitat.

~~Consistent with the Long-footed Potoroo Action Statement and the National Recovery Plan, the total area of forest protected in accordance with this strategy will comprise at least 17,500 ha.~~

~~Within State forest, the Long-footed Potoroo SMAs will be identified as SMZ unless coincident with other CAR values requiring the establishment of SPZ. All timber harvesting will be deferred in the SMZ until the results from the disturbance research being conducted in East Gippsland enable a review of the strategy.~~

~~Both Parties agree to give priority to implementing the National Recovery Plan for the species and that the measures described above, in combination with other measures described in the Action Statement and the North East Forest Management Plan, meet the requirements for maintenance of a viable population of Long-footed Potoroo in the North East region.~~

ATTACHMENT 3

NOT USED

~~LISTING, PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL ESTATE VALUES IN THE NORTH EAST~~

~~Protection and management of National Estate values~~

- ~~1. Both Parties endorse the findings of the joint Commonwealth and Victorian Regional Forest Agreement Steering Committee *National Estate Identification and Assessment in the North East Region of Victoria* (1999) (the National Estate Assessment) and agree that national estate values exist as documented in the report.~~
- ~~2. Both Parties recognise that the extensive and systematic information and regional framework provided by the National Estate Assessment and this Agreement provide a unique regional context for national estate values in the North East.~~
- ~~3. Both Parties agree that many of the national estate values are well reserved in the CAR Reserve System and that the North East Forest Management Plan and other mechanisms as described in Table 1 provide for the conservation of many other national estate values within the region.~~
- ~~4. Both Parties agree that all national estate values in the North East will be conserved through the application of the principles for managing national estate values as detailed in the North East Forest Management Plan.~~
- ~~5. Both Parties endorse the joint preparation of a set of Statewide Guidelines for the Management of Cultural Heritage Values in the Forests, Parks and Reserves of Victoria, based on those prepared for East Gippsland, and agree to finalise these guidelines by 30 June 2000. When completed Victoria agrees to manage in accordance with these guidelines.~~
- ~~6. Both Parties agree to maintain the databases of the values identified in the National Estate Assessment and cooperate in relation to access to the data.~~

~~Listings in the Register of the National Estate~~

~~Existing Listings~~

- ~~7. Parties note that the Australian Heritage Commission (the Commission) has agreed to update the Statements of Significance and condition and description statements for all existing listings to incorporate the results of the National Estate Assessment.~~
- ~~— Parties note that existing national estate places will remain in the Register of the National Estate where the results of the National Estate Assessment confirm the presence of national estate values.~~

~~Listings Arising from the National Estate Assessment~~

- ~~8. The Parties note that new listings recommended to the Commission will include national estate values protected by reservation, by reserve management prescription, by site exclusion, by consultation processes or other measures appropriate to the value, or which are robust and not affected by harvesting or other off reserve management regimes or activity.~~

9. ~~Parties note that the Commission will work in cooperation with Victoria in delineating places for National Estate listing. The identification of these areas will be based on the following principles:~~
- ~~• New listings in Dedicated and Informal Reserves, the boundaries of which are unlikely to change, should be distinct places and may be based on any national estate values.~~
 - ~~• Listing of other National Estate places outside the CAR Reserve System will be based on robust values and those values that are protected by forest management prescription. Areas of contiguous values will be listed as a single National Estate place.~~
 - ~~• Boundaries for listing National Estate places outside the CAR Reserve System will be based on identified values and will follow natural topographic features and/or roads as appropriate. In areas where a national estate value overlaps an Informal Reserve, but also continues outside that reserve, the full coverage of the value will be listed and it will be recognised that a portion of this value is protected.~~
 - ~~• For places arising from the National Estate Assessment, only places identified by the above principles will be listed in the Register of the National Estate.~~
10. ~~Both Parties note that the identification and assessment of national estate values for the CRA has been completed with the only exception being Indigenous heritage. Parties note that the Commission will continue to consult with Victoria and Indigenous communities in an effort to finalise this work.~~

Future Listings

11. ~~Parties note that future nominations will be referred to them by the Commission. The Parties agree to work cooperatively and in a timely fashion in considering whether such nominations will be recommended to the Commission for listing. The Parties are to compare the nominations with the existing agreed North East national estate database, and to consider any new research or information provided. Parties will also jointly agree on any future recommendations to the Commission for listing. The Parties note that the Commission will work cooperatively with Victoria on the detail of any consequent listings that may arise.~~
12. ~~The Parties note that the Commission has agreed not to undertake any further regional studies of forests in the North East.~~
13. ~~Parties note that the Commission confirms that, based on the National Estate Assessment, there is no evidence to identify additional large areas with national estate values in the forested areas of the North East and that it therefore does not anticipate listing additional large places in the region.~~

Statutory Advice

14. ~~The Parties agree that the advice of the Australian Heritage Commission has already been provided in relation to the protection of national estate values and the impact of forestry activities within the North East in developing this Agreement. The Commission is also satisfied regarding the range of mechanisms and levels of protection afforded to national estate values.~~

15. The Parties note that the advice of the Commission will be sought in relation to proposed actions by the Commonwealth which are outside the scope of this Agreement, such as actions specified in Clause 76 of this Agreement, and which might adversely affect national estate values in the North East including proposed actions that may affect national estate values in areas outside the CAR Reserve System and which have not been listed in the Register of the National Estate. The Parties note that the Commission has agreed to take into account the undertakings in this Agreement in providing its advice and will provide such advice in a regional context.
16. The Parties note that the Commission may delegate the section 30 function for the North East RFA area to an appropriate official in a Victorian agency. This delegation would be limited to the North East RFA area, and those operations which affect those aspects of the forest estate documented in the CRA.

Table 1: Protection of National Estate values on Public Land

National Estate Values	Percentage ¹ of the area on Public Land containing the value which lies within the CAR reserve system			Existing and/or additional protection mechanisms operating within and outside the CAR reserve system
	Dedicated Reserve ²	Informal Reserve ³	Total Reserve	
Natural landscapes (B.1)	59%	10%	69%	Code of Forest Practice ⁴ (Code) and North East Forest Management Plan (FMP)
Undisturbed catchments (A.2)	68%	14%	82%	Code and FMP
Old-growth forest (A.2)	41%	20%	61%	Code and FMP
Endemic flora (A.1)	87%	1%	88%	Code and FMP For rare/threatened species: <i>Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988</i> (Vic) (FFG Act) and <i>Endangered Species Protection Act 1992</i> (Cwth) (ESP Act)
Flora species at the limits of their range (A.1)	87%	1%	88%	Code and FMP For rare/threatened species, FFG and ESP Acts
Disjunct flora (A.1)	93%	0%	93%	Code and FMP For rare/threatened species, FFG and ESP Acts
Relictual EVCs and associated flora (A.1)	79%	7%	86%	Code and FMP
Flora refugia (A.1)	43%	10%	53%	Code and FMP
Vegetation succession (A.2)	52%	11%	63%	
Remnant vegetation (A.2)	57%	25%	82%	Code and FMP For rare/threatened species, FFG and ESP Acts
Species richness (A.3)	66%	9%	75%	Code and FMP For rare/threatened species, FFG and ESP Acts
Rare/threatened flora (B.1)	86%	1%	87%	FFG and ESP Acts Code and FMP
Rare Ecological Vegetation Classes (B.1)	85%	7%	92%	Code and FMP For rare/threatened species, FFG and ESP Acts
Rare old-growth forest (B.1)	38%	54%	92%	Code and FMP
Representative vegetation (D.1)	56%	16%	72%	Code and FMP
Endemic fauna (A.1) ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	Code and FMP <i>Wildlife Act 1975</i> (Vic) For rare/threatened species, FFG and ESP Acts (Vic)
Fauna species at the limits of their range (A.1) ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	Code and FMP <i>Wildlife Act 1975</i> (Vic) For rare species: FFG and ESP Acts (Vic)
Disjunct fauna (A.1) ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	Code and FMP <i>Wildlife Act 1975</i> (Vic) For rare species: FFG and ESP Acts (Vic)
Key fauna habitat (A.2) ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	Code and FMP <i>Wildlife Act 1975</i> (Vic) For rare/threatened species: FFG and ESP Acts (Vic)
Fauna refugia (A.2)	37%	48%	85%	Code and FMP

National Estate Values	Percentage ¹ of the area on Public Land containing the value which lies within the CAR reserve system			Existing and/or additional protection mechanisms operating within and outside the CAR reserve system
	Dedicated Reserve ²	Informal Reserve ³	Total Reserve	
Rare/threatened fauna (B.1) ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	FFG and ESP Acts (Vic) Wildlife Act 1975 (Vic) Code and FMP
Geoheritage values (A.1, A.2, A.3, B.1, C.1, C.2, D.1, H.1)	79%	3%	82%	Major geological and geomorphological features are considered robust to harvesting and roading. Identified localised sites of significance may be protected under the <i>Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978</i> (Vic).
Natural History sites (C1) Type localities research/reference sites (C.1) ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	Type localities are to be identified and managed appropriately.
Historic values (A.3, A.4, B.2, C.2, D.2, E.1, F.1, H.1) ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Heritage Protection Act 1984</i> (Vic); <i>Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Protection Act 1972</i> (Vic) <i>Heritage Act 1995</i> (Vic) Code and FMP Indigenous heritage to be protected through implementation of clause 73 of the Agreement.
Social values (G.1) ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Heritage Protection Act 1984</i> (Vic); <i>Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Protection Act 1972</i> (Vic) <i>Heritage Act 1995</i> (Vic) Code and FMP Indigenous heritage to be protected through implementation of clause 73 of the Agreement.
Aesthetic values (E.1)	76%	8%	84%	Code and FMP NRE Visual Management System
Cultural Landscapes (A.3, A.4, D.2) ⁵	N/A	N/A	N/A	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Heritage Protection Act 1984</i> (Vic); <i>Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Protection Act 1972</i> (Vic) <i>Heritage Act 1995</i> (Vic) Code and FMP Indigenous heritage to be protected through implementation of clause 73 of the Agreement.

1. The percentages shown in this table are rounded and are based on modelled information mapped at a scale of 1:100,000 derived during the Comprehensive Regional Assessment of the North East Region, and are therefore only approximate.
2. Dedicated reserves are reserves established through legislation for conservation purposes, including National Parks and Flora and Fauna Reserves.
3. The figures in this column are based upon broad areas of the Special Protection Zone (SPZ) within State forest. The degree of protection effectively conferred by the linear component is dependent on the value under consideration. Additional areas protected by prescription and the implementation of slope restrictions and streamside buffers required by the Code of Forest Practice may also contribute towards the protection of National Estate values.
4. References to the Code of Forest Practice in this table is a reference to the Code of Forest Practices for Timber Production.
5. Because of their particular characteristics, values such as key fauna habitat, and cultural, social and historical values were not subject to GIS-generated area calculations in the North East.

NOT USED**MILESTONES**

Clause	Action	Timeline
35	Parties to report annually on achievement for first five years, and then as part of the 5 yearly review	commencing 2000
44	Victoria to implement an on-going quality assurance program.	2002
45	Victoria to implement the Integrated Forest Planning System and the Statewide Forest Resource Inventory in the North East region in time for the next review of sustainable yield.	2001
48 and 50	Victoria and the Commonwealth to develop sustainability indicators.	In time for first review of this Agreement (2004)
55-57	Victoria and the Commonwealth to undertake and, where relevant, complete threatened species work as detailed in Attachment 2.	2004
59	Victoria to develop programs for pest plant and animal control.	2004
62 Attachment 1	Victoria agrees to implement the agreed land tenure change.	2001
65	Victoria to produce and publish the North East Forest Management Plan.	30 June 2000
84	Victoria and the Commonwealth to use best endeavours to develop a schedule to the Statewide Data Agreement and lodge archival copies of data.	By 31 March 2000
Attachment 1	Victoria to develop and implement burning strategies that maintain or promote the ecological characteristics of Healthy Dry Forest through fire operations plans	2004
Attachment 1	Victoria to prepare Regional Vegetation Plans covering the North East which provide for the protection of endangered, vulnerable or rare EVCs on private land.	2001
Attachment 3	Parties to prepare Statewide Guidelines for the Management of Cultural Heritage Values in the Forests, Parks and Reserves of Victoria, based on those prepared for East Gippsland	by 30 June 2000

NOT USED

PUBLIC REPORTING AND CONSULTATIVE MECHANISMS

Public reporting and consultative mechanisms relevant to the management of the North East region forests include:

- ~~Land Conservation Council and Environment Conservation Council studies;~~
- ~~preparation and amendment of the Forest Management Plan, National and State Park management plans, and regional fire protection plans;~~
- ~~activities associated with the implementation of the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic);~~
- ~~preparation and review of Codes of Practice;~~
- ~~preparation of Wood Utilisation Plans and Fuel Reduction Burning Plans;~~
- ~~technical, research and other reports on such topics as~~
 - ~~— Sustainable Yield Reviews~~
 - ~~— Regeneration Performance~~
 - ~~— Old growth Surveys~~
 - ~~— Annual Reports of the Forest Management Areas~~
 - ~~— Updates of the Schedules of the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic);~~
- ~~nomination, preparation and possible contraventions of recovery plans and threat abatement plans prepared under the *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992* (Cwth);~~
- ~~listing of places in the Register of the National Estate under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* (Cwth).~~

RESEARCH

The Parties recognise and value both Traditional Owner Knowledge and best available science for sustainably managing Forests in the North East RFA Region.

Research priorities to support the holistic (encompassing Biodiversity, fire and water) and adaptive management of Forests must be reviewed regularly to ensure investment and effort is focussed on science and Traditional Owner Knowledge that will deliver the greatest benefits for Victoria's Forests, industries and communities.

Statewide research priorities, including science and Traditional Owner Knowledge, will be reviewed as part of each Five-yearly Review process and a list of priority projects published on the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning website.

Science

Statewide research will continue on the following major themes:

- **Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and Listed Species and Communities¹**, including the identification of climate refugia, advancements in approaches for monitoring trends, threats and impacts, and the effectiveness of protections and management actions;
- **Climate Change**, including current and projected impacts on a wide range of forest values, adaptation of Forests and Forest Ecosystems, and the role of Forests in mitigation;
- **Active forest management**, through basic research and pilot projects, to test the effects of silviculture, fire, pest and weed management and other management interventions to enhance ESFM outcomes;
- **Fire**, including fire ecology, bushfire behaviour, reducing bushfire risk, Forest recovery and resilience, and applying fire as a forest management tool; and
- **Technology and innovation**, including the development of new or improved technology to maximise the efficient, high-value utilisation of timber.

Traditional Owner Knowledge

Traditional Owners are custodians of Traditional Owner Knowledge and have the right to shape directions and priorities in its application.

Victoria commits to partnering with Traditional Owners to confirm Traditional Owner Knowledge priorities for ESFM at least once every five years for so long as the Agreement remains in effect.

¹ Listed Species and Communities has the same meaning as in the RFA, and means a species or community listed under (a) Part 13 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) or (b) Part 3 of the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic), and that is, or has the potential to be, impacted upon by Forestry Operations.

Data Sovereignty

The Parties recognise the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including those rights associated with Data Sovereignty. The Parties will have regard to these rights when obtaining, using, applying or making publicly available data in respect of which Traditional Owners assert Data Sovereignty.

~~Forest research in Victoria is aimed at ensuring the management policies and practices for Victoria's native forests are scientifically based, efficient and sustainable for all forest values.~~

~~The major priority of future research in Victoria will be the development of appropriate mechanisms to monitor and continually improve the sustainability of forest management practices. Accordingly, Statewide research will continue on the following major themes:~~

- ~~• silviculture~~
- ~~• flora and fauna conservation~~
- ~~• soil and water conservation~~
- ~~• fire ecology~~
- ~~• wood quality in regrowth forests.~~

~~Parties also recognise the importance of continuing research to address:~~

- ~~• control of feral pests~~
- ~~• environmental weed control in priority areas~~
- ~~• population monitoring of high priority threatened flora and fauna species~~
- ~~• the effectiveness of Ecological Vegetation Classes as surrogates of biodiversity~~
- ~~• the effects of differing buffer and filter strip widths on water quality and stream biota~~
- ~~• the development of ecologically based fire management regimes~~
- ~~• the effect of regrowth forests on water yields and their impacts on stream biota~~
- ~~• the effect of introduced fish species on aquatic fauna~~
- ~~• growth responses and ecological impacts of intensive silviculture in regrowth forests~~
- ~~• stem defect and wood quality in regrowth forest~~
- ~~• technologies and processes associated with the development of high value wood products.~~

~~Research on the above themes will vary from region to region. The directions of forest research and development in Victoria are contained in the Forests Service Research and Development Strategy 1998/99 to 2002/03. Details of current research projects are included in the Department of Natural Resources and Environment web site (www.nre.vic.gov.au/forestry). The Compendium of Victorian Forest Research (1998)~~

also provides a bibliography of research in progress as well as published and unpublished works.

MONTREAL PROCESS CRITERIA FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF TEMPERATE AND BOREAL FORESTS

Criterion 1: Conservation of biological diversity

- Ecosystem diversity
- Species diversity
- Genetic diversity

Criterion 2: Maintenance of productive capacity of forest ecosystems

Criterion 3: Maintenance of ecosystem health and vitality

Criterion 4: Conservation and maintenance of soil and water resources

- Protective Function
- Soil
- Water

Criterion 5: Maintenance of forest contribution to global carbon cycles

Criterion 6: Maintenance and enhancement of long term multiple socio-economic benefits to meet the needs of societies

- Production and consumption
- Recreation and tourism
- Investment in the forest sector
- Cultural, social and spiritual needs and values
- Employment and community needs

Criterion 7: Legal, institutional and economic framework for forest conservation and sustainable management

- ~~Extent to which the legal framework (laws, regulations, guidelines) supports the conservation and sustainable management of forests~~
- ~~Extent to which the institutional framework supports the conservation and sustainable management of forests~~
- ~~Extent to which the economic framework (economic policies and measures) supports the conservation and sustainable management of forests~~
- ~~Capacity to measure and monitor changes in the conservation and sustainable management of forests~~
- ~~Capacity to conduct and apply research and development aimed at improving forest management and delivery of forest goods and services.~~

ANNEXURE 2 CLEAN VERSION OF THE AMENDED REGIONAL FOREST AGREEMENT

**NORTH EAST
REGIONAL FOREST AGREEMENT**

between

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

&

THE STATE OF VICTORIA

August 1999

THE NORTH EAST REGIONAL FOREST AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made on the day of 1999

BETWEEN

THE STATE OF VICTORIA, (“Victoria” or “the State”), and

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA (“the Commonwealth”).

Preamble

Victoria’s forests are of great importance. The Parties are committed to ensuring that Victoria’s forests are managed effectively to ensure that current and future generations enjoy the benefits and uses associated with forests.

The Parties acknowledge Victorian Traditional Owners as the original custodians of Victoria’s land, forest and waters, over which Victorian Traditional Owners maintain their sovereignty has never been ceded. The Parties recognise and value Victorian Traditional Owners’ unique ability to care for and deep spiritual connection to Country. The Parties honour and pay their respects to Elders past, present and emerging whose knowledge and wisdom has ensured the continuation of culture and traditional practices in the face of colonisation.

Victoria is committed to genuinely partner with Victoria's Traditional Owners to support the protection of Country, foster land, water, forest and fire management practices, and maintain all spiritual, mythological, religious and cultural practices.

The parties recognise that natural disturbances, which are occurring at greater frequency and intensity, have the potential to impact on Forest values. Where Forest values are significantly impacted by such events the impacts will be the subject of monitoring and assessment within the framework of this RFA.

Recitals

WHEREAS:

Purpose of Agreement

- A This Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) establishes the framework for the management of the forests of the North East region of Victoria. Parties are committed to ensuring the Agreement is durable and that the obligations and commitments that it contains are delivered to ensure effective conservation, Forest Management and forest industry outcomes.
- B This Agreement is a Regional Forest Agreement, for the purposes of the *Regional Forest Agreements Act 2002* (Cth), *Export Control Act 1982* (Cth), *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth), *Export*

Control (Hardwood Wood Chips) Regulations 1996 (Cth) and the *Export Control (Regional Forest Agreements) Regulations* (Cth). As such, the Agreement:

- identifies a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Reserve System and provides for the conservation of those areas;
- provides for the ecologically sustainable management and use of Forests in the RFA Region;
- is for the purpose of providing long-term stability of forests and forest industries; and
- has regard to studies and projects carried out in relation to all of the following matters relevant to the RFA Region:
 - (a) environmental values, including old growth, Wilderness, endangered species, National Estate Values and World Heritage Values;
 - (b) Indigenous heritage values;
 - (c) economic values of forested areas and Forest Industries;
 - (d) social values (including community needs); and
 - (e) principles of ecologically sustainable management.

C This Agreement is divided into Parts. Part 1 applies to the whole Agreement. Part 2 is not intended to create legally binding relations. Part 3 is intended to create legally binding relations. The Attachments are not intended to create legally binding relations except to the extent that this is necessary to give effect to Part 3.

D This Agreement took effect on 9 August 1999. It was subsequently varied by the Parties on 26 March 2018 and in March 2020.

NOW IT IS AGREED as follows:

PART 1

Interpretation

1. This Agreement is to be interpreted, unless the contrary intention appears, with reference to the definitions and general provisions specified in clauses 2 and 3.

Definitions and General Provisions

2. In this Agreement unless the contrary intention appears:

“Aboriginal Heritage Values” means:

- (a) “Aboriginal cultural heritage”; and
- (b) “Aboriginal intangible heritage”,

as those terms are defined in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic);

“Aboriginal person” has the same meaning as in the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic);

“Action Statement” means an Action Statement made under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic);

“Agreement” means all parts of this Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of Victoria and includes the Attachments to this Agreement;

“Australian World Heritage Intergovernmental Agreement” means the Australian World Heritage Intergovernmental Agreement, as agreed by the Commonwealth, the States and the Territories, as amended from time to time;

“Biodiversity” means biodiversity as defined in the JANIS Report;

“Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Reserve System” or **“CAR Reserve System”** means areas under any of the following categories of land tenure - as described in the JANIS Report - Dedicated Reserves, Informal Reserves and other areas on Public Land protected by prescription, and areas of Private Land where the CAR Values are protected under secure management arrangement entered into with private landholders. This reserve system is based on the principles of comprehensiveness, adequacy and representativeness;

“CAR Values” means the conservation values as described by the JANIS Reserve Criteria embodied in the CAR Reserve System;

“Climate Change” has the same meaning as in the *Climate Change Act 2017* (Vic);

“Climate Change Vulnerable” means the degree to which a system is susceptible to, and unable to cope with, adverse effects of Climate Change,

including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude and rate of Climate Change to which the system is exposed, its sensitivity, and its adaptive capacity;

“Code of Practice for Timber Production” means the Code of Practice for Timber Production 2014 developed in accordance with the *Conservation, Forest and Lands Act 1987* (Vic) and includes all incorporated documents but does not include associated documents;

“Code of Practice for Bushfire Management on Public Land” means the Code of Practice for Bushfire Management on Public Land 2012 developed pursuant to the *Conservation, Forests and Lands Act 1987* (Vic);

“Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability” or **“Commissioner”** means the person appointed to the position of the Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability under the *Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability Act 2003* (Vic) (including a person acting in that role) or its equivalent or statutory successor;

“Common Assessment Method MoU” means the *Memorandum of Understanding - Agreement on a national common assessment method for listing of threatened species and communities*;

“Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles” has the same meaning as “Commonwealth Heritage management principles” in section 341Y of the EPBC Act;

“Commonwealth Heritage Place” has the same meaning as “Commonwealth Heritage place” in subsection 341C(3) of the EPBC Act;

“Commonwealth Heritage Values” has the same meaning as “Commonwealth Heritage values” in section 341D of the EPBC Act;

“Competition Principles Agreement” means the agreement of the same name updated by the Council of Australian Governments in 2007, as amended from time to time;

“Comprehensive Regional Assessment” or **“CRA”** means the assessment process carried out pursuant to Attachment 1 of the Scoping Agreement for Victorian Regional Forest Agreements between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of Victoria;

“Country” means all of the sentient and non-sentient parts of the world and the interactions between them, according to Traditional Owner cultural lore. Cultural lore and life originate and are governed by Country;

“Crown land” means land which is, or is deemed to be, unalienated land of the Crown and includes -

- (a) land of the Crown reserved permanently or temporarily or set aside by or under an Act; and

- (b) land of the Crown occupied by a person under a lease, licence or other right.

“Data Sovereignty” means, for the purposes of this Agreement, the rights of Aboriginal peoples to govern and control the collection, ownership and application of data (information and knowledge) about their communities, peoples, cultural heritage, Traditional Owner Knowledge and traditional cultural expressions;

“Dedicated Reserve” means a formal reserve equivalent to International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Protected Area Management Categories I, II, III, or IV as defined by the IUCN Commission for National Parks and Protected Areas (1994). The status of Dedicated Reserves is secure, requiring action by the Victorian Parliament or in accordance with Victorian legislation for reservation or revocation. In Victoria, Dedicated Reserves include, but are not limited to, parks under the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic) and flora, fauna or nature conservation reserves under the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* (Vic);

“Ecologically Sustainable Forest Management” or **“ESFM”** means forest management and use in accordance with the specific objectives and policies for ecologically sustainable development as detailed in the National Forest Policy Statement;

“Ecological Vegetation Class” or **“EVC”** means for the purposes of the Agreement a forest ecosystem as defined in the JANIS Report. EVCs as they existed at 1998 are described in the North East Victoria CRA “Biodiversity Assessment Report” published by the Commonwealth and Victorian RFA Steering Committee in 1998. EVCs as they existed at 2019 in the North East RFA region are listed in Attachment 1;

“Ecosystem Services” are the benefits (including goods and services) provided by ecosystems, and the contributions that ecosystems make to human well-being, arising from both biotic and abiotic processes as well as their interaction. Ecosystem Services related to Forests include, but are not limited to, carbon sequestration, provision of biomass including timber, provision of recreation, provision of clean water and pollination;

“Environment and Heritage Values” means values assessed as part of the CRA pursuant to Attachment 1 of the RFA Scoping Agreement. These include Old Growth Forests, Wilderness, endangered species, National Estate Values, World Heritage Values and Indigenous heritage values;

“EPBC Act” means the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth);

“Environment Conservation Council” means the Council of the same name established under the *Environment Conservation Council Act 1997* (Vic);

“FFG Act” means the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic);

“Five-yearly Review” means a review of the same name undertaken pursuant to clause 36 of this Agreement;

“Five-yearly Review Report” means a report prepared pursuant to clause 37I(c);

“Forest” means 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 2 metres and with existing or potential crown cover of overstorey 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;

“Forest Ecosystem” means a forest ecosystem as defined in the JANIS Report. Forest Ecosystems in the RFA Region are listed in Attachment 1 of this Agreement;

“Forest Estate” means all Forests growing on Public Land or Private Land;

“Forest Industries” for the purpose of this Agreement means industries that generate jobs and economic benefits that depend on Forests including (but not limited to) Timber and Forestry Products Industries, nature based tourism and apiculture;

“Forest Management” means the management and administration of all Forests on Public Land and Private Land, including Native Forest and Plantations;

“Forest Management Plan” means:

- (a) the Forest Management Plan for the North East until a plan as described in sub- paragraphs (b) or (c) is in force;
- (b) a working plan made pursuant to the *Forests Act 1958* (Vic) that remains in force; and
- (c) a plan made under current or future State legislation which contains:
 - (i) objectives;
 - (ii) strategies to meet objectives; and
 - (iii) priority management actions,pertaining to Forest Management which remains in force;

“Forest Management Plan for the North East” means the document titled ‘Forest Management Plan for the North East’ produced by the then Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment dated January 2001;

“Forest Management System” means the State’s suite of legislation, policies, codes, plans and management practices and processes, as amended from time to

time, being as generally described in the *‘Overview of the Victorian Forest Management System’* published by the State (which is to be maintained by the State, and updated from time to time to reflect amendments in legislation, policies, codes, plans and management practices and processes);

“Forest Products” means all live and dead trees, ferns or shrubs or parts thereof;

“Forestry Operations” means -

- (a) the planting of trees; or
- (b) the managing of trees before they are harvested; or
- (c) the harvesting of Forest Products

for commercial purposes and includes any related land clearing, land preparation and regeneration (including burning), and transport operations;

“Further Assessment of Matters Report” means the joint report prepared by the Parties that summarises the findings of the further assessments of forest values undertaken to inform the 2020 variation of this Agreement;

“General Management Zone” or **“GMZ”** means the zone of the same name described in a Forest Management Plan that applies, either in part or wholly, to land within the RFA Region;

“Harvest Level” means the volume of Timber Resources that can be harvested from Native Forests in the RFA Region in any financial year, consistent with ESFM, until Native Forest harvesting ceases on 30 June 2030;

“Indigenous” means the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples of Australia and includes those persons who are descendants of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples of Australia;

“Informal Reserve” means a reserve that contains and is managed for conservation values which unequivocally contribute to the CAR Reserve System and meets the principles for Informal Reserves as described in the JANIS Report. In Victoria, it includes, but is not limited to, the State Forest Special Protection Zone;

“Interim Forest Agreement” means the Interim Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the State of Victoria signed in January 1996;

“JANIS Report” means the report by the Joint Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) / Ministerial Council on Forestry, Fisheries and Aquaculture (MCFFA) National Forests Policy Statement Implementation Sub-committee, titled ‘Nationally Agreed Criteria for the Establishment of a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Reserve System for Forests in Australia’, published by the Commonwealth of Australia in 1997;

“JANIS Reserve Criteria” means the criteria as described in the JANIS Report for establishing the CAR Reserve System addressing Biodiversity, Old Growth Forest and Wilderness, taking account of reserve design and management and social and economic considerations;

“Land Conservation Council” means the Council established under the former *Land Conservation Act 1970* (Vic);

“Licence, Consent or Authority” in clause 88 means any licence, consent or authority pursuant to the *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990* (Vic);

“Listed Species and Communities” or **“Listed Species or Community”** means, for the purposes of this Agreement, a species, taxon, or community:

- (a) listed under:
 - (i) Part 13 of the EPBC Act; or
 - (ii) Part 3 of the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic); and
- (b) that is, or has the potential to be, impacted by Forestry Operations;

“Major Event” means a substantial change in circumstances that has the potential to significantly impact upon:

- (a) the objectives and operation of this Agreement;
- (b) the comprehensiveness, adequacy or representativeness of the CAR Reserve System;
- (c) ESFM;
- (d) one or more MNES; or
- (e) the stability of Forest Industries,

within the RFA Region, and includes (but is not limited to) natural events such as bushfires, floods and disease;

“Major Event Review” means a review of the same name undertaken pursuant to clause 38F of this Agreement;

“Matters of National Environmental Significance” or **“MNES”** means, for the purpose of this Agreement, those matters protected by Part 3 of the EPBC Act as matters of national environmental significance that are potentially impacted by Forestry Operations, including:

- (a) World Heritage Values of declared World Heritage Places;
- (b) National Heritage Values of National Heritage Places;
- (c) ecological character of Ramsar Wetlands; and

- (d) species and communities listed in accordance with Part 13 of the EPBC Act (excluding those categories referred to in paragraphs 178(1)(a) and (f), and paragraph 181(1)(c) of the EPBC Act);

“Matters of Traditional Owner Significance” or **“MTOS”** means matters of high importance to Traditional Owners as identified through the development and operation of Traditional Owner knowledge management systems. For the purposes of this Agreement, MTOS means only those matters related to Forests and their management and use;

“Milestone” means, for the purposes of this Agreement, an obligation under this Agreement which contains a temporal commitment;

“Mineral” means:

- (a) mineral; and
- (b) stone,

as defined in the *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990* (Vic), excluding stone on private land for the private use of the owner and mineral or stone obtained for non-commercial purposes;

“Mining” means any operation or work carried out to remove or extract Minerals;

“Mining Operations” means any work carried out under a licence, consent to search for stone or extractive industry work authority granted under the *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990* (Vic) with a view to obtaining or treating Minerals including the removal or extraction of a Mineral and the treatment of a Mineral;

“Mining Product” means any Mineral obtained by Mining;

“Montreal Process Criteria” means the Montreal Process criteria for the conservation and sustainable management of temperate and boreal forests;

“Montreal Process Implementation Group for Australia” or **“MIG”** means the Montreal Process Implementation Group established by the Commonwealth and all State and Territory Governments;

“National Estate” means those places as defined under section 4 of the repealed *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* (Cth);

“National Estate Values” means values attributed by the former Australian Heritage Commission to National Estate places;

“National Forest Policy Statement” or **“NFPS”** means the *National Forest Policy Statement 1992* endorsed by the Commonwealth and all State and Territory Governments;

“National Heritage Management Principles” has the same meaning as “National Heritage management principles” in section 324Y of the EPBC Act;

“National Heritage Place” has the same meaning as “National Heritage place” in subsection 324C (3) of the EPBC Act;

“National Heritage Values” has the same meaning as “National Heritage values” in section 324D of the EPBC Act;

“National Sustainability Indicators” means the indicators in the framework used for reporting on the state of Australia's forests, as developed by the Montreal Process Implementation Group for Australia;

“Native Forest” has the same meaning as in the Code of Practice for Timber Production;

“North East RFA Region” is the area described in clause 4 of this Agreement;

“Old Growth Forest” has the same meaning as ‘old growth’ in the Code of Practice for Timber Production;

Note: As at March 2020, the definition of ‘old growth’ appears in the ‘Management Standards and Procedures for timber harvesting operations in Victoria’s State forests’, which is a document that is incorporated into the Code of Practice for Timber Production.

“Panel” means a Panel constituted in accordance with clause 37D of this Agreement;

“Parties” means the State of Victoria and the Commonwealth of Australia;

“Party” means a Party to this Agreement;

“Plantation” means an intensively managed stand of trees of either native or exotic species that is created by the regular placement of seedlings or seeds;

“Private Land” means lands other than Public Land and land owned or leased by the Commonwealth;

“Processed and Unprocessed Wood” means, for the purposes of this Agreement, processed or unprocessed wood (including woodchips) sourced from a region covered by an RFA;

“Public Land” means:

- (a) Crown land;
- (b) State Forest;
- (c) park, within the meaning of the *National Parks Act 1975* (Vic); and
- (d) land vested in any public authority, other than a municipal council;

“Rainforest” has the same meaning as in the Code of Practice for Timber Production;

“Ramsar Convention” means the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971;

“Ramsar Wetlands” means a declared Ramsar Wetland as defined under section 17 of the EPBC Act;

“Recovery Plan” means a recovery plan made or adopted under the EPBC Act;

“Regional Forest Agreement” or **“RFA”** means a Regional Forest Agreement within the meaning of the *Regional Forest Agreements Act 2002* (Cth);

“Refugia” has the same meaning as in the JANIS Report;

“RFA Forestry Operations” has the same meaning as in the *Regional Forest Agreements Act 2002* (Cth);

“RFA Region” has the same meaning as North East RFA Region;

“Special Management Zone” or **“SMZ”** means the zone of the same name described in a Forest Management Plan that applies, either in part or wholly, to land within the RFA Region;

“Special Protection Zone” or **“SPZ”** means the zone of the same name described in a Forest Management Plan that applies, either in part or wholly, to land within the RFA Region;

“State Forest” has the same meaning as in section 3 of the *Forests Act 1958* (Vic);

“Statement of Regulatory Intent” means a statement of the same name published by the Victorian Office of the Conservation Regulator, which provides a detailed explanation of the law in a specified area and guidance on how the regulator will exercise its powers;

“Statutory Conservation Planning Document” means:

- (a) an approved conservation advice, recovery plan, threat abatement plan or wildlife conservation plan as defined under the EPBC Act; and
- (b) an Action Statement or Interim Conservation Order as defined under *the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic);

“Supplementary Report” means the report prepared by the Parties pursuant to clause 37H of this Agreement;

“Sustainability Indicators” means qualitative or quantitative measures, at the regional (sub-national) level developed to assess the criteria for sustainable forest management, as described in *Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Victoria – Guidance Document*, as amended from time to time, under the *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004* (Vic);

“System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Framework” or **“SEEA Framework”** means the United Nation’s framework of the same name that is a framework for organising and presenting statistics on the environment and its relationship with the economy. It contains the internationally agreed standard

concepts, definitions, classifications, accounting rules and tables for producing internationally comparable statistics and accounts;

“Threat Abatement Plan” means a threat abatement plan made or adopted under the EPBC Act);

“Threatening Process” means a:

- (a) threatening process as defined in section 188(3) of the EPBC Act; and
- (b) potentially threatening process as defined in section 3 of the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic);

“Timber and Forestry Products Industries” means industries involved in growing, management, harvesting, haulage to mill, milling and processing, importing/exporting, haulage of finished goods to market, and wholesale and retail sales of wood and paper products in Australia associated with plantations, native forestry and farm forestry. This includes all processing where wood is the dominant component of goods being produced;

“Timber Resources” means:

- (a) “timber resources” as defined in the *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004* (Vic); and
- (b) “timber”, as that term is defined in the *Forests Act 1958* (Vic), taken pursuant to a licence issued under section 52 of the *Forests Act 1958* (Vic), but does not include ‘firewood’ (as that term is defined in the *Forests Act 1958* (Vic)) taken for domestic purposes;

“Traditional Owner Country Plans” means plans developed by Traditional Owners that describe objectives, aspirations and strategies for management of Country;

“Traditional Owner Knowledge” means the specialised knowledge that Traditional Owners have acquired, passed down and adapted through generations. This knowledge may include, but is not limited to, cultural lore, spiritual and religious customs, oral history, cultural practices and knowledge and relationships with land regarding the landscape, the environment, the seasons and species. Traditional Owner Knowledge includes the adapted use of this knowledge as it is translated into culturally specific and appropriate practices today and into the future;

“Traditional Owners” means Victorian Aboriginal persons or entities recognised under the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth), *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* (Vic) or *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic);

“United Nations Sustainable Development Goals” means the collection of global goals set by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 for the year 2030 that form part of Resolution 70/1 of the United Nations General Assembly, or their equivalent, as amended from time to time;

“Victorian Environmental Assessment Council” or **“VEAC”** means the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council established under the *Victorian Environmental Assessment Council Act 2001* (Vic), or its equivalent;

“Victorian Scientific Advisory Committee” means the committee known as the Scientific Advisory Committee established under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic), or its equivalent;

“Wilderness” means wilderness as defined in the JANIS Report;

“Wilderness Values” means the values of the same name as described in the JANIS Report;

“Wild Rivers” means a river of natural origin, in which the biological, hydrological and geomorphological processes of river flow, and intimately linked parts of its catchment, have not been significantly altered by modern or colonial society. Wild Rivers may include permanent, seasonal or underground water courses;

“World Heritage Committee” means the UNESCO World Heritage Committee;

“World Heritage List” means the list kept under that title under Article 11 of the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage;

“World Heritage Place” means a declared World Heritage property as defined in section 13 of the EPBC Act; and

“World Heritage Values” has the same meaning as in subsection 12(3) of the EPBC Act.

3. In this Agreement unless the contrary intention appears:
- (a) a reference to a clause or Attachment is a reference to a clause or Attachment to this Agreement and a reference to this Agreement includes a reference to an Attachment;
 - (b) a reference to this Agreement or another instrument is a reference to this Agreement or that other instrument as amended or varied from time to time;
 - (c) a reference to a statute or ordinance includes any consolidations, amendments, re-enactments or replacements thereof and also includes regulations and other instruments made under them;
 - (d) a reference to a code or other instrument includes any consolidations, amendments, re-enactments or replacements thereof and also includes any consolidations, amendments, re-enactments or replacements of documents incorporated into the code or other instrument;
 - (e) a word importing the singular includes the plural and vice versa, a word importing a gender includes each other gender and a reference to a person includes an individual, firm, body corporate, association

(whether incorporated or not), government, governmental or semi-governmental body, local authority or agency;

- (f) a reference to an act, matter or thing includes the whole or any part of that act, matter or thing and a reference to a group of acts, matters, things or persons includes each act, matter, thing or person in that group;
- (g) where any terms and conditions are added to an Attachment of this Agreement it is agreed that those terms and conditions will form part of this Agreement;
- (h) headings are inserted for convenience and do not affect the interpretation of this Agreement; and
- (i) where a term is defined by reference to a statute, ordinance, legislative instrument or code, that term has the same meaning as in the relevant statute, ordinance, legislative instrument or code, as amended from time to time.

Definition of Region

- 4. The area covered by this Agreement is the North East region as shown in Map 1 accompanying this Agreement.

Duration of Agreement

- 5. This Agreement took effect on 9 August 1999 and will remain in force until 30 June 2030 unless:
 - (a) terminated earlier pursuant to clauses 90, 91 or 92; or
 - (b) extended until a later date by agreement between the Parties.
- 6. Subject to clause 6A, the process for extending the Agreement for a further period will be determined jointly by the Parties. The Parties agree that it is preferable that any proposed extension be initiated at least 36 months prior to the expiry of the Agreement.
- 6A. The Agreement may only be extended for a further period if:
 - (a) the findings in respect of the Five-yearly Review most recently required to have been undertaken pursuant to the terms of this Agreement demonstrates that the operation of the Agreement has produced outcomes that contribute to the items listed in clause 36(a); or
 - (b) the Parties have taken, or have commenced, remedial action to address any substantive issues identified in the most recent Five-yearly Review Report.

Basis of Agreement — National Forest Policy Statement

- 7. Parties confirm their commitment to the goals, objectives and implementation of the *National Forest Policy Statement* (NFPS) by:

- implementing Ecologically Sustainable Forest Management (ESFM);
- establishing and maintaining a Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative Reserve System;
- supporting internationally competitive Timber and Forestry Products Industries; and
- promoting the conservation and management of Native Forests.

Changes to the Agreement

8. This Agreement may only be amended with the consent, in writing, of both Parties. Parties agree to work cooperatively to address any differences between them as to the interpretation or implementation of the Agreement.

Dispute Resolution

9. The Parties agree that if a dispute arises between the Parties regarding this Agreement it must be resolved expeditiously in accordance with the provisions of clauses 10 to 14.
10. When a dispute arises, a Party may serve a notice on the other specifying:
 - (a) the nature and substance of the matter or issue in dispute; and
 - (b) that it is a dispute to be resolved in accordance with clauses 10 to 14.
11. Within 14 days of the notice under clause 10 being served the Parties must attempt to settle the dispute and, in default of settlement, appoint a mediator to conduct a mediation concerning the matter or issue in dispute.
12. If the dispute is not settled under clause 11 and the Parties fail to appoint a mediator, either of them may request the President of the Law Council of Australia, or the equivalent officer of such body as in future may have the functions of the Law Council of Australia, to nominate a mediator to conduct the mediation.
13. The costs of a mediator appointed under clauses 11 or 12 are to be shared equally between the Parties.
14. Each of the Parties agrees to use its best endeavours to resolve the dispute through mediation.

Notices

15. Any notice or other communication to be given or made pursuant to this Agreement shall be in writing and addressed as the case may be as follows (or to the successor to the named Department, or such other address as notified in writing by the relevant Party):

THE STATE

The Secretary

Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning

8 Nicholson Street

EAST MELBOURNE VIC 3002

THE COMMONWEALTH

The Secretary

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

18 Marcus Clarke Street

CANBERRA ACT 2601

PART 2

16. This Part is not intended to create legally binding relations and provisions in Part 1 in so far as they relate to Part 2 are also not binding. Where there are references in this Part to obligations which are referred to in Part 3 and are intended to be legally binding, they are only included in Part 2 in so far as they provide context and for the sake of completeness so that the whole scheme which the Parties wish to implement is set out in this Part. The inclusion of references to these legally binding obligations in Part 2 does not derogate from the Parties intent that they be legally binding in Part 3.

FUNCTIONING OF THE AGREEMENT

Relationship to the Interim Forest Agreement

17. This Agreement replaced the Interim Forest Agreement, signed by the Commonwealth and Victorian governments on 27 January 1996 and subsequently amended on 30 June 1998, in relation to the North East region.

Relationship to Statutory Obligations

18. This Agreement cannot impose on either Party or a third party any obligation that is inconsistent with Australia's international obligations, or a law of the Commonwealth or of Victoria.
19. Neither Party will seek to use existing or future legislation to undermine or impede this Agreement.
20. NOT USED
21. NOT USED
22. NOT USED
23. NOT USED
24. NOT USED
25. The Commonwealth notes that its obligations under the EPBC Act to promote protection of MNES in the RFA Region will involve ongoing cooperative work with Victorian agencies concerning the North East region.

Matters of National Environmental Significance

- 25A. Victoria will maintain a Forest Management System that provides for the protection and management of MNES and will take into account relevant Commonwealth principles, policies and plans.
- 25B. The Parties recognise the importance of research, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication to support ongoing decision making with regard to MNES.

- 25C. Victoria agrees to continue to improve, where necessary, the research, monitoring, management, reporting, evaluation and communication mechanisms as part of its adaptive Forest Management System.

Listed Species and Communities

- 25D. The Parties acknowledge there are a wide range of Threatening Processes that have the potential to impact on Listed Species and Communities, including habitat loss and fragmentation (such as timber harvesting and loss of hollow bearing trees), weed invasion, predation and competition, disease, inappropriate fire regimes and Climate Change.

- 25E. The Parties, recognising that priorities can change in light of new information and science, will continue to regularly consult on the priorities for:

- (a) assessment of the conservation status of native species and ecological communities;
- (b) recovery of Listed Species and Communities (further information provided in Attachment 2);
- (c) conservation of Forest Ecosystems;
- (d) abatement of Threatening Processes that have the potential to impact upon Listed Species and Communities;
- (e) the preparation, alignment and review of all Statutory Conservation Planning Documents relevant to this Agreement; and
- (f) research on Listed Species and Communities, Forest Ecosystems and Threatening Processes.

- 25F. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to the implementation of the Common Assessment Method MoU, which seeks to create a single operational list of nationally threatened taxa and communities that is consistent across all State, Territory and the Commonwealth jurisdictions. The Parties note that, in Victoria, the agreement under the Common Assessment Method MoU will be implemented through the provisions of the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Amendment Act 2019* (Vic), which will come into effect on or before 30 June 2020.

- 25G. Victoria will ensure that the components of its Forest Management System that relate to Listed Species and Communities will:

- (a) provide for the conservation and recovery of Listed Species and Communities;
- (b) be based on the best available science and give consideration to the advice of, or any determinations made by, relevant scientific bodies or committees, including the Victorian Scientific Advisory Committee;
- (c) to the extent practicable having regard to the associated environmental, social and economic impacts, provide equivalent or greater protection to

Listed Species and Communities than afforded by relevant Commonwealth Statutory Conservation Planning Documents;

- (d) provide for active management of Native Forests in order to build their resilience and diversity; and
 - (e) where relevant, take into account public comment.
- 25H. Where a species or community that is present in the North East RFA Region becomes a Listed Species and Community by virtue of it being newly listed under the EPBC Act, the Commonwealth agrees to develop and publish a Statutory Conservation Planning Document for that species or community at the time of listing, save for in relation to a species that is included in the extinct or conservation dependent categories of the list under section 178 of the EPBC Act.
- 25I. Where a taxon or community that is present in the North East RFA Region becomes a Listed Species and Community by virtue of it being newly listed under the FFG Act, Victoria agrees to develop and publish a Statutory Conservation Planning Document for that taxon or community within 24 months of the date of listing.
- 25J. The Commonwealth agrees not to release, amend or update any Statutory Conservation Planning Document made under the EPBC Act for a Listed Species or Community in the North East RFA Region without first consulting with Victoria on the draft Statutory Conservation Planning Document at least six months prior to it coming into effect or being amended or updated.
- 25K. Where:
- (i) a Listed Species or Community is present in the North East RFA Region; or
 - (ii) there is a change in conservation status of a Listed Species or Community present in the North East RFA Region,

Victoria will, having regard to relevant Commonwealth Statutory Conservation Planning Documents:

- (a) undertake a risk assessment within six months from each Relevant Date and determine whether additional interim or permanent protections and management actions are necessary;
- (b) where necessary, use reasonable endeavours to implement interim enforceable protections and priority management actions for the Listed Species or Community within six months from each Relevant Date;
- (c) where necessary, use reasonable endeavours to implement permanent protections and any other changes to the Forest Management System required for the Listed Species or Community within 24 months from each Relevant Date; and

- (d) use reasonable endeavours to include any protections or management actions implemented pursuant to sub-paragraphs (b) or (c) in any new or updated Victorian Statutory Conservation Planning Documents.

In this clause, **Relevant Date** means each of the following:

- (i) 1 April 2020;
- (ii) the date of listing, where that date postdates 1 April 2020; and
- (iii) the date of any change in the conservation status where that date postdates 1 April 2020.

25L. Where Victoria has not implemented additional permanent protections or management actions within 18 months of the date on which:

- (a) any such protections or management actions were determined necessary under sub-clause 25K(a), or
- (b) a determination was required to have been made pursuant to sub-clause 25K(a) (provided no subsequent determination found that no additional protections or management actions were required),

Victoria agrees to use its best endeavours to implement the protections and management actions specified in a relevant Commonwealth Statutory Conservation Planning Document as a management guideline.

25M. By December 2022, Victoria will review relevant provisions of the FFG Act, *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004* (Vic), *Forests Act 1958* (Vic), and their subordinate instruments, including the Code of Practice for Timber Production, to identify what, if any, measures or improvements could be made to strengthen protections for Listed Species and Communities within Victoria's Forests.

25N. In addition to reviewing Statutory Conservation Planning Documents at the legislatively defined intervals, the Parties agree to work collaboratively to review respective Statutory Conservation Planning Documents within 24 months, and update as necessary, following the occurrence of the following events:

- (a) a substantial scientific body of new information relating to a Listed Species or Community that is accepted by, in case of:
 - (i) Victoria, the Victorian Scientific Advisory Committee; and
 - (ii) the Commonwealth, the Threatened Species Scientific Committee,becoming available; or
- (b) a change in the conservation status of a Listed Species or Community.

25O. The Parties agree to:

- (a) work together to try and achieve alignment of Statutory Conservation Planning Documents for the same species or community, within any constraints imposed by legislation; and
- (b) encourage implementation of priority actions identified in any relevant Statutory Conservation Planning Document,

that relate to a Listed Species or Community.

25P. Victoria agrees to:

- (a) use and maintain science-based planning tools to determine priority actions for the management of Listed Species and Communities, and make those planning tools publicly accessible; and
- (b) consider the broader benefits and potential impacts on other native species in determining priority actions.

25Q. The Parties acknowledge the need to achieve a net improvement in the outlook for native species through an improvement in suitable habitat and the active management of threats.

25R. For all Listed Species and Communities present in the North East RFA Region, Victoria will use its best endeavours to:

- (a) protect important populations and sufficient current and future habitat in the CAR Reserve System where such action is likely to ensure that viable populations are maintained throughout the species' range;
- (b) as appropriate, apply additional measures where that species or community is Climate Change Vulnerable, including (but not limited to) measures such as:
 - (i) identification and protection of Refugia;
 - (ii) greater active management, including of threats; and
 - (iii) consideration of options for translocation, gene mixing and ex situ conservation; and
- (c) protect important occurrences of the species or community in the CAR Reserve System and maintain or restore ecological management regimes to ensure its viability.

25S. The Parties recognise the vital role that active management of threats to Listed Species and Communities plays in achieving their recovery. Victoria is committed to the active management of Native Forests on Public Land through proactive measures such as pest and weed control, use of silviculture practices to improve the Forest's structure and condition and revegetation of priority areas.

World Heritage Places

26. The Parties acknowledge that the World Heritage Values of a World Heritage Place are protected by Part 3 of the EPBC Act as, pursuant to section 42 of the EPBC Act, the exemption to the application of Part 3 for RFA Forestry Operations does not apply to a property included in the World Heritage List.
- 26A. The Parties agree to participate in the assessment of any future World Heritage Places consistent with the Australian World Heritage Intergovernmental Agreement.

National Heritage Places

- 26B. The Parties agree that the Forest Management System provides for the protection of National Heritage Values of National Heritage Places in accordance with National Heritage Management Principles.

Commonwealth Heritage Places

- 26C. The Parties agree that the Forest Management System provides for the protection of Commonwealth Heritage Values through the management of Commonwealth Heritage Places in accordance with Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles.

Ramsar Wetlands

- 26D. The Parties acknowledge that the Forest Management System, in conjunction with Commonwealth law, provides for the protection of the ecological character of Ramsar Wetlands, in accordance with Australia's obligations under the Ramsar Convention, by:
- (a) the application of Part 3 of the EPBC Act, as the exemption to the application of Part 3 of the EPBC Act for RFA Forestry Operations does not apply to Ramsar Wetlands pursuant to section 42 of the EPBC Act;
 - (b) management of Ramsar Wetlands under the Forest Management System, including having regard to Ramsar Wetland information sheets and Ramsar Wetland ecological character descriptions; and
 - (c) management of the relevant threatened ecological communities listed under the FFG Act or the EPBC Act.
27. NOT USED
28. NOT USED
29. NOT USED
30. NOT USED

Export Controls

31. Parties note that current Commonwealth export arrangements provide that exports of Processed and Unprocessed Wood sourced from:
- (a) native forests in areas covered by an RFA can occur without the need for a licence under the *Export Control Act 1982* (Cth) in accordance with its terms, and those of the regulations made thereunder, and the terms of the *Regional Forest Agreements Act 2002* (Cth); and
 - (b) Victorian Plantations in areas covered by an RFA will not be subject to the operation of the *Export Control Act 1982* (Cth) or any other export control law within the meaning of the *Regional Forest Agreements Act 2002* (Cth) where a code of practice for Victoria has been approved under the *Export Control (Unprocessed Wood) Regulations* and that approval remains in effect.
32. Parties agree that no controls under the *Export Control Act 1982* (Cth) or the regulations made thereunder, other than those described in clause 31, will apply to Processed and Unprocessed Wood sourced from the North East RFA Region while this Agreement is in place.
33. NOT USED
34. NOT USED

Monitoring of the Agreement

- 34A. The implementation of this Agreement is monitored through:
- (a) the Milestones provision at clause 35;
 - (b) annual meetings conducted in accordance with clauses 35A and 35B;
 - (c) Five-yearly Reviews conducted in accordance with clauses 36 to 38E;
 - (d) Major Event Reviews conducted in accordance with clauses 38F to 38J;
 - (e) the monitoring and reporting provisions contained in clauses 41 to 44; and
 - (f) the auditing provisions contained in clauses 45A to 45J.
- 34B. The Parties agree to maintain open communication on matters relating to the implementation of this Agreement, including raising and responding to issues at any time.

Milestones

35. This Agreement establishes Milestones. The Parties will report annually on their achievement as part of each annual meeting using an appropriate public reporting mechanism.

Annual meetings

- 35A. The Parties agree to hold annual executive-level bilateral meetings to monitor the implementation and performance of the Agreement. As part of each annual meeting the Parties will:
- (a) assess progress against or achievement of the Milestones that fell due in the preceding year, or were outstanding from any of the preceding years;
 - (b) assess progress against agreed research activities and identify new research needs and objectives (if any);
 - (c) consider any timber harvesting compliance issues which have arisen in the preceding year;
 - (d) consider the impacts of any Major Events within the preceding year;
 - (e) identify and discuss any issues relating to the operation or performance of the Agreement in the preceding year;
 - (f) discuss the preparation and implementation of Statutory Conservation Planning Documents in accordance with the terms of this Agreement for Listed Species and Communities within the RFA Region; and
 - (g) discuss any matters or issues or events that have arisen in the preceding year.
- 35B. A joint statement that reports on the outcomes of the annual meetings will be made publicly available by being published on an internet site maintained by, for or on behalf of one or both Parties.

Five-yearly Reviews

Five-yearly Review scope and process

36. Subject to clauses 37C and 93.4, for each five year period, a review of the performance of the Agreement will be undertaken. The purpose of the Five-yearly Review is to assess and evaluate:
- (a) the extent to which the operation of the Agreement has produced outcomes that:
 - (i) provide for a CAR Reserve System;
 - (ii) provide for ESFM and adaptive Forest Management;
 - (iii) provide for the long-term stability of Forests and Forest Industries;
 - (iv) demonstrate effective management of MNES, which is to be assessed having regard to condition trends of each MNES;

- (v) advance Traditional Owner self-determination and the effective management of MTOS;
 - (vi) achieve the highest and best value uses of Native Forests on Public Land having regard to all Forest values, including Traditional Owner, social, environmental, Ecosystem Services and economic values; and
 - (vii) support the achievement of objectives within national and Victorian biodiversity strategies;
- (b) the effectiveness of management prescriptions and responses to disturbances related to Listed Species and Communities;
 - (c) the Parties' progress in developing and implementing Statutory Conservation Planning Documents in accordance with the terms of this Agreement;
 - (d) whether the Milestones have been implemented in a manner that furthers the outcomes listed in clause 36(a);
 - (e) Victoria's performance against the list of Sustainability Indicators developed under clause 49B of this Agreement;
 - (f) the social and economic benefits derived from the management and use of Forests;
 - (g) whether current and proposed research across the Forest Estate is sufficient, is prioritised appropriately and addresses known knowledge gaps;
 - (h) the extent to which Victoria has supported the advancement of Traditional Owner Knowledge and its application to Forest Management;
 - (i) the extent to which the commitments in the joint government responses to the preceding Five-yearly Reviews have been adequately implemented;
 - (j) the current and forecast impacts of Climate Change on the CAR Reserve System, ESFM and the stability of Forests and Forest Industries; and
 - (k) the adequacy of the CAR Reserve System (as provided for under this Agreement) in meeting the functions identified in clause 60 of this Agreement.

36A. NOT USED

37. The purpose of the Five-yearly Review process under this Agreement is not to renegotiate the Agreement. While the review process will not open up the Agreement to re-negotiation, both Parties may agree to modifications to this Agreement to incorporate the results of the review.

- 37A. The Parties note that the Victorian State of the Forests Report required by the *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004* (Vic) provides an ongoing mechanism to monitor implementation of ESFM, including across key environmental, social and economic indicators. As such, it will be a key source of information in the Five-yearly Reviews under this Agreement.
- 37B. The Parties agree that:
- (a) the timing of the Five-yearly Review will align with Victorian and national forest reporting;
 - (b) consultation and the Further Assessment of Matters Report undertaken in 2019 as part of the process of extending this Agreement, the results of the monitoring of Sustainability Indicators for the national *State of the Forests Report 2018* and the Victorian *State of the Forests Report 2018* constitute the Five-yearly Review that was due in 2020; and
 - (c) the next Five-yearly Review will commence in 2025 and thereafter, subject to clause 37C, within the last year of each five year period during the term of the Agreement.
- 37C. The Parties agree that, where a Five-yearly Review falls due for commencement in the final year of the Agreement, no Five-yearly Review is required to be undertaken, however, Victoria will provide the Commonwealth with a report on the condition trends of MNES present in Victoria.

Conduct of Five-yearly Review

- 37D. Five-yearly Reviews are to be conducted by a panel (the Panel) comprised of:
- (a) the Victorian Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability or, if there is no Victorian Commissioner for Environmental Sustainability, an independent reviewer selected by Victoria and agreed by the Commonwealth;
 - (b) an independent reviewer selected by the Commonwealth of Australia and agreed by Victoria; and
 - (c) other members, as agreed by the Parties.
- 37E. For the purposes of clause 37D(c), the Parties will actively consider Traditional Owner representation on the Panel.
- 37F. The Parties must jointly prepare and agree upon the terms of an agreement (the Scoping Agreement) which:
- (a) sets out the matters which the Panel must consider and report on, which must include the matters specified in clauses 36(a) to (k);
 - (b) includes the proposed approach to consultation and engagement with Traditional Owners, stakeholders and communities; and

- (c) identifies any agreed timeframes, priorities, procedures and funding arrangements.
- 37G. For the purposes of clause 37F(c), the Parties agree that they will share equally the costs associated with activities that the Parties agree are required to be undertaken for each Five-yearly Review, and that such activities will be set out in the Scoping Agreement.
- 37H. The Parties must jointly prepare a report (the Supplementary Report) that supplements the Victorian State of the Forests Report by providing any additional information or data required in order to:
 - (a) inform the consultation and engagement; and
 - (b) enable the Panel to consider the Parties' progress in achieving the outcomes set out in clauses 36(a) to (k).
- 37I. The Parties agree that, in conducting each Five-yearly Review, the Panel will be engaged to:
 - (a) consider the matters specified in clauses 36(a) to (k) and any other matters outlined in the Scoping Agreement developed pursuant to clause 37F, having regard to:
 - (i) the Victorian State of the Forests Report;
 - (ii) the Supplementary Report;
 - (iii) the statements prepared jointly by the Parties pursuant to clause 35B of this Agreement as part of the annual meeting procedure;
 - (iv) feedback received from consultation and engagement undertaken to inform the Five-yearly Review; and
 - (v) any other public reports which the Panel considers relevant to the matters that are to be considered by it;
 - (b) set the strategic direction for, agree the approach to and take into account feedback received from consultation and engagement with Traditional Owners, stakeholders and communities to inform the Five-yearly Review; and
 - (c) develop and submit a report (the Five-yearly Review Report) detailing the Panel's findings and recommendations,

in accordance with the terms of and the timeframes prescribed in the Scoping Agreement.
- 38. NOT USED
- 38A. In accordance with subsection 10(6) of the *Regional Forest Agreements Act 2002* (Cth), the Commonwealth Minister responsible for forestry will table each

Five-yearly Review Report in each House of the Parliament within 15 sitting days of that House after the report is provided to the Minister.

38B. The Parties agree to:

- (a) meet to consider the findings and recommendations of each Five-yearly Review Report; and
- (b) publish a joint government response to the recommendations within six months of the publication of the Five-yearly Review Report, which will provide details of any actions that the Parties agree to take, either jointly or individually.

38C. In the development of a joint government response pursuant to clause 38B, Victoria will consult with Traditional Owners in relation to the findings and recommendations contained in the Five-yearly Review Report.

38D. The Parties agree to work collaboratively to implement the Parties' commitments in the joint government response released by the Parties pursuant to clause 38B(b) of this Agreement.

Satisfactory completion of Five-yearly Review

38E. A Five-yearly Review will be satisfactorily completed upon the public release of the joint government response to the Five-yearly Review Report pursuant to clause 38B(b) of this Agreement.

Major Event Review

38F. Subject to clause 38G, within six months of the occurrence of a Major Event, the Parties may jointly agree to conduct a review to assess the impacts of the Major Event on the:

- (a) operation of the Agreement;
- (b) ESFM;
- (c) CAR Reserve System;
- (d) effective management and protection of MNES;
- (e) Harvest Level; or
- (f) long-term stability of Forests and Forest Industries.

38G. A review pursuant to clause 38F of this Agreement:

- (a) can only be undertaken if both Parties jointly agree to undertake the review;
- (b) is to be conducted by a Panel constituted in accordance with clause 37D of this Agreement;

- (c) is to be jointly funded by the Parties in accordance with clause 38H;
 - (d) must include public consultation and an assessment of the impacts of the Major Event on Environment and Heritage Values, Listed Species and Communities, Ecosystem Services, economic and social values; and
 - (e) can constitute a Five-yearly Review if it:
 - (i) is agreed by both Parties;
 - (ii) is carried out for the whole of the RFA Region;
 - (iii) is conducted within one year of the date on which the Five-yearly Review is due to be commenced pursuant to clause 37B(c);
 - (iv) meets the purpose and scope of a Five-yearly Review described in clause 36; and
 - (v) is conducted in accordance with clauses 37D – 38E.
- 38H. For the purposes of clause 38G(c), the Parties agree that they will share equally the costs associated with activities that the Parties agree are required to be undertaken for each Major Event Review, and that such activities will be set out in a Scoping Agreement prepared in accordance with clause 38I of this Agreement.
- 38I. The Parties must jointly prepare and agree upon the terms of an agreement (the Scoping Agreement) which:
- (a) sets out the matters which the Panel must consider and report on;
 - (b) includes the proposed approach to consultation and engagement with Traditional Owners, stakeholders and communities; and
 - (c) identifies any agreed timeframes, priorities, procedures (including the process for ending a review) and funding arrangements.
- 38J. For the avoidance of doubt, the Parties agree that the purpose of a Major Event Review is not to open the Agreement up to renegotiation, but to assess the impacts of the Major Event on the matters identified in clause 38F for the purposes of considering what, if any, remedial action needs to be undertaken to address the impacts of the Major Event.

ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

39. The Parties agree that ESFM is an objective which requires a long term commitment to continuous improvement and that the key elements for achieving it in accordance with clause 7 are:
- the establishment and maintenance of a CAR Reserve System (Attachment 1);

- providing for the long-term stability of Timber and Forestry Products Industries;
 - an integrated and strategic Forest Management System that actively generates and is capable of responding to new information; and
 - ensuring that harvested areas of Native Forest on Public Land are successfully regenerated, maintaining the natural floristic composition.
40. The Parties agree that the Victorian Forest Management System provides for ecologically sustainable management of Forests in the North East RFA Region and that these processes and systems are accredited by the Commonwealth in clause 47 of this Agreement.
- 40A. The Parties recognise that the Victorian Forest Management System is designed to produce effective outcomes for fauna, flora, soil and water conservation and Environment and Heritage Values in State Forests and provides a sound basis for implementation and continual improvement of such to achieve ESFM.
- 40B. Victoria confirms its commitment to the ongoing implementation and achievement of ESFM on both Public Land and Private Land through the continued implementation of and improvements to its Forest Management System and adaptive Forest Management.
- 40C. Victoria commits to:
- (a) undertaking a comprehensive review of the Code of Practice for Timber Production by December 2023; and
 - (b) thereafter, considering what, if any, updates to the document are required at least every five years for so long as the Agreement remains in effect.

In line with relevant legislative requirements, the process to amend the Code of Practice for Timber Production will include consultation with the public.

- 40D. The Parties recognise that ongoing and enhanced monitoring and data analysis is necessary to ensure the Forest Management System is able to adapt in response to changing circumstances and to enable strategic, long-term decisions about Forests.

Monitoring, Reporting and Consultative Mechanism on Ecologically Sustainable Forest Management

41. Victoria will report on the results of monitoring of Sustainability Indicators.
- 41A. The Parties agree that, for the purposes of clause 41, Victoria will publicly report on the results of monitoring of Sustainability Indicators as part of each Five-yearly Review.
- 41B. The Parties recognise that:

- (a) the Forest Management System is enhanced by adaptive management and continuing mechanisms to monitor, report and evaluate the sustainability of Forest Management policies and practices;
 - (b) ESFM outcomes are enhanced by genuinely engaging with stakeholders and local communities in a transparent and accessible way, to enable meaningful participation in decision-making processes;
 - (c) fostering stakeholder and community understanding of ESFM in the North East RFA Region is important; and
 - (d) a range of processes and instruments exist which provide for public participation, consultation and/or reporting, including (but not limited to) processes associated with:
 - preparation and review of legislation, regulations, codes of practice and Statutory Conservation Planning Documents;
 - Victorian Environment Assessment Council studies;
 - preparation and review of strategies and plans for the management of Native Forest, including the management of Forestry Operations in State Forests (until such time as they cease on 30 June 2030) and fire;
 - reporting on Harvest Levels and volumes of Timber Resources taken from the RFA Region;
 - State of the Forests reporting; and
 - Five-yearly Reviews and Major Event Reviews.
42. Comprehensive Regional Assessments and the development of this Agreement provided extensive opportunities for public participation and reporting. Parties recognise that the public reporting activities and on-going opportunities for public participation and consultation associated with existing Victorian and Commonwealth processes and instruments will continue.
43. In addition to these activities, Victoria agrees to publish future reports of audits of compliance with the Code of Practice for Timber Production. Supporting documents will also be publicly available.
44. Victoria will further develop the transparency and accountability of its Forest Management processes by producing, publishing and regularly reviewing Statements of Regulatory Intent.
45. Victoria undertakes to:
- (a) continue to manage the Dedicated Reserves within the CAR Reserve System in accordance with the relevant government approved response to the recommendations of the Land Conservation Council, the Environment Conservation Council and VEAC; and

- (b) manage cultural values, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, in the North East RFA Region in accordance with the principles set out in Part 2 of Division 1 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* (Vic) and the *Heritage Act 2017* (Vic).
- (c) NOT USED

Auditing of the Agreement

Initiating an audit

- 45A. Subject to clauses 45B and 45C either Party may initiate an audit if that Party has reasonable grounds to suspect that a Party has not complied with a:
- (a) material term of this Agreement; or
 - (b) Milestone.
- 45B. Before a Party may initiate an audit, the initiating Party must issue upon the other Party a written notice which:
- (a) advises of its intention to initiate an audit;
 - (b) outlines the reasons why it intends to initiate an audit; and
 - (c) if relevant, specifies what remedial actions the other Party could take to wholly address the concerns being raised by the initiating Party.
- 45C. Where a Party initiates an audit, the written notice provided under clause 45B must identify the period of time which the audit is to consider. The period of examination cannot pre-date the period of time reviewed as part of the most recent Five-yearly Review.
- 45D. A Party cannot initiate an audit unless:
- (a) a period of 90 calendar days has passed since the date on which a written notice was issued pursuant to clause 45B;
 - (b) a remedial action identified in a notice given under clause 45B (if any) has not been complied with; and
 - (c) it has consulted with the other Party in relation to the:
 - (i) scope of the audit;
 - (ii) the conduct of the audit, including any public facing components;
 - (iii) criteria against which the audit will be conducted; and
 - (iv) appointment of an independent auditor.

Conduct of audits

- 45E. Audits must be conducted by an independent auditor that is to be appointed by the initiating Party in consultation with the other Party. The independent auditor must be directed by the initiating Party to produce a report that makes findings and identifies any remedial actions that should be taken to address any identified issues.
- 45F. The scope of an audit is confined to an assessment of the matters identified in a written notice given under clause 45B of this Agreement.
- 45G. An audit should be conducted in the most efficient and effective manner possible to address the matters identified by the initiating Party and must have regard to the views and concerns of both Parties.
- 45H. The Parties agree to cooperate fully in any audit.
- 45I. Either Party may publish a report produced by the independent auditor in accordance with a direction issued under clause 45E:
- (a) with the prior written consent of the other Party; or
 - (b) as required by law.
- 45J. The costs of an audit will be borne by the initiating Party.

Forest Management System

46. Parties agree that Victoria's Forest Management System (including its legislation, policies, codes, plans and management practices) provides for continuous improvement in relation to ESFM.
47. The Commonwealth accredits Victoria's Forest Management System for the North East as amended by this Agreement. The system includes:
- Forest Management Plans and the process for their review;
 - the *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004* (Vic);
 - the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic);
 - the process for forecasting the Harvest Level in the North East RFA Region; and
 - the systems and processes established by the Code of Practice for Timber Production and the Code of Practice for Bushfire Management on Public Land.
- 47A. Victoria will notify the Commonwealth of any substantive changes to the Forest Management System in a timely manner and, where possible, discuss the proposed changes with the Commonwealth in advance of any final decision.

Sustainability Indicators

48. Parties agree that the current Forest Management System will maintain appropriate mechanisms to monitor and review the sustainability of forest management practices. The Parties note that Victoria will continue to align key performance indicators in the Victorian State of the Forest Report with the Montreal Process Criteria and indicators (as amended from time to time), the current form of which is specified in Attachment 7, and will take into account the framework of regional indicators developed by the Montreal Process Implementation Group for Australia (MIG). Indicators will be practical, measurable, cost-effective and capable of being implemented at the regional level.
49. Victoria has a set of Sustainability Indicators, which are aligned with the Montreal Process Criteria and indicators, as adapted to Australia through the Montreal Process Implementation Group for Australia, and are reported on every five years in the Victorian State of the Forests Report and inform the Five-yearly Review.
- 49A. Victoria will continue to publicly report on its Sustainability Indicators every five years in its State of the Forests Report to align with and inform the Five-yearly Reviews required under this Agreement.
- 49B. Victoria will, in consultation with Traditional Owners, review its Sustainability Indicators by 2023 having regard to:
- (a) maintaining a list of Sustainability Indicators which, at a minimum, will account for the Montreal Process Criteria and indicators;
 - (b) the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and their successors or equivalents;
 - (c) the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
 - (d) Traditional Owner Knowledge and practice;
 - (e) relevant MTOS;
 - (f) a wide range of contemporary Forest values and uses; and
 - (g) any relevant national targets.
50. Victoria agrees to review its Sustainability Indicators following each relevant review of the National Sustainability Indicators and will, at a minimum, maintain a list of indicators that satisfies national level reporting requirements.

Private Land

51. The Parties reaffirm their commitments made in the NFPS to the conservation and management of the private Forest Estate. The Parties note that Victoria has, under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (Vic), native vegetation retention controls to regulate the clearance of Native Forest on Private Land.
52. Under Victorian law private Forest owners are required to ensure that their management operations are consistent with the Code of Practice for Timber

Production, and to have in place adequate mechanisms to protect nature conservation and catchment values.

53. Ecological Vegetation Classes which were priorities for the CAR Reserve System in 1998 and which occurred on Private Land are listed in Table 3 in Attachment 1. EVCs predominantly occurring on Private Land within the RFA Region which are current priorities for conservation are identified in Tables 1a and 1b in Attachment 1. The Parties agree that priority EVCs occurring predominantly on Private Land (as identified in Tables 1a and 1b in Attachment 1) can be managed to protect values consistent with the JANIS Reserve Criteria or could contribute to the CAR Reserve System through a range of mechanisms, including (but not limited to) the mechanisms identified in Attachment 1.
- 53A. The Parties recognise the importance of Environment and Heritage Values, Listed Species and Communities and Ecosystem Services on Private Land. Victoria agrees to continue to support processes which will facilitate the voluntary participation by private landholders to protect these values on Private Land, which in turn becomes part of the CAR Reserve System.
- 53B. Victoria will, for the duration of this Agreement, investigate and pursue opportunities to increase permanently protected areas as well as enhance conservation on Private Land through additions to the CAR Reserve System.

Threatened Flora and Fauna

54. NOT USED
55. NOT USED
56. NOT USED
57. NOT USED
58. NOT USED
59. NOT USED

THE CAR RESERVE SYSTEM

60. Parties agree that the primary function of the CAR Reserve System is to ensure the long-term conservation and protection of Environment and Heritage Values, Listed Species and Communities and Ecosystem Services, and that the CAR Reserve System will be maintained for this purpose. The CAR Reserve System includes the land described in Attachment 1.
- 60A. The Parties acknowledge that, in addition to the maintenance of the CAR Reserve System, achieving the long-term conservation and protection of Environment and Heritage Values, Listed Species and Communities and Ecosystem Services requires active management by Victoria to address Threatening Processes.
61. Parties agree that the CAR Reserve System described in Attachment 1, in conjunction with the arrangements proposed for Private Land in Attachment 1,

satisfies the JANIS Reserve Criteria, through the provision of each of the constituent elements as described in clause 61A. Each element of the reserve system will be administered in accordance with Victorian legislation.

61A. The Parties agree that the CAR Reserve System established in accordance with this Agreement (including as it has been progressively added to and as further defined in Attachment 1), comprises:

- (a) Dedicated Reserves;
- (b) Informal Reserves;
- (c) areas with CAR Values protected by prescription; and
- (d) Private Land with CAR Values protected under secure management arrangements entered into with Private Land owners,

and that changes to the composition of these constituent elements enable the provision of adaptive and ecologically sustainable management of Forests.

62. Victoria agrees to implement the CAR Reserve System described in Attachment 1. The extent of the CAR Reserve System within Dedicated Reserves and Informal Reserves:

- (a) at the time of the establishment of the Agreement in 1999 is identified on Map 1;
- (b) as at December 2019 is identified on Map 2; and
- (c) will be periodically mapped and made publicly available.

62A. Victoria agrees to maintain a CAR Reserve System in the North East RFA Region that satisfies the JANIS Reserve Criteria (through the provision of each of the constituent elements as described in clause 61A) and contributes towards the National Reserve System in respect of Forest communities.

62B. Victoria will use its best endeavours to progressively increase protection levels for priority EVCs as soon as practicable, subject to wood supply commitments.

62C. Victoria will use its best endeavours to conserve and protect all EVCs, with a particular focus on vulnerable, rare and endangered EVCs, both within the CAR Reserve System and off reserve (non-CAR Reserve components of State Forests and Private Land), by:

- (a) identifying opportunities to reduce the extent and severity of Threatening Processes;
- (b) increasing the protection of hollow bearing trees and tree ferns in relevant EVCs to maintain ecological processes;
- (c) limiting the impacts of bushfires and planned burning and associated operational activities;

- (d) actively managing pest plants and animals;
 - (e) investigating opportunities to implement alternative silviculture techniques such as variable retention harvesting;
 - (f) adapting to the impacts of natural disturbances, such as bushfires; and
 - (g) implementing any other mechanisms considered appropriate, as determined based on the best available science.
- 62D. Victoria commits to review the conservation status of EVCs prior to the commencement of each Five-yearly Review under this Agreement.
- 62E. Subject to clauses 63 and 63A, the Parties agree that changes will be periodically required to the CAR Reserve System to reflect changes in information or management arrangements and the impacts of natural disturbances such as bushfires.
63. Parties agree that changes to that component of the CAR Reserve System in State Forest will only occur in accordance with this Agreement, will not lead to a net deterioration in the protection of identified CAR Values, and will be publicly available.
- 63A. The Parties note that, for the purposes of clause 63, the principles and guiding considerations that will inform changes to the CAR Reserve System in State Forests are:
- (a) providing for the highest and best value uses of Forests (greatest benefits);
 - (b) providing climate Refugia for Listed Species and Communities;
 - (c) increasing habitat connectivity;
 - (d) addressing Climate Change Vulnerability;
 - (e) considering the impacts on Forest Industries and other uses;
 - (f) considering the impacts on Ecosystem Services;
 - (g) providing for appropriate Forest structure and age distribution and sufficient protection and management of areas of maturing Forest to facilitate Old Growth Forest recruitment; and
 - (h) adapting to the impacts of natural disturbances such as bushfires on Forest values.
64. NOT USED
- 64A. Victoria will notify the Commonwealth of any substantive changes to the CAR Reserve System that may significantly impact on MNES or wood supply to industry.

65. Victoria agrees to:
- (a) produce, publish and maintain in force at any given time one or more Forest Management Plans that apply to the land within the RFA Region; and
 - (b) review and update any Forest Management Plan that applies, either in part or wholly, to land within the North East RFA Region by December 2023 and at least every ten years thereafter for so long as this Agreement remains in effect.
- 65A. For the purposes of clause 65, in reviewing the Forest Management Plans Victoria will have regard to all relevant matters, including (but not limited to):
- (a) the needs of the Forest in order to maintain ecosystem health and vitality;
 - (b) Traditional Owner Country Plans or equivalent, associated strategies and agreements or relevant documents;
 - (c) the objectives, targets and metrics in Victoria's current biodiversity strategy;
 - (d) the broad range of values and uses of the Forest;
 - (e) the impacts of Climate Change;
 - (f) community aspirations and objectives;
 - (g) the need for active management to reduce bushfire risk and support the recovery of Forests and communities that depend on them after bushfire;
 - (h) threat management; and
 - (i) actions for surface and groundwater catchment management and soils.
- 65B. The Parties recognise that all Victorian Rainforest is protected from timber harvesting through the Forest Management System which, in addition to protecting Rainforest from disturbance will provide for the recovery of Rainforest in areas where it has been fragmented or disturbed. Victoria will protect Rainforest communities from the impacts of timber harvesting through the use of appropriate buffers to maintain microclimatic conditions and protect from disease and other disturbance.
- 65C. The Parties note that, on 7 November 2019, Victoria committed to protecting all Old Growth Forest within Native Forests on Public Land from timber harvesting. Victoria will include in the Forest Management System mechanisms to protect all Old Growth Forest within Native Forests on Public Land from timber harvesting.
- 65D. Victoria commits to ensuring that, for the duration of the Agreement, all Rainforest and Old Growth Forest within Native Forests on Public Land will remain protected from timber harvesting.

Protection of Environment and Heritage Values

- 65E. The Parties agree to maintain the level of protection of Environment and Heritage Values in the RFA Region, but recognise that minor changes to the manner in which such protections are implemented may occur as a result of changes to the CAR Reserve System in State Forest.
- 65F. The Parties agree that the CAR Reserve System, established in accordance with this Agreement, and the application of the Forest Management System in Victoria, protects Environment and Heritage Values. Further protection is provided through other mechanisms within the Forest Management System.

Climate Change

- 65G. The Parties acknowledge:
- (a) Climate Change is driving more extreme weather and disturbance events that will impact on a wide range of Forest values, including Biodiversity, water and Timber Resources;
 - (b) Climate Change is a continuing and Threatening Process for Listed Species and Communities and other MNES;
 - (c) Climate Change will have an impact on ESFM, the CAR Reserve System and the stability of Forests and Forest Industries;
 - (d) Integrating Climate Change adaptation into Forest Management, including the management of Listed Species and Communities and other MNES, is required to build resilience and manage climate risks and meet the objectives of ESFM;
 - (e) the need to manage Forests to maintain or enhance the sequestration and storage of carbon;
 - (f) that maintaining Native Forests, through the CAR Reserve System, the Forest Management System and other mechanisms, plays an important role in the effective management of carbon within the carbon cycle; and
 - (g) that effective management of Forests to maintain functioning Forest Ecosystems in a changing climate is required to maintain the quality and quantity of water resources.
- 65H. The Parties agree to use their best endeavours to improve Climate Change resilience and future viability of Listed Species and Communities and other MNES informed by best practice approaches, best available science and Traditional Owner Knowledge.
- 65I. Victoria:
- (a) agrees to manage its Forests in accordance with the NFPS objectives and policies as they relate to Climate Change, adaptation and carbon;

- (b) will review the comprehensiveness, adequacy and representativeness of the CAR Reserve System by December 2021, having regard to current and forecast impacts of Climate Change using the best available science, and thereafter as part of each Five-yearly Review; and
 - (c) will use reasonable endeavours to ensure that all EVCs that are Climate Change Vulnerable are afforded additional protections beyond that provided for under the JANIS Reserve Criteria.
- 65J. The Parties agree that, if the outcome of a Five-yearly Review indicates that Climate Change has had, or is forecast to have, a significant impact on the CAR Reserve System, Victoria will consider whether changes are required to the CAR Reserve System.
- 65K. For the purposes of clause 65J, Victoria must consider the impact that any changes to the CAR Reserve System may have on ESFM and the long-term stability of Timber and Forestry Products Industries.

FOREST INDUSTRIES

- 66. NOT USED
- 67. NOT USED
- 68. The Parties recognise the importance of Forest Industries to generating jobs and economic benefits for Victorian communities. The Parties intend that this Agreement will enhance opportunities for further growth and development of Forest Industries in the North East RFA Region.
- 68A. Victoria is committed to:
 - (a) supporting the expansion of a range of Forest Industries to drive jobs and economic benefits to rural and regional communities;
 - (b) undertaking, as appropriate, activities to better quantify the benefits and impacts of a range of current and emerging Forest Industries; and
 - (c) including data and information about a wide range of Forest Industries, values and uses in future reviews and reporting.
- 68B. Victoria will facilitate greater collaboration between Forest Industries to enable the highest and best use of the available Forest resources.

Timber and Forestry Products Industries

- 68C. The Parties recognise that, from 1 July 2030, all commercial harvesting of Timber Resources from Native Forests on Public Land in Victoria will cease.
- 68D. The Parties recognise that, until 30 June 2030, State Forest outside the CAR Reserve System can be available for timber harvesting in accordance with the *Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act 2004* (Vic) and the Code of Practice for Timber Production.

- 68E. Victoria recognises that, until 30 June 2030, the provision of forecasts of the long- and medium-term supply of available Timber Resources from State Forest plays a vital role in supporting investment and diversification by Timber and Forestry Products Industries. In addition, Victoria recognises that the provision of supply forecasts and the basis for their calculation is important to other Forest Industries and users, and the broader Victorian community.
- 68F. Victoria will forecast and make publicly available the Harvest Level from State Forests in the RFA Region. In determining the Harvest Level, Victoria will have regard to the following factors:
- (a) the requirements of ESFM for the RFA Region;
 - (b) the area available for timber harvesting;
 - (c) the inventory of timbers of each productive forest type (ash and mixed species eucalypt) in the area available for timber harvesting;
 - (d) the forecast structure and growth rates of forests in the RFA Region having consideration to Climate Change, bushfires and other relevant factors;
 - (e) any policy and regulatory obligations; and
 - (f) any other relevant factors.
- 68G. When publishing and making available the Harvest Level, Victoria will specify the methodology and assumptions used to forecast the Harvest Level.
- 68H. Victoria commits to ensuring that the volume of Timber Resources harvested from State Forest in the RFA Region over the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2030, for both ash and mixed species, will not:
- (a) over any five year period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2030, exceed the cumulative total of the Harvest Level as calculated for each year of that five year period; or
 - (b) in any given year, amount to more than 120 per cent of the annual Harvest Level for that year.
- 68I. Up until 30 June 2030, Victoria will:
- (a) review and, as necessary, adjust the Harvest Level at least once in every five-year period, taking into consideration the findings of the most recently completed RFA Five-yearly Review process and the findings of the most recent Major Event Review (if any); and
 - (b) make the outcomes of these reviews publicly available.
- 68J. Should a Major Event with the potential to significantly impact the Harvest Level occur, Victoria commits to commencing a review of the Harvest Level within 12 months. A review undertaken following a Major Event can constitute the next regular review required under clause 68I.

- 68K. Victoria will annually report on the annual and cumulative harvest volume of Timber Resources taken for commercial purposes (including sawlog, pulp wood and commercial firewood) from State Forests in the RFA Region that has occurred since 1 July 2019 up until harvesting ceases on 30 June 2030.
- 68L. The Parties commit to working to remove regulatory barriers to, and stimulate private and public investment in, Timber and Forestry Products Industries across Victoria's Forest Estate, including:
- (a) new research and development, innovation and technology to maximise job creation and the efficient, high-value utilisation of timber; and
 - (b) Plantation and farm forestry development, downstream processing, value-adding industries.
69. As part of providing greater security of access to forest resources, the Commonwealth will not prevent enterprises obtaining, using or exporting Processed and Unprocessed Wood sourced from Forests in the North East RFA Region in accordance with this Agreement.
70. NOT USED
71. NOT USED
72. NOT USED

Apiculture

- 72A. The Parties recognise that the apiculture industry contributes to food security through the provision of crop pollination services and requires access to floral resources within Forests.
- 72B. The Parties support access to and management of select areas of Native Forest on Public Land to provide beekeepers with access to apiary sites for the purposes of apiculture.

Tourism and recreation

- 72C. The Parties acknowledge that nature-based tourism, cultural tourism and recreation associated with Native Forests provide a growing source of employment and revenue for regional communities.
- 72D. The Parties support access to and management of select areas of Native Forest on Public Land to provide opportunities for a diverse range of recreation and tourism experiences.

Carbon markets

- 72E. The Parties acknowledge the social, environmental and economic opportunities from Forests presented by emerging carbon markets.

INDIGENOUS HERITAGE AND TRADITIONAL OWNER RIGHTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

73. Victoria agrees to ensure the appropriate management and protection of Aboriginal heritage including the maintenance of Traditional Owner identified living natural and biocultural uses and values.
- 73A. The Parties agree that the Forest Management System provides a framework for the protection of Aboriginal Heritage Values.
- 73B. Victoria will ensure that the Forest Management System provides for the management and protection of Traditional Owner identified living natural and biocultural values and uses.
- 73C. Through self-determination, Victoria will empower Traditional Owners to lead the application of Traditional Owner Knowledge in land management practices and innovations, including tangible and intangible heritage and identity.
74. This Agreement is not intended to influence either current or future Native Title claims in any way. The Parties acknowledge that if any implementation of this Agreement could affect Native Title rights and interests, that action will be taken in accordance with the *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth) and any future State legislation which deals with Native Title matters.
- 74A. This Agreement is not intended to influence or impact upon any agreements entered into under the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* (Vic), or those currently under negotiation. The Parties acknowledge that if the implementation of this Agreement could affect rights under the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* (Vic), that action will be taken in accordance with the *Traditional Owner Settlement Act 2010* (Vic), and any agreements made under that Act that remain in force.
- 74B. The Parties acknowledge the:
- (a) cultural obligations and responsibilities of Traditional Owners under Traditional Owner cultural lore, including spiritual, mythological, religious and cultural practices;
 - (b) legal rights of Victorian Traditional Owners to partner in land, cultural heritage, cultural, natural resource and ecological management on Country as provided for under law; and
 - (c) rights of Traditional Owners to practice cultural activities and generate economic, environmental, cultural and social benefits from the management and use of Country.
- 74C. Victoria:
- (a) will ensure that Traditional Owners are empowered to have an active role in the management of Forests on Public Land on Country;

- (b) is committed to ensuring the involvement of Traditional Owners in decision making;
- (c) agrees to support the development of a Traditional Owner cultural landscapes strategy, which it will actively seek to implement once developed;
- (d) will actively seek to:
 - (i) implement relevant Traditional Owner Country Plans or equivalent, associated strategies and agreements; and
 - (ii) incorporate Traditional Owner Knowledge,

when making decisions regarding the management of Forests;
- (e) will empower Traditional Owners to:
 - (i) develop a sustainable funding model to enable Traditional Owners to meaningfully partner in Forest Management;
 - (ii) identify opportunities for Traditional Owners to partner in land, water, fire and environmental management;
 - (iii) facilitate, where possible, the use of Country for traditional cultural practices including, but not limited to, cultural burning and healing by Traditional Owners;
 - (iv) lead the development of Traditional Owner knowledge management systems including identification and monitoring of MTOS;
 - (v) build awareness and appreciation of Traditional Owner cultures; and
 - (vi) identify economic and employment opportunities from Forests;
- (f) recognises that Traditional Owners seek greater access to privately managed Forests; and
- (g) acknowledges that the development and maintenance of Traditional Owner knowledge management systems will need to be adequately resourced to meaningfully inform Forest Management and Five-yearly Reviews.

74D. The Parties recognise the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including the right for the Aboriginal people of Victoria to practise and revitalise their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop their cultural traditions and customs, and Data Sovereignty.

PLANTATIONS

75. The Parties note that in accordance with the terms of the *Export Control Act 1982* (Cth) or the regulations made thereunder, controls on the export of Processed and Unprocessed Wood sourced from Victorian Plantations will not apply where a code of practice for Victoria has been approved under regulation 4B of the *Export Control (Unprocessed Wood) Regulations* (Cth) and that approval remains in effect.
- 75A. The Parties recognise that, while this Agreement is in place, Part 3 of the EPBC Act does not apply to Forestry Operations (including in relation to Plantations) within the North East RFA Region that are undertaken in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, except for Forestry Operations (including in relation to Plantations) that are undertaken in a World Heritage Place or Ramsar Wetland, or incidental to another action whose primary purpose does not relate to forestry.
- 75B. Parties agree that an expansion in the extent of hardwood and softwood Plantations on land that was cleared of Native Forest or native vegetation prior to the commencement of this Agreement (other than land on which Native Forest was harvested and regrown), consistent with environmental and heritage objectives, would be desirable and note that a range of new and existing initiatives will encourage investment in Plantations as a source of both sawlogs and pulpwood.
- 75C. The Parties recognise the important contribution of Plantations to the sustainable future of Victoria's Timber and Forestry Products Industries and the generation of jobs and economic benefits for Victorian communities. Victoria acknowledges that the expansion of the Plantation estate will assist in supporting the Timber and Forestry Products Industries to transition out of harvesting of State Forest by 30 June 2030.
- 75D. The Parties will use their best endeavours to reduce red tape associated with Plantation establishment.
- 75E. Victoria commits to supporting local governments to resolve regulatory issues associated with Plantation establishment.
- 75F. The Commonwealth agrees to work with Victoria to identify and pursue options for improving the regulatory environment for Plantations in Victoria.

OTHER FOREST USES

76. Parties agree that other Forest uses will be determined in accordance with Victorian legislation with due regard for protection of Environment and Heritage Values, Listed Species and Communities and Ecosystem Services. In some limited circumstances that do not relate to the substance of this Agreement Commonwealth legislative provisions may also apply.
- 76A. The Parties recognise the wide range of values and uses afforded to Victorian communities from Forests and acknowledge:

- (a) that Victorians and visitors to Victoria access Forests in order to benefit from a wide range of cultural, recreation and leisure uses; and
 - (b) the health benefits, including physical and mental well-being, that people gain by accessing Forests.
- 76B. The Parties recognise the importance of forest-based recreational activities to Victorians and Victorian communities. Victoria is committed to ongoing community consultation to identify opportunities to enhance the recreational experiences Victorians have in their Forests.
- 76C. Victoria commits to, at a minimum, include specific references to the following when reviewing its Forest Management Plans (or future equivalents):
- (a) the impact of Forest Management on water supply and any associated actions for supply and catchment management;
 - (b) the need for the active management of Forests within the region in order to support a range of Forest values and uses, including Forest Industries; and
 - (c) the impacts of Climate Change.

Ecosystem Services

- 76D. The Parties acknowledge the range of Ecosystem Services provided by healthy Native Forests and the benefits (both market and non-market) they provide to people and communities.
- 76E. The Parties also acknowledge the need to consider Ecosystem Services, including (but not limited to) carbon sequestration, water supply and pollination services, in actively managing Victoria's Forests to deliver the greatest benefits to Victorian communities.
- 76F. The Parties agree to contribute towards implementing the *Environmental Economic Accounting: A common national approach – Strategy and Action Plan*, including the valuation of Ecosystem Services, which aims to foster consistent application of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Framework.

Mining Operations

77. The Parties recognise that any licence or other authority to undertake Mining Operations can only be granted in accordance with the provisions of the *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990* (Vic) which, amongst other things, regulates the grant of licences and authorities within components of the CAR Reserve System. The Act provides that (subject to any relevant exemptions) no new licence or authority can be issued in respect of land that is within National Parks, Wilderness Parks, State Parks or Reference Areas.
78. Subject to clause 77, the Parties recognise that, to the extent permitted under Victorian and Commonwealth legislation, and subject to any required assessment

of environmental impacts, exploration and Mining Operations may be permitted in parts of the CAR Reserve System where the identified conservation values are not incompatible with Mining Operations.

- 78A. The Parties note that the Mineral Resources (*Sustainable Development*) Act 1990 (Vic) provides for principles of sustainable development (being those specified in section 2A of the Act) to which regard should be given in the administration of the Act. These principles include the protection of biological diversity and the maintenance of ecological integrity. Victoria will ensure that these principles are considered when assessing proposals to undertake Mining Operations in the CAR Reserve System.
79. Rehabilitation of any land that is the subject of a licence or extractive industry work authority granted under the *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990* (Vic) will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

COMPETITION PRINCIPLES

80. The Parties recognise that under the Competition Principles Agreement, Governments aim to achieve more transparency and greater efficiency in Government owned business enterprises. The Commonwealth agrees that the day to day pricing and allocation arrangements for Forest Products from public Forests are matters for Victoria. Victoria confirms its commitment to the pricing and allocation principles set out in the National Forest Policy Statement and the application of competitive neutrality principles.

RESEARCH AND TRADITIONAL OWNER KNOWLEDGE

81. The Parties note the results of the Comprehensive Regional Assessments of the Forest values of the North East RFA Region, the Further Assessment of Matters Report prepared in 2019 as part of the process of extending this Agreement, and the *Victorian State of the Forests Report 2018*.
- 81A. The Parties recognise and value both Traditional Owner Knowledge and the best available science for managing Forests and acknowledge the importance of combining different forms of knowledge to deliver ESFM practices and outcomes, including adaptation to evolving environmental, climatic, economic and social factors.
- 81B. Research priorities to support the holistic and adaptive management of Forests (including the management of Biodiversity, fire and water) will be reviewed and considered as part of each Five-yearly Review process, and will include both science and Traditional Owner Knowledge. Statewide research priorities are outlined in Attachment 6.
- 81C. The Parties agree that Traditional Owners have the right to substantially shape directions and priorities in the application of Traditional Owner Knowledge. Victoria commits to working with Traditional Owners to agree Traditional Owner Knowledge priorities for the management of Native Forests on Public Land at least once every five years for so long as the Agreement remains in effect.

82. Parties agree to consult each other in the development of future research projects that may affect the Agreement and note that the subject areas and priorities may change throughout the duration of the Agreement.
83. Parties agree to make publicly available, wherever possible, research reports relevant to this Agreement.

DATA SHARING

84. The Parties recognise that the implementation and monitoring of this Agreement depends on appropriate mutual access to and the availability of relevant information owned and held by each of them. Subject to clause 84B and the Parties' respective obligations under law, the Parties agree to strengthen agreed arrangements for the custodianship of data as well as the sharing, updating, maintaining, accessing and archiving of data.
- 84A. Subject to clause 84B, the Parties commit to a policy of open access to information and agree that all data held by each of them that is used for ongoing implementation and monitoring of this Agreement is published under the least restrictive AusGOAL endorsed licences (including Creative Commons) unless otherwise agreed.
- 84B. For the purposes of clauses 84 and 84A of this Agreement, the Parties agree that neither Party is obliged to provide access to or make available information that is:
 - (a) information in respect of which Traditional Owners assert Data Sovereignty; or
 - (b) confidential; or
 - (c) otherwise restricted.

PART 3

Nature of Obligations under this Part

85. It is the intention of the Parties that this Part is to create legally enforceable rights and obligations. It is also their intention that, in the event that any provision of this Part exceeds the power of either Party or is unenforceable for any other reason, that provision is to be read as not intending to create legally enforceable rights and obligations.

Forest Management

86. Victoria will, for the duration of this Agreement:
- 86.1. NOT USED
 - 86.2. NOT USED
 - 86.3. NOT USED
 - 86.4. NOT USED
 - 86.5. NOT USED
 - 86.6 continue implementing and improving its Forest Management System;
 - 86.7 undertake a comprehensive review of the Code of Practice for Timber Production by December 2023 and at least every five years thereafter;
 - 86.8 ensure that the volume of Timber Resources harvested from State Forest in the RFA Region over the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2030, for both ash and mixed species, does not exceed either:
 - 86.8.1 the cumulative Harvest Level for any five year period in the period from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2030; or
 - 86.8.2 more than 120 per cent of the annual Harvest Level in any given year;
 - 86.9 maintain a CAR Reserve System in the North East RFA Region that satisfies the JANIS Reserve Criteria (through the provision of each of the constituent elements as described in clause 61A) and contributes towards the National Reserve System in respect of Forest communities;
 - 86.10 produce, publish and maintain in force at any given time one or more Forest Management Plans that applies to land within the RFA Region;
 - 86.11 review and update any Forest Management Plan that applies, either in part or wholly, to land within the North East RFA Region, by December 2023 and at least every ten years thereafter; and
 - 86.12 maintain a Forest Management System that provides for the protection and management of Matters of National Environmental Significance.

87. The Commonwealth will:

- 87.1. maintain accreditation of Victoria's Forest Management System as amended from time to time, providing changes to the system are consistent with the provisions of this Agreement: and
- 87.2. not prevent enterprises obtaining, using or exporting Processed and Unprocessed Wood sourced from Forests in the North East RFA Region in accordance with this Agreement.

Compensation

88. The Parties agree that:

88.1. If to protect the environment and heritage values in native forests and in connection therewith the protection of:

- (a) CAR Values; or
- (b) National Estate Values; or
- (c) World Heritage Values; or
- (d) Wild Rivers

the Commonwealth takes any Action during the period of this Agreement which is inconsistent with any provision of this Agreement and a foreseeable and probable consequence of which is to prevent or substantially limit:

- (e) the use of land which is not included within the CAR Reserve System for Forestry Operations which, immediately before the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action, are being undertaken or were intended to be undertaken at any time or the use of land which is not included within the CAR Reserve System or of land within that system but not within a Dedicated Reserve in which mineral exploration and mining is prohibited pursuant to a statutory Licence, Consent or Authority permitting those Mining Operations which was in force immediately prior to the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action; or,
- (f) the sale or commercial use of Forest Products sourced from land which is not included within the CAR Reserve System or the first sale or first commercial use of Mining Products sourced from land which is not included within the CAR Reserve System or land within that system but not within a Dedicated Reserve in which mineral exploration and mining is prohibited for a purpose for which, immediately prior to the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action, they had been intended to be sold or used commercially at any time; or,

- (g) the construction on land which is not included within the CAR Reserve System of roads being built or intended to be built, immediately before the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action, where those roads' primary purpose is for the transportation of Forest Products sourced from land which is not included within the CAR Reserve System,

the Commonwealth will pay compensation to the State in accordance with the remaining provisions of clauses 88.2 to 88.20.

88.2. Subject to:

- (a) clauses 88.3, 88.4, 88.5, 88.6, 88.8, 88.9, 88.10, 88.11 and 88.12, the compensation to be paid by the Commonwealth to the State in accordance with clause 88.1 in relation to the prevention by Commonwealth Action of the use of land for Forestry Operations or prevention by Commonwealth Action of the sale or commercial use of Forest Products is the amount of the reasonable loss or damage sustained by reason of that prevention, calculated as at the time at which the prevention referred to in clause 88.1 occurred, by any person in any of the following classes of person:
 - (i) the Owner of the land or of the Forest Products on the land;
 - (ii) any person who, prior to the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action but not in anticipation of that Action, entered into a contract with the Owner of the land or of the Forest Products on the land or with any person mentioned in sub-paragraph (iii) below for the carrying out of Forestry Operations on the land; and
 - (iii) any person who, prior to the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action but not in anticipation of that Action, entered into a contract with the Owner of the land or of the Forest Products on the land to purchase the Forest Products on the land.
- (b) clauses 88.3, 88.4, 88.5, 88.6, 88.7, 88.8, 88.10, 88.11 and 88.12, the compensation to be paid by the Commonwealth to the State in accordance with clause 88.1 in relation to the prevention by Commonwealth Action of the use of land for Mining Operations or the first sale or first commercial use of Mining Products is the amount of the reasonable loss or damage sustained by reason of that prevention, calculated as at the time at which the prevention referred to in clause 88.1 occurred, by any person carrying on Mining Operations on the land pursuant to a statutory Licence, Consent or Authority permitting those operations which was in force immediately prior to the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action.

- (c) clauses 88.3, 88.6, 88.8, 88.11 and 88.12, the compensation to be paid by the Commonwealth to the State in accordance with clause 88.1 in relation to the prevention by Commonwealth Action of construction of a road is the amount of reasonable loss or damage sustained by reason of that prevention, calculated as at the time at which the prevention referred to in clause 88.1 occurred, by any person who, immediately before the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action, was contracted to construct that road.
- 88.3. No amount of compensation is payable in the event of any loss or damage being sustained which would have been so sustained regardless of the Commonwealth Action. No compensation is payable hereunder in respect of any additional areas included pursuant to this Agreement in the CAR Reserve System.
- 88.4. The State warrants that no claim will be made in respect of areas where Forestry Operations or Mining Operations would not have been permitted by this Agreement and that any claims will be certified by it as being or not being in respect of such areas and as having been assessed by the State in this regard.
- 88.5. The State warrants that no claim will be made in respect of Forest Products or Mining Products which would not have been available for sale or commercial use under this Agreement and that any claims will be certified by it as being or not being in respect of such Products and as having been assessed by the State in this regard.
- 88.6. The State undertakes to supply to the Commonwealth on request information, including as to areas protected by prescription, required by the Commonwealth for the purposes of considering claims under this clause.
- 88.7. To the extent that clause 88.2 (b) relates to loss or damage in respect of an exploration licence or search permit, that clause is to be read as providing for compensation to be payable only:
 - (a) in respect of the part of the area to which that licence or permit relates that is affected by the Commonwealth Action; and
 - (b) up to the loss in market value of that licence or permit resulting from the prevention of the Mining Operations.
- 88.8. Any claim made by the State hereunder is to be notified in writing within 6 months after the loss or damage is sustained.
- 88.9. For the purposes of clause 88.1(e), the intention to conduct Forestry Operations is to be established on the basis of contracts, documentation of management history or other records establishing clear intent and in existence immediately prior to the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action.

- 88.10. For the purposes of clause 88.1(f), the purpose for which there was an intention to sell or use commercially is to be established on the basis of contracts, documentation of management history or other records establishing clear intent and in existence immediately prior to the announcement of the proposed Commonwealth Action.
- 88.11. No compensation is payable under clause 88.2 in relation to any loss or damage which the person who sustained the loss or damage might have avoided by taking reasonable steps in mitigation including by the making of alternative contractual arrangements which would have avoided or reduced that loss or damage.
- 88.12. Clause 88.2 does not apply so as to entitle the State to recover compensation more than once in respect of the same loss or damage.
- 88.13. The initial procedure in relation to a claim for compensation under this clause is as follows:
- (a) A person who claims to have sustained loss or damage for which compensation is payable may lodge an initiating claim with the State.
 - (b) On receiving a claim, the State must make a corresponding claim for compensation to the Commonwealth.
 - (c) The State is to make the claim for compensation by a notice in writing to the Commonwealth which indicates the amount claimed, for whom the claim is made, the area to which it relates and gives detailed particulars of the basis for the claim, and of the manner in which it has been calculated.
 - (d) Where there is a dispute concerning a claim for compensation, or on or before the expiry of thirty days after the receipt of the claim, the Commonwealth notifies the State that it does not accept the amount claimed, then either Party may serve a notice of dispute under clause 10.
 - (e) In the event that the amount of compensation payable in response to a claim has not been agreed in the dispute resolution process for which clauses 10 to 14 provide, or the Commonwealth fails to pay the agreed amount of compensation to the State within 60 days of agreement (for reasons other than lack of the necessary appropriation), the Parties hereby refer the claim to arbitration.
 - (f) An arbitration under this Agreement is to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Commercial Arbitration Act 2011* (Vic) which are, to the extent permitted by the *Judiciary Act 1903* (Cth) and the Commonwealth Constitution, incorporated by reference into this Agreement.
- 88.14. The procedure in relation to any arbitration required by reason of the provisions of clause 88.13 is as follows:

- (a) The Parties must meet to appoint an arbitrator within 7 days of an unsuccessful mediation.
- (b) If the Parties are unable to agree on the appointment of an arbitrator, either of them may refer the matter to the President of the Law Council of Australia, or equivalent officer of such body as in future may have the functions of the Law Council of Australia, with a request that that person appoint an arbitrator.
- (c) At an arbitration under this clause:
 - (i) the Parties are entitled to representation by a legal practitioner qualified to practice in any State or Territory of Australia;
 - (ii) the arbitrator may order the Parties to discover any relevant documents prior to the hearing;
 - (iii) the arbitrator may order the Parties to exchange proofs of evidence of witnesses (whether expert or not) prior to the hearing;
 - (iv) the arbitrator may, in accordance with clause 88.13 (f), inform himself or herself in relation to any matter in such manner as the arbitrator thinks fit; provided that if the arbitrator takes advice from any person who is not a Party to this Agreement as to the matters in issue, the arbitrator must provide the Parties with an opportunity to:
 - (1) make submissions on the matter in which the advice is to be taken;
 - (2) make submissions on the identity of the person from whom the advice is to be taken;
 - (3) make submission on the substance of any advice given before making any decision on the issue on which the advice is taken.

88.15. Unless the Commonwealth appeals the decision of the arbitrator and subject to clause 88.18, the Commonwealth undertakes to pay the State the amount of any award made by an arbitrator under clause 88.14 as a debt due to the State, within 60 days of the award.

88.16. Except where the State is the person who sustained the relevant loss or damage, any payment of compensation made by the Commonwealth to the State in accordance with this clause will be paid to and received by the State as trustee for the person who sustained the relevant loss or damage.

88.17. Subject to clause 88.18(b), where the State receives monies as a trustee pursuant to clause 88.16, it will pay those monies to the person who sustained the relevant loss or damage within 30 days.

88.18.

- (a) Where the Commonwealth has agreed to pay compensation to the State under this clause, or an award of compensation has been made under clause 88.14 as a result of arbitration, and the Commonwealth claims that events have since taken place which have the result that the compensation so agreed or awarded no longer reflects the actual loss or damage that has been or will be sustained, the Commonwealth may by notice in writing to the State, decline to pay that compensation.
- (b) If a notice under paragraph (a) is delivered after the State has received the compensation so agreed or awarded, but before the State has paid it to the person who sustained the relevant loss or damage, the State will not pay the compensation to that person.
- (c) If a notice under paragraph (a) is delivered, the Parties will attempt to agree the amount of the compensation which the Commonwealth should pay, and -
 - (i) in default of agreement, will first seek to resolve the dispute by dispute resolution under clauses 10 to 14; and
 - (ii) in the event that the dispute is not so resolved, or the Commonwealth fails to pay the agreed amount of compensation to the State within 60 days of agreement (for reasons other than lack of the necessary appropriation), hereby refer the claim for compensation to arbitration in accordance with clause 88.13 (f).
- (d) Subject to paragraph (e) of this clause, where an arbitration takes place in accordance with sub-paragraph (c)(ii), clauses 88.14 and 88.15 of this Agreement apply to that arbitration and to any amount awarded in that arbitration.
- (e) If, following the observance of paragraph (c) of this clause, it is determined by agreement or award that the Commonwealth should pay a reduced amount of compensation to the State, the State will within 30 days of that determination -
 - (i) repay to the Commonwealth the amount by which the compensation paid to it by the Commonwealth is reduced; and
 - (ii) pay the balance of the compensation to the person who sustained the relevant loss or damage.
- (f) If, following the observance of paragraph (c) of this clause, it is determined by agreement or award that the amount of

compensation previously paid to the State is correct the State will within 30 days of that determination pay to the person who sustained the relevant loss or damage the amount of the compensation previously paid to it by the Commonwealth.

88.19. Where the State:

- (a) has received monies as a trustee pursuant to clause 88.16; and
- (b) has made all reasonable endeavours to pay the monies to the person who sustained the relevant loss or damage; and
- (c) but has been unable to do so within six months of receiving payment

the State shall repay to the Commonwealth at the expiry of that period the monies so received.

88.20. In this clause

- (a) “Action” means
 - (i) the commencement of legislation or subordinate legislation; and
 - (ii) administrative action which is taken pursuant to legislation or subordinate legislation, or otherwise than in accordance with such legislation.
- (b) “Owner” means
 - (i) in relation to land
 - (1) the owner of any estate or interest in that land, including the Crown in right of the State; and
 - (2) any statutory corporation which has the power to carry on Forestry Operations or Mining Operations, as the case may be, on the land for profit.
 - (ii) in relation to Forest Products or Mining Products, as the case may be, the owner of any interest in those products.

89. NOT USED

Termination

90 This Agreement may only be terminated by the Commonwealth:

- (a) where the dispute resolution procedures in clauses 10 to 14 have been observed and the State has been given a 90 day period of notice on:

- (i) a failure by the State to comply with clause 62, being a failure to implement the CAR Reserve System described in Attachment 1 and to manage and conserve the identified CAR Values; or
- (ii) NOT USED
- (iii) a failure to comply with publishing and/or reporting requirements in accordance with clauses 41 and 43,
- (iv) NOT USED
- (v) NOT USED

other than a failure of a minor nature which is not one or part of a series of deliberate or reckless failures of a minor nature; and save that the above provisions do not apply if rectification is possible and has occurred before the end of the 90 day period; or

- (b) on a fundamental failure by the State to comply with the spirit of the Agreement after the observance of the dispute resolution procedures in clauses 10 to 14.

91. This Agreement may only be terminated by the State:

- (a) where the dispute resolution procedures in clauses 10 to 14 have been observed and the Commonwealth has been given a 90 day period of notice on:
 - (i) NOT USED
 - (ii) a failure by the Commonwealth to comply with clause 90, being a failure to pay compensation due under that clause;

save that the above provisions do not apply if rectification is possible and has occurred before the end of the 90 day period;

- (b) on a fundamental failure by the Commonwealth to comply with the spirit of the Agreement after the observance of the dispute resolution procedures in clauses 10 to 14;
- (c) if there is a change in the Victorian mechanisms of government, government policy or other related government exigencies, provided that the State gives the Commonwealth notice in writing at least 12 months prior to the date on which the termination will take effect, the date of which is to be specified in the written notice given to the Commonwealth; or
- (d) if Victoria considers that:
 - (i) the Agreement has failed or is failing to satisfy its objectives; or
 - (ii) the Parties have not made satisfactory progress towards achieving the outcomes listed in clause 36(a),

including (but not limited to) where the findings of:

- A. a Five-yearly Review conducted pursuant to clause 36 of this Agreement;
 - B. a Major Event review conducted pursuant to clause 38F of this Agreement; or
 - C. an audit initiated pursuant to clause 45A of this Agreement,
- demonstrate as such.

92. This Agreement may be terminated with the consent of the Commonwealth and the State.

Procedure for termination by consent

93.1. A consent given under clause 92 is of no effect, unless it is given at least 12 months after a notice of intention to terminate the Agreement is published in the Commonwealth *Gazette*, a national newspaper and a newspaper circulating in Victoria.

93.2. NOT USED

93.3. NOT USED

Five-yearly Reviews where termination right exercised

93.4 If, under clause 36, a 5 yearly review is to be conducted during the 12 month period after:

- (a) the giving of notice under clause 91(c); or
 - (b) a notice of intention to terminate is published under clause 93.1,
- the Parties may agree that the review under clause 36 need not be undertaken.

Miscellaneous

94. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, all of which taken together constitute one and the same instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this Agreement has been signed for and on behalf of the Parties as at the day and year first above written.

SIGNED by

the HONOURABLE JOHN WINSTON HOWARD MP, Prime Minister)
)

for and on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia

in the presence of:)
)
)

SIGNED by

the HONOURABLE JEFF KENNETT MLA, Premier)
)
)

for and on behalf of the State of Victoria

in the presence of:)
)
)

ATTACHMENT 1

COMPREHENSIVE, ADEQUATE AND REPRESENTATIVE (CAR) RESERVE SYSTEM

The National Forest Policy Statement (NFPS) established that the CAR Reserve System will in the first instance be selected from Public Land. Provision is also made in the JANIS Reserve Criteria for inclusion of Private Land in the CAR Reserve System, using the mechanism outlined in this Attachment.

In the North East, the CAR Reserve System primarily comprises areas established for conservation purposes (eg. national and State parks) and areas reserved for conservation within the Special Protection Zone (SPZ) in State Forest.

The CAR Reserve System has the following four components, as described by the JANIS Reserve Criteria:

- i. Dedicated Reserves. This comprises reserves established through legislation for conservation purposes such as National Parks, State Parks and Flora and Fauna Reserves;
- ii. Informal Reserves. This comprises elements of the SPZ in State Forest and other areas of Public Land;
- iii. Values protected by Prescription. This comprises those elements of General Management Zone (GMZ) or Special Management Zone (SMZ) protected by regional prescriptions, including stream buffers and Rainforest; and
- iv. Private Land mechanisms which ensure protection, such as covenants on freehold land as described in this Attachment.

The CAR Reserve System in the North East as at 1999 covered an area of approximately 592,000 hectares (about half of the public land in the region or 26 per cent of the entire region).

As at December 2019, the total CAR Reserve System in the North East RFA Region is 841,000 hectares. The Dedicated Reserve component of the CAR Reserve System covers 434,000 hectares, the Informal Reserve component 173,000 hectares, and the areas protected by prescriptions add another 234,000 hectares to the reserve system. There are 294 hectares of Private Land managed for conservation in line with the JANIS Reserve Criteria that forms part of the CAR Reserve System.

Map 1 illustrates the extent of the CAR Reserve System as at 1999 in the North East in Dedicated Reserves and Informal Reserves as a consequence of this Agreement. Other areas protected by prescription were also included in the CAR Reserve System at this time. Levels of protection of Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) and Old Growth Forest achieved in the CAR Reserve System in 1999 by this Agreement are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Map 2 illustrates the extent of the CAR Reserve System in the RFA Region in Dedicated Reserves and Informal Reserves as at December 2019. Levels of protection of Forest EVCs, non-Forest EVCs and Old Growth Forest in the CAR Reserve System as at December 2019 are shown in Tables 1a, 1b and 2a. Information presented in these tables reflects available data prior to the commencement of the 2019/20 bushfires in Victoria and does not reflect impacts to Forest or non-Forest EVCs and Old Growth Forest resulting from those bushfires. CAR Reserve

System and EVC layers will continue to be updated over time, including to incorporate changes resulting from the 2019/20 bushfires.

The extent of the CAR Reserve System in the RFA Region in Dedicated Reserves and Informal Reserves, and the EVC spatial layer, will be stored in the Victorian Spatial Data Library and made publicly available via the Data.Vic website (<https://data.vic.gov.au/>).

Table 1 Ecological Vegetation Class Representation in the North East RFA Region^a based on pre-1750 vegetation mapping as at 1999.

Ecological Vegetation Class	EVC typology changes as at 2019 ^b	Area (ha)		Percent remaining as at 1999	Status as at 1999	% of EVC (pre-1750 extent) in each land category as at 1999					General Management Zone	Code Prescription	Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land	Private Land
		CAR Reserve System													
		Dedicated Reserves	Informal Reserves												
Pre-1750 as at 1999	As at 1999	Reserves	Reserves	Special Management Zone	General Management Zone	Code Prescription	Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land	Private Land						
Clay Heathland		65	35	54.2	R	25.4	4.3						0.8	1.3	24.4
Riparian Forest		16,080	11,270	70.1	R, V	20.4	40.6								6.9
Riparian Shrubland		1,440	910	63.0	R	56.5									6.5
Heathy Dry Forest		99,280	83,090	83.7	V	29.9	11.8	1.3	23.5	4.9			1.3	11.0	
Shrubby Dry Forest		291,100	276,930	95.1		29.4	14.5	1.5	35.5	9.9	0.5		0.4	3.5	
Grassy Dry Forest		296,420	146,500	49.4		7.7	7.0	0.1	11.7	1.4	0.1		1.9	19.6	
Herb-rich Foothill Forest		555,490	402,600	72.5		17.6	9.8	1.5	24.5	7.6	0.3		0.7	10.5	
Damp Forest		48,310	46,690	96.6		26.5	16.4	3.6	29.0	19.1	0.4		0.8	0.8	
Wet Forest		6,690	6,250	93.5		42.3	16.9	3.2	15.0	15.1			1.1		
Montane Dry Woodland		138,150	136,330	98.7		43.2	7.0	2.4	32.8	10.4	1.2		1.6		
Montane Damp Forest		40,360	38,330	95.0		36.0	7.9	2.0	33.1	14.0	0.6		1.3		
Montane Riparian Thicket		1,200	1,090	90.8		22.3	64.4				0.6		3.6		
Sub-alpine Woodland		35,480	35,340	99.6		79.0	1.5	0.6	7.1	1.6	1.3		8.4		
Treeless Sub-alpine Mosaic	X	21,020	20,490	97.5		89.6							7.8		
Valley Grassy Forest		250,250	18,810	7.5	V	0.8	0.9						0.5	5.3	
Heathy Woodland		35	35	100.0	R		100.0								
Plains Grassy Woodland		210,800	1,930	0.9	V, E									0.9	
Floodplain Riparian Woodland		46,750	4,310	9.2	V, E	1.9							0.9	6.4	
Swampy Woodland/Perched Boggy Shrubland Mosaic															
Box Ironbark Forest		500	120	23.5	R, V, E									23.5	
Alluvial Terraces		20,310	3,800	18.7	V	15.0							0.3	3.4	
Herb-rich Woodland		210	10	5.6	R, V, E	3.8								1.8	
Creekline Grassy Woodland		9,980	440	4.4	R, V, E	0.3								4.1	
Granitic Hills Woodland		31,080	21,150	68.0		50.0	0.6		0.4				0.9	15.9	
Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Herbland Mosaic	X	3,480	3,230	92.9	R	67.4	15.1						4.7	5.8	
Wetland Formation		3,670	250	6.8	V, E									6.8	
Gilgai Plain Woodland/Wetland/ Heathy Dry Forest Mosaic	X	760	530	69.8	R	66.9								2.9	
Spring Soak Herbland	X	55	15	24.4	R, V, E	0.3							1.1	23.0	
Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Creekline Grassy Woodland Mosaic	X	340	35	10.3	R, V, E										10.3

Ecological Vegetation Class	EVC typology changes as at 2019 ^b	Area (ha)		Percent remaining as at 1999	Status as at 1999	% of EVC (pre-1750 extent) in each land category as at 1999					General Management Zone	Code Prescription	Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land	Private Land
		Pre-1750 as at 1999	As at 1999			CAR Reserve System			Special Management Zone						
						Dedicated Reserves	Informal Reserves								
Riverine Escarpment Scrub		680	520	76.2	R	22.4	39.0							4.1	10.7
Swampy Riparian Woodland		5,210	2,010	38.5	V	8.4	18.0							2.6	9.5
Riparian Mosaic - North East	X	6,730	2,600	38.6	R, V	6.0	24.2					0.1		3.8	4.4
Valley Heathy Forest		1,750	95	5.4	R, V, E	0.7									4.7
Alluvial Terraces															
Herb-rich Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Complex	X	1,090	20	1.7	R, V, E	1.6									0.1
Alluvial Terraces															
Herb-rich Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Complex	X	920	20	2.3	R, V, E	0.2									2.1
Grassy Dry Forest/Rocky Outcrop	X	950	190	19.8	R, V									4.1	15.7
Shrubland/Herbland Mosaic		86,740	4,470	5.2	V, E	0.2	0.5							0.2	4.2
Grassy Woodland		1,730	300	17.2	V, E		0.9								16.2
Perched Boggy Shrubland															
Plains Grassy Woodland/Floodplain	X	7,880	270	3.5	V, E										3.4
Riparian Woodland Complex															
Plains Grassy Woodland/Rainshadow Grassy Woodland Complex	X	2,730	20	0.8	R, V, E										0.8
Plains Grassy Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Complex	X	1,940	20	1.1	V, E										1.1
Plains Grassy Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest/Rainshadow Grassy Woodland Complex	X	2,400	110	4.5	R, V, E										4.5
Valley Grassy Forest/Box Ironbark Forest Complex	X	1,640	130	8.0	R, V, E										8.0
Gilgai Plain Woodland/Wetland Mosaic	X	9,900	480	4.9	R, V, E	2.8									2.0
Riparian Forest/Swampy Riparian Woodland Mosaic		4,640	390	8.4	V, E	0.2	0.7						0.1		7.4
Plains Grassy Woodland/Creekline Grassy Woodland/Floodplain	X	3,880	55	1.4	R, V, E										1.4
Riparian Woodland Mosaic															
Plains Grassy Woodland/Creekline Grassy Woodland/Wetland Mosaic	X	8,310	350	4.2	V, E										4.2
Valley Grassy Forest/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	X	580	2	0.4	R, V, E										0.4

Ecological Vegetation Class	EVC typology changes as at 2019 ^b	Area (ha)		Percent remaining as at 1999	Status as at 1999	% of EVC (pre-1750 extent) in each land category as at 1999						Other Parks & Reserves	Other Public Land	Private Land
		Pre-1750 as at 1999	As at 1999			CAR Reserve System			General Management Zone	Code Prescription				
						Dedicated Reserves	Informal Reserves	Special Management Zone						
Grassy Dry Forest/Shrubby Granitic-outwash Grassy Woodland Mosaic	X	190	2	1.2	R, V, E									1.2
Granitic Hills Woodland/Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Herbland Mosaic	X	3,980	3,020	75.7		58.7	3.0					1.4		12.7
Box Ironbark Forest/Spring Soak Herbland Mosaic	X	210	5	3.4	R, V, E									3.4
Grassy Dry Forest/Spring Soak Herbland Mosaic	X	390	65	16.4	R, V, E									16.4
Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic		3,100	75	2.4	R, V, E	0.1								2.2
Rainshadow Grassy Forest Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Mosaic	X	3,620	50	1.4	R, V, E									1.4
Shrubby Granitic-outwash Grassy Forest Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Mosaic	X	170	20	10.2	R, V, E							6.3		3.9
Riverine Grassy Woodland/Riverine Sedgy Forest Mosaic	X	26,790	3,950	14.7	V, E	0.7	1.0					0.1		12.9
Sand Ridge Woodland		25	2	8.6	R, V, E				1.4					7.2
Valley Grassy Forest/Grassy Dry Forest Mosaic		250	100	39.2	R, V									39.2
Conifer Plantation	X		59,310											
Cleared/Severely Disturbed	X		71,520											
Rock/Bare Ground	X		25											
Non-Treed Area	X		881,930											
Water Body	X		25,490											

^a The figures shown in this table are based on modelled information mapped at a scale of 1:100,000 derived during the pre-1750 analysis of vegetation types in the North East, and are therefore only approximate. A vegetation mosaic consists of discrete floristic entities (EVCs) which were unable to be distinguished in the mapping due to the scale used (that is 100,000). A vegetation complex occurs where floristic entities are unable to be distinguished in the area but are known to exist discretely elsewhere. In the North East RFA area complexes were mapped as part of the pre-1750 mapping exercise on Private Land where sufficient information was available to accurately map the boundaries between them. The percentages of each EVC shown in the various land tenures comprise proportions of their pre-1750 extent. The areas on Private Land formerly occupied by each EVC is included in the category 'Non-treed Area' under 'Current Extent'. Code Prescription refers to areas protected under the Code of Forest Practice for Timber Production prescriptions for exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees or more. E – Endangered, R – Rare, V – Vulnerable in accordance with the national reserve criteria (JANIS 1997). Special Management Zone is abbreviated to SMZ and General Management Zone to GMZ.

^b X indicates where typology changes have resulted in these EVCs not being readily comparable to EVC types outlined in Tables 1a, 1b and 2a. EVC mapping used in 1999 has been revised to ensure the state-wide EVC data set is based on the best available information and integrates new methods of mapping and modelling vegetation across Victoria. Differences between the 1999 and 2019 data sets include: changes to how the pre-1750

EVC dataset was created, changes to how DELWP creates a view of EVC extent (using a new native vegetation extent model and the pre 1750 dataset), applying nomenclature standards to EVCs which may have resulted in the discontinuation of certain EVC names, the splitting of EVCs, reconciliation of mapping units (such as mosaics and complexes), the delineation of new EVC types and spatial adjustments. As a result, information relating to EVC extent or reservation levels between 1999 and 2019 is not directly comparable and may differ due to the different modelling and mapping approaches.

Table 1a Representative conservation (percentage reservation status) of Forest EVCs^a in the CAR Reserve System in the North East RFA Region as at 2019.

Ecosystem type	EVC number	Pre-1750 extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Percent remaining	Status ^b	% of pre-1750 extent in the CAR Reserve System	% of current extent in the CAR Reserve System					% of current extent on private land
							Dedicated	Informal ^c	Prescription ^d	Private Land ^e	Total	
Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland*	67	209	70	33%	E	4%	12%	0%	0%	0%	12%	86%
Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Creekline Grassy Woodland Mosaic	81	338	225	67%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%
Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Heathy Dry Forest Mosaic	79	757	624	82%	N/A	67%	81%	0%	0%	0%	81%	18%
Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	77	1,092	311	28%	N/A	2%	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%	89%
Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland/Valley Grassy Forest Mosaic	153	916	586	64%	N/A	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	91%
Box Ironbark Forest*	61	20,257	10,187	50%	V	17%	33%	0%	0%	0%	33%	66%
Box Ironbark Forest/Grassy Woodland Mosaic	247	212	127	60%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Creekline Grassy Woodland*	68	10,650	5,604	53%	V	3%	6%	0%	0%	0%	6%	67%
Damp Forest	29	48,289	48,109	100%	V	78%	27%	21%	30%	0%	78%	1%
Dry Valley Forest	169	2	2	100%	R	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Floodplain Riparian Woodland*	56	40,391	15,916	39%	V	4%	10%	0%	0%	0%	10%	63%
Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Plains Grassy Woodland Mosaic	250	3,068	1,029	34%	N/A	6%	18%	0%	0%	0%	18%	80%
Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Riverine Grassy Woodland Mosaic	103 2	120	66	55%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	85%
Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Riverine Swamp Forest Mosaic	103 4	4	4	98%	N/A	90%	93%	0%	0%	0%	93%	7%
Floodplain Riparian Woodland/Sedgy Riverine Forest Mosaic	103 5	54	51	94%	N/A	11%	12%	0%	0%	0%	12%	87%
Granitic Hills Woodland	72	31,108	26,251	84%	V	54%	64%	0%	0%	0%	65%	35%

Riparian Forest	18	16,426	15,019	91%	V	68%	23%	48%	3%	0%	74%	11%
Riparian Forest/Creekline Grassy Woodland Mosaic	293	4	4	100%	N/A	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Riparian Forest/Swampy Riparian Woodland Mosaic	237	11,178	7,144	64%	N/A	31%	13%	31%	4%	0%	48%	19%
Riverine Grassy Woodland*	295	5,929	2,329	39%	V	9%	22%	0%	0%	0%	22%	68%
Riverine Grassy Woodland/Riverine Swampy Woodland Mosaic	104 0	11,823	3,663	31%	N/A	3%	9%	0%	0%	0%	9%	83%
Riverine Grassy Woodland/Sedgy Riverine Forest Mosaic	104 1	5,129	22	0%	N/A	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	21%	78%
Riverine Swamp Forest	814	406	355	87%	V	52%	60%	0%	0%	0%	60%	37%
Riverine Swampy Woodland*	815	1,508	884	59%	V	13%	22%	0%	0%	0%	22%	72%
Sand Ridge Woodland*	264	19	6	31%	E	10%	33%	0%	0%	0%	33%	67%
Sedgy Riverine Forest	816	921	840	91%	V	57%	62%	0%	0%	0%	62%	35%
Shallow Sands Woodland*	882	3,216	838	26%	V	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Shrubby Dry Forest	21	291,260	281,811	97%	V	68%	31%	15%	24%	0%	70.0%	4%
Spring Soak Woodland*	80	74	43	59%	E	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	97%
Sub-alpine Woodland	43	45,346	45,280	100%	V	86%	82%	1%	3%	0%	86%	0%
Swampy Riparian Woodland*	83	5,202	3,702	71%	V	35%	19%	28%	1%	0%	49%	34%
Swampy Riparian Woodland/Perched Boggy Shrubland Mosaic	212	1,354	649	48%	N/A	3%	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%	88%
Swampy Woodland*	937	11,071	3,052	28%	V	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	79%
Valley Grassy Forest*	47	250,296	80,332	32%	V	3%	6%	3%	0%	0%	9%	86%
Valley Grassy Forest/Box Ironbark Forest Mosaic	213	1,639	438	27%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Valley Grassy Forest/Grassy Dry Forest Mosaic	265	247	172	69%	N/A	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Valley Heathy Forest*	127	1,748	596	34%	R	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%
Wet Forest	30	6,678	6,677	100%	V	87%	43%	24%	20%	0%	87%	0%

Table 1b Representative conservation (percentage reservation status) of non-Forest EVCs^a in the CAR Reserve System in the North East RFA Region as at 2019.

Ecosystem type	EVC number	Pre-1750 extent (ha)	Current extent (ha)	Percent remaining	Status ^b	% of pre-1750 extent in the CAR Reserve System	% of current extent in the CAR Reserve System					% of current extent on private land
							Dedicated	Informal ^c	Prescription ^d	Private Land covenants ^e	Total	
Alpine Coniferous Shrubland*	156	57	57	100%	E	94%	94%	0%	0%	0%	94%	0%
Alpine Crag Complex	1000	522	522	100%	N/A	99%	99%	0%	0%	0%	99%	0%
Alpine Damp Grassland	1002	1,047	1,046	100%	V	97%	97%	0%	0%	0%	97%	0%
Alpine Fen	171	6	6	100%	E	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Alpine Grassland	1001	1,524	1,522	100%	V	96%	96%	0%	0%	0%	96%	0%
Alpine Grassy Heathland	1004	3,635	3,633	100%	V	95%	95%	0%	0%	0%	95%	0%
Alpine Rocky Outcrop Heathland/Alpine Dwarf Heathland Mosaic	1105	554	553	100%	N/A	99%	98%	0%	0%	0%	99%	0%
Alpine Valley Peatland	288	182	181	100%	V	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Aquatic Herbland/Tail Marsh Mosaic	1047	7	7	100%	N/A	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Billabong Wetland Aggregate	334	338	320	95%	N/A	20%	21%	0%	0%	0%	21%	66%
Clay Heathland*	7	45	41	89%	R	44%	40%	8%	1%	0%	49%	48%
Drainage-line Aggregate	168	401	355	89%	N/A	13%	15%	0%	0%	0%	15%	76%
Floodplain Wetland Aggregate	172	782	632	81%	N/A	12%	14%	0%	0%	0%	14%	76%
Late-lying Snowpatch Herbland*	1014	94	94	100%	E	98%	98%	0%	0%	0%	98%	0%
Montane Riparian Thicket	41	1,272	1,249	98%	V	92%	29%	64%	1%	0%	94%	0%
Perched Boggy Shrubland*	185	548	220	40%	E	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	96%
Riparian Shrubland	19	1,425	1,271	89%	-	56%	63%	0%	0%	0%	63%	20%

Riparian Thicket*	59	336	164	49%	R	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%
Riverine Escarpment Scrub*	82	2,403	1,083	45%	R	18%	15%	25%	1%	0%	41%	46%
Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland Mosaic	73	3,367	3,252	97%	N/A	88%	75%	16%	0%	0%	92%	8%
Snowpatch Grassland*	1012	107	107	100%	E	77%	77%	0%	0%	0%	77%	0%
Sub-alpine Dry Shrubland	1003	283	283	100%	V	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Sub-alpine Riparian Shrubland	208	6	6	100%	V	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Sub-alpine Shrubland	42	2,194	2,189	100%	V	82%	82%	0%	0%	0%	82%	0%
Sub-alpine Treeless Vegetation	44	2,092	2,061	98%	V	78%	77%	1%	1%	0%	79%	0%
Sub-alpine Wet Heathland	210	4	4	100%	V	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Sub-alpine Wet Heathland/Alpine Valley Peatland Mosaic	211	1,080	1,078	100%	N/A	95%	95%	0%	0%	0%	95%	0%
Tall Marsh*	821	2	2	98%	R	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Water Body - Fresh	992	1,217	947	78%	N/A	13%	17%	0%	0%	0%	17%	28%
Wetland Formation*	74	3,637	2,506	69%	R	3%	4%	0%	0%	0%	4%	95%

NOTES ACCOMPANYING TABLES 1a and 1b

- The figures shown in this table are based on modelled information mapped at a scale of 1:100,000 derived during the pre-1750 analysis of vegetation types in the North East region and are therefore only approximate. EVC mapping used in 1999 has been revised to ensure the state-wide EVC data set is based on the best available information and integrates new methods of mapping and modelling vegetation across Victoria. See Table 1, Note b for information about mapping processes.
 - E=endangered, V=vulnerable, R=rare in accordance with the JANIS Reserve Criteria. Complexes, Mosaics, Aggregates and Niches are mapping units and not assigned a conservation status. EVCs are determined on site and the relevant conservation status for the field verified EVC would apply.
 - Informal Reserve includes broad areas and linear elements of SPZ and other informal reserves.
 - This comprises areas of GMZ and SMZ protected by prescription, including stream buffers and rainforest as outlined in the Code of Practice, where these values and prescriptions are identified spatially. Areas protected by prescription are modelled only and subject to field verification.
 - Private Land Covenants includes areas protected under conservation covenants under the *Victorian Conservation Trust Act 1972* and Land Management Cooperative Agreements under the *Conservation Forests and Lands Act 1987*.
- Rainforest Niche: Mapping unit – indicates area of potential or unverified modelled rainforest as distinct from confirmed rainforest.

* Indicates priority EVCs for increased protection in the CAR Reserve System. Priorities for inclusion in the CAR Reserve System have been identified according to the remaining extent occurring on private or public land and the ability of publicly managed land to meet the conservation objectives for EVCs.

Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare EVCs

The conservation status of EVCs in the North East region has been assessed in line with the national reserve criteria (JANIS 1997). EVCs which are classified as rare, vulnerable or endangered according to the national reserve criteria are presented in Table 1a and 1b.

In line with JANIS 1997 reservation objectives, all remaining occurrences of rare and endangered EVCs should be reserved or protected by other means as far as is practicable, and at least 60 percent of the remaining extent of vulnerable EVCs should be reserved.

The conservation status assessment of EVCs has been conducted using the best available information and considered the impact of past and potential future Threatening Processes relevant to EVCs within the North East region.

Threatening Processes considered in this assessment included: land clearance, damaging fire, weed invasion, timber harvesting, sea level rise, climate change, overabundant or introduced grazers and browsers, livestock grazing, cropping and the cumulative effect of these threats.

Within the North East region 55 EVCs are mapped. Of these, 34 have been assessed as Vulnerable, 7 as Rare and 10 as Endangered.

Victoria will use best endeavours to further reserve priority EVCs (indicated in Table 1a and 1b) and make changes to its CAR Reserve System as a result of changes in knowledge and changes in biota (e.g. through Climate Change). Values protected by prescription have been estimated using spatial models where available however the CAR Reserve System will be amended from time-to-time depending on field verification of these values.

Table 2 Representative conservation of Old Growth in the CAR Reserve System in the North East RFA Region^a as at 1999.

Ecological Vegetation Classes	EVC typology changes as at 2019 ^b	Area EVC (as at 1999) (ha)	% EVC as Old Growth (as at 1999)	Area of Old Growth (as at 1999) (ha)	Percent of Old Growth in each land tenure category (as at 1999)							
					CAR reserve system				General Management Zone	Code Prescription	Other Parks & Reserves Land	Other Public Land
					Dedicated Reserve	Informal Reserve	Special Management Zone					
Riparian Forest		11,270	4.6	520	29.9	64.2	0	0.3	0	0.1	5.4	
Heathy Dry Forest		83,090	26.6	22,110	46.0	20.1	3.5	22.2	7.4	0	0.3	
Shrubby Dry Forest		276,930	33.9	93,800	33.2	19.1	1.1	34.9	11.4	0.2	0.1	
Grassy Dry Forest		146,500	11.4	16,750	26.3	36.2	0	29.2	6.5	0.1	1.6	
Herb-rich Foothill Forest		402,600	15.0	60,250	27.9	22.2	1.6	34.4	13.6	0.0	0.3	
Damp Forest		46,690	13.5	6,320	27.5	21.0	3.5	27.4	19.2	0.2	1.3	
Wet Forest		6,250	23.3	1,460	48.6	18.4	1.5	13.5	15.6	0	2.3	
Montane Dry Woodland		136,330	23.3	31,790	46.1	10.6	2.1	26.1	13.1	1.0	1.1	
Montane Damp Forest		38,330	17.7	6,790	37.9	11.6	1.8	28.4	17.9	0.3	2.1	
Montane Riparian Thicket		1,090	10.7	120	30.4	64.9	0	0	0	0	4.8	
Sub-alpine Woodland		35,340	42.1	14,870	82.7	1.5	0.3	3.6	1.6	1.0	9.4	
Valley Grassy Forest		18,810	0.1	15	63.6	23.9	0	10.8	0.1	0	1.6	
Granitic Hills Woodland		21,150	20.1	4,260	99.1	0.8	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	
Swampy Riparian Woodland		2,010	12.6	250	39.0	49.7	0	0	0	0	11.3	
Riparian Mosaic - North East	X	2,600	6.1	160	34.5	65.5	0	0	0	0	0	

^a The figures shown in this table are based on modelled information mapped at a scale of 1:100,000 derived during the pre-1750 analysis of vegetation types in the North East, and are therefore only approximate. For the old growth analysis in the North East it was considered that old growth only occurs on public land, due to the generally high levels of disturbances on private land. Areas rounded to near 10 ha if over 100 ha, or nearest 5 ha if under 100 ha. Only those EVCs that contain old growth are shown in the table. The total area of each EVC is derived from the pre-1750 analysis and includes extant forest on both public and private land. The

proportion of old growth in each EVC has been derived using the total area of extant forest on both public and private land. Code Prescription refers to areas protected under the Code of Forest Practice for Timber Production prescriptions for exclusion of timber harvesting from streamside buffers and slopes of 30 degrees or more. Special Management Zone is abbreviated to SMZ and General Management Zone to GMZ.

b X indicates where typology changes have resulted in these EVCs not being readily comparable to EVC types outlined in Table 2a. EVC mapping used in 1999 has been revised to ensure the state-wide EVC data set is based on the best available information and integrates new methods of mapping and modelling vegetation across Victoria. Differences between the 1999 and 2019 data sets include: changes to how the pre-1750 EVC dataset was created, changes to how DELWP creates a view of EVC extent (using a new native vegetation extent model and the pre 1750 dataset), applying nomenclature standards to EVCs which may have resulted in the discontinuation of certain EVC names, the splitting of EVCs, reconciliation of mapping units (such as mosaics and complexes) the delineation of new EVC types and spatial adjustments. As a result, information relating to EVC extent, Old Growth Forest extent or reservation levels between 1999 and 2019 is not directly comparable and may differ due to the different modelling and mapping approaches.

Table 2a Representative conservation of Old Growth Forest in the CAR Reserve System in the North East RFA Region^a as at 2019.

Ecological Vegetation Class	Area EVC (ha)	Percent of EVC as Old Growth (%)	Area Old Growth (ha)	Percent of Old Growth Forest in the CAR Reserve System				
				Dedicated Reserve	Informal Reserve ^b	Prescription ^c	Private Land covenants	Total
Alpine Coniferous Shrubland	57	8%	5	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Alpine Crag Complex	522	4%	23	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Clay Heathland	41	11%	4	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Damp Forest	48,109	7%	3,533	25%	19%	32%	0%	77%
Granitic Hills Woodland	26,251	13%	3,353	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Grassy Dry Forest	201,285	5%	9,144	41%	28%	13%	0%	81%
Heathy Dry Forest	89,042	8%	7,564	60%	17%	8%	0%	85%
Herb-rich Foothill Forest	450,347	7%	32,114	28%	23%	25%	0%	76%
Montane Damp Forest	39,922	7%	2,961	33%	10%	32%	0%	75%
Montane Dry Woodland	136,250	9%	12,689	40%	10%	25%	0%	75%
Montane Riparian Thicket	1,249	9%	110	34%	61%	0%	0%	95%
Riparian Forest	15,019	1%	218	24%	61%	0%	0%	85%
Riparian Forest/Swampy Riparian Woodland Mosaic	7,144	1%	101	22%	75%	0%	0%	97%
Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Rocky Outcrop Herbland Mosaic	3,252	3%	91	69%	31%	0%	0%	100%
Shrubby Dry Forest	281,811	17%	47,035	30%	19%	24%	0%	73%
Sub-alpine Dry Shrubland	283	13%	38	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Sub-alpine Shrubland	2,189	0%	7	81%	0%	0%	0%	81%
Sub-alpine Treeless Vegetation	2,061	1%	29	56%	0%	3%	0%	59%
Sub-alpine Wet Heathland/Alpine Valley Peatland Mosaic	1,078	1%	6	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Sub-alpine Woodland	45,280	17%	7,778	85%	1%	2%	0%	88%
Swampy Riparian Woodland	3,702	3%	106	52%	46%	0%	0%	99%

Valley Grassy Forest	80,332		0%	19		42%		57%		0%		0%		100%
Wet Forest	6,677		13%	839		50%		19%		21%		0%		89%

a. The figures shown in this table are based on the 2019 version of Victoria's modelled extent of Old Growth Forest (MOG) and are therefore only approximate.

b. Informal Reserve includes broad areas and linear elements of SPZ greater than 100 metres and other informal reserves.

c. This comprises those elements of GMZ and SMZ protected by prescriptions.

d. Private Land covenants includes areas protected under conservation covenants under the *Victorian Conservation Trust Act 1972* and Land Management Cooperative Agreements under the *Conservation Forests and Lands Act 1987*.

PRIVATE LAND

Endangered, vulnerable and rare EVCs within the North East were assessed within a Statewide context in 1999 to identify the importance of the region for their conservation. The priorities for protection of EVCs in the North East RFA Region as at 1999 is shown in Table 3.

The distribution of these EVCs, outside of the CAR Reserve System, is predominantly on Private Land.

Table 3 EVC Priorities for the CAR Reserve System on Private Land as at 1999

Ecological Vegetation Classes with Priority for Protection		
Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Riparian Forest	Riparian Shrubland	Rocky Outcrop Shrubland/Herbland Mosaic
Valley Grassy Forest	Box Ironbark Forest	Riverine Escarpment Scrub
Plains Grassy Woodland	Alluvial Terraces Herb-rich Woodland	Heathy Woodland
Swampy Riparian Woodland	Heathy Dry Forest	
Creekline Grassy Woodland	Clay Heathland	
Wetland Formation		
Spring Soak Herbland		
Valley Heathy Forest		
Grassy Woodland		
Perched Boggy Shrubland		
Gilgai Plain Woodland/Wetland Mosaic		
Riverine Grassy Woodland/Riverine Sedgy Forest Mosaic		
Sand Ridge Woodland		
Floodplain Riparian Woodland		

Priority EVCs for inclusion in the CAR Reserve System as at 2019 have been identified in Table 1a and 1b based on their conservation status. Priorities for permanent protection on Private Land should be guided by Victoria's Biodiversity Strategy (Biodiversity 2037), Regional Catchment Strategies, cost-effective decision-support tools and relevant agencies' strategic plans (e.g. Trust for Nature).

The NFPS established that the CAR Reserve System will in the first instance be selected from Public Land. However, the NFPS and National Reserve Criteria (JANIS 1997) recognise that a range of strategies will be appropriate for protecting Biodiversity on Private Land. These range from purchase of priority areas for inclusion in the reserve system, to mechanisms which ensure protection, such as covenants on freehold land. Inclusion of Private Land in the CAR Reserve System will be voluntary.

Mechanisms which provide for the protection of Biodiversity on Private Land in Victoria include:

- conservation covenants under the *Victorian Conservation Trust Act 1972* (Vic);
- Land Management Cooperative Agreements under the *Conservation Forests and Lands Act 1987* (Vic);
- Wildlife Management Cooperative Areas under the *Wildlife Act 1975* (Vic);
- critical habitat provisions of the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic); and
- provisions of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (Vic).

Private Land protected by conservation covenants and Land Management Cooperative Agreements in the North East RFA Region have been included in the CAR Reserve System as at 2019.

LISTED SPECIES AND COMMUNITIES

Both Parties recognise the range of mechanisms in place to conserve the habitat of Listed Species and Communities in the North East RFA region. These include protection within the CAR Reserve System, protection of rare or threatened Ecological Vegetation Classes, and the development of Statutory Conservation Planning Documents for Listed Species and Communities.

Priorities at the signing of the North East RFA for nomination and developing Action Statements and Recovery Plans for fauna, flora and potentially Threatening Processes, and the status of progress made as at December 2019, are outlined in Tables 1-3. Species which were identified as priorities in the East Gippsland and Central Highlands RFA Regions, and which also occurred within the North East RFA Region, were not identified in these tables.

Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act listing process

The process for listing species, communities and potentially Threatening Processes under the FFG Act begins with a public nomination. The nomination is assessed by the Victorian Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) to determine its validity and eligibility. The SAC then publishes a preliminary recommendation for public comment. A final recommendation is prepared once the SAC has considered any public comments and is forwarded to the responsible Minister(s) for decision. Both the SAC and the Minister(s) must only have regard to nature conservation matters when considering and/or deciding on nominations for listing.

Changes to the Threatened List or the Processes List established under the FFG Act occurs via an Order in Council. A nomination to change or revoke the listing of a currently listed item follows the same process.

It should be noted that recent amendments to the FFG Act provide for the responsible Minister to recommend to the Governor in Council to specify taxa of flora or fauna in the Threatened List that are included in the Victorian Advisory Lists immediately prior to commencement of the amended Act. As such, many of the taxa listed as priorities for nomination in Table 1 may be listed without formal public nomination.

EPBC Act Nomination, Prioritisation, Assessment and Listing Process

Any person may nominate a native species, ecological community or Threatening Process for assessment and listing under the EPBC Act.

The Minister responsible for the EPBC Act (the Minister) invites nominations each year ahead of a new assessment cycle. Nominations submitted within the advertised invitation period that satisfy the EPBC Regulations are forwarded to the Threatened Species Scientific Committee, who prepare a Proposed Priority Assessment List (PPAL) of nominations. The PPAL may include species that are brought forward by the

states and territories through the Common Assessment Method. The Common Assessment Method is a consistent approach to the assessment and listing of nationally threatened species across Australian jurisdictions, which enables assessments undertaken by one jurisdiction to be considered and accepted by another, under their legislation, ensuring that species are listed in the same threat category across all relevant Australian jurisdictions.

In preparing the PPAL, the Committee considers a range of factors including:

- the level of threat to the species or ecological community;
- the effects of listing the species, ecological community or Threatening Process, for example in terms of legislative protection and threat abatement;
- the capacity to effect recovery of the species or ecological community, or to abate the Threatening Process;
- the degree to which the nomination considers the national extent of the species, ecological community or Threatening Process;
- the species or ecological community as a component of Biodiversity;
- the availability and relevance of information on which an assessment can be based; and
- the conservation theme/s determined for that year's call for nominations.

The PPAL is provided to the Minister, who then has 20 business days to make amendments to the proposed priorities, before it automatically becomes the Finalised Priority Assessment List (FPAL). The FPAL is the list of species, ecological communities and Threatening Processes that have been prioritised for assessment by the Threatened Species Scientific Committee for a particular assessment period (commencing 1 October each year). The FPAL is published on the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment's website.

Items included in the FPAL are assessed by the Committee within the timeframe set by the Minister. The Committee invites public and expert comment on the nominations during the assessment. The Committee's advice is provided to the Minister, who decides whether the species, ecological community or Threatening Process is eligible for listing under the EPBC Act and makes amendments to the lists.

Table 1. Priority species as at 1999 for nomination under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic) (showing December 2019 status).

Scientific name	Common Name	Nomination (December 2019)	status

<i>Hibbertia humifusa</i> ssp. <i>erigens</i>	Euroa Guinea-flower	Nominated July 1994; Listed
<i>Acacia dallachiana</i>	Catkin Wattle	Not yet nominated
<i>Carex echinata</i>	Star Sedge	Not yet nominated
<i>Colobanthus affinis</i>	Alpine Colobanth	Not yet nominated
<i>Craspedia alba</i>	White Billy-buttons	Not yet nominated
<i>Euchiton nitidulus</i>	Shining Cudweed	Not yet nominated
<i>Euphrasia crassiuscula</i> ssp. <i>eglandulosa</i>	Thick Eyebright	Nominated November 2003; Listed
<i>Poa hothamensis</i> var. <i>parviflora</i>	Soft Ledge-grass	Not yet nominated
<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>	Apostlebird	Nominated August 1999; Listed
<i>Lophoictinia isura</i>	Square-tailed Kite	Nominated July 1997; Listed
<i>Vermicella annulata</i>	Bandy Bandy	Nominated December 1994; Listed
<i>Ramphotyphlops proximus</i>	Woodland Blind Snake	Not yet nominated
<i>Gadopsis marmoratus</i>	River Blackfish	Not yet nominated
<i>Galaxias olidus</i>	Mountain Galaxias	Not yet nominated
<i>Philypnodon grandiceps</i>	Flat-headed Gudgeon	Not yet nominated
<i>Macquaria ambigua</i>	Golden Perch	Nominated August 2001; Not Listed

Table 2. Priority potentially Threatening Processes as at 1999 under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic) for preparation of Action Statements (showing December 2019 status).

Potentially Threatening Process	Action Statement status (December 2019)
Degradation of native riparian vegetation along Victorian rivers and streams	Action Statement approved 2003

Table 3. Priority species as at 1999 for preparation of an Action Statement / Recovery Plan (showing December 2019 status).

Scientific name	Common Name	Action	Status of Action Statement / Recovery Plan (December 2019)
<i>Acacia deanei</i> ssp. <i>deanei</i>	Deane's Wattle	Action Statement	No Action Statement
<i>Acacia phasmoides</i>	Phantom Wattle	Recovery Plan	Recovery Plan approved 21 April 2011
<i>Babingtonia crenulata</i> (now listed as <i>Sannantha crenulata</i>)	Fern-leaf Baeckea	Recovery Plan	Recovery Plan approved 22 December 2006
<i>Carex cephalotes</i>	Wire-head Sedge	Action Statement	No Action Statement
<i>Eucalyptus alligatrix</i> ssp. <i>limaensis</i>	Lima Stringybark	Recovery Plan	Recovery Plan approved 22 December 2006
<i>Eucalyptus cadens</i>	Warby Range Swamp-gum	Recovery Plan	Recovery Plan approved 22 December 2006
<i>Euchiton nitidulus</i> (now listed as <i>Argyrotegium nitidulum</i>)	Shining Cudweed	Recovery Plan	Recovery Plan approved 26 March 2002
<i>Euphrasia collina</i> ssp. <i>muelleri</i>	Purple Eyebright	Action Statement Recovery Plan	Action Statement approved 2008 Recovery Plan approved 22 December 2006
<i>Euphrasia eichleri</i>	Bogong Eyebright	Recovery Plan	Recovery Plan approved 22 December 2006
<i>Glycine latrobeana</i>	Clover Glycine	Recovery Plan	Recovery Plan approved 16 December 2010
<i>Goodenia macbarronii</i>	Narrow Goodenia	Recovery Plan	Delisted 14 December 2006
<i>Kelleria laxa</i> (now listed as <i>Kelleria bogongensis</i>)	Kelleria	Recovery Plan	Recovery Plan approved 22 December 2006
<i>Pomaderris subplicata</i>	Concave Pomaderris	Recovery Plan	Recovery Plan approved 22 December 2006
<i>Prasophyllum frenchii</i>	Maroon Leek-orchid	Recovery Plan	Recovery Plan approved 13 August 2010

<i>Pterostylis cucullata</i>	Leafy Greenhood	Recovery Plan	Recovery Plan approved 16 December 2010
<i>Thelypteris confluens</i>	Swamp Fern	Action Statement	No Action Statement
<i>Petaurus norfolcensis</i>	Squirrel Glider	Action Statement	Action Statement approved 2002
<i>Rhinolophus megaphyllus</i>	Eastern Horseshoe-bat	Action Statement	No Action Statement
<i>Ninox connivens</i>	Barking Owl	Action Statement	Action Statement approved 2001
<i>Galaxias fuscus</i>	Barred Galaxias	Recovery Plan	Recovery Plan approved 16 December 2010
<i>Macquaria australasica</i>	Macquarie Perch	Action Statement	No Action Statement
<i>Archaeophylax canarus</i>	Caddisfly	Action Statement	No Action Statement
<i>Thaumatoperla alpina</i>	Stonefly (now Alpine Stonefly)	Action Statement	No Action Statement

NOT USED

NOT USED

NOT USED

RESEARCH

The Parties recognise and value both Traditional Owner Knowledge and best available science for sustainably managing Forests in the North East RFA Region.

Research priorities to support the holistic (encompassing Biodiversity, fire and water) and adaptive management of Forests must be reviewed regularly to ensure investment and effort is focussed on science and Traditional Owner Knowledge that will deliver the greatest benefits for Victoria's Forests, industries and communities.

Statewide research priorities, including science and Traditional Owner Knowledge, will be reviewed as part of each Five-yearly Review process and a list of priority projects published on the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning website.

Science

Statewide research will continue on the following major themes:

- **Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES) and Listed Species and Communities¹**, including the identification of climate refugia, advancements in approaches for monitoring trends, threats and impacts, and the effectiveness of protections and management actions;
- **Climate Change**, including current and projected impacts on a wide range of forest values, adaptation of Forests and Forest Ecosystems, and the role of Forests in mitigation;
- **Active forest management**, through basic research and pilot projects, to test the effects of silviculture, fire, pest and weed management and other management interventions to enhance ESFM outcomes;
- **Fire**, including fire ecology, bushfire behaviour, reducing bushfire risk, Forest recovery and resilience, and applying fire as a forest management tool; and
- **Technology and innovation**, including the development of new or improved technology to maximise the efficient, high-value utilisation of timber.

Traditional Owner Knowledge

Traditional Owners are custodians of Traditional Owner Knowledge and have the right to shape directions and priorities in its application.

¹ Listed Species and Communities has the same meaning as in the RFA, and means a species or community listed under (a) Part 13 of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) or (b) Part 3 of the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (Vic), and that is, or has the potential to be, impacted upon by Forestry Operations.

Victoria commits to partnering with Traditional Owners to confirm Traditional Owner Knowledge priorities for ESFM at least once every five years for so long as the Agreement remains in effect.

Data Sovereignty

The Parties recognise the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including those rights associated with Data Sovereignty. The Parties will have regard to these rights when obtaining, using, applying or making publicly available data in respect of which Traditional Owners assert Data Sovereignty.

MONTREAL PROCESS CRITERIA FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF TEMPERATE AND BOREAL FORESTS

Criterion 1: Conservation of biological diversity

- Ecosystem diversity
- Species diversity
- Genetic diversity

Criterion 2: Maintenance of productive capacity of forest ecosystems

Criterion 3: Maintenance of ecosystem health and vitality

Criterion 4: Conservation and maintenance of soil and water resources

- Protective Function
- Soil
- Water

Criterion 5: Maintenance of forest contribution to global carbon cycles

Criterion 6: Maintenance and enhancement of long term multiple socio-economic benefits to meet the needs of societies

- Production and consumption
- Recreation and tourism
- Investment in the forest sector
- Cultural, social and spiritual needs and values
- Employment and community needs

Criterion 7: Legal, institutional and economic framework for forest conservation and sustainable management