



Queensland Macropod Management Program

Annual Report 2025

DELIVERING
FOR QUEENSLAND



Queensland
Government

Prepared by: Macropod Management Program,
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service and
Partnerships, Department of the Environment,
Tourism, Science and Innovation.

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The department is committed to respecting, protecting and promoting human rights, and our obligations under the Human Rights Act 2019.

February 2026

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Executive summary

This report, prepared by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (the department), summarises the activities of the Queensland Macropod Management Program for the harvest period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. In accordance with the Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan for Export—Commercially Harvested Macropods 2023–2027, the report details harvest statistics, and program activities for the 2025 harvest period.

For the 2025 harvest period, there were 935 macropod harvesting licences granted. There were 89 dealer licences for macropods, which included 78 dealer licences (boxes), nine dealer licences for meat processing and two dealer licences for tanning. Data from dealer returns, entered up to 31st December 2025, indicates that there were 609,842 macropods commercially harvested and sold, representing just 3.1% of the population of the three commercially harvestable species in the harvest zone of Queensland. The harvest was entirely for carcasses used for both human consumption and pet food.

No quota was exceeded for any species in any harvest zone in 2025. Across the five harvest zones, the common wallaroo harvest in Zone 4 utilised the highest proportion of the quota at 82%; constituting 12.3% of the possible 15% quota of the population in that zone.

The commercial harvest is typically biased towards males due to their generally larger size and weight when compared to females. For 2025, the harvest across all species was 89.9% biased towards males.

During the 2025 harvest period, the department issued 63 infringement notices and 472 warning notices for offences relating to the commercial macropod harvest.

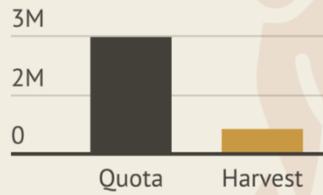


Artwork by Abigail Chaloupka.

Macropod harvest SNAPSHOT

Harvest statistics

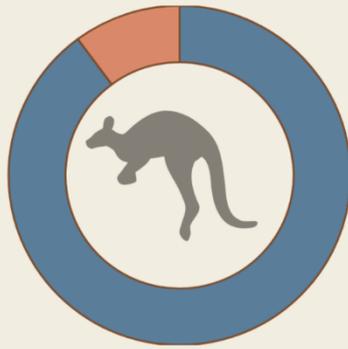
Despite conservative quotas set at at almost 3 million macropods for 2025, commercial harvesting removed just 609,842 (20.7%).



 **47%**

of the total harvest are eastern grey kangaroos

The macropod harvest is biased towards males by 9 to 1



● Male
● Female

 **44%**

of the total harvest are red kangaroos

 **9%**

of the total harvest are common wallaroos



3.1%

Just 3.1% of the total macropod population is commercially harvested.

 **935**

harvesting licences

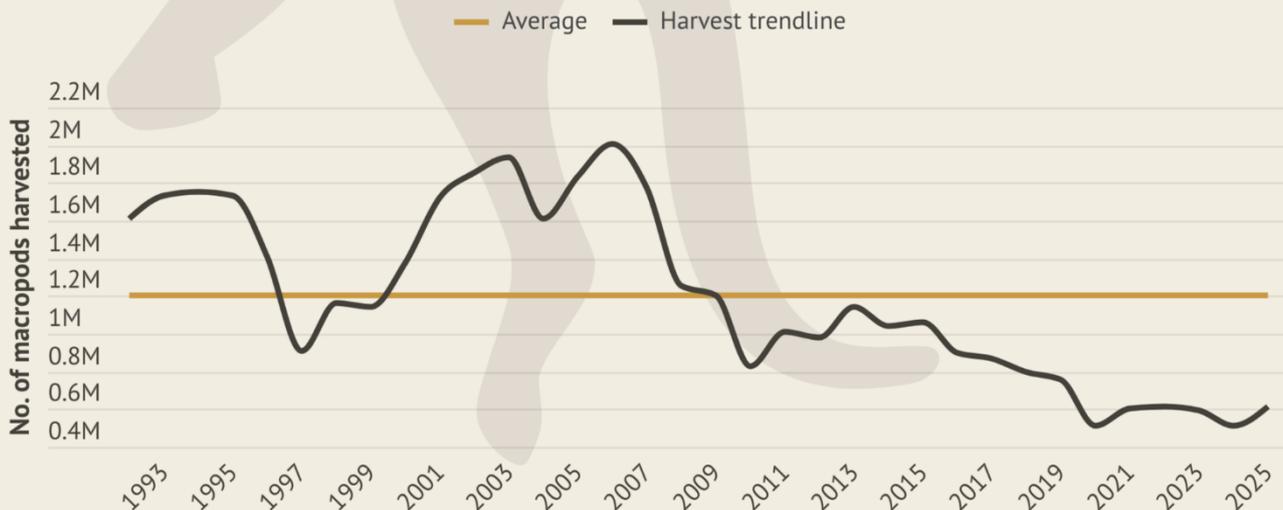
 **89**

dealer licences

● Population ● Harvested macropods

Macropod Harvest Trendline

The Queensland commercial macropod harvest has been below average since 2010.



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Introduction

The Queensland commercial macropod harvest is focused on three species: eastern grey kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*); red kangaroo (*Osphranter rufus*); and common wallaroo (*Osphranter robustus*) located across five harvest zones. These harvested species are abundant over broad areas of Queensland and Australia and are listed as 'least concern' under the Queensland *Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020*.

The harvest of macropods in Queensland is regulated through or with consideration of:

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
- *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*
- *Food Production (Safety) Act 2000*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
 - o Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020
 - o Nature Conservation (Macropod) Conservation Plan 2017
- Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan for Export – Commercially Harvested Macropods 2023 – 2027

The harvest is administered through an annual quota submission which outlines species and zone-specific quotas for the following calendar year. Population estimates are established through distance sampling methodology, utilising aerial survey data. Quotas are set using a fixed proportion (between 10-20%) of the estimated population for each species per zone but may be reduced if populations drop below pre-determined trigger points. The maximum harvest proportions are set at 15% of the population for eastern grey kangaroos and common wallaroos, and 20% for red kangaroos. However, in zones 1 and 5, where survey effort is less intensive, a more conservative maximum proportion of 10% is applied across all three species. These sustainable-use harvest proportions are based on research and modelling undertaken by Caughley et al., 1987 and Hacker et al., 2002 and are currently accepted by the scientific community, state and Australian governments, for determining state quota limits.

This report (2025 Queensland Macropod Management Program Annual Report) has been developed as per Action 6.1 of the Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan for Export – Commercially Harvested Macropods 2023 – 2027 and details harvest statistics and captures relevant program activities for the 2025 harvest period.

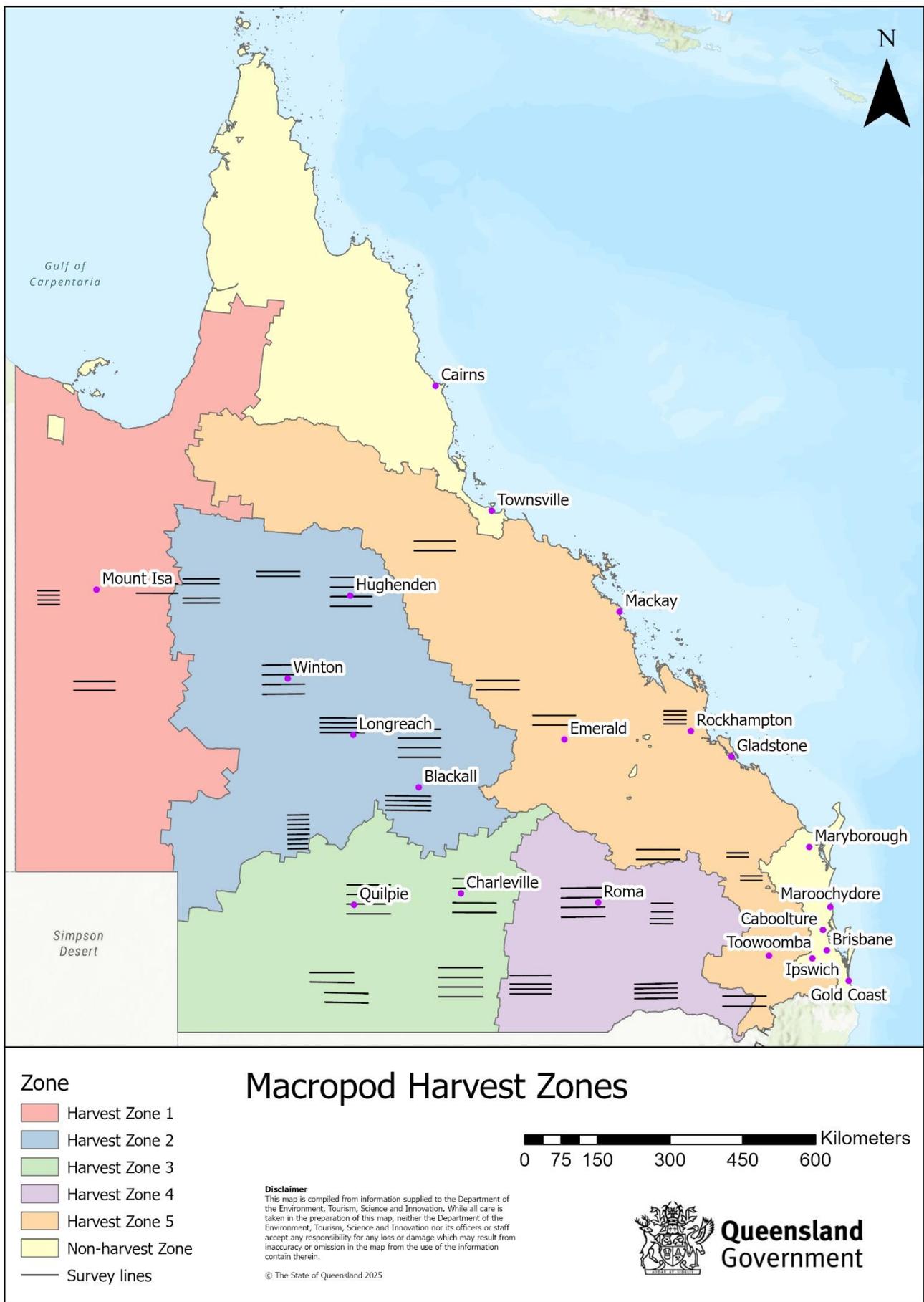


Figure 1: Queensland macropod harvest zones and survey sites.

Harvest Review

Overview

The 2025 macropod harvest quotas were set based on population surveys conducted in 2024. Between the three harvestable species, it was estimated that over 19.95 million macropods exist across the five harvest zones (Figure 1), which produced a total commercial quota of ~2.95 million macropods for the 2025 harvest period. Data from dealer returns, entered up until the 31st December 2025, indicate that 609,842 macropods were commercially harvested, representing 20.7% of the overall quota and 3.1% of the population.

Harvest administration

For the 2025 harvest period, the department administered 935 macropod harvesting licences and 89 dealer licences, including 78 boxes, 9 meat processors and 2 tanneries. The department also sold 745,850 tags. Total harvest to tags sold proportions indicates that 81.8% of tags were utilised, leaving approximately 136,000 tags unused. The highest number of tags sold as a proportion of quota was 100% for common wallaroos, in zone 4. The harvest for this species and zone was 82% of the available quota. Statistics on the harvest and tag sales are updated regularly and made available to the public via: <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/wildlife-permits/macropods/macropods-harvest>. This assists the industry to monitor the harvest and tag availability. To ensure harvesters have fair and equitable access to the finite number of tags available, the program regulates the distribution of tags. This is done by establishing a tag allowance for each harvester and ensuring the tags are being used before further tags are ordered.

Harvest statistics

Table 1: Population, quota, tag sales and harvest numbers for 2025.

Harvest Zone	Species	2024 Population	2025 Quotas	Number of tags sold	Tag % of quota	Male harvest	Female harvest	Total harvest	Harvest % of quota	Harvest % of population
Zone 1	Eastern grey kangaroo	0	0	0		0	0	0	NA	NA
	Red Kangaroo	928,936	92,900	34,000	36.6%	24,905	4,568	29,473	31.7%	3.2%
	Common Wallaroo	109,354	10,950	2,150	19.6%	1,101	0	1,101	10.1%	1.0%
Zone 2	Eastern grey kangaroo	637,828	47,850	47,750	99.8%	27,657	1,429	29,086	60.8%	4.6%
	Red Kangaroo	4,344,178	868,850	149,800	17.2%	114,046	17,942	131,988	15.2%	3.0%
	Common Wallaroo	785,557	117,850	41,500	35.2%	33,032	28	33,060	28.1%	4.2%
Zone 3	Eastern grey kangaroo	523,077	78,450	28,850	36.8%	24,316	674	24,990	31.9%	4.8%
	Red Kangaroo	1,318,045	263,600	71,450	27.1%	57,928	5,047	62,975	23.9%	4.8%
	Common Wallaroo	184,829	27,750	15,800	56.9%	12,195	1	12,196	43.9%	6.6%
Zone 4	Eastern grey kangaroo	5,110,725	766,600	190,150	24.8%	148,324	16,812	165,136	21.5%	3.2%
	Red Kangaroo	645,141	129,050	48,450	37.5%	32,284	1,870	34,154	26.5%	5.3%
	Common Wallaroo	31,110	4,650	4,650	100.0%	3,815	0	3,815	82.0%	12.3%
Zone 5	Eastern grey kangaroo	4,400,750	440,100	85,750	19.5%	55,552	12,175	67,727	15.4%	1.5%
	Red Kangaroo	230,823	23,100	10,650	46.1%	5,401	1,280	6,681	28.9%	2.9%
	Common Wallaroo	698,395	69,850	14,900	21.3%	7,458	2	7,460	10.7%	1.1%
TOTAL		19,948,748	2,941,550	745,850	25.4%	548,014	61,828	609,842	20.7%	3.1%

Note: Population estimates are based on aerial surveys conducted in 2024, which were used to set the 2025 quotas. Quota figures are rounded to the nearest 50. Harvest figures are based on data available 13th January 2026.

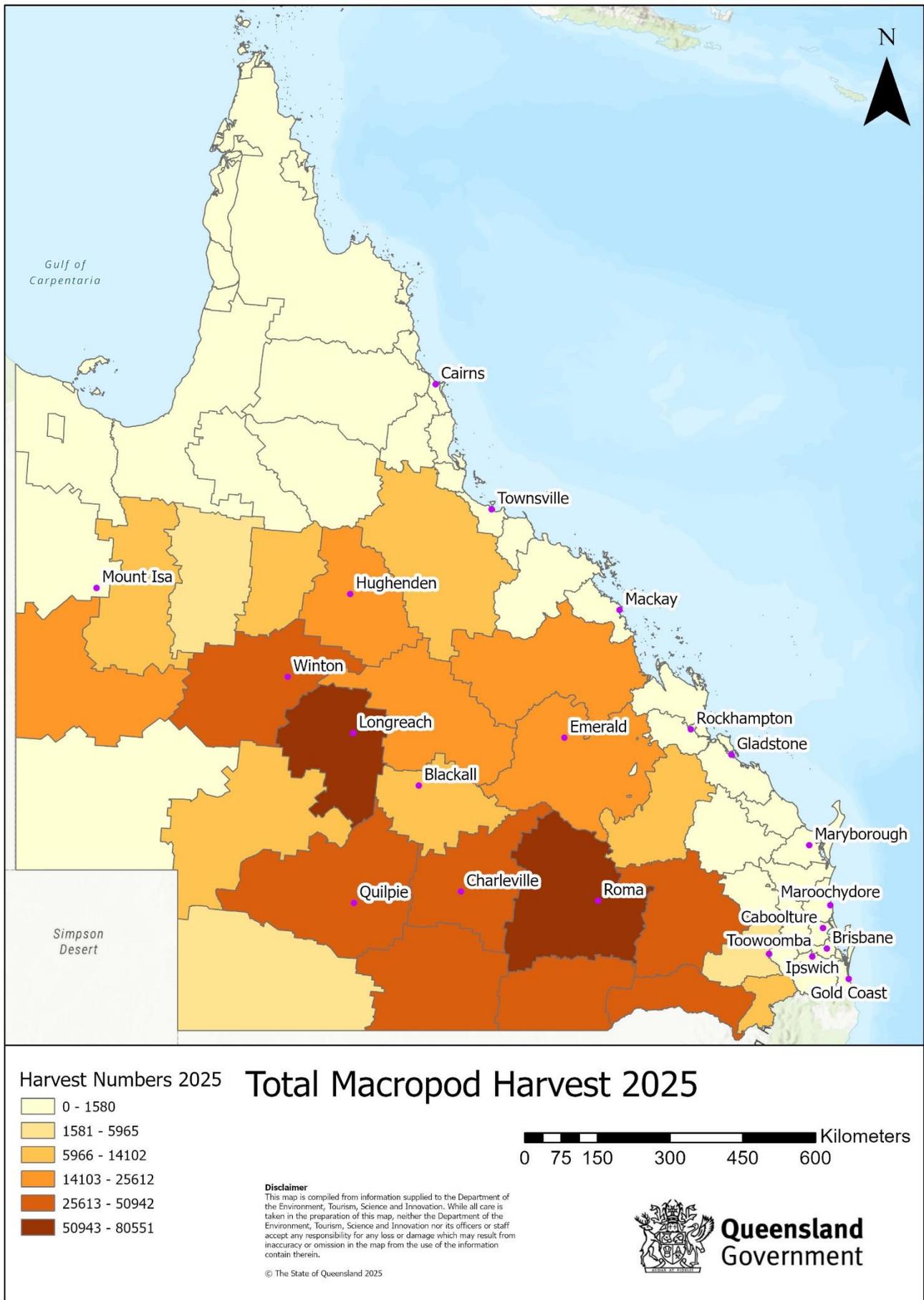


Figure 2: Reported macropod harvest numbers by local government area in 2025.

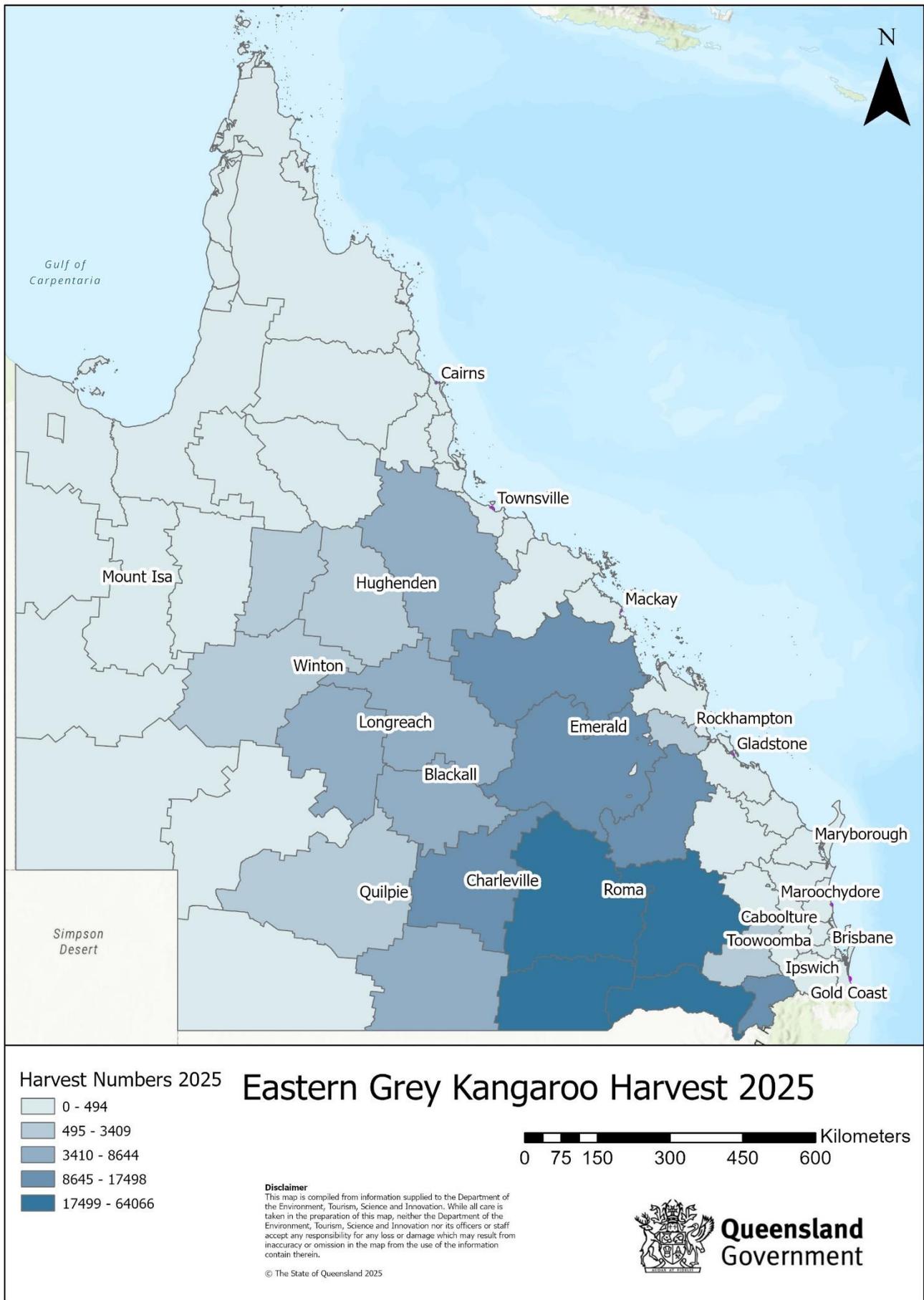


Figure 3: Reported Eastern grey kangaroo harvest by local government area in 2025

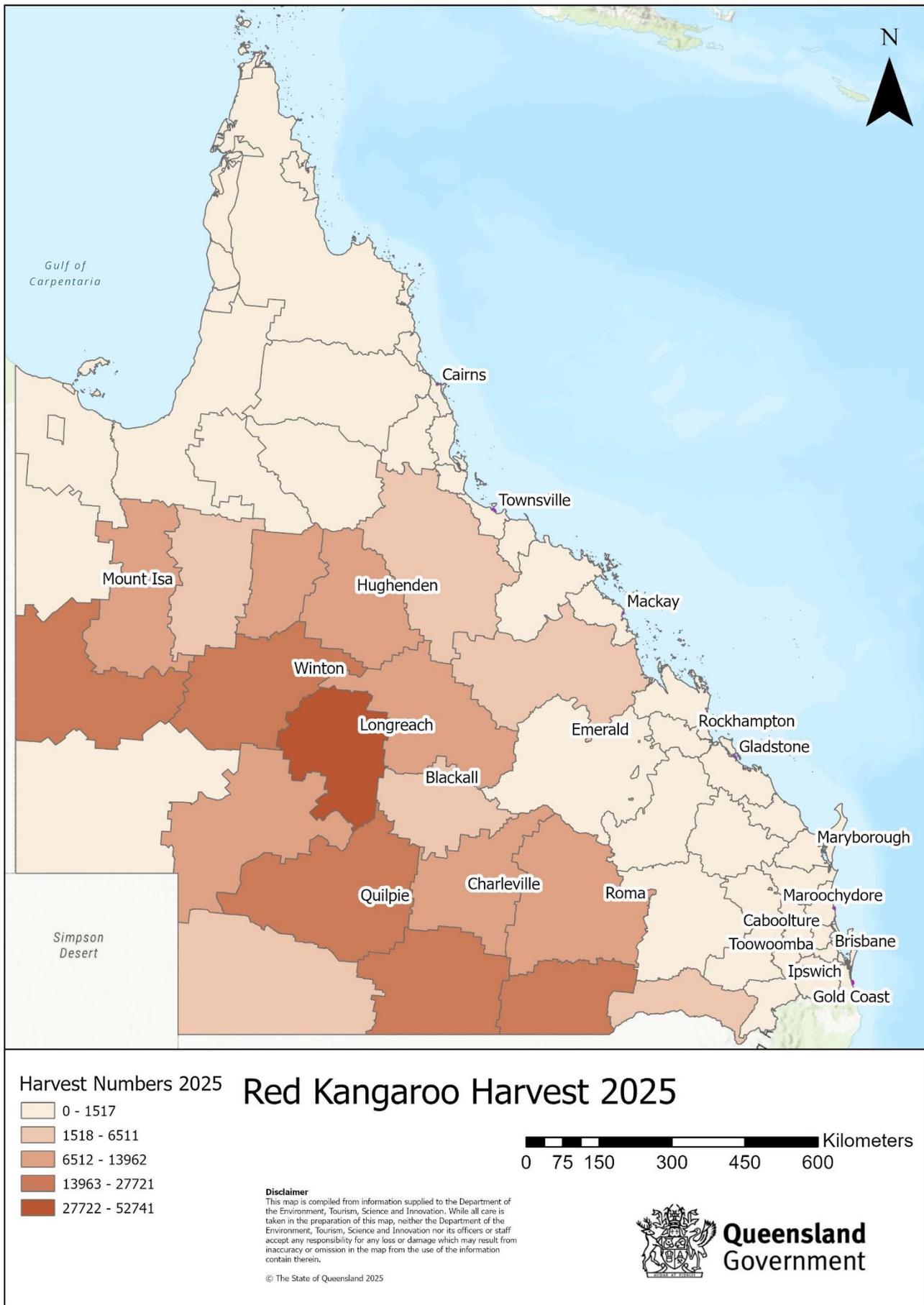


Figure 4: Reported Red kangaroo harvest by local government area in 2025

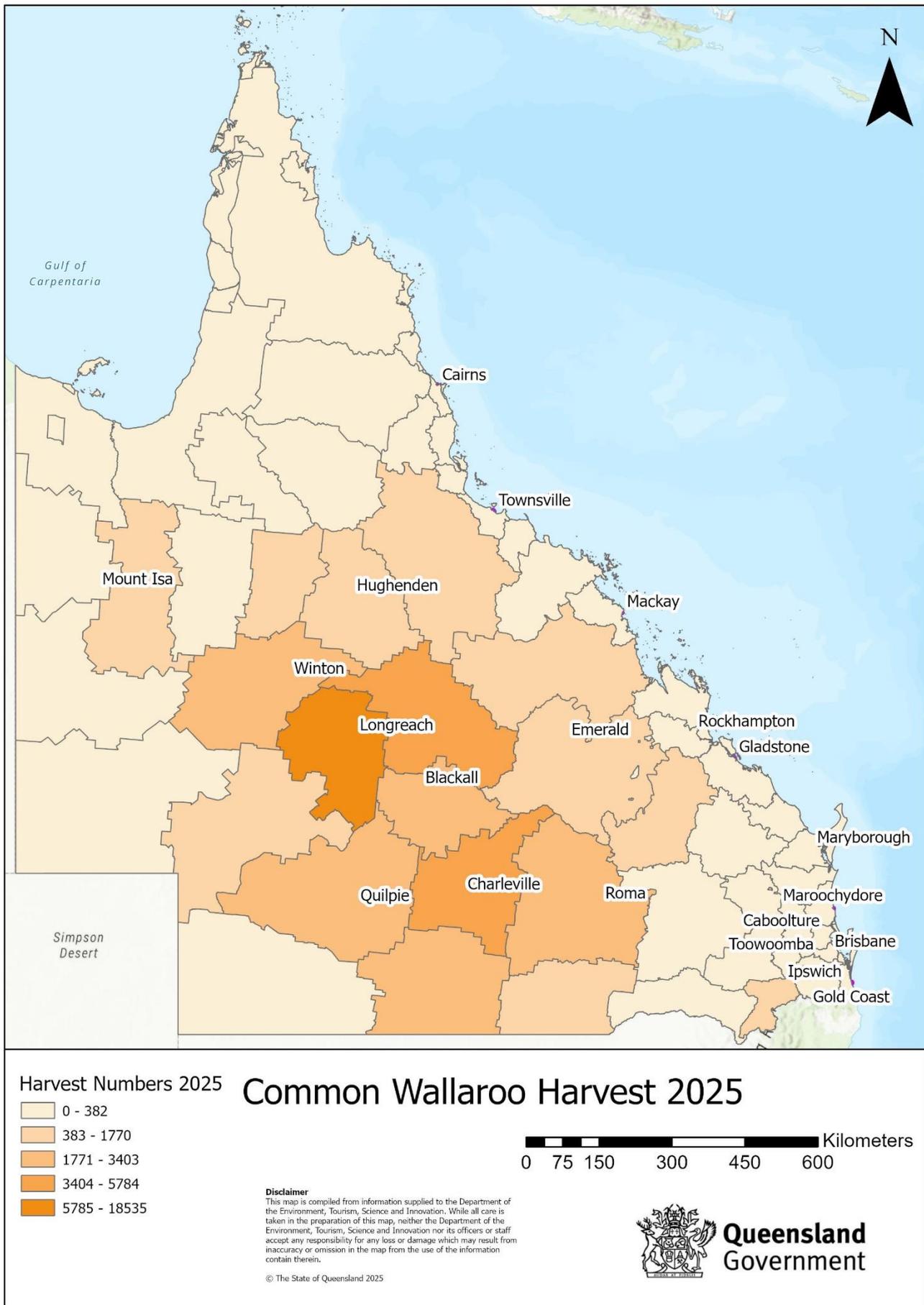


Figure 5: Reported Common Wallaroo harvest by local government area in 2025

Of the total 609,842 macropods harvested, there were 286,939 eastern grey kangaroos, 265,271 red kangaroos, and 57,632 common wallaroos. The harvest is distributed widely across the State (Figures 2 - 5), but with higher concentrations in Maranoa (13.2% of total harvest) and Longreach (13.1% of total harvest) shires. For all three harvested species the percentage of the population harvested in 2025 was just 3.1% of the 2024 estimated population. For eastern grey kangaroos, 2.7% of the estimated population in the harvest area was harvested while for red kangaroos and common wallaroos, 3.6% and 3.2% were harvested, respectively. Table 2 displays a summary of the 2025 harvest and Figures 6 and 7 display the proportion of macropod harvest to quota and population.

Table 2: Summary of population, quota and harvest numbers for 2025.

Species	2024 Population	2025 Quotas	Total harvest	Harvest % of quota	Harvest % of population
Eastern grey kangaroo	10,672,380	1,333,000	286,939	21.5	2.7
Red Kangaroo	7,467,123	1,377,500	265,271	19.3	3.6
Common Wallaroo	1,809,245	231,050	57,632	24.9	3.2
TOTAL	19,948,748	2,941,550	609,842	20.7	3.1

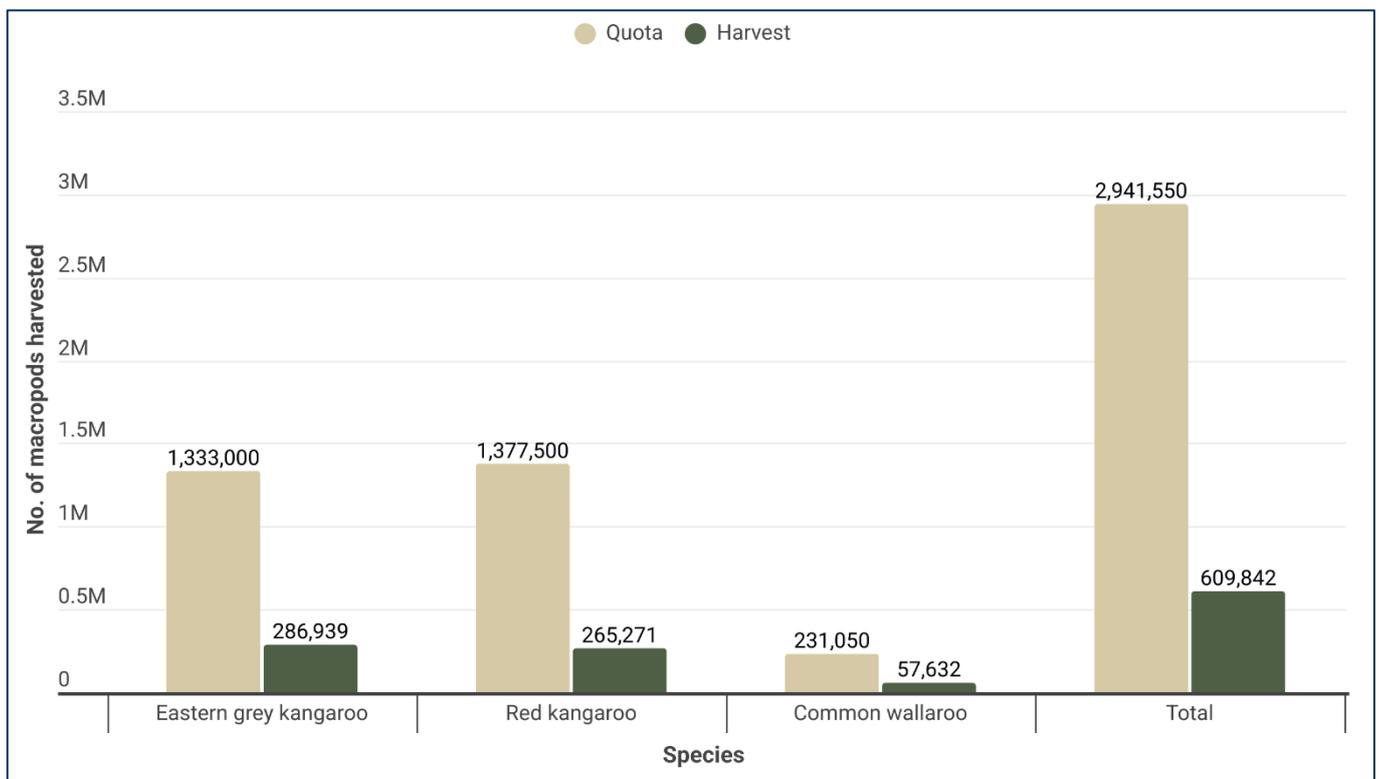


Figure 6: Total macropod harvest to quota in 2025.

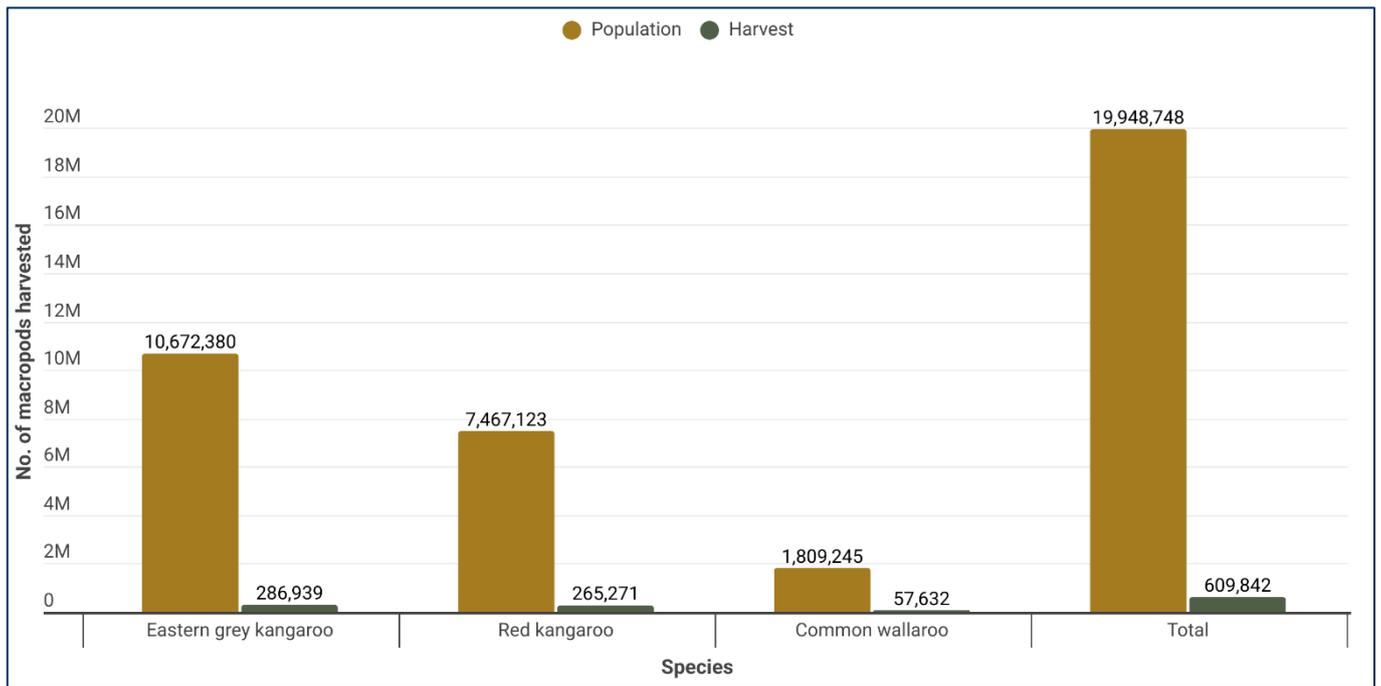


Figure 7: Total macropod harvest to population in 2025.

Male-female comparative harvest

The harvest is typically biased towards males due to their generally larger size and weight than females, as the larger weight contributes to a greater return on investment for harvesters. For 2025, the harvest of all species was biased towards males by 89.9% (Figure 8). Females composed 10.1% of the overall harvest. For eastern grey kangaroos, the greatest female proportional take was 18.0% in Zone 5 and the average across all zones was 10.8%. For red kangaroos, the average was slightly higher than eastern greys at 11.6%, and the greatest proportional female take was 19.2%, also in Zone 5. The female proportional take of wallaroos is remarkably lower, at 0.1% across all zones, the greatest being 0.1% in Zone 2. The proportional take of female macropods in 2025 is consistent with long term trends (Figure 9).

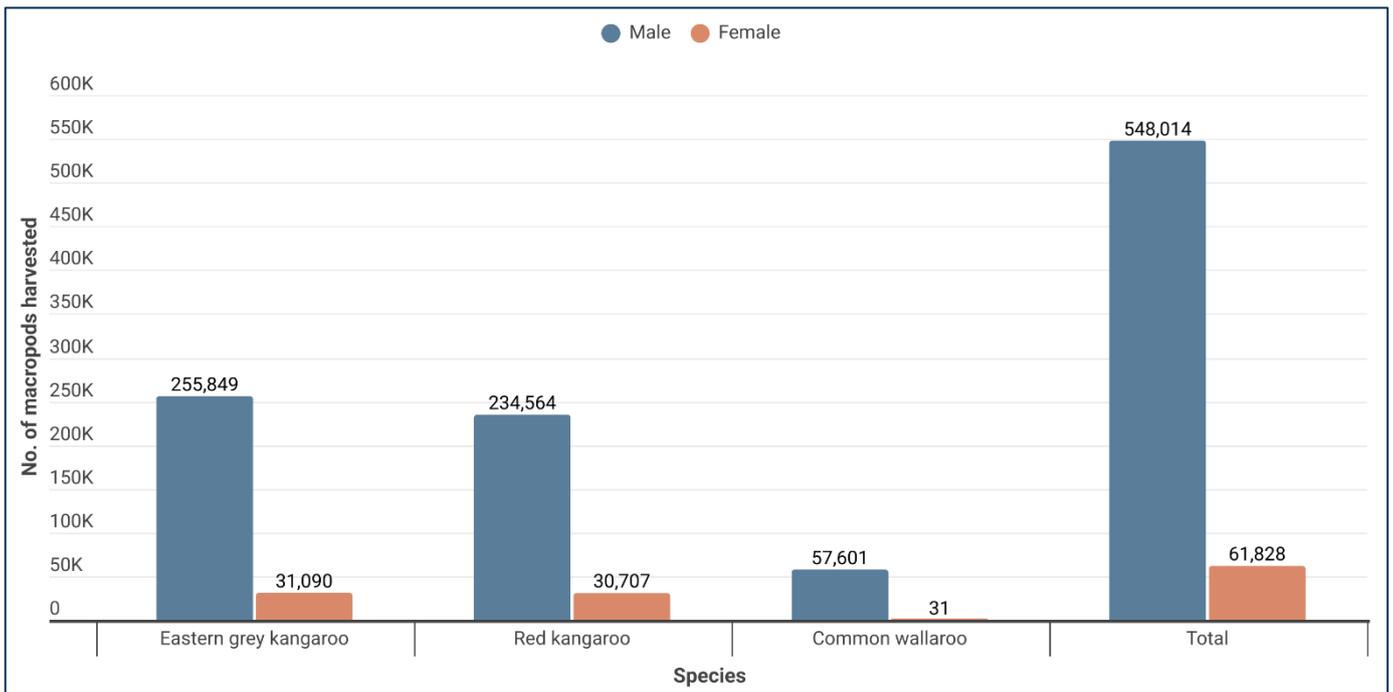


Figure 8: Male-female comparative take of harvested macropod species in 2025.

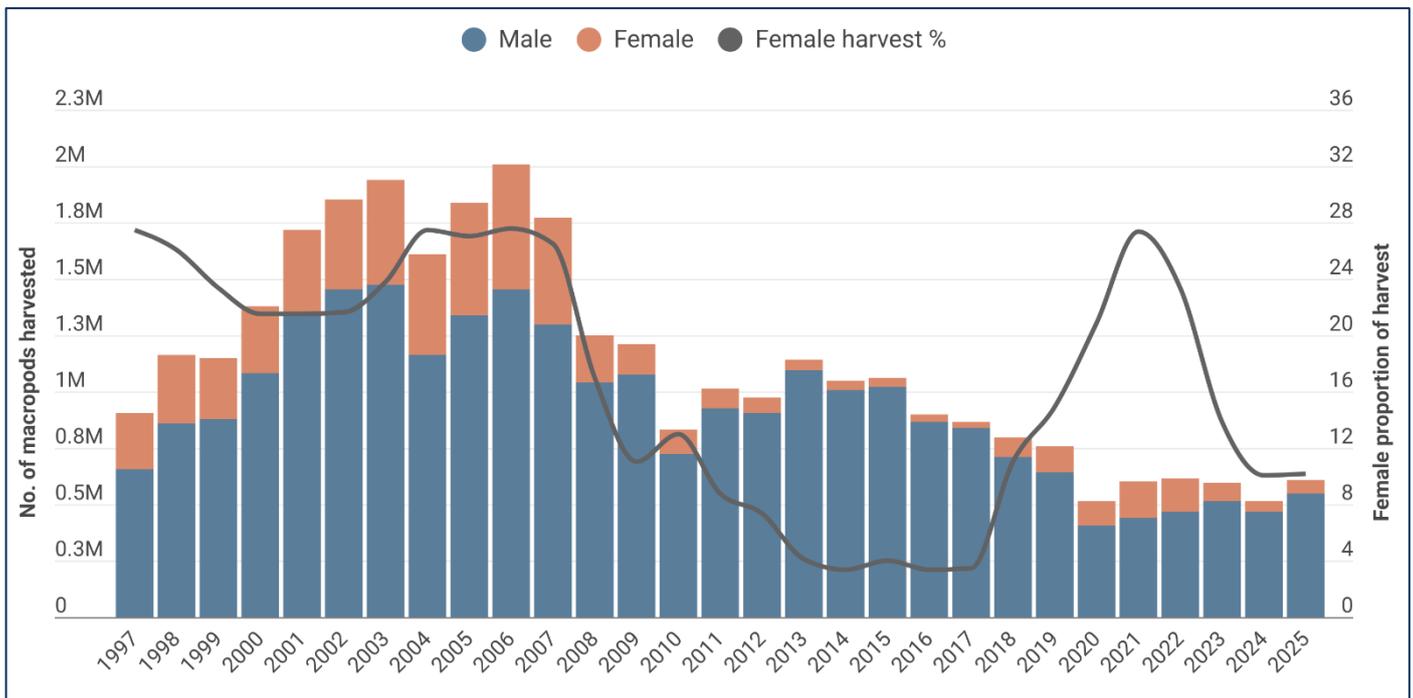


Figure 9: Male-female comparative harvest trend (1997 - 2025).

Skin harvest

The harvest of macropods in Queensland is predominantly for meat products used for human consumption and pet food. The majority of macropod skins utilised for leather and fur products are sourced from meat processors. Just six eastern grey kangaroos from Zone 5 were harvested for their skins only in 2025.

Average weight

The average dressed carcass weights per harvest zone and species are shown in Figures 10 – 11. It appears the natural distribution of the species and the generally higher proportional harvest of male macropods from Zones 2 – 4, have some impact on the average weights of male macropods harvested. There is little difference in female macropod weights across harvest zones. A number of dealer sites have established a minimum preferred dressed weight requirement between 16kg and 18kg. This is driven by economic reasons with efficiencies gained in processing heavier carcasses.

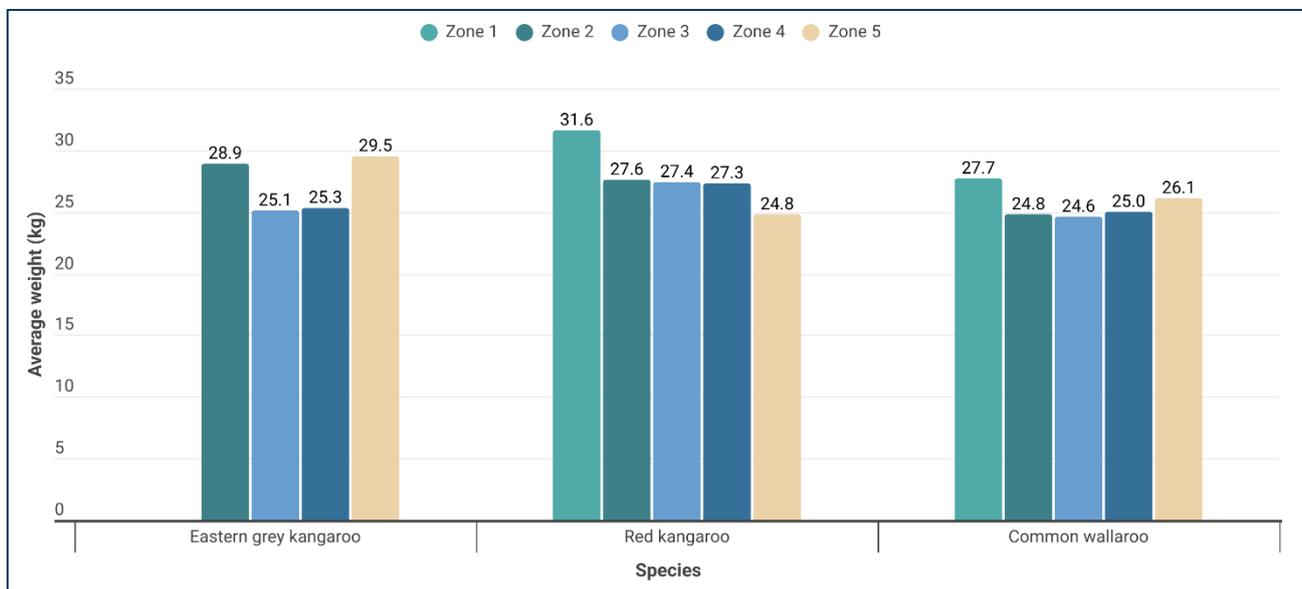


Figure 10: Average male macropod weights by zone and species.

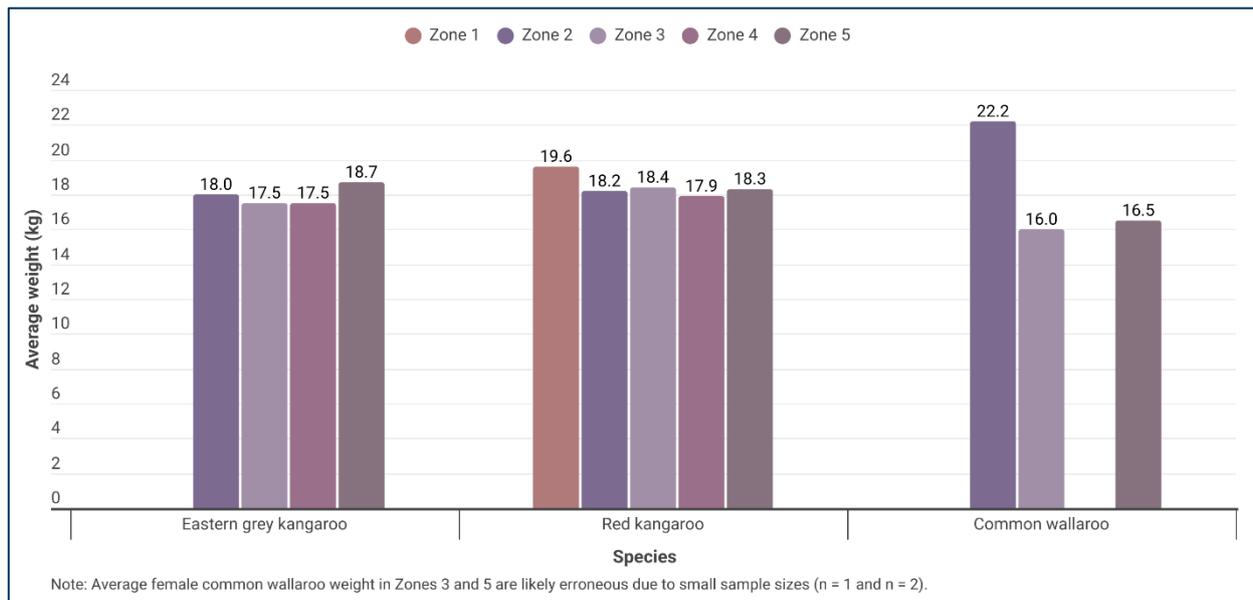


Figure 11: Average female macropod weights by zone and species.

Special quotas

No special quotas were utilised in 2025. A special quota can only be considered once the harvest quota for a particular species has been reached in a harvest zone. Situations where a special quota may be considered include where there is a high macropod population density in a particular area or where adverse weather conditions such as prolonged drought are having a detrimental effect on macropod health.

Non-commercial harvest mortality

There are many forms of macropod mortality outside of the commercial harvest. It is only possible for the department to collect and report data on two forms of non-commercial harvest mortality which can be considered when determining commercial quotas. These are disease outbreak mortality and damage mitigation permits (DMPs).

Disease outbreak mortality

The department collaborated with the Queensland Department of Primary Industries to monitor large-scale macropod mortalities resulting from flooding and associated disease or parasite outbreaks in early 2025. No instances of disease outbreaks affecting macropods were recorded across Queensland during 2025.

Damage mitigation permits

Damage mitigation permits (DMPs) are issued by the department where macropods may cause damage or loss of property or present a threat to human health or wellbeing. DMPs are issued for commercially harvested and non-commercially harvested species. Irrespective of the species taken under a DMP, the macropod cannot be used for a commercial purpose. The issuing of these permits is limited to a maximum of 2% of the estimated population for each commercially harvested

species. The number of commercially harvested macropod species taken under DMPs, on average, remained below 45% of the allowable DMP take, though the average was 12%. For comparative purposes, a summary of commercially harvested species of macropods taken under DMPs for each species for 2020–2025 is outlined in Figure 12.

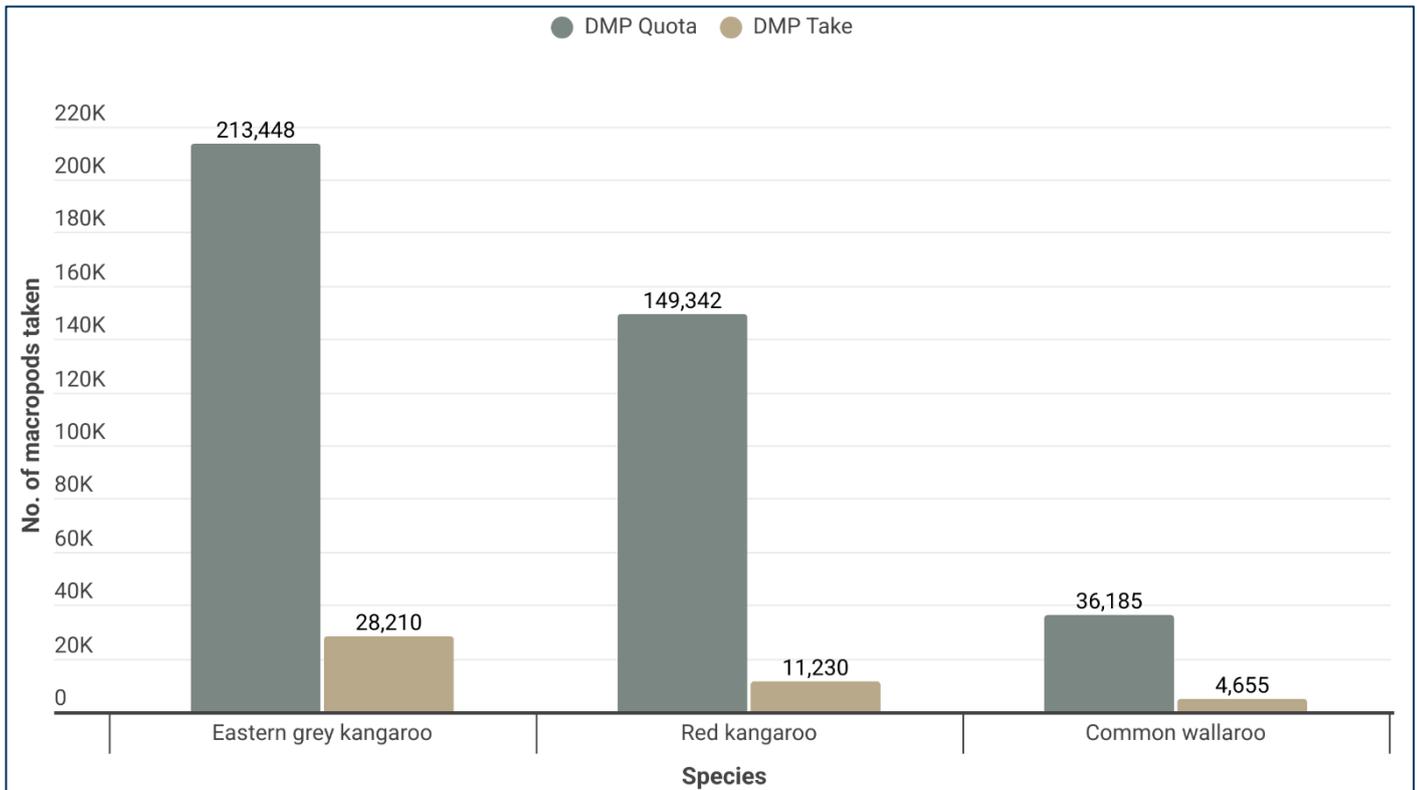


Figure 12: Total macropod DMP take to DMP quota in 2025.

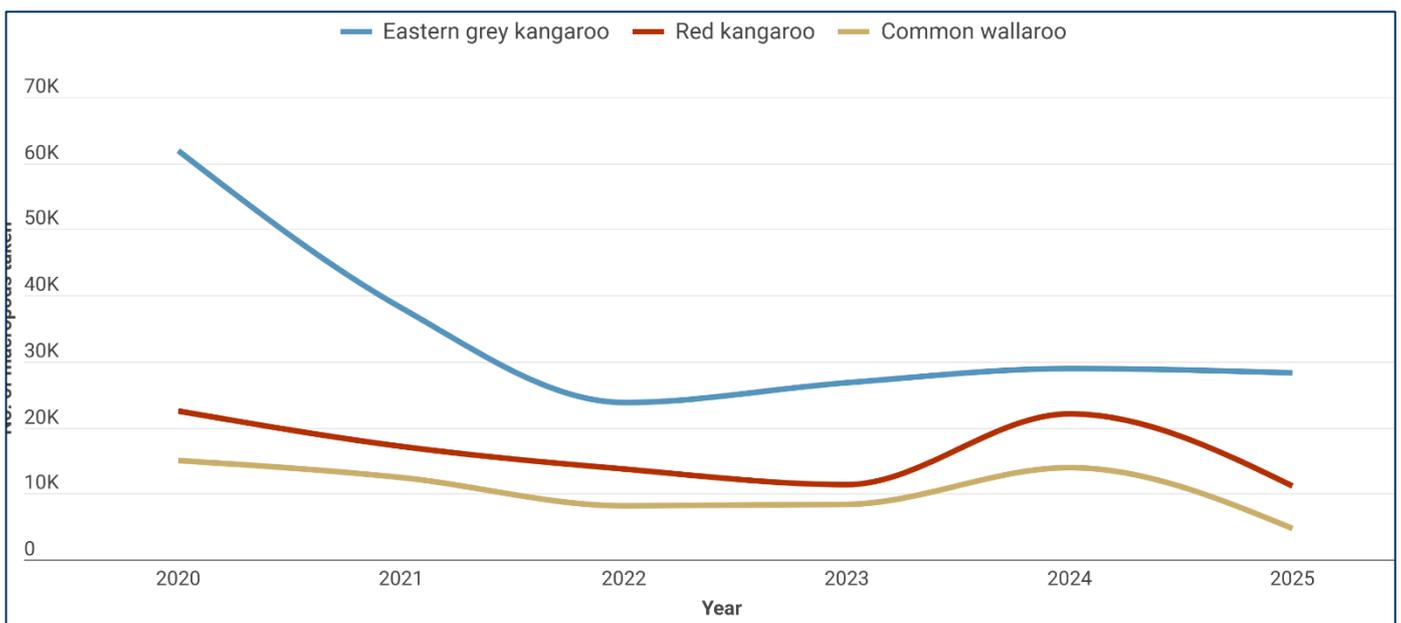


Figure 13: Total macropod DMP take trend (2020 - 2025).

Long-term population, quota and harvest trends

Since 1991, the Queensland Government has conducted an annual program of aerial surveys by helicopter to directly monitor populations of the three macropod species covered by the Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan for Export—Commercially Harvested Macropods 2023–2027. These surveys occur over 22 representative monitor blocks across the state and are utilised to obtain population estimates that inform the quota.

To account for aerial detectability of common wallaroos, a correction factor of 1.85 has been applied to their population estimates (Clancy et. al. 1997). Current harvesting rates (quotas ranging from 10 to 20% of population estimates) are considered sustainable (Caughley et. al. 1987, Hacker et. al. 2002). None of the three commercially harvested species has shown a consistent decline in abundance since 1992 (Figure 14), which would necessitate a reassessment of the harvest take and species conservation status. Whilst no consistent declines have been observed, the macropod population in Queensland has fluctuated over time. Of these species, the eastern grey kangaroo is consistently the most abundant across the harvest zones, followed by the red kangaroo. Common wallaroos are the least abundant of the three. However, all three species occur in numbers of over 1 million across the harvest zones.

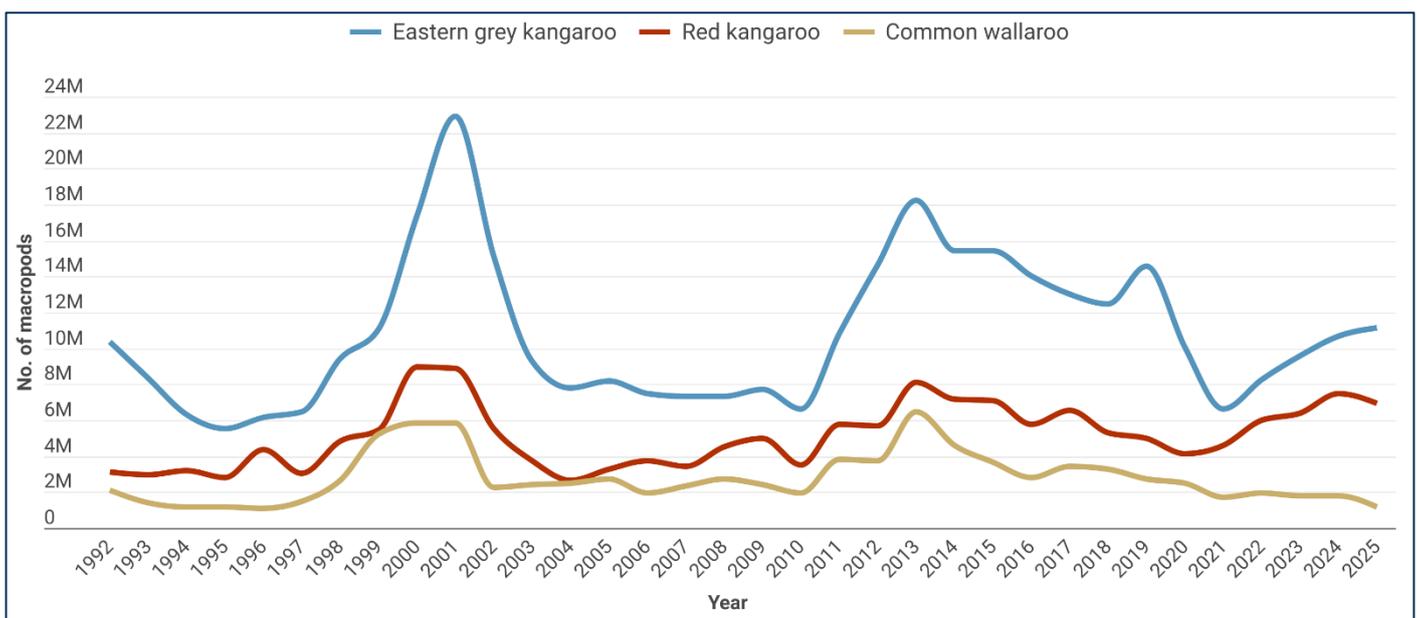


Figure 14: Estimated macropod populations (1992 - 2025).

Figure 15 outlines data on the total population estimate of the three commercially harvested macropod species, commercial harvest quota and numbers harvested for the years 1992–2025. It should be noted that harvest quotas are calculated from population estimates based on aerial surveys conducted in the previous year. Combined population estimates, quota and harvest data have been used for the period post-regionalisation to enable comparison with data collated prior to this period. Data in Figure 15 has been z-score normalised to facilitate comparison of trends. Z-score normalisation places population size, quota, and harvest on a common scale by expressing each value relative to its long-term average, allowing trends to be compared despite differences in their underlying scales.

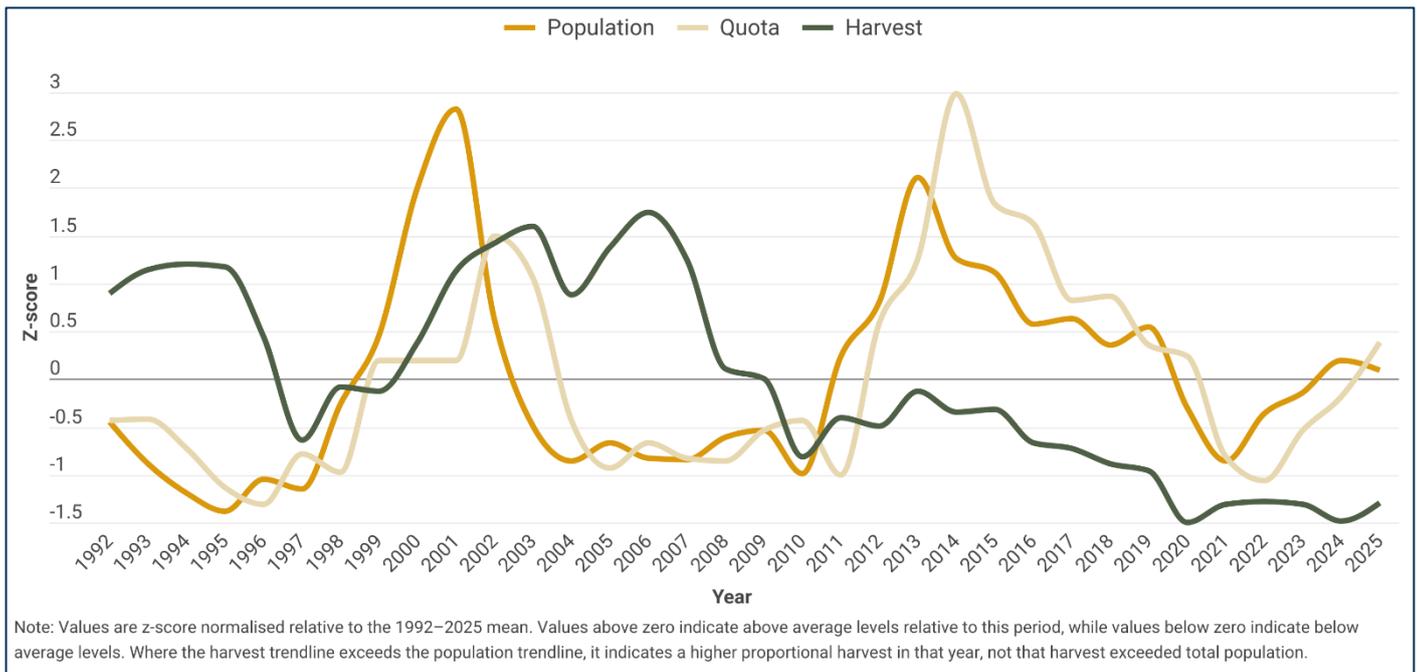


Figure 15: Normalised (z-score) population, quota and harvests for macropods (1992 - 2025).

Figure 15 shows that macropod populations and the quota fluctuate at different scales to the actual harvest. Population dynamics are primarily driven by environmental conditions, whereas total harvest is influenced by market demand and other non-environmental factors. Consequently, population size and therefore quota, exhibit greater variability through time, with quota reflecting population changes with a one-year lag due to the proportional harvest system. The population increases observed in Figure 15 correspond with periods of above average to extremely high rainfall across large parts of Queensland (Queensland Government, 2025) and are consistent with findings reported by Pople (2006). The total macropod harvest has been below average since 2010 and continues to trend downwards. There has been no sustained increase (i.e. more than two years) in harvest since 2000 – 2003.

Climate

Queensland’s average rainfall totals across the state fluctuated significantly by month. January was reportedly 38% below average rainfall, whilst February through to April was between 34% - 124% above average rainfall (Bureau of Meteorology, 2026). May – October mostly reported below average rainfall, while November and December both reported above average rainfall (Bureau of Meteorology, 2026). Extensive flooding in western Queensland in early 2025 contributed to the third wettest March on record since 1900 (Bureau of Meteorology, 2026). Flooding can cause direct mortality of macropods through drowning, causes displacement and may cause long-term damage to forage. Additionally, excess water increases exposure to biting insect-borne pathogens. In response to the floods, the department conducted additional surveys in 2025, out of rotation, in Quilpie to ascertain the impact on macropod populations. The flooding appears to have contributed to both decreases (i.e. mortality and displacement) and increases (i.e. migration in response to rainfall) in macropod abundance in certain areas of the State. Significant livestock losses were reported in the media, however, no significant macropod losses were reported to the department.

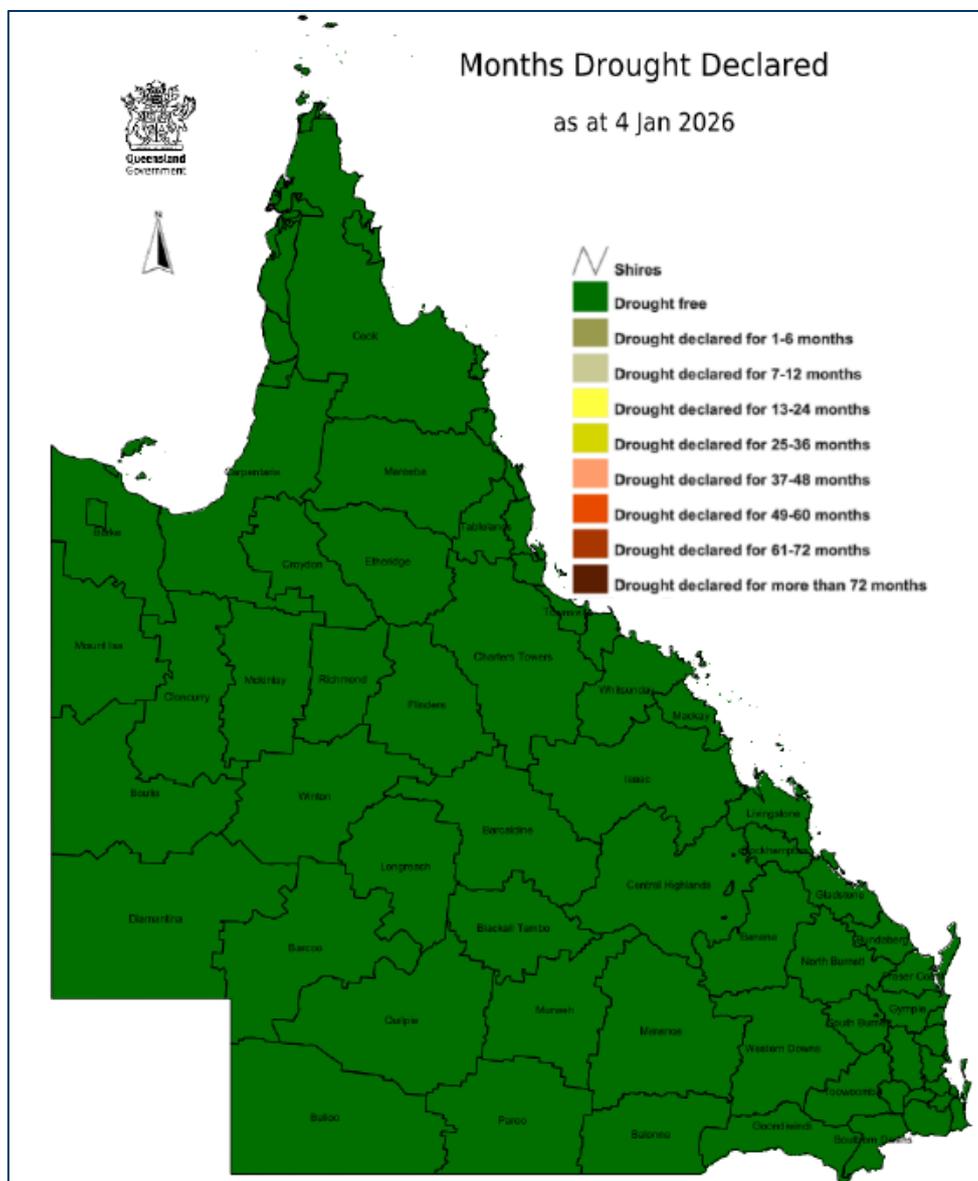


Figure 16: Queensland drought declarations as of 4th January 2026. Source: Bureau of Meteorology, 2026.

Harvest Compliance

Compliance

The harvest of macropods in Queensland requires compliance, inspection and enforcement of applicable standards. Compliance activities are conducted through both onsite inspections and desktop auditing.

There are five compliance officers authorised under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* within the Macropod Management Program. The majority of macropod harvest onsite compliance activities are undertaken by these officers, however, the department undertakes collaborative compliance work with wildlife rangers, the Queensland Police Service (QPS), and Safe Food Production Queensland (SFPQ).

During the 2025 harvest period, inspections of dealer sites, processor sites and harvesters were completed state-wide. Inspections were targeted towards higher risk sites and overall compliance was considered good.

Other compliance activities are conducted by the Macropod Management Program including licence audits, harvest return analysis, report compilation and licence application assessment. Licensees are assessed at time of application against suitability criteria. These include accrual of 10 or more demerit points, convictions against the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* or any other matters relevant to the person's ability to carry out the activities authorised by the licence in a competent and ethical way.

Compliance priorities for the 2025 harvest period were:

- Harvesters hold the appropriate licence.
- Macropods are correctly tagged with a valid 2025 harvest period tag, with correct species and zone.
- Prohibited (non-head-shot) macropods are not traded.
- Compliance with the National Code of Practice for the Humane Shooting of Kangaroos and Wallabies for Commercial Purposes 2020.
- Harvesters produce/carry valid written landholder consent as per licence conditions.
- Ensure timely, complete, and accurate harvest returns.

Inspections

The department conducted both programmed and unannounced inspections of harvesters, dealers and processors. During the 2025 harvest period, officers conducted 84 in field inspections throughout the state, encompassing dealer, processors and harvester inspections. Other complaints and evidence of non-compliance were also investigated.

To objectively and adequately demonstrate effective compliance levels, a visual inspection target of 1% of the overall harvest has been established, with 10% of that sample inspected at a more detailed level. For the 2025 harvest period, both inspection targets were exceeded (Table 3) and all, but one operating processor sites were inspected. A low-risk processor was rescheduled for December after missing an unannounced inspection earlier in the year. However, unexpected scheduling conflicts forced a second reschedule of the inspection to February 2026. In addition to planned inspections, compliance officers investigated reports of illegal harvesting to the fullest extent possible.

Table 3: Macropod harvest compliance inspection targets.

	Total harvest	Inspection target	Inspections conducted
Visual inspection	609,842	6,098 (1%)	9,290 (1.5%)
Detailed inspection	609,842	610 (0.1%)	1,642 (0.3%)

Enforcement

Breaches of legislation are subject to enforcement action such as warning notices, fines, licence cancellation or suspension and prosecution.

Enforcement action is taken in accordance with the department's enforcement guidelines. Written warnings, infringement notices, licence suspensions and cancellations are given at the discretion of compliance officers, in accordance with the department's enforcement guidelines and in consultation with the Manager. Decisions on further prosecutions involve consultation with the Manager and department's litigation unit.

During the 2025 harvest period, a total of 63 infringement notices and 472 warning notices were issued (Tables 4 and 5). One licence was also suspended and one was cancelled due to compliance issues. An additional 15 licences were suspended due to late returns.

Table 4: Summary of dealer offences recorded in 2025.

Dealer offences	Warning	PIN
Failure to give return for each period/by prescribed time	12	0
Failure to have record complete, accurate, legible and in ink	10	0

Table 5: Summary of harvester offences recorded in 2025.

Dealer offences	Warning	PIN
Failure to comply with condition of authority	9	0
Failure to give return of operations for each month of the harvest period/by prescribed time	452	61
Failure to properly attach a tag immediately after macropod is dressed.	1	0
Failure to record prescribed information in a record.	0	1
Failure to have record complete, accurate, legible and in ink.	2	0
Failure to record relevant particular within prescribed time.	8	0
Keep, use, sell or give away a prohibited macropod.	0	1

Policy & Program Improvements

Prior to 2025, compliance issues were identified where harvesters could circumvent licence suspensions by using macropod tags belonging to a partner or a friend and submitting returns via that person. While the suspended harvester could face penalties, there were no provisions to penalise the owner of the macropod tags in such instances. In 2025, an amendment was made to the Nature Conservation (Macropod) Conservation Plan 2017, which specified that the holder of a Queensland macropod tag (the harvester) must ensure the tag is kept:

- In the holder's physical possession; or
- At the licensed premises for the animal authority, or in the holder's vehicle, in a way that prevents a person other than the holder from accessing the tag.

A second amendment to the same Plan, specified while the tag is in the holder's possession, the holder must carry:

- The animal authority, or a copy of the authority; and
- A form of identification that shows a recent colour photograph of the holder

This provides an avenue for enforcement if the owner of macropod tags gives their tags to someone else.

Research & Science

Outside of the annual survey and monitoring program, no additional research programs were conducted by the Macropod Management Program during 2025. The department will continue to respond to requests for data from researchers and other stakeholders as they arise.

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Appendices

Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan for Export - Commercially Harvested Macropods 2023 - 2027 performance indicators

Aim	Action	Performance Indicator	Progress in 2025
Aim 1 Ensure the commercial use of macropods in Queensland is ecologically sustainable	Action 1.1 Populations within the sustainable harvest zones will be estimated annually based on aerial surveys.	KPI 1.1.1 Macropod population estimates are obtained annually using aerial surveys conducted over the life of this plan	Achieved
	Action 1.2 Macropod harvest quotas will be set in accordance with the provisions of the Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan 2023 - 2027	KPI 1.2.1 All macropod harvest quotas are set in accordance with the provisions of the Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan 2023 - 2027	Achieved
		KPI 1.2.2 The Commonwealth is advised of harvest quotas for the following calendar year by 30 November. The quota submission will contain the following information: - Population estimates for each species in each harvest zone - Quotas calculated as proportion of population estimate - Any proposed changes to quotas - Any changes to the harvest zones - Data outlining trends in population estimates, quotas and harvest.	Achieved
		KPI 1.2.3 If Commonwealth approval is required for quotas set above the rates specified in this plan as part of an adaptive management experiment, approval will be obtained before the additional quota is implemented.	Not applicable
		KPI 1.2.4 The quota report is made available to the public on the Queensland Government website.	Achieved
	Action 1.3 Special macropod harvest quotas will be set in accordance with the provisions of the Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan 2023-27.	KPI 1.3.1 Special macropod harvest quotas are set and utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan 2023-27.	Not applicable
	Action 1.4 Macropod populations will be monitored indirectly throughout the life of this plan.	KPI 1.4.1 Where a harvest zone showed greater than 40% female harvest, then appropriate management action will be taken.	Not applicable
	Action 1.5 Annual population estimates for commercially harvested macropod species will be assessed against predetermined trigger points in each harvest zone.	KPI 1.5.1 Where an estimated population for a harvest zone falls below a trigger point of 1.5 standard deviations of the long-term average, then the harvest quota will be halved for that zone in the next calendar year.	Achieved
		KPI 1.5.2 Where an estimated population for a harvest zone falls below a trigger point of two standard deviations of the long-term average, then the harvest quota will be suspended for that zone in the next calendar year.	Not applicable
	Aim 2 Ensure humane treatment of sustainably harvested macropods	Action 2.1 The department will work with accredited providers to ensure that all potential harvesters are competent to achieve the standards set out in the code of practice before being issued a licence.	KPI 2.1.1 All successful applicants for a harvesting licence have completed the approved training course and the approved shooting test.
KPI 2.1.2 Approved course of training is reviewed and revised, if necessary, during the life of this plan.			Achieved
KPI 2.1.3 The code of practice is provided to all new applicants when they receive their licence and is available on the Queensland Government website.			Achieved
Action 2.2 The department will monitor compliance with the code of practice by commercial macropod industry operators.		KPI 2.2.1 All licensees who are found to have breached licence conditions in relation to animal welfare are issued with warning notices, PINs or are prosecuted as appropriate.	Achieved

Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan for Export - Commercially Harvested Macropods 2023 - 2027 performance indicators

Aim	Action	Performance Indicator	Progress in 2025
	Action 2.3 The department will contribute to nationally-focused research for improving animal welfare outcomes, if requested.	KPI 2.3.1 Research proposals from universities and other research institutions concerned with the welfare aspects of the commercial harvest of macropods are considered during the life of this plan. Assistance to such research will be considered and provided where appropriate	Not applicable
Aim 3 Promote First Nations culture as it relates to the sustainable use of macropods in Queensland	Action 3.1 Throughout the life of this plan the cultural importance of macropods to First Nations people will be promoted.	KPI 3.1.1 All licence holders will receive regular information on the cultural importance of macropods to First Nations people.	Achieved
		KPI 3.1.2 All relevant stakeholder groups, who are not licence holders, will receive information on the cultural importance of macropods to First Nations people.	Achieved
		KPI 3.1.3 The Queensland Government website will provide information on the cultural importance of macropods to First Nations people.	Achieved
Aim 4 Manage and administer commercial operations through licensing	Action 4.1 All relevant activities are licensed in accordance with the applicable Queensland legislation and departmental policy.	KPI 4.1.1 Annual audits of licences will be conducted to ensure licences are being assessed and issued appropriately in accordance with Queensland legislation.	Achieved
		KPI 4.1.2 Databases are maintained to ensure licensee information is current and accurate.	Achieved
	Action 4.2 Licence conditions are applied where required.	KPI 4.2.1 Conditions are imposed on licences, where required, and in accordance with Queensland legislation.	Achieved
		KPI 4.2.2 Information notices explaining conditions and rights of review are provided with all licences with licence conditions.	Achieved
Aim 5 Monitor macropod industry compliance	Action 5.1 The department will undertake both regular and opportunistic monitoring of compliance by commercial macropod industry operators.	KPI 5.1.1 A minimum of 1% of harvested macropods are inspected by department staff to ensure compliance with Queensland legislation and licence conditions. Any food safety issues are reported to Safe Food Production Queensland.	Achieved
		KPI 5.1.2 During the life of this plan, all dealer (processing) sites in Queensland are annually inspected by department staff and non-processing dealer sites are opportunistically inspected to ensure compliance with Queensland legislation and licence conditions.	Not achieved - see "Inspections"
		KPI 5.1.3 During the life of this plan, harvester's vehicles loaded with macropod carcasses are inspected opportunistically to ensure compliance with Queensland legislation and licence conditions and the results of these inspections are documented.	Achieved
	Action 5.2 Activities not in accordance with Queensland legislation and Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan 2023-27 will be investigated and, where an offence has been committed, will attract a compliance response in accordance with the DES Enforcement Guidelines..	KPI 5.2.1 Reports of unlicensed activities and activities suspected to be in breach of legislation are investigated, and where sufficient evidence is available offenders are issued with, warning notices, PINs or investigated as appropriate.	Achieved
	Action 5.3 The accuracy of industry returns will be continually monitored during the life of this plan.	KPI 5.3.1 During the life of this plan, incoming industry returns are scrutinised and discrepancies are investigated and resolved.	Achieved

Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan for Export - Commercially Harvested Macropods 2023 - 2027 performance indicators

Aim	Action	Performance Indicator	Progress in 2025
	Action 5.4 A compliance database will be maintained to support investigations, inspections, and audits.	KPI 5.4.1 A compliance database of investigations, inspections and audits is maintained.	Achieved
Aim 6 Undertake program reporting and review	Action 6.1 An annual report on the Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan 2023-27 will be prepared and submitted to the Commonwealth.	KPI 6.1.1 An annual report on the operation of the Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan 2023–27 for each calendar year is submitted to the Commonwealth by the end of March of the following year.	Achieved
		KPI 6.1.2 All annual reports prepared during the life of this plan are available on the Queensland Government website.	Achieved
	Action 6.2 The review of this Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan 2023–27 will start no later than 12 months prior to the expiry of this plan in order to assess the success of the plan in achieving its goal.	KPI 6.2.1 The Queensland Wildlife Trade Management Plan 2023–27 will be reviewed no later than 12 months prior to the expiry of this plan.	Not applicable
		KPI 6.2.2 The success of the current program in achieving its goal is assessed by measuring the aims against the performance indicators.	Achieved
		KPI 6.2.3 The results of the review are presented to the Commonwealth no later than six months prior to the expiry of this plan.	Not applicable
Aim 7 Facilitate adaptive management and research	Action 7.1 The department will respond to changes as they arise.	KPI 7.1.1 Changes to the macropod management program will be communicated on the Queensland Government website and directly to relevant stakeholders.	Achieved
	Action 7.2 The department will facilitate research into the ecology and harvest management of macropods.	KPI 7.2.1 Research proposals from universities and other research institutions concerned with the ecological aspects of the commercial harvest of macropods are considered during the life of this plan. Assistance to research will be considered and provided where appropriate.	Not applicable
Aim 8 Promote community awareness and participation	Action 8.1 Relevant public documents will be made available on the Queensland Government website.	KPI 8.1.1 Throughout the life of this plan, the Queensland Government website contains the following information as a minimum standard: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - current and previous wildlife trade management plans - monthly tag issue and commercial harvest statistics - historical harvest statistics - population survey reports - current population estimates - current commercial quotas - current harvest period notice - code of practice - contact information for the Macropod Management Unit - access and guidelines to the department’s online system for licence/tag applications and submitting returns - current forms for macropod licences and tag applications Additional relevant information will be available on the Queensland Government website as available and appropriate.	Achieved
	Action 8.2 Relevant information regarding licensing arrangements will be developed as required and made available to all licensees.	KPI 8.2.1 A copy of the current harvest period notice and code of practice is made available to harvesters and dealers throughout the life of this plan to ensure that licensees are aware of relevant licensing requirements and responsibilities.	Achieved

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