



Australian Government
**Department of Agriculture,
Water and the Environment**

Cost recovery implementation statement: meat exports 2020–21



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Summary

This cost recovery implementation statement (CRIS) describes how the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment will:

- recover the costs of providing regulatory services to the meat industry in 2020–21
- implement the government’s decision to freeze fees and charges in the 2020–21 financial year
- implement the government’s decision to return export cost recovery arrangements to full cost recovery by 2023–24.

Government decision – busting congestion for agricultural exporters

On 6 October 2020 the government announced its decision to freeze regulatory fees and charges in 2020–21 for exporters and then gradually return to full cost recovery by 2023–24. The announcement was part of the Busting Congestion for Agricultural Exporters package. This package also includes a series of reform projects and a significant IT investment measure.

In practical terms, the decision will result in fees and charges remaining at their current levels in 2020–21, with stepped increases from 2021–22 to 2023–24, to enable the meat export cost recovery arrangement to fully recover the cost of delivering the regulatory activity.

CRIS consultation

The department had previously flagged a number of changes to the meat export CRIS through an ongoing consultation process with impacted meat export supply chain participants. As a result of this consultation and industry feedback, a number of changes to fees and charges, both in terms of charge points and charge amount, will be progressively made from 1 July 2021. We will consult with industry on these proposed changes during the first quarter of 2021.

This 2020–21 CRIS therefore describes the decision of government to freeze fees and charges. A separate 2021–22 CRIS, outlining proposed changes from 1 July 2021 will be released for consultation in the first quarter of 2021.

Reforms to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of export regulation

On 6 October 2020, the government announced a \$328 million investment to modernise Australia’s export systems over 4 years.

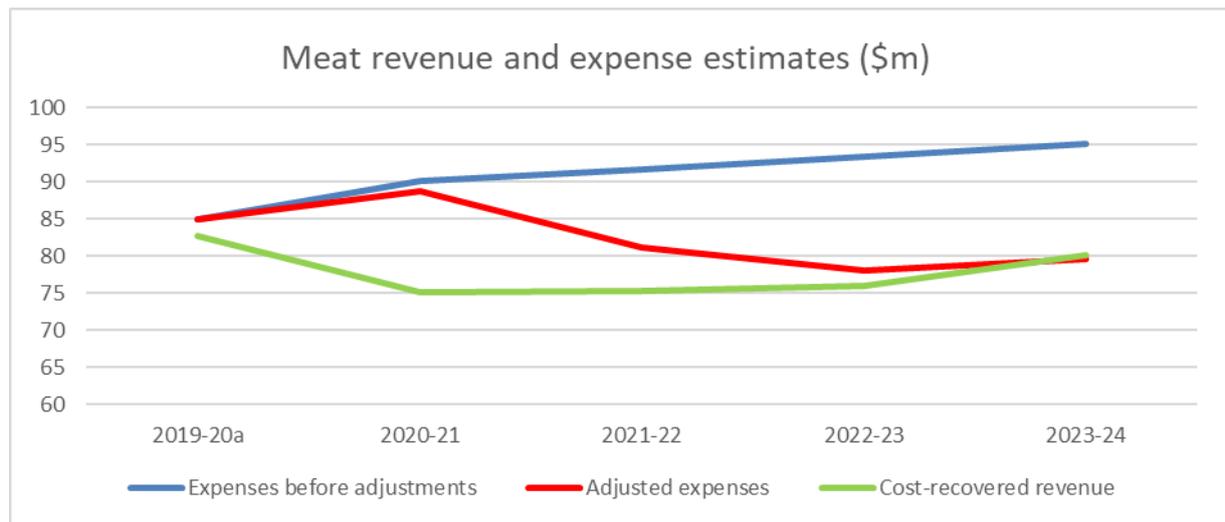
The centrepiece of the package is a \$222.2 million plan to upgrade the ICT that underpins our export system. The package also includes a number of other measures that will streamline and simplify our business and make the essential export services that we provide more efficient and sustainable for the future. This marks a significant opportunity for our department to transform our business processes to become digitally preferred.

These investments, both in ICT and in improvements to our business processes are aimed at making the export meat system more effective and efficient. The outcomes of this work are expected to reduce the overall cost of delivering regulatory services to the meat export industry, in addition to providing regulated entities the opportunity to reduce their interaction costs incurred in dealing with the department on regulatory matters. Changes in the department's cost of delivering regulatory activities will be reflected in the cost recovery arrangement.

When the department commenced consultation on cost recovery in 2018–19, the projected total cost of all export cost recovered arrangements in 2023–24 was \$163 million. The direct impact of the reforms that are currently planned are estimated to reduce this future cost to \$142 million across all export cost recovered arrangements. This equates to a \$21million reduction in costs.

Figure 1 shows the expected savings from adjustments to expense for the meat export cost recovery arrangement. When the department commenced consultation on cost recovery in 2018–19, the projected total cost of the meat export cost recovery arrangement in 2023–24 was \$95.2 million. The direct impact of the reforms that are currently planned are estimated to reduce this future cost by \$15.7 million, to \$79.5 million by 2023–24.

Figure 1 Meat revenues and expenses



a Actuals.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this CRIS

This CRIS details the cost base and pricing structure for the meat export cost recovery arrangement and incorporates the impacts of the Busting Congestion for Agricultural Exporters package and the More Efficient and Sustainable Export Regulation measure announced in the 2020–21 Federal Budget.

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

The key purpose of this CRIS is to:

- Baseline the meat export cost recovery arrangement expense for the regulatory activity against which progress of these reforms can be measured and changes transparently explained.
- Describe the freeze in fees and charges in 2020–21, and stepped increases from 2021–22 through to 2023–24.

An updated CRIS will be released for consultation in the first quarter of 2021 and updated annually. The annual CRIS will provide a summary of the previous year's financial performance, and description of deviations from forecast, provide an update of forward year cost base expectations and any consequential changes to charges required to ensure the arrangement remains financially balanced.

This methodology will provide a transparent description of the impact of the reforms and a record of changes to the cost base that will be able to be tracked over time.

This CRIS describes the impact of government decisions on charges as they were outlined in the previous 2015 CRIS. The proposed charging options and cost allocation approaches discussed in previous consultation have not been included in this CRIS – but will be considered in the next CRIS update. A subsequent CRIS update in 2021–22 will also reprofile demand for services and reflect the impact of reforms (further detail on likely changes to charging are detailed in [section 2](#)).

1.2 Path to full cost recovery

The government is freezing fees and charges for 2020–21 at current prices. From 2021–22, prices will be gradually increased to return all arrangements to full cost recovery in 2023–24.

The government is investing \$71.1 million over 3 years from 2020–21 to maintain essential export regulatory services across all export cost recovered arrangements while prices are gradually increased.

This is part of a \$328 million investment over 4 years from 2020–21 that also includes reforms to deliver an estimated annual cost reduction of \$21.4 million from 2023–24 across all export cost recovered arrangements.

The impact of these decisions on meat export cost recovery from 2020–21 to 2023–24 is shown in

Table 1. The fees and charges are notional only, illustrating the gradual increase of prices supported by the government decisions if no changes are made to the way the department charges for regulatory activity.

Changes to charging from 1 July 2021 will be described in a separate 2021–22 CRIS to be released for public consultation in the first quarter of 2021.

Table 1 Meat fees and charges for 2020–21 and illustrative prices for 2021–22 to 2023–24

Charge	Unit	2020–21 (\$)	2021–22 (\$)	2022–23 (\$)	2023–24 (\$)
Charges					
Electronic certificates	Per document	46	51	54	56
Meat export license	Annual	500	550	581	609
Registration application	Per application	600	659	698	730
Establishment – poultry	Monthly	1,250	1,373	1,453	1,521
Establishment – further processing	Monthly	1,250	1,373	1,453	1,521
Establishment – independent boning room	Monthly	1,250	1,373	1,453	1,521
Establishment – casings	Monthly	840	923	976	1,022
Establishment – storage & transport	Monthly	840	923	976	1,022
Establishment – abattoir	Monthly	840	923	976	1,022
Through put – full unit	Per full unit animal	0.70	0.77	0.82	0.86
T1 – Through put – full unit	Per full unit animal	0.35	0.39	0.41	0.43
Fee-for-service					
FSMA – additional	Monthly	11,843.25	13,006	0	0
FSMA – annual	Monthly	9,790.75	10,753	11,377	11,909
FSMA – quarter hour planned	Per quarter hour	30	33	35	37
FSMA – quarter hour unplanned	Per quarter hour	30	33	35	37
OPV – annual	Monthly	15,199.50	16,693	17,661	18,488
OPV – quarter hour planned	Per quarter hour	39	43	46	48
OPV – quarter hour unplanned	Per quarter hour	39	43	46	48
Audit	Per quarter hour	30	33	35	37
Veterinary audit	Per quarter hour	108	119	126	132
Electronic certificates	Per document	3	4	4	4
Manual certificates	Per document	100	110	117	122
Replacement certificates	Per document	500	550	581	609
Organics^a					

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Charge	Unit	2020–21 (\$)	2021–22 (\$)	2022–23 (\$)	2023–24 (\$)
Organic certifying organisation	Annual (charged quarterly)	7,500	8,237	8,715	9,123

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

Note: Forward year prices shown are for illustrative purposes only. The 2021–22 CRIS will describe the changes to fees and charges for 2021–22 to 2023–24.

2 CRIS updates

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

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

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

- Changes to the regulatory settings of the arrangement, for example through a government policy change or the introduction of new systems or infrastructure.
- Changes to demand for regulatory activity, for example, due to a large part of industry changing its business model or significant change in terms of trade.

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

This CRIS describes the impact of the busting congestion package has on the meat export cost recovery arrangement. It does not include the price changes proposed during the 2019–20 consultations.

Changes that were proposed during previous industry consultation are expected to feature again in an updated CRIS in the first quarter of 2021. These include:

- Recovering the full cost of delivering Food Safety Meat Assessors (FSMAs) and On-plant Veterinarians (OPVs) including all indirect costs associated with the activity through direct fees for service. This charging methodology will support inspection reform, which sees, with limited exceptions, FSMAs being provided to export establishments only where importing country requirements specify government inspection services.
- Charging a document fee for the assessment of requests to amend or resubmit documents. This charge point would allow us to recover the reasonable costs of exporters amending or re-submitting documents. By recovering these costs and ensuring that those causing this expense are appropriately charged for it, we aim to reduce re-work and incentivise exporters to submit suitably completed documents.
- Charging a single multicommodity standard audit rate across all export cost recovery arrangements to reflect the multiskilled workforce and simplify arrangements for industry.

3 Reforms

3.1 Busting congestion for all agricultural exporters

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

The package, worth over \$328 million over 4 years from 2020–21, includes the following measures that are relevant to this CRIS.

3.1.1 Digital services to take farmers to markets

The centrepiece of the reform package is the Digital Services to Take Farmers to Markets measure, which will invest \$222 million to modernise Australia's agricultural export systems by slashing red tape and improving regulation and service delivery for our producers and exporters. This measure will transition our systems online and provide a single portal for transactions between exporters and government, streamlining processes for exporters and helping them experience faster and more cost-effective services.

3.1.2 Building a more competitive meat industry

The Building a More Competitive Meat Industry measure invests \$10.9 million to modernise the meat export regulatory system to strengthen Australia's reputation as a provider of high-quality safe meat, underpinned, and verified by, a robust regulatory system.

The modernisation projects will:

- keep Australia's export systems world leading
- reduce the meat processing industry's regulatory burden
- introduce new regulatory assurance that targets higher risk export processes and or exporters and rewards high levels of compliance
- introduces flexible assurance methods, including through the better use of technology, to reduce cost and help meat exporters to better compete internationally.

The estimated cost base reduction for the export meat arrangement is currently estimated at \$15.64 million over 4 years to 2023–24. The department is working with the industry consultative committee to further define these savings, which will be influenced by industry uptake of reform measures.

3.1.3 Improving regulation post–COVID-19

The Improving Regulation Post–COVID-19 measure will capitalise on new ways of working that were developed during the government's response to COVID-19.

The measure includes:

- Working with trading partners and international standard setting organisations to embed, where appropriate, alternative regulatory approaches such as technology supported auditing, and to promote wider utilisation of e-certification.

- Assignment of dedicated case managers to support new agriculture exporters, including seafood, grains, dairy and NPG, to allow them to navigate and meet regulatory requirements to get on the front foot to enter markets. Support existing exporters to expand and diversify their market opportunities by assisting them to more easily navigate export regulatory processes for example registration process (\$3.7 million over 2 years).
- Capacity to develop and implement a risk based, targeted, approach to the regulation of the live animal and seafood export industries that supports compliant exporters and focuses on non-compliant operators (\$2.3 million over 2 years). The initiatives will consider increased use of new technologies including for on-vessel audit. Key to the successful deployment of technology will be the collaborative development of feasible options between the department, industry bodies and individual operators.

3.2 Meat arrangement cost base following reforms

These reforms are an opportunity for government and industry to work in partnership to lower the cost base of export arrangements. While possible efficiency measures have been identified, the cost reduction of these measures needs to be monitored as measures are implemented and will only be achieved with ongoing efforts from the department and industry. This will require an iterative approach to manage the cost base over the forward estimates. We will work with industry to achieve these outcomes.

Table 2 shows the cost base with and without adjustments to expense and forecast revenue for the meat arrangement and it describes:

- the cost base per the draft CRIS from the 2019–20 consultation
- adjustments to that cost base from the busting congestion package.

Table 2 Meat cost base with and without adjustments to expense and expected cost recovered revenue

Expense base	Unit	2020–21	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24
Expenses – no adjustments	\$	90,092,330	91,754,604	93,447,346	95,182,874
Total cost reduction from adjustments	\$	(1,429,545)	(10,616,674)	(15,351,294)	(15,634,679)
Expected expenses after adjustments	\$	88,662,786	81,137,930	78,096,052	79,548,195
Revenue from cost recovered regulatory services	\$	75,130,979	75,325,481	75,991,636	80,058,887
Appropriation funding	\$	13,531,806	5,812,449	2,104,416	n/a
Total revenues	\$	88,662,786	81,137,930	78,096,052	80,058,887
Expenses less revenues	\$	–	–	–	(510,692)
Appropriation funding as % of expenses	%	15	7	3	n/a

n/a Not applicable.

4 Policy and statutory authority to cost recover

Under the Australian Government charging framework (charging framework), cost recovery requires both policy approval and statutory authority. The following sections provide information on government approval of regulatory charging for export regulatory services and the legislation that enables the department to collect fees and charges.

4.1 Description of the regulatory activity

Agriculture, food and fibre exports are regulated in accordance with *Export Control Act 1982* and associated legislative framework (for more information see [section 4.4](#)).

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

- Developing, implementing and monitoring of operational policy and systems that ensure compliance with Australian export controls and any importing country requirements. These activities serve to maintain the eligibility of commodities for export from Australia and to protect and promote Australia's reputation for premium agricultural goods, while maintaining existing and seeking increased market access opportunities.
- Providing inspection, auditing, and enforcement activities to ensure that the production, storage, handling and transportation of meat products intended for export comply with the conditions of the Australian export controls and any additional requirements imposed by an importing country.
- Issuing permits, export certification and other documentation necessary to confirm compliance with the Australian export controls and any additional importing country requirements.
- Managing quota allocation and quota certification to enable exporters to access tariff rate concessions offered under trade agreements.
- Providing support through our overseas counsellors relating to detained consignments, government certification and other issues which result in goods being held at the border.
- Providing scientific and technical advice to improve, maintain or restore market access and to demonstrate adherence to export requirements.
- Enforcing regulation of certified organic goods exported from Australia.

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

4.2 Why cost recovery is appropriate

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

Under the charging framework, regulatory charging is appropriate because export regulatory activity is provided to a clearly identifiable group – individuals and organisations that participate in the agriculture, food and fibre export supply chain.

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

For these reasons, the government has determined regulatory charging to be the most appropriate mechanism for funding export certification. We have reviewed regulatory charging of export regulatory activities, consistent with the charging framework.

4.3 Government policy approval to cost recover the regulatory activity

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

4.4 Statutory authority to charge

Fees and levies for export certification are recovered under separate statutory authority.

4.4.1 Cost recovery fees

Section 25 of the *Export Control Act 1982* provides the power to impose fees in relation to a range of export activities and with administering certain quotas. The specific amounts are set out in the *Export Control (Fees) Order 2015*.

The *Australian Meat and Live-stock Industry Act 1997* and subordinate legislation provides the power to impose fees in relation to an application for an export meat licence.

Amendments to, or new, subordinate legislation provide authority for the fees detailed in this CRIS to be established. These and other delegated instruments include descriptions of the charging points.

4.4.2 Cost recovery levies

Cost recovery levies as described in the Australian Government Cost Recovery Guidelines (CRGs) are implemented for export certification regulatory activity through charging legislation. The following Acts and subordinate legislation include descriptions of the charging points:

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

- Export Charges (Imposition – Customs) Regulation 2015
- Export Control (Fees) Order 2015

4.4.3 New legislative framework

The *Export Control Act 2020* commences 28 March 2021, consolidating export functions from the *Export Control Act 1982* and *Australian Meat and Live-stock Industry Act 1997* into a new legislative framework. The new legislative framework will be more relevant, responsive, and efficient for exporters, farmers and other primary producers. The export framework will continue to provide strong regulation, while removing duplication and ensuring consistency across commodities where possible. The new legislation supports existing policy, while providing flexibility for different approaches to the regulation of exports in the future.

No changes to the cost base have been identified at this time because of the implementation of the new legislative framework, but changes to our regulatory approach could affect cost recovery. Any impacts will be reviewed when or if changes are implemented and incorporated in an updated CRIS as appropriate.

5 Cost recovery model

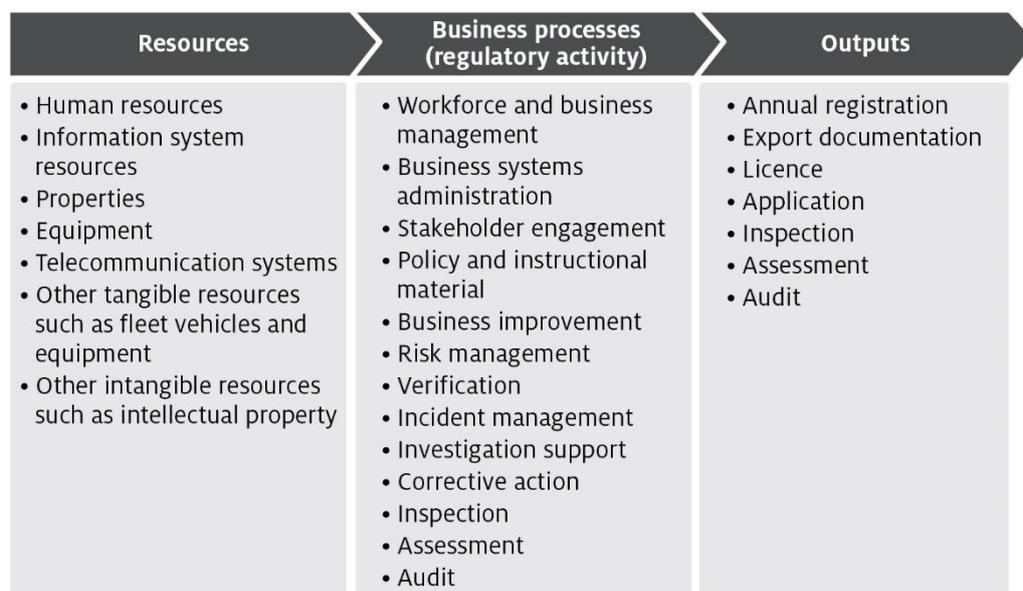
5.1 Outputs and business processes of the regulatory charging activity

The key policy objectives for our cost recovery arrangements are to:

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

Our cost recovery arrangements describe how we use resources (such as people, IT, property and equipment) to undertake business processes (regulatory activities), which enable us to provide outputs that meet our policy objectives (Figure 2).

Figure 2 Outputs and business processes of our regulatory charging activity



The processes listed in Figure 2 are described in [Appendix A](#) and are grouped into 4 categories of activities:

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

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

5.2 Costs of regulatory charging activity

5.2.1 Cost allocation process

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

The 2 expense categories are:

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

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

The ABC system allocates costs in a staged approach:

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

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

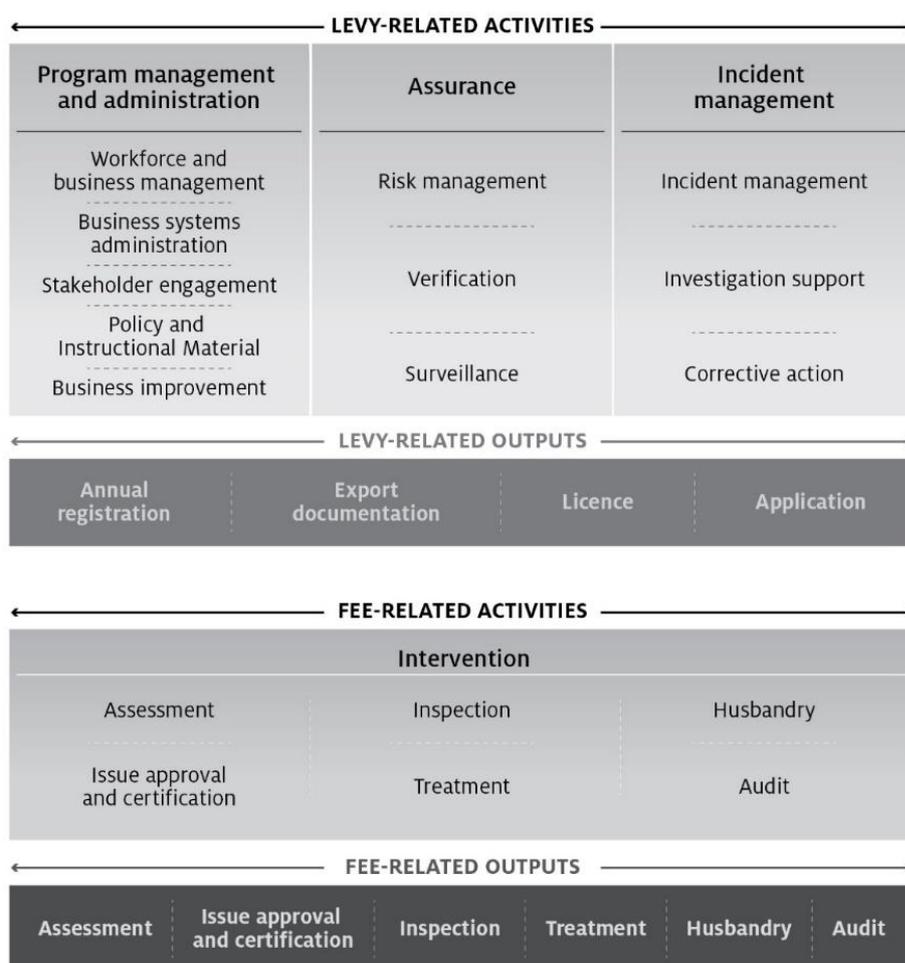
- 2) Direct costs (including the indirect costs allocated in step 1) are allocated to the activity and cost-recovered arrangements that best reflects the activity undertaken. Time recording systems allow the accurate allocation of effort to specific activities and arrangements, particularly to intervention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

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

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

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

Figure 3 Categories of activities



6 Stakeholder engagement

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

This CRIS explains the decisions taken by government and financial outcomes of the measures in the busting congestion package. No changes to fees and charges apply in 2020–21. However, we note you may want to make comment in relation to this CRIS. If you are interested, we ask that you register your interest to participate in our upcoming consultation and in receiving further information and invites to future opportunities to engage.

You are also welcome to make comments on our [Have Your Say](#) page. Any comments you make will be addressed as part of the consultation process scheduled to take place in early 2021 on the proposed 2021–22 CRIS.

Stakeholder engagement on the development and implementation of reforms from 2021–22 through to 2023–24 will take place over the course of the annual CRIS update cycle, beginning in February 2021. For further information on the package see [Busting Congestion for Agricultural Exporters](#).

6.1 Industry engagement

The department has been reviewing the CRIS since 2018–19 including public consultation on a draft in 2019–20 during which the department consulted with the Export Meat Industry Advisory Committee (EMIAC) through the EMIAC Finance and Staffing Subcommittee on development of the draft CRIS.

The committee has been given detailed information on:

- the cost base
- the volume of activities
- the proposed fee and levy structure
- the proposed rates of the fees and charges.

The industry consultative committee indicated a strong view that we must remain committed to continual improvement and the realisation of efficiencies from a number of reform activities we currently have underway.

We consulted widely on the development of a draft CRIS during 2019–20, including through engagement with key stakeholders, a public submission process and face-to-face meetings with stakeholders. For a detailed summary of meat stakeholder feedback see [Appendix B](#).

In addition to feedback from industry, the department also commissioned an independent review of the efficiency and effectiveness of the department's delivery of export regulatory services. The independent review and the department's response have now been finalised and

are available at [Independent review of the cost of export certification](#). The independent review was largely conducted as a survey of both internal and external stakeholders.

The independent review was delivered to the department in March 2020. The review found the department's staff to be committed and passionate, working diligently to achieve positive outcomes for industry. It also found that external stakeholders were somewhat satisfied with the department's services and that overarching export market and legislative objectives were often met. A range of recommendations were made to improve efficiency and effectiveness, with each requiring an investment of resources, effort, funding and time to fully implement.

Key messages from stakeholders and the review were:

- Industry wants the department to work to create efficiencies to lower costs.
- Antiquated systems were impeding efficient processing of export consignments.
- The department needed to focus on improvements while still delivering routine regulatory activities.
- Smaller exporters are finding it difficult to enter and compete on the global market without assistance from the government.
- Industry predict increases could cause significant hardships for producers and exporters who are recovering from a period of severe drought and natural disasters.
- If prices need to rise, they should do so in a stepped way, to prevent shocks to business.

Since release of the draft CRIS for public consultation in October 2019, the new Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment was created in February 2020 through a machinery of government change. As part of this change the department undertook an internal 'Future Department Review' to identify how to maximise the capability of the new department and fully realise the opportunities it presents. A subsequent change process is now underway.

6.1.1 Meat exports stakeholder engagement

Meat industry consultation has been primarily through the EMIAC Finance and Staffing Subcommittee. Key topics covered through the consultation process included: past financial performance (including drivers of key variances); cost base; pricing structure; cost recovery reserve and use of remissions. Key points discussed are presented in this section.

Past financial performance

We provided additional information requested by industry on the key drivers for the changes to expense since 2011–12 for the meat exports cost recovery arrangement.

Cost base and pricing structure

Industry have raised ongoing concerns about the increased cost base since the previous CRIS. While much of this increase in cost is consistent with increasing demand for departmental regulatory services, improvements in efficiency and effectiveness of the program will be supported by outcomes of the governments busting congestion package.

Industry has stated its opposition to the 2018–19 Budget measure to expand cost recovery to include scientific, technical and enforcement activities.

Some industry members feel the proposed models do not appropriately consider small exporters/establishments, suggesting the department creates a tiered charging structure based on the size of businesses or volume of export.

We acknowledge the varying size of businesses operating within the industry sector and note this suggestion is primarily based on levy charges which reflect the cost of regulatory activity provided to the sector rather than to an individual. Consistent with the CRGs, we have aligned expense with the effort associated with the different registration types.

Cost recovery reserve and use of remissions

Industry members' view of our current remission approach is that it should be continued, to enable over-recoveries to be managed. However, our preference is for prices to be set reflective of effort and consumption of resources.

We will maintain the policy of a cost recovery reserve balance of 0% to 5% of program expense.

7 Cost recovery arrangement for meat exports

This section describes the meat exports cost recovery arrangement cost base as well as additional financial information associated with audit, inspection and certification activities for meat product exports.

7.1 Design of cost-recovered charges

There are no changes to the existing meat cost recovery charging structure in this CRIS. We will consult on any adjustments to the charging structure in a revised CRIS prior to implementing updated fees and charges from 1 July 2021. Meat exports are forecast to be steady over the next 4 years.

7.2 Cost base

Table 3 shows the meat arrangement cost base for 2020–21. See Table 4 for an overview by cost type for 2020–21.

A detailed description of cost activities is provided at [Appendix A](#) and the methodology for attributing costs to these activities is provided in [section 5](#).

7.2.1 Cost base

The cost base has been modelled to reflect the full costs of the arrangements. Partial cost recovery levels are displayed in the tables dealing with financial performance and fees and charges. The 2018–19 budget has been used as the starting point for determining the cost base in this CRIS. To project the cost base over the next 4 years, we have applied adjustments to capture expected changes to the costs including:

- inflation of 1.65% per annum, in line with the Department of Finance’s inflation estimate
- increases in employee expenses of 2% per annum, reflecting reasonable estimates of wage increments in line with the Australian Public Service Workplace Bargaining Policy 2018
- additional depreciation from new assets anticipated to be recognised over the period
- adjustments for future fee-related activities to reflect expected changes in volume.

7.2.2 Projected cost base

The cost base for 2020–21 for the meat exports cost recovery arrangement is \$88.663 million (Table 3), made up of:

- \$19.325 million in levy-related activities
- \$69.338 million in fee-related activities

Table 3 Cost base for meat exports cost recovery arrangement, 2020–21

Charge type	Activity group	Activity	Expense (\$)	Cost recovery charges
Levy	Program management and administration	Workforce and business administration	19,324,525	Annual registration, export documentation, throughput, application and organic certification
		Business system administration		
		Stakeholder engagement		
		Policy and instructional material		
		Business improvement		
	Assurance	Risk management		
		Verification		
		Surveillance		
	Incident management	Incident management		
		Investigative support		
Corrective action				
Fee for service	Intervention	Assessment	1,267,635	Assessment
		Inspection	64,884,365	Inspection
		Audit	3,186,261	Audit
Total cost base			88,662,786	-

Table 4 provides a breakdown of expenses of the cost recovery arrangement (2020–21).

Table 4 Cost type breakdown for meat exports cost recovery arrangement, 2020–21

Expenses	Forecast (\$)
Direct	69,748,883
Employee	58,829,259
Operating	9,846,244
Other	1,073,380
Indirect	18,913,903
Assurance and Legal	1,782,420
Corporate Strategy and Governance	3,185,228
Finance and Business Support	3,305,845
Information Services	8,636,230
Property	2,004,179
Total	88,662,786

For more information on how expenses are allocated see [section 5](#).

7.2.3 Changes to the cost base

Adjustments to the meat export cost recovery arrangement include additional inflation and depreciation expenses, and the expanded cost recovery activities announced in the 2018–19 Budget that was implemented from 1 July 2019.

The new government policy provided authority to additional cost recovery regulatory activities, including enforcement, scientific and technical advice, and support for detained consignments which increased the cost base by \$1.948 million indexed annually from 1 July 2019.

Levy charges will recover:

- enforcement activities that are directly related to our regulatory function of ensuring industry compliance with international import conditions (\$0.214 million indexed annually from 1 July 2019)
- scientific and technical advice related to supporting industry to improve, maintain or restore market access (\$1.601 million indexed annually from 1 July 2019)
- the cost of our overseas counsellor network assisting industry to meet export requirements for detained consignments or during trade disruptions (\$0.133 million indexed annually from 1 July 2019).

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

Changes to the cost base between the 2019–20 budget and 2020–21 forecast are outlined in Table 5 and Table 6.

Table 5 Changes to cost base for meat exports, 2019–20

Adjustment to cost base	Impact on cost base	Unit	Forecast
Total baseline expense	n/a	\$	84,166,297
1) Enforcement	Increase	\$	213,678
2) Detained consignments	Increase	\$	133,025
3) Depreciation expenses	Increase	\$	1,014,388
4) Inflation	Increase	\$	1,399,068
5) Net impact of other changes	Decrease	\$	(75,153)
Total adjustments to cost base	Increase	\$	4,286,016
Adjusted cost base	n/a	\$	88,452,313
Change in expense	Increase	%	5.1

n/a Not applicable.

Table 6 Changes to cost base for meat exports, 2020–21

Adjustment to cost base	Impact on cost base	Unit	Forecast
Total baseline expense	n/a	\$	88,452,313
FSMA post-mortem inspection reform	Decrease	\$	(1,429,545)
Inflation	Increase	\$	1,640,017
Total adjustments to cost base	Increase	\$	210,473
Adjusted cost base	n/a	\$	88,662,786
Change in expense	Increase	%	0.2

n/a Not applicable.

7.3 Future changes to cost base

7.3.1 Cost impact from modernisation and reform projects

Government investment through the busting congestion package and other reforms will lead to changes in the meat export program cost base. These estimated and forecast changes in cost base will be reported in the next CRIS to be released for public consultation in the first quarter of 2021.

A key reform proposal is to finalise the transition to the AAO model. This reform sees, with limited exceptions, FSMA's being provided to export establishments only where importing country requirements specify government inspection services. Initial estimates indicate a \$15.635 million reduction in the export meat programs cost base over 4 years to 2023–24. These initial estimates will be confirmed as policy development is finalised.

7.3.2 New export control legislation

As noted at [section 4.4.3](#), the *Export Control Act 2020* commences 28 March 2021, consolidating export functions from the *Export Control Act 1982* into a new legislative framework. No changes to the cost base have been identified at this time as a result of the implementation of the new legislative framework, but changes to our regulatory approach could affect cost recovery. Any impacts will be reviewed when /or if changes are implemented.

7.4 Financial estimates

A summary of the annual budgeted operating position for the meat exports cost recovery arrangement is provided in [section 10](#). All cost-recovered activities are subject to a detailed semi-annual review as part of departmental budgeting processes.

7.5 Meat exports fees and charges

The amount payable for 2020–21 is shown in Table 7. Forward year prices have not been included and will be provided in the 2021–22 CRIS.

Table 7 Fees, charges and volumes for meat exports cost recovery arrangement, 2020–21

Type of charge	Cost recovery charges	Unit	Price (\$)	Estimated volume (units)	Estimated total revenue (\$)
Levies	Electronic certificate	Per document	46	244,256	11,235,776
	Meat export license	Annual	500	307	153,500
	Registration application	Per application	600	37	22,200
	Establishment – poultry	Monthly	1,250	362	452,500
	Establishment – further processing	Monthly	1,250	876	1,095,000
	Establishment – independent boning rooms	Monthly	1,250	194	242,500
	Establishment – casings	Monthly	840	96	80,640
	Establishment – storage & transportation	Monthly	840	1,641	1,378,440
	Establishment – abattoir	Monthly	840	1,080	907,200
	Throughput – full unit (cattle/buffalo/camel) ^a	Per animal	0.70	6,393,188	
	Throughput – pig	Per animal	0.24	3,788,152	
	Throughput – goat, lamb, sheep	Per animal	0.18	25,109,356	
	Throughput – deer, game deer	Per animal	0.14	2,925	9,812,163
	Throughput – emu, ostrich	Per animal	0.10	1,523	
	Throughput – calf	Per animal	0.07	282,376	
	Throughput – kangaroo, wild boar	Per animal	0.05	771,268	
	Throughput – rabbit/possum/hare	Per animal	0.02	-	
	T1 – throughput – full unit (cattle/buffalo/camel) ^a	Per animal	0.35	163,068	
	T1 – throughput – pig	Per animal	0.12	-	
	T1 – throughput – goat, lamb, sheep	Per animal	0.09	3,278,076	
	T1 – throughput – deer, game deer	Per animal	0.07	77	
	T1 – throughput – emu, ostrich	Per animal	0.05	-	346,833
	T1 – throughput – calf	Per animal	0.04	6,721	
T1 – throughput – kangaroo, wild boar	Per animal	0.03	107,483		
T1 – throughput – rabbit/possum/hare	Per animal	0.01	-		
Fees-audit	Audit	Per quarter hour	30	11,755	352,650
	Veterinary audit	Per quarter hour	108	24,991	2,699,028
Fees-inspection	FSMA – additional	Monthly	11,843.25	677	8,017,880
	FSMA – annual	Monthly	9,790.75	1,105	10,818,779

Cost recovery implementation statement: meat exports 2020–21

Type of charge	Cost recovery charges	Unit	Price (\$)	Estimated volume (units)	Estimated total revenue (\$)
	FSMA – quarter hour planned	Per quarter hour	30	140,360	4,210,800
	FSMA – quarter hour unplanned	Per quarter hour	30	51,304	1,539,120
	OPV – annual	Monthly	15,199.50	1,027	15,609,887
	OPV – quarter hour planned	Per quarter hour	39	105,951	4,132,089
	OPV – quarter hour unplanned	Per quarter hour	39	23,993	935,727
Fees- documentation	Electronic certificate	Per document	3	244,256	732,768
	Manual certificate	Per document	100	1,135	113,500
	Replacement certificate	Per document	500	469	234,500
Organics^b	Organic certifying organisation	Annual (charged quarterly)	7,500	1	7,500
Total					75,130,979

a Revenue estimate based on conversion of all animals into full unit basis. **b** Organic certifiers support a small number of exporters in all of the export arrangements (excluding Live Animal Exports) and therefore the expense has been reflected in each CRIS.

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

8 Financial estimates

The financial performance of the meat export cost recovery arrangement is provided at Table 8.

There will be no change to the cost recovery reserve for the duration of the busting congestion package. The reserve deficit will be carried forward until a government decision is taken to address it.

Table 8 Financial estimates for meat exports cost recovery arrangement

Finance element	2020–21 (\$)	2021–22 (\$)	2022–23 (\$)	2023–24 (\$)
Revenue = X	75,130,979	75,325,481	75,991,636	80,058,887
Expenses = Y	88,662,786	81,137,930	78,096,052	79,548,195
Balance = X - Y	(13,531,806)	(5,812,449)	(2,104,416)	510,692
Appropriation funding	13,531,806	5,812,449	2,104,416	n/a
Balance after Appropriation	0	0	0	510,692
Forecast opening cost recovery reserve balance	(2,359,619)	(2,359,619)	(2,359,619)	(2,359,619)
Transfer	0	0	0	510,692
Forecast closing cost recovery reserve balance	(2,359,619)	(2,359,619)	(2,359,619)	(1,848,927)

n/a Not applicable.

9 Financial and non-financial performance

Both the ANAO report and the independent review made recommendations about improving our performance reporting. The department is committed to consulting with industry stakeholders on performance indicators to assist in evaluating the performance of our regulatory arrangements. We will use the benchmarking framework provided by the independent review to engage with industry on development of financial and non-financial Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

9.1 Financial performance

This section presents information on the financial and non-financial performance of the meat export cost recovery arrangement. This is intended to provide an overview of our performance in recovering forecasted costs and meeting regulatory objectives. The financial performance for the meat export cost recovery arrangement is provided in Table 9.

Table 9 Financial performance for meat exports cost recovery arrangement, 2015–16 to 2019–20

Finance element	2015–16 (\$)	2016–17 (\$)	2017–18 (\$)	2018–19 (\$)	2019–20 (\$)
Revenue = X	87,564,795	81,429,243	82,035,363	84,120,174	82,776,354
Expenses = Y	83,282,491	77,271,087	81,224,728	86,873,814	84,984,891
Balance = X - Y	4,282,304	4,158,156	810,635	(2,753,640)	(2,208,537)
Remissions, rebates and adjustments = Z	(10,967,699)	(7,002,206)	(1,232,727)	(437,866)	(320,588)
Net balance = balance + Z	(6,685,395)	(2,844,050)	(422,092)	(3,191,506)	(2,529,125)
Cost recovery reserve balance	6,627,154	3,783,104	3,361,012	169,506	(2,359,619)

Note: The major movements are due to changes in staffing levels to meet demand for food safety meat assessors (FSMAs) and on-plant veterinarians (OPVs); industry driven shift in the consumption of FSMA and OPV activities from planned (4 week notice period) to unplanned (less than 1 week); extended vacancies in the meat program being filled; and increases to various corporate costs such as employee and supplier expenses, information services costs and depreciation from additional capital investments. These have contributed to the movements to the cost base since 2015–16. From 1 July 2019, \$1.948 million for regulatory activities for enforcement, scientific and technical advice and detained consignments was added to the arrangement indexed and ongoing.

10 Key dates and events

We undertake regular reviews of our financial performance and conduct regular stakeholder engagement activities throughout the CRIS cycle. Key forward dates for regulatory charging for meat export certification activities are documented in Table 10.

Table 10 Key forward dates and events

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

Appendix A: Description of cost model activities

The following provides details of the cost model activities undertaken in our cost recovery arrangements.

Program management and administration activities

Workforce and business management

This activity has 4 categories:

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

Business systems administration

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

Stakeholder engagement

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

Policy and instructional material

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

Business improvement

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

Assurance activities

Risk management

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

Verification

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

Surveillance

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

Incident management activities

Incident management

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

Investigation support

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

Corrective action

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

Intervention activities

Assessments

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

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

Issue approvals/certification

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

Inspections

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

Treatments

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

Husbandry

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

Audit

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

Appendix B: Summary of meat export stakeholder feedback from 2019–20 consultation

Consultation on the draft CRIS involved engagement with industry consultative committees and targeted discussions with industry stakeholders. A draft CRIS was released in October 2019 for public consultation and submissions closed in January 2020. During this period the department received 69 submissions across all export cost recovery arrangements and held 13 face to face or teleconference meetings.

During consultation on the meat export cost recovery arrangements multiple options were discussed including:

- Option 1 – an equal 13% uplift in levy prices and harmonised fee-for-service.
- Option 2 – rebased levy prices with separate throughput charges for AEMIS Australian Government Authorised Officer (AAO) and AEMIS traditional operators, splitting the FSMA overhead between the two throughput charges and harmonised fee-for-service.
- Option 3 – rebased levy prices and harmonised fee-for-service, with all corporate overhead expense associated with FSMA and OPVs recovered from FSMA and OPV fees.
- An option to move to permit/consignment-based charging for a documentary assessment.

Key theme	Department response
<p>1) Opposition to full cost recovery The government has endorsed the goal of making agriculture a \$100 billion industry by 2030. Some industry participants have the view that full cost recovery is a hindrance to achieving this goal, and cost recovery arrangements are a strong disincentive to export and will have a significant negative effect on Australian international competitiveness. Australia is competing with countries such as the United States of America (USA), Brazil, Uruguay, India and Argentina where the cost recovery schedule is in large part publicly funded. The benefits of exports to the broader community need to be recognised by partially funding exports through appropriation. Full cost recovery is opposed.</p>	<p>The Australian Government’s policy on cost recovery is articulated in the Australian Government Cost Recovery Guidelines (CRGs). It is government policy that regulation of meat export be fully cost recovered.</p> <p>The CRGs state that Australian Government entities should generally set charges to recover the full efficient cost of providing specific activities. Recovering the full costs means the full efficient costs which are defined as the minimum costs necessary to provide the activity while achieving the policy outcomes and legislative functions of the government. Further, the CRGs state that the full costs include the costs of all the activities that can be reasonably attributed to an individual/organisation or group of individuals/organisations receiving the service. Our fees and charges are designed to reflect as closely as possible the actual cost of delivering these important regulatory activities. The model seeks to recover costs from each participant on the basis of regulatory effort and consumption of departmental resources.</p> <p>The Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences has shown that the cost of the department’s export certification is less than 1% of the value of meat exports.</p>

Key theme	Department response
<p>2) Transition provisions for emerging small exporters Survey respondents have the view that the CRIS will have a negative impact on small exporters because certification costs are prohibitive to small exporters entering new markets. The government should consider a transition period of lower costs for small exporters while they establish and grow their business. This would complement the government’s extension of grant funding under the Package Assisting Small Exports (PASE) for projects that support market access for small exporters. There should be fewer audits per year of smaller casing and storage facilities. The fee structure needs to be amended, perhaps as a sliding scale for small exporters, and or a moratorium imposed for a few years to enable new businesses to establish the trade and then the fee structure should be based on volume exported rather than a flat fee.</p>	<p>Government policy requires full cost recovery of the cost of export certification. We have determined that the level of effort required to regulate small and emerging exporters is the same as provided to larger established entities.</p>
<p>3) Concerns over incentive to reduce departmental officers Pricing option 3 in the CRIS could create a financial incentive to use Australian Authorised Officers (AAO) instead of departmental employed Food Safety Meat Assessors (FSMA). This may result in reputational damage to the Australian export industry and adverse impacts to regional jobs. There is a view that the Australian Export Meat Inspector Scheme presents a conflict of interest between private financial interests and the national interest, and that increasing the prevalence of the scheme will exacerbate this. Some operators prefer using departmental FSMA as they view them as having increased competency. There is a concern that a shift away from FSMA will damage departmental capacity.</p>	<p>In developing pricing options for export food regulatory activities, consideration was given to the Australian Government Cost Recovery Guideline which provides a costing methodology supporting the principle of aligning activity expense and revenue.</p> <p>Pricing option 3 in the draft CRIS aligns the cost of delivering FSMA regulatory activity with the price to be paid by the consumer of the activity. The cost includes all direct and indirect expenses associated with delivery of the activity.</p> <p>It is expected that any change in price for a regulatory activity (including that proposed in option 3) will see regulated entities reconsider their resourcing mix. A change in pricing methodology however does not impact the underlying requirement of registered export establishments being required to adhere to departmental regulatory policy and Australian Export Meat Inspection System (AEMIS) frameworks.</p> <p>AEMIS provides an integrated set of controls specified and verified by government that ensure the safety, suitability and integrity of Australian meat and meat products. These controls include measures verifying the competency of Australian Authorised Officers.</p>
<p>4) Lack of detail Stakeholders sought transparency and detailed explanation of granular cost recovery information to justify increases.</p>	<p>We will be making improvements to increase the transparency of the CRIS in the future based on stakeholder feedback as well as the independent review. This may include a benchmarking framework and cost object diagram.</p>
<p>5) Ernst and Young (EY) Report The timing of consultation makes it harder to address any issues in the EY report because it was not completed and publicly released before CRIS public engagement began. The EY report is needed to assess the department’s level of efficiency and effectiveness, to inform CRIS consultation.</p>	<p>Public consultation was undertaken parallel to the independent review to avoid delays in implementing new fees and charges and restoring the financial sustainability of our export certification cost recovery arrangements.</p> <p>The report, including a departmental response that outlines the activities being undertaken to address the report, has been published concurrently with this CRIS.</p>

Key theme	Department response
<p>6) Preferred pricing option While many stakeholders did not identify a preferred pricing option, a majority of stakeholders that expressed a preference for one pricing model over another chose option 3. Option 3 was considered the most viable for small exporters. A small number of stakeholders indicated option 3 was not preferred.</p>	<p>The department preferred option is option 3.</p> <p>Minimal advice was provided by industry as to a preference for charging by permit or charging by certificate. The department proposes to retain certificate as the preferred charge point.</p> <p>Some industry members advised that this pricing option may lead to increased take up of the authorised officer operating model. This will be consistent with the full transition to the AAO model as announced as part of the meat modernisation reforms. As noted in section 2, where the demand for departmental services significantly changes and materially impacts the cost base, we will engage with industry to review the CRIS.</p> <p>As part of the first round of public consultation we did model a permit charge to replace the current certificate charge. We were provided with minimal feedback on this option and propose to maintain the status quo without formal industry advice.</p>

Glossary

Term	Definition
Activity	Any measurable work undertaken by the department to enable export of goods. This includes activities, business processes and outputs as described in the Australian Government Cost Recovery Guidelines (CRGs).
Charge	In the CRGs, charges are referred to as cost recovery levies. A charge is imposed when activities are provided to a group of individuals or organisations (e.g. an industry sector) rather than to a specific individual or organisation. A charge is legally a taxation charge and needs to be imposed in a separate taxation Act to comply with constitutional requirements. A charge differs from general taxation, as it is earmarked to fund activities provided to the group being charged.
Cost recovery arrangement	Describes the management, delivery and the cost recovery of activities for a defined group of regulated entities.
Export document	Can refer to permits, certificates, or any other document issued or certified under the <i>Export Control Act 1982</i> and may be issued in paper form or electronically.
Fee	A charge imposed when activities are provided directly to a specific individual or organisation. In the CRGs, fees are referred to as cost recovery fees.
