



Australian Government

Department of Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Forestry

# **Cost recovery implementation statement: live animal exports 2022–23**



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### **Acknowledgement of Country**

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of Australia and their continuing connection to land and sea, waters, environment and community. We pay our respects to the Traditional Custodians of the lands we live and work on, their culture, and their Elders past and present.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose of this CRIS

This cost recovery implementation statement (CRIS) provides information on how the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry implements cost recovery for the live animal exports (LAE) cost recovery arrangement. It also reports financial and non-financial performance information, contains financial forecasts for 2022–23 and 3 forward years. It includes updates on the impacts of the department’s reforms to make it easier for agricultural exporters to send their goods to market, while still safeguarding our reputation as a reliable, high-quality exporter.

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. While agriculture and food exporters and producers were assisted through the modernisation and reform process with a freeze in fees and charges in 2020–21, stepped increases will occur in 2022–23 and 2023–24. The Australian Government has committed \$71.1 million to improve the financial sustainability of export certification services to support a stepped return to full cost recovery and enabling reforms to be rolled out while maintaining existing systems.

The purpose of this CRIS is to:

- update the LAE cost recovery arrangement cost base.
- describe the fees and charges for 2022–23 through to 2025–26.

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

## 1.2 Summary of livestock exports regulatory reforms

This CRIS outlines the full cost of delivering LAE regulatory services. This includes changes made in response to the recommendations of the Review of the Regulatory Capability and Culture of the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources in the Regulation of Live Animal Exports (Moss Review), recommencement of independent observer deployment and the 2018–19 Budget Expanded Cost Recovery measure.

The LAE cost recovery arrangement has been under recovering since it was last revised in 2015. The accumulated deficit for the arrangement was \$30.4 million at the end of 2019–20, due to under-recoveries in both livestock and other animal export areas. Updated fees and charges reflect the regulatory needs of the sector and ensures ongoing financial sustainability of the services provided by the department. New fees and charges were legislated in 2021–22 which set out fees and charges for the coming the 4 years.

If revenue is not increased, regulatory services and reform in the LAE arrangement will not be able to continue at the current level. The practical impacts will include reductions in the responsiveness of regulatory services and inability to maintain strong engagement with both the export and animal welfare sectors. There would be significant constraints on the department’s ability to pursue complex regulatory actions and investigations, leaving the entire sector exposed to the risk of poor, non-compliant behaviour by bad actors.

With effective regulation and ongoing reform, there is a likelihood that the sector will be better placed to avoid further major incidents and improve public confidence and social licence. The department wants to strengthen confidence with trading partners in our ability to meet their importing country requirements and maintain and enhance reforms introduced in response to the Moss Review. The department will increase our capacity to respond to recommendations from the Inspector General of Live Animal Exports and avoid the risk of regulatory stagnation for the arrangement.

Table 1 shows the impact to expected cost recovered revenue. A reduction in the cost base of \$6.4 million has been identified since the 2020–21 CRIS. This is offset by a \$3.3 million increase due to recommencement of the independent observer program.

**Table 1 LAE cost recovery arrangement cost base adjustments**

| Cost base                                    | Unit      | 2022–23           | 2023–24           | 2024–25           | 2025–26           |
|--|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2020–21 CRIS starting expense                | \$        | 27,832,531        | 28,305,684        | 28,786,881        | 29,276,258        |
| Cost reductions identified previously        | \$        | (6,111,160)       | (6,215,050)       | (6,320,706)       | (6,428,158)       |
| 2021–22 CRIS expense                         | \$        | 21,721,371        | 22,090,634        | 22,466,175        | 22,848,100        |
| Additional cost reductions                   | \$        | (3,349,594)       | (3,406,537)       | (3,464,448)       | (3,523,344)       |
| Corporate cost reductions                    | \$        | (233,529)         | (237,499)         | (241,536)         | (245,643)         |
| Increases due to IO costs (incl. corporates) | \$        | 3,335,327         | 3,392,028         | 3,449,692         | 3,508,337         |
| 2022–23 CRIS expense                         | \$        | 21,473,574        | 21,838,626        | 22,209,883        | 22,587,450        |
| Cost recovered revenue                       | \$        | 13,773,310        | 15,507,198        | 15,797,256        | 15,797,256        |
| Appropriation funding                        | \$        | 7,700,264         | n/a               | n/a               | n/a               |
| <b>Total revenue</b>                         | <b>\$</b> | <b>21,473,574</b> | <b>15,507,198</b> | <b>15,797,256</b> | <b>15,797,256</b> |
| Appropriation funding as % of expenses       | %         | 38%               | n/a               | n/a               | n/a               |

n/a Not applicable.

Note: Forward year projections are based on current modelling and policy settings and are likely to change.

### 1.3 Path to full cost recovery

The government has committed to returning to full cost recovery with stepped increases. This is in line with the government’s policy that direct beneficiaries of regulation should bear the related costs rather than the general public.

2020–21 prices were frozen at 2019–20 prices. The prices increased in 2021–22, with stepped increases legislated for 4 years to return all arrangements to full cost recovery in 2023–24.

The live animal export arrangement has not performed as projected in the 2021–22 CRIS, with lower than projected revenue also expected in 2022–23. The department will review the cost model in 2022–23 and propose new forward-year prices to bring the arrangement to full cost recovery as part of the 2023–24 CRIS.

### 1.4 Agricultural trade reforms

The department is implementing a number of initiatives to improve the way it regulates agricultural exports to make it easier for producers and exporters to get products to export markets faster while still safeguarding our reputation as a reliable, high-quality exporter. The department has already

made improvements to arrangements for a number of commodities to find efficiencies. The department is also implementing a number of measures to improve our digital agricultural export systems to ensure that Australian exporters remain competitive in the global marketplace. These improvements continue to meet trading partner requirements. This includes:

- The department is progressing a suite of projects agreed with the livestock export industry via a roundtable working group that will seek to minimise impediments to the provision of an effective, efficient, responsive and transparent regulatory framework. This will be achieved, in part, by better aligning regulatory effort with risk. For example, recognising that livestock export markets differ widely, and that shipping northern acclimatised cattle to near markets in southeast Asia presents different risks to shipping livestock from southern and western Australia to far markets
- One of the roundtable projects relates to reshaping the independent observer program so that the benefits of additional oversight are maintained within an efficient and effective integrated assurance framework
- The department is supporting the implementation of third-party arrangements to provide exporters with alternative ways to demonstrate compliance with the Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System (ESCAS).

These initiatives will deliver a range of benefits to the LAE sector. Any resulting cost reduction will be reflected in future CRIS updates.



## 2 CRIS updates

In accordance with the Australian Government Charging Framework, the live animal 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 Charging Framework. Other charges in this framework include commercial charges and resource charges. 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 LAE regulatory activity is provided to a clearly identifiable group, individuals and organisations that participate in the live animal export supply chain.

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 about how much a regulated activity costs.

For these reasons, the government has determined regulatory charging to be the most appropriate mechanism for funding LAE regulation. Charging of LAE regulation activities is consistent with the charging framework.

### 3.2 Who will pay the regulatory charges

The department cost recovers regulatory charges in this CRIS from exporters of live animals and reproductive material, and participants in the export supply chain, including operators of registered establishments where livestock are prepared for export, and accredited veterinarians who have specific legislated roles in the export of livestock.

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

Policy authority for regulatory charging for export certification activities was reaffirmed in the 2020–21 Budget when the then 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.

## **3.4 Statutory authority to charge**

### **3.4.1 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

### **3.4.2 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 live animal export

This section describes the live animal exports cost recovery arrangement cost base.

### 4.1 Description of the regulatory activity

The export of live animals and reproductive material is regulated in accordance with the export legislative framework (see [section 3.4](#)).

The department delivers a range of regulatory services to support the export of live animals and reproductive materials. These services are described using the categories in the department's cost model activity framework ([Appendix A](#)). The entities the department provides these services to are identified in the brackets at the end of each description.

#### 4.1.1 Program management and administration activities

##### **Business systems administration**

Administration of export systems for exporters and accredited veterinarians (e.g. Manual of importing country requirements (Micor) and TRACE (the tracking animal certification for export system) – Assigning access to new users and troubleshooting system issues for existing users. Uploading Livestock Export Consignment Reports to TRACE. Monitoring receipt and validity of air inspection forms for NOI applications. Processing and managing registration of AAVs (livestock exporters by sea and air, accredited veterinarians).

Invoicing – Managing invoicing for applications and licences (livestock exporters by sea and air, accredited veterinarians).

##### **Stakeholder engagement**

Animal welfare engagement – Supporting open engagement on animal welfare with relevant industry groups, state and territory animal welfare regulators, animal welfare organisations and the public (all regulated entities). Only activities assessed as directly supporting exports will be cost-recovered.

Industry engagement – Coordinating timing, access, agenda items and minutes for industry teleconferences and face to face meetings. Ad hoc meetings with exporters and industry groups to respond to operational matters (all regulated entities).

Export Advisory Notices – Publishing export advisory notices to advise regulated entities when policies or procedures have changed (all regulated entities).

Divisional coordination and reporting – Activities include providing support to the minister, reporting to government including tabling a report to parliament and responding to stakeholders (all regulated entities).

##### **Policy**

Livestock welfare standards – Developing informed animal welfare based operational policy and undertaking voyage data analysis that provides a scientific basis for setting standards, for example,

the Bos taurus review into heat and cold stress on long haul voyages from southern Australia (livestock exporters by sea and air).

Operational policy development and support – Development of policies, work instructions, guidance material and supporting documentation to enable exporters and departmental officers perform their regulatory function (all regulated entities).

Manual of importing country requirements (Micor) updates – Updating Micor when an importing country's requirements change (all regulated entities).

Protocol and permit certifiability – Provision of scientific and technical advice to improve, maintain or restore market access and to demonstrate adherence to export requirements. Providing advice to ensure that any proposed protocols for the export of live animals and reproductive material are certifiable, consistent with export legislation and standards and operationally practical (livestock exporters by sea and air, exporters of live animals, exporters of reproductive material).

### **Business improvement**

Project development and implementation – Implementing reform projects to make the live animal regulatory environment more efficient, effective and transparent. For example, projects agreed by the LAE Roundtable Working Group (a livestock industry-department group) (all regulated entities).

Strategic support – Strengthening regulatory practice and performance across the regulatory system. For example, effective regulatory training for departmental staff (all regulated entities).

## **4.1.2 Assurance activities**

### **Assurance**

Monitoring voyage reports – Monitoring daily and end of voyage reports and additional reporting information for compliance issues and data integrity (livestock exporters by sea and air).

Independent observer assessments – Assessing information gathered by observers to either take action to address non-compliances or inform longer term policy development (livestock exporters by sea).

### **Verification**

Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock (ASEL) and systems verification – Verifying that the systems in place, especially for the export of livestock, are achieving the intended animal welfare outcomes. Key activities include providing technical advice, undertaking system audits and the annual update of the ASEL (Livestock exporters by sea and air).

International competent authority audits – Engagement and facilitation of overseas authority audits of processes and systems (livestock exporters by sea and air, exporters of horses, exporters of reproductive material).

## **4.1.3 Incident management activities**

### **Incident management**

Incident management – Managing operational responses to incidents such as domestic disease detections, unloading animals from vessels that have not departed or have returned to Australia, mid-voyage changes to destination country and delayed consignments. Includes support provided by

our overseas counsellors relating to detained consignments, government certification and other issues which result in goods being held at the border (live animal exporters by sea and air).

#### **Corrective action**

Voyage management – Identification of issues or non-compliances and action (livestock exporters by sea).

Notifiable incident investigations – Investigation and publication of notifiable incidents (livestock exporters by sea and air).

ESCAS non-compliance investigations – Investigation and publication of ESCAS non-compliance incidents (livestock exporters by sea and air).

Monitoring regulated entity compliance with legislative and importing country requirements. Taking appropriate corrective action (all regulated entities).

### **4.1.4 Intervention activities**

#### **Assessments**

Livestock exporter licences – Assessing new and renewal licence applications against legislative requirements (livestock exporters by sea and air).

Approved Arrangements (AA) and Approved Export Program (AEP) – Assessing applications and variations against legislative requirements (livestock exporters by sea and air).

Registered Establishments – Assessing applications and variations against legislative requirements (livestock exporters by sea).

Australian Government Accredited Veterinarians (AAVs) – Assessing applications and renewals against legislative requirements (accredited veterinarians).

Notices of Intention (NOIs) – Assessing and approving NOIs to export livestock, live animals other than livestock and animal reproductive material (livestock exporters by sea and air, exporters of live animals and animal reproductive material).

ESCAS supply chains – Assessing applications and variations for a supply chain against legislative requirements (livestock exporters by sea and air).

Independent Performance Audit Reports (IPAR) – Assessment of IPARs to monitor compliance with ESCAS (livestock exporters by sea and air).

#### **Inspections and issue approvals/certification**

Inspection of livestock, live animals and animal reproductive material – Veterinary and technical inspections for certification (exporters of livestock, live animals and animal reproductive material).

Registered establishment and approved premises inspections – Inspections to ensure compliance with importing country requirements and ASEL standards (livestock exporters by sea and air).

#### **Audit**

Exporter audits – Audits to monitor performance and compliance with an exporter's approved arrangement. Audits of reproductive material exporters and facilities. Also includes scheduling audits

and notifying exporters of audit outcomes (livestock exporters by sea and air, exporters of reproductive material).

Registered Establishment audits – Initial and ongoing on-site audits (registered establishment occupiers, livestock exporters by sea).

For more information on exporting, see Export goods controlled by the department.

For information about LAE regulatory services, such as the authority to cost recover see [section 3](#) and the cost recovery methodology, see [Appendix A](#).

## 4.2 Cost base

The airing of footage in 2018 showing poor animal welfare conditions on board livestock vessels led to a number of reviews and changes to the regulatory environment for livestock exports in particular. These changes included the introduction of independent observers, a Notice of Intention assessment point and increased scrutiny over the program, have resulted in increased costs. An Animal Welfare Branch was established to support live animal exports by strengthening regulatory policy development and updating LAE standards and regulations in consideration of the latest available science and evidence, and in accordance with government policy.

The purpose of the review conducted by Mr Philip Moss AM, an independent reviewer appointed by the then Minister for Agriculture, was to assure government and the Australian public that exporters meet our high animal welfare standards and identify regulatory and investigative improvements the department can make. The Moss Review made a series of recommendations which have since been implemented or are in the process of being implemented. These have implications for the cost base for LAE regulation and in turn the fees and charges required to be paid by industry.

One of the significant regulatory reforms has been to introduce the independent observer program, which was forecast to cost \$4.4 million in 2020–21 before being suspended due to worldwide travel restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. The department has recommenced the deployment of independent observers (IO) on livestock vessels from 1 May 2022, which is forecast to cost \$3.3 million in 2022–23.

The level of under-recovery in 2017–18 was \$1.4 million. This under-recovery increased in 2018–19 to \$5.7 million and \$12.2 million in 2019–20. The financial performance for the live animal export cost recovery arrangement is provided in Table 13.

The department maintains a cost recovery reserve which allows over and under recoveries to be offset and avoid the need for rapid price fluctuations. In 2019–20 the balance of the reserve was a deficit of \$30.4 million, reflecting years of accumulated under recovery. This amount is far in excess of the department's policy of maintaining a cost recovery reserve balance of 0% to 5% (approximately \$1.1 million) above program expense.

Charges in this CRIS have been designed to increase cost recovery in line with the government's decision to gradually increase and meet full cost recovery in 2023–24. These charges are not modelled to recover any portion of the accumulated deficit that has occurred within the balance of the cost recovery reserve.

A detailed 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 export of live animals and reproductive material from Australia. The 2021–22 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
- decreasing the wage price index (WPI) applied to employee expenses from 2.0% to 1.7% per annum, reflecting reasonable estimates of wage increments in line with the Australian Public Service Workplace Bargaining Policy 2020
  - a new Australian Public Service Workplace Relations Policy was released in November 2020 providing that employee salary increases are to be capped in line with the year-to-date percentage change in the Wage Price Index (WPI) for the Private sector from the most recently released June quarter. Modelling for the CRIS was updated per the August 2020 WPI of 1.7% as advised in the 2021–22 CRIS.
  - The former Department of Environment and Energy Enterprise Agreement 2016–19, applies to the department through to late 2022. The last wage increase applied in November 2021.
  - The CRIS will be updated for 2023–24 to reflect either the August 2022 WPI 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 2022–23 for the LAE cost recovery arrangement is \$21.5 million (Table 2), made up of:

- \$13.9 million in charge-related activities
- \$7.5 million in fee-related activities.

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

**Table 2 Cost base for live animal exports cost recovery arrangement, 2022–23**

| Charge type | Activity group                        | Activity  | Expense (\$) | Cost recovery charge   |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|--|
| Charge      | Program management and administration | Workforce and business administration<br>Business system administration<br>Stakeholder engagement | 13,967,084   | Establishment (Premises) registration, export licence, export permit, approved arrangement – air/sea, throughput |



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| Charge type            | Activity group      | Activity                          | Expense (\$)      | Cost recovery charge   |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--|
|                        |                     | Policy and instructional material |                   |  |
|                        |                     | Business improvement              |                   |  |
|                        | Assurance           | Risk management                   |                   |  |
|                        |                     | Verification                      |                   |  |
|                        |                     | Surveillance                      |                   |  |
|                        | Incident management | Incident management               |                   |  |
|                        |                     | Investigative support             |                   |  |
|                        |                     | Corrective action                 |                   |  |
| <b>Fee for service</b> | Intervention        | Assessment                        | 3,631,071         | Standard and specialist assessment, document, replacement document |
|                        |                     | Inspection                        | 334,071           | Inspection   |
|                        |                     | Audit                             | 206,021           | Audit  |
|                        |                     | Independent Observers             | 3,335,327         | Independent Observers  |
| <b>Total cost base</b> | <b>–</b>            | <b>–</b>                          | <b>21,473,574</b> | <b>–</b>   |

Table 3 provides a breakdown of expenses of the LAE cost recovery arrangement (2022–23).

**Table 3 Cost type breakdown for live animal exports cost recovery arrangement, 2022–23**

| Expenses                      | Forecast (\$)     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Direct</b>                 | <b>15,101,816</b> |
| Employee                      | 12,289,795        |
| Operating                     | 2,714,228         |
| Other                         | 97,792            |
| <b>Indirect</b>               | <b>6,371,758</b>  |
| Assurance and Legal           | 274,083           |
| Corporate & Business Services | 428,334           |
| Export Support                | 204,036           |
| Finance                       | 934,105           |
| Information Services          | 1,941,195         |
| People Services               | 832,086           |
| Property                      | 1,757,919         |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>21,473,574</b> |

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

### 4.3 Business process costs

The scenario in Table 4 is a sample business process for a consignment of cattle to be exported to Vietnam.

A livestock exporter seeks to export one consignment of cattle to Vietnam, requiring a number of component tasks to certify the consignment for export. Note, prior to this business process, the exporter would require an export licence, approved arrangement, approved ESCAS and auditing as required.

**Table 4 Sample business process cost**

| <b>Business process</b>                                  | <b>Component tasks</b>                           | <b>Role performing task</b>       | <b>Hours of effort</b> | <b>Cost per task (\$) in 2022–23</b> |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Certification of a consignment of live cattle to Vietnam | Assess and approve notice of intention to export | Authorised Officer                | 1.75 hrs               | \$360                                |
|  | Inspection Livestock                             | Authorised Officer – Veterinarian | 2.25 hrs               | \$549                                |
|  | Assessment of export documents                   | Authorised Officer – Veterinarian | 4.75 hrs               | \$1,159                              |
|  | Prepare and grant Export Permits                 | Authorised Officer – Veterinarian | 0.25 hrs               | \$61                                 |
|  | Prepare and grant Health Certificates            | Authorised Officer – Veterinarian | 0.25 hrs               | \$61                                 |
| <b>Total</b>   | –  | –                                 | <b>9.25 hrs</b>        | <b>\$2,190</b>                       |

## 4.4 Changes to the cost base

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

This CRIS recognises a reduction of \$3.6 million in. This reduction consists of:

- A number of structural changes have been made to the department that has created some efficiencies in management lines and oversight
- Through a review of activities and processes the department has created efficiencies in Live Animal Veterinary Services resulting in a reduction in costs
- Efficiencies have been created in corporate cost following Machinery of Government changes that brought the Agriculture and Water and Environment departments together
- Lower costs associated with technical support of market access maintenance, improvement, and restoration.

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 2020.

Table 5 shows the changes to the cost base in 2022–23

**Table 5 Changes to cost base for LAE, 2022–23**

| Cost base                              | Impact on Cost Base | Unit      | Forecast           |
|--|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| <b>2021–22 CRIS expense</b>            | <b>n/a</b>          | <b>\$</b> | <b>21,721,371</b>  |
| LAE Operations                         | Increase            | \$        | 293,394            |
| Independent Observers                  | Increase            | \$        | 3,335,327          |
| <b>Total direct cost increases</b>     | <b>n/a</b>          | <b>\$</b> | <b>3,628,721</b>   |
| LAE Veterinary Services                | Decrease            | \$        | (1,458,607)        |
| Livestock Welfare Analysis and Review  | Decrease            | \$        | (420,650)          |
| Market Access                          | Decrease            | \$        | (241,107)          |
| Management reductions                  | Decrease            | \$        | (461,666)          |
| Corporate cost reductions              | Decrease            | \$        | (969,653)          |
| <b>Total cost reductions</b>           | <b>n/a</b>          | <b>\$</b> | <b>(3,551,683)</b> |
| Total change                           | n/a                 | \$        | 77,038             |
| <b>Total 2022–23 CRIS expense</b>      | <b>n/a</b>          | <b>\$</b> | <b>21,473,574</b>  |
| Cost recovered revenue                 | n/a                 | \$        | 13,773,310         |
| Deficit (appropriation funding)        | n/a                 | \$        | 7,700,264          |
| <b>Total revenue</b>                   | <b>n/a</b>          | <b>\$</b> | <b>21,473,574</b>  |
| Appropriation funding as % of expenses | n/a                 | %         | 38%                |

#### 4.4.2 Independent observers

The independent observer program was introduced in 2018 to provide assurance and transparency to the Government, department, industry and the broader community regarding the health and welfare of live animals on export vessels. Observers are deployed on a sufficient number of voyages to provide this assurance with priority given to voyages with higher risks such as voyage length, expected temperature extremes during the voyage, species, discharge and/or loading ports etc. Observers may also be deployed in some instances where poor outcomes on previous voyages have been identified. Observers will only be deployed where it is safe and practical to do so.

Independent observers perform both on-water and onshore duties. While on the water, the role of the independent observer incorporates assurance activities including monitoring, reviewing and/or auditing. Independent observers do not take an active role in animal management during the voyage. Their focus is to verify and report on the implementation of individual exporter arrangements and their effectiveness at managing animal health and welfare. When not deployed on voyages, independent observers perform office duties including peer review of observer reports, administrative tasks relating to observer deployments, and point of contact support to other observers while deployed.

Independent observers are supported primarily by the Independent Observer Deployment Team (which they are part of), and members of the Live Animal Export Branch Voyage Management Team. The Deployment team responsibilities include (but are not limited to) observer recruitment and training, preparation and coordination of pre and post-deployment documentation and activities, domestic and international travel and accommodation, equipment management, and point of

contact support for observers during deployment. The Voyage Management Team provide technical support to the observer throughout the voyage and are responsible for the review of independent observer reporting and any necessary regulatory action during and post-voyage. The department paused the deployment of independent observers in March 2020 due to COVID-19 travel restrictions. Deployments recommenced from 1 May 2022 – see [Independent observers](#).

The costs associated with the independent observer program have been added to the cost base.

## 5 Design of regulatory charges

This CRIS provides for a mix of regulatory fees-for-service and levies, 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 were 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 2021–22 CRIS. The fees and charges take into account the government’s appropriation.

### 5.2 Live animal export fees and charges

The amount payable for 2022–23 to 2025–26 is shown in Table 6 to Table 9.

The fees and charges have been legislated in the Exporting Charging Regulations and Export Fee Rules to increase each year until 1 July 2024, which will then remain in operation until amended.

The fees and charges described in Table 7 (2023-24), Table 8 (2024-25) and Table 9 (2025-26) are based on current modelling and policy settings. Prices are likely to change in forward years.

**Table 6 Fees, charges and volumes for LAE cost recovery arrangement, 2022–23**

| Type of charge | Cost recovery charges                               | Unit       | Price (\$) | Estimated volume (units) | Estimated total revenue (\$) |
|----------------|---|------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
|                | Throughput – full unit (sheep/goat) – sea           | Per animal | 1.24       | 633,366                  | 785,374                      |
|                | Throughput – full unit (cattle/buffalo/camel) – sea | Per animal | 4.85       | 780,000                  | 3,783,000                    |
|                | Throughput – full unit (sheep/goat) – air           | Per animal | 1.06       | 36,514                   | 38,705                       |
|                | Throughput – full unit (cattle/buffalo/camel) – air | Per animal | 4.14       | 7,719                    | 31,957                       |
|                | Approved arrangement – air                          | Annual     | 21,942     | 10                       | 219,420                      |
|                | Approved arrangement – sea                          | Annual     | 43,885     | 26                       | 1,141,010                    |
|                | Establishment (premises) registration               | Annual     | 10,971     | 74                       | 811,854                      |

Cost recovery implementation statement: live animal exports 2022–23

| Type of charge                     | Cost recovery charges              | Unit             | Price (\$) | Estimated volume (units) | Estimated total revenue (\$) |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
|                                    | Licence – livestock                | Annual           | 7,777      | 40                       | 311,080                      |
|                                    | Export permit non–livestock        | Per document     | 249        | 9,400                    | 2,340,600                    |
|                                    | Document – replacement             | Per document     | 529        | 66                       | 34,914                       |
| <b>Fees – audit and inspection</b> | Standard audit                     | Per quarter hour | 60         | 1,461                    | 87,660                       |
|                                    | Specialist audit                   | Per quarter hour | 101        | 445                      | 44,945                       |
|                                    | Inspection                         | Per quarter hour | 61         | 3,525                    | 215,025                      |
| <b>Fees – documentation</b>        | Specialist assessment              | Per quarter hour | 61         | 24,873                   | 1,517,253                    |
|                                    | Standard assessment                | Per quarter hour | 40         | 19,624                   | 784,968                      |
| <b>Fees – independent observer</b> | International flight – passthrough | At cost          | –          | –                        | –                            |
|                                    | Independent observer               | Per day          | 1,775      | 916                      | 1,625,545                    |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>–</b>                           | <b>–</b>         | <b>–</b>   | <b>–</b>                 | <b>13,773,310</b>            |

Note: Prices have been rounded.

**Table 7 Fees, charges and volumes for LAE cost recovery arrangement, 2023–24**

| Type of charge                     | Cost recovery charges                               | Unit             | Price (\$) | Estimated volume (units) | Estimated total revenue (\$) |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Charges</b>                     | Throughput – full unit (sheep/goat) – sea           | Per animal       | 1.50       | 633,366                  | 950,049                      |
|                                    | Throughput – full unit (cattle/buffalo/camel) – sea | Per animal       | 5.85       | 780,000                  | 4,563,000                    |
|                                    | Throughput – full unit (sheep/goat) – air           | Per animal       | 1.28       | 36,514                   | 46,738                       |
|                                    | Throughput – full unit (cattle/buffalo/camel) – air | Per animal       | 4.99       | 7,719                    | 38,518                       |
|                                    | Approved arrangement – air                          | Annual           | 24,413     | 10                       | 244,130                      |
|                                    | Approved arrangement – sea                          | Annual           | 48,827     | 26                       | 1,269,502                    |
|                                    | Establishment (premises) registration               | Annual           | 12,207     | 74                       | 903,318                      |
|                                    | Licence – livestock                                 | Annual           | 9,376      | 40                       | 375,040                      |
|                                    | Export permit non-livestock                         | Per document     | 299        | 7,500                    | 2,242,500                    |
|                                    | Document – replacement                              | Per document     | 540        | 66                       | 35,640                       |
| <b>Fees – audit and inspection</b> | Standard audit                                      | Per quarter hour | 62         | 1,461                    | 90,582                       |
|                                    | Specialist audit                                    | Per quarter hour | 106        | 445                      | 47,170                       |
|                                    | Inspection  | Per quarter hour | 74         | 3,525                    | 260,850                      |

Cost recovery implementation statement: live animal exports 2022–23

| Type of charge                     | Cost recovery charges              | Unit             | Price (\$) | Estimated volume (units) | Estimated total revenue (\$) |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Fees – documentation</b>        | Specialist assessment              | Per quarter hour | 74         | 24,873                   | 1,840,602                    |
|                                    | Standard assessment                | Per quarter hour | 48         | 19,624                   | 941,962                      |
| <b>Fees – independent observer</b> | International flight – passthrough | At cost          | –          | –                        | –                            |
|                                    | Independent observer               | Per day          | 1,810      | 916                      | 1,657,598                    |
| <b>Total</b>                       | –                                  | –                | –          | –                        | <b>15,507,198</b>            |

Note: Prices have been rounded.

Note: 2023–24 projections are based on current modelling and policy settings, and prices are likely to change.

**Table 8 Fees, charges and volumes for LAE cost recovery arrangement, 2024–25**

| Type of charge                      | Cost recovery charges                               | Unit             | Price (\$) | Estimated volume (units) | Estimated total revenue (\$) |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Charges</b>                      | Throughput – full unit (sheep/goat) – sea           | Per animal       | 1.53       | 633,366                  | 969,050                      |
|                                     | Throughput – full unit (cattle/buffalo/camel) – sea | Per animal       | 5.96       | 780,000                  | 4,648,800                    |
|                                     | Throughput – full unit (sheep/goat) – air           | Per animal       | 1.30       | 36,514                   | 47,468                       |
|                                     | Throughput – full unit (cattle/buffalo/camel) – air | Per animal       | 5.08       | 7,719                    | 39,213                       |
|                                     | Approved arrangement – air                          | Annual           | 24,868     | 10                       | 248,680                      |
|                                     | Approved arrangement – sea                          | Annual           | 49,736     | 26                       | 1,293,136                    |
|                                     | Establishment (premises) registration               | Annual           | 12,434     | 74                       | 920,116                      |
|                                     | Licence – livestock                                 | Annual           | 9,550      | 40                       | 382,000                      |
|                                     | Export permit non – livestock                       | Per document     | 305        | 7,500                    | 2,287,500                    |
|                                     | Document – replacement                              | Per document     | 551        | 66                       | 36,366                       |
| <b>Fees – audit and inspections</b> | Standard audit                                      | Per quarter hour | 64         | 1,461                    | 93,504                       |
|                                     | Specialist audit                                    | Per quarter hour | 109        | 445                      | 48,505                       |
|                                     | Inspection  | Per quarter hour | 75         | 3,525                    | 264,375                      |
| <b>Fees – documentation</b>         | Specialist assessment                               | Per quarter hour | 75         | 24,873                   | 1,865,475                    |
|                                     | Standard assessment                                 | Per quarter hour | 49         | 19,624                   | 961,586                      |
| <b>Fees – independent observer</b>  | International flight – passthrough                  | At cost          | –          | –                        | –                            |
|                                     | Independent observer                                | Per day          | 1,847      | 916                      | 1,691,483                    |
| <b>Total</b>                        | –   | –                | –          | –                        | <b>15,797,256</b>            |

Note: Prices have been rounded.

Cost recovery implementation statement: live animal exports 2022–23

Note: 2024–25 projections are based on current modelling and policy settings, and prices are likely to change.

**Table 9 Fees, charges and volumes for LAE cost recovery arrangement, 2025–26**

| Type of charge                      | Cost recovery charges                               | Unit           | Price (\$) | Estimated volume (units) | Estimated total revenue (\$) |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Charges</b>                      | Throughput – full unit (sheep/goat) – sea           | Per animal     | 1.53       | 633,366                  | 969,050                      |
|                                     | Throughput – full unit (cattle/buffalo/camel) – sea | Per animal     | 5.96       | 780,000                  | 4,648,800                    |
|                                     | Throughput – full unit (sheep/goat) – air           | Per animal     | 1.30       | 36,514                   | 47,468                       |
|                                     | Throughput – full unit (cattle/buffalo/camel) – air | Per animal     | 5.08       | 7,719                    | 39,213                       |
|                                     | Approved arrangement – air                          | Annual         | 24,868     | 10                       | 248,680                      |
|                                     | Approved arrangement – sea                          | Annual         | 49,736     | 26                       | 1,293,136                    |
|                                     | Establishment (premises) registration               | Annual         | 12,434     | 74                       | 920,116                      |
|                                     | Licence – livestock                                 | Annual         | 9,550      | 40                       | 382,000                      |
|                                     | Export permit non-livestock                         | Per document   | 305        | 7,500                    | 2,287,500                    |
|                                     | Document – replacement                              | Per document   | 551        | 66                       | 36,366                       |
| <b>Fees – audit and inspections</b> | Standard audit                                      | Per quarter hr | 64         | 1,461                    | 93,504                       |
|                                     | Specialist audit                                    | Per quarter hr | 109        | 445                      | 48,505                       |
|                                     | Inspection  | Per quarter hr | 75         | 3,525                    | 264,375                      |
| <b>Fees – documentation</b>         | Specialist assessment                               | Per quarter hr | 75         | 24,873                   | 1,865,475                    |
|                                     | Standard assessment                                 | Per quarter hr | 49         | 19,624                   | 961,586                      |
| <b>Fees – independent observer</b>  | International flight – passthrough                  | At cost        | –          | –                        | –                            |
|                                     | Independent observer                                | Per day        | 1,847      | 916                      | 1,691,483                    |
| <b>Total</b>                        | –   | –              | –          | –                        | <b>15,797,256</b>            |

Note: Prices have been rounded.

Note: 2025–26 projections are based on current modelling and policy settings, and prices are likely to change.



## 6 Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder engagement plays an important role in the development and management of cost recovery arrangements. Our stakeholders have a unique insight into how our regulatory activities impact on their business and help the department to 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 LAE 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
- Australian Public Service 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:

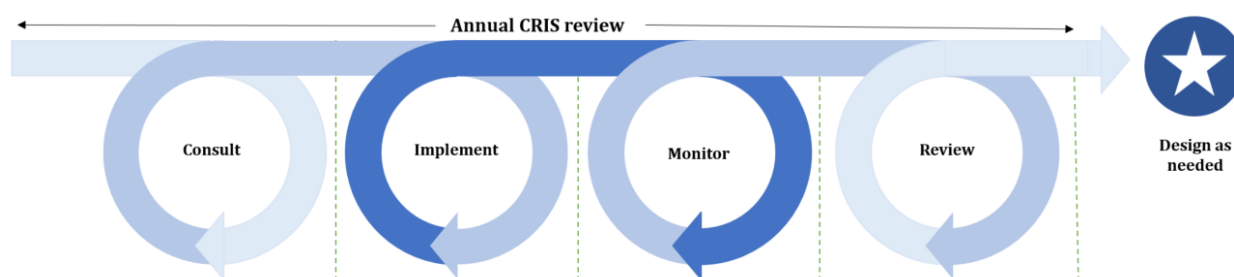
- clearly explaining the objective and context of stakeholder engagement
- being honest about what is on the table, that is, what is yet to be decided and what has already been decided
- providing sufficient time for stakeholders to engage in consultation processes
- ensuring information that is essential 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 10.

**Table 10 Our 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).<br>All industry participants.<br>Peak industry bodies.                       | All industry participants.<br>Peak industry bodies.   | Industry consultative committees (ICCs).<br>All industry participants.<br>Peak industry bodies.   | Industry consultative committees (ICCs).<br>All industry participants.<br>Peak industry bodies. | Industry consultative committees (ICCs).<br>Peak industry bodies.   |
| <b>Method</b>              | Online – Have Your Say.<br>Face to face.  | Industry advice notices (IANs).<br>Online – department website.                                 | Online – department website.  | Online – Have Your Say.   | Face to face.<br>Teleconference.  |

## **6.2 Industry engagement**

### **6.2.1 Summary CRIS related industry engagement activities**

The department has engaged with the live animal exports industry on charging arrangements, through the Live Animal Export Finance Industry Consultative Committee (LAEFICC) and annual public communications. This CRIS will be updated with a summary of submissions before being finalised.

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

## 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 relevant portfolio minister must approve the CRIS and the Minister for Finance must agree to release the final CRIS given the CRA indicates that it is high risk.

The CRA has identified 3 implementation categories that is considered high risk:

- the percentage change in annual cost recovery revenue is greater than 10%
- the total annual cost recovery revenue is greater than \$20 million
- the introduction of new (IOs returning) cost recoverable activities.

The remaining implementation categories are considered low to medium risk:

- the types of charges used include fees and charges
- the imposition of the cost recovery charges does not involve an act of parliament
- the proposal includes no involvement with other Commonwealth, state or local government entities.

In addition to the CRA, the department has also considered a number of risks associated with cost recovering LAE certification activities and how the department will manage these risks (Table 11).

**Table 11 Risks – LAE cost recovery arrangement**

| Risk   | Management   |
|--|--|
| The cost of export certification affects industry competitiveness.   | We are implementing a range of reforms to deliver efficiencies in export certification processes.  |
| The fee and charge’s 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.  | We 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. |
| Changing events impact actual revenue versus forecast revenue.   | We 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 live animal export cost recovery arrangement are provided at Table 12. There will be no change to the cost recovery reserve and the reserve deficit is intended to be carried forward until a government decision is taken to address it.

**Table 12 Financial estimates for LAE cost recovery arrangement**

| Finance element                                       | 2022–23(\$)         | 2023–24(\$)         | 2024–25(\$)         | 2025–26(\$)         |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Revenue = X   | 13,773,310          | 15,507,198          | 15,797,256          | 15,797,256          |
| Expenses = Y  | 21,473,574          | 21,838,626          | 21,209,883          | 22,587,450          |
| <b>Balance = X – Y</b>                                | <b>(7,700,264)</b>  | <b>(6,331,428)</b>  | <b>(6,412,627)</b>  | <b>(6,790,194)</b>  |
| Appropriation funding                                 | 7,700,264           | n/a                 | n/a                 | n/a                 |
| Balance after Appropriation                           | –                   | (6,331,428)         | (6,412,627)         | (6,790,194)         |
| Forecast opening cost recovery reserve balance        | (30,375,437)        | (30,375,437)        | (36,706,865)        | (47,109,218)        |
| Transfer  | –                   | (6,331,428)         | (6,412,627)         | (6,790,194)         |
| <b>Forecast closing cost recovery reserve balance</b> | <b>(30,375,437)</b> | <b>(36,706,865)</b> | <b>(47,109,218)</b> | <b>(53,367,255)</b> |

n/a Not applicable.

### 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 0% and 5% 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.

At the time of CRIS release, the live animal exports reserve is in deficit. Fees and charges have not been modelled to recover this deficit. Government has invested in maintaining essential export regulatory services across all export cost recovery arrangements over 3 years from 2020–21 to 2022–23 while prices are gradually increased. This is intended to maintain the deficit at its current level until the government makes a decision to address the deficit.

## 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 make 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.

This section presents information on the financial and non-financial performance of the live animal export cost recovery arrangement. This is intended to provide an overview of our performance in recovering forecasted costs and meeting regulatory objectives.

### 9.1 Financial performance

The financial performance for the live animal exports cost recovery arrangement is provided in Table 13. This table will be updated each year, as financial results become available.

**Table 13 Financial performance for LAE cost recovery arrangement, 2018–19 to 2021–22**

| Finance element                       | 2018–19 (\$)        | 2019–20 (\$)        | 2020–21 (\$)        | 2021–22(\$)         |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Revenue = X                           | 11,281,861          | 8,480,976           | 5,767,529           | 7,741,005           |
| Expenses = Y                          | 17,031,102          | 20,674,858          | 16,265,218          | 19,797,593          |
| <b>Balance = X – Y</b>                | <b>(5,749,241)</b>  | <b>(12,193,882)</b> | <b>(10,497,689)</b> | <b>(12,056,588)</b> |
| Remissions, rebates & adjustments = Z | n/a                 | n/a                 | n/a                 | n/a                 |
| Net balance = balance + Z             | (5,749,241)         | (12,193,882)        | (10,497,689)        | (12,056,588)        |
| <b>Cost recovery reserve balance</b>  | <b>(18,181,555)</b> | <b>(30,375,437)</b> | <b>(30,375,437)</b> | <b>(30,375,437)</b> |

n/a Not applicable.

Note: Annual revenue has varied due to trade conditions, which resulted in poor returns in 2016–18. Since the implementation of Expansion of Cost Recovery measures from 2018, Moss Review and the Independent Observers, the spending in workforce and management has increased significantly. This has been partly offset by increased revenue in independent observer charging.

#### 9.1.1 Summary Financial Performance 2020–21

Expense was \$16.3 million in 2020–21, 28% lower than the \$22.4 million projected in the 2020–21 CRIS. A significant difference between the CRIS and actual performance was that \$3.6 million expense associated with Animal Welfare functions was described in the CRIS that had not been incorporated in the Live Animal Export expense base in 2020–21. The other key reason for the lower expense in the arrangement was delays in recruitment and resourcing.

Revenue was on track of \$5.8 million was on track with the 2020–21 CRIS.

## 9.2 Non-financial performance

LAE measures its performance against a set of agreed service standards. Results against these service standards from 2018–19 and 2019–20 can be found at [Appendix C](#)

The department intends to consult with industry stakeholders on non-financial performance indicators to assist in evaluating performance of the cost recovery arrangements. 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 LAE activities are documented in Table 14.

**Table 14 Key forward dates and events**

| <b>Key forward events schedule</b>   | <b>Next scheduled update</b> |
|--|------------------------------|
| 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                 |
| Annual CRIS update to forward estimates                                    | February 2024                |
| Portfolio charging review outcomes to be brought forward in Budget         | 2024–25                      |
| Updated fees and charges implemented                                       | 1 July 2024                  |
| Annual CRIS updates to financial and non-financial performance for 2021–22 | October 2024                 |
| Annual CRIS update to forward estimates                                    | February 2025                |
| Updated fees and charges implemented                                       | 1 July 2025                  |
| Annual CRIS updates to financial and non-financial performance for 2022–23 | October 2025                 |
| Annual CRIS update to forward estimates                                    | February 2026                |
| Updated fees and charges implemented                                       | 1 July 2026                  |



# CRIS approval and change register

Table 15 tracks the changes to the CRIS as a result of changes to the regulatory charging activity.

**Table 15 CRIS approval and change register**

| <b>Date of CRIS Change</b> | <b>CRIS Change</b>        | <b>Approver</b>  | <b>Basis for change</b>   |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| 3 February 2023            | Certification of the CRIS | A/g Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry | New regulatory charging activity and revalidation of cost model                                       |
| 17 February 2023           | Publication of the CRIS   | Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry     | Communication and distribution of the new regulatory charging activity and revalidation of cost model |

# Appendix A: Cost recovery model

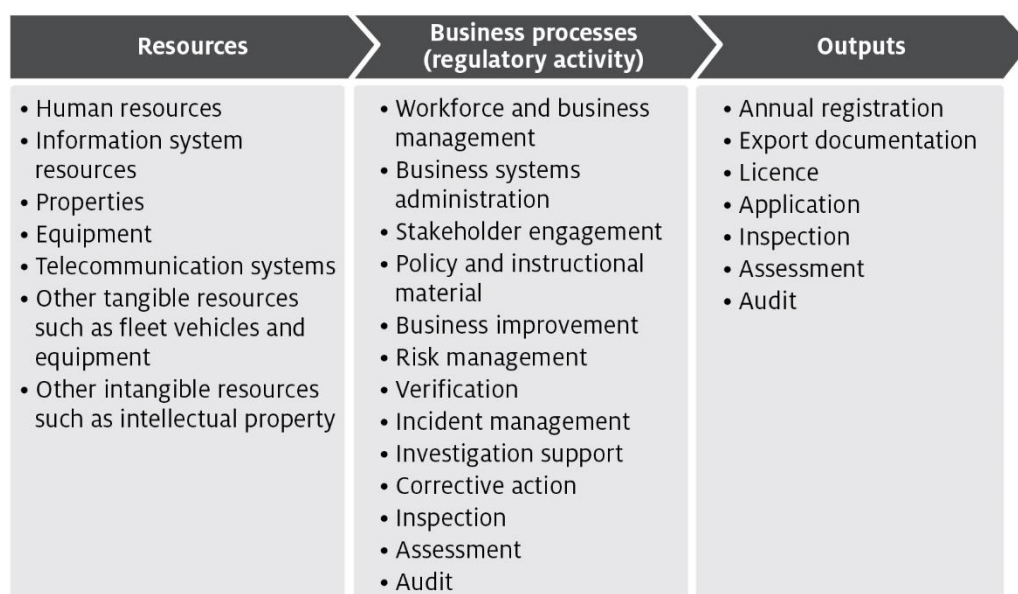
## Outputs and business processes of the regulatory charging activity

The key policy objective for our export cost recovery arrangements is 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.

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

**Figure A1 Outputs and business processes of our regulatory charging activity**



The processes listed in Figure A2 Categories of activities are grouped into 4 categories of activities:

- 1) Program management and administration – administrative activities that support the department to deliver our export regulatory activities.
- 3) 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.
- 4) Incident management – activities that respond to incidents concerning alleged breaches of Australian regulation or international import conditions.

- 5) Intervention – activities provided directly to an individual, business or organisation to meet export 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 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 the allocation of indirect costs to appropriated activities, in line with our 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) Work points – distributes costs based on space occupied, with the work point count reflecting the space where a person may be able to work.
  - b) Full-time equivalent (FTE) – distributes costs based on each program’s FTE 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.

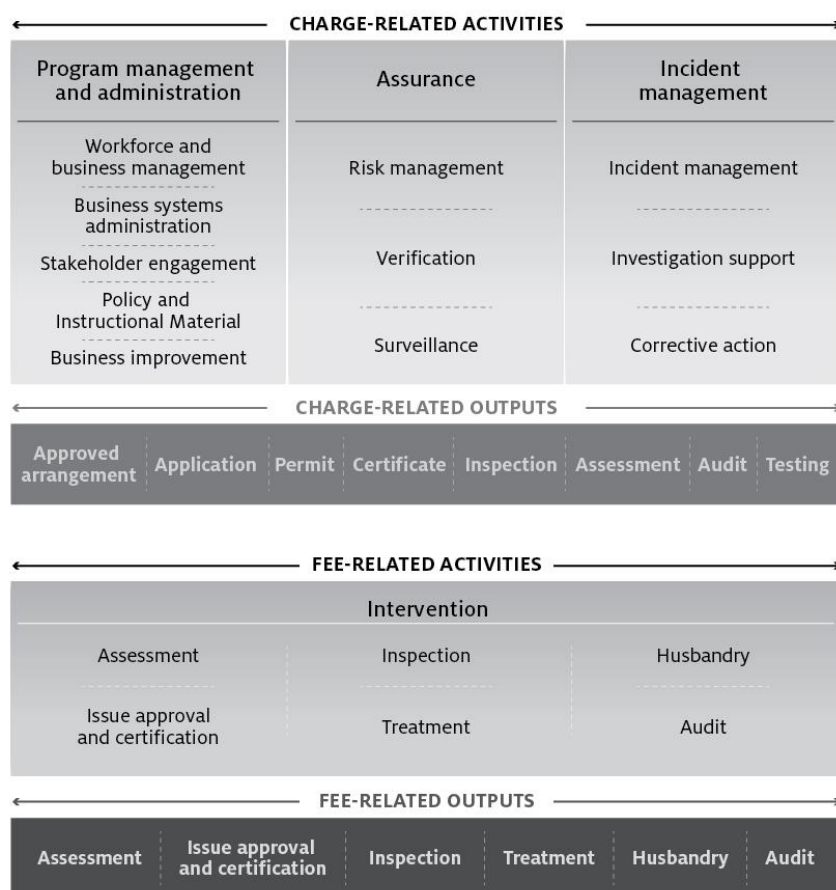
- 6) Direct costs (including the indirect costs allocated in stage 1) are allocated to the activity and cost-recovered arrangements that best reflects the activity undertaken. Time recording systems allow the accurate allocation of effort to specific activities and arrangements, particularly to intervention 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. This is monitored throughout the year and adjusted 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.

- 7) Activity/arrangement costs (from stage 2) are allocated to charge points which identifies the cost associated with that charge. The department uses a combination of cost recovery fees and charges. Figure A2 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 our 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.
- 8) 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.
- 9) Financial management activities include billing and accounting, budgeting, charges and payments, collections and receivables, debt management, financial accounts, reporting and policy development.
- 10) 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 our 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 key performance indicators 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 our 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 include 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 audits to verify compliance with an export registered establishment's AA.

# Appendix B: Summary of stakeholder feedback

The key themes are covered in Table B1.

**Table B1 Stakeholder feedback summary**

| Key theme   | Department response  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>It may be difficult to recover increased costs if trade slowed down.</b></p> <p>Increases in licence and approved arrangement fees will impact the ability to trade sporadically when market is good and potentially lead to less competition for Australian farmers livestock and lower prices to farmers.</p> <p>Industry raised concerns if there was a trade slowdown or suspension due to market, political or biosecurity factors it would be difficult to recover the increased cost, especially on small or new operators.</p> <p>Industry suggests licence and approved arrangement fees should be payable once and valid for 5 years (or indefinitely), and to maintain one set of approved documents provided to all license holders for consistency. If regulatory changes are required, they are made once and distributed to each licensee.</p> | <p>The department will continue to engage with industry on the best approach to pricing over the next few years, through the annual CRIS review cycle, incorporating reforms and further cost reductions as they are identified.</p>   |
| <p><b>Cost recovery should be equitable to mages poor adverse seasonal conditions and above average seasonal conditions.</b></p> <p>Government and industry need to ensure cost recovery is used in an equitable arrangement that manages poor adverse seasonal condition (and also the current above average seasonal conditions). Industry acknowledges the work performed through the joint approach to Storage Asset &amp; Management Standard and other projects are creating value which will assist long term goals of the department being a modern and efficient partner for industry.</p>   | <p>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 0 and 5% of annual program expenditure in the reserve for each arrangement.</p> <p>The department will continue to engage with industry on the best approach to pricing over the next few years, through the annual CRIS review cycle, incorporating reforms and further cost reductions as they are identified.</p>                  |
| <p><b>Impact on smaller exporters</b></p> <p>Stakeholders raised concerns about the impact of price increases on smaller operators, being concerned that they are bearing a disproportionate proportion of the cost increases compared to larger operators with higher throughput.</p>  | <p>The cost to regulate small versus large operators is not directly related to the size of the entity as the regulatory support activities are developed and implemented to support both, regardless of size.</p> <p>Most CRIS already have a mix of annual and throughput-base charges where appropriate, including by providing price differentiation on annual charges for different types or sizes of operators, per consignment charges or charging by volume of exports (e.g. tonnage or per head).</p> |
| <p><b>Price increases may limit profitability</b></p> <p>Feedback from multiple industries note price increases may limit profitability of some exporter groups and prices should either be held at current levels or that these exporters should be supported by further government investment.</p>  | <p>The department will continue to engage with industry on the best approach to pricing over the next few years, through the annual CRIS review cycle, incorporating reforms and further cost reductions as they are identified.</p> <p>Individual industries groups should reach out to organise a meeting with the department if they have genuine concerns.</p>   |



| Key theme   | Department response   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>LAE industry is concerned that prices have increased when activity has significantly decreased.</b></p> <p>Australian Live Exports Committee (ALEC) raises concerns about the industry’s ability to absorb continued cost increases during a period of decreasing export volumes. Stating that since 2018–19 livestock exports have halved however the overall expenses of the regulator have tripled.</p> <p>ALEC has compared the increase of regulatory expense across various commodities and believe the department has been inconsistent in application of fee increases.</p> | <p>Prior to the 2021–22 update of Live Export Cost Recovery Prices, they were last updated in 2015. The increase in regulatory capacity and capability in the department, resulting from implementing the 2018 Moss Review recommendations, combined with years of under recovery, has meant increases to costs and fees. Other commodities may have commenced fee increases earlier than live animal exports, which could explain the apparent disparity in fee increases.</p> |
| <p><b>LAE Industry question the relevance of additional regulation for improvements to animal welfare.</b></p> <p>ALEC disputes that additional regulation (and associated costs) has delivered any meaningful improvement to animal welfare and highlights industry lead initiatives such as the industry’s proactive response to sheep heat stress issues (moratorium on sheep exports during northern hemisphere summer) as an argument for less regulation.</p>   | <p>The enhanced regulation, and associated cost, has been critical to maintaining the integrity of, and public confidence in, the live export industry.</p>   |
| <p><b>Industry are concerned that not all activities should be cost recovered.</b></p> <p>ALEC highlights areas where costs have been charged where they possibly should not be imposed on the exporter or cost recovered at all. Potentially acting as both a tax and non-tariff barrier to trade.</p>   | <p>Our annual CRIS reviews aim to ensure expenses and revenue are aligned, so efficiencies from reforms and government investments can be passed on as quickly as possible.</p>   |
| <p><b>Industry would like to see more collaboration, education, and guidance.</b></p> <p>ALEC feels the regulator needs to take greater accountability for meeting their service standards. There should be more collaboration with an emphasis on education, guidance, compliance support as well as technological improvement and implementation.</p>   | <p>The department continues to implement a range of projects and reforms to deliver services in a cost-effective, efficient way, with savings to be quantified in future LAE CRIS updates. We have already noticed increased efficiencies within the department as projects are being progressed. Also, the department has increased engagement with industry through these projects.</p>   |

# Appendix C: Live Animal Exports Service Standards Results for 2019–20 and 2020–21

**Table C1 Live Animal Exports service standard results**

| Service standard description   | Target  | Result: 2020–21 | Result: 2019–20 |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| <p>Inspection of goods – registered establishment, approved premises, airside or vessel. We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• service an appointment made 3 business days prior to the required inspection</li> <li>• only conduct inspections in well-lit areas.</li> <li>• Wherever reasonable, we will seek to accommodate bookings and changes made inside the 3 business days period. However, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to service this request.</li> <li>• Fees may apply for changing or cancelling an appointment/inspection as per the current charging guidelines.</li> </ul> | 95% of inspections are conducted within our service standard                | 98%             | 95%             |
| <p>Assess/issue export documents for live animals. We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assess your documents during our standard hours of service (6:30 am to 6:30 pm)</li> <li>• advise you as soon as practical if there are missing, incomplete, incorrect or ineligible documents.</li> </ul>  | 95% export documents are processed within our services standard             | 98%             | 95%             |
| <p>Application for (or renewal of) an export licence or variation of an export licence.</p> <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assess and decide on your application within 40 business days of receiving it</li> <li>• advise you as soon as practical if there are missing, incomplete, incorrect or ineligible documents.</li> </ul> <p>Wherever possible, we will respond earlier, however the complexity of the application and the volume of applications being processed will increase processing time.</p>   | 90% of export licences are processed within our service standard            | 75% a           | 88%             |
| <p>Registering, varying or renewing a registered establishment. We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assess and make a decision on your application within 40 business days of receiving it</li> <li>• advise you as soon as practical if there are missing, incomplete, incorrect or ineligible documents.</li> </ul> <p>Wherever possible, we will respond earlier, however the complexity of the application and the volume of applications being processed will increase processing time.</p>   | 90% of registrations and renewals are processed within our service standard | 80% a           | 40%             |
| <p>Registration of accredited veterinarians for livestock export. We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assess and decide on your application within 10 business days of receipt</li> </ul>  | 90% of registrations are processed within our                               | 83% a           | 93%             |

Cost recovery implementation statement: live animal exports 2022–23

| Service standard description  | Target   | Result: 2020–21                      | Result: 2019–20                      |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advise you as soon as practical if there are missing, incomplete, incorrect or ineligible documents.</li> </ul>  | service standard   |                                      |                                      |
| <p>Applying for or renewing an approved arrangement and/or approved export program.</p> <p>We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>assess your application, audit your business and decide within 40 business days of receiving it</li> <li>advise you as soon as practical if there are missing, incomplete, incorrect or ineligible documents</li> <li>give you at least 5 business days' notice of your audit.</li> </ul>  | 90% of applications are processed within our service standard                | 33% a                                | 50%                                  |
| <p>Applying for a variation to an approved arrangement and/or approved export program. We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>assess and decide on your application within 20 business days of receiving it</li> <li>contact you as soon as practical if there are missing, incomplete, incorrect or ineligible documents.</li> </ul> <p>Applications for variations which include more than 5 standard export plans (SEP) will wherever possible be assessed and a decision made within 20 business days of receipt.</p> <p>However, due to the many possible variables and complexities involved, the department reserves the right to vary the time frame according to the quantity and complexity of SEPs.</p> | 90% of applications are processed within our service standard                | 83% a                                | 34%                                  |
| <p>Submitting a notice of intention (NOI) without an approved arrangement. We will decide on your application within 10 business days of receipt of a complete application. Variations that require reassessment will be assessed and decided on within 7 business days of receipt.</p>   | 95% of NOIs are processed within our service standard                        | 100%                                 | 100%                                 |
| <p>Submitting an NOI with an approved arrangement. We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>assess and approve or reject NOIs for consignments under approved arrangements within 3 business days of receipt.</li> </ul>   | 95% of NOIs are processed within our service standard                        | 77% b                                | 70%                                  |
| <p>Exporter Supply Chain Assurance System (ESCAS) applications and variations.</p> <p>New ESCAS applications – Assess and make a decision on the application within 10 business days of receipt.</p> <p>ESCAS Variations – Assess and make a decision on the application within 10 business days of receipt.</p>  | 90% of applications and variations are processed within our service standard | Applications: 48%<br>Variations: 79% | Applications: 66%<br>Variations: 88% |
| <p>Non-compliance reported by a third party. We will assess and decide on a reported non-compliance within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 months if it involves a single compliance issue for one exporter</li> <li>6 months if it involves multiple issues or exporters. c</li> </ul>   | 90% of investigations are completed within our service standard              | Single: n/ad<br>Multiple: 50%        | Single: n/a<br>Multiple: 50%         |
| <p>Assess self-reported non-conformances. We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>assess and decide on a reported non-compliance within 3 months</li> <li>advise exported as soon as practical if there is missing, incomplete or incorrect information</li> </ul>  | 90% of non-compliance are processed within our service standard              | 70%                                  | 64%                                  |

| Service standard description   | Target                                    | Result: 2020–21 | Result: 2019–20 |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advise exporters as soon as practical of regulatory action/s to be applied as the result of an assessment.</li> </ul>   |   |                 |                 |
| Assess and report on a notifiable mortality incident within 6 months. Within the 6-month period, the department will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provide relevant exporter with details of the notifiable mortality incident</li> <li>advise exporters as soon as practical if there is missing, incomplete or incorrect information</li> <li>advise exporters as soon as practical of any regulatory action/s to be applied as a result of the assessment.</li> </ul> | 90% processed within our service standard | 0% e            | 100%            |

Notes: We work with each applicant so their application can be recommended for approval wherever possible. Some applications require significant amendments and revisions which may take time. Some applications may be delayed while importing country requirements are negotiated or clarified. In every case, we advised on any incomplete, incorrect or ineligible documents as soon as practicable.

**n/a** Not applicable.

**a** Does not include irregular applications, such as those made for the implementation of the Australian Standards for the Export of Livestock. To ensure trade was not affected, these were processed differently because of volume and complexity. Resources dedicated to the implementation of standards and new legislation impacted service delivery times for regular applications.

**b** Increased engagement with trading partners due to COVID-19 affected service delivery.

**c** Time frames are calculated between date of receipt and date of publication. ESCAS reports are published quarterly. The report may have been finalised, or a decision made, prior to its publication.

**d** No reports meeting this definition were received during the reporting period

**e** Regulatory actions are not dependent on publishing reports. Where significant issues or non-compliances are identified they are addressed immediately and well ahead of publication.

**Sources:** Department of Agriculture and Water Resources Annual Report 2019–20

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment Annual Report 2020–21

# Appendix D: Additional fees and charges that may apply

## Tariff rate quota (TRQ) 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 D1.

**Table D1 TRQ certificate fees and charge**

| Type of charge | Cost recovery charges       | Unit         | Price (\$) |         |         |         |
|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                |                             |              | 2021–22    | 2022–23 | 2023–24 | 2024–25 |
| Charge         | TRQ Certificate             | Per document | 43         | 44      | 45      | 46      |
| Fees           | 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 D2.

**Table D2 Outside ordinary hours fees for prescribed livestock, prescribed live animals and prescribed animal reproductive materials**

| Type of charge                          | Commonwealth Officer                       | Time of service  | Unit   | Price (\$)                  |         |         |         |
|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|   |  |  |  | 2021–22                     | 2022–23 | 2023–24 | 2024–25 |
| Fee – OOH                               | Non-veterinarian                           | On a weekday, immediately before or after a fee bearing activity | Per quarter hour   | 15                          | 15      | 15      | 15      |
|   |  |  | On a weekday, in any other case                                  | Any period up to 30 minutes | 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      |
|   |  | Veterinarian   | On a weekday, immediately before or after a fee bearing activity | Per quarter hour            | 21      | 21      | 21      |
|   | On a weekday, in any other case            |  |  | Any period up to 30 minutes | 42      | 42      | 42      |
|   |  |  | Per quarter hour after first 30 minutes                          | 21                          | 21      | 21      | 21      |
|   | Saturday, Sunday or a departmental holiday |  | Any period up to 30 minutes                                      | 58                          | 58      | 58      | 58      |
| Per quarter hour after first 30 minutes |  |  | 29   | 29                          | 29      | 29      |         |