



Australian Government  
Department of Agriculture,  
Water and the Environment

# Report to levies stakeholders 2018–19

May 2020



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# Contents

<b>Summary</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Performance and operations</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Collection and disbursement</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3 Compliance and education</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4 Stakeholders</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>5 Streamlining and modernising agricultural levies legislation</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Appendixes</b>	
A Cost-recovery charges	23
B Disbursements	27
C Production	32
D Analytical data	38
<b>Figures</b>	
1 Cost-recovery charges as percentage of disbursement, by levy recipient body, 2018–19	3
2 Levy efficiency and feasibility matrix, by commodity, 2018–19	5
3 Disbursements, by levy recipient body, 2018–19	7
4 Returns lodged, 2013–14 to 2018–19	8
5 Receipts processed, 2013–14 to 2018–19	8
6 Operational Compliance Program inspections, by industry category, 2018–19	11
7 Web page views per month, 2016–17 to 2018–19	16
8 Bounce rate, by web page, 2017–18 to 2018–19	17
9 Logged calls, 2017–18 to 2018–19	18
10 Timeline of activities for streamlining and modernising agricultural levies legislation	22
<b>Tables</b>	
1 Levies operating statement, 2017–18 to 2018–19	2
2 Levy administration costs, by activity, 2017–18 to 2018–19	3
3 Levy efficiency and feasibility categories	4
4 Operational Compliance Program outcomes, 2013–14 to 2018–19	10
5 Behaviour-driven program outcomes, 2018–19	12
6 Levies implemented and amended, 2018–19 and 2019–20	15
7 Web page evaluation measures	16
8 Levies web page interaction, 2017–18 to 2018–19	17
9 Logged calls to levies hotlines, 2018–19	18
10 Levies Online user events, 2016–17 to 2018–19	19
11 Levy recipient body portal user events, 2017–18 to 2018–19	20
12 Levy payer portal user events, 2017–18 to 2018–19	20







# 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 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

## Our achievements this year



**\$828.77m**

Disbursed

**\$529.03m**

Levies disbursed



**29** Levies staff  
(administration, compliance  
and policy) at a cost of  
0.9% of levies disbursed



**\$299.74m**

Commonwealth matching



**500**

Inspections conducted  
(providing a 20% coverage)



**11**

Levy changes implemented



**3** Levy payer registers for  
**6** commodities established

## We ensure compliance



**\$3.76m**

Total levy  
adjustments



**209**

New agents identified



**63%**

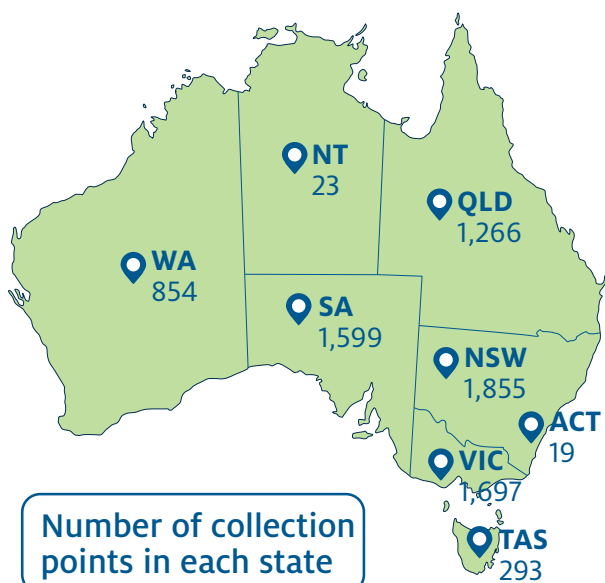
Agent compliance  
rate



**\$3,534**

Average inspection  
costs

## We are listening to you



**4,202**

Logged calls



**87,576**

Website views/visits



**7,606**


Collection points

**16**

Industry bodies  
participated in the  
program that focuses on  
compliance issues and  
industry trends relating  
to levies

# 1 Performance and operations

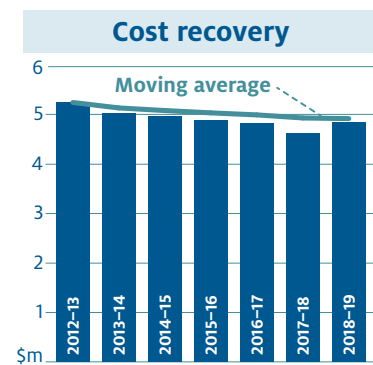
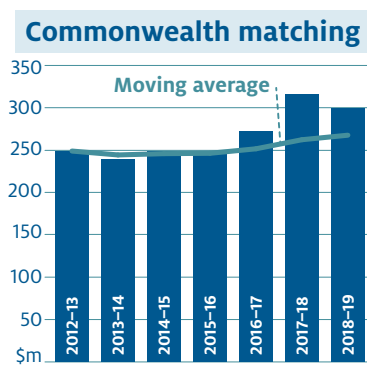
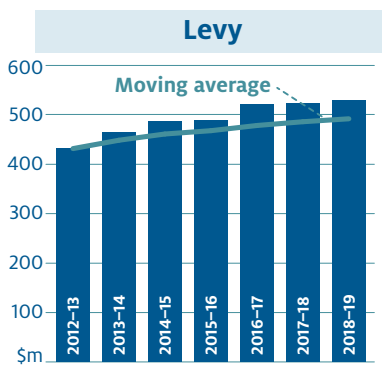
  
**\$828.77m**  
 Disbursed

 **\$501.14m**  
 R&D and marketing

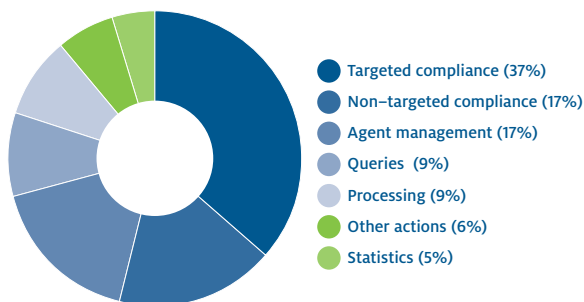
 **\$17.22m**  
 Biosecurity

 **\$299.74m**  
 Commonwealth matching

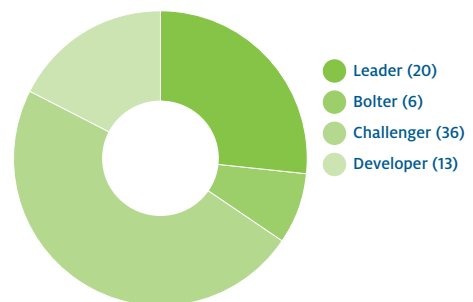
 **\$10.67m**  
 Residue testing



## Cost recovery activities



## LEAF ratings



## 1.1 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
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>4,807,602</b>	<b>5,024,460</b>	<b>216,858</b>	<b>4.51</b>
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
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>4,807,651</b>	<b>5,022,574</b>	<b>214,923</b>	<b>4.47</b>
<b>Net surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>–49</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>1,934</b>	

## 1.2 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.



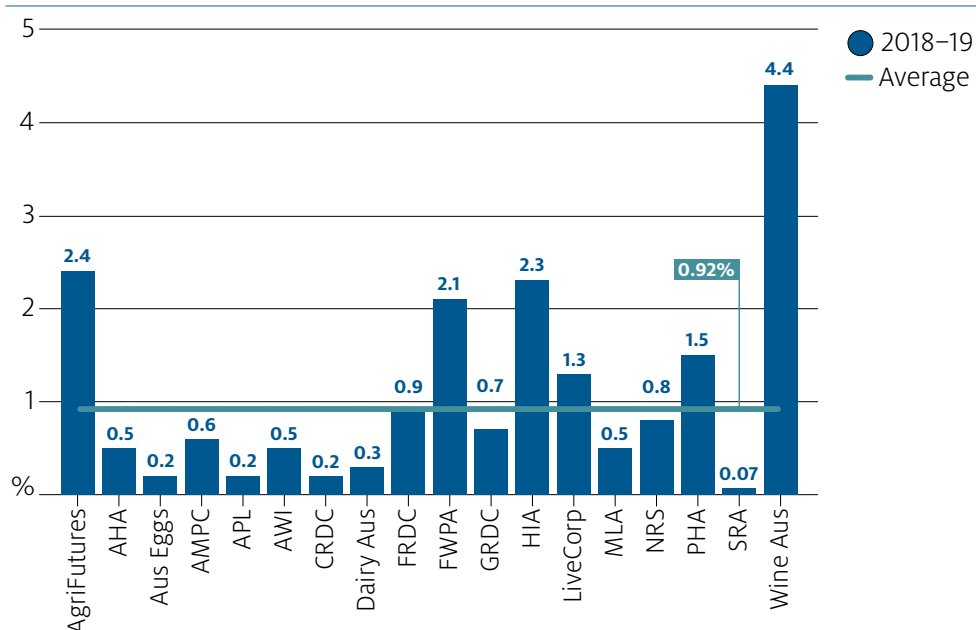


**TABLE 2** Levy administration costs, by activity, 2017–18 to 2018–19

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,622,418</b>	<b>4,841,013</b>	<b>218,595</b>	<b>4.7</b>

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.

## 1.3 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.

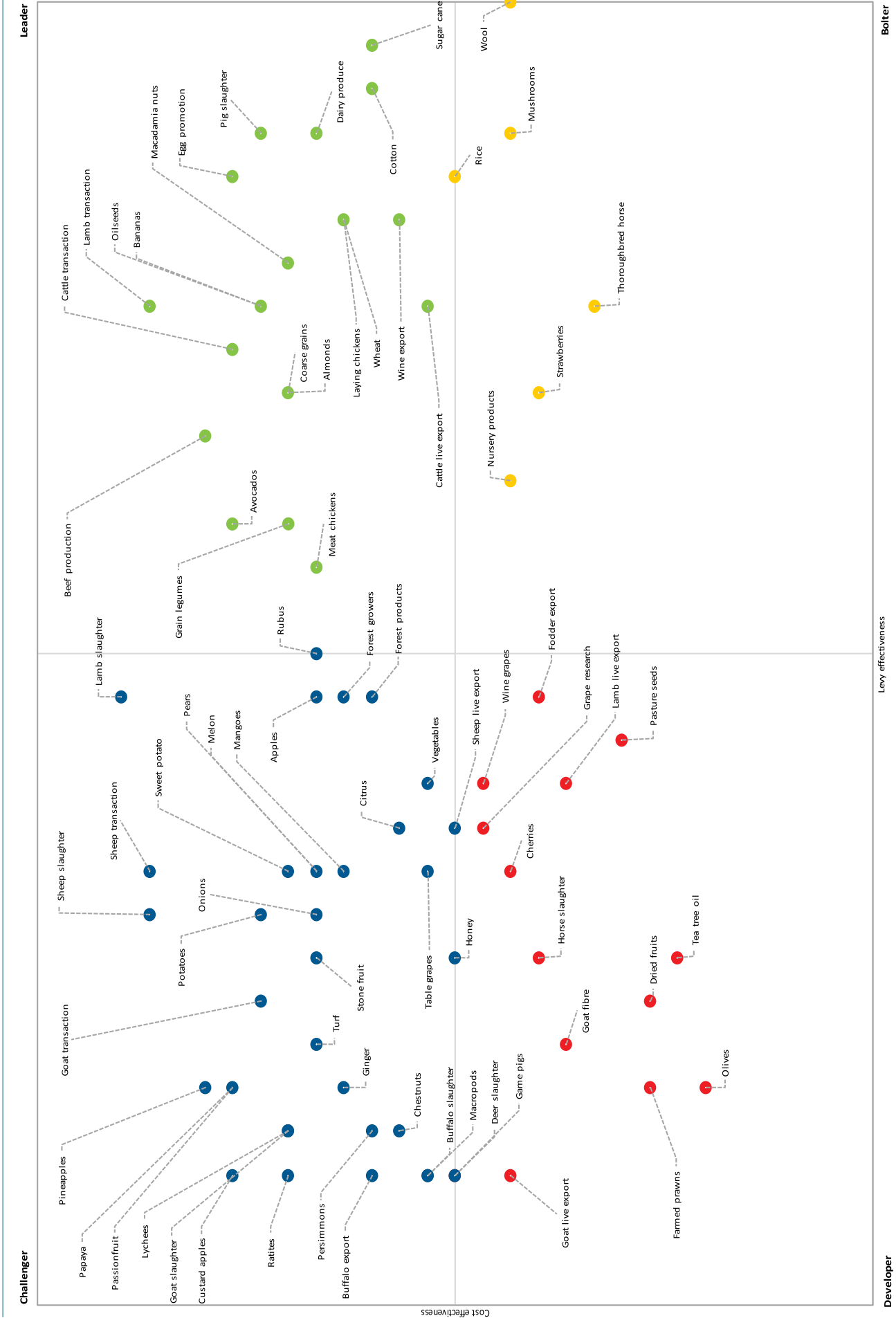
High scores in cost effectiveness are characterised by low cost per return, low cost per collection point and low cost as a percentage of total levy collected for a commodity.

**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





## 2 Collection and disbursement



**44,740**  
Returns lodged



**45,332**  
Payments



**34,856**  
Online



**9,884**  
Manual



**40,632**  
EFT payments



**4,700**  
Other payments

**179**  
Returns  
per day

**78%**  
Online  
take-up

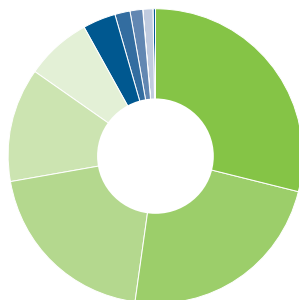
**\$14**  
Average cost  
per return

**181**  
Receipts  
per day

**90%**  
EFT  
take-up

**\$11,824**  
Average levy  
per return

### Disbursement by industry group



- Field crops (29%)
- Livestock transaction (23.5%)
- Animal products (20%)
- Horticulture (12.3%)
- Livestock processing (7.2%)
- Wine (3.7%)
- Poultry (1.8%)
- Forestry (1.3%)
- Other rural industries (0.13%)
- Live animal export (0.9%)
- Fisheries (0.2%)
- Game animals (0.03%)

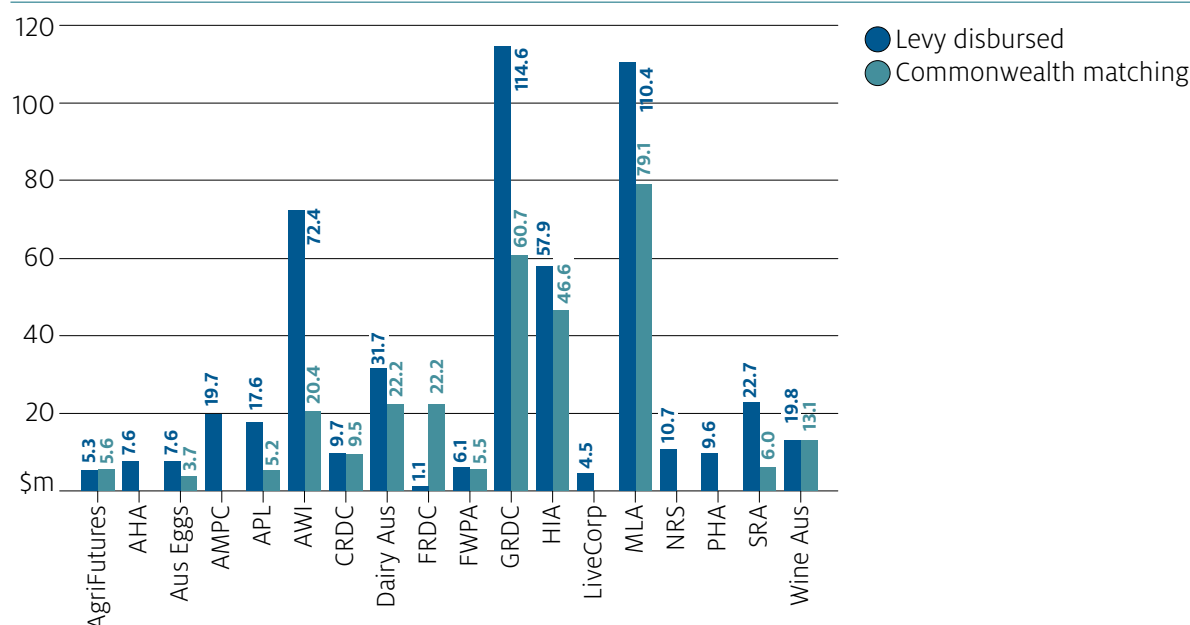
**\$3.3m**  
Disbursements  
per day



## 2.1 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 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.

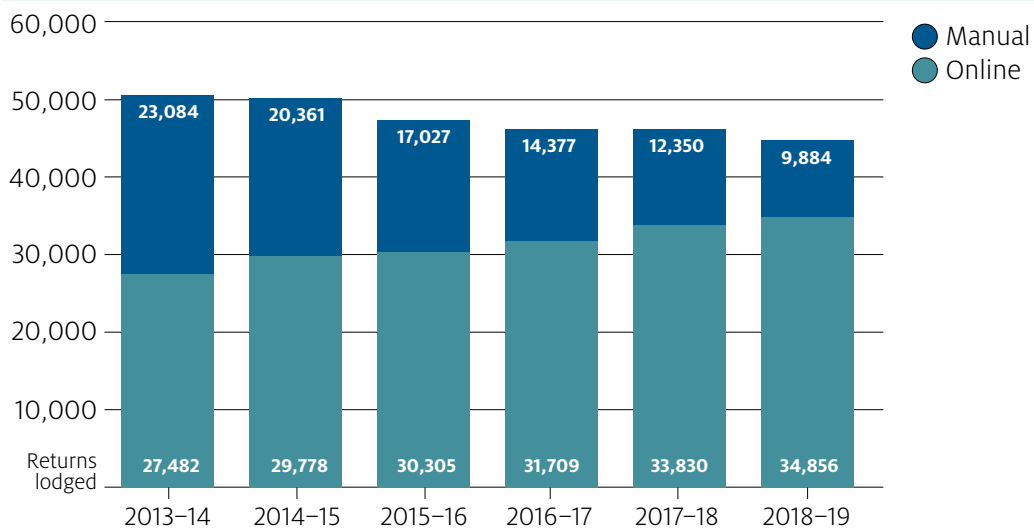
## 2.2 Returns processed

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.

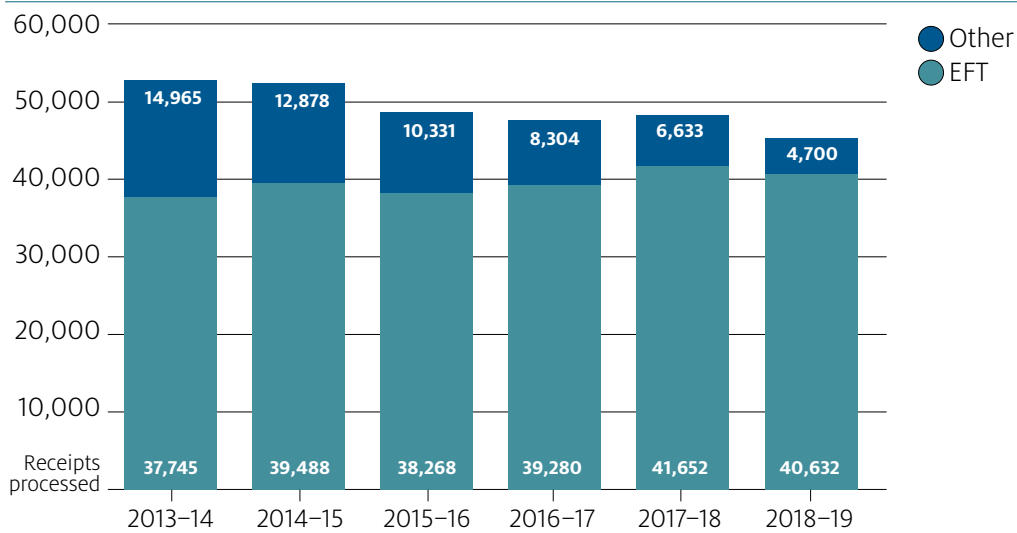
We are committed to delivering a cost-effective and efficient levies function. The benefits of levy payers submitting returns through the online portal include reduced staff processing effort—allowing us to dedicate resources to other priorities. Returns submitted through the portal are also less likely 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.

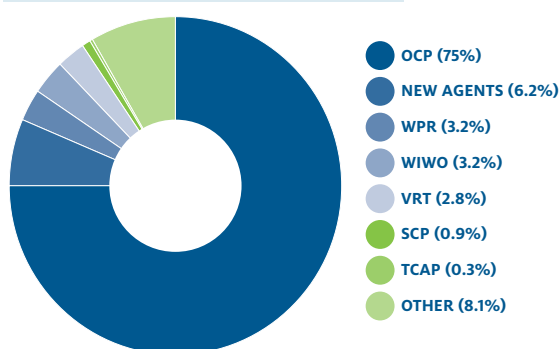


### 3 Compliance and education

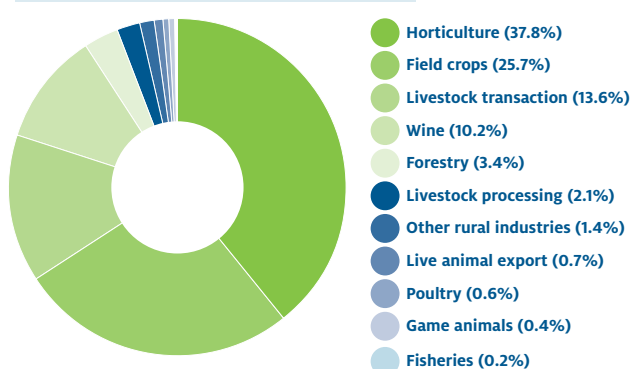
 **\$3.76m**  
Total levy  
adjustments

 **63%**  
Agent compliance  
rate

Levy adjustments by program



Industries selected for OCP



IRB Industry Representative Bodies. OCP Operational Compliance Program. SCP Strategic Compliance Program. TCAP Targeted Compliance Assessment Program. VRT variation risk tool. WIWO walk-in walk-out sales monitoring. WPR wine processing reconciliation.

## 16 Industry bodies participated

- Tea tree oil
- Wine grapes
- Grains
- Cattle
- Olives
- Onions
- Dried fruits
- Sugar cane (x2 IRBs)
- Melons
- Honey
- Cotton
- Nursery
- Turf
- Pigs
- Buffalo

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.

### 3.1 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 leads 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 <b>a</b>	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>b</b>	\$	322,175	3,478,872	4,114,277	1,580,861	317,062	825,651
Total adjustment <b>c</b>	\$	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.

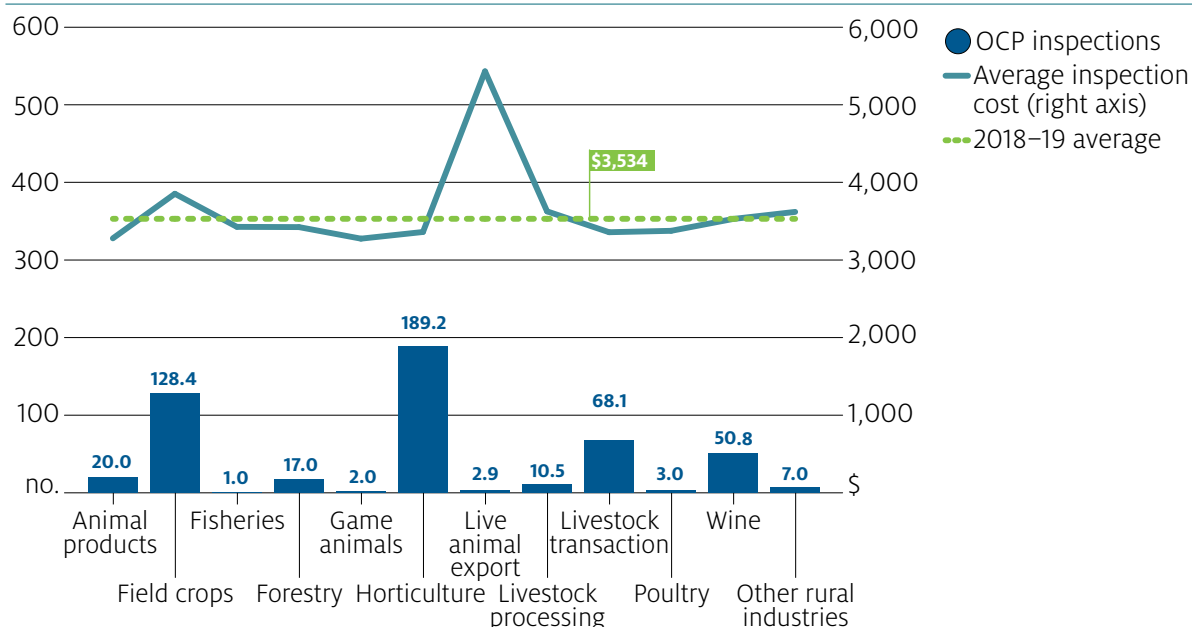
**OCP** Operational Compliance Program.



### 3.1.1 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.

## 3.2 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.

## 3.3 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.



## 3.4 Behaviour-driven programs

### 3.4.1 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.

### 3.4.2 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.

### 3.4.3 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.

### 3.4.4 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 <sup>a</sup>	Levy underpayments (\$)	Levy overpayment (\$)	Net adjustment <sup>b</sup> (\$)	Total adjustment <sup>c</sup> (\$)
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>608,441</b>	<b>–46,902</b>	<b>439,569</b>	<b>655,343</b>

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

### 3.5 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.



## 4 Stakeholders

### Levies implemented

#### 11 Levy changes

- Bananas (1/07/19)
- Wool (1/07/19)
- Ginger (1/10/18)
- Potatoes (1/10/18)
- Vegetables (1/10/18)
- Beef production (1/7/18)
- Goat slaughter (1/7/18)
- Honey (1/7/18)
- Lamb slaughter (1/7/18)
- Mushrooms (1/7/18)
- Sheep slaughter (1/7/18)



### Levies web pages



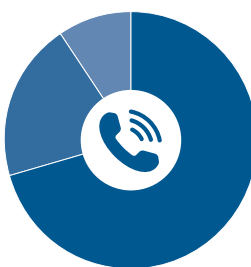
Levies website  
views/visits

**87,576**

Increased user  
traffic/views  
**3,599**

**37.4 minutes**  
Increased user time  
on page

### Logged calls



**4,202**

Total calls logged

- Less than 5 minutes (2,966)
- 5 to 10 minutes (849)
- More than 10 minutes (387)

### Levy payer registers

- Grains Research and Development Corporation
- Sugar Research Australia
- Wine Australia

### Commodities

- Coarse grains, grain legumes, oilseeds and wheat
- Sugar cane
- Grape research

### 4.1 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

Effective date	Activity
<b>2019–20</b>	
1 July 2019	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>2018–19</b>	
1 October 2018	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
1 July 2018	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

## 4.2 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 to 2018–19

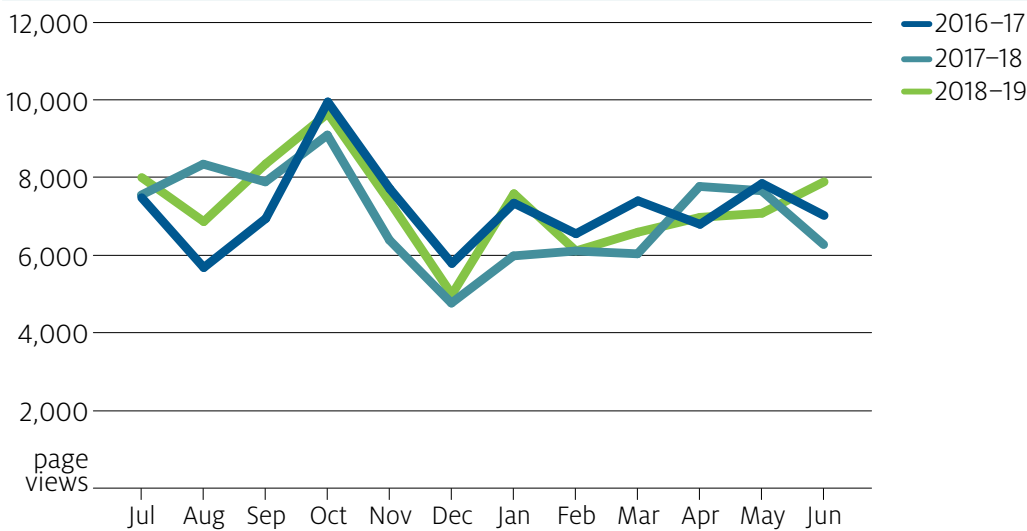


Table 7 shows how we evaluated the design and relevance of our website.

**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

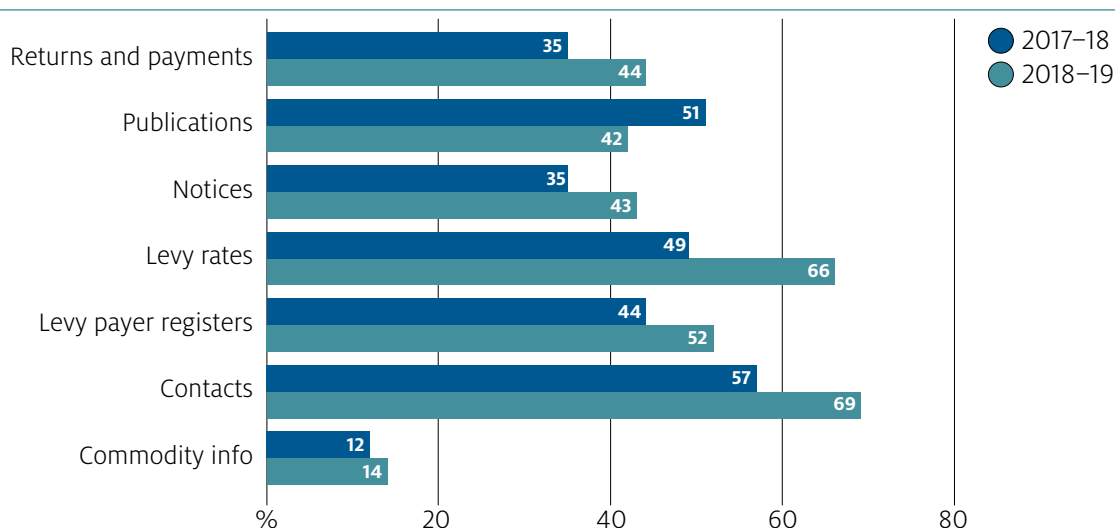
na Not available.

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

### 4.2.1 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



## 4.3 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.

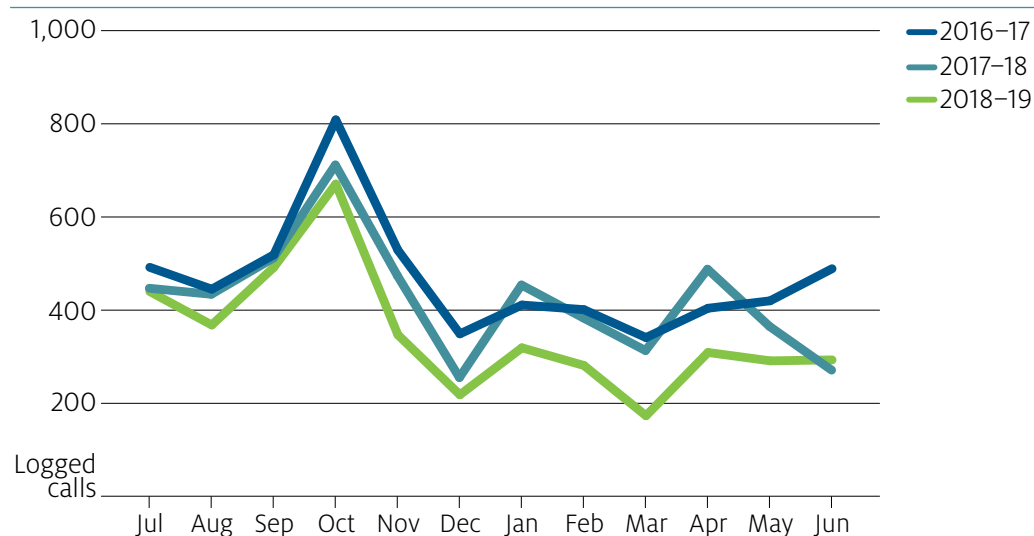
In 2018–19, 4,202 calls were made to the hotlines (Table 9). Our proactive approach in communicating and educating our agent base and continued enhancements to the Levies Online system contributed to the decrease of 906 in total logged calls compared with 2017–18 (Figure 9).

**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 <sup>a</sup>	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>4,202</b>

<sup>a</sup> Logged calls with a duration of less than 30 seconds excluded.

**FIGURE 9** Logged calls, 2017–18 to 2018–19



## 4.4 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.

### 4.4.1 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.



### 4.4.2 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/view statements	284	858	574

### 4.4.3 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/view levy paid	16,928	40,140	23,212
Updated account details	549	819	270

## 4.5 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.

## 5 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](https://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.

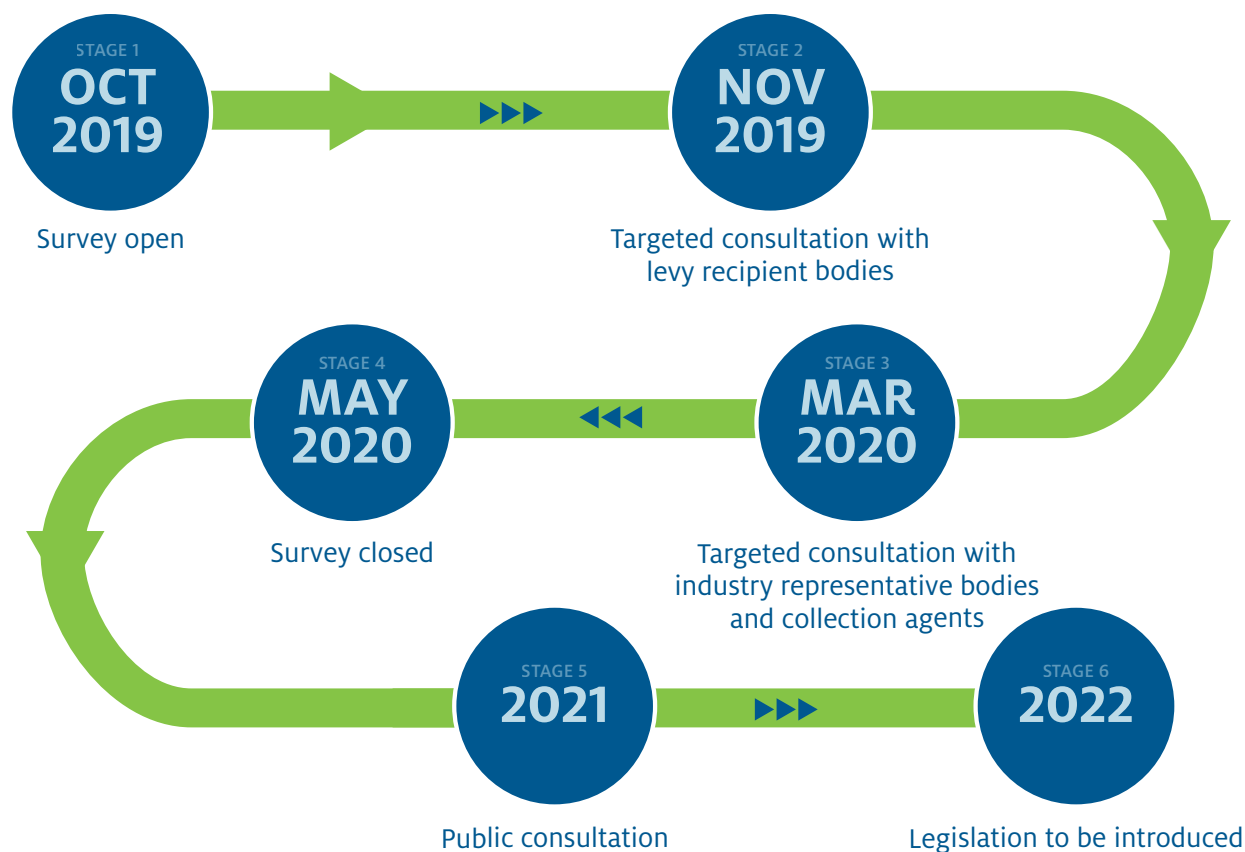
The project will not review individual levies—the focus is on improving overarching levies legislation. Industries will not be asked to re-submit levy proposals as part of this work.

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



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
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,978,468</b>	<b>4,896,450</b>	<b>4,833,104</b>	<b>4,622,418</b>	<b>4,841,013</b>



**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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>625,048</b>	<b>602,351</b>	<b>599,703</b>	<b>464,135</b>	<b>521,991</b>
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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>647,684</b>	<b>608,159</b>	<b>816,354</b>	<b>706,308</b>	<b>859,508</b>
Fisheries	Farmed prawns	14,877	9,559	17,242	6,687	10,677
		<b>14,877</b>	<b>9,559</b>	<b>17,242</b>	<b>6,687</b>	<b>10,677</b>
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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>231,105</b>	<b>215,047</b>	<b>118,961</b>	<b>139,169</b>	<b>143,490</b>
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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>25,581</b>	<b>17,753</b>	<b>22,056</b>	<b>13,422</b>	<b>17,015</b>

continued ...

**TABLE A2** Cost-recovery charges, by commodity, 2014–15 to 2018–19 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity	2014–15 (\$)	2015–16 (\$)	2016–17 (\$)	2017–18 (\$)	2018–19 (\$)
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
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>1,365,119</b>	<b>1,289,622</b>	<b>1,537,538</b>	<b>1,270,431</b>	<b>1,440,573</b>

*continued ...*

**TABLE A2** Cost-recovery charges, by commodity, 2014–15 to 2018–19 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity	2014–15 (\$)	2015–16 (\$)	2016–17 (\$)	2017–18 (\$)	2018–19 (\$)
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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>46,096</b>	<b>50,004</b>	<b>53,576</b>	<b>69,223</b>	<b>60,761</b>
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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>212,759</b>	<b>233,358</b>	<b>260,626</b>	<b>263,873</b>	<b>166,393</b>
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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>786,019</b>	<b>888,000</b>	<b>634,914</b>	<b>720,571</b>	<b>684,015</b>
Other rural industries	Tea tree oil	na	na	na	24,218	25,916
	Thoroughbred horse	na	na	na	6,097	7,157
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>30,315</b>	<b>33,073</b>
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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>48,513</b>	<b>43,626</b>	<b>53,392</b>	<b>47,163</b>	<b>34,102</b>
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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>975,668</b>	<b>938,971</b>	<b>718,743</b>	<b>891,119</b>	<b>869,416</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,978,468</b>	<b>4,896,450</b>	<b>4,833,104</b>	<b>4,622,418</b>	<b>4,841,013</b>

na Not available.

# 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>486,267,231</b>	<b>487,936,613</b>	<b>520,324,408</b>	<b>523,985,502</b>	<b>529,024,696</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>248,829,559</b>	<b>247,475,686</b>	<b>272,592,038</b>	<b>315,782,014</b>	<b>299,735,784</b>

na Not available.

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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>81,845,858</b>	<b>88,721,333</b>	<b>92,561,106</b>	<b>104,193,863</b>	<b>105,640,016</b>
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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>154,356,099</b>	<b>146,368,818</b>	<b>175,482,714</b>	<b>156,600,189</b>	<b>153,270,781</b>
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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>971,955</b>	<b>714,361</b>	<b>1,258,589</b>	<b>1,107,019</b>	<b>1,134,196</b>
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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,455,821</b>	<b>5,665,292</b>	<b>6,349,002</b>	<b>7,009,264</b>	<b>6,786,085</b>
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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>189,116</b>	<b>201,010</b>	<b>146,967</b>	<b>171,522</b>	<b>169,969</b>

continued ...

**TABLE B3** Levies disbursed, by commodity, 2014–15 to 2018–19 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity	2014–15 (\$)	2015–16 (\$)	2016–17 (\$)	2017–18 (\$)	2018–19 (\$)
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
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>46,766,633</b>	<b>53,994,060</b>	<b>59,864,564</b>	<b>62,803,066</b>	<b>64,970,650</b>

*continued ...*

**TABLE B3** Levies disbursed, by commodity, 2014–15 to 2018–19 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity	2014–15 (\$)	2015–16 (\$)	2016–17 (\$)	2017–18 (\$)	2018–19 (\$)
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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,437,572</b>	<b>5,281,668</b>	<b>4,139,522</b>	<b>4,277,222</b>	<b>4,563,348</b>
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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>36,663,576</b>	<b>35,219,237</b>	<b>34,525,432</b>	<b>37,146,130</b>	<b>38,262,386</b>
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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>128,620,684</b>	<b>124,901,569</b>	<b>116,034,339</b>	<b>118,527,068</b>	<b>124,236,793</b>
Other rural industries	Tea tree oil	na	na	na	131,879	223,478
	Thoroughbred horse	na	na	na	327,220	440,850
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>459,099</b>	<b>664,328</b>
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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,429,704</b>	<b>9,211,993</b>	<b>10,029,600</b>	<b>9,965,649</b>	<b>9,501,369</b>
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
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17,530,213</b>	<b>17,657,272</b>	<b>19,932,572</b>	<b>21,725,411</b>	<b>19,824,776</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>486,267,231</b>	<b>487,936,613</b>	<b>520,324,408</b>	<b>523,985,502</b>	<b>529,024,696</b>

AFMA Australian Fisheries Management Authority. na Not available.

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
<b>Animal products</b>	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
<b>Field crops</b>	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

continued ...

**TABLE C1** Production, by commodity, 2013–14 to 2018–19 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity a	Unit	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19 b
Field crops	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	–	–	–	–

*continued ...*

**TABLE C1** Production, by commodity, 2013–14 to 2018–19 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity a	Unit	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19 b
<b>Forestry</b>	Forest growers	m <sup>3</sup>	16,313,267	na	na	na	na	na
	Forest growers – other logs	m <sup>3</sup>	na	408,380	496,057	541,927	503,284	514,038
	Forest growers – plantation logs	m <sup>3</sup>	na	17,497,090	19,999,029	21,618,691	22,083,770	21,524,010
	Forest growers – voluntary state logs	m <sup>3</sup>	8,802,571	8,487,138	8,302,385	9,046,103	8,869,572	9,175,272
	Forest products – cypress sawlogs	m <sup>3</sup>	157,860	159,986	145,102	148,883	138,186	138,455
	Forest products – hardwood sawlogs	m <sup>3</sup>	1,664,353	1,496,887	1,565,915	1,467,942	1,492,587	1,456,692
	Forest products – low–grade softwood sawlogs	m <sup>3</sup>	1,100,551	1,261,818	1,625,116	1,349,606	1,818,339	1,685,330
	Forest products – other logs	m <sup>3</sup>	1,671	–	–	–	–	1
	Forest products – paper pulplogs	m <sup>3</sup>	317,091	196,300	6,525	119,199	38,640	32,218
	Forest products – plywood/veneer logs	m <sup>3</sup>	754,285	831,386	969,938	929,318	1,072,220	1,046,598
	Forest products – softwood roundwood logs	m <sup>3</sup>	870,364	612,155	726,071	914,739	410,826	450,379
	Forest products – softwood sawlogs	m <sup>3</sup>	6,265,708	6,764,796	6,843,091	7,535,278	7,420,288	7,084,856
	Forest products – wood panel pulplogs	m <sup>3</sup>	614,017	652,051	703,826	822,525	815,252	851,430
	Forest products – woodchip hardwood pulplogs	m <sup>3</sup>	6,872,930	8,421,681	9,046,108	10,438,365	10,315,097	11,754,158
	Forest products – woodchip softwood pulplogs	m <sup>3</sup>	234,825	281,078	790,511	515,490	282,854	606,206
<b>Game animals</b>	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

*continued ...*

**TABLE C1** Production, by commodity, 2013–14 to 2018–19 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity a	Unit	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19 b
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

*continued ...*

**TABLE C1** Production, by commodity, 2013–14 to 2018–19 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity a	Unit	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19 b
<b>Horticulture</b>	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	m <sup>2</sup>	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
<b>Live animal export</b>	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
<b>Livestock processing</b>	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

*continued ...*



**TABLE C1** Production, by commodity, 2013–14 to 2018–19 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity <sup>a</sup>	Unit	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Livestock transaction</b>	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
<b>Other rural industries</b>	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
<b>Poultry</b>	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
<b>Wine</b>	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 <sup>a</sup>	Cost per collection point	Levy per collection point	Returns processed <sup>b</sup>	Cost per return	Levy per return	Record inspection <sup>c</sup>	OCP costs	Average inspection cost	Record inspection outcomes
	no.	\$	\$	no.	\$	\$	no.	\$	\$	\$
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
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,756</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>35,851</b>	<b>44,740</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11,824</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,767,011</b>	<b>3,534</b>	<b>605,631</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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. <sup>b</sup> Some returns cover multiple commodities and can be counted multiple times against different levy recipient bodies. <sup>c</sup> 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 a	Cost per collection point	Levy per collection point	Returns processed b	Cost per return	Levy per return	Record inspection c	OCP costs	Average inspection cost	Record inspection outcomes
	no.	\$	\$	no.	\$	\$	no.	\$	\$	\$
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

continued ...

**TABLE D2** Analytical data, by commodity, 2018–19 *continued*

Commodity	Collection points a	Cost per collection point	Levy per collection point	Returns processed b	Cost per return	Levy per return	Record inspection c	OCP costs	Average inspection cost	Record inspection outcomes
	no.	\$	\$	no.	\$	\$	no.	\$	\$	\$
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

*continued ...*

**TABLE D2** Analytical data, by commodity, 2018–19 *continued*

Commodity	Collection points <b>a</b>	Cost per collection point	Levy per collection point	Returns processed <b>b</b>	Cost per return	Levy per return	Record inspection <b>c</b>	OCP costs	Average inspection cost	Record inspection outcomes
	no.	\$	\$	no.	\$	\$	no.	\$	\$	\$
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	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,756</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>35,851</b>	<b>44,740</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11,824</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,767,011</b>	<b>3,534</b>	<b>605,631</b>

**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.



