



Australian Government  
Department of Agriculture,  
Water and the Environment

# Cost recovery implementation statement: fish and egg exports 2021–22



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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose of this CRIS

This cost recovery implementation statement (CRIS) provides information on how the department implements cost recovery for the fish and egg cost recovery arrangement. It also reports financial and non-financial performance information, contains financial forecasts for 2021–22 and three forward years and details the cost base and pricing structure. It includes updates on the impacts of the Busting Congestion for Agricultural Exporters package and the More Efficient and Sustainable Export Regulation measure announced in the 2020–21 Budget.

The government is investing in modernising and reforming export regulatory services which will impact the cost of delivering those services (known as the cost base) over time. Agriculture and food exporters and producers will be assisted through the modernisation and reform process with a freeze in fees and charges in 2020–21, and stepped increases from 2021–22 to 2023–24. The Australian Government has committed \$71.1 million to improve the financial sustainability of export certification services by supporting a stepped return to full cost recovery and to enable reforms to be rolled out while maintaining existing systems.

The key purpose of this CRIS is to:

- update the fish and egg cost recovery arrangement cost base
- describe the fees and charges for 2021–22 through to 2024–25.

From 2021, the CRIS will be updated annually as described in [section 2](#).

## 1.2 Summary of fish and egg exports regulatory reforms

These reforms are an opportunity for government and industry to work in partnership to lower the cost base of exports arrangements. While specific savings have not been identified for this arrangement, it is anticipated there will be benefits that may be quantified in the future. This will require an iterative approach to manage the cost base over the forward estimates. The department will work with industry to achieve these outcomes.

Table 1 shows the impact to expected cost recovered revenue. A permanent reduction in the cost base of \$118,800 from 2021–22 has been identified since the 2020–21 CRIS. A further \$60,907 has been removed from 2021–22 to reflect delays in implementing the Next Export Documentation system (NEXDOC).

**Table 1 Fish and egg cost recovery arrangement cost base adjustments**

Cost base	Unit	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
2020–21 CRIS expense	\$	4,009,565	4,082,972	4,164,607	4,247,491
Cost reductions – revised activity levels	\$	(118,800)	(120,993)	(123,227)	(125,501)
Depreciation adjustment	\$	(60,907)	(1,124)	(1,145)	(1,166)
2021–22 CRIS expense	\$	3,829,858	3,960,855	4,040,235	4,120,823
Cost recovered revenue	\$	3,815,381	3,995,597	4,030,333	4,125,710
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>3,815,381</b>	<b>3,995,597</b>	<b>4,030,333</b>	<b>4,125,710</b>

### **1.3 Path to full cost recovery**

The More Efficient and Sustainable Export Regulation measure, which is part of the Busting Congestion for Agricultural Exporters package, provides investment of \$71.1 million over 3 years from 2020–21 to 2022–23 to maintain essential export regulatory services across all export cost recovered arrangements while prices are undergo stepped increases.

2020–21 prices were frozen at 2019–20 prices. From 2021–22, prices will be increased to return all arrangements to full cost recovery in 2023–24.

### **1.4 Reforms: Busting Congestion for all Agricultural Exporters**

In the 2020–21 Budget, the Australian Government announced the Busting Congestion for Agricultural Exporters package which includes reforms to slash unnecessary red tape to get products to export markets faster and support jobs in rural and remote Australia.

The package, worth over \$328.4 million over 4 years from 2020–21, includes the following measures that are relevant to this CRIS.

- Digital Services to Take Farmers to Markets measure – this measure will invest \$222.2 million to modernise Australia’s agricultural export systems. The focus will be on helping exporters experience faster and more cost-effective services by transitioning the department’s systems online and providing a single portal for transactions between exporters and government.
- Working with trading partners and international standard setting organisations to embed, where appropriate, alternative regulatory approaches such as technology supported auditing, and to promote wider utilisation of e-certification.
- Assignment of dedicated case managers to support new agriculture exporters, including seafood, grains, dairy and non-prescribed goods, to allow them to navigate and meet regulatory requirements to get on the front foot to enter markets. This will support existing exporters to expand and diversify their market opportunities by assisting them to more easily navigate export regulatory processes for example registration process (\$3.7 million over 2 years).
- Improving Regulation Post–COVID-19 including Targeted Interventions for Seafood and Live Animal Exports – this measure will include development and implementation of a risk based targeted approach to the regulation of the seafood export industries that support compliant exporters and focuses on non-compliance operators. The initiatives will consider the increased use of new technologies including on-vessel audits.

Once the Busting Congestion package is implemented, it is expected that annual fees and charges will be at least \$21.4 million lower from 2023–24 than if the reforms were not implemented. For further information on the package see Busting Congestion for Agricultural Exporters.

## 2 CRIS updates

In accordance with the Australian Government Charging Framework, the fish and egg exports CRIS will be updated annually to report on financial and non-financial performance and revised 4-year forecasts. This annual update will provide an opportunity to measure progress of the reforms as they become quantifiable and to account for any external factors, for example, projected demand for activity.

The department will also report in-year financial performance within the CRIS, periodically reporting performance against the CRIS and explaining any variances. This will provide transparency in reporting for all exporters.

There may be other significant developments warranting a broader review of the cost base or charges. These could include:

- changes to the regulatory settings of the arrangement – for example, through a government policy change or the introduction of new systems or infrastructure
- changes to demand for regulatory activity – for example, due to a large part of industry changing its business model or significant change in terms of trade
- significant changes to financial inputs – for example, changes to the bond rate impacting departmental leave provisions, changes to the department’s Comcare premiums or a change to accounting standards.

Where a CRIS update reveals that the existing fee or charge structure no longer meets the financial or regulatory requirements of the arrangement, the department may propose revised fees and charges. In this circumstance, the CRIS update will be the first step in consultation on changes to prices, followed by opportunities for stakeholder engagement.



## 3 Policy and statutory authority to cost recover

Under the Australian Government Charging Framework, cost recovery requires both policy approval and statutory authority. This chapter provides information on government approval of regulatory charging for export regulatory activities and the legislation that enables the department to collect fees and charges.

### 3.1 Why cost recovery is appropriate

Cost recovery (regulatory charging) falls within the Australian Government's broader Charging Framework. The type of charge is determined by the characteristics of the activities as described in the Charging Framework. This provides the overarching framework under which government entities must design, implement and review cost recovery.

Regulatory charging is appropriate because exports regulatory activity is provided to a clearly identifiable group – individuals and organisations that participate in the agriculture, food and fibre export supply chain. If it were not for the business activities of these groups, the regulatory activities would not be required.

There are additional benefits to funding exports regulation through regulatory charging. When a business pays for the activities it receives, the government has an obligation to justify the prices it charges. Regulatory charging also raises the awareness of regulated entities of how much a regulated activity cost.

For these reasons, the government has determined regulatory charging to be the most appropriate mechanism for funding exports regulatory activities. Regulatory charging of export regulatory activities is consistent with the Charging Framework.

### 3.2 Who will pay for regulatory charges

The department cost recovers regulatory charges in this CRIS from participants in the fish and egg export supply chain, including exporters, producers, vessels and storage facilities. Additional information on services provided and the entities are outlined in [section 4.1](#).

### 3.3 Government policy approval to cost recover the regulatory activity

Policy authority for regulatory charging for export regulatory activities was reaffirmed in the 2020–21 Budget when the government announced the Busting Congestion for Agricultural Exporters package. The package sets out a period of partial cost recovery from 2020–21 to 2022–23 before a return to full cost recovery by 2023–24, while a series of reforms to improve efficiency and lower costs are implemented.

## **3.4 Statutory authority to charge**

### **3.4.1 New legislative framework**

The *Export Control Act 2020* commenced on 28 March 2021, consolidating export functions from the *Export Control Act 1982* and *Australian Meat and Live-stock Industry Act 1997* into a new legislative framework. The new legislation supports existing policy, while providing flexibility for different approaches to the regulation of exports in the future.

### **3.4.2 Cost recovery charges**

Cost recovery charges are imposed under these Acts:

- *Export Charges (Imposition – General) Act 2015*
- *Export Charges (Imposition – Customs) Act 2015*
- *Export Charges (Imposition – Excise) Act 2015*.

Details of specific price points and charges payable are included in these regulations:

- *Export Charges (Imposition – General) Regulations 2021*
- *Export Charges (Imposition – Customs) Regulations 2021*.

### **3.4.3 Cost recovery fees**

Section 399 of the *Export Control Act 2020* provides that the rules may prescribe fees that may be charged in relation to fee-bearing activities carried out by, or on behalf of, the Commonwealth in the performance of functions or the exercise of powers under the Act. The specific fees and price points are set out in the *Export Control (Fees and Payments) Rules 2021*.

## 4 Cost recovery arrangement for fish and egg exports

This section describes the fish and egg exports cost recovery arrangement cost base.

### 4.1 Description of the regulatory activity

Agriculture, food and fibre exports are regulated in accordance with *Export Control Act 2020* and associated legislative framework (for more information see [section 3.4](#)).

To certify a product's compliance with Australia's export requirements and the importing country requirements, the department undertakes a range of activities, including:

- developing, implementing and monitoring of operational policy and systems that ensure compliance with Australian export controls and any importing country requirements. These activities serve to maintain the eligibility of commodities for export from Australia and to protect and promote Australia's reputation for premium agricultural goods, while maintaining existing and seeking increased market access opportunities
- providing inspection, auditing, and enforcement activities to ensure that the production, storage, handling and transportation of fish and egg products intended for export comply with the conditions of the Australian export controls and any additional requirements imposed by an importing country
- issuing permits, export certification and other documentation necessary to confirm compliance with Australian export controls and any additional importing country requirements
- managing quota allocation and quota certification to enable exporters to access tariff rate concessions offered under trade agreements
- providing support through the department's overseas counsellors relating to detained consignments, government certification and other issues which result in goods being held at the border
- providing scientific and technical advice to improve, maintain or restore market access and to demonstrate adherence to export requirements
- enforcing regulation of certified organic goods exported from Australia
- managing the National Residue Survey (NRS) which supports Australia's primary producers and agricultural industries by confirming Australia's status as a producer of clean food and facilitating access to export markets.

For more information, see [Export goods controlled by the department](#).

### 4.2 Cost base

Table 2 shows the fish and egg arrangement cost base for 2021–22. See Table 3 for an overview by cost type for 2021–22.

A description of cost activities and the methodology for attributing costs to these activities is provided at [Appendix A](#).

#### 4.2.1 Cost base assumptions

The cost base has been modelled to reflect the full costs of the delivery of regulatory services to support the fish and egg industry. The 2018–19 departmental budget has been used as the starting point for determining the cost base in this CRIS. To project the cost base over the next 4 years, adjustments have been applied to capture expected changes to the costs including:

- inflation of 1.65% per annum, in line with the Department of Finance’s inflation estimate
- increases in employee expenses of 2% per annum, reflecting reasonable estimates of wage increments in line with the Australian Public Service Workplace Bargaining Policy 2018
  - a new Australian Public Service Workplace Relations Policy was released in November 2020 providing that employee salary increases are to be capped at 1.7%. Modelling has not been updated to reflect the revised policy
  - the former Department of Environment and Energy Enterprise Agreement 2016–19, which applies to the department through to 2022, provides for 2% annual increases until the end of the agreement, with the last increase applying in November 2021
  - the CRIS will be updated for 2022–23 to reflect either the November 2020 policy or a revised enterprise agreement, whichever applies at the time
- additional depreciation from new assets anticipated to be recognised over the period
- adjustments for future fee-related activities to reflect expected changes in volume.

#### 4.2.2 Projected cost base

The cost base for 2021–22 for the fish and egg exports cost recovery arrangement is \$3.830 million (Table 2), made up of:

- \$2.998 million in charge-related activities.
- \$0.832 million in fee-related activities.

**Table 2 Cost base for fish and egg exports cost recovery arrangement, 2021–22**

Charge type	Activity group	Activity	Expense (\$)	Cost recovery charges
<b>Charges</b>		Workforce and business administration	2,997,516	
	Program management and administration	Business system administration		
		Stakeholder engagement		
		Policy and instructional material		Annual registration, export documentation, throughput, application and organic certification
	Assurance	Business improvement		
		Risk management		
		Verification		
	Incident management	Surveillance		
		Incident management		
		Investigative support		

Charge type	Activity group	Activity	Expense (\$)	Cost recovery charges
		Corrective action		
Fee for service	Intervention	Assessment	459,828	Assessment
		Inspection	14,258	Inspection
		Audit	358,256	Audit
<b>Total cost base</b>	-	-	<b>3,829,858</b>	-

Table 3 provides a breakdown of expenses of the cost recovery arrangement (2021–22).

**Table 3 Cost type breakdown for fish and egg exports cost recovery arrangement, 2021–22**

Expense	Forecast (\$)
<b>Direct</b>	<b>2,566,794</b>
Employee	2,032,727
Operating	516,306
Other	17,761
<b>Indirect</b>	<b>1,263,064</b>
Assurance and Legal	76,134
Corporate Strategy and Governance	136,527
Finance and Business Support	251,389
Information Services	508,531
Property	290,483
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,829,858</b>

For more information on how expenses are allocated see [Appendix A](#).

## 4.3 Changes to the cost base

This CRIS includes adjustments to the fish and egg exports cost base since 2015–16, when the previous CRIS was implemented.

### 4.3.1 Expanded cost recovery measure from the 2018–19 Budget

Expanded cost recovery activities announced in the 2018–19 Budget were implemented from 1 July 2019. This provided authority for additional cost recovery regulatory activities including enforcement, scientific and technical advice, and support for detained consignments which increased the cost base by \$0.404 million indexed annually from 1 July 2019. Charges will recover for:

- enforcement activities that are directly related to regulatory functions to ensure industry compliance with international import conditions (\$0.106 million indexed annually from 1 July 2019)
- scientific and technical advice related to supporting industry to improve, maintain or restore market access (\$0.266 million indexed annually from 1 July 2019)
- the cost of the department’s overseas counsellor network assisting industry to meet export requirements for detained consignments or during trade disruptions (\$0.031 million indexed annually from 1 July 2019).

### 4.3.2 Continued funding for the residue monitoring of seafood

From 1 July 2018, the department began funding the residue monitoring of seafood through the National Residue Survey (NRS). In 2018–19, the expense for the NRS was modelled at \$0.207 million for the first year and increases due to indexation in each year following. The NRS is a vital part of the Australian system for managing the risk of chemical residues and environmental contaminants in Australian products. The NRS supports exports by confirming Australia’s status as a producer of clean food and facilitating access to export markets.

### 4.3.3 Reductions to the cost base since the 2020–21 CRIS

The fish and egg exports 2020–21 CRIS was used as a starting position for the 2021–22 CRIS cost base. Reductions to the cost base are:

- The export arrangements’ use of the department’s client contact group is lower than previously modelled. All export arrangement cost bases have been reduced to reflect usage.
- Corporate and indirect expenses have been reduced in line with the reduction in direct expense. Depreciation expense has also been adjusted to reflect the timing of planned project rollouts.

In line with the government’s Charging Framework and the department’s cost allocation policy, inflation and depreciation expenses have been adjusted in the cost base to reflect increased employee and supplier expenses in line with the Australian Public Service Workplace Bargaining Policy 2018 and government inflation estimates. Cost recovery of these activities is considered appropriate because industry directly benefits from having a system in place that allows the department to manage and respond to market access issues, including ensuring compliance with overseas country requirements.

Table 4 shows the change to the cost base in 2021–22.

**Table 4 Changes to cost base for fish and egg exports, 2021–22**

Adjustment to cost base	Impact on cost base	Unit	Forecast
<b>Total baseline expense, 2020–21 CRIS</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>4,009,565</b>
Cost reduction – revised activity levels:			
Reduction in general enquiry hotline usage	Decrease	\$	(90,000)
Reduction in corporate and indirect expenses	Decrease	\$	(28,800)
Total cost reduction due to revised activity levels	Decrease	\$	(118,800)
Depreciation adjustment	Decrease	\$	(60,907)
Total adjustments to cost base	Decrease	\$	(179,707)
<b>Adjusted cost base</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>3,829,858</b>
Change in expense	Decrease	%	(4.5%)

**n/a** Not applicable.

As part of the charging review, the department has considered a number of additional reforms. These reforms have not been included in the cost base because their financial impact cannot be quantified at this point.

## **4.4 Reforms from 2020–21**

### **4.4.1 New export control legislation**

As noted at [section 3.4](#), the *Export Control Act 2020* commenced 28 March 2021, consolidating export functions from the *Export Control Act 1982* into a new legislative framework. No changes to the cost base have been identified at this time as a result of the implementation of the new legislative framework, but changes to the department’s regulatory approach could affect cost recovery. Any impacts will be reviewed when or if changes are implemented.

### **4.4.2 Extension of the *Export Control Act 2020* to Heard Island and McDonald Islands**

Limitations in the *Export Control Act 1982* prevented the department from being able to issue export health certificates for consignments of fish caught by Australian operators in Australian Fishing Zones, outside of Territorial Seas, such as Heard Island and McDonald Islands (HIMI), that are not exported from Australian mainland ports.

To allow greater flexibility and reduce costs for operators fishing in HIMI, the *Export Control Act 2020* provides that rules may be made to extend the Act (or any provisions of the Act) to External Territories.

The *Export Control (Fish and Fish Products) Rules 2021* extends the Act to include the External Territories of HIMI. The extension to HIMI under the provisions of the new legislation will allow Australian export registered fishing vessels to export directly from HIMI (includes from waters in the EEZ adjacent to that Territory and the waters above the continental shelf extending outside the EEZ) instead of having to return their catch to Australia to export which was required under the former Act to enable export certification to be issued. These changes will provide greater access to markets that are not available without the goods returning to Australia.

## 5 Design of regulatory charges

This CRIS provides for a mix of regulatory fees-for-service and levies (charges), implemented in the CRIS as charges under the Export Charging Regulations.

Fees for services are used where the regulation is provided directly to an individual or organisation, such as inspections of goods, audit of registered premises or assessment of export certification. These are the intervention activities described at [Appendix A](#).

Cost recovery levies (charges) are imposed when regulation is imposed on an industry sector rather than directly to a specific individual or organisation. These charges recover the costs of maintaining regulatory infrastructure and integrity through the program management and administration, assurance and incident management activities described at [Appendix A](#).

### 5.1 Changes to regulatory fees and charges

No changes to the types of fees and charges or charge points are proposed as part of this CRIS.

Most fees and charges increase to meet the total expense and is consistent with the government's stepped increases to full cost recovery as outlined in the More Efficient and Sustainable Export Regulation measure.

### 5.2 Fish and egg exports fees and charges

The amount payable for 2021–22 to 2024–25 is shown in Table 5 to Table 8.

**Table 5 Fees, charges and volumes for fish and egg exports cost recovery arrangement, 2021–22**

Type of charge	Cost recovery charges	Unit	Price (\$)	Estimated volume (units)	Estimated total revenue (\$)
<b>Charges</b>	Storage establishment – seafood	Annual	1,957	125	244,625
	Vessel (preparation not direct export)	Annual	1,305	8	10,440
	Vessel (preparation direct export)	Annual	2,609	112	292,208
	Land establishment – live only	Annual	1,305	57	74,385
	Land establishment – processing	Annual	2,609	178	464,402
	Egg establishment	Annual	1,957	57	111,549
	Electronic permit – fish	Per document	29	31,242	906,018
	Electronic health certificate – fish	Per document	29	28,454	825,166
	Electronic permit – egg	Per document	29	360	10,440



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Type of charge	Cost recovery charges	Unit	Price (\$)	Estimated volume (units)	Estimated total revenue (\$)
	Electronic health certificate – egg	Per document	29	328	9,512
	Registration application	Per application	640	46	29,440
<b>Fees – audit</b>	Audit	Per quarter hour	53	6,734	356,902
<b>Fees – inspection</b>	Inspection	Per quarter hour	53	268	14,204
<b>Fees – documentation</b>	Electronic health certificates	Per document	6	28,782	172,692
	Electronic permit	Per document	6	31,602	189,612
	Manual health certificates	Per document	107	148	15,836
	Manual permit	Per document	107	–	–
	Replacement certificate	Per document	533	150	79,950
<b>Organics a</b>	Organic certifying body	Annual (charged quarterly)	8,000	1	8,000
<b>Total</b>	–	–	–	–	<b>3,815,381</b>

a Organic certifiers support a small number of exporters in all of the export arrangements (excluding Live Animal Exports) and therefore the expense has been reflected in each CRIS.

Note: Prices have been rounded. The annual charge will be rounded upwards to the nearest dollar, with the exception of throughput, which will be rounded upwards to the nearest cent.

**Table 6 Fees, charges and volumes for fish and egg exports cost recovery arrangement, 2022–23**

Type of charge	Cost recovery charges	Unit	Price (\$)	Estimated volume (units)	Estimated total revenue (\$)
<b>Charges</b>	Storage establishment – seafood	Annual	2,024	125	253,000
	Vessel (preparation not direct export)	Annual	1,349	8	10,792
	Vessel (preparation direct export)	Annual	2,698	112	302,176
	Land establishment – live only	Annual	1,349	57	76,893
	Land establishment – processing	Annual	2,698	178	480,244
	Egg establishment	Annual	2,024	57	115,368
	Electronic permit – fish	Per document	30	31,242	937,260
	Electronic health certificate – fish	Per document	30	28,454	853,620

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Type of charge	Cost recovery charges	Unit	Price (\$)	Estimated volume (units)	Estimated total revenue (\$)
	Electronic permit – egg	Per document	30	360	10,800
	Electronic health certificate – egg	Per document	30	328	9,840
	Registration application	Per application	662	46	30,452
<b>Fees – audit</b>	Audit	Per quarter hour	55	6,734	370,370
<b>Fees – inspection</b>	Inspection	Per quarter hour	55	268	14,740
<b>Fees – documentation</b>	Electronic health certificates	Per document	7	28,782	201,474
	Electronic permit	Per document	7	31,602	221,214
	Manual health certificates	Per document	110	148	16,280
	Manual permit	Per document	110	-	-
	Replacement certificate	Per document	552	150	82,800
<b>Organics a</b>	Organic certifying body	Annual (charged quarterly)	8,274	1	8,274
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>3,995,597</b>

a Organic certifiers support a small number of exporters in all of the export arrangements (excluding Live Animal Exports) and therefore the expense has been reflected in each CRIS.

Note: Prices have been rounded. The annual charge will be rounded upwards to the nearest dollar, with the exception of throughput, which will be rounded upwards to the nearest cent.

**Table 7 Fees, charges and volumes for fish and egg exports cost recovery arrangement, 2023–24**

Type of charge	Cost recovery charges	Unit	Price (\$)	Estimated volume (units)	Estimated total revenue (\$)
<b>Charges</b>	Storage establishment – seafood	Annual	2,065	125	258,125
	Vessel (preparation not direct export)	Annual	1,376	8	11,008
	Vessel (preparation direct export)	Annual	2,752	112	308,224
	Land establishment – live only	Annual	1,376	57	78,432
	Land establishment – processing	Annual	2,752	178	489,856
	Egg establishment	Annual	2,065	57	117,705
	Electronic permit – fish	Per document	30	31,242	937,260

Cost recovery implementation statement: fish and egg exports 2021–22

Type of charge	Cost recovery charges	Unit	Price (\$)	Estimated volume (units)	Estimated total revenue (\$)
	Electronic health certificate – fish	Per document	30	28,454	853,620
	Electronic permit – egg	Per document	30	360	10,800
	Electronic health certificate – egg	Per document	30	328	9,840
	Registration application	Per application	675	46	31,050
<b>Fees – audit</b>	Audit	Per quarter hour	56	6,734	377,104
<b>Fees – inspection</b>	Inspection	Per quarter hour	56	268	15,008
<b>Fees – documentation</b>	Electronic health certificates	Per document	7	28,782	201,474
	Electronic permit	Per document	7	31,602	221,214
	Manual health certificates	Per document	113	148	16,724
	Manual permit	Per document	113	–	–
	Replacement certificate	Per document	563	150	84,450
<b>Organics a</b>	Organic certifying body	Annual (charged quarterly)	8,439	1	8,439
<b>Total</b>	–	–	–	–	<b>4,030,333</b>

a Organic certifiers support a small number of exporters in all of the export arrangements (excluding Live Animal Exports) and therefore the expense has been reflected in each CRIS.

Note: Prices have been rounded. The annual charge will be rounded upwards to the nearest dollar, with the exception of throughput, which will be rounded upwards to the nearest cent.

**Table 8 Fees, charges and volumes for fish and egg exports cost recovery arrangement, 2024–25**

Type of charge	Cost recovery charges	Unit	Price (\$)	Estimated volume (units)	Estimated total revenue (\$)
<b>Charges</b>	Storage establishment – seafood	Annual	2,106	125	263,250
	Vessel (preparation not direct export)	Annual	1,404	8	11,232
	Vessel (preparation direct export)	Annual	2,807	112	314,384
	Land establishment – live only	Annual	1,404	57	80,028
	Land establishment – processing	Annual	2,807	178	499,646
	Egg establishment	Annual	2,106	57	120,042

Cost recovery implementation statement: fish and egg exports 2021–22

Type of charge	Cost recovery charges	Unit	Price (\$)	Estimated volume (units)	Estimated total revenue (\$)
	Electronic permit – fish	Per document	31	31,242	968,502
	Electronic health certificate – fish	Per document	31	28,454	882,074
	Electronic permit – egg	Per document	31	360	11,160
	Electronic health certificate – egg	Per document	31	328	10,168
	Registration application	Per application	689	46	31,694
<b>Fees – audit</b>	Audit	Per quarter hour	57	6,734	383,838
<b>Fees – inspection</b>	Inspection	Per quarter hour	57	268	15,276
	Electronic health certificates	Per document	7	28,782	201,474
	Electronic permit	Per document	7	31,602	221,214
<b>Fees – documentation</b>	Manual health certificates	Per document	115	148	17,020
	Manual permit	Per document	115	-	-
	Replacement certificate	Per document	574	150	86,100
<b>Organics a</b>	Organic certifying body	Annual (charged quarterly)	8,608	1	8,608
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>4,125,710</b>

**a** Organic certifiers support a small number of exporters in all of the export arrangements (excluding Live Animal Exports) and therefore the expense has been reflected in each CRIS.

Note: Prices have been rounded. The annual charge will be rounded upwards to the nearest dollar, with the exception of throughput, which will be rounded upwards to the nearest cent.

## 6 Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder engagement plays an important role in the development and management of cost recovery arrangements. The department's stakeholders have a unique insight into how the department's regulatory activities impact on their business and help us design efficient cost recovery frameworks for these activities.

### 6.1 Stakeholder engagement strategy

#### 6.1.1 Purpose

This stakeholder engagement strategy for the cost recovery of fish and egg exports regulatory activities outlines the engagement principles, method and approach. The purpose of the strategy is to work with industry to update the CRIS as needed and provide information on the performance of the cost recovery arrangement.

This strategy helps the department to plan, design, undertake and evaluate stakeholder engagement activities.

It has been designed to meet the requirements of the:

- Australian Government Charging Framework
- Australian Government Guide to Regulation
- APS Framework for Engagement and Participation.

#### 6.1.2 Principles

The department's principles for engagement are to listen and engage meaningfully.

The department will achieve this by:

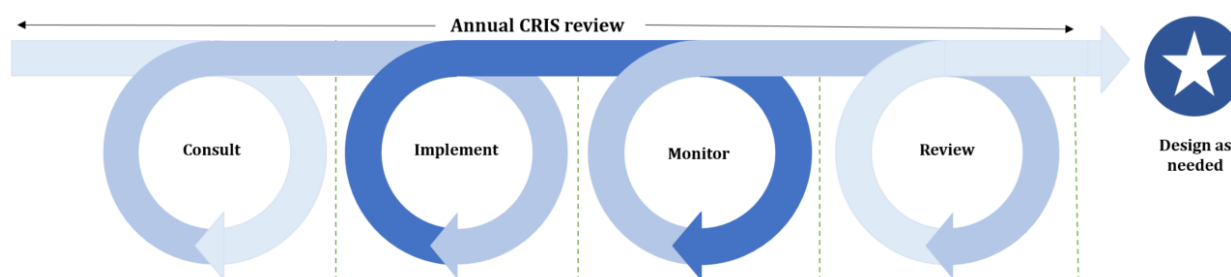
- clearly explaining the objective and context of stakeholder engagement
- being honest about what is on the table, that is, what is yet to be decided and what has already been decided
- providing sufficient time for stakeholders to engage in consultation processes
- ensuring information that is essential to participant's roles is made available to them
- providing feedback on how feedback has been taken into consideration.

#### 6.1.3 Method

The department plans to consult on, implement, monitor, and review regulatory charging through annual CRIS reviews.

The department will also design revised fees and charges in the CRIS documents as needed.

**Figure 1 Engagement process**



Throughout this process, the department will use 2 different levels of engagement:

- 1) share – when government needs to tell the public about a government initiative
- 2) consult – when government gathers feedback from specific industry groups about a problem or a solution.

### 6.1.4 Approach

The department’s engagement approach is outlined in

Table 9.

**Table 9 The department’s approach to stakeholder engagement for regulatory charging**

Category	Consult annually	Implement annually	Monitor annually	Review annually	Design as needed
<b>Objective</b>	Public consultation to seek feedback on annual updates to the proposed cost base, fees and charges in the draft CRIS.	Publish public information to prepare stakeholders for upcoming changes to regulatory charging.	Publish information on prior year financial and non-financial performance of regulatory charging.	Consultation to seek feedback on regulatory charging performance and stakeholder engagement.	Targeted consultation to seek advice and input on behalf of their industries to develop volume, expense and pricing models.
<b>Level of engagement</b>	Consult	Share	Share	Consult	Consult
<b>Timing</b>	Annually in first quarter of the year.	Annually in June.	Annually in October.	As needed or for the Portfolio Charging Review in 2023.	As needed.
<b>Stakeholders</b>	Industry Consultative Committees (ICCs). All industry participants. Peak industry bodies.	All industry participants. Peak industry bodies.	Industry consultative committees (ICCs). All industry participants. Peak industry bodies.	Industry consultative committees (ICCs). All industry participants. Peak industry bodies.	Industry consultative committees (ICCs). Peak industry bodies.
<b>Method</b>	Online – Have Your Say. Face to face.	Industry advice notices (IANs). Online – department website.	Online – department website.	Online – Have Your Say.	Face to face. Teleconference

## 6.2 Industry engagement

The department has been formally engaging with industry on charging arrangements since 2018, including regular engagement on the CRIS with the Seafood Exports Industry Consultative Committee (SEICC). In 2018–19 the department formed a joint seafood and egg industry consultative committee to engage on cost recovery matters.

A CRIS was released for public submissions between October 2019 and January 2020, supported by meetings with the consultative committees and 13 public meetings with export stakeholders. The department received 2 submissions on the fish and egg arrangement. Outcomes of this engagement informed government consideration of export cost recovery generally, including the Busting Congestion for Agricultural Exporters package.

In February 2021, 2020–21 the fish and egg exports CRIS was published to provide stakeholders with a description of the impact of the Busting Congestion package and the intention to freeze fees and charges in 2020–21, followed by stepped increases from 2021–22 to achieve full cost recovery by 2023–24.

A 2021–22 CRIS was released seeking public submissions between 14 May and 10 June 2021, supported by engagement with industry consultative committees and targeted discussions with industry stakeholders through virtual presentations and feedback sessions. The department received 2 submissions from the fish and egg exports industry.

As part of the ongoing development of streamlined cost recovery arrangements for export certification, the department will continue to engage with industry stakeholders on an ongoing basis.

A summary of key themes from stakeholder feedback across all consultations since 2018 is provided at [Appendix B](#).

## 7 Risk assessment

A charging risk assessment (CRA) is required for any regulatory charging policy proposal, such as a CRIS. It helps to identify and analyse regulatory charging risks. The Minister for Agriculture, Drought and Emergency Management must agree to release the final CRIS given the CRA indicates that it is medium risk.

The CRA has identified 1 implementation category that is considered high risk:

- the introduction of new cost recoverable activities

The remaining implementation categories are considered low to medium risk:

- the percentage change in annual cost recovery revenue is less than 5%
- the total annual cost recovery revenue is less than \$10 million
- the types of charges used include fees and charges
- the imposition of the cost recovery charges involving an act of parliament
- the proposal including no involvement with other Commonwealth, state or local government entities
- the expected impact of cost recovery on payers
- stakeholder sensitivity about the proposed changes.

In addition to the CRA, the department has also considered a number of risks associated with cost recovering fish and egg exports certification activities and how the department will manage these risks (Table 10).

**Table 10 Risks – fish and egg exports cost recovery arrangement**

Risk	Management
The cost of export certification affects industry competitiveness.	The department is implementing a range of reforms to deliver efficiencies in export certification processes.
The fee and charge structure does not support future regulatory reforms.	The CRIS will be reviewed annually which will provide an assessment as to whether fees and charges should be revised.
Changes to government policy and activities.	Regular assessments of the arrangement will inform whether a cost recovery review is required.
Importing countries change export certification requirements – the cost of providing certification no longer reflects forecast effort.	Regular assessments of the arrangement will inform whether a cost recovery review is required.
Deficit occurs. For example, unfavourable farming conditions.	The department will engage with industry to discuss options to reduce expenses through adjustments to services or service standards. This will not include a reduction in regulatory standards.
Significant surplus occurs. For example, entry to a new market or favourable farming conditions.	Subject to approval, collection of revenue in surplus of expense may be managed through remittance, or investment initiatives directly benefiting activities within the arrangement. An alternative approach may be agreed with industry within policy guidelines.



Cost recovery implementation statement: fish and egg exports 2021–22

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Management</b>
Changing events impact actual revenue versus forecast revenue.	The department will update the CRIS annually to reflect changes in activity and effort and describe any consequential changes in the cost and price.

## 8 Financial estimates

### 8.1 Financial estimates

The financial estimates of the fish and egg exports cost recovery arrangement is provided at Table 11.

**Table 11 Financial estimates for fish and egg exports cost recovery arrangement**

<b>Finance element</b>	<b>2021–22 (\$)</b>	<b>2022–23 (\$)</b>	<b>2023–24 (\$)</b>	<b>2024–25 (\$)</b>
Revenue = X	3,815,381	3,995,597	4,030,333	4,125,710
Expenses = Y	3,829,858	3,960,855	4,040,235	4,120,823
<b>Balance = X - Y</b>	<b>(14,477)</b>	<b>34,742</b>	<b>(9,902)</b>	<b>4,887</b>
Forecast opening cost recovery reserve balance	380,854	366,377	401,119	391,217
Transfer	(14,477)	34,742	(9,902)	4,887
<b>Forecast closing cost recovery reserve balance</b>	<b>366,377</b>	<b>401,119</b>	<b>391,217</b>	<b>396,104</b>

### 8.2 Cost recovery reserve

A cost recovery reserve is maintained for each of the agriculture and food exports charging arrangements. The department's policy is to maintain a balance of between zero and five percent of annual program expenditure in the reserve for each arrangement. Close management of the financial performance of arrangements may lead to more frequent adjustments to charges, including to reduce a reserve surplus.

## 9 Financial and non-financial performance

Both the Australian National Audit Office’s Report on the application of cost recovery principles and the independent review of the cost of export certification recommendations about improving the department’s performance reporting.

The department is committed to consulting with industry stakeholders on performance indicators to assist in evaluating the performance of the department’s regulatory arrangements. The department will use the benchmarking framework provided by the independent review to engage with industry on development of financial and non-financial Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

This section presents information on the financial and non-financial performance of the fish and egg exports cost recovery arrangement. This is to provide an overview of the department’s performance in recovering forecasted costs and meeting regulatory objectives.

### 9.1 Financial performance

The financial performance for the fish and egg cost recovery arrangement is provided in Table 12.

**Table 12 Financial performance for fish and egg exports cost recovery arrangement, 2017–18 to 2020–21**

Finance element	2017–18 (\$)	2018–19 (\$)	2019–20 (\$)	2020–21 f (\$)
Revenue = X	3,657,143	3,895,790	3,698,001	3,514,899
Expenses = Y	3,718,786	3,565,374	3,698,227	3,601,957
<b>Balance = X - Y</b>	<b>(61,643)</b>	<b>330,416</b>	<b>(226)</b>	<b>(87,058)</b>
Remissions, rebates and adjustments = Z	(5,544)	(135)	n/a	n/a
Net balance = balance + Z	(67,187)	330,281	(226)	(87,058)
<b>Cost recovery reserve balance</b>	<b>484,741</b>	<b>815,022</b>	<b>814,796</b>	<b>727,738</b>

n/a Not applicable. f Forecast.

Note: The major movements previously were due to the addition of the National Residue Survey (NRS) seafood testing function into the arrangement in 2018–19; increase in expense for assessment and audit activity; new expense for the client contact group for the provision of services for the department’s enquiries email and phone lines. From 1 July 2019, \$0.404 million for regulatory activities for enforcement, scientific and technical advice and detained consignments was added to the arrangement indexed and ongoing.

### 9.2 Non-financial performance

Over the life of this CRIS, the department intends to consult with industry stakeholders on non-financial performance indicators to assist in evaluating performance of the cost recovery arrangements administered. This CRIS will be updated as performance indicators are refined and further developed.

## 10 Key dates and events

Regular reviews of financial performance are undertaken and regular stakeholder engagement activities are conducted throughout the CRIS cycle in line with the stakeholder engagement strategy documented in [Section 6](#). Key forward dates for regulatory charging for the fish and egg exports regulatory activities are documented in Table 13.

**Table 13 Key forward dates and events**

<b>Key forward events schedule</b>	<b>Next scheduled update</b>
Annual CRIS update to forward estimates	May 2021
2021–22 CRIS published	June 2021
Updated fees and charges implemented	1 July 2021
Annual CRIS updates to financial and non-financial performance for 2020–21	October 2021
Annual CRIS update to forward estimates	February 2022
Updated fees and charges implemented	1 July 2022
Annual CRIS updates to financial and non-financial performance for 2021–22	October 2022
Portfolio charging review to be undertaken	2023
Annual CRIS update to forward estimates	February 2023
Updated fees and charges implemented	1 July 2023
Annual CRIS updates to financial and non-financial performance for 2022–23	October 2023
Portfolio charging review outcomes to be brought forward in Budget	2024–25

# 11 CRIS approval and change register

Table 14 tracks the changes to the CRIS as a result of changes to the regulatory charging activity.

**Table 14 CRIS approval and change register**

<b>Date of CRIS Change</b>	<b>CRIS Change</b>	<b>Approver</b>	<b>Basis for change</b>
11/06/2021	Certification of the CRIS	Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment	New regulatory charging activity and revalidation of cost model
15/06/2021	Approval of CRIS	Minister for Agriculture, Drought and Emergency Management	New regulatory charging activity and revalidation of cost model

# Appendix A: Cost recovery model

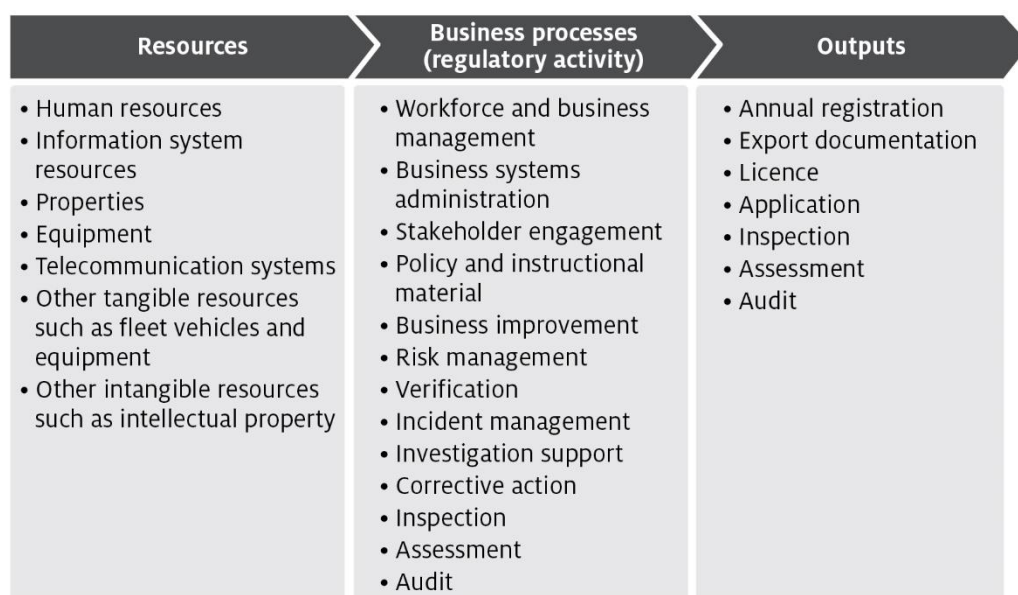
## Outputs and business processes of the regulatory charging activity

The key policy objectives for the department’s cost recovery arrangements are to:

- safeguard Australia’s animal and plant health status to maintain overseas markets and protect the economy and environment from the impact of exotic pests and diseases, through risk assessment, inspection and certification, and the implementation of emergency response arrangements for Australian agricultural, food and fibre industries
- support more sustainable, productive, internationally competitive and profitable Australian agricultural, food and fibre industries through policies and initiatives that promote better resource management practices, innovation, self-reliance and improved market access.

The department’s cost recovery arrangements describe how the department uses resources (such as people, IT, property and equipment) to undertake business processes (regulatory activities), which enable us to provide outputs that meet the department’s policy objectives (Figure A1).

**Figure A1 Outputs and business processes of the department’s regulatory charging activity**



The processes listed in Figure A2 are described below and grouped into 4 categories of activities:

- 1) Program management and administration – administrative activities that support and deliver the department’s export regulatory activity commitments.
- 2) Assurance – activities that mitigate risks to collective user groups by assessing departmental controls of systems and processes to ensure they operate in accordance with their intended design.

- 3) Incident management – activities that respond to incidents concerning alleged breaches of Australian regulation or international import conditions.
- 4) Intervention – activities provided directly to an individual, business or organisation to meet export regulatory activity requirements.

## Costs of regulatory charging activity

### Cost allocation process

To determine the cost of regulatory activities, the department uses an activity-based costing (ABC) system. The ABC cost allocation methodology reflects costs incurred through usage of regulatory activities, providing a transparent allocation of costs while also being efficient and effective to administer.

The 2 expense categories are:

- 1) Direct expenses – these can be directly attributed to the provision of an activity, for example, inspections. They comprise of staff salaries and supplier costs including direct capital expenses.
- 2) Indirect expenses – these are not directly linked to an activity provided by us. Indirect expenses include corporate employee salaries and overheads such as information technology, finance, human resources costs, and indirect capital expenses.

The cost allocation process apportions the costs of support functions (indirect expense) and direct expense to the processes/activities defined below under [Description of cost model activities](#). The department includes indirect expenses in the cost base to reflect the systems and processes that exist to help with efficient administration, which the cost-recovered arrangements benefit from. This is the same methodology employed for allocation of indirect costs to appropriated activities, in line with the department's cost allocation policy.

The ABC system allocates costs in a staged approach:

- 1) Indirect costs such as property, finance, information technology, human resources and divisional executives are allocated to direct cost centres using a cost driver which estimates the relative usage of each of the corporate services. Cost drivers for corporate services include:
  - a) Workpoints – distributes costs based on space occupied, with the workpoint count reflecting the space where a person may be able to work.
  - b) FTE – distributes costs based on each program's full-time equivalent staff numbers.
  - c) PC count/IT assets – distributes costs based on the number of IT assets in a program.
  - d) Transactions – distributes costs based on the number of transactions incurred over a period. This driver is used to allocate expenses related to the functions of accounts receivable and accounts payable.
  - e) Headcount – allocates costs based on the number of staff that a program area has as a proportion of the number of staff that are on the department's total staff.
  - f) Custom drivers – allocate costs to specific cost centres, primarily based on usage for shared program resources.

Cost drivers are reviewed on an annual basis, or as required. Changes to cost drivers are substantiated through effort or other data.

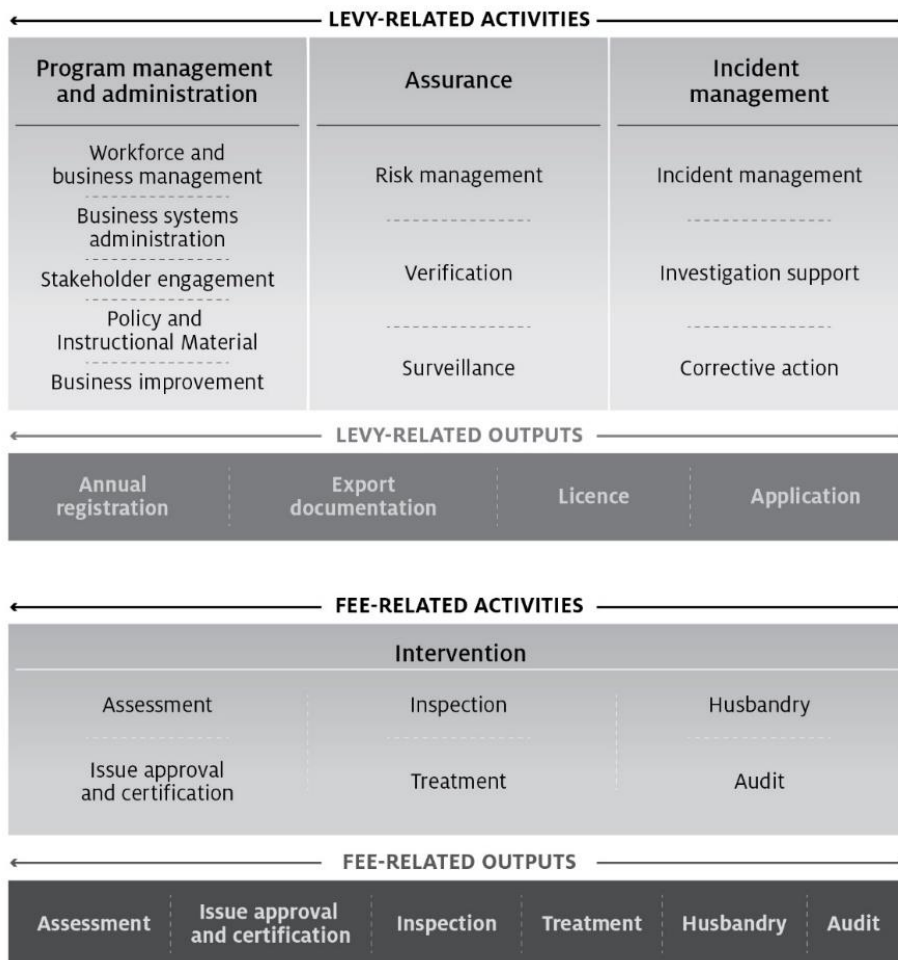
- 2) Direct costs (including the indirect costs allocated in step 1) are allocated to the activity and cost-recovered arrangements that best reflects the activity undertaken. Time recording systems allow the accurate allocation of effort to specific activities and arrangements, particularly to intervention activities.

The primary variable used in the allocation of costs to activities is effort. As a result, cost estimates vary with changes in activity. If actual activity levels change during a financial year, the costs allocated to arrangements would require adjustment to align with that effort. The department monitors this throughout the year and adjust where necessary.

For example, food safety auditors undertake audits across multiple arrangements. The department forecasts the number of audits and average time for an audit for each arrangement. The associated costs are allocated to the arrangements and audit function based on total audit hours.

- 3) Activity/arrangement costs (from step 2) are allocated to charge points which identifies the cost associated with that charge. Figure A2 shows how the department uses a combination of cost recovery fees and charges shows how the department categorises cost-recovered charge and fee activities and outputs.

**Figure A2 Categories of activities**





## **Description of cost model activities**

The following provides details of the cost model activities undertaken in the department's cost recovery arrangements.

### **Program management and administration activities**

#### **Workforce and business management**

This activity has 4 categories:

- 1) Workforce management activities include staff supervision, allocating workforce resources, managing employee performance, leave, training and other conditions, managing Work, Health and Safety requirements, recruitment and termination.
- 2) Business management activities include business planning and continuity; requesting legal advice; procurement and contracts; program and project administration, assurance, design and management; management of fixtures, facilities, equipment, supplies and logistics.
- 3) Financial management activities include billing and accounting, budgeting, charges and payments, collections and receivables, debt management, financial accounts, reporting and policy development.
- 4) Information management activities include data management, information and records management, and information sharing and collaboration.

#### **Business systems administration**

Includes developing, acquiring, testing, implementing and supporting applications and business systems. This includes technical support and maintenance of all business systems including information and communications technology.

#### **Stakeholder engagement**

Involves proactive engagement with any person, business, or organisation including any associated travel. This includes, engaging with peak industry bodies, secretariat support and attendance at industry consultative committee meetings, consultation on new standards and requirements, publishing website content and other information.

#### **Policy and instructional material**

Includes developing, maintaining and communicating the department's policy and instructional material, such as operational and corporate policies, scientific advice, departmental guidelines and work instructions, and associated training development and delivery. Examples include responding to changes in importing country requirements, developing or revising policy processes and instructional material.

#### **Business improvement**

Includes assessment, monitoring and management of business performance. Examples include adjustments to improve regulatory activity, against business performance reports against KPIs and similar activities.

## **Assurance activities**

### **Risk management**

Involves assessing and managing the risks posed to Australia's ability to maintain market access. This includes communicating results of risk analysis, modelling and forecasting to operational areas and the collection, receipt and use of reliable compliance data to meet the department's compliance objectives. This work also includes any associated travel and regulated entity assistance work. For example, organising, involvement in and responding to overseas government's systems-based audits.

### **Verification**

Includes assurance activities to provide stakeholders and departmental executive with confidence that departmental controls of its systems and processes are operating in accordance with their intended design and associated documentation. For example, verification of certification activity internally and by state regulators.

### **Surveillance**

Includes formal and informal monitoring to detect issues that may affect onshore production for export, such as changes in Australia's pest or disease status or food safety concerns. Surveillance differs from an inspection because it is not done for a specific client.

## **Incident management activities**

### **Incident management**

The coordination and management of any incident including post border detection and export incidents. This includes all associated pre- and post-work, travel and regulated entity assistance in relation to an incident, government certification and other issues which result in goods being held at the border. For example, this includes managing and responding to food safety incidents where food may have been exported.

### **Investigation support**

Involves providing support for enforcement activities relating to an alleged breach of portfolio legislation, including any related regulated entity assistance and travel. This also includes enforcement activities that ensure compliance with Australian regulation and international import conditions such as investigations and engagement with regulated entities about compliance.

### **Corrective action**

Includes actions taken in response to non-compliance or contravention of legislation or procedures that are managed without a formal investigation by an enforcement officer. Corrective action activities includes all pre- and post-work, travel and regulated entity assistance in relation to the enforcement process.

## **Intervention activities**

### **Assessments**

Involves assessing information to determine if it meets ours and the importing country requirements. This includes all preparatory work (such as confirming importing country or export requirements) and post work (such as assessment report preparation) travel and

regulated entity assistance in relation to the assessment. Examples include assessments of licences, permits, registrations, accreditations, and exemptions.

### **Issue approvals/certification**

Includes issuing of a decision in relation to an assessment for cargo, vessels, plants, animals, food, biological and genetic material. This includes the work from the end of the assessment period to the completion of the decision notification process to support issuance of appropriate export documentation.

### **Inspections**

Involves the physical examination (and supervision of a physical examination) of export food commodities to determine compliance with export and importing country requirements.

### **Treatments**

Includes the physical treatment of cargo, vessels, plants, animals, food, biological and genetic material, other conveyances or premises to prevent an adverse biosecurity outcome from occurring and to meet relevant importing country requirements.

### **Husbandry**

Includes activities relating to the care of plants and animals that the department is responsible for, including transport of plants and animals, housing, daily monitoring, feeding, cleaning of facilities, administering of medication, bookings and regulated entity assistance.

### **Audit**

Includes the systematic and functionally independent examination to determine whether activities and related results comply with legislative or documented requirements. This includes all pre- and post-work, travel and regulated entity assistance in relation to the audit. Examples include audit to verify compliance with an export registered establishment's approved arrangement.

# Appendix B: Summary of fish and egg exports stakeholder feedback

**Table B1 Stakeholder feedback summary**

Key theme	Department response
<p><b>1) Seafood industry concerned they will move to full cost recovery earlier than other export arrangements</b></p> <p>Seafood industry representatives are concerned they are being discriminated against as their arrangement moves to full cost recovery earlier than other export arrangements. They note they have consistently been close to fully cost recovered over time.</p> <p>They also note that the export position almost for all products is very poor due to trade disruptions.</p> <p>Seafood representatives recommend that the Fish and Egg arrangement cost recovery reserve be used to lower prices for the next few years.</p>	<p>The fish and egg cost recovery arrangement is 98 per cent cost recovered in 2020–21 and only requires a nominal increase to fully meet expenses.</p> <p>The department will continue to engage with industry on the best approach to pricing over the next few years, through the discussion papers released alongside the CRIS and the annual CRIS review cycle, including possibility of using the reserves to lower prices.</p>
<p><b>2) Industry sought to better understand what the department are doing to become more efficient.</b></p> <p>Industry noted that previous reforms have been effective in reducing costs and requested that any efficiency gains from current reforms such as NEXDOC are quantified in dollar terms, or if unquantifiable, for us to articulate the areas in which savings are likely to be made.</p> <p>Industry cannot continue to absorb increased costs without efficiency gains and/or improved services.</p>	<p>Government has invested in lowering the cost of regulation through the Busting Congestion package. The department will engage with industry through annual CRIS updates to articulate reductions as they are identified.</p>
<p><b>3) Detained consignment charge</b></p> <p>Individual shippers should bear the cost of detained consignments when found to be in error and should not be recovered through the Fish and Egg charge.</p>	<p>Due to the highly reactive, uncertain and expensive nature of managing detained consignment, it is important that there is certainty for funding these activities while ensuring the most effective and efficient cost recovery arrangements are in place. The department recover costs of managing these incidents through charges imposed on users of the export certification system.</p> <p>Cost recovery is considered appropriate as industry benefits by having a system in place that allows the department to manage detained cargo situations when they arise. Activities undertaken by the department in cases of detained cargo include: working with foreign governments and agricultural posts; identifying new markets for the detained cargo; and issuing certificates to meet new importing country requirements.</p>
<p><b>4) Inappropriate cost base to cost recover</b></p> <p>The department should ensure consistency with the Australian CRGs, any additions to the cost base are justified and transparently applied and should reset the cost base in the CRIS to incorporate the savings already achieved. Enforcement costs should be delivered as a public good. Scientific and technical advice should be funded as a Community Service Obligation except where it relates to a specific exporter or group of exporters where the benefits can be contained to them. Market access negotiations should not be viewed as a</p>	<p>As part of the 2018–19 Budget, Government decided to stop funding the regulatory activities through appropriation and recover the costs of those activities from the industries that create the need for those services. This decision is consistent with the CRGs.</p>

<b>Key theme</b>	<b>Department response</b>
regulatory activity to be included in the regulatory cost base.	

# Appendix C: Additional fees and charges that may apply

## Organics – application and audit

The prices for application for and audit of organic certifying entity are as indicated in Table C1.

**Table C1 Organics fees and charge**

Type of charge	Cost recovery charges	Unit	Price (\$) 2021–22	Price (\$) 2022–23	Price (\$) 2023–24	Price (\$) 2024–25
Charge	Application charge for organic goods certification operations	Per application	640	662	675	689
Fee	Assessment of applications or approvals	Per quarter hr	35	37	38	39
	Audit fee for organic good certification operations	Per quarter hr	35	37	38	39

## Tariff rate quota certificates

The prices for TRQ certificates for goods other than prescribed meat, prescribed meat products, prescribed milk and prescribed milk products are as indicated in Table C2.

**Table C2 TRQ certificate fees and charge**

Type of charge	Cost recovery charges	Unit	Price (\$) 2021–22	Price (\$) 2022–23	Price (\$) 2023–24	Price (\$) 2024–25
Charge	TRQ Certificate	Per document	43	44	45	46
Fee	TRQ Certificate electronic	Per document	16	17	17	17
	TRQ Certificate, manual	Per document	38	40	41	41
	Replacement TRQ Certificate	Per document	533	552	563	574

## Outside ordinary hours (OOH)

The additional fees payable for fee-bearing activity for certain goods by Commonwealth authorised officers outside ordinary hours of duty are as indicated in Table C3.

**Table C3 Outside ordinary hours fees for goods other than prescribed livestock, prescribed live animals, prescribed animal reproductive material and prescribed meat and prescribed meat products**

Type of charge	Time of service	Unit	Price (\$) 2021–22	Price (\$) 2022–23	Price (\$) 2023–24	Price (\$) 2024–25
Fee – OOH	On a weekday, immediately before or after a fee bearing activity	Per quarter hour	15	15	15	15

Cost recovery implementation statement: fish and egg exports 2021–22

<b>Type of charge</b>	<b>Time of service</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Price (\$) 2021–22</b>	<b>Price (\$) 2022–23</b>	<b>Price (\$) 2023–24</b>	<b>Price (\$) 2024–25</b>
	On a weekday, in any other case	Any period up to 30 minutes	30	30	30	30
		Per quarter hour after first 30 minutes	15	15	15	15
	Saturday, Sunday or a departmental holiday	Any period up to 30 minutes	40	40	40	40
		Per quarter hour after first 30 minutes	20	20	20	20