

# Information You Need To Know

## Basic Hunting Permit

A Hunting Permit is granted pursuant to section 68A of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* (the Act) and is subject to the Act and the Regulations and Proclamations made under the Act.

A Hunting Permit entitles the holder to hunt any introduced (feral) animal, being a mammal or bird, that has not been domesticated or brought into captivity; and unprotected native animals listed in Schedule 10 of the Act.

Schedule 10—Unprotected native animals

Zebra Finch (*Poephila guttata*)

Budgerygah (*Melopsittacus undulatus*)

Red Wattlebird (*Anthochaera carunculata*)

Grey-backed Silvereye (*Zosterops lateralis halmaturina*)

Galah (*Cacatua roseicapilla*)

Little Corella (*Cacatua sanguinea*)

Australian Raven (*Corvus coronoides*)

Little Crow (*Corvus bennetti*)

Australian Crow (*Corvus orru ceciliae*)

Little Raven (*Corvus mellori*)

Wild Dog (Dingo) (*Canis familiaris*)

A Hunting Permit is required unless:

1. the person carrying out the destruction of introduced (feral) animals is the landowner, a member of their household, or an employee or agent of the landowner, and
2. the introduced (feral) animals are causing damage to crops, stock or other property.

In addition to the limitations, restrictions and conditions included in the permit, the permit holder must also comply with the legislative and regulatory provisions which relate to the permit. A summary of the relevant provisions relating to the Basic Hunting Permit is set out below. The legislation and regulations can be viewed in their entirety at [www.legislation.sa.gov.au](http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au)

### ***National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972***

#### **Interpretation (section 5)**

**firearm** includes any device from which any kind of shot, bullet, or other missile can be discharged.

**take** with reference to an animal, includes any act of hunting, catching, restraining, killing or injuring, and any act of attempting or assisting to hunt, catch, restrain, kill or injure.

**to hunt** means to take any mammal or bird that has not been domesticated or brought into captivity.

### **Illegal possession of animals etc (section 60)**

Under section 60 of the Act, you must not have in your possession or control an animal, the carcass of an animal or an egg that has been illegally taken or acquired.

### **Restriction on use of certain devices (section 66)**

The Governor may, by proclamation, restrict or prohibit the use of firearms or devices of a specified class for the taking of particular species of animals or for the taking of animals generally.

If you contravene a restriction or prohibition imposed by the Governor you are guilty of an offence.

### **Devices for the illegal taking of animals (section 67)**

A warden may dismantle and remove any device by which animals have been taken illegally or by which animals are, in the warden's opinion, likely to be taken illegally.

Any device removed by a warden is forfeited to the Crown and may be sold or otherwise disposed of by the Director.

### **Hunting permits (section 68A)**

You must not hunt, or have possession of any firearm or device for the purpose of hunting, unless you hold a Hunting Permit.

A Basic Hunting Permit is not required if you are the landowner, a member of their household, or an employee or agent of the landowner and you are carrying out the destruction of introduced (feral) and unprotected native animals (Schedule 10 of the Act) that are causing damage to crops, stock or other property.

### **Unlawful entry on land (section 68B)**

Under section 68B of the Act, it is a criminal offence to be on any land for the purpose of hunting unless the owner of the land has given you permission in writing to be on the land for that purpose within the preceding six months.

### **Exemption from requirement to hold hunting permit (section 68E)**

An Aboriginal person is not required to hold any type of Hunting Permit if the animal hunted will be used—

- (a) as food for the hunter or for his or her dependants; or
- (b) solely for cultural purposes of Aboriginal origin.

### **Permits (section 69(3))**

A permit granted under the Act is subject to the limitations, restrictions and conditions included in the permit. If you fail to comply with any limitation, restriction or condition of your permit then your permit can be revoked.

### **Obligation to produce permit (section 70)**

If you are requested by a warden (appointed under the Act) to produce your permit for inspection then you must do so as soon as practicable after the request was made. Failure to comply with this request is a criminal offence.

### **Failure to comply (section 70A)**

If you, or a person acting with your authority, contravenes or fails to comply with a limitation, restriction, condition or provision of your permit then you are guilty of an offence.

### **False or misleading statement (section 72)**

It is a criminal offence to make, or cause to be made, a false or misleading statement in an application, return or other document required under the Act.

### **Additional penalty (section 74)**

If you are convicted of an offence against the Act involving any unlawful act in relation to animals and the court is satisfied that more than one animal was involved in the offence, the court must impose a fine, based on the number of animals involved in the commission of the offence. This fine is in addition to the penalty that may be imposed under the relevant section of the Act the offence was committed against.

Important note: A breach of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* may incur an expiation fee. You may also be liable to criminal prosecution, and if found guilty of an offence, convicted and fined. The maximum penalties and expiation fees which may be imposed for an offence against the Act, are provided in the relevant section of the Act which can be viewed at [www.legislation.sa.gov.au](http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au)

## ***National Parks and Wildlife (Hunting) Regulations 2011 (Hunting Regulations)***

### **Prohibition of use of protected animal as decoy etc (regulation 4)**

You must not use a protected animal for the purposes of hunting, whether as a decoy or otherwise.

### **Prohibition of taking galahs and little corellas except by shooting (regulation 5)**

You must not take a Galah (*Cacatua roseicapilla*) or a Little Corella (*Cacatua sanguinea*) by means other than shooting with a firearm except in accordance with a permit issued by the Minister.

### **Prohibition of damaging trees, nests etc for purposes of hunting wildlife (regulation 6)**

You must not

- (a) cut down, lop branches from or otherwise destroy or damage any tree (whether living or dead); or
- (b) destroy, damage or disturb the animal's burrow or nest

for the purposes of hunting any unprotected vertebrate animal that is indigenous to Australia.

### **Notification of change of address (regulation 10)**

If you change your address during the currency of your permit you must give the Director notice in writing of the new address within 14 days of the change.

Important note: A breach of the *National Parks and Wildlife (Hunting) Regulations 2011* may incur an expiation fee of \$160 or maximum penalty of \$1250. These regulations can be viewed in their entirety at [www.legislation.sa.gov.au](http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au)

## ***National Parks and Wildlife (Wildlife) Regulations 2019 (Wildlife Regulations)***

### **Notification of change of address or name (regulation 20)**

If you change your address or name during the period that your permit remains in force you must, within 14 days after changing your address or name—

- (a) notify the Director in writing of the change; and
- (b) provide documentary evidence to the satisfaction of the Director of the new address or change of name.

### **Permit not to be used by another (regulation 45)**

Your permit cannot be used by any other person.

Important note: A breach of the *National Parks and Wildlife (Wildlife) Regulations 2019* may incur an expiation fee of \$160 or maximum penalty of \$1250. These regulations can be viewed in their entirety at [www.legislation.sa.gov.au](http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au)

### ***Animal Welfare Act 1985***

The treatment of all animals must comply with the *Animal Welfare Act 1985*.

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