

1 Comparison of current CRIS 2010 and draft CRIS 2016

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1.1 Purpose

This document compares AFMA cost recovered activities for the 2015/16 budget when using the 2010 CRIS and draft 2016 CRIS.

Information relating to Australian Government Charging Framework, including the government guidelines for cost recovery, is not included in this document. However, that information can be obtained from the Department of Finance website at <http://www.finance.gov.au/resource-management/charging-framework/>.

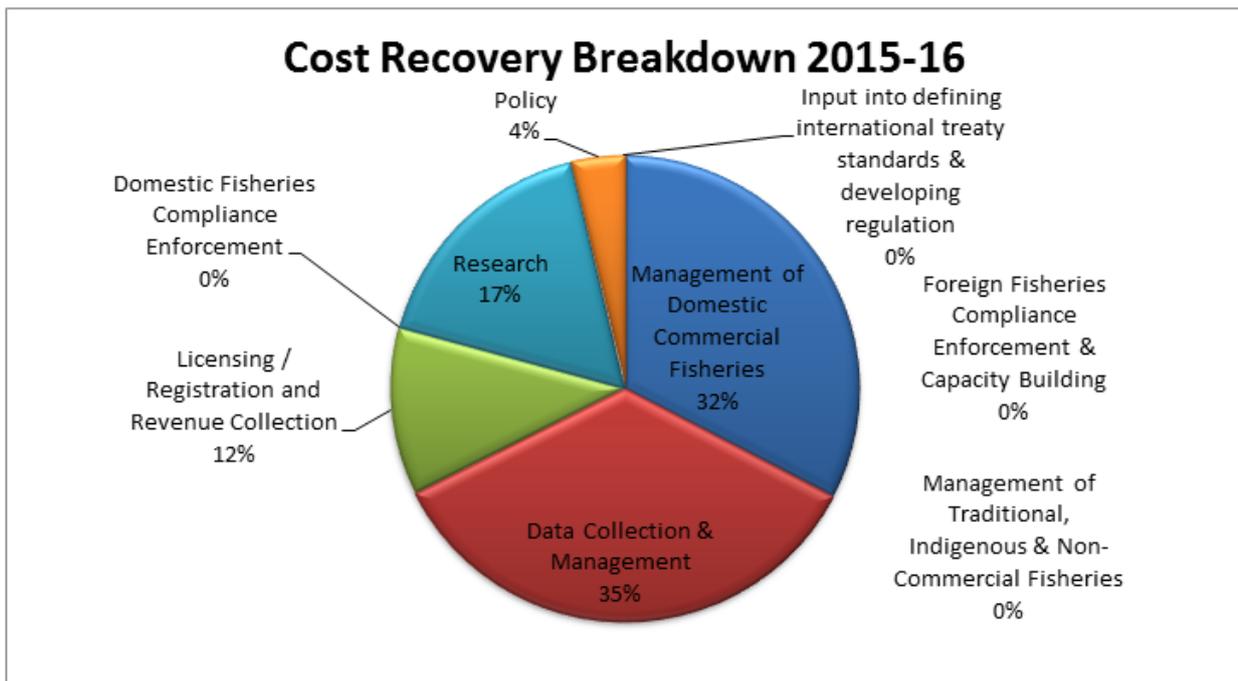
1.2 Introduction

AFMA's management of Commonwealth fisheries covers a range of activities that are driven by AFMA's legislated functions and powers. AFMA describes these as 'activities' for the purpose of cost recovery. The draft 2016 CRIS is set out to be consistent with the 2010 CRIS in terms of the activity groups that are applied.

Note also that the portion of government funding for activity groups under the draft 2016 CRIS is included for information.

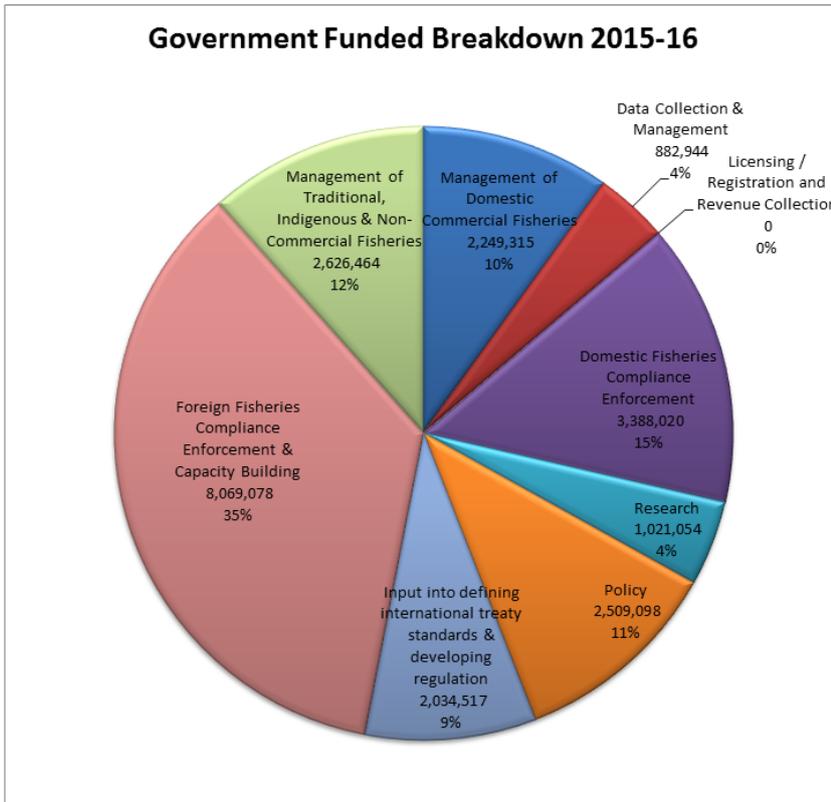
The proportion of costs for the cost recovered activity groups is below:

Figure 1: Draft 2016 CRIS cost recovery breakdown



Four activity groups are fully government funded: domestic fisheries compliance enforcement, foreign fisheries compliance enforcement & capacity building, policy and input into developing international treaty standards and developing regulation. A summary of where that funding is spent is provided below:

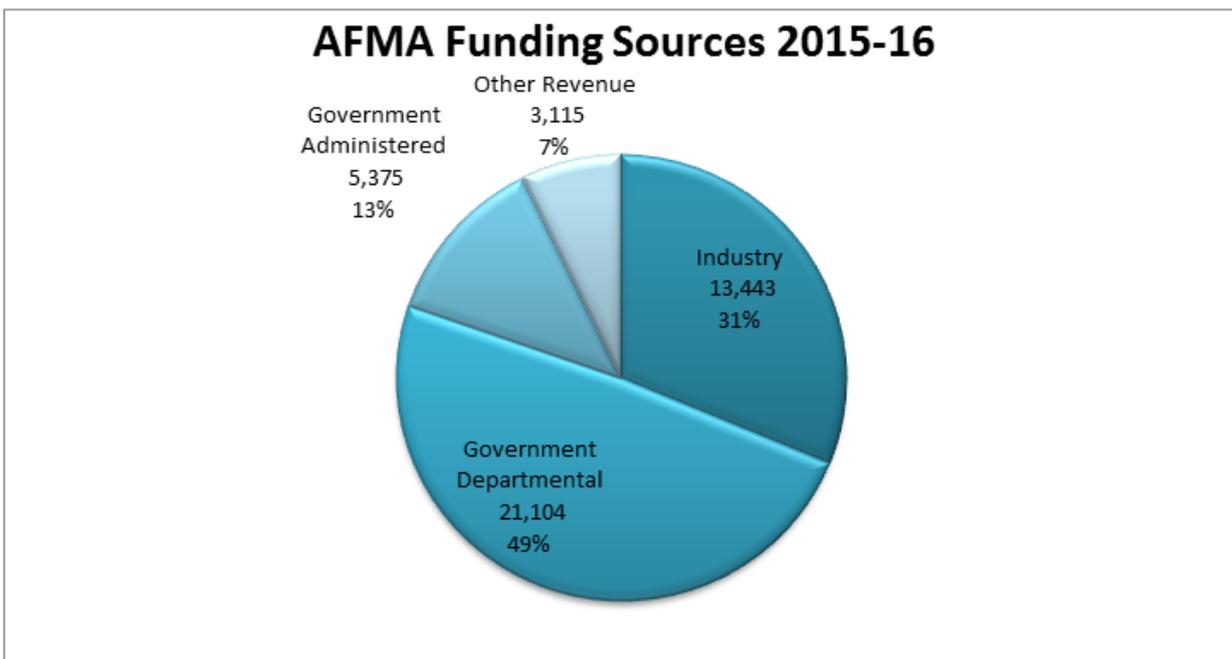
Figure 2: Breakdown of government funded activities (\$)



AFMA also receives income from services it provides to third parties. Providing these services offsets overheads and passes on savings to other activities.

A breakdown of all AFMA's revenue sources is below:

Figure 3: AFMA funding sources 2015/16 (\$000s).



* Government administered funding is for programs provided for through the Portfolio Budget Statements. AFMA's administered expenditure is for the caretaking and disposal of illegal foreign fishing vessels.

1.3 Activity Group: Management of domestic commercial fisheries

This activity group includes devising fishing regulatory policies and management arrangements, co-management, implementing management arrangements, assessing risks of commonwealth fisheries to the marine environment, and monitoring the performance of domestic fisheries, including Australian boats fishing on the high seas. Examples include determining catch levels to maximise net economic returns to the community, regulations on fishing and controlling specific fishing activities.

This activity also covers the full range of AFMA’s engagement with stakeholders. The predominant means of consulting and analysing all sectors’ stakeholder advice is through AFMA’s Management Advisory Committees. They are responsible for providing advice on matters regarding individual fisheries or groups of fisheries. Other activities covered include, port visits and industry education programs. Costs of stakeholder engagement with the non-commercial and recreational sectors are funded by government and are included in the activity group “Management of traditional, indigenous and non-commercial fisheries”.

There is no policy impediment to charging for these activities and those who cause them to be incurred are identifiable. This group is predominately concession holders in each fishery and it is appropriate that they are charged the majority by levy or a fee.

Figure 4: Funding sources for the management of domestic commercial fisheries management activities

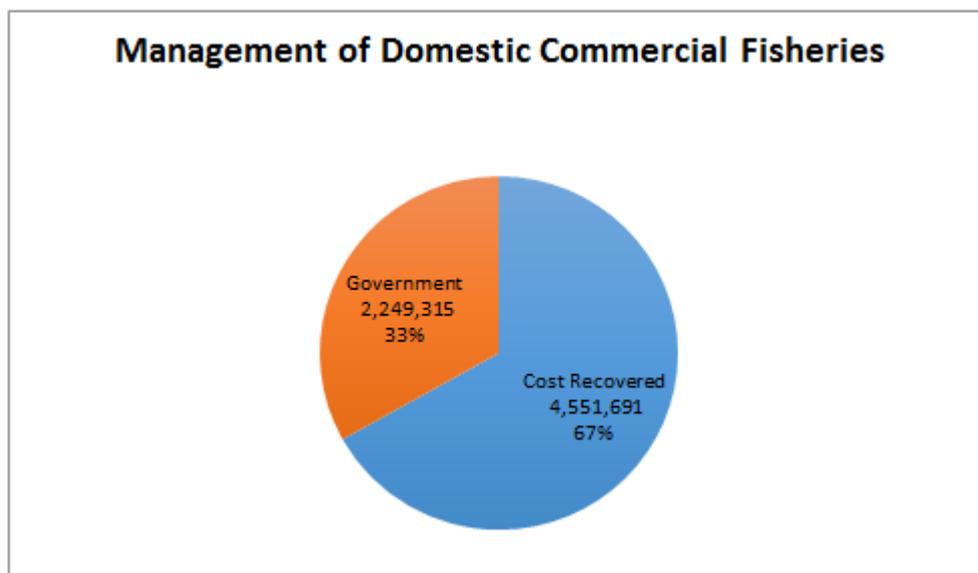


Table 1: Costs of Activity: Management of domestic commercial fisheries

Cost of activities	
2015/16 2010 CRIS cost recovered	\$4,816,239
2015/16 draft 2016 CRIS cost recovered	\$4,551,691
Difference between 2010 CRIS and draft 2016 CRIS cost recovery	Decrease of \$264,548

2015/16 draft 2016 CRIS government funded	\$2,249,315
<p>CRIS Activity functions (these functions are used to group activities and can be used for cost allocation to fisheries and government funding – see Appendix 1 for details)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species and environmental management • Risk Management • Bycatch • Consultation and engagement • FMA and FAA policy advice • MAC & RAG
<p>Explanation of cost recovery or government funding changes (if any)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those activities that are attributed to government requirements and reporting in excess of those in the Fisheries Management Act 1991 or Fisheries Administration Act 1991 are funded by government. The government pays 5% of those activity costs. • The development and implementation of fishery management arrangements in excess of the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1991</i> (such as the research, review, development and implementation of the Commonwealth Fisheries Bycatch Policy) is cost recovered (70%). The other 30% is funded by government as these costs cannot be controlled by fishers and can have significant up-front costs. • Components of the Executive Manager Fisheries (50%) and General Manager Corporate (25%) are now cost recovered as portions of their work directly relate to management of fisheries and staff managing fisheries. • Bycatch management costs have increased to reflect the increased effort of this activity across all fisheries. The cost recovery percentage has increased from 50% to 70%. 	

1.4 Activity Group: Management of traditional, indigenous and non-commercial fisheries

This activity group involves AFMA’s contribution to the management of traditional, indigenous or non-commercial fishing sectors, such as the Torres Strait Fisheries, recreational fishing in Commonwealth waters and AFMA’s involvement with the joint authority fisheries and implementing Offshore Constitutional Settlement arrangements.

This activity also captures engagement and consultation with other sectors whose costs are covered by the government such as engagement with the environmental non-government organisations, the recreational sectors and the Protected Zone Joint Authority, including engagement on Management Advisory Committees or in other stakeholder meetings.

The traditional, indigenous or non-commercial users create the need for this activity group. It is not appropriate that these costs are recovered from the commercial fishing industry as they are not the users of the services AFMA provides. Recreational fisheries participants do not hold a Commonwealth fishing concession against which fees and levies can be charged under existing Commonwealth Law. This activity group is therefore government funded.

Figure 5: Funding sources of management of traditional, indigenous and non-commercial fisheries activities

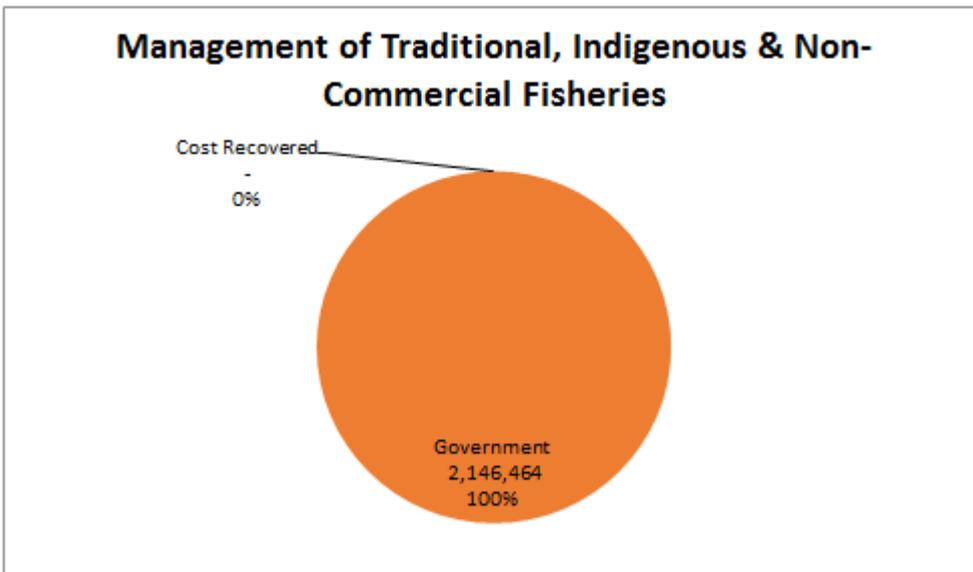


Table 2: Costs of Activity: Management of Traditional, Indigenous and non-commercial fisheries

Cost of activities	
2015/16 2010 CRIS cost recovered	\$0
2015/16 draft 2016 CRIS cost recovered	\$0
Difference between 2010 CRIS and draft 2016 CRIS cost recovery	\$0

Cost of activities	
2015/16 draft 2016 CRIS government funded	\$2,146,464
CRIS Activity functions (these functions are used to group activities and can be used for cost allocation to fisheries and government funding – see Appendix 1 for details)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other fisheries management
<p>Explanation of cost recovery or government funding changes (if any)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder engagement with the non-commercial and recreational sectors is included in these costs. Costs associated with stakeholder engagement for commercial fisheries are included in the activity “management of domestic commercial fisheries”. 	

1.5 Activity Group: Input into defining international treaty standards and developing regulation

AFMA provides input to the Australian Government's position in international fisheries forums, including regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs), bi-lateral and other multilateral agreements and bodies. This input includes technical advice and research supporting government policy and statutes leading to sustainable management of straddling and highly migratory fishing stocks.

This activity is primarily a service to the Australian government and so is government funded.

Figure 6: Funding sources of Input into defining international treaty standards and developing regulation activities

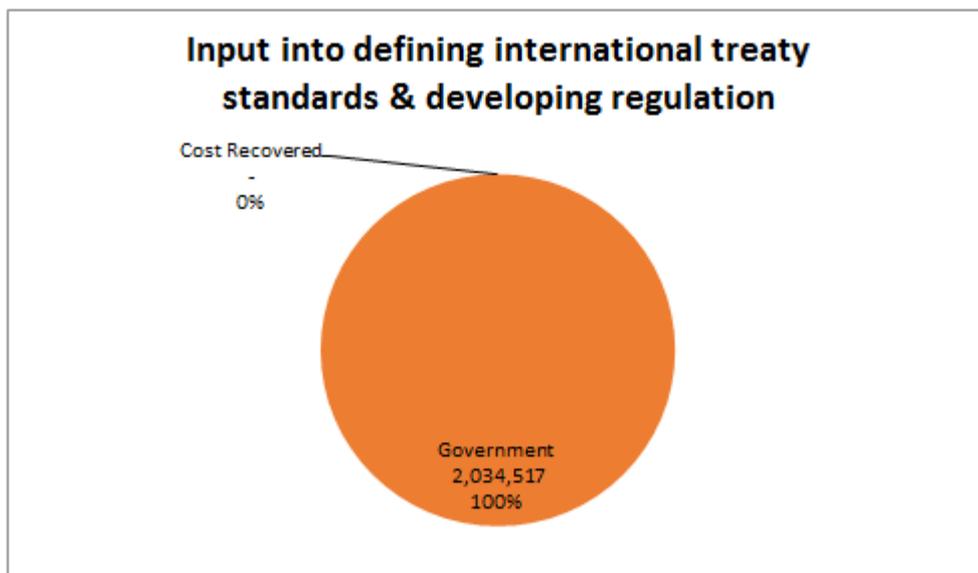


Table 3: Costs of Activity: Management of Input into defining international treaty standards and developing regulation

Cost of activities	
2015/16 2010 CRIS cost recovered	\$0
2015/16 draft 2016 CRIS cost recovered	\$0
Difference between 2010 CRIS and draft 2016 CRIS cost recovery	\$0
2015/16 draft 2016 CRIS government funded	\$2,034,517
CRIS Activity functions (these functions are used to group activities and can be used for cost allocation to fisheries and government funding – see Appendix 1 for details)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International relations
Explanation of cost changes (if any)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further explanation required 	

1.6 Activity Group: Policy support

This activity group includes policy advice and support to the Parliament and Ministers and to relevant government departments and agencies including answering Ministerial and Parliamentary questions, researching, planning and advising on proposal for changes to legislation, whole of government programs, Commonwealth-state and international fisheries arrangements, and preparing budget and related reporting documents and statutory reporting review activities of the AFMA Commission. It also includes operational policy such as quota administration, bycatch and discard policies, protected species issues and MAC/RAG administration.

This activity generally provides broad policy support and information to a range of other government departments and agencies these activities are funded by government. However, there is a component of this activity that commercial fishing users generate and is therefore funded by the commercial fishing industry.

Figure 7: Funding sources of policy support activities

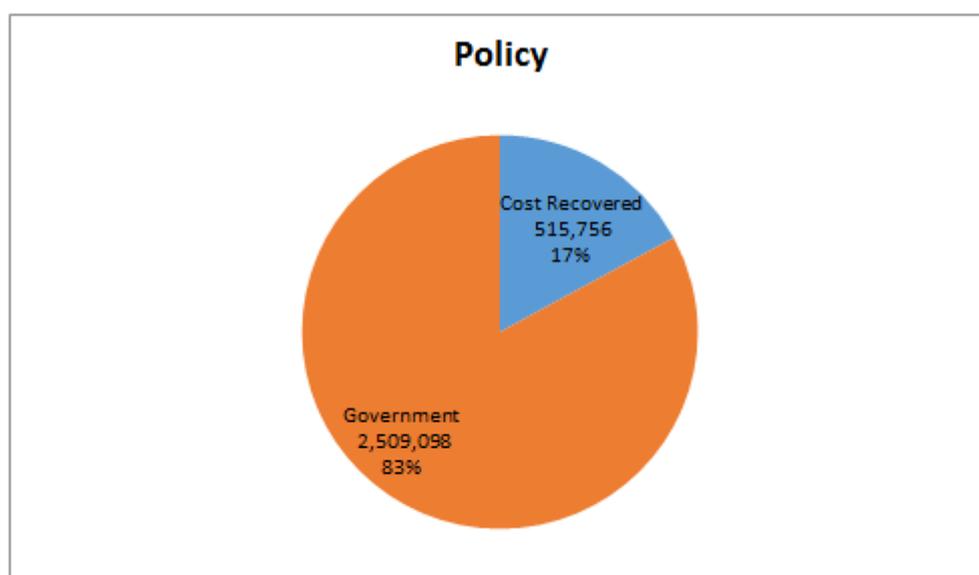


Table 4: Costs of activity: Management of policy support

Cost of activities	
2015/16 2010 CRIS cost recovered	\$0
2015/16 draft 2016 CRIS cost recovered	\$515,756
Difference between 2010 CRIS and draft 2016 CRIS cost recovery	Increase of \$515,756
2015/16 draft 2016 government funded	\$2,509,098
CRIS Activity functions (these functions are used to group activities and can be used for cost allocation to fisheries and government funding – see Appendix 1 for details)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> policy

Cost of activities

Explanation of cost recovery or government funding changes (if any)

- Additional costs from fishing operational policies have been included at a rate of 50% to reflect that about half of that activity is attributable to users other than fishery concession holders. The other 50% of costs are funded by government.

1.7 Activity Group: Domestic fisheries enforcement

This activity group comprises compliance risk assessment, investigation and enforcement. It also incorporates, with respect to fisheries compliance, cooperation, consultation and exchange of information with state, territory and overseas bodies having similar functions to AFMA.

The cost recovery guidelines state that it is usually inappropriate to cost recover some government activities, such as general policy development, ministerial support, law enforcement, defence and national security. The cost of fisheries enforcement falls into this category for the reasons discussed below.

Most of AFMA activities relating to the management of the fishing industry are aimed at developing and instilling a culture of voluntary compliance by regulating, collecting biological and economic data, consulting with stakeholders, monitoring fishing activities and assessing fisheries performance to ensure Commonwealth fisheries are sustainable as well as contributing to policies that balance competing sectoral interests in Australian marine living resources. The costs of the majority of these activities are recovered from the commercial fishing industry.

The scope for non-compliance in fisheries is broad but not solely attributable to the key extractive users. Fishing takes place at sea, in relatively isolated areas out of the public gaze, where “policing” in a more conventional form is supported and informed by members of the public. A number of external factors such as inefficient cross jurisdictional arrangements, competing access from other sectors and the effectiveness of regulation in the other sectors contribute to the opportunities for non-compliance in the fishery sector.

In order to maximize the effectiveness of AFMA’s domestic enforcement activity group, a centralized, risk based strategic model has been determined as the most appropriate policy. Rather than recover compliance costs from the commercial fishing industry, compliance costs are fully government funded as this reflects the range of threats to the community owned fishery resource. There are a range of users of fisheries resources such as the community, recreational fishers, charter and state/ territory commercial fishers. AFMA does not have mechanism to recover costs from the majority of these users and the cost recovery guidelines recognise that it is not appropriate to recover enforcement costs.

However, AFMA does recover costs for the direct (electronic) monitoring of commercial vessels as these costs can be directly apportioned to each fishery sector through the “data collection and management” activity group. The requirement for this monitoring is also a prerequisite for entering into a fishery.

In the past AFMA has recovered some parts of the compliance related monitoring costs (such as aerial and on-water patrols) from the commonwealth commercial fishing industry. But that approach resulted in an inefficient use of resources and cross subsidisation of costs between the larger fisheries and smaller fisheries. In particular it was expected that cost recovered compliance costs and funds would be incurred in, or directed towards, the relevant fishery, restricting the ability to undertake a targeted, risk based approach across

all fisheries. It also failed to recognise the interest of the other users, the wider community and as such the charging would be neither efficient nor effective. The activities in this activity group contribute to the orderly management of the fishery as a whole.

Figure 8: Funding sources of domestic fisheries compliance enforcement activities

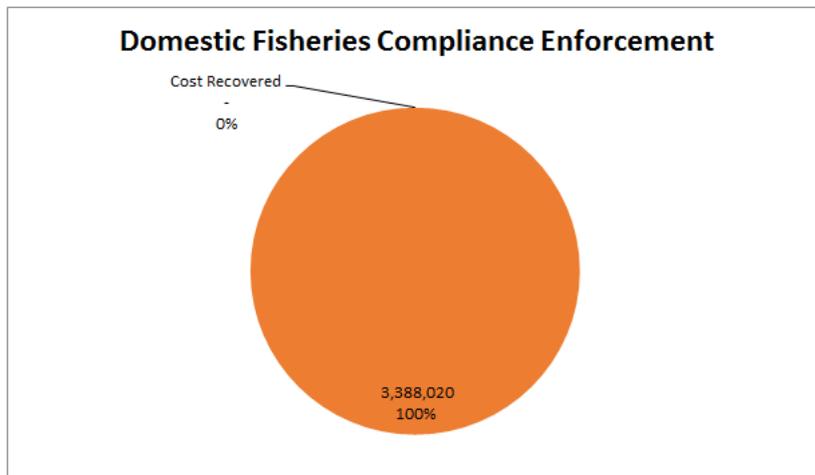


Table 5: Costs of Activity: Management of domestic fisheries enforcement

Cost of activities	
2015/16 2010 CRIS cost recovered	\$0
2015/16 draft 2016 CRIS cost recovered	\$0
Difference between 2010 CRIS and draft 2016 CRIS cost recovery	\$0
2015/16 draft 2016 CRIS Government funded	\$3,388,020
CRIS Activity functions (these functions are used to group activities and can be used for cost allocation to fisheries and government funding – see Appendix 1 for details)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance and domestic illegal fishing
Explanation of cost recovery or government funding changes (if any)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional explanation required. 	

1.8 Activity Group: Foreign fisheries compliance enforcement and capacity building

Foreign fisheries compliance enforcement activities are undertaken by several Commonwealth agencies, including AFMA. The objective is to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing by foreign owned and /or flagged vessels anywhere in the Australian Fishing Zone (including the Torres Strait Protected Zone), on the high seas or within RFMO areas of competence. Activities include maritime surveillance and the apprehension and prosecution of illegal foreign fishers. Capacity building programs are directed towards enhancing the capabilities of neighbouring and regional countries to manage their fish resources and reduce the incidence of IUU fishing to improve food security and regional economic stability.

This activity assists the broader Australian and global community and is therefore government funded.

Figure 9: Funding sources of foreign fisheries compliance enforcement and capacity building activities

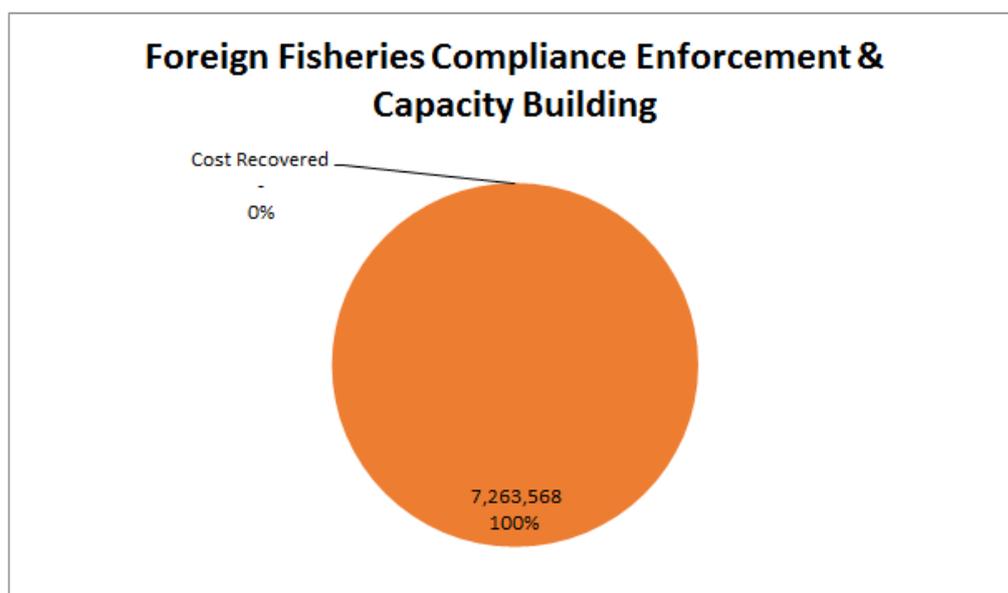


Table 6: Costs of Activity: Management of foreign fisheries compliance enforcement and capacity building activities

Cost of activities	
2015/16 2010 CRIS cost recovered	\$0
2015/16 2016 CRIS cost recovered	\$0
Difference between 2010 CRIS and draft 2016 CRIS cost recovery	\$0
2015/16 draft 2016 CRIS government funded	\$7,263,568
CRIS Activity functions (these functions are used to group activities and can be used for cost allocation to fisheries and government funding – see Appendix 1 for details)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International capacity building

Explanation of cost recovery or government funding changes (if any)

- No additional explanation required.

1.9 Activity Group: Data collection and management

The data collected through this activity is essential to assessing the impact of Commonwealth fisheries on the resources, the broader marine environment, the efficiency of the fishing operations for bio-economic assessment, reporting on fisheries activities and interactions with threatened, endangered and protected species.

The need for the activity is created by the commercial fishing operations and it is appropriate that the majority of costs for these activities are recovered from the commercial fishing industry. Requests for data extracts from other government agencies, external researchers, other industries and the recreational and charter sectors will be considered on a case-by-case basis and where possible will be funded on a fee for service basis. However, a minor government cost is likely to be incurred.

This activity group is directed at monitoring fishing activity and commercial fishers' compliance with fisheries regulations. It includes activities such as electronic data monitoring, observers and the unloading of catch in foreign ports. The need is primarily created by commercial fishing activities and commercial fishing as a group is the primary user of the service. It is appropriate that the cost for these activities is recovered from the commercial industry.

Where the activities are undertaken to assess each fishery's impact on particular species or the marine environment these costs will be recovered through a levy. Where the activities can be directly attributable to an individual company or firm, such as an observer or electric monitoring equipment placement they will be recovered in the form of a fee.

Figure 10: Funding sources of data collection and management activities

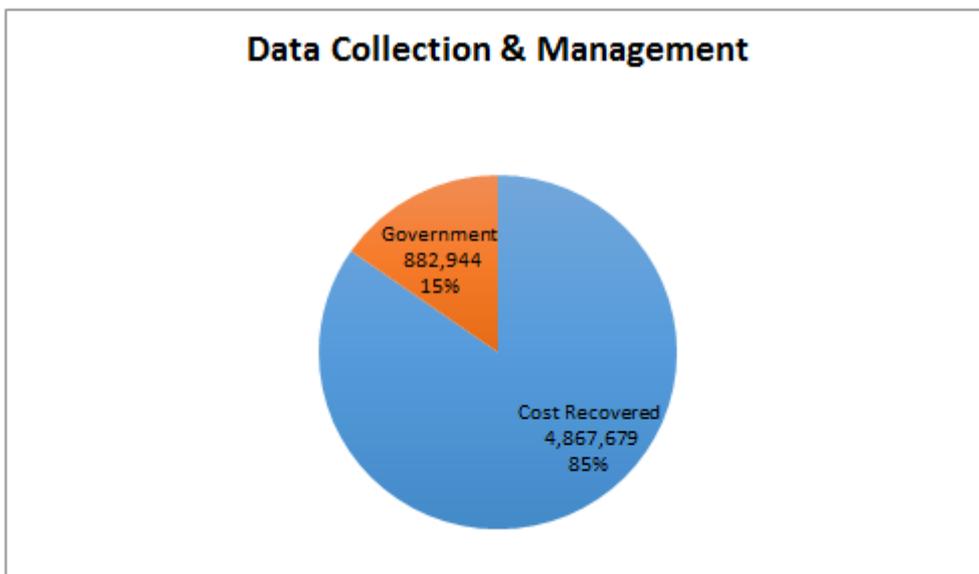


Table 7: Costs of Activity: Management of Input into data collection and management

Cost of activities

2015/16 2010 CRIS cost recovered	\$5,006,574
2015/16 2016 CRIS cost recovered	\$4,867,679
Difference between 2010 CRIS and draft 2016 CRIS cost recovery	Reduction of \$138,895
2015/16 draft 2016 CRIS government funded	\$882,944
CRIS Activity functions (these functions are used to group activities and can be used for cost allocation to fisheries and government funding – see Appendix 1 for details)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic monitoring • Observers • Vessel monitoring • CDR • Electronic data entry • Data management
<p>Explanation of cost recovery or government funding changes (if any)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government funding (20%) has been applied to some data reporting and engagement activities to allow for the engagement and consultation with the non-commercial sectors and other stakeholders. • Observers for Torres Strait Prawn are now fully recovered; an increase from the previous 80% recovery. • Much of the government reporting is funded by government (50%) because of the reporting needs of government do not always reflect the needs of fishers • e-Monitoring program administration has been included at a rate of 50% to industry. This is to encourage increased uptake and to reflect that first movers should not pay the full cost. The other 50% is government funded. • Observer program administration is cost recovered at 80%. The remaining 20% is government funded. This is consistent with e-services administration where there is a portion of work done which is not directly related to the collection and management of data such as responding to non-industry enquiries. • The SBT monitoring program is now 100% industry cost recovered to reflect user-pays policy requirements. • Additional staffing costs are being recovered for data management which is more reflective of the effort in the data team. 	

1.10 Activity Group: Research

AFMA has direct responsibility under the Fisheries Administration Act 1991 to establish research priorities relating to fisheries managed by the Authority and arrange for research to be undertaken.

The purpose of this activity group is to provide information to support management decisions. This activity group includes services and products that are used primarily by the Commonwealth commercial fishing industry, including; surveys, fishery assessments, fishery modelling, new technologies, data analysis and resource assessment groups.

Figure 11: Funding sources of research activities

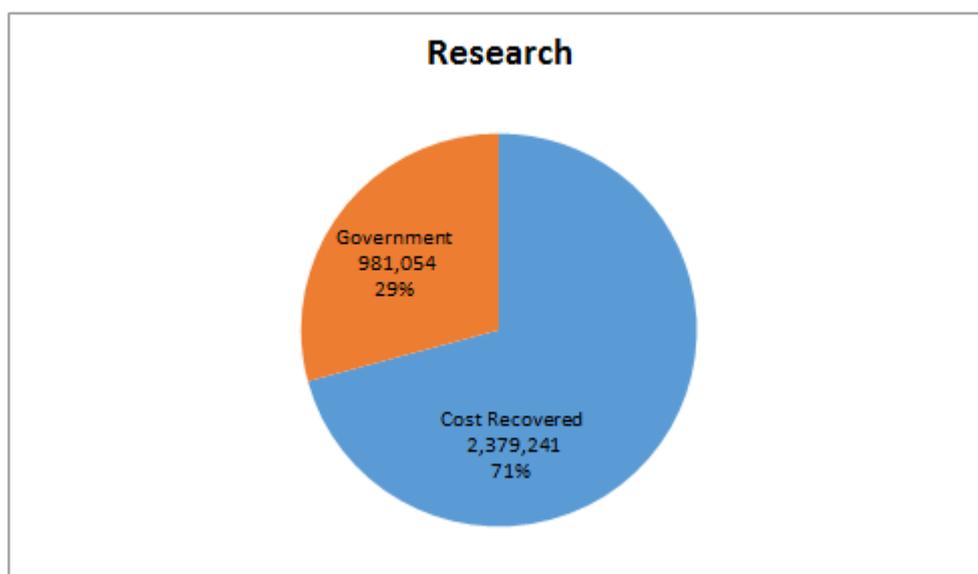


Table 8: Costs of Activity: Management of Research

Cost of activities	
2015/16 2010 CRIS cost recovered	\$2,560,041
2015/16 draft 2016 CRIS cost recovered	\$2,379,241
Difference between 2010 CRIS and draft 2016 CRIS cost recovery	Reduction of \$180,800
2015/16 draft 2016 CRIS government funded	\$981,054
CRIS Activity functions (these functions are used to group activities and can be used for cost allocation to fisheries and government funding – see Appendix 1 for details)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research contract administration • Research projects

Explanation of cost recovery or government funding changes (if any)

- Some of research administration is government funded (50%) because AFMA commissions research for other government funded activities. For example, research for non-commercial fisheries. It also responds to government reporting such as reporting to FRDC and ABARES which should not be cost recovered.
- Research costs have been split consistently across government (25%) and cost recovery (75%) to simplify administration and to better represent the general benefit to broader fisheries science and the Australian public. This means some projects have changed from 100% cost recovery, and others from 25% cost recovery, and will result in changes to different fisheries based on their current research projects.

1.11 Activity Group: Licensing / registration and revenue collection

This activity group comprises the transactions of granting and registration of Commonwealth fishing concessions, transferring concessions between fishers and charging fees for transactional services and levies for other services.

The activities in this group are used by the individual firms and industry. Charging for this activity group is through fees for service for transaction activities (in line with AFMA's Fee for service policy) and by levy for the remainder of the activity group.

Figure 12: Funding sources of licensing / registration and revenue collection activities

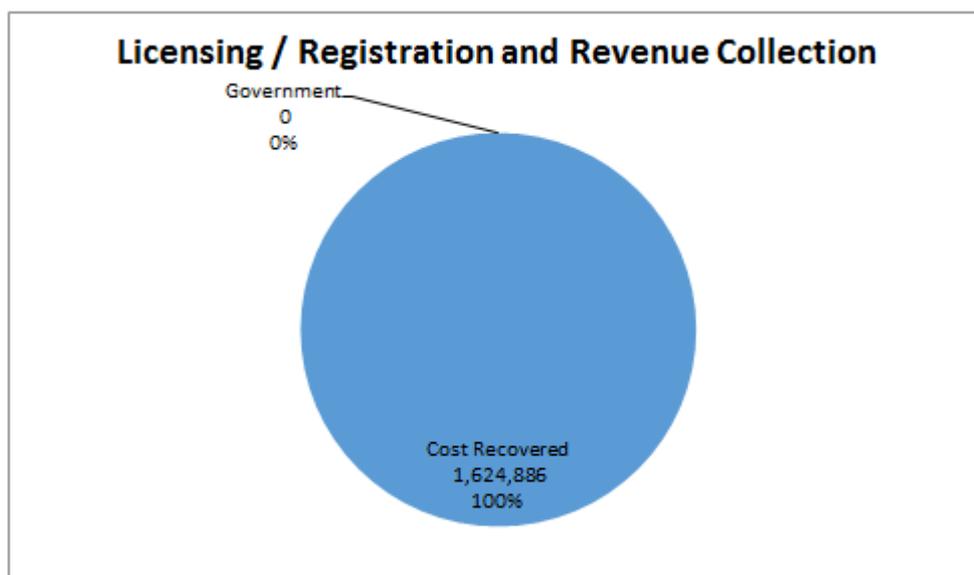


Table 9: Costs of Activity: Management of Licensing / registration and revenue collection

Cost of activities	
2015/16 2010 CRIS cost recovered	\$1,059,713
2015/16 draft 2016 CRIS cost recovered	\$1,624,886
Difference between 2010 CRIS and draft 2016 CRIS cost recovery	Increase of \$565,173
2015/16 draft 2016 CRIS government funded	\$0
CRIS Activity functions (these functions are used to group activities and can be used for cost allocation to fisheries and government funding – see Appendix 1 for details)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service
Explanation of cost recovery or government funding changes (if any)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of IT maintenance and support costs, including overheads, for the core licensing system are now being cost recovered. This is because the costs of the maintenance and support of this system directly benefit the fishers. These were previously charged as overheads which was approximately 30% cost recovered. 	

2 Fishery Summaries

Summaries by fishery describe the important drivers for change in fishery costs. Overall, the changes in cost recovered costs compared to gross value of production (GVP) across all AFMA-managed fisheries has changed from 4.3% to 4.7%. This is comparable to other fisheries management agencies, including WA which charges 5.75% of GVP as a fisheries management and consultation levy. GVP figures used in comparison are the latest available from 2014/15.

It is important to note that these costs are comparing the existing 2015/16 budget. AFMA expects changes to budgets for the 2016/17 year and this means these costs will change for next financial year – this is particularly relevant as research is included in budgets. For example, the SESSF did not conduct a Fishery Independent Survey (FIS) in 2015/16 but is scheduled to in 2016/17 and this would increase research costs next year for those affected fisheries.

Fishery	Comment
South East Trawl	<p>Overall, SET cost recovery increased by \$349,092. This is primarily due to cost recovery increases in licensing, bycatch, and data management. Licensing cost recovery has increased because costs of support and maintenance of Pisces and GoFish are now cost recovered. The Bycatch team have reduced their government funding and are reflective of the team size leading to increases in costs. Data management cost recovery has increased because additional effort is included to be more reflective of work being done. Research has also increased due to changing the current mix of projects seeing a project moving from 25% to 75% cost recovered.</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using 2010 CRIS: 5.5%</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using draft 2016 CRIS: 6.4%</p>
Gillnet Hook and Trap	<p>Overall, GHAT cost recovery is \$343,408 higher. This is primarily due to cost increases in licensing, bycatch, data management, and electronic monitoring program administration. Licensing cost recovery has increased because costs of support and maintenance of Pisces and GoFish are now cost recovered. The Bycatch team have reduced their government funding and are reflective of the team size leading to increases in costs recovered. Data management cost recovery has increased because additional effort is included to be more reflective of work being done. E-Monitoring program costs are now partially cost recovered and contribute to the cost increases.</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using 2010 CRIS: 10.3%</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using draft 2016 CRIS: 12.1%</p>
Great Australian Bight Trawl	<p>Overall, GAB cost recovery has increased \$73,047. This is primarily due to increase bycatch cost recovery. The Bycatch team have reduced their government funding and are reflective of the team size leading to increases in cost recovery. Other factors changing the cost recovery are through the inclusion of fishery regulatory policy and changes in overhead allocations.</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using 2010 CRIS: 3.7%</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using draft 2016 CRIS: 4.4%</p>

Fishery	Comment
Coral Sea	<p>A small decrease in costs of \$1,478 is from increases in data management being offset by decreases in fisheries management. Fisheries management cost recovery has decreased because some activities are being government funded, for example, government reporting. Data management cost recovery has increased because additional effort is included to be more reflective of work being done.</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using 2010 CRIS: 60.4%</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using draft 2016 CRIS: 59.7%</p>
Heard & McDonald Islands	<p>Overall, a decrease of \$97,596 in cost recovery is from reductions in fisheries management and data management cost recovery. Fisheries management costs have decreased because some activities are being government funded, for example, government reporting. The reduction in data management costs is primarily due to reduced observer overhead costs.</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using 2010 CRIS: 3.0%</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using draft 2016 CRIS: 2.8%</p>
Small Pelagic	<p>Overall, an increase of \$52,418 in cost recovery is from increases in bycatch and data management activities. Data management cost recovery has increased because additional effort is included to be more reflective of work being done. The Bycatch team have reduced their government funding and are reflective of the team size leading to increases in cost recovery. Research has also increased due to changing the current mix of projects seeing a project moving from 25% to 75% cost recovered.</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using 2010 CRIS: 44.5%</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using draft 2016 CRIS: 49.0%</p>
Macquarie Island	<p>Overall, a small cost recovered decrease of \$11,042. This is from a reduction in data management and research. The reduction in data management is primarily from observers and decreases in research costs due to government funding slightly a higher percent of those costs.</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using 2010 CRIS: 4.8%</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using draft 2016 CRIS: 4.6%</p>
Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop	<p>Overall, an increase of \$53,115 in cost recovery. This is primarily due to increases in licensing and data management. Licensing cost recovery has increased because costs of support and maintenance of Pisces and GoFish are now cost recovered. Data management cost recovery has increased because additional effort is included to be more reflective of work being done.</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using 2010 CRIS: 14.9%</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using draft 2016 CRIS: 19.2%</p>
Western Deepwater Trawl	<p>Overall, a minimal increase of \$4,143 in cost recovery. This is primarily from a minor increase in data management cost recovery. Data management cost recovery has increased because additional effort is included to be more reflective of work being done. Minor adjustments in research costs are due to reallocation of research administration based on direct costs.</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using 2010 CRIS: 68.4%</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using draft 2016 CRIS: 71.7%</p>

Fishery	Comment
Northern Prawn	<p>Overall, a decrease of \$24,670. This is due to increases in fishery management, data collection and licensing being offset by decreases in research. Licensing cost recovery has increased because costs of support and maintenance of Pisces and GoFish are now cost recovered. The Bycatch team have reduced their government funding and are reflective of the team size leading to increases in cost recovery. Data management cost recovery has increased because additional effort is included to be more reflective of work being done. Research costs have reduced due to government funding a slightly higher percent of those costs.</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using 2010 CRIS: 2.0%</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using draft 2016 CRIS: 2.0%</p>
North West Slope	<p>Overall, a small increase of \$3,794 in cost recovery. This is primarily from a minor increase in data management cost recovery. Data management cost recovery has increased because additional effort is included to be more reflective of work being done. Minor adjustments in research costs are due to reallocation of research administration based on direct costs.</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using 2010 CRIS: 9.3%</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using draft 2016 CRIS: 9.8%</p>
Southern Squid Jig	<p>Overall, an increase of \$9,083 in cost recovery. This is due to increases in data management and licensing and is slightly offset by decreases in fisheries management. Data management cost recovery has increased because additional effort is included to be more reflective of work being done. Licensing cost recovery has increased because costs of support and maintenance of Pisces and GoFish are now cost recovered.</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using 2010 CRIS: 24.2%</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using draft 2016 CRIS: 26.8%</p>
Torres Strait Prawn	<p>Overall, an increase of \$10,258 in cost recovery. This is primarily due to increases in data management. Data management cost recovery has increased because additional effort is included to be more reflective of work being done. This also includes recovering full costs from observers from the previous 80%.</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using 2010 CRIS: 3.4% (This does not include any QLD levies)</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using draft 2016 CRIS: 3.6%</p>
Skipjack Tuna	<p>Overall, a small decrease of \$3,371. This is primarily due to some fisheries management activities such as reporting now being government funded.</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using 2010 CRIS: No GVP%</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using draft 2016 CRIS: No GVP%</p>
Eastern Tuna & Billfish	<p>Overall, an increase of \$196,598 in cost recovery. This is due to increases in fishery management, data collection and licensing being offset by decreases in research. Licensing cost recovery has increased because costs of support and maintenance of Pisces and GoFish are now cost recovered. The Bycatch team have reduced their government funding and are reflective of the team size leading to increases in cost recovery. Data management cost recovery has increased because additional effort is included to be more reflective of work being done. Research costs have reduced due to government funding slightly a higher percent of those costs.</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using 2010 CRIS: 5.2%</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using draft 2016 CRIS: 5.9%</p>

Fishery	Comment
Southern Bluefin Tuna	<p>Overall, an increase of \$356,508 in cost recovery. This is due to increases in fishery management, data collection and licensing and research. Licensing cost recovery has increased because costs of support and maintenance of Pisces and GoFish are now cost recovered. The Bycatch team have reduced their government funding and are reflective of the team size leading to increases in cost recovery. Data management cost recovery has increased because additional effort is included to be more reflective of work being done. Research costs have increased due to government funding being reduced to 25% from 50% for some projects.</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using 2010 CRIS: 3.2%</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using draft 2016 CRIS: 4.2%</p>
Western Tuna & Billfish	<p>Overall, an increase of \$11,875 in cost recovery. This is due to increases in fishery management, data collection and licensing. The fishery management cost recovery increases are due to increases bycatch management cost recovery and have been offset somewhat by government funding government reporting. Licensing cost recovery has increased because costs of support and maintenance of Pisces and GoFish are now cost recovered. Data management cost recovery has increased because additional effort is included to be more reflective of work being done.</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using 2010 CRIS: 5.9%</p> <p>Levies compared to GVP using draft 2016 CRIS: 6.2%</p>

3 Overheads

2015/16 overheads to be applied through 2010 CRIS: \$11,990,306

2015/16 overheads to be applied through 2016 draft CRIS: \$8,660,469

Decreases in overheads are primarily from the inclusion of corporate services into the directly recovered costs for activities. For example, the IT services for licencing are now cost recovered which has reduced these overheads. Overhead reductions also include recovering some or all of the costs from electronic monitoring program administration, fishing and operational policy, legal services, General Manager Corporate and Executive Manager Fisheries.

Overheads will vary year to year based on corporate expenses and activities as well as other activities/ functions which are considered overheads. For example, IT infrastructure and projects, human resource management including insurances, property rental and maintenance, and legal services. These costs are attributed to the activities AFMA carries out and therefore provides an accurate cost estimate of performing an activity.

For the draft 2016 CRIS model, overheads are distributed to activities based on full time equivalent staffing for that activity.

4 Appendix 1 – Cost allocation models

For some activities, the recovery of costs is split across fisheries and government. AFMA looks at who is uses and/ or benefits from the activity and uses as a fair method to distribute costs.

These allocations occur after a more generic allocation where the amount of an activity is cost recovered. For example, Management Advisory Committees are funded 80% by industry and 20% by government. This is because some of the work done by MACs is for government, such as providing advice to AFMA on draft government policies. This 80% is then allocated to the fisheries based on the amount of work performed for each fishery.

For the draft 2016 CRIS, AFMA used the following activity allocation:

	Electronic monitoring	Observers	VMS	CDR	Log books	Electronic data entry	Data management	Service	Bycatch	Species and environmental management	Risk management	Consultation and engagement	FMA and FAA policy advice	MAC & RAG	Research contract administration
Rationale	EM devices fitted	Observer days	Number of boats	Prior year actuals	Log book sea days	Prior year actuals	Prior 3 year average	Prior year actuals	Bycatch allocation	Calculated % of direct costs				Calculated % of direct MAC/ RAG costs	% of research costs
South East Trawl	0.0%	14.7%	16.1%	45.2%	43.0%	35.9%	15.8%	34.6%	20.0%	22.3%	22.3%	22.3%	22.3%	23.9%	17.6%
Gillnet Hook and Trap	46.1%	2.6%	24.4%	32.2%	18.8%	21.2%	13.6%	32.3%	20.0%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	19.1%	4.2%
Great Australian Bight Trawl	0.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.0%	2.3%	1.8%	3.6%	1.6%	6.0%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	9.2%	6.0%
Coral Sea	0.0%	0.8%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	2.5%	0.6%	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	0.4%	0.0%
Heard & McDonald Islands	0.0%	57.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	5.0%	1.2%	0.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	1.8%	0.0%
Small Pelagic	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	6.1%	1.8%	15.0%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	8.8%	4.2%
Macquarie Island	0.0%	6.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	4.5%

	Electronic monitoring	Observers	VMS	CDR	Log books	Electronic data entry	Data management	Service	Bycatch	Species and environmental management	Risk management	Consultation and engagement	FMA and FAA policy advice	MAC & RAG	Research contract administration
Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	1.2%	0.8%	1.2%	0.8%	1.4%	0.0%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	4.5%	0.0%
Western Deepwater Trawl	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	2.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	0.8%	0.0%
Northern Prawn	0.0%	8.3%	18.4%	0.0%	1.6%	1.8%	3.9%	2.8%	16.0%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	9.7%	33.6%
North West Slope	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	2.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.8%	0.0%
Southern Squid Jig	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	1.7%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%
Torres Strait Prawn	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	0.6%	0.0%	2.0%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Skipjack Tuna	0.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Eastern Tuna & Billfish	50.0%	0.0%	15.5%	13.7%	13.9%	14.9%	4.9%	11.6%	13.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	14.2%	11.0%
Southern Bluefin Tuna	0.0%	2.9%	9.8%	4.9%	14.5%	14.2%	4.5%	6.6%	0.0%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	2.1%	19.0%
Western Tuna & Billfish	3.8%	0.0%	1.3%	0.2%	1.8%	2.0%	1.0%	2.6%	2.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	1.5%	0.0%
Government funded	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	36.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
TOTAL*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* The totals may not seem to add to 100% due to rounding errors