

.....

# **Guidelines for completing management plans for licence applications under the *Exhibited Animals Act 2015***

This publication has been compiled by Biosecurity Queensland, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

© State of Queensland, 2016.

The Queensland Government supports and encourages the dissemination and exchange of its information. The copyright in this publication is licenced under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia (CC BY) licence.

Under this licence you are free, without having to seek our permission, to use this publication in accordance with the licence terms.



You must keep intact the copyright notice and attribute the State of Queensland as the source of the publication.

For more information on this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/deed.en>

The information contained herein is subject to change without notice. The Queensland Government shall not be liable for technical or other errors or omissions contained herein. The reader/user accepts all risks and responsibility for losses, damages, costs and other consequences resulting directly or indirectly from using this information.

## Contents

1. Purpose .....	4
2. Application/Scope.....	4
3. Management plan essentials.....	4
4. Management plan template details .....	7
5. Definitions .....	14

# 1. Purpose

The purpose of these guidelines is to provide applicants with information on when and how best to complete species management plans to address the key risk factors associated with exhibiting<sup>\*1</sup> or dealing\* with an exhibited animal\*. The guidelines aim to provide clarity around, and examples of, the type of information required to be submitted for each section of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (department) management plan template that will be assessed against the licensing requirements of the *Exhibited Animals Act 2015* (Act).

# 2. Application/Scope

These guidelines apply to all applications for new exhibition licences, renewal of licences and amendment of licences.

These guidelines should be read in conjunction with the department's **management plan template (with guidelines)** available on the department's website at <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/exhibiting-animals/exhibiting-animals-qld/management-plans>.

# 3. Management plan essentials

## When is a management plan for a species required?

Management plans are required for the following licensing applications:

- when applying for an exhibition licence to exhibit and deal with an animal in Queensland;
- when applying for an interstate exhibitors permit to exhibit and keep\* a particular animal in Queensland; or
- when amending an existing authority under the following circumstances –
  - applying for a Special Exhibition Approval (SEA) \*;
  - adding an additional species to an exhibition licence; or
  - changing a previously approved management plan associated with an exhibition licence.

A management plan forms part of the application process used to address how an applicant proposes to exhibit and deal with an animal under a licence. The department has developed a template that can assist applicants to submit this information. However, using the department's template is not compulsory and an applicant may choose to create their own management plan that better suits their business needs and the information they are able to provide.

---

<sup>1</sup> A \* denotes that this is a defined word. See 5. Definitions.

## How many species can be covered under a single management plan?

A management plan may cover one species or a number of species, depending on how the business exhibits or manages the species. Generally, diverse species will require separate management plans with varying levels of detail, as the risks in the way each species is managed and exhibited will be different.

*For example, a management plan for an exotic venomous snake would require a greater level of detail in order to address all of the relevant risks\* compared with the management plan of a native venomous snake. The **biosecurity** risk and consequences of an exotic venomous snake escaping and establishing in the wild, as well as the consequent risk to public **safety**, are much higher than that of a native venomous snake.*

*The management plan of a native venomous snake would need to include a greater level of detail than that of a native non-venomous snake due to the increased **safety** risk the venomous snake could pose to the public. The biosecurity risk is not increased, given both snakes are native. Consequently, the management plan should focus on addressing the increased safety risk to the public from potential injury or death which could be caused by the venomous snake.*

The above examples demonstrate that variations in the relevant (biosecurity and safety) risks of exhibiting or managing particular species may assist in deciding whether separate management plans should be submitted to specify how a business or individual would reduce these risks in relation to each species.

In contrast, some species may be managed and exhibited in the same way, with similar risks, and therefore similar management and risk mitigation measures indicated. It may be appropriate to group these together within one management plan. The following are examples of situations where one management plan may cover more than one species:

- A variety of native turtle species managed collectively in the same enclosure\* and exhibited in the same way.
- A variety of macropod species kept in the same enclosure and managed in a similar way in relation to the way they are exhibited and kept (e.g. feeding, handling and overall daily care and management).
- A number of small monkey species kept in the same or very similar enclosures, providing all the risks associated with exhibiting and dealing with the different species are also similar or the same.

## What are the **risks** ('relevant risks') and **consequences** ('relevant adverse effects') that must be addressed in a management plan for an animal?

The relevant risks associated with exhibiting or dealing with an exhibited animal are the following:

- a risk to the welfare of any animal;
- a biosecurity risk;
- a risk to public safety or of death, injury or illness to a person caused directly by, or originating from, the exhibited animal.

The relevant adverse effects (or consequences) are the adverse effects of an event caused by exhibiting or dealing with an exhibited animal on each of the following:

- the welfare of any animal;
- the health, safety or wellbeing of a person;
- social amenity, the economy and the environment.

### **What information must be included in a management plan?**

The Act provides for the information that is required to be included in a management plan. Section 37 of the Act details these requirements.

The plan must address the significant risks associated with exhibiting and dealing with (managing) the species. The significant risks required to be addressed are those affecting the **welfare** of the animal, the **biosecurity** risk that the animal will pose if it escapes; the risks to **safety** of persons managing or exhibiting the animal and the risks to the public of the animal being exhibited.

*For example, exhibiting and dealing with a troop of monkeys in a captive environment will have an impact on the **welfare** of those individuals. Monkeys are not native to Australia so there is also a **biosecurity** risk that they may escape while being exhibited. If escaped monkeys were to breed and establish in the wild they may have an impact on the native fauna and flora in the area. There is an additional risk that a troop of monkeys escaping may have an impact on **public safety**.*

Once a significant relevant risk is identified, the relevant adverse effects or consequences of that risk must be documented in the management plan and details must be provided about how the risk will be reduced or removed. In the example above, all of the highlighted risks and consequences of exhibiting and dealing with the monkeys must be addressed in the management plan.

### **How can the information be provided?**

The template developed by the department assists in submitting information in a logical form. The template provides specific examples of the detail required and how this information may be included in the management plan.

Attaching supplementary material, such as photographs, plans or diagrams, with dimensions clearly identified, is a simple way of providing necessary information. Information can also be submitted by attaching and referring to Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or business policies. Provision of SOPs as supporting information for activities such as routine cleaning of enclosures, diet and feeding schedules, escape/recapture plans for certain species and staff training (including animal handling) is encouraged. However, the information required within a management plan must state how the licence holder proposes to exhibit and deal with the species and identify the particular significant risks and relevant adverse effects and how the licence holder intends to prevent or minimise these risks (as required by section 37). Simply referring to one or more SOPs will not typically provide sufficient information for a decision to be made about whether the application meets all of the requirements for a licence to be issued under the Act.

## 4. Management plan template details

The following sections reference the department's [management plan template \(with guidelines\)](#).

### Part A: Species detail

Select by ticking the appropriate  box whether the management plan is for a single species or for animals of a taxonomic grouping (e.g. several species of native freshwater turtles), and which category the animals are classified as under the Act.

#### What are the categories of animals?

There are three main categories of animals under the Act: category A, B or C. Category C is further divided into two distinct categories - C1 and C2.

#### Category A animals

These are animals identified under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (NCA) as native species of wildlife which may be obtained under a recreational wildlife licence. The management plan requirements for these species are generally less than for other categories of animals, because of their native status and there being fewer associated risks. However, exhibiting and dealing with these animals poses additional risks which are not present if they are kept under a recreational wildlife licence, necessitating the development of a management plan.

#### Category B animals<sup>2</sup>

Category B animals are listed in section 34 and include native wildlife which cannot be obtained under a recreational wildlife licence under the NCA (e.g. kangaroos, koalas, crocodile species) as well as dingoes and European rabbits. Various other species listed under the NCA, including certain fish species (e.g. grey nurse sharks) and invertebrates (e.g. some butterfly, scorpion or spider species), are also categorised as Category B and require a licence under the Act.

#### Category C animals<sup>3</sup>

Unless listed under another category or as international wildlife under the NCA, non-indigenous (non-native) species are classified as prohibited matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. Mammals, reptiles and amphibians which are prohibited matter pose a high risk to Australia's natural environment. As a result additional risk measures must be put in place. There are two sub-categories under this group:

**Category C2\***: All prohibited matter animal species are categorised as C2 species unless identified under another category under the Act. For example, species such as the green iguana (*Iguana iguana*), common marmoset (*Callithrix jacchus*), tiger (*Panthera tigris*) and boa constrictor (*Boa*

---

<sup>2</sup> It is a condition of a licence that at least 1 authorized animal of the species must be exhibited in each calendar month or a combined total of at least 12 separate occasions in the preceding year.

<sup>3</sup> It is a condition of a licence that at least 1 authorized animal of the species must be exhibited for a combined total of at least 50 hours in each calendar month or a combined total of 600 hours in the preceding year.

*constrictor*) are category C2 species. These species must be held in a regular enclosure\* and exhibited to the public at the premise to which the licence is issued (regular enclosure site\*).

**Category C1\***: A number of prohibited matter species may be classed as C1 animal species. These must be prescribed under the Exhibited Animals Regulation 2016 (Regulation). Unlike category C2 species, the licence-holder may meet their exhibition requirements for exhibiting category C1 species in a mobile exhibit away from the regular enclosure site. Given that category C1 species are moved in and out of their regular enclosure and away from the regular enclosure site, they pose an elevated risk of escape. Consequently, when an assessment is being made as to whether a species should be prescribed as a C1 species under Regulation, it must be shown that:

- the species has a *low* risk of establishment in the event of escape; and
- if establishment did occur, the species would pose no more than a *moderate* risk of any adverse impacts on health, safety or wellbeing of a person, or on social amenity, the economy or the environment.

A policy on the requirements for assessing category C1 species has been developed and is available on the department's website.

### **Species Table**

The table should be used to detail the animal/species to which this management plan refers. Include details of:

- the species' common and scientific names
- the *maximum* number of adults and juveniles proposed to be kept. The number of adults proposed must match the proposed number of enclosures and spatial requirements for the species detailed later in the management plan. The maximum number of animals can be recorded under the licence as a single number of total adults or listed as a combination of adults and juveniles. The maximum number is the total number that will be held over the period of the licence. This includes juveniles which may be moved off the premises when the sub-adult stage is reached.
- if breeding is proposed for the species. (Further information regarding breeding can be found in Part E – 6)

## **Part B: Relevant experience**

Please select the  box which reflects how the business will demonstrate that it has the required skills, knowledge and experience to exhibit and deal with the proposed species. This will vary depending on the species. All information in relation to skills, knowledge and experience of the business and relevant personnel with each species should be included.

If the management plan includes new species not previously held under a licence, provide details of the experience gained that would demonstrate the required skills, knowledge and experience for the species. This could include providing details of training undertaken with the species, or similar species.

## **Part C: Species exhibition and dealings**

Please select the  box most appropriate that identifies how you propose to primarily keep the animal. This refers to the location that the animal is kept at for the majority of the time (i.e. in a residential home or in a fixed location open to the public).

For example:

- A mobile exhibitor or magician would select Option 2 - In a regular enclosure at the regular enclosure site (e.g. held at the applicant's house where the public do not view the animal).
- A zoo would select Option 3 - In a regular enclosure at the regular enclosure site that is open to the public most of the time (e.g. held at a premise where the public will enter and view the animal).

## **Part D: Exhibition and dealing activities proposed**

The management plan must detail the activities that are proposed to be undertaken with each species or individual of a species, including how they propose to exhibit the animal/s.

In this section, an applicant can select multiple options of proposed activities.

A number of examples follow as illustrations of different activities that can be selected:

1.  Select this option if proposing to display the animal in its regular enclosure at the regular enclosure site. *For example, exhibiting the animal in its primary enclosure at a zoo.*
2.  Select this option if proposing to display the animal in a controlled area\* outside the regular enclosure\* at the regular enclosure site. *For example, exhibiting the animal in a stadium, stage area or other confined designated area within a zoo.*

Note: If this activity is proposed, it is recommended that the applicant provide a photograph of the controlled area\* and detail how the animals are managed within the area to ensure the safety of the public and the animals.

3.  Select this option if proposing to display the animal in its regular enclosure\* off the regular enclosure site. *For example, demonstrating the animal by placing the regular enclosure on a table under a marquee at a fete or market place.*

4.  Select this option if proposing to display the animal in a controlled area\* off the regular enclosure site. *For example, exhibiting the animal in a removable snake pit, with fully enclosed 1.2m high walls.*
5.  Select this option if proposing to display the animal outside its regular enclosure off the regular enclosure site. *For example, an authorised person roaming around a fete or market place with the animal.*

The applicant must also decide if they wish to record an animal's image and use that image or recording for exhibiting the animal. This could be for still photography, for social media purposes or for film and television productions.

6.  Select this option if intending to exhibit an animal via recording its image at the regular enclosure site for display to the public. *For example this could be for use in social media marketing campaigns or in social media networks.*
7.  Select this option if intending to film the animal and the filming is for film or television production. *For example filming for a television segment (e.g. Totally Wild) or a major film production.*

## **Part E: Significant relevant risks\* and relevant adverse effects\***

This section allows the applicant to explain the significant risks that have been identified, and the adverse effects of those risks for the species that are to be exhibited and dealt with by the business. The template identifies the principal areas of risk that must be addressed.

### **1. Regular enclosure details**

In this section provide details of the regular enclosure that will be used for the animal/species.

Note: For category A animals, only the type of regular enclosure needs to be provided. *For example the minimum surface area/height for the species.*

For category B and C animals, the applicant must identify each particular enclosure that is proposed to be a regular enclosure for the animal. The applicant can meet this requirement by providing enclosure specifications including dimensions (length, width, and height), materials and construction details, and any species-relevant structural requirements (e.g. unclimbable walls, mesh underlay). Photographs, plans and diagrams may assist with identifying particular enclosures.

Please ensure that the maximum number of animals (juvenile and adult) that will be held in each proposed type of enclosure (for category A animals) and identified enclosure (for category B and C animals) is also detailed. The totals must correspond with those in the Species Table in Part A.

### **2. All other enclosure details**

This section requires details of other enclosures (e.g. mobile exhibit enclosures, travel enclosures, holding enclosures\*, off-display enclosures) used for exhibiting or dealing with an animal outside its regular enclosure. Similarly to question 1, this means only the type of each other enclosure for category A animals. However, for category B and C animals the applicant must identify each particular other enclosure, as per the guidance provided in question 1 above.

It is important to identify the maximum number of animals (juvenile and adult) that will be held in each of these proposed enclosures. Even if the animals do not leave the mobile, travel or holding enclosure, details must be provided in case off-site veterinary assistance or quarantine procedures are required. For some enclosures (e.g. travel or off-display enclosures) for category A and B animals it may be sufficient to state that the business will use:

- a suitable, secure commercial pet pack of appropriate size;
- a suitable, secure snake bag;
- a suitable, secure click-clack plastic container;
- a suitable, secure crate.

However, for category C animals, specific details such as enclosure dimensions and enclosure material descriptions are required, as these animals are prohibited matter as they pose a greater biosecurity risk (e.g. potential to become pest species if released into the environment), and potentially greater safety and welfare risks.

### ***3. Animal welfare risks during Exhibition and Dealing***

Use this section to document the significant animal welfare risks to the animals proposed to be exhibited and dealt with. When identifying these risks, consider and document how they will be managed or mitigated by the business. For example, information which could be provided to meet these requirements may include:

- how enclosure fixtures (e.g. climbing opportunities or denning areas) will provide enrichment opportunities for the species and improve its welfare in the enclosure;
- details about diet, training, conditioning, and provision of heating and water which will assist in managing the welfare of the animal or species;
- details about welfare management during travel , such as whether the use of an air-conditioned vehicle is required for temperature control or whether appropriate fixtures are required in the travel enclosure (e.g. perching for birds).

A SOP or Policy developed by the business that details these risks and how they are to be managed may be provided by the applicant. Businesses can also reference a recognised Code of Practice (COP) or Standard/s, or a certain section of a COP/Standard, which they intend to follow in managing an identified animal welfare risk. However, note that if referencing the entire COP or Standard, all requirements of the COP or Standard will have to be met.

### ***4. Relevant risks on human safety***

Use this section to describe the significant relevant risks that impact human safety when exhibiting or dealing with the proposed animal, including how these risks will be minimised.

*Please note that any public interaction proposed with the animal is to be documented in the next section.*

Include here, for example, processes implemented by the business to prevent staff from being bitten or exposed to infection during animal handling. This includes including details about staff suitability to

handle the proposed animal, such as training and experience, as well as set procedures that are to be followed during feeding, cleaning, and moving the animal between different enclosures.

A SOP or Policy developed by the business that details these risks and how they are to be managed may be provided by the applicant. The SOP/Policy may cover a number of species across a range of management plans if the risks are the same or similar and will be managed in the same way.

## **5. Public interaction**

Use this section to detail any interactions the business proposes the public will have with the species.

Select the  **Yes** or  **No** box depending on whether you intend for the public to have any direct interaction with the species.

If  **Yes**, provide details of the significant relevant risks to the public, to the animal or to the environment of the proposed interaction and how these risks will be managed/mitigated. Applicants should consider the questions below when detailing their proposal regarding public interaction.

- Will the animal be under the immediate control of a responsible person for the licence?
- How will the public interact with the animal? Will the public be permitted to touch, hold or feed the animal, and how will any risks of this activity be managed?
- Where will the interaction occur? For example, will it be at the regular enclosure site, off the regular enclosure site, within a controlled area or at another enclosure?
- How will the animal be transported to the area (e.g. carried, or in transport enclosure) and what additional risks will be introduced because of this means of transport?
- How does the interaction affect the animal's welfare? How will this be managed?
- Are there any public safety or health risks, including injury or illness, associated with the interaction? Managing these risks may involve providing information to the public about how to correctly handle the animal, where to touch or pat the animal, where to stand, which parts of the animal to be wary of. It could also involve providing hand sanitiser for use after the interaction or providing advice about the location of the nearest hand-washing facilities.
- How will the risk of the animal escaping during public interaction be minimised?
- What actions are included in the Escape Procedure Plan to minimise potential risks to the animal, public or environment?

The following examples illustrate the type of information that should be provided.

### *Public interaction with a python (Category A)*

*An authorised staff member carries the coastal carpet python from its regular enclosure to the designated photograph area (i.e. controlled area), which is an undercover picnic area adjacent to the reptile building. The public are allowed to pat or hold the animal. An authorised staff member remains close by at all times during the interaction and the public are advised on how to correctly handle the animal. Patrons are offered hand sanitiser before and after the interaction. In the event an animal escapes, please refer to the SOP – Escape/Recapture Plan.*

### Public interaction with cotton-top tamarins (Category C)

Two authorised keepers meet the clients outside the cotton-top tamarins' regular enclosure. The public are briefed about the procedures they need to follow during the interaction (e.g. how to enter/exit the enclosure correctly, listen to instructions etc.). The clients follow the keeper into the airlock, then into the regular enclosure at the direction of the keeper. One keeper remains alert inside the regular enclosure monitoring the animals' behaviour, while the other keeper engages/monitors with the clients. Clients are allowed to hold a bowl of food, while the tamarins can jump on their back or shoulders to feed from the bowl. Clients are not permitted to pat the animals. Once the interaction time is finished, the animals are counted by the keepers and the clients instructed to exit via the airlock. The animals are then counted again before the clients exit the airlock back into the general meeting area. The clients are advised to use the hand sanitiser provided or directed towards the nearest hand-washing facilities. In the event an animal escapes, please refer to the SOP – Escape/Recapture Plan.

## **6. Breeding**

Use this section to detail whether breeding is planned for any of the proposed species.

Select the  **No** box if there is no intention to breed.

Provide an explanation of how breeding will be controlled. For example, whether the animals will be housed individually or in single-sex colonies, or whether contraceptive or sterilisation measures will be used.

Select the  **Yes** box if there is an intention to breed from any of the proposed species.

If breeding is proposed, the details of maximum numbers of juveniles must be included in Part A. Please also provide details of how breeding will be managed/controlled, including how maximum numbers stated in Part A will be maintained, if animals are not held individually or in single-sex colonies. *For example, by humanely destroying or removing eggs.*

Note: Details about the available enclosures for juveniles as breeding occurs and during the different stages of growth will need to be provided in Part E(1).

For applicants requesting to breed category C species, justification must be provided as part of the management plan. If breeding is requested for the purpose of meeting industry requirements, justification could be in the form of a letter of support from the species coordinator.

## **7. Relevant adverse effects**

Use this section to document the relevant adverse effects associated with exhibiting and dealing with the animal, including how these will be prevented or minimised if an incident occurs.

For example, provide details about how escape, theft or an animal attack will be prevented for each activity that is proposed (including on and off-site). Also provide details of what measures will be taken to address the animal's welfare; the health, safety, or well-being of a person; or minimise the effect on the environment if such an event does occur.

For example, this could include stipulating compulsory procedures for dealing with dangerous animals on and off the regular enclosure site. These could include appropriate labelling of all enclosures (including travel containers) to ensure that emergency services staff (police, ambulance etc) are made aware of enclosure contents in the event of an accident.

SOP's or Policies can be submitted that detail the risks for the proposed species and how they will be managed. For Category C species an Escape Procedure Plan must be submitted because of the greater biosecurity threats/risks associated with these animals.

The following is an example of the type of information that should be provided in this section:

*All enclosures are kept locked inside a locked building with CCTV on the regular enclosure site. In the event an animal escapes, please refer to the SOP – Escape/Recapture Plan. During shows, the animals remain within their locked travel enclosure always within the line of sight of the authorised person. All enclosures (regular and travel) are conspicuously labelled with 'Live – dangerous animal'.*

## 5. Definitions

### Definitions to assist in the completion of the management plan under the *Exhibited Animals Act 2015*

The **Exhibited Animals Act 2015** defines certain terms that you will need to be familiar with. Some terms used in this form include the following definitions:

**Animal welfare**, means the health, safety or wellbeing of the animal.

**Category C1 –**

- blue poison arrow frog (*Dendrobates azureus*)
- cotton top tamarin (*Saguinus oedipus*)
- radiated tortoise (*Geochelone radiata*)

**Category C2 –**

- All non-indigenous animals that are not Category C1.

**Controlled area -**

- b) Bounded by a barrier designed and constructed to deter the unauthorised entry of persons to the area; and
- c) to which access by persons is controlled by the occupier of the area.

*Example of a controlled area—*

*An elephant at a zoo is escorted by its handler from its regular enclosure to a securely fenced area to which access is restricted to limited numbers of the public for public interaction with the elephant.*

**Deal / Dealing**, with an exhibited animal—

- a) Carrying out an activity involving or relating to the animal, other than exhibiting the animal; and
- b) includes all of the following—
  - I. accepting, buying, importing or obtaining the animal;
  - II. breeding, culturing, growing or raising the animal;
  - III. keeping or possessing the animal;
  - IV. moving the animal;

V. giving, selling or otherwise disposing of, the animal.

**Enclosure –**

See also *regular enclosure*.

- a) Category A animal - an authorised enclosure, for an authorised animal (category A), is an enclosure of a type in which the animal is authorised to be exhibited or dealt with.
- b) Category B or C animal - an authorised enclosure, for an authorised animal (category B or C), is an *identified* enclosure in which the animal is authorised to be exhibited or dealt with.
- c) An enclosure is a space in which an animal can be accommodated that is completely bounded by a barrier designed and constructed to contain the animal.
- d) An enclosure may be fixed in position or moveable.

*Examples of fixed enclosures—*

- *a building or other fixed structure*
- *an area of land surrounded by a fence, embankment, moat or other fixed barrier*
- *an area of water contained by an embankment or other fixed barrier.*

*Examples of moveable enclosures—*

- *a moveable cage*
- *a moveable water tank.*

**Exhibit/Exhibition of an animal -**

Generally, exhibit an animal means display the animal to the public, including, for example, for commercial, cultural, educational, entertainment or scientific purposes.

*Examples of exhibiting an animal -*

- *displaying an animal in a zoo or wildlife park*
- *using an animal in a performance in a circus or magic show*
- *allowing public interaction with animals at a petting farm*
- *showing an animal as part of an educational wildlife demonstration*
- *displaying an animal, including, for example, a bird in a cage, in a part of commercial premises accessible to the public.*

**Holding enclosure**, used to hold animals only on a temporary basis and not for the purposes of travel.

**Keep**, an animal, includes having the animal under an authority including keeping the animal while it is being exhibited or dealt with.

**Public interaction –**

An activity involving an exhibited animal that is carried out by a person, other than a responsible person for the animal, who is in close proximity to the animal and not separated from the animal by a barrier.

*Examples of activities -*

- *handling, touching or feeding an exhibited animal*
- *swimming near an aquatic exhibited animal*
- *viewing, filming or photographing an exhibited animal in close proximity to the animal*

**Regular enclosure –**

See also *authorised enclosure, enclosure*.

- a) Category A - an authorised enclosure of a **type** identified in an exhibition licence as a type of regular enclosure for the animal
- b) Category B or C - **an authorised enclosure** identified in an exhibition licence as a regular enclosure for the animal.

**Regular enclosure site –**

*Generally meaning the enclosure located at the premise where the licence is issued to.*

- a) For a regular enclosure or regular enclosure of a type that is, or is about to be, permanently fixed in position
- b) For a regular enclosure or regular enclosure of a type to which paragraph (a) does not apply—each location for the enclosure identified in the licence.

**Relevant adverse effects –**

The **relevant adverse effects**, associated with exhibiting or dealing with an exhibited animal, are the adverse effects of an event caused by exhibiting or dealing with the animal on each of the following -

- a) The welfare of any animal;
- b) The health, safety or wellbeing of a person;
- c) Social amenity, the economy and the environment.

*Examples of an event—*

- *the escape or release of an exhibited animal*

**Relevant risk –**

Each of the following is a **relevant risk** associated with exhibiting or dealing with an exhibited animal -

- a) a risk to the welfare of any animal;
- b) a biosecurity risk;
- c) a risk to public safety, or of death, injury or illness to a person, caused directly by, or originating from, the exhibited animal

**Significant relevant adverse effect –**

Other than for section 37 of the *Exhibited Animals Act 2015*, in relation to a person who under this Act is authorised or required to form a belief about, be satisfied of, or consider, a thing, means a relevant adverse effect the person reasonably believes is significant. See also relevant adverse effect.

**Significant relevant risk –**

Other than for section 37 of the *Exhibited Animals Act 2015*, in relation to a person who under this Act is authorised or required to form a belief about, be satisfied of, or consider, a thing, means a relevant risk the person reasonably believes is significant. See also relevant risk.

**Travel enclosure –**

An enclosure used to transport an animal or a number of animals of a species.