# Report to levies stakeholders 2018–19

May 2020



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## Summary

This report summarises the management of the agricultural levies by the then Department of Agriculture for 2018–19.

In 2018–19 we disbursed $828.77 million to levy recipient bodies (LRBs). This comprised of $529.03 million in levies and charges (levies) and $299.74 million in Commonwealth matching payments. The cost recovered for administering the levies was $4.84 million, representing 0.9% of the total amount of levies disbursed and an increase of $0.22 million or 4.7% from 2017–18. The increase reflects the normalisation of our costs from the offline work undertaken by our system service provider on the levy payer register project. The department continues to streamline its processes through technological innovations and process improvements.

In 2018–19 we processed 44,740 returns and 45,332 receipts received from 7,606 collections points. We continue to promote the use of electronic funds transfer (EFT) for payments, and our online portal, Levies Online, for the lodgement of returns. This portal streamlines the levy return and payment process and minimises the risk of calculation and data-entry errors. The up-take of Levies Online has increased by 4.7% and EFT payments by 3.4%.

The National Compliance Program (NCP) continues to be an integral part in our levies administration. The 2018–19 NCP identified $3.76 million in levy adjustments across all its programs. We completed 500 inspections across Australia, identifying $2.82 million in levy adjustments. Of this, underpaid levies totalled $1.82 million and overpaid levies $1 million. The 183 businesses that identified as new agents in the 2017–18 NCP contributed $0.23 million in levy payments. The overall agent compliance rate was 63%.

Sixteen industry bodies participated in our Commodity Liaison Program in 2018–19. We also worked with industry representative bodies (IRBs) implementing their proposed levy changes for bananas, beef production, ginger, goat slaughter, honey, lamb slaughter, mushrooms, potatoes, sheep slaughter, vegetables and wool. An updated version of the Levy principles and guidelines to be released in 2020 will support industries in establishing and changing levies.

Levy payer registers form part of our broader vision to modernise the levies system. In 2018–19 we established registers collecting levy payer information for grains (coarse grains, grain legumes, oilseeds and wheat), grape research and sugar cane.

We continue to review and improve the levies system to adapt to technological advancements and disruptions. A project to streamline and modernise agricultural levies legislation is well underway. Targeted consultation with IRBs and collection agents will commence in March 2020.

## Overview—year in review

The diagram presents a summary of the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment’s achievement in the administration of the levies program for 2018–19.
• The department disbursed $823.77 million. Of this amount, $529.03 million were levies paid by producers and $299.74 million were Commonwealth matched contributions.
• The department employs 29 officers at a cost of 0.9% of levies disbursed to manage its levies function including administration, compliance and policy.
• 500 inspections were conducted across Australia providing 20% levy revenue coverage.
• We implemented levy changes for 11 commodities and established 3 levy payer registers.
The 2018–19 National Compliance program with an average inspection cost of $3,534 resulted in:
• $3.76 million in levy adjustments,
• 63% overall agent compliance rate and 
• 209 new agents.
We managed 7,606 collection points, answered 4,202 calls for support and assistance and met with 16 industry bodies through the Commodity Liaison Program. Our website recorded 87,576 visitors across all levies pages.
We have started and will continue to consult with industry representative bodies and collection agents to streamline and modernise agricultural levies legislation.

## Performance and operations

The diagram presents an overview of the performance and operations section of the report.
In 2012–13, the department disbursed $431.51 million in levies and $248.83 in Commonwealth matched contributions at a cost of $5.25 million to administer the levies program.
In 2013–14, the department disbursed $465.42 million in levies and $239.64 in Commonwealth matched contributions at a cost of $5.03 million to administer the levies program.
In 2014–15, the department disbursed $486.27 million in levies and $248.83 in Commonwealth matched contributions at a cost of $4.98 million to administer the levies program.
In 2015–16, the department disbursed $487.94 million in levies and $247.48 in Commonwealth matched contributions at a cost of $4.90 million to administer the levies program.
In 2016–17, the department disbursed $520.32 million in levies and $272.59 in Commonwealth matched contributions at a cost of $4.83 million to administer the levies program.
In 2017–18, the department disbursed $523.99 million in levies and $315.78 in Commonwealth matched contributions at a cost of $4.62 million to administer the levies program.
In 2018–19, the department disbursed $529.02 million in levies and $299.74 in Commonwealth matched contributions at a cost of $4.84 million to administer the levies program. Of this amount:
• $501.14 million were levies collected to fund research and development,
• $17.22 million were levies collected for biosecurity response repayments and membership payments to Animal Health Australia and Plant Health Australia,
• $10.67 million were levies collected for residue testing and
• $299.74 million were Commonwealth matched contributions.
The cost recovery activities that make up the $4.84 million are:
• Agent management, $0.83 million
• Queries, $0.44 million
• Processing, $0.43 million
• Statistics, $0.22 million
• Targeted compliance, $1.77 million
• Non-targeted compliance, $0.85 million
• Other actions, $0.31 million
Results of the 2018–19 levy efficiency and feasibility rating to demonstrate the efficiency and practicality of a levy or charge and to enable comparisons between each commodity are:
• Leader quadrant representing high cost effectiveness and high levy effectiveness, 20 commodities
• Bolter quadrant representing low cost effectiveness and high levy effectiveness, 6 commodities
• Challenger quadrant representing high cost effectiveness and low levy effectiveness, 36 commodities
• Developer quadrant representing low cost effectiveness and low levy effectiveness, 13 commodities.


### Financial performance

In 2018–19 the department continued to manage the levies program prudently and achieved its target of keeping costs at no more than 1.2% of total levies disbursed. The financial outlook for the program is stable. Costs have increased slightly in 2018–19 (Table 1) as we normalise, return to a standard condition, our cost from resources expended in the development of levy payer registers.

Table 1 Levies operating statement, 2017–18 to 2018–19

| Operating statement | 2017–18 ($) | 2018–19 ($) | Variance ($) | Variance (%) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Revenues from government | 185,184 | 183,447 | -1,737 | –0.94 |
| Other revenue | – | – | – | – |
| Cost recovery charges | 4,622,418 | 4,841,013 | 218,595 | 4.73 |
| **Total revenue** | **4,807,602** | **5,024,460** | **216,858** | **4.51** |
| Employee expenses | 2,704,560 | 2,899,979 | 195,419 | 7.23 |
| Operating expenses | 275,413 | 286,185 | 10,772 | 3.91 |
| Indirect costs | 282,037 | 143,123 | -138,913 | –49.25 |
| Departmental overheads | 1,545,641 | 1,693,286 | 147,645 | 9.55 |
| **Total expenses** | **4,807,651** | **5,022,574** | **214,923** | **4.47** |
| Net surplus/(deficit) | -49 | 1,886 | 1,934 |  |

### Cost recovery

We manage the administration and collection of levies and charges under a cost-recovery arrangement. Costs are allocated to commodities proportionately, based on our effort to administer a particular levy. Departmental staff record their time in 5-minute blocks against specific activities for agents and commodities.

In 2018–19 the department cost recovered $4.84 million (or 0.9% of total levies disbursed), representing an increase of 4.7% from 2017–18. Cost-recovery charges have increased by $0.22 million to reflect the normalisation of our costs from the work undertaken by our system service provider on the levy payer register project.

Our cost-recovery arrangement promotes the transparent, sustainable and efficient allocation of resources. Table 2 shows our 2018–19 administrative costs by activity and compares results for 2017–18 and 2018–19.

Table 2 Levy administration costs, by activity, 2017–18 to 2018–19

| Activity | 2017–18 ($) | 2018–19 ($) | Variance ($) | Variance (%) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Agent management (e.g. levy–payer and/or intermediary liaison) | 716,507 | 833,393 | 116,885 | 16.3 |
| Queries (e.g. generated from incorrect returns and/or payments) | 474,927 | 438,371 | -36,557 | –7.7 |
| Processing (e.g. returns and payments) | 433,085 | 431,042 | -2,043 | –0.5 |
| Statistics (e.g. statistical information entered alongside returns) | 172,006 | 217,497 | 45,491 | 26.4 |
| Targeted compliance (e.g. OCP and SCP) | 1,570,279 | 1,767,011 | 196,732 | 12.5 |
| Non–targeted compliance (e.g. missing returns and debt management) | 1,026,426 | 845,019 | -181,407 | –17.7 |
| Other (e.g. legal services, IT, reports, commodity-specific requests for support) | 229,188 | 308,681 | 79,493 | 34.7 |
| **Total** | **4,622,418** | **4,841,013** | **218,595** | **4.7** |

**OCP** Operational Compliance Program. **SCP** Strategic Compliance Program.

Figure 1 shows our 2018–19 cost-recovery charges, as a percentage of levy disbursed by LRB. See Appendix A for detailed information on cost-recovery charges attributed to specific commodities.

Figure 1 Cost-recovery charges as percentage of disbursement, by levy recipient body, 2018–19

**AgriFutures** AgriFutures Australia. **AHA** Animal Health Australia. **Aus Eggs** Australian Eggs Limited. **AMPC** Australian Meat Processors Corporation. **APL** Australian Pork Limited. **AWI** Australian Wool Innovation Limited. **CRDC** Cotton Research and Development Corporation. **Dairy Aus** Dairy Australia Limited. **FRDC** Fisheries Research and Development Corporation. **FWPA** Forest and Wood Products Australia Limited. **GRDC** Grains Research and Development Corporation. **HIA** Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited. **LiveCorp** Australian Livestock Export Corporation Limited. **MLA** Meat & Livestock Australia. **NRS** National Residue Survey. **PHA** Plant Health Australia Limited. **SRA** Sugar Research Australia Limited. **Wine Aus** Wine Australia.

### Levy efficiency and feasibility rating

We have developed the levy efficiency and feasibility (LEAF) rating to demonstrate the efficiency and practicality of a levy or charge and to enable comparisons between each commodity. The system was designed to be quantitative not qualitative and does not factor in the relative value of a levy to a particular commodity or industry group.

We categorise each levy into 1 of 4 categories—leader, bolter, challenger and developer—which are determined by considering their scores in levy and cost effectiveness (Table 3).

High scores in levy effectiveness are characterised by a high levy amount collected per return or collection point and a high total levy collected for a commodity.

High scores in cost effectiveness are characterised by low cost per return, low cost per collection point and low cost as a percentage of total levy collected for a commodity.

Table 3 Levy efficiency and feasibility categories

| Criteria | Cost effectiveness | Levy effectiveness |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Leader | High | High |
| Bolter | Low | High |
| Challenger | High | Low |
| Developer | Low | Low |

Figure 2 Levy efficiency and feasibility matrix, by commodity, 2018–19

**Bolter** Low cost effectiveness and high levy effectiveness. **Challenger** High cost effectiveness and low levy effectiveness. **Developer** Low cost effectiveness and low levy effectiveness. **Leader** High cost effectiveness and high levy effectiveness.

## Collection and disbursement

The diagram presents an overview of the collection and disbursement section of the report.
In 2018–19, the total number of returns processed was 44,740 (9,884 manually and 34,856 online). Online take-up was 78% and the average cost per return was $14.
The total number of receipts processed was 45,332 (40,632 electronic funds transfer (EFT) and 4,700 other payment options). EFT take-up was 90% and the average levy per return was $11,824.
The industry groups that received levy disbursements are:
• Animal products, $105.64 million
• Field crops, $153.27 million
• Fisheries, $1.13 million
• Forestry, $6.79 million
• Game animals, $0.17 million
• Horticulture, $64.97 million
• Live animal export, $4.56 million
• Livestock processing, $38.26 million
• Livestock transaction, $124.24 million
• Other rural industries, $0.66 million
• Poultry, $9.50 million
• Wine, $19.82 million
The department disbursed $3.3 million, processed 181 receipts and 179 returns per day.


### Levies and charges disbursed

In 2018–19 we disbursed $828.77 million to industry. Of this, $529.03 million related to levies and charges (an increase of 1% from 2017–18) and $299.74 million was Commonwealth matching payments for eligible research and development (R&D) expenditure (a decrease of 5.1% from 2017–18).

Figure 3 Disbursements, by levy recipient body, 2018–19

**AgriFutures** Australia. **AHA** Animal Health Australia. **Aus Eggs** Australian Eggs Limited. **AMPC** Australian Meat Processors Corporation. **APL** Australian Pork Limited. **AWI** Australian Wool Innovation Limited. **CRDC** Cotton Research and Development Corporation. **Dairy Aus** Dairy Australia Limited. **FRDC** Fisheries Research and Development Corporation. **FWPA** Forest and Wood Products Australia Limited. **GRDC** Grains Research and Development Corporation. **HIA** Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited. **LiveCorp** Australian Livestock Export Corporation Limited. **MLA** Meat & Livestock Australia. **NRS** National Residue Survey. **PHA** Plant Health Australia Limited. **SRA** Sugar Research Australia Limited. **Wine Aus** Wine Australia.

### Returns processed

In 2018–19, 78% of agents submitted their returns through our online portal (Levies Online)—an increase of 4.7% from 2017–18. This continues the trend of the past 6 years, indicating that more people are lodging their returns online as a result of improvements to the system.

We are committed to delivering a cost-effective and efficient levies function. The benefits of levy payers submitting returns through the online portal include reduced staff processing effort—allowing us to dedicate resources to other priorities. Returns submitted through the portal are also less likely to contain errors because calculations are automated and feedback is provided in real time. These factors can reduce cost-recovery charges for industry, increasing funds available for investment in R&D and marketing. Promoting adoption of the levies online portal remains a major focus for the department and we continue to work with our stakeholders to identify opportunities to streamline and enhance the levies system.

We encourage levy payments by EFT, which enables automatic allocation to levy accounts. In 2018–19 the number of payments processed via EFT increased by 3.4% from 2017–18. Since 2013–14 the percentage of payments processed via EFT increased year-on-year by an average of 3.6% (Figure 5).

Figure 4 Returns lodged, 2013–14 to 2018–19

Figure 5 Receipts processed, 2013–14 to 2018–19

**EFT** Electronic funds transfer.

## Compliance and education

The diagram presents an overview of the compliance and education section of the report.
In 2018–19, the overall agent compliance rate was 63% and the programs under the National Compliance Program that identified $3.76 million in levy adjustments are:
• Operational Compliance Program (OCP), $2.82 million
• New agents identified, $0.23 million
• Targeted compliance assessment program, $0.01 million
• Wine processing reconciliation, $0.12 million
• Variation risk tool, $0.11 million
• Walk-in-walk-out sales monitoring, $0.12 million
• Strategic compliance projects, $0.04 million
• Other compliance activities, $0.31 million
The industry groups that were inspected under the OCP are:
• Animal products, 20 inspections
• Field crops, 128 inspections
• Fisheries, 1 inspections
• Forestry, 17 inspections
• Game animals, 2 inspections
• Horticulture, 189 inspections
• Live animal export, 3 inspections
• Livestock processing, 11 inspections
• Livestock transaction, 68 inspections
• Other rural industries, 7 inspections
• Poultry, 3 inspections
• Wine, 51 inspections
The 16 industries that participated in the Commodity Liaison Program are:
• Buffalo
• Cattle
• Cotton
• Dried fruits
• Grains
• Honey
• Melons
• Nursery products
• Olives
• Onions
• Pigs
• Sugar (x2 industry groups)
• Tea tree oil
• Turf
• Wine grapes


The National Compliance Program (NCP) comprises several compliance and education programs. Through the NCP we provide assurance to our stakeholders on the accuracy of levies and charges collected. We review the NCP annually to assess its overall effectiveness and inform future compliance activities.

### Operational Compliance Program

In 2018–19 we selected 500 levy collection agents from across all states and territories for record inspection. Inspections were targeted across industry and risk profiles. Agents selected for inspection under the program collectively contributed $105.12 million of the total levy paid in 2017–18, providing 20% of the annual collection. The overall agent compliance rate was 63%, with approximately $2.82 million in levy adjustments. An agent is determined as non-compliant if their return contains data entry errors, if they have incorrect payments or if information has been discovered in their records that lead to the identification of new agents.

Table 4 provides the results of the Operational Compliance Program (OCP) and Figure 6 shows the average cost of the inspections according to industry category.

Table 4 Operational Compliance Program outcomes, 2013–14 to 2018–19

| Category | Unit | 2013–14 | 2014–15 | 2015–16 | 2016–17 | 2017–18 | 2018–19 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OCP inspections completed | % | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Compliance rate | % | 66 | 65 | 65 | 69 | 66 | 63 |
| New agents identified **a** | no. | 32 | 33 | 83 | 63 | 35 | 53 |
| Levy underpayments | $ | 426,046 | 3,552,273 | 4,280,711 | 2,608,413 | 523,639 | 1,821,877 |
| Levy overpayments | $ | -103,871 | -73,401 | -166,434 | -1,027,552 | -206,577 | -996,226 |
| Net adjustment **b** | $ | 322,175 | 3,478,872 | 4,114,277 | 1,580,861 | 317,062 | 825,651 |
| Total adjustment **c** | $ | 529,917 | 3,625,674 | 4,447,145 | 3,635,965 | 730,216 | 2,818,103 |

**a** Number of new agents identified from the OCP inspections. Several new agents may be identified from one record inspection. **b** Net adjustment reflects the difference between levy underpayments collected from levy payers and levy overpayments returned to levy payers. **c** Total adjustment includes total levy underpayments collected from levy payers and total levy overpayments returned to levy payers. **OCP** Operational Compliance Program.

#### Levy contributions from new agents

In 2018–19 we monitored levy payments from 183 new agents identified in the 2017–18 NCP, and this group paid $234,696 in levies and charges. This highlights the ongoing benefits to industry from proactively identifying new agents. Figure 6 shows the number of record inspections and the average cost per inspection, by industry category.

Figure 6 Operational Compliance Program inspections, by industry category, 2018–19

**OCP** Operational Compliance Program.

### Targeted Compliance Assessment Program

The Targeted Compliance Assessment Program (TCAP) is a secondary compliance review that targets a different population from the OCP. Levy collection agents selected under the TCAP are subject to a structured review process. We tailor any actions to assess and address areas of risk through a range of compliance treatments including levy collection agent contact, education, desk assessments and record inspections. TCAP findings from 2018–19 included:

* $11,931 levies overpaid
* 16 accounts updated.

### Strategic Compliance Program

Through the Strategic Compliance Program (SCP) we identify strategic projects to address particular areas of non-compliance in an industry business type or regional location and to improve levies administration capability and efficiency. We often run projects in partnership with or at the request of an industry body. SCP objectives are to minimise leakage, implement targeted commodity-based educational strategies and develop internal capability. SCP results from 2018–19 included:

* $35,635 levies underpaid
* 2 new agent accounts created.

### Behaviour-driven programs

#### Walk-in walk-out sales monitoring

Our compliance officers monitor media reports and other intelligence sources to identify large station and land-holding sales that include cattle and other livestock. In many cases the parties are aware of the levy obligation. However, international purchase arrangements and large financial institutions and superannuation funds entering the market mean that levies are not always considered in the legal proceedings.

#### Wine processing reconciliation

We conduct annual reconciliations to compare selected contract crush statistics against returns for the wine grape and grape research levy. Under this program we have typically identified large numbers of new levy collection agents, many requiring education on their levy liability.

#### Variation risk tool

We use the automated variation risk tool to monitor the lodgement of returns against established lodgement patterns. Any significant variations in transactions identified are flagged for review by a compliance officer. In 2018–19 the tool flagged and assessed 1,214 variations resulting in:

* $70,475 levies underpaid
* $36,551 levies overpaid
* 5 intelligence findings
* 4 data integrity issues identified
* 5 accounts updated.

#### Other compliance and monitoring activities

Our compliance officers continually conduct other monitoring activities to gather intelligence and identify areas that may result in levies revenue leakage. We report intelligence gathered through these activities to our managers and the national analysts, who develop responsive strategies to enable further investigation into suspected non-compliance. In 2018–19 levies compliance officers investigated and resolved several cases—resulting in the recovery of $295,522 in underpaid levies and refund of $10,351 in overpaid levies.

Table 5 Behaviour-driven program outcomes, 2018–19

| Program | New agents identified a | Levy underpayments ($) | Levy overpayments ($) | Net adjustment b ($) | Total adjustment c ($) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variation risk tool | – | 70,475 | -36,551 | 33,924 | 107,026 |
| Walk-in walk-out sales monitoring | – | 121,970 | – | – | 121,970 |
| Wine processing reconciliation | 154 | 120,474 | – | 120,474 | 120,474 |
| Other | – | 295,522 | -10,351 | 285,171 | 305,873 |
| Total | 154 | 608,441 | -46,902 | 439,569 | 655,343 |

**a** The number of new agents identified from behaviour-driven programs. **b** Net adjustment reflects the difference between the levy underpayments collected from levy payers and levy overpayments returned to levy payers. **c** Total adjustment includes the total levy underpayments collected from levy payers and total levy overpayments returned to levy payers.

### Commodity Liaison Program

The purpose of the Commodity Liaison Program is to institute a direct point of contact between the levies compliance teams and key industry representatives for the purpose of sharing information on trends, developments and compliance issues.

The program has operated for a number of years, resulting in a range of mutually beneficial outcomes. Collaboration within the Commodity Liaison Program has identified areas of interest and potential risk, generating SCP projects that target these specific levy areas and increasing industry’s understanding of the levies compliance program. The program has also provided levies officers with a greater level of awareness and understanding of industry specific issues, risks, and how levies are being used to benefit levy payers. In 2018–19 there were 16 industry bodies that participated in the program.

## Stakeholders

The diagram presents an overview of the stakeholders section of the report.
In 2018–19, 11 levy changes were implemented for the following commodities:
• Bananas
• Ginger
• Honey
• Mushrooms
• Beef production
• Goat slaughter
• Lamb slaughter
• Sheep slaughter
• Potatoes
• Vegetables
• Wool
3 levy payer registers were established for the following research and development corporations:
• Grains Research and Development Corporation
• Sugar Research Australia
• Wine Australia
The duration of the 4,202 logged calls are:
• 2,966 logged calls were less than 5 minutes
• 849 logged calls were between 5 to 10 minutes
• 387 logged calls were more than 10 minutes
Our website recorded 87,576 visitors across all levies pages. This is an increase of 3,599 visitors compared to 2017–18.


### Levy changes

Industry organisations that identify a need to change or establish a levy must initiate a levy proposal by consulting all sectors of their industry and as many levy payers as possible. The organisation’s final submission to the department must show the new or amended levy has majority support from existing and potential levy payers (usually after running a ballot). Majority support is defined as 50% plus 1 on either a one-vote-per-producer basis or an allocation of votes based on the amount of levy paid.

Several areas of the department, and other agencies, are involved in assessing levy proposals submitted to the Australian Government. In 2018–19 we assisted 7 IRBs to prepare their case to have a levy changed or established, and all were considered and approved. Table 6 shows levy changes implemented.

Table 6 Levies implemented and amended, 2018–19 and 2019–20

| Year | Effective date | Activity |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2019–20 | 1 July 2019 | The Australian Banana Growers' Council reduced the Emergency Plant Pest Response (EPPR) component of the banana levy from 0.75 cents per kilogram. The funds will be used to repay approximately $12 million to the Australian Government in costs relating to the 2013 emergency response to banana freckle in the Northern Territory. The Australian Government officially announced the successful eradication of banana freckle from the Northern Territory on 1 February 2019. |
| Wool Producers Australia reduced the wool levy from 2% of the sale value or the free-on-board value to 1.5% of the sale value or free-on-board value. The decrease of 0.5% was agreed by wool producers during the 2018 WoolPoll. |
| 2018–19 | 1 October 2018 | The Australian Ginger Industry Association introduced a nil-rated EPPR levy component for ginger. This will provide a sure mechanism for fulfilling the financial obligations of the industry under the EPPR Deed. |
| AUSVEG activated the EPPR component of the potatoes levy to 10 cent per tonne for unprocessed potatoes. The funds will be used to pay industry’s share of costs to the tomato potato psyllid biosecurity response and a 12-month transition to management program. |
| AUSVEG activated the EPPR component of the vegetable levy to 0.01% of the amount paid at the first point of sale. The funds will be used to pay industry’s share of costs to the tomato potato psyllid biosecurity response and a 12-month transition to management program. |
| 1 July 2018 | The Australian Honey Bee Industry Council amended the composition of its levy without changing the overall rate of 4.6 cents per kilogram of honey. The amendment involved a 0.2 cent decrease to the EPPR component and a corresponding increase of 0.2 cents to the National Residue Survey (NRS) component. The increase to the NRS component will fund the programs that enable the industry to continue exporting honey to the European Union. |
| The Australian Meat Processor Corporation (AMPC) amended the composition of its beef production, goat, lamb and sheep slaughter levies. The adjustment of levy rate components are prescribed in the Primary Industries (Excise) Levies Amendment (Red Meat Slaughter) Regulation 2016 and will not impact the total amount of levy that is currently collected from industry. The 1 January 2017 adjustment provided the AMPC with the necessary funds to undertake industry marketing programs. From 1 July 2018 the beef production, goat, lamb and sheep slaughter levy rate components returned to normal. |
| The Australian Mushroom Growers’ Association reduced the marketing component of the mushroom levy from $3.24 per kilogram of mushroom spawn sold to $2.92 per kilogram of mushroom spawn sold. The reduction to the marketing levy is supported by the outcome of a review proposed by the Australian Mushroom Growers’ Association in 2016. |

### Web page optimisation and interaction

In 2016–17 we redeveloped the levies website to make it more user friendly and relevant to our stakeholders. We updated the content, structure and presentation of these pages for compliance with web accessibility requirements and to address feedback from users. In 2018–19 we continue to observe an increase in visitors (Figure 7).

Figure 7 Web page views per month, 2016–17 and 2018–19

Table 7 shows how we evaluated the design and relevance of our website.

Table 7 Web page evaluation measures

| Criteria | Description |
| --- | --- |
| Unique web page views | One user visiting one web page on a website. |
| Average time on the web page | Duration of time a user browses and remains on a web page. |
| Bounce rate | Rate at which visitors navigate away from the website after viewing only one page and not interacting with any other links or web pages on the website. |

To establish a baseline for comparing user experience and content accessibility, the levies team captured data on visitors to the revamped website. In 2018–19 we had 87,576 visitors—an increase of 3,599 or 4.3% compared with 2017–18 (Table 8).

Table 8 Levies web page interaction, 2017–18 to 2018–19

| Web page name | 2017–18 Unique web page views (no.) | 2017–18 Average time on web page (mins) | 2018–19 Unique web page views (no.) | 2018–19 Average time on web page (mins) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Commodity info | 4,655 | 24.5 | 5,148 | 39.8 |
| Contacts | 1,589 | 88.7 | 1,631 | 170.2 |
| Levy payer registers | 1,244 | 74.6 | 1,882 | 100.9 |
| Levy rates | 28,375 | 95.7 | 32,319 | 155.7 |
| Notices | 2,876 | 67.4 | 2,717 | 63.2 |
| Publications | 1,965 | 110.0 | 1,503 | 162.3 |
| Returns and payments | 17,257 | 92.9 | 17,477 | 123.5 |
| Other | 26,016 | na | 24,899 | na |

**na Not applicable.   
Note: Reclassifications have been made to comparatives to ensure consistency with 2018-19 disclosures.**

#### Levies web pages

In 2018–19 we observed an increased bounce rate of 6.7% across all our levies web pages, which may indicate that a high number of visitors were able to navigate to the page relevant to them and left the website (Figure 8). We will continue to monitor this behaviour to ensure that users are engaging with these pages as intended and that our information is relevant, up-to-date and useful.

Figure 8 Bounce rate, by web page, 2017–18 to 2018–19

### Client service

We have a dedicated inbox for levy payers, agents and stakeholders seeking guidance about general levy matters, calculating levies, lodging returns and making payments. Stakeholders can also phone the levies management and Levies Online hotlines.

In 2018–19, 4,202 calls were made to the hotlines (Table 9). Our proactive approach in communicating and educating our agent base and continued enhancements to the Levies Online system contributed to the decrease of 906 in total logged calls compared with 2017–18 (Figure 9).

Table 9 Logged calls to levies hotlines, 2018–19

| Duration | Levies management hotline | Levies Online hotline | Levies compliance helpdesks | | | Total |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NSW | SA | Vic. |
| Less than 1 min **a** | 156 | 60 | 61 | 86 | 85 | 448 |
| 1 to 5 mins | 1,049 | 565 | 223 | 317 | 364 | 2,518 |
| 5 to 10 mins | 267 | 188 | 95 | 160 | 139 | 849 |
| 10 to 15 mins | 74 | 52 | 20 | 50 | 44 | 240 |
| 15 to 20 mins | 22 | 13 | 9 | 21 | 11 | 76 |
| More than 20 mins | 18 | 22 | 2 | 13 | 16 | 71 |
| **Total** | **1,586** | **900** | **410** | **647** | **659** | **4,202** |

**a** Logged calls with a duration of less than 30 seconds excluded.

Figure 9 Logged calls, 2016–17 and 2018–19

### Levy payer registers

Levy payer registers form part of our broader vision to modernise the levies system. They also provide more efficiencies and access to stakeholders. Research and Development Corporations (RDCs) with levy payer registers indicated their interest by writing to the Minister. To date we have successfully established 3 levy payer registers:

1. A register for sugar cane was established at the request of Sugar Research Australia—31 May 2019.
2. A register for coarse grains, grain legumes, oilseeds and wheat was established at the request of the Grains Research and Development Corporation—12 June 2019.
3. A register for grape research was established at the request of Wine Australia—5 July 2019.

Infrastructure costs for levy payer registers include system enhancements for collection and storage of levy payer information. These costs are recovered through depreciation expenses. The levy payer register will operate on an opt-in basis, so development and maintenance costs are expected to be shared equally between LRBs that sign on.

We expect further registers will be established and will work with each RDC that wants a levy payer register to ensure that new registers are timed appropriately.

#### Levies Online portal

In May 2019 we implemented the final enhancements to the levy collection system that were necessary to ensure the effective operation of levy payer registers. We had also previously introduced a 2-factor authentication login to the Levies Online portal to streamline the login process and remove the requirement to change passwords every 90 days. This continues to reduce the number of login events caused by user error (Table 10) and improves the online experience of agents who use the system.

Table 10 Levies Online user events, 2016–17 to 2018–19

| Events | 2016–17 | 2017–18 | 2018–19 | Difference (2017–18 to 2018–19) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activated account | 697 | 616 | 616 | – |
| Changed password | 8,864 | 8,116 | 2,847 | **-5,269** |
| Failed login attempt | 27,415 | 17,418 | 12,725 | **-4,693** |
| Password reset | 969 | 695 | 35 | **-660** |
| Request forgotten password | 3,869 | 3,979 | 2,953 | **-1,026** |
| Updated account details | 309 | 943 | 1,527 | **584** |

**Note:** Reclassifications have been made to comparatives to ensure consistency with 2018-19 disclosures.

#### Levy recipient body portal

The levy recipient body portal allows authorised users for LRBs to directly view and download disbursement reports, access levy payer information and keep track of levy rate changes (Table 11).

Table 11 Levy recipient body portal user events, 2017–18 to 2018–19

| Events | 2017–18 | 2018–19 | Difference |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Active users | 4 | 59 | **55** |
| Disbursement data download | 4 | 233 | **229** |
| Download or view statements | 284 | 858 | **574** |

#### Levy payer portal

The levy payer portal allows levy payers to view the levies that have been collected on their behalf and make changes to their personal details (Table 12).

Table 12 Levy payer portal user events, 2017–18 to 2018–19

| Events | 2017–18 | 2018–19 | Difference |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Download or view levy paid | 16,928 | 40,140 | **23,212** |
| Updated account details | 549 | 819 | **270** |

### Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Amendment Bill 2018

The Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Amendment Bill 2018 came into effect on 1 September 2018. It amends the Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Act 1991 to help futureproof the levies system by:

* further supporting the operation of levy payer registers and allowing LRBs to identify and consult directly with their levy payers
* modernising the collection and reporting of agricultural levies and charges from intermediaries that were previously not accounted for in legislation—for example, online marketplaces.

## Streamlining and modernising agricultural levies legislation

We are streamlining and modernising agricultural levies legislation to ensure it is clear, efficient, responsive and flexible.

Your input will be important in achieving this goal. You can have your say on levies legislation by completing our online survey at: [haveyoursay.agriculture.gov.au/levies-legislation](https://haveyoursay.agriculture.gov.au/levies-legislation). The survey is open until 31 May 2020. There will also be other opportunities for direct consultation in 2020 and updates on the project will be provided on our website: agriculture.gov.au/ag-farm-food/levies/levies-process-reform over the year ahead.

This project will reduce the number of levies Acts and streamline and simplify how levies‑related provisions are arranged in the legislation.

Operational provisions, including levy rates, when returns are due and record-keeping requirements, will be located in regulations rather than the Acts. These changes will reduce complexity and inconsistency, make the language clearer and simpler, and make levies laws easier to access and understand. It will also allow changes to be made more quickly to levy settings in the legislation.

By making the levy system easier to use, the department aims to make it more responsive to industry’s priorities.

Minor policy changes are also being considered to improve the operation of the levy system for industry. Stakeholders will be consulted on all policy options.

The project will not review individual levies—the focus is on improving overarching levies legislation. Industries will not be asked to re-submit levy proposals as part of this work.

The project does not include any consideration of the RDC model, the government’s commitment to matching funding for eligible R&D, or how levy funds are invested by RDCs.

In addition to streamlining the legislation, we are updating the Levy principles and guidelines and will release the updated guidance on the department’s website. This will support industries in establishing and changing levies.

Figure 10 Timeline of activities for streamlining and modernising agricultural levies legislation

The diagram presents an overview of the streamlining and modernising agricultural levies legislation section of the report.
The list of scheduled activities to streamline and modernise agricultural levies legislation are:
• Survey open, October 2019
• Targeted consultation with levy recipient bodies, November 2019
• Targeted consultation with industry representative bodies and collection agents, March 2020
• Survey close, May 2020
• Public consultation, 2021
• Legislation to be introduced, 2022 **Note:** Due to COVID-19, timeframes for targeted consultation with industry representative bodies and collection agents will be extended.

## Appendix A: Cost-recovery charges

Table A1 Cost-recovery charges, by levy recipient body, 2014–15 to 2018–19

| **Levy recipient body** | **2014–15 ($)** | **2015–16 ($)** | **2016–17 ($)** | **2017–18 ($)** | **2018–19 ($)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AgriFutures Australia | 107,777 | 77,646 | 79,133 | 101,748 | 127,133 |
| Animal Health Australia | 62,792 | 56,384 | 43,462 | 45,215 | 38,285 |
| Australian Eggs Limited | 27,399 | 23,280 | 28,940 | 23,024 | 16,340 |
| Australian Livestock Export Corporation Limited | 44,184 | 48,241 | 51,364 | 66,106 | 58,189 |
| Australian Meat Processors Corporation | 165,347 | 173,010 | 219,863 | 199,924 | 124,741 |
| Australian Pork Limited | 43,646 | 55,572 | 36,190 | 58,276 | 37,616 |
| Australian Wool Innovation Limited | 480,936 | 438,966 | 444,255 | 341,757 | 374,727 |
| Cotton Research and Development Corporation | 17,612 | 14,590 | 29,029 | 21,524 | 19,638 |
| Dairy Australia Limited | 85,439 | 94,694 | 97,928 | 73,571 | 79,427 |
| Fisheries Research and Development Corporation | 14,877 | 9,559 | 17,242 | 6,687 | 10,677 |
| Forest and Wood Products Australia Limited | 227,652 | 200,059 | 108,079 | 131,396 | 129,112 |
| Grains Research and Development Corporation | 583,386 | 545,487 | 742,214 | 642,542 | 773,937 |
| Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited | 1,309,765 | 1,234,561 | 1,462,117 | 1,185,784 | 1,339,743 |
| Meat & Livestock Australia | 688,293 | 781,129 | 555,598 | 633,195 | 604,541 |
| National Residue Survey | 90,821 | 91,343 | 83,167 | 79,824 | 82,396 |
| Plant Health Australia Limited | 38,124 | 98,870 | 108,773 | 117,637 | 143,164 |
| Sugar Research Australia Limited | 16,250 | 16,439 | 9,086 | 6,624 | 15,666 |
| Wine Australia | 974,166 | 936,622 | 716,661 | 887,585 | 865,680 |
| **Total** | **4,978,468** | **4,896,450** | **4,833,104** | **4,622,418** | **4,841,013** |

Table A2 Cost-recovery charges, by commodity, 2014–15 to 2018–19

| **Industry group** | **Commodity** | **2014–15 ($)** | **2015–16 ($)** | **2016–17 ($)** | **2017–18 ($)** | **2018–19 ($)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Animal products | Bees | 85 | 445 | 273 | na | na |
| Dairy produce | 87,143 | 96,583 | 99,853 | 75,059 | 81,011 |
| Goat fibre | 6,069 | 684 | 4,949 | 212 | 1,583 |
| Honey | 50,815 | 65,674 | 50,373 | 47,108 | 64,669 |
| Wool | 480,936 | 438,966 | 444,255 | 341,757 | 374,727 |
| **Subtotal** | **625,048** | **602,351** | **599,703** | **464,135** | **521,991** |
| Field crops | Coarse grains | 209,814 | 211,207 | 266,458 | 222,276 | 279,652 |
| Cotton | 17,762 | 14,755 | 29,370 | 21,717 | 19,784 |
| Fodder export | na | 4,178 | 8,716 | 11,566 | 16,297 |
| Grain legumes | 126,278 | 95,826 | 149,854 | 165,299 | 140,456 |
| Oilseeds | 55,300 | 54,125 | 81,588 | 62,056 | 71,198 |
| Pasture seeds | 5,643 | 3,962 | 4,443 | 1,997 | 5,807 |
| Rice | 7,125 | 6,803 | 741 | 2,383 | 4,573 |
| Sugar cane | 16,250 | 16,439 | 9,086 | 6,624 | 15,666 |
| Wheat | 209,512 | 200,865 | 266,099 | 212,390 | 306,074 |
| **Subtotal** | **647,684** | **608,159** | **816,354** | **706,308** | **859,508** |
| Fisheries | Farmed prawns | 14,877 | 9,559 | 17,242 | 6,687 | 10,677 |
| **Subtotal** | **14,877** | **9,559** | **17,242** | **6,687** | **10,677** |
| Forestry | Forest growers | 102,514 | 95,986 | 49,409 | 29,917 | 49,855 |
| Forest products | 128,591 | 119,062 | 69,553 | 109,252 | 93,635 |
| **Subtotal** | **231,105** | **215,047** | **118,961** | **139,169** | **143,490** |
| Game animals | Deer slaughter | 5,211 | 3,304 | 3,169 | 6,412 | 4,913 |
| Deer velvet | 5,356 | 1,508 | na | na | na |
| Game goats | 1,193 | 100 | – | – | – |
| Game pigs | 2,786 | 1,311 | 2,956 | 1,055 | 1,005 |
| Horse slaughter | 1,517 | 2,892 | 1,934 | 430 | 3,246 |
| Macropods | 8,395 | 8,118 | 10,148 | 5,096 | 7,296 |
| Ratites | 1,122 | 520 | 3,850 | 429 | 555 |
| **Subtotal** | **25,581** | **17,753** | **22,056** | **13,422** | **17,015** |
| Horticulture | Almonds | 12,738 | 3,913 | 16,834 | 16,007 | 7,857 |
| Apples | 64,705 | 75,959 | 103,466 | 94,437 | 83,682 |
| Avocados | 31,831 | 38,255 | 71,314 | 42,638 | 50,489 |
| Bananas | 44,532 | 61,033 | 62,543 | 70,124 | 49,441 |
| Cherries | 50,873 | 47,057 | 64,450 | 54,929 | 68,350 |
| Chestnuts | 13,586 | 8,772 | 7,716 | 5,936 | 12,131 |
| Citrus | 80,688 | 89,666 | 109,988 | 125,286 | 120,869 |
| Custard apples | 5,989 | 8,065 | 11,513 | 3,328 | 5,962 |
| Dried fruits | 18,700 | 22,080 | 25,346 | 23,956 | 22,170 |
| Ginger | 24,651 | 13,447 | 16,191 | 13,382 | 22,614 |
| Lychees | 7,003 | 6,556 | 12,303 | 5,939 | 8,448 |
| Macadamia nuts | 31,865 | 20,856 | 37,916 | 13,720 | 12,214 |
| Mangoes | 35,220 | 39,818 | 47,118 | 39,738 | 50,076 |
| Melon | na | na | 22,538 | 20,337 | 36,428 |
| Mushrooms | 14,986 | 7,173 | 7,546 | 5,226 | 9,841 |
| Nursery products | 51,449 | 47,435 | 56,345 | 27,875 | 44,839 |
| Olives | 51,791 | 17,393 | 22,843 | 14,927 | 43,662 |
| Onions | 42,013 | 41,537 | 47,353 | 30,617 | 33,252 |
| Papaya | 9,620 | 9,060 | 14,452 | 8,574 | 13,495 |
| Passionfruit | 10,308 | 13,291 | 13,211 | 11,461 | 10,392 |
| Pears | 34,027 | 38,567 | 46,675 | 42,067 | 48,558 |
| Persimmons | 11,199 | 10,406 | 12,638 | 8,309 | 14,799 |
| Pineapples | 9,540 | 10,759 | 11,923 | 17,026 | 9,049 |
| Potatoes | 56,944 | 51,201 | 53,966 | 55,052 | 39,092 |
| Rubus | 8,521 | 7,301 | 14,721 | 9,739 | 13,379 |
| Stone fruit | 47,454 | 34,791 | 52,387 | 38,691 | 51,106 |
| Strawberries | 6,333 | 6,240 | 18,548 | 6,122 | 7,794 |
| Sweet potato | na | 25,157 | 26,777 | 29,106 | 32,533 |
| Table grapes | 71,281 | 61,789 | 94,567 | 65,628 | 92,657 |
| Turf | 105,890 | 88,370 | 54,851 | 41,402 | 39,532 |
| Vegetables | 411,383 | 383,674 | 379,499 | 328,851 | 385,864 |
| **Subtotal** | **1,365,119** | **1,289,622** | **1,537,538** | **1,270,431** | **1,440,573** |
| Live animal export | Buffalo export | 1,484 | 677 | 2,211 | 3,117 | 2,572 |
| Cattle live export | 24,401 | 21,351 | 31,178 | 37,613 | 33,468 |
| Deer export | 428 | 1,086 | na | na | na |
| Goat live export | 5,784 | 8,547 | 6,712 | 7,451 | 5,815 |
| Lamb live export | 2,325 | 4,206 | 2,844 | 6,102 | 5,753 |
| Sheep live export | 11,674 | 14,137 | 10,630 | 14,940 | 13,153 |
| **Subtotal** | **46,096** | **50,004** | **53,576** | **69,223** | **60,761** |
| Livestock processing | Beef production | 82,512 | 76,133 | 101,012 | 85,831 | 64,099 |
| Buffalo slaughter | 1,140 | 1,481 | 2,594 | 2,536 | 2,010 |
| Goat slaughter | 21,091 | 17,440 | 19,545 | 19,083 | 14,185 |
| Lamb slaughter | 32,127 | 41,985 | 64,414 | 58,529 | 23,918 |
| Pig slaughter | 46,273 | 58,868 | 38,170 | 61,414 | 39,641 |
| Sheep slaughter | 29,617 | 37,451 | 34,892 | 36,481 | 22,539 |
| **Subtotal** | **212,759** | **233,358** | **260,626** | **263,873** | **166,393** |
| Livestock transaction | Cattle transaction | 475,028 | 567,507 | 376,772 | 444,826 | 475,118 |
| Goat transaction | 54,804 | 53,833 | 46,335 | 41,817 | 42,897 |
| Lamb transaction | 153,427 | 161,400 | 137,342 | 154,242 | 101,377 |
| Sheep transaction | 102,759 | 105,260 | 74,465 | 79,686 | 64,622 |
| **Subtotal** | **786,019** | **888,000** | **634,914** | **720,571** | **684,015** |
| Other rural industries | Tea tree oil | na | na | na | 24,218 | 25,916 |
| Thoroughbred horse | na | na | na | 6,097 | 7,157 |
| **Subtotal** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **30,315** | **33,073** |
| Poultry | Egg promotion | 15,857 | 14,190 | 16,724 | 16,097 | 9,093 |
| Laying chickens | 12,180 | 10,485 | 14,090 | 7,416 | 7,607 |
| Meat chickens | 20,475 | 18,952 | 22,578 | 23,651 | 17,403 |
| **Subtotal** | **48,513** | **43,626** | **53,392** | **47,163** | **34,102** |
| Wine | Grape research | 185,098 | 181,700 | 167,495 | 193,186 | 185,504 |
| Wine export | 277,653 | 190,181 | 19,334 | 17,884 | 17,893 |
| Wine grapes | 512,917 | 567,090 | 531,914 | 680,048 | 666,018 |
| **Subtotal** | **975,668** | **938,971** | **718,743** | **891,119** | **869,416** |
| **Total** | | **4,978,468** | **4,896,450** | **4,833,104** | **4,622,418** | **4,841,013** |

**na** Not applicable.

## Appendix B: Disbursements

Table B1 Levies disbursed, by levy recipient body, 2014–15 to 2018–19

| **Levy recipient body** | **2014–15 ($)** | **2015–16 ($)** | **2016–17 ($)** | **2017–18 ($)** | **2018–19 ($)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AgriFutures Australia | 4,503,488 | 3,970,867 | 3,143,393 | 5,695,248 | 5,323,715 |
| Animal Health Australia | 7,614,902 | 7,825,234 | 7,518,577 | 7,567,397 | 7,608,884 |
| Australian Eggs Limited | 6,798,366 | 7,197,023 | 7,794,839 | 8,005,382 | 7,588,960 |
| Australian Livestock Export Corporation Limited | 5,417,726 | 5,255,601 | 4,107,106 | 4,235,839 | 4,523,350 |
| Australian Meat Processors Corporation | 21,493,441 | 19,874,938 | 17,305,419 | 18,605,587 | 19,688,944 |
| Australian Pork Limited | 14,304,828 | 14,484,236 | 16,322,100 | 17,583,520 | 17,620,642 |
| Australian Wool Innovation Limited | 46,002,855 | 52,395,661 | 58,984,569 | 70,180,779 | 72,419,041 |
| Cotton Research and Development Corporation | 7,762,401 | 5,917,862 | 5,529,683 | 8,714,558 | 9,690,360 |
| Dairy Australia Limited | 34,669,237 | 34,953,950 | 32,130,361 | 32,445,969 | 31,670,470 |
| Fisheries Research and Development Corporation | 971,955 | 714,361 | 1,258,589 | 1,107,019 | 1,134,196 |
| Forest and Wood Products Australia Limited | 5,406,729 | 5,620,790 | 5,906,121 | 6,436,059 | 6,148,496 |
| Grains Research and Development Corporation | 117,653,761 | 110,486,647 | 139,012,956 | 117,719,231 | 114,626,318 |
| Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited | 45,670,572 | 50,669,849 | 55,373,955 | 56,131,922 | 57,850,389 |
| Meat & Livestock Australia | 114,402,269 | 111,036,977 | 102,991,586 | 105,096,904 | 110,358,794 |
| National Residue Survey | 10,924,424 | 10,545,986 | 10,466,881 | 10,345,084 | 10,668,182 |
| Plant Health Australia Limited | 2,508,583 | 5,045,373 | 7,026,110 | 9,134,596 | 9,606,241 |
| Sugar Research Australia Limited | 22,658,736 | 24,330,229 | 25,569,691 | 23,329,994 | 22,744,428 |
| Wine Australia | 17,502,958 | 17,611,031 | 19,882,474 | 21,650,411 | 19,753,287 |
| **Total** | **486,267,231** | **487,936,613** | **520,324,408** | **523,985,502** | **529,024,696** |

Note: Disbursement amounts represent cash payments made from 1 July to 30 June each year.

Table B2 Commonwealth matched payments, by levy recipient body, 2014–15 to 2018–19

| **Levy recipient body** | **2014–15 ($)** | **2015–16 ($)** | **2016–17 ($)** | **2017–18 ($)** | **2018–19 ($)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AgriFutures Australia | 3,529,151 | 3,462,571 | 3,519,784 | 4,019,145 | 5,600,161 |
| Animal Health Australia | na | na | na | na | na |
| Australian Eggs Limited | 1,847,869 | 1,413,608 | 1,968,470 | 2,351,991 | 3,656,778 |
| Australian Livestock Export Corporation Limited | na | na | na | na | na |
| Australian Meat Processors Corporation | na | na | na | na | na |
| Australian Pork Limited | 4,874,183 | 5,309,142 | 4,940,003 | 5,322,180 | 5,180,604 |
| Australian Wool Innovation Limited | 12,343,342 | 12,617,008 | 14,016,194 | 15,796,635 | 20,372,344 |
| Cotton Research and Development Corporation | 9,424,529 | 5,480,679 | 5,957,044 | 8,878,026 | 9,541,298 |
| Dairy Australia Limited | 20,559,094 | 22,736,706 | 25,837,690 | 16,702,563 | 22,180,530 |
| Fisheries Research and Development Corporation | 17,202,850 | 19,408,429 | 19,410,017 | 26,987,370 | 22,207,452 |
| Forest and Wood Products Australia Limited | 3,575,865 | 3,406,740 | 6,006,784 | 6,020,017 | 5,542,174 |
| Grains Research and Development Corporation | 72,889,382 | 67,570,100 | 71,890,658 | 84,657,932 | 60,666,860 |
| Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited | 39,485,228 | 42,950,025 | 49,503,781 | 51,543,154 | 46,558,375 |
| Meat & Livestock Australia | 43,939,792 | 45,672,384 | 49,302,542 | 70,972,627 | 79,125,110 |
| National Residue Survey | na | na | na | na | na |
| Plant Health Australia Limited | na | na | na | na | na |
| Sugar Research Australia Limited | 6,561,181 | 6,069,899 | 7,092,392 | 8,378,785 | 6,045,870 |
| Wine Australia | 12,597,093 | 11,378,395 | 13,146,679 | 14,151,589 | 13,058,227 |
| **Total** | **248,829,559** | **247,475,686** | **272,592,038** | **315,782,014** | **299,735,784** |

**na** Not applicable.

Note: Disbursement amounts represent cash payments made from 1 July to 30 June each year.

Table B3 Levies disbursed, by commodity, 2014–15 to 2018–19

| **Industry group** | **Commodity** | **2014–15 ($)** | **2015–16 ($)** | **2016–17 ($)** | **2017–18 ($)** | **2018–19 ($)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Animal products | Bees | 8,622 | 722 | 53 | na | na |
| Dairy produce | 35,360,772 | 35,651,149 | 32,761,928 | 33,102,446 | 32,302,181 |
| Goat fibre | 33,125 | 28,582 | 25,215 | 16,804 | 25,288 |
| Honey | 440,484 | 645,220 | 789,341 | 893,834 | 893,506 |
| Wool | 46,002,855 | 52,395,661 | 58,984,569 | 70,180,779 | 72,419,041 |
| **Subtotal** | **81,845,858** | **88,721,333** | **92,561,106** | **104,193,863** | **105,640,016** |
| Field crops | Coarse grains | 28,074,835 | 25,803,886 | 27,048,985 | 27,912,446 | 29,573,445 |
| Cotton | 7,824,359 | 5,986,423 | 5,594,544 | 8,792,825 | 9,762,444 |
| Fodder export | na | na | 367,328 | 617,516 | 632,169 |
| Grain legumes | 10,647,076 | 17,343,116 | 25,904,331 | 17,338,309 | 11,247,056 |
| Oilseeds | 16,594,878 | 18,062,271 | 26,362,246 | 18,012,123 | 17,495,634 |
| Pasture seeds | 172,294 | 133,410 | 146,857 | 143,679 | 133,744 |
| Rice | 2,492,627 | 2,085,358 | 755,995 | 2,428,019 | 1,898,410 |
| Sugar cane | 22,658,736 | 24,330,229 | 25,569,691 | 23,329,994 | 22,744,428 |
| Wheat | 65,891,293 | 52,624,126 | 63,732,737 | 58,025,278 | 59,783,452 |
| **Subtotal** | **154,356,099** | **146,368,818** | **175,482,714** | **156,600,189** | **153,270,781** |
| Fisheries | AFMA | 778,905 | 550,162 | 1,083,788 | 952,886 | 1,044,182 |
| Farmed prawns | 193,050 | 164,199 | 174,802 | 154,133 | 90,014 |
| **Subtotal** | **971,955** | **714,361** | **1,258,589** | **1,107,019** | **1,134,196** |
| Forestry | Forest growers | 1,386,995 | 1,523,758 | 2,010,869 | 2,206,005 | 2,210,874 |
| Forest products | 4,068,825 | 4,141,533 | 4,338,133 | 4,803,258 | 4,575,211 |
| **Subtotal** | **5,455,821** | **5,665,292** | **6,349,002** | **7,009,264** | **6,786,085** |
| Game animals | Deer slaughter | 23,602 | 21,292 | 18,317 | 23,499 | 23,362 |
| Deer velvet | 12,414 | 12,871 | na | na | na |
| Game goats | 18 | – | – | – | – |
| Game pigs | 9,570 | 15,396 | 5,503 | 3,548 | 3,515 |
| Horse slaughter | 42,297 | 50,381 | 38,659 | 50,540 | 57,803 |
| Macropods | 88,310 | 89,235 | 74,283 | 85,619 | 78,409 |
| Ratites | 12,904 | 11,835 | 10,205 | 8,317 | 6,880 |
| **Subtotal** | **189,116** | **201,010** | **146,967** | **171,522** | **169,969** |
| Horticulture | Almonds | 1,388,849 | 1,542,472 | 1,551,775 | 1,575,439 | 1,770,921 |
| Apples | 3,821,328 | 3,922,523 | 4,363,086 | 4,179,595 | 4,199,199 |
| Avocados | 4,151,535 | 5,121,366 | 5,648,429 | 5,481,159 | 6,818,618 |
| Bananas | 6,352,224 | 8,890,256 | 10,254,075 | 11,000,478 | 11,335,135 |
| Cherries | 868,765 | 1,162,904 | 688,982 | 930,627 | 1,261,796 |
| Chestnuts | 110,861 | 95,609 | 82,738 | 135,768 | 101,972 |
| Citrus | 1,649,320 | 1,867,623 | 2,718,135 | 3,101,686 | 3,000,516 |
| Custard apples | 74,987 | 84,982 | 89,362 | 84,685 | 95,159 |
| Dried fruits | 350,307 | 335,631 | 303,420 | 313,348 | 286,803 |
| Ginger | 180,444 | 155,111 | 147,755 | 329,506 | 272,698 |
| Lychees | 137,987 | 171,936 | 149,106 | 159,270 | 173,104 |
| Macadamia nuts | 3,304,826 | 3,916,868 | 4,061,363 | 3,953,096 | 4,429,036 |
| Mangoes | 1,224,552 | 1,192,232 | 1,188,099 | 1,578,606 | 1,462,696 |
| Melon | na | na | 323,286 | 1,227,195 | 1,157,239 |
| Mushrooms | 4,303,261 | 4,679,305 | 5,267,823 | 5,134,496 | 4,697,341 |
| Nursery products | 2,124,665 | 2,383,988 | 2,306,123 | 2,461,230 | 2,545,313 |
| Olives | 250,134 | 338,661 | 274,046 | 436,494 | 176,556 |
| Onions | 733,160 | 989,551 | 926,699 | 982,022 | 1,018,200 |
| Papaya | 280,284 | 331,949 | 368,530 | 323,852 | 294,870 |
| Passionfruit | 210,717 | 251,503 | 241,979 | 231,459 | 222,946 |
| Pears | 1,415,556 | 1,554,780 | 1,501,240 | 1,425,054 | 1,559,475 |
| Persimmons | 124,641 | 94,706 | 133,096 | 129,450 | 146,637 |
| Pineapples | 279,788 | 259,834 | 297,384 | 311,617 | 275,237 |
| Potatoes | 1,026,556 | 1,034,518 | 1,015,041 | 1,099,889 | 1,128,996 |
| Rubus | 327,427 | 443,885 | 573,689 | 689,401 | 936,257 |
| Stone fruit | 942,924 | 982,243 | 947,131 | 1,052,271 | 1,015,321 |
| Strawberries | 734,722 | 761,083 | 1,018,501 | 1,014,300 | 752,461 |
| Sweet potato | na | 228,386 | 1,368,001 | 1,531,315 | 1,278,371 |
| Table grapes | 1,545,765 | 1,767,852 | 1,317,120 | 1,974,545 | 1,763,886 |
| Turf | 516,632 | 586,383 | 581,937 | 597,089 | 593,580 |
| Vegetables | 8,334,417 | 8,845,919 | 10,156,615 | 9,358,126 | 10,200,313 |
| **Subtotal** | **46,766,633** | **53,994,060** | **59,864,564** | **62,803,066** | **64,970,650** |
| Live animal export | Buffalo export | 19,846 | 25,552 | 32,416 | 41,383 | 39,998 |
| Cattle live export | 4,084,745 | 3,937,342 | 3,044,331 | 3,058,025 | 3,858,885 |
| Deer export | – | 515 | na | na | na |
| Goat live export | 46,670 | 40,061 | 13,346 | 11,459 | 13,580 |
| Lamb live export | 201,569 | 267,419 | 237,225 | 296,427 | 161,614 |
| Sheep live export | 1,084,741 | 1,010,778 | 812,204 | 869,929 | 489,271 |
| **Subtotal** | **5,437,572** | **5,281,668** | **4,139,522** | **4,277,222** | **4,563,348** |
| Livestock processing | Beef production | 16,055,299 | 14,615,801 | 12,513,836 | 13,535,865 | 14,391,226 |
| Buffalo slaughter | 1,562 | 1,049 | 5,289 | 10,139 | 3,984 |
| Goat slaughter | 270,626 | 235,922 | 203,992 | 197,901 | 148,626 |
| Lamb slaughter | 3,698,175 | 3,735,024 | 3,583,767 | 3,646,511 | 3,673,356 |
| Pig slaughter | 15,168,573 | 15,343,250 | 17,214,723 | 18,530,404 | 18,569,458 |
| Sheep slaughter | 1,469,341 | 1,288,191 | 1,003,824 | 1,225,311 | 1,475,736 |
| **Subtotal** | **36,663,576** | **35,219,237** | **34,525,432** | **37,146,130** | **38,262,386** |
| Livestock transaction | Cattle transaction | 84,135,093 | 80,226,904 | 72,041,070 | 72,110,966 | 78,046,637 |
| Goat transaction | 1,274,710 | 1,116,339 | 990,060 | 983,259 | 771,265 |
| Lamb transaction | 39,845,229 | 40,529,988 | 40,297,452 | 42,421,985 | 42,204,872 |
| Sheep transaction | 3,365,652 | 3,028,339 | 2,705,757 | 3,010,858 | 3,214,019 |
| **Subtotal** | **128,620,684** | **124,901,569** | **116,034,339** | **118,527,068** | **124,236,793** |
| Other rural industries | Tea tree oil | na | na | na | 131,879 | 223,478 |
| Thoroughbred horse | na | na | na | 327,220 | 440,850 |
| **Subtotal** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **459,099** | **664,328** |
| Poultry | Egg promotion | 4,645,670 | 4,916,591 | 5,327,621 | 5,539,532 | 5,199,051 |
| Laying chickens | 2,270,327 | 2,630,088 | 2,845,525 | 2,639,753 | 2,508,520 |
| Meat chickens | 1,513,707 | 1,665,314 | 1,856,455 | 1,786,364 | 1,793,798 |
| **Subtotal** | **8,429,704** | **9,211,993** | **10,029,600** | **9,965,649** | **9,501,369** |
| Wine | Grape research | 3,406,858 | 3,411,578 | 3,850,163 | 4,170,612 | 3,575,327 |
| Wine export | 2,335,493 | 2,604,457 | 2,867,859 | 3,282,678 | 3,566,412 |
| Wine grapes | 11,787,862 | 11,641,236 | 13,214,550 | 14,272,120 | 12,683,037 |
| **Subtotal** | **17,530,213** | **17,657,272** | **19,932,572** | **21,725,411** | **19,824,776** |
| **Total** | | **486,267,231** | **487,936,613** | **520,324,408** | **523,985,502** | **529,024,696** |

**AFMA** Australian Fisheries Management Authority. **na** Not applicable.

Note: Disbursement amounts represent cash payments made from 1 July to 30 June each year.

## Appendix C: Production

Table C1 Production, by commodity, 2013–14 to 2018–19

| **Industry group** | **Commodity a** | **Unit** | **2013–14** | **2014–15** | **2015–16** | **2016–17** | **2017–18** | **2018–19 b** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Animal products | Dairy produce | ML | 9,605 | 9,796 | 9,607 | 9,011 | 9,355 | 8,812 |
| Goat fibre | $ | 1,771,111 | 2,123,899 | 1,993,893 | 1,396,198 | 1,428,257 | 1,716,334 |
| Honey | t | 21,920 | 19,314 | 15,957 | 17,154 | 20,504 | 18,529 |
| Wool | t | 331,734 | 367,998 | 335,980 | 351,040 | 358,408 | 301,606 |
| Field crops | Coarse grains – barley | t | 20,965,467 | 20,788,275 | 20,319,058 | 21,481,345 | 13,811,718 | 9,389,825 |
| Coarse grains – canary seed | t | 3,451 | 374,065 | 2,952 | 101,773 | 163,527 | 43,504 |
| Coarse grains – cereal rye | t | 22,420 | 48,114 | 116,892 | 103,670 | 222,006 | 183,372 |
| Coarse grains – maize | t | 733,603 | 500,925 | 1,491,127 | 481,844 | 429,045 | 448,628 |
| Coarse grains – millet | t | 41,301 | 154,777 | 96,703 | 350,676 | 283,974 | 279,532 |
| Coarse grains – oats | t | 1,793,534 | 1,740,649 | 1,083,974 | 2,417,680 | 3,997,418 | 2,615,870 |
| Coarse grains – sorghum | t | 1,527,671 | 2,536,735 | 2,602,526 | 2,490,589 | 1,870,399 | 2,546,295 |
| Coarse grains – triticale | t | 108,841 | 262,963 | 85,055 | 87,538 | 230,402 | 137,335 |
| Cotton | t | 1,004,199 | 599,023 | 648,227 | 708,674 | 936,999 | 756,756 |
| Fodder export | t | na | na | na | 1,067,525 | 1,206,572 | 1,186,972 |
| Grain legumes – chick peas | t | 622,671 | 754,778 | 1,155,933 | 2,586,579 | 2,157,060 | 669,915 |
| Grain legumes – cow peas | t | 766 | 372 | 275 | 368 | 3,674 | 513 |
| Grain legumes – faba/broad beans | t | 342,091 | 435,201 | 430,711 | 513,032 | 631,855 | 352,319 |
| Grain legumes – field peas | t | 471,312 | 939,280 | 364,113 | 308,658 | 745,768 | 552,225 |
| Grain legumes – lentils | t | 298,485 | 251,255 | 216,751 | 825,829 | 469,640 | 393,694 |
| Grain legumes – lupins | t | 671,712 | 569,726 | 583,747 | 848,957 | 1,098,997 | 806,911 |
| Grain legumes – mung beans | t | 52,718 | 138,548 | 177,135 | 109,430 | 133,436 | 53,075 |
| Grain legumes – navy/kidney/french beans | t | 1,169 | 502 | 539 | 813 | 287 | 164 |
| Grain legumes – peanuts | t | 27,756 | 25,932 | 27,171 | 21,394 | 28,216 | 22,711 |
| Grain legumes – pigeon peas | t | 300 | 112 | 212 | 45 | 290 | 65 |
| Grain legumes – vetch | t | 5,022 | 2,716 | 2,600 | 5,386 | 23,084 | 44,424 |
| Grain legumes – wild cow peas | t | – | – | – | 710 | – | – |
| Oilseeds – canola/rape seed | t | 4,435,083 | 3,762,000 | 3,464,855 | 5,006,352 | 4,786,111 | 2,813,220 |
| Oilseeds – linseed/linola | t | 4,216 | 3,970 | 50,317 | 17,711 | 94,611 | 141,891 |
| Oilseeds – safflower seed | t | 3,214 | 3,974 | 66,109 | 525,876 | 270,708 | 67,707 |
| Oilseeds – soy bean | t | 64,890 | 50,297 | 49,834 | 253,206 | 372,319 | 26,189 |
| Oilseeds – sunflower seed | t | 32,303 | 43,023 | 24,101 | 158,435 | 527,358 | 213,094 |
| Pasture seeds – clovers | t | 1,664 | 1,203 | 987 | 2,154 | 1,911 | 1,953 |
| Pasture seeds – lucernes | t | 8,958 | 8,143 | 7,686 | 6,678 | 6,461 | 6,820 |
| Pasture seeds – medics | t | 130 | 215 | 53 | 240 | 254 | 187 |
| Pasture seeds – serradella | t | 0.1 | – | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | – |
| Pasture seeds – subclovers | t | 2,147 | 989 | 520 | 1,311 | 1,224 | 1,300 |
| Rice | t | 824,997 | 698,570 | 253,203 | 804,800 | 635,386 | 60,591 |
| Sugar cane | t | 28,760,596 | 32,589,215 | 34,911,085 | 36,900,572 | 34,234,908 | 31,611,373 |
| Wheat – NSW/ACT | t | 10,311,367 | 8,043,740 | 10,969,694 | 13,762,994 | 11,470,828 | 3,606,500 |
| Wheat – NT | t | – | – | – | – | 1,005 | 198 |
| Wheat – QLD | t | 3,253,963 | 1,155,934 | 3,753,251 | 2,557,724 | 3,861,320 | 761,003 |
| Wheat – SA | t | 5,413,370 | 5,026,911 | 4,827,382 | 6,130,983 | 5,562,100 | 3,340,619 |
| Wheat – TAS | t | 37,678 | 38,215 | 42,098 | 32,788 | 39,586 | 30,578 |
| Wheat – VIC | t | 4,433,461 | 2,981,822 | 2,254,270 | 5,420,137 | 4,476,912 | 3,618,532 |
| Wheat – WA | t | 11,584,551 | 12,469,882 | 9,285,271 | 11,332,538 | 10,051,146 | 9,824,565 |
| Fisheries | Farmed prawns – banana | t | 970 | 531 | 465 | 627 | 419 | 696 |
| Farmed prawns – black tiger | t | 3,643 | 4,271 | 4,025 | 4,182 | 3,585 | 3,166 |
| Farmed prawns – brown tiger | t | 17 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Farmed prawns – kuruma | t | 12 | 4 | – | – | – | – |
| Forestry | Forest growers | m3 | 16,313,267 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Forest growers – other logs | m3 | na | 408,380 | 496,057 | 541,927 | 503,284 | 514,038 |
| Forest growers – plantation logs | m3 | na | 17,497,090 | 19,999,029 | 21,618,691 | 22,083,770 | 21,524,010 |
| Forest growers – voluntary state logs | m3 | 8,802,571 | 8,487,138 | 8,302,385 | 9,046,103 | 8,869,572 | 9,175,272 |
| Forest products – cypress sawlogs | m3 | 157,860 | 159,986 | 145,102 | 148,883 | 138,186 | 138,455 |
| Forest products – hardwood sawlogs | m3 | 1,664,353 | 1,496,887 | 1,565,915 | 1,467,942 | 1,492,587 | 1,456,692 |
| Forest products – low-grade softwood sawlogs | m3 | 1,100,551 | 1,261,818 | 1,625,116 | 1,349,606 | 1,818,339 | 1,685,330 |
| Forest products – other logs | m3 | 1,671 | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Forest products – paper pulplogs | m3 | 317,091 | 196,300 | 6,525 | 119,199 | 38,640 | 32,218 |
| Forest products – plywood/veneer logs | m3 | 754,285 | 831,386 | 969,938 | 929,318 | 1,072,220 | 1,046,598 |
| Forest products – softwood roundwood logs | m3 | 870,364 | 612,155 | 726,071 | 914,739 | 410,826 | 450,379 |
| Forest products – softwood sawlogs | m3 | 6,265,708 | 6,764,796 | 6,843,091 | 7,535,278 | 7,420,288 | 7,084,856 |
| Forest products – wood panel pulplogs | m3 | 614,017 | 652,051 | 703,826 | 822,525 | 815,252 | 851,430 |
| Forest products – woodchip hardwood pulplogs | m3 | 6,872,930 | 8,421,681 | 9,046,108 | 10,438,365 | 10,315,097 | 11,754,158 |
| Forest products – woodchip softwood pulplogs | m3 | 234,825 | 281,078 | 790,511 | 515,490 | 282,854 | 606,206 |
| Game animals | Deer slaughter | t | 326 | 286 | 265 | 227 | 305 | 293 |
| Deer velvet | $ | 886,965 | 1,234,856 | 1,258,818 | – | – | – |
| Game goats | no. | 756 | 309 | – | – | – | – |
| Game pigs | no. | 20,985 | 41,854 | 63,284 | 16,447 | 10,071 | 16,052 |
| Horse slaughter | no. | 9,482 | 8,442 | 10,414 | 7,505 | 10,749 | 11,455 |
| Macropods – kangaroos | no. | 1,200,646 | 1,075,476 | 1,124,730 | 1,064,257 | 978,827 | 943,425 |
| Macropods – other | no. | 340,306 | 356,422 | 381,354 | 291,611 | 314,886 | 320,623 |
| Ratites – emus | no. | 3,883 | 4,613 | 4,656 | 4,588 | 3,691 | 2,701 |
| Ratites – ostriches | no. | 1,403 | 1,490 | 1,441 | 978 | 851 | 704 |
| Horticulture | Almonds – in shell – non-pareil | t | 13,367 | 13,005 | 9,821 | 9,644 | 11,324 | 21,631 |
| Almonds – in shell – pareil | t | 10,090 | 8,590 | 9,077 | 15,279 | 12,478 | 18,168 |
| Almonds shelled | t | 59,388 | 57,139 | 63,149 | 62,324 | 64,546 | 65,557 |
| Apples | t | 205,831 | 192,463 | 207,492 | 215,140 | 205,306 | 202,818 |
| Apples – juicing | t | 65,001 | 54,846 | 66,908 | 69,518 | 86,857 | 75,099 |
| Apples – processed | t | 13,402 | 14,431 | 10,876 | 13,023 | 11,665 | 9,976 |
| Avocados | t | 47,699 | 58,902 | 73,738 | 71,433 | 80,356 | 94,023 |
| Avocados – processed | t | 1,279 | 1,119 | 1,931 | 2,351 | 4,375 | 2,171 |
| Bananas | t | 378,937 | 369,793 | 409,557 | 400,982 | 399,367 | 364,672 |
| Cherries | t | 10,111 | 13,828 | 15,962 | 9,522 | 15,004 | 15,434 |
| Chestnuts | t | 867 | 1,000 | 846 | 1,032 | 1,071 | 752 |
| Citrus | t | 200,053 | 182,488 | 230,903 | 213,609 | 251,440 | 240,052 |
| Citrus – oranges | t | 447,838 | 480,650 | 573,423 | 470,371 | 535,398 | 511,645 |
| Custard apples | t | 1,446 | 1,471 | 1,707 | 1,607 | 2,044 | 1,657 |
| Dried fruits – apricots | t | 259 | 130 | 190 | 218 | 44 | 128 |
| Dried fruits – currants | t | 6,048 | 4,212 | 3,834 | 3,939 | 4,043 | 3,991 |
| Dried fruits – nectarines | t | 13 | 11 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 3 |
| Dried fruits – peaches | t | 118 | 49 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 13 |
| Dried fruits – pears | t | 25 | 26 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 3.6 |
| Dried fruits – plums/prunes | t | 2,722 | 1,698 | 3,966 | 2,380 | 3,491 | 2,095 |
| Dried fruits – raisins | t | 2,460 | 10,842 | 3,633 | 2,871 | 6,416 | 7,260 |
| Dried fruits – sultanas | t | 26,871 | 18,095 | 25,944 | 22,491 | 18,939 | 19,285 |
| Ginger | $ | 35,641,443 | 34,913,392 | 29,110,826 | 36,590,310 | 68,885,922 | 51,062,100 |
| Lychees | t | 1,479 | 1,749 | 2,108 | 1,827 | 2,054 | 2,185 |
| Lychees – processed | t | 11 | – | 277 | – | – | – |
| Macadamia nuts | t | 13,880 | 13,820 | 16,944 | 15,361 | 17,384 | 15,716 |
| Mangoes | t | 52,168 | 66,482 | 62,224 | 60,518 | 84,248 | 76,562 |
| Melon | t | na | na | na | 149,487 | 304,900 | 280,898 |
| Mushrooms | t | 1,523 | 1,541 | 1,603 | 1,636 | 1,697 | 1,752 |
| Nursery products | $ | 40,001,846 | 44,181,587 | 45,744,422 | 46,533,406 | 49,798,937 | 51,567,267 |
| Olives | t | 92,047 | 79,405 | 110,565 | 86,951 | 141,560 | 56,484 |
| Onions | t | 238,110 | 234,155 | 231,330 | 235,998 | 232,833 | 254,669 |
| Papaya | t | 16,181 | 14,381 | 17,152 | 17,359 | 15,956 | 16,002 |
| Passionfruit | t | 9,607 | 9,007 | 10,603 | 9,007 | 8,965 | 9,454 |
| Pears | t | 61,991 | 63,213 | 70,421 | 63,853 | 69,277 | 69,382 |
| Pears – juicing | t | 43,374 | 32,880 | 48,503 | 33,091 | 48,853 | 33,678 |
| Pears – processed | t | 194 | 131 | 125 | 44 | 60 | 212 |
| Persimmons | t | 2,286 | 1,766 | 2,276 | 1,995 | 2,287 | 2,366 |
| Pineapples | t | 37,805 | 43,946 | 45,203 | 45,928 | 47,926 | 43,378 |
| Pineapples – processed | t | 27,915 | 25,951 | 30,511 | 32,118 | 28,616 | 26,628 |
| Potatoes | t | 1,192,581 | 1,284,395 | 1,243,886 | 1,245,070 | 1,319,474 | 1,347,887 |
| Potatoes – processed | t | 745,375 | 781,276 | 844,365 | 815,615 | 874,485 | 846,412 |
| Rubus | t | 2,136 | 2,774 | 4,147 | 4,967 | 6,300 | 8,267 |
| Stone fruit | t | 89,886 | 95,742 | 97,707 | 92,207 | 104,782 | 104,380 |
| Strawberries | no. | 100,375 | 102,950 | 111,982 | 125,135 | 110,680 | 108,945 |
| Sweet potato | $ | na | na | 35,875,489 | 102,580,035 | 91,220,504 | 90,605,297 |
| Table grapes | t | 159,003 | 155,969 | 167,067 | 164,570 | 168,169 | 195,559 |
| Turf | m2 | 34,628,511 | 35,464,420 | 39,144,669 | 38,475,850 | 39,825,955 | 38,671,480 |
| Vegetables | $ | 1,619,591,937 | 1,759,099,407 | 1,804,701,761 | 1,923,350,902 | 1,866,988,912 | 1,958,574,630 |
| Live animal export | Buffalo export | no. | 2,426 | 4,526 | 4,656 | 7,692 | 10,260 | 7,361 |
| Cattle live export | t | 352,667 | 445,678 | 393,824 | 292,164 | 335,091 | 413,866 |
| Deer export | t | – | 90 | – | – | – | – |
| Goat live export | no. | 80,499 | 89,129 | 78,860 | 30,204 | 15,098 | 16,758 |
| Lamb live export | no. | 308,066 | 334,620 | 425,073 | 411,014 | 470,321 | 297,484 |
| Sheep live export | no. | 1,682,301 | 1,847,793 | 1,512,074 | 1,406,189 | 1,460,018 | 707,109 |
| Livestock processing | Beef production | t | 2,473,571 | 2,695,215 | 2,367,362 | 2,076,827 | 2,280,275 | 2,399,982 |
| Buffalo slaughter | no. | 151 | 125 | 118 | 886 | 888 | 243 |
| Goat slaughter | no. | 2,609,386 | 2,550,549 | 2,219,494 | 2,139,217 | 1,952,349 | 1,571,575 |
| Lamb slaughter | no. | 22,472,101 | 23,167,542 | 23,040,935 | 22,177,284 | 23,523,316 | 22,363,596 |
| Pig slaughter | no. | 4,785,692 | 4,932,229 | 4,946,125 | 5,159,859 | 5,399,275 | 5,349,139 |
| Sheep slaughter | no. | 10,571,215 | 9,504,230 | 8,264,923 | 6,679,630 | 8,518,225 | 9,847,122 |
| Livestock transaction | Cattle transaction – bobby calves | no. | 520,039 | 517,762 | 450,313 | 356,446 | 393,128 | 471,166 |
| Cattle transaction – grain/lot-fed cattle | no. | 2,059,686 | 2,395,973 | 2,590,951 | 2,345,941 | 2,472,496 | 2,565,053 |
| Cattle transaction – grass-fed cattle | no. | 13,500,166 | 14,486,791 | 13,010,959 | 11,786,260 | 12,036,987 | 13,132,364 |
| Goat transaction | no. | 3,256,018 | 3,149,442 | 2,817,851 | 2,713,558 | 2,564,977 | 2,081,236 |
| Lamb transaction | no. | 26,326,930 | 27,531,536 | 28,361,324 | 26,796,031 | 29,713,444 | 28,140,767 |
| Sheep transaction | no. | 17,956,248 | 16,236,944 | 15,009,063 | 13,398,125 | 15,411,196 | 15,999,501 |
| Other rural industries | Tea tree oil | t | na | na | na | na | 907 | 801 |
| Thoroughbred horse – mare | no. | na | na | na | na | 18,675 | 20,934 |
| Thoroughbred horse – stallion | no. | na | na | na | na | 19,576 | 20,207 |
| Poultry | Egg promotion | no. | 14,141,042 | 14,387,666 | 15,640,460 | 16,796,125 | 16,468,904 | 15,560,688 |
| Laying chickens | no. | 15,294,800 | 15,854,554 | 17,397,306 | 18,448,311 | 18,569,292 | 17,413,800 |
| Meat chickens | no. | 593,232,229 | 627,246,878 | 667,478,447 | 681,777,310 | 670,580,672 | 680,116,485 |
| Wine | Grape research | t | 1,694,066 | 1,756,331 | 1,914,090 | 2,035,353 | 1,785,398 | 1,683,372 |
| Wine export | ML | 709 | 738 | 728 | 777 | 852 | 801 |
| Wine grapes | t | 3,333,646 | 3,430,826 | 3,705,795 | 3,994,251 | 3,545,884 | 3,321,384 |

**a** Information required in returns for goat fibre, ginger, nursery, sweet potato and vegetables is limited to transaction sale value. **b** Returns for dried fruits, grape research, olives and wine grapes are submitted annually and are due several months after the end of the financial year. Therefore, reported production figures for 2018-19 are not yet final and will be updated in the next publication. Production figures are sourced from returns submitted by levy agents. Return inclusions are legislated under the Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Regulations 1991.

Note: Production data was generated on 22 January 2020 and is based on return information available in our levies management system.

## Appendix D: Analytical data

Table D1 Analytical data, by levy recipient body, 2018–19

| **Levy recipient body** | **Collection points (no.) a** | **Cost per collection point ($)** | **Levy per collection point ($)** | **Returns processed (no.) b** | **Cost per return ($)** | **Levy per return ($)** | **Record inspection (no.) c** | **OCP costs ($)** | **Average inspection cost ($)** | **Record inspection outcomes ($)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| AgriFutures Australia | 285 | 39 | 18,678 | 864 | 13 | 6,158 | 19.1 | 61,832 | 3,242 | -8,545 |
| Animal Health Australia | 157 | 37 | 48,594 | 980 | 6 | 7,764 | 3.7 | 11,543 | 3,129 | 864 |
| Australian Eggs Limited | 37 | 118 | 206,692 | 136 | 32 | 55,870 | 1.0 | 4,747 | 4,896 | – |
| Australian Livestock Export Corporation Limited | 75 | 31 | 60,311 | 285 | 8 | 15,871 | 2.9 | 15,668 | 5,401 | 48,838 |
| Australian Meat Processors Corporation | 485 | 67 | 40,596 | 4,182 | 8 | 4,708 | 6.4 | 23,665 | 3,690 | -1,982 |
| Australian Pork Limited | 70 | 133 | 250,939 | 696 | 13 | 25,299 | 3.8 | 13,514 | 3,542 | -2,190 |
| Australian Wool Innovation Limited | 144 | 1,614 | 502,910 | 1,398 | 166 | 51,802 | 7.0 | 22,490 | 3,213 | – |
| Cotton Research and Development Corporation | 21 | 25 | 464,878 | 112 | 5 | 86,393 | 3.0 | 11,231 | 3,771 | – |
| Dairy Australia Limited | 85 | 153 | 371,289 | 873 | 15 | 36,295 | 5.9 | 19,370 | 3,267 | 26,506 |
| Fisheries Research and Development Corporation | 15 | 79 | 75,613 | 35 | 34 | 32,406 | 1.0 | 3,430 | 3,430 | – |
| Forest and Wood Products Australia Limited | 305 | 44 | 20,127 | 985 | 14 | 6,245 | 15.3 | 52,201 | 3,407 | 1,001 |
| Grains Research and Development Corporation | 2,131 | 19 | 53,778 | 4,907 | 8 | 23,358 | 115.0 | 446,803 | 3,886 | 304,565 |
| Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited | 4,577 | 24 | 12,640 | 11,222 | 10 | 5,155 | 175.9 | 592,705 | 3,369 | 95,438 |
| Meat & Livestock Australia | 2,082 | 35 | 52,997 | 12,342 | 6 | 8,942 | 60.5 | 204,120 | 3,376 | 19,630 |
| National Residue Survey | 276 | 35 | 38,673 | 1,400 | 7 | 7,618 | 9.2 | 31,391 | 3,412 | 2,008 |
| Plant Health Australia Limited | 423 | 30 | 22,698 | 1,059 | 12 | 9,073 | 17.7 | 60,842 | 3,432 | 17,632 |
| Sugar Research Australia Limited | 15 | 89 | 1,516,295 | 89 | 15 | 255,555 | 2.0 | 8,216 | 4,108 | – |
| Wine Australia | 3,572 | 21 | 5,530 | 3,174 | 24 | 6,224 | 50.6 | 183,244 | 3,623 | 101,866 |
| **Total** | **14,756** | **44** | **35,851** | **44,740** | **14** | **11,824** | **500** | **1,767,011** | **3,534** | **605,631** |

**a** Point may be counted more than once if used to collect for multiple commodities and levy recipient bodies. At 1 July 2019 the active levy agent base was 7,606. **b** Some returns cover multiple commodities and can be counted multiple times against different levy recipient bodies. **c** Under the Operational Compliance Program, levy agents are selected for record inspections annually using a risk-based algorithm that considers the likelihood and consequence of non-compliance. **OCP** Operational Compliance Program.

Table D2 Analytical data, by commodity, 2018–19

| **Commodity** | **Collection points (no.) a** | **Cost per collection point ($)** | **Levy per collection point ($)** | **Returns processed (no.) b** | **Cost per return ($)** | **Levy per return ($)** | **Record inspection (no.) c** | **OCP costs ($)** | **Average inspection cost ($)** | **Record inspection outcomes ($)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Almonds | 22 | 34 | 80,496 | 45 | 16 | 39,354 | 1.01 | 4,160 | 4,112 | – |
| Apples | 264 | 24 | 15,906 | 703 | 9 | 5,973 | 12.80 | 44,780 | 3,499 | 894 |
| Avocados | 211 | 16 | 32,316 | 520 | 7 | 13,113 | 5.88 | 20,836 | 3,542 | 4,869 |
| Bananas | 124 | 28 | 91,412 | 379 | 9 | 29,908 | 6.81 | 21,680 | 3,181 | 8,669 |
| Beef production | 156 | 101 | 92,251 | 1,562 | 10 | 9,213 | 5.36 | 19,507 | 3,637 | -676 |
| Buffalo export | 9 | 12 | 4,444 | 26 | 4 | 1,538 | 0.04 | 346 | 7,696 | – |
| Buffalo slaughter | 12 | 22 | 332 | 24 | 11 | 166 | 0.07 | 228 | 3,237 | -76 |
| Cattle live export | 26 | 44 | 148,419 | 157 | 7 | 24,579 | 1.81 | 9,467 | 5,239 | 40,808 |
| Cattle transaction | 1,216 | 41 | 64,183 | 6,749 | 7 | 11,564 | 49.46 | 175,515 | 3,548 | 24,143 |
| Cherries | 259 | 13 | 4,872 | 213 | 15 | 5,924 | 9.55 | 38,799 | 4,064 | 31 |
| Chestnuts | 70 | 11 | 1,457 | 85 | 9 | 1,200 | 1.35 | 5,461 | 4,051 | 877 |
| Citrus | 357 | 29 | 8,405 | 1,014 | 10 | 2,959 | 15.70 | 53,340 | 3,397 | -10,026 |
| Coarse grains | 772 | 24 | 38,308 | 1,870 | 10 | 15,815 | 40.01 | 151,570 | 3,788 | 108,947 |
| Cotton | 21 | 25 | 464,878 | 113 | 5 | 86,393 | 3.00 | 11,314 | 3,771 | – |
| Custard apples | 87 | 12 | 1,094 | 176 | 6 | 541 | 0.46 | 1,795 | 3,906 | 510 |
| Dairy produce | 87 | 153 | 371,289 | 890 | 15 | 36,295 | 6.05 | 19,756 | 3,267 | 27,035 |
| Deer slaughter | 13 | 97 | 1,797 | 88 | 14 | 265 | – | – | – | – |
| Dried fruits | 25 | 131 | 11,472 | 66 | 50 | 4,346 | 2.00 | 7,995 | 3,997 | 24,531 |
| Egg promotion | 31 | 77 | 167,711 | 72 | 33 | 72,209 | 0.41 | 2,012 | 4,896 | – |
| Farmed prawns | 15 | 79 | 6,001 | 35 | 34 | 2,572 | 1.00 | 3,430 | 3,430 | – |
| Fodder export | 20 | 39 | 31,608 | 65 | 12 | 9,726 | 2.92 | 9,574 | 3,280 | -4,168 |
| Forest growers | 137 | 47 | 16,138 | 376 | 17 | 5,880 | 5.82 | 21,006 | 3,607 | 94 |
| Forest products | 208 | 43 | 21,996 | 717 | 12 | 6,381 | 11.18 | 37,253 | 3,333 | 935 |
| Game goats | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Game pigs | 3 | 25 | 1,172 | 14 | 5 | 251 | 0.01 | 33 | 3,320 | -99 |
| Ginger | 113 | 18 | 2,413 | 302 | 7 | 903 | 2.72 | 8,582 | 3,157 | 2,228 |
| Goat fibre | 4 | 41 | 6,322 | 5 | 33 | 5,058 | – | – | – | – |
| Goat live export | 16 | 36 | 849 | 55 | 11 | 247 | – | – | – | – |
| Goat slaughter | 86 | 37 | 1,728 | 567 | 6 | 262 | 0.43 | 1,629 | 3,784 | 3 |
| Goat transaction | 254 | 21 | 3,036 | 1,091 | 5 | 707 | 4.03 | 12,231 | 3,032 | -14 |
| Grain legumes | 480 | 18 | 23,431 | 1,049 | 8 | 10,722 | 19.84 | 74,759 | 3,767 | 15,423 |
| Grape research | 781 | 14 | 4,578 | 688 | 16 | 5,197 | 17.61 | 65,193 | 3,703 | 75,880 |
| Honey | 176 | 40 | 5,077 | 408 | 17 | 2,190 | 6.96 | 23,419 | 3,364 | -1,115 |
| Horse slaughter | 2 | – | 28,902 | 20 | – | 2,890 | 1.00 | 3,237 | 3,237 | -10 |
| Lamb live export | 10 | 1 | 16,161 | 14 | 1 | 11,544 | 0.37 | 2,172 | 5,948 | 519 |
| Lamb slaughter | 122 | 61 | 30,109 | 1,036 | 7 | 3,546 | 0.46 | 1,917 | 4,138 | -1,180 |
| Lamb transaction | 457 | 36 | 92,352 | 3,282 | 5 | 12,859 | 11.50 | 35,025 | 3,045 | -2,976 |
| Laying chickens | 6 | 343 | 418,087 | 67 | 31 | 37,441 | 0.59 | 2,870 | 4,896 | – |
| Lychees | 87 | 7 | 1,990 | 104 | 6 | 1,664 | 0.78 | 2,160 | 2,756 | 27 |
| Macadamia nuts | 23 | 29 | 192,567 | 158 | 4 | 28,032 | 3.00 | 7,165 | 2,388 | 330 |
| Macropods | 16 | 43 | 4,901 | 97 | 7 | 808 | 0.99 | 3,286 | 3,320 | -9,757 |
| Mangoes | 242 | 11 | 6,044 | 414 | 6 | 3,533 | 5.55 | 19,336 | 3,486 | 2,284 |
| Meat chickens | 20 | 242 | 89,690 | 241 | 20 | 7,443 | 2.00 | 5,713 | 2,852 | – |
| Melon | 166 | 13 | 6,971 | 442 | 5 | 2,618 | 5.07 | 17,290 | 3,412 | 34,914 |
| Mushrooms | 4 | 202 | 1,174,335 | 20 | 40 | 234,867 | 1.00 | 2,849 | 2,849 | – |
| Nursery products | 57 | 91 | 44,655 | 169 | 31 | 15,061 | 4.00 | 18,092 | 4,523 | – |
| Oilseeds | 254 | 10 | 68,880 | 471 | 5 | 37,146 | 7.32 | 29,640 | 4,051 | 23,148 |
| Olives | 73 | 9 | 2,419 | 56 | 12 | 3,153 | 8.84 | 26,784 | 3,030 | 4,197 |
| Onions | 166 | 17 | 6,134 | 426 | 7 | 2,390 | 5.71 | 16,418 | 2,874 | 153 |
| Papaya | 110 | 14 | 2,681 | 273 | 6 | 1,080 | 2.05 | 5,785 | 2,822 | 112 |
| Passionfruit | 115 | 11 | 1,939 | 273 | 4 | 817 | 1.28 | 3,747 | 2,930 | -11 |
| Pasture seeds | 5 | 104 | 26,749 | 11 | 47 | 12,159 | 1.00 | 2,711 | 2,711 | 132 |
| Pears | 212 | 24 | 7,356 | 604 | 8 | 2,582 | 7.49 | 24,155 | 3,225 | 2,616 |
| Persimmons | 126 | 6 | 1,164 | 142 | 5 | 1,033 | 0.96 | 3,790 | 3,956 | -455 |
| Pig slaughter | 74 | 133 | 250,939 | 734 | 13 | 25,299 | 4.02 | 14,241 | 3,542 | -2,308 |
| Pineapples | 79 | 17 | 3,484 | 259 | 5 | 1,063 | 1.03 | 3,111 | 3,030 | 108 |
| Potatoes | 205 | 24 | 5,507 | 551 | 9 | 2,049 | 2.83 | 8,094 | 2,855 | 786 |
| Ratites | 3 | 18 | 2,293 | 12 | 5 | 573 | – | – | – | – |
| Rice | 9 | 31 | 210,934 | 10 | 28 | 189,841 | 1.00 | 2,988 | 2,988 | – |
| Rubus | 50 | 15 | 18,725 | 79 | 9 | 11,851 | 2.07 | 5,376 | 2,596 | 127 |
| Sheep live export | 23 | 26 | 21,273 | 59 | 10 | 8,293 | 0.73 | 4,029 | 5,529 | 7,510 |
| Sheep slaughter | 121 | 53 | 12,196 | 1,017 | 6 | 1,451 | 0.16 | 612 | 3,914 | -129 |
| Sheep transaction | 487 | 24 | 6,600 | 3,170 | 4 | 1,014 | 3.12 | 6,138 | 1,968 | 88 |
| Stone fruit | 300 | 14 | 3,384 | 600 | 7 | 1,692 | 5.38 | 18,256 | 3,390 | 1,162 |
| Strawberries | 9 | 60 | 83,607 | 16 | 34 | 47,029 | 1.00 | 4,011 | 4,011 | – |
| Sugar cane | 15 | 89 | 1,516,295 | 89 | 15 | 255,555 | 2.00 | 8,216 | 4,108 | – |
| Sweet potato | 134 | 21 | 9,540 | 404 | 7 | 3,164 | 3.42 | 11,975 | 3,505 | 2,465 |
| Table grapes | 261 | 15 | 6,758 | 523 | 7 | 3,373 | 13.40 | 43,889 | 3,274 | 12,365 |
| Tea tree oil | 33 | 14 | 6,772 | 37 | 12 | 6,040 | 6.00 | 17,594 | 2,932 | -278 |
| Thoroughbred horse | 1 | 144 | 440,850 | 4 | 36 | 110,213 | 1.00 | 6,058 | 6,058 | – |
| Turf | 199 | 34 | 2,983 | 639 | 11 | 929 | 2.00 | 5,726 | 2,863 | – |
| Vegetables | 784 | 41 | 13,011 | 2,530 | 13 | 4,032 | 54.05 | 181,050 | 3,350 | 17,017 |
| Wheat | 690 | 19 | 86,643 | 1,666 | 8 | 35,884 | 51.29 | 204,370 | 3,984 | 166,288 |
| Wine export | 9 | 547 | 396,268 | 158 | 31 | 22,572 | 0.08 | 28 | 360 | – |
| Wine grapes | 2,798 | 21 | 4,533 | 2,341 | 25 | 5,418 | 33.15 | 118,946 | 3,588 | 26,683 |
| Wool | 144 | 1,614 | 502,910 | 1,398 | 166 | 51,802 | 7.00 | 22,490 | 3,213 | – |
| **Total** | **14,756** | **44** | **35,851** | **44,740** | **14** | **11,824** | **500** | **1,767,011** | **3,534** | **605,631** |

**a** Point may be counted more than once if used to collect for multiple commodities and levy recipient bodies. At 1 July 2019 the active levy agent base was 7,606. **b** Some returns cover multiple commodities and can be counted multiple times against different levy recipient bodies. **c** Under the Operational Compliance Program, levy agents are selected for record inspections annually using a risk-based algorithm that considers the likelihood and consequence of non-compliance. **na** Not applicable. **OCP** Operational Compliance Program.