

Cost Recovery Implementation Statement for the Southern Zone Abalone Fishery

1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022



Cost Recovery Implementation Statement

Information current as of February 2021 © Government of South Australia

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All Enquiries

A/Business Manager, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department of Primary Industries and Regions (PIRSA) GPO Box 1625, Adelaide SA 5001 T 08 8429 0359 E rob.falco@sa.gov.au

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Introduction

Wild catch commercial fisheries in South Australia are managed in accordance with the Department of Primary Industries and Regions (PIRSA) Cost Recovery Policy. This policy requires commercial fishery licence fees to fund services related to commercial fisheries management costs. PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture continue to manage the process of consulting with service providers and relevant industry associations to establish fishery-based management programs, which form the basis of annual licence fees.

For each sector, the program required to manage the fishery has the following components:

- Assessment and Research Services.
- Fisheries Management Services.
- Compliance Services, including communication, enforcement and monitoring activities.
- Support Services, including Legislation, Licensing and Business Services (Directorate).

This documentation provides a framework to assist in establishing appropriate research, policy, compliance and support services to manage a fishery.

In 2018, the Government made an election commitment to initiate an independent review of the cost recovery policy of PIRSA as applied to the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. An independent consultant was engaged to undertake the review and consulted with all fisheries and aquaculture sector representatives and representatives from PIRSA. The final report, with 11 recommendations, was provided to PIRSA in November 2018 and all recommendations were accepted by Government. The report observed that PIRSA's management of both the fisheries and aquaculture sectors had significantly improved since 2015 in terms of increasing transparency and accountability as well as taking significant strides to reduce administrative burden, through the use of longer term cost recovery agreements between PIRSA and individual industry sectors. Implementation of the 11 recommendations from the independent review will further enhance efficiency and transparency of PIRSA cost recovery approach to the Fisheries and Aquaculture sectors. Information relating to the Government response to the recommendations can be found at

https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/fishing/commercial fishing/pirsa services to fisheries industry.

Consistent with Principle 7 of the PIRSA Cost Recovery Policy, an annual schedule of meetings for stakeholder engagement and support for the cost recovery process in relation to commercial fisheries is outlined below:

	Annual schedule of meetings					
Date	Activity	Parties				
Sept/Oct	Review long-term objectives for fishery and update if necessary. Identify priority outcomes for upcoming financial year.	PIRSA and industry association				
October	Develop policy, research and compliance work programs in readiness for discussions (fisheries managers with industry) in November.	PIRSA				
November	Discuss proposed programs with relevant industry associations and reach agreement on programs for the upcoming period. Industry associations to consult with wider industry.	PIRSA and industry association				
February	Formal meetings with industry associations to finalise work programs and summarise costs.	PIRSA and industry association				
March	Submit proposed licence fees to Minister. Prepare Ministerial Notice briefing to vary and prescribe lease and licence fees for the next financial year.	PIRSA and government agencies				
June	Invoices sent for annual licence fees.	PIRSA				

^{*} Dates above are indicative only and may vary due to unforeseen circumstances that may arise throughout any year.

^{**} If a four-year agreement has been adopted, the Cost Recovery Implementation Agreement (CRIA) will determine that an annual meeting will occur to enable annual stakeholder engagement.

Summary Table

2020-21 (\$)	PROGRAM AREA	2021-22 (\$)	COMMENTS	DAYS	FTE	
RESEARCH	COSTS					
285,547	Stock Assessment and Monitoring	134,625	Year 3 of 4 year research project scope			
3,247	Economic Assessment	3,345	As per contracted services 2021	-22		
267	Other Research	274	Contribution towards Threatened Endangered Species	l and		
PIRSA REL	ATED COSTS *					
19,858	Fisheries Management	17,529	Same level of service as previous year	20.43	0.10	
1,802	Legislation	1,584	Same level of service as previous year	1.71	0.01	
6,677	Licensing	7,971	Same level of service as previous year	8.57	0.04	
3,009	Directorate	2,632	Same level of service as previous year	3.09	0.02	
130,500	Compliance	125,100	Same level of service as previous year	100	0.50	
4,649	Quota Monitoring	5,815	Same level of service as previous year	6.86	0.03	
5,400	VMS	5,400	VMS cost is \$900 per licence holder	6.00	0.03	
OTHER COS	STS					
12,299	FRDC	13,274	Funding based on 0.25% of rolling three year average GVP			
473,255	TOTAL	317,549				

Licence Fees 2021-22 (\$)				
SZ Base Fee	11,305			
SZ Unit Fee	198			
Total of licences	6			
Licence Fees 2020-21 (\$)				
SZ Base Fee	16,495			
SZ Unit Fee	297			
Total of licences	6			

Program Daily Charge Out Rate 2021-22

	DAILY RATE (\$)					
	Compliance	Quota	Directorate	Legislation	Licensing	Fisheries Management
Total Employee Expenses	640	424	624	720	503	622
Total Operating Expenses	319	125	90	65	127	98
Deprecation and Capital Costs	69					
Total Other Expenses*	223	299	138	138	299	138
TOTAL DAILY RATE	1251	848	853	924	930	858

Please Note: All dollar values have been rounded to the nearest dollar figure.

^{*} Other expenses includes ICT, finance, human resources, WHS, accommodation, insurance and other costs incurred corporately in providing services to divisions, apportioned across PIRSA using a range of cost drivers such as number of logons, headcount, volume data and other workload indicators, in accordance with PIRSA's cost recovery policy. It excludes the costs of servicing government and costs too far removed from the activity such as Ministerial Offices, Office of the Chief Executive, Strategic Communications and Engagement and the PIRSA Policy Unit, for example.

Fishery Management Objectives

Long term objectives	Outcomes	Fisheries Management	Compliance	Assessment and Research	Leasing and Licensing
Ensure the Abalone resource is harvested sustainably. Optimum economic utilisation and equitable distribution of the Abalone resource.	Maintain Greenlip and Blacklip Abalone stocks above ecologically sustainable levels. Implement fine spatial scale management framework. Ensure sufficient data and information is available to implement Harvest Strategy and fine scale spatial management. Maximise catches for both species within ecologically sustainable limits. Implement improvements to integrity of quota management system. Explore suitable economic and social indicators to inform decision-making processes. Finalise review of the Harvest Strategy and Management Plan.	Manage fishery in accordance with Management Plan and fine scale spatial management framework. Set TACC annually, in accordance with the Harvest Strategy. Implement Management Plan on adoption Facilitate the development of a preliminary diver survey to inform the Harvest Strategy as required. Assist in the development of a FRDC proposal to develop a diver survey to inform the Harvest Strategy. Support consideration of a separate SAU encompassing the old Fish Down Area 1.	Implement compliance program, informed by risk assessment. Provide compliance advice in the monitoring of fine spatial scale management framework. Support review and implementation of revised fishery Management Plan in 2021.	Stock assessment and monitoring to underpin stock status and stock assessment reports. Support the review of Harvest Strategy. Provide scientific advice, in the monitoring of fine spatial scale management framework. Support finalisation of review and implementation of fishery Management Plan. Support consideration of a separate SAU encompassing the old Fish Down Area 1.	Provide ongoing support for licensing, quota and transfer queries. Provide licensing advice, in the implementation of fine spatial scale management framework. Support implementation of revised fishery Management Plan.

Long term objectives	Outcomes	Fisheries Management	Compliance	Assessment and Research	Leasing and Licensing
Minimise impacts on the ecosystem.	Disease risk management.	Undertake aquatic animal health risk assessment. Provide management advice on fish kills, as required.	Provide support with investigation of fish kills, as required.	Provide scientific advice on aquatic animal health risks and support with investigation of fish kills.	
Cost effective and participative management of the fishery.	Support co-management of the fishery.	Maintain regular communication with industry representatives and be accessible to all licence holders. Provide management advice, where necessary, throughout the licensing year. Progress co-management arrangements consistent with the Co-management Policy.	Maintain regular communication with industry representatives. Provide compliance advice, where necessary, throughout the licensing year.	Maintain regular communication with industry representatives. Provide scientific advice to inform decisionmaking process of new Harvest Strategy.	Maintain regular communication with industry representatives. Provide licensing advice, where necessary, throughout the licensing year.

Fisheries Management Program

Program Manager:

Dr Annabel Jones, Program Leader Commercial,

Telephone: 08 8429 0165 Email: annabel.jones@sa.gov.au

Program Summary

The Fisheries Management Unit of PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture undertakes activities such as day-to-day management, long-term planning and policy development for South Australian commercial, recreational and Aboriginal traditional fisheries.

The Fisheries Management unit has the following core functions:

- Administer the Fisheries Management Act 2007 and regulations.
- Day-to-day management of fisheries resources, to ensure catch and effort levels are commensurate with resource sustainability.
- Develop and implement management plans, including Harvest Strategy development and ESD risk assessment, in accordance with the *Fisheries Management Act 2007*.
- Provide advice to the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development, Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive on matters relating to fisheries.
- Represent the Executive Director, Fisheries and Aquaculture on committees and other forums on matters related to the administration of the Fisheries Management Act 2007.
- Develop over-arching policy frameworks to support fisheries management.
- Build and maintain relationships with key stakeholders, with a particular focus on the commercial and recreational fishing sectors.
- Progress Australian Government recommendations under EPBC Act (1999) assessment.

Objectives

To provide day-to-day fisheries management services to for the Southern Zone Abalone Fishery to government and industry, as well as advice and facilitation of fisheries policy and management issues, through the Fisheries Management Program.

Program strategies and supporting actions and initiatives

Anticipated outcomes

- 1. Prepare day-to-day necessary legislative instruments and/or advice required for the management of the Southern Zone Abalone Fishery (regulations, closure notices, licence conditions, Ministerial exemptions etc).
- 2. Provide advice to the Minister or his/her delegate on setting total allowable commercial catch and effort levels for the Southern Zone Abalone Fishery.
- 3. Prepare policies to support fisheries management.
- 4. Prepare submissions to enable regular assessment of the Southern Zone Abalone Fishery under the EPBC Act (1999).
- 5. Prepare annual report to the Australian Government on EPBC Act (1999) requirements for the Abalone fisheries.
- 6. Prepare regular fisheries status reports.
- 7. Develop and maintain day-to-day productive working relationships and outcomes through cooperative management and collaboration with stakeholders.
- 8. Further the development of co-management arrangements.

Performance indicators

- 1. Strong industry and government involvement in co-management relationship and adherence to formally agreed co-management arrangements.
- 2. Implement Management Plan. Management plans to include Harvest Strategies that protect sustainability of the fishery based on ESD risk assessment processes.
- 3. Australian Government recommendations met in relation to EPBC assessment.
- 4. Setting of TACC for Southern Zone Abalone Fishery.

Program effort allocation

The table below includes an abbreviated suite of core activities and initiatives used to manage risks and reflect the anticipated split of effort and associated costs.

Activity	Days	FTE	Cost (\$)
Fisheries Management	20.43	0.10	17,529

Please Note: All dollar values have been rounded to the nearest dollar figure.

	Deliverables	Due date
1.	Participate in inter and intra-departmental meetings and workshops on issues relevant to fisheries management.	Ongoing
2.	Liaise within the Fisheries and Aquaculture Division, with SARDI Aquatic Sciences, other parts of PIRSA and other State and Commonwealth agencies on matters relevant to fisheries management.	Ongoing
3.	Liaise within PIRSA, with other government agencies and with industry representatives in implementing decisions relevant to fisheries management.	Ongoing
4.	Conduct regular assessment or review of existing management arrangements for fisheries management, including analysis of statistical information on fisheries and interactions with threatened, endangered and protected species.	June 2021
5.	Implement Management Plan for the South Australian Commercial Abalone fisheries on adoption by the Minister under the Fisheries Management Act 2007	On adoption
6.	Coordinate consultation with fishery stakeholders through established comanagement processes. For TACC setting;	Ongoing
	PreTACC Meeting	
	•	July 2021
	TACC Meeting	August 2021
7.	Participate in industry liaison in the field to strengthen fishery management knowledge and understanding, and develop rapport with licence holders and divers.	Ongoing
8.	Participate in industry development initiatives related to fisheries management including the following;	
	 Review and implementation of boundary adjustments to Spatial Assessment Areas (SAU) to assist with finer scale spatial management objectives of the fishery. 	December 2021
	 Undertake regulatory amendment to implement outcomes of the SAU review. 	
9.	Attend to general correspondence and enquiries relevant to the SZAF.	Ongoing
10.	Provide advice to Minister in relation to the management of fisheries and Ministerial correspondence.	Ongoing
11.	Communicate on fisheries management issues to key stakeholder groups and the broader community.	Ongoing

Legislative Services Program

Program Manager:

Lambertus Lopez, Manager, Legal and Legislative Programs Telephone: 08 8429 0527

Email: lambertus.lopez@sa.gov.au

Program summary

PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture provides legal and legislative services to the Executive Director and all other members of the Division, in particular the policy and licensing group, on a daily basis. Among other things these services include strategic/ governance advice and problem-solving, review of draft documentation and correspondence and the provision of general advice and statutory interpretation, in consultation with the Crown Solicitor's Office where necessary, regarding legislative compliance and any legal issues relating to proposed actions and the implementation or administration of abalone fisheries management and regulatory arrangements through existing legislative frameworks and licence conditions. Consideration is also given to the impacts and effects of other related legislation if and when required.

Objectives

To provide legal and legislative services supporting the implementation of necessary, appropriate and effective statutory and administrative changes to government administration of all fishery sectors, as well as strategic advice and facilitation of related policy development, legislative and regulatory issues, through the Legal Services Program.

Program strategies and supporting actions and initiatives

Program effort allocation

The table below includes an abbreviated suite of core activities and initiatives used to manage risks and reflect the anticipated split of effort and associated costs.

Activity	Days	FTE	Cost (\$)
Legislation	1.71	0.01	1,584

Please Note: All dollar values have been rounded to the nearest dollar figure.

Anticipated outcomes

	Deliverables	Due date
1.	Co-ordinate and review the introduction, amendment or revocation of Fisheries legislation in line with Fisheries Policy decisions i.e. Act or regulation amendments, the introduction of new regulations and drafting of other legislative and administrative instruments such as delegations, licences, permits, closures or exemption instruments as required under the <i>Fisheries Management Act 2007</i> (the Act). New regulations or amendments require the drafting of Cabinet submissions and supporting documentation, including the preparation of drafting instructions, for consideration by Cabinet. This service includes co-ordinating and review of the cabinet process and working with the Office of Parliamentary Counsel and the Crown Solicitor's Office and other government agencies to ensure that proposed regulatory arrangements are accurately described, drafted and scrutinised before being implemented.	Ongoing
2.	Review licensing arrangements required on an as needs basis to lawfully implement approved fishery management policy and measures within the limitations of the Act. The service includes working with the Licensing program (part of Leasing and Licensing) and policy program to ensure licence conditions are effective and where necessary to implement efficient administrative systems and finalise forms and instruments that are legally sound.	Ongoing
3.	Problem solve and review policy developments together with the provision and co-ordination of legal advisory services in liaison with the Crown Solicitor's office relating to and the lawful implementation and administration of the Act, regulations and fisheries management policies, interaction with other Acts, and the defence of those policies and arrangements raised in litigation or industry correspondence.	Ongoing
4.	Coordinate applications for Ministerial exemptions under Part 10 Division 1 and Permits under Part 7 Division 2 of the Act and review draft notices.	Ongoing
5.	Additional legal services to support and review, on an as needs basis, the legislative compliance of decision-making documentation created for the Executive Director, Fisheries and Aquaculture and the Director Operations and other delegates of the Minister under the Act to safeguard the ongoing sustainability of a fishery in any particular year (where required), depending on positive or negative scientific indicators, to implement new fisheries management arrangements (for example the introduction or variation of a quota system, carry over of quota arrangements) or new administrative or compliance arrangements (for example, changes to licensing processes, conditions, introduction of closures).	Ongoing
6.	Support compliance for statutory interpretation, problem solving and correspondence advice (per above).	Ongoing

Leasing and Licensing Program

Program Manager:

Annalise Gracey, A/Manager, Leasing and Licensing

Telephone: 08 8207 5321 Email: annalise.gracey@sa.gov.au

Program summary

The Fisheries Leasing and Licensing unit of PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture is responsible for the management of licensing and quota monitoring services.

This business unit provides a range of services related to the timely processing and management of information leading to the issue of licences and other reporting services.

The unit administers a licensing call centre for licence inquiries and other administrative services. The success of these functions is based on maintaining the Primary Industries Information Management System (PIIMS) database.

Objectives

To provide leasing and licensing services to government and industry through the Leasing and Licensing Program.

Program strategies and supporting actions and initiatives

Anticipated outcomes

- 1. Issue licences to licence holders in an accurate and timely manner.
- 2. Provide accurate and timely information related to licences.
- 3. Provide reports as required.

Program effort allocation

The table below includes an abbreviated suite of core activities and initiatives used to manage risks and reflect the anticipated split of effort and associated costs.

Activity	Days	FTE	Cost (\$)
Leasing and Licensing	8.57	0.04	7,971
Quota Monitoring	6.86	0.03	5,815

Please Note: All dollar values have been rounded to the nearest dollar figure.

	Deliverables	Due date
	Services to directly support the fishery	
1.	Issue and maintain fishery licences.	Ongoing
2.	Database management for licence and licence holder information.	Ongoing
3.	Quota monitoring and management including applying overcatch and undercatch adjustments.	Ongoing
4.	Collect licence fees and associated payments.	Ongoing
5.	Compose and send quarterly instalment notices.	Ongoing
6.	Record and track unpaid invoices.	Ongoing
7.	Compose and send late payment instalment notices for un-paid quarterly instalments.	Ongoing
8.	Draft and issue notices to fishers.	Ongoing
9.	Process requests for information from fishers who make such inquiries over the counter, through the call centre, via facsimile or e-mail. For example, helping fishers to process information relevant to licensing and quota, application for licence transfers, boat changes, gear enquiries and fishing regulations.	Ongoing
10.	Regularly update information about licence holders.	Ongoing
11.	Research and prepare documents for public record.	Ongoing
12.	Liaise with government stakeholders to verify the credentials of fishers.	Ongoing
13.	Liaise with PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture, SARDI Aquatic Sciences, Crown Solicitors and other state and local agencies on matters relevant to the fishery.	Ongoing
14.	Draft and update licence conditions over the duration of the licensing year as determined by the Executive Director, Fisheries and Aquaculture.	Ongoing
15.	Provide information to licence holders relating to the requirements pursuant to licence administration.	Ongoing
16.	Manage calls from fishers regarding late payment notices, fees and general enquiries about their licences.	Ongoing
17.	Provide support regarding an increased frequency of last minute administrative enquiries from fishers. e.g., master changes, boat variations and quota transfers, as well as provide advice and support to fishers on licence information, to complete the required forms.	Ongoing

	Services to support fisheries management	
1.	Participate in inter and intra departmental meetings and workshops on issues relevant to the fishing industry.	Ongoing
2.	Liaise with relevant staff within PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture in implementing decisions relevant to the fishery.	Ongoing
3.	Interrogate the PIIMS database to extract information for other stakeholders to use in preparing reports.	Ongoing
4.	Prepare reports requested by internal and external customers including maintenance of a public register of licence holders.	Ongoing
5.	Liaise with information technology providers to maintain PIIMS and administer licensing requests.	Ongoing
6.	Generate quota management reports to update stakeholders on varying Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC) returns and end of season quota holdings.	Ongoing

Directorate Program

Program Manager:

Rob Falco, A/Business Manager

Telephone: 08 8429 0359 Email: rob.falco@sa.gov.au

Program summary

Business Strategy, within the Directorate Unit of PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture, provides a range of services to support fisheries management. These include coordinating the cost recovery process and establishing agreements with service providers; coordinating program provider reports; administering external contracts and agreements; and providing audit, financial and human resource functions.

Objectives

To provide support services to government and industry, as well as advice and facilitation of corporate related policy and management issues, through the Directorate Program that incorporates the Fisheries and Aquaculture Business Strategy unit.

Program strategies and supporting actions and initiatives

Program effort allocation

The table below includes an abbreviated suite of core activities and initiatives used to manage risks and reflect the anticipated split of effort and associated costs.

Activity	Days	FTE	Cost (\$)
Directorate	3.09	0.02	2,632

Please Note: All dollar values have been rounded to the nearest dollar figure.

Anticipated outcomes

	Deliverables	Due date
1.	Coordinate and facilitate cost recovery processes and program agreements, including liaising with program providers, managers and financial services as required.	Ongoing
2.	Meet with industry on matters relating to cost recovery, licence setting and related policy issues.	Ongoing
3.	Develop and review cost recovery policy, processes and program agreements.	Ongoing
4.	Manage major service providers' contractual agreements, and comanagement services contractual agreements with industry associations.	Ongoing
5.	Project manage and administer external contractual services and agreements – including liaising with PIRSA Accredited Purchasing Unit, preparing acquisition plans and selecting evaluation criteria, managing tender processes, drafting purchase recommendations and liaising with the Crown Solicitor's office to develop contractual agreements.	Ongoing
6.	Provide advice on procurement and invoicing requirements.	Ongoing
7.	Consult with the Deputy Chief Executive, Executive Director, Fisheries and Aquaculture, Director Operations, PIRSA fisheries managers, and the Office of the Minister and other parties as needed.	Ongoing
8.	Ongoing review, development and documentation of the cost recovery model, framework, processes and roles.	Ongoing
9.	Meet agreed timeframes on management and administration of external contractual services.	Ongoing
10.	Appropriate management of industry funds and services.	Ongoing
11.	Provide an Annual Report on PIRSA's service delivery on the cost recovery agreement to the Executive Officer.	September

Fisheries Compliance Operations Program

Program Manager:

Melanie Teagle, Regional Manager

Telephone: 0428 101 198 Email: melanie.teagle@sa.gov.au

State Coordinator:

Leon Greco, Fisheries Officer

Telephone: 0428 210 293 Email: leon.greco@sa.gov.au

Program summary

PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture teams coordinate compliance activities (outputs) to build awareness and behavioural outcomes that have a long term beneficial impact in the Southern Zone Abalone (SZA) Fishery. The objective of the compliance activities (outputs) is to minimise the risks to aquatic resource sustainability, resource allocation and access rights and ultimately commercial economic viability.

The outputs of the SZA Compliance Plan are primarily delivered by teams located in Mount Gambier and Kingston. Support is also provided as required from the other Regional Operation teams, Offshore Patrol Operations team and the Intelligence and Strategic Support team.

The coordination of the compliance outputs is guided by an industry specific compliance plan which was developed in consultation with the Southern Zone Abalone Industry. These outputs are aimed at educating fishers, deterring opportunistic and financially motivated crimes, enforce the rules and regulations and reducing overall compliance risks to resource sustainability.

A diagrammatic representation of the PIRSA compliance model is shown as a Program Logic Model (Appendix 1). This identifies the high level relationships and intended causal links between fisheries compliance inputs, outputs and intended program outcomes.

The elements of the compliance Program Logic Model are also linked to a new assessment tool (Maturity Model) that was developed during National Fisheries Compliance Committee (NFCC) workshops. The Maturity Model allows a weight of evidence approach to assess the efficacy of the compliance outputs and the outcomes achieved. This is designed to support decisions that achieve a shared view between SZA industry and PIRSA and the existence of a mature sustainable fishery.

Inputs

Compliance inputs are the resources and constraints that frame the delivery of the compliance outputs or activities. This covers policies, legislative and regulatory frameworks, program funding, human resourcing, information technology systems and research. The compliance inputs for the SZA fishery are identified herein.

Legislative and regulatory framework

Fisheries Management Act 2007

Fisheries Management (Abalone Fisheries) Regulations 2006

Fisheries Management (Fish Processors) Regulations 2007

Fisheries Management (General) Regulations 2007 Schedule 2

Fisheries Management (Demerit Points) Regulations 2009

Fisheries Management (Vessel Monitoring Scheme) Regulations 2007

Abalone Fisheries Management Plan

Boarding Vessels at Sea Code of Practice

Program effort, funding and resources

The level of effort required to deliver the compliance program in accordance with the dedicated plan is reviewed annually taking into account:

- previous effort required to deliver established programs developed over last 10 years.
- the identified risks to the fishery and any associated changes.
- shifts or changes to the fishery management.
- · changes to fishing practices.
- additional pressures or influences on fishers or the fishery.
- intelligence holdings.
- trends or change behaviors that required monitoring and/or investigation.
- · cost effectiveness and identified efficiencies.
- any other relevant information required to deliver an effective compliance program to monitor and enforce the rules and regulations for each fishery.

PIRSA continually reviews the SZA fishery compliance program, gaining efficiencies through data driven compliance activities, targeted operations and re-directing compliance effort where necessary to address any current or emerging issues and risks. These efficiencies equate to a 45% (~\$104K) reduction in compliance effort since 2010. It should be noted that for the year ending 30 June 2020, the compliance program delivered a total of 94.7 days of effort (5.3 days below the cost recovered amount). A further 89.6 days of compliance effort was delivered into the Recreational Abalone fishery.

The table below includes the number of days predicted to reflect the anticipated split of effort and associated costs to deliver the 2021/22 compliance outputs.

Compliance Outputs	Days	FTE	Cost (\$)
Education Awareness	50	0.25	62,550
Effective Deterrence, Monitoring and Surveillance	40	0.20	50,040
Enforcement	10	0.05	12,510
TOTALS	100	0.50	125,100

Please Note; to comply with Work Health and Safety obligations and evidentiary requirements, operational activities are generally required to be undertaken by a minimum of two (2) officers at any time.

IT systems, technology and data

Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance Operations are supported by a number of electronic systems which continue to be refined to allow optimum delivery of information in a reliable and timely way. Some of the key systems that assist to drive the compliance outputs include:

- IBase and Analyst Notebooks (Intelligence system).
- FACT (Fisheries and Aquaculture Information Collection Tool).
- Timewise (Effort Reporting Tool).
- Evidence.com (Video Evidence Collection Tool).
- PIIMS (Primary Industries Information Management System Quota and Licence Information).
- eCatch.
- eBrief (prosecutions system).
- Commercial Fishing Application.
- Vessel Monitoring System (VMS).

Delivery outputs

The coordination of compliance outputs is guided by an industry specific compliance plan which was developed in consultation with the Southern Zone Abalone Industry. The plan ensures compliance effort is intelligence driven, efficient, and cost effective and outcome focused. The compliance plan comprises three core outputs (Education and Awareness, Effective Deterrence and Appropriate Enforcement) and is optimised towards increasing voluntary compliance and maximising effective deterrence.

Analysis of intelligence and information holdings is regularly conducted to identify the major risks to the sustainable harvest of Abalone. The combination of strategies, actions, and initiatives are critical to focus the primary compliance effort to manage the risks and achieve targeted outcomes. The details are identified herein.

Intelligence

- Information collection.
- Analysis and testing of information voracity.
- Provide recommendations for targeted operations.
- · Develop strategic assessments.

Education and awareness

Conduct pre-season education meetings and participate in industry days.

- Provide electronic distribution of educational material to fishers and licence holders at the start of the season.
- Ensure all interested parties understand their respective obligations and the compliance focus for the coming season.
- Develop Industry communication and relationship programs to facilitate discussion of topics such as compliance inspection outcomes and issues impacting the Southern Zone Abalone fishery.
- Ongoing one on one education during inspections.

Effective deterrence, monitoring and surveillance

- Ensure all aspects of the Quota Management System are monitored such as prior reporting and chain of custody requirements in catch disposal records (CDR) including auditing.
- Ensure all aspects of commercial fishing activities are monitored such as inspections of catch at sea, when landed, in transit and at change of ownership in fish processing premises.
- Conduct intelligence driven operations that give rise to appropriate enforcement action.
- Respond to reported incidents/issue.
- Communicate activities in formal reporting.

Enforcement

- Investigate reports of non-compliance and where appropriate take action.
- Issue expiations and caution and court enforced actions.
- Communicate enforcement outcomes in formal reporting.
- Service of suspension notices.

Risk assessment and management (work priorities)

PIRSA use information obtained from intelligence, monitoring, surveillance and enforcement processes to assess compliance and sustainability risks to the fishery. This subsequently informs work priorities for service delivery. The priorities are prone to change during the fishing season however the following are currently relevant to the Southern Zone Abalone Fishery.

- 1. Quota Management System Integrity.
- 2. Take Undersize Abalone.
- 3. Pest and Disease Incursion.
- 4. Illegal Unreported Unregulated Take.

Anticipated compliance outcomes

PIRSA will assess the efficacy of the compliance program by evaluating particular outcomes. The outcomes will be in the form of stakeholder awareness, behavior and impact. The evaluation in the form

of a maturity model will be used to establish an order of magnitude to support decision making and progress towards a common view of a mature fishery and ultimately co-management.

Awareness

Awareness is a short term outcome that is necessary to prevent unnecessary use of enforcement activities. Awareness constitutes and improved community and stakeholder attitude towards compliance, an improved understanding of legislation and regulation, improved stakeholder buy-in and participation and community support for offence detection. The attributes for each are articulated herein.

Improved community and stakeholder attitude

- Confidence in compliance ability to use statutory and discretionary powers appropriately.
- Understanding of the public value of compliance.
- Comprehension of services delivered by compliance against the objects of the Act.
- Confidence in compliance ability to sustain resource allocation equity amongst direct resource users.

Improved understanding of legislation and regulation

- Understanding fishing obligations.
- Legislation and regulation is considered simple and fair to follow.

Improved stakeholder buy-in and participation

- Actively engage with compliance in development of risk assessments, reporting frameworks and reviewing rules.
- Collaborative problem-solving.

Community support for offence detection and sanctions

- Actively provide relevant information.
- Industry driven initiatives and evidence of self-regulation.

Behaviour

Successful outcomes and long term sustainable fisheries are ultimately driven by behavior that is in the interest of sustainability, ongoing economic viability and public value. The behavioural outcomes that are important to PIRSA include stewardship, voluntary compliance and proactive approaches to compliance issues. The attributes for each are articulated herein.

Stewardship

Stewardship is the aggregation of a number of actions and behaviours where industry is entrusted with the management of the Southern Zone Abalone resource and the associated compliance of its members within the regulatory and legislative input constraints.

Some of the behaviours of stewardship include:

- An acceptance of change from traditional approaches and attitudes to strong partnerships between government, industry and key stakeholder groups.
- An established mutual trust and respect between government, industry and key stakeholders.
- An alignment of values that gives rise to industry and PIRSA communicating the same message focusing on the sustainability of the aquatic resource and associated ongoing economic viability as the primary drivers.
- PIRSA compliance appears seamless to industry. Inputs and outputs are shared. Joint investigations and national problem solving actions are taken by all, collectively and with representative groups engaged in partnership.
- Minimal conflict exists with other stakeholder groups or industry has clear mechanisms or a demonstrated capacity to address the conflict.

Voluntary compliant behaviour

- All appropriate attempts to understand and adhere to rules and regulations are made by industry.
- PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture compliance is contacted when industry is unable to meet regulatory requirements so an alternative legal solution can be arranged.
- Industry members report other commercial fishers who fail to meet regulatory requirements.

Proactive approaches to compliance issues (incl. participation in governance process)

- Use established industry structures to collaborate on compliance issues to deliver the shared objective of sustainability and public value.
- Actively participate and respond to compliance issues.
- Highlight deficiencies in compliance programs and suggest improvements.
- Influence other industry participants to promote voluntary compliance.

Impact

The awareness and behavior changes will lead to a longer term impact that is reflected in economic and ecological sustainability, broad confidence in the allocation of Abalone between user groups, a confidence in the ability of PIRSA to manage Abalone resources and an industry that is free from the influence of serious and organised crime. The attributes for each impact is articulated herein.

Ecological and economic sustainability of aquatic resources

- SARDI stock status assessments reflect an ecological sustainability.
- Industry reflect economic sustainability.

Confidence and equity in resource allocation and access

- Recreational, commercial and Aboriginal fishing stakeholders are confident that the division of Abalone resources is fair and equitable.
- Investment support continues for ecologically and economically sustainable harvest of Abalone.

Reduced opportunity for recidivist offenders and Serious Organised Crime to exploit aquatic resources

- Regulators, law enforcement and industry have closed opportunities for Serious Organised Crime to participate in the Abalone industry.
- Industry has not had any impact resulting from Serious Organised Crime activities for a significant period of time.

Confidence in management of aquatic resources

- Positive public perception in the management of Abalone stocks.
- Positive consumer perception for commercially harvested Abalone.
- An absence of adverse industry publicity.

Deliverables

In line with the annual performance report the compliance deliverables will be presented separately.

Appendix 1: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture Compliance Program Logic Model

Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) and Risk Management Framework

Problem Specification

Risk to aquatic resource sustainability, social and economic benefit and inability to maintain aquatic resource allocation and access rights.

Inputs Resources

Compliance, Policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks

Program Funding

Human Resources (e.g. FTE, Recruitment, Training)

IT systems, Technology and Data

Research and Intelligence

Outputs *Activities*

Intelligence Production

Risk Assessment, Risk Management, Evaluation

> Education and Awareness, Communication Strategies

Deterrance, Monitoring and Surveillance

Enforcement

Awareness Outcomes

Improved community and stakeholder attitude

> Improved understanding of legislation and regulation

Improved stakeholder buy-in and participation

Community support for offence detection and sanctions

Behavioural Outcomes

Stewardship

Voluntary compliant behaviour

Proactive approaches to compliance issues (incl. participation in governance processes)

Investment and stakeholder confidence in access and resource allocation

Impact

Ecological and economic sustainability of aquatic resources

Confidence and equity in resource allocation and access

Reduced opportunity for recidivist offenders and serious organised crime to exploit aquatic resources

Confidence in management of aquatic reources

POTENTIAL INFLUENCES ON OUTCOMES

Stakeholder relationships, partnerships/collaborations, changes in government, demographic changes, quality/connectivity of information/intelligence systems, international obligations and responsibilities, environmental change, fiscal and trade environment, market forces

Stock Assessment and Monitoring Program

Fisheries and Aquaculture Contact Person:

Gavin Begg, Executive Director, Fisheries and Aquaculture Telephone: 08 8429 0960 Email: gavin.begg@sa.gov.au

SARDI Contact Person:

Dr Michael Steer, Acting Research Director, SARDI Aquatic Sciences Telephone: 08 8429 0115 Email: michael.steer@sa.gov.au

1. Project details

1.1 Title

South Australian Abalone Fishery (Southern Zone)

1.2 Timeframe

Commencement Date: 1 July 2019

Completion Date: 30 June 2023

1.3 Summary

This is the sixth Project Scope developed specifically for the Southern Zone (SZ) of the South Australian Abalone Fishery. Recent Project Scopes for this Zone were for two years to rationalise work programs and reporting frameworks across years. Consequently, not all activities are undertaken in the SZ in all years. This four-year scope of work for 2019/20 to 2022/23 maintains that work program and reporting cycle and specifically addresses strategic research priorities for the fishery, which include: ongoing application, implementation and review of the Harvest Strategy; surveys of key fishing areas; fine-scale management and fine-scale fishery assessments.

The primary outputs from the research program are:

- (1) stock assessment reports for blacklip (BL) and greenlip (GL) in the SZ (due 30/06/2021 and 30/06/2023);
- (2) stock status reports for BL and GL in the SZ (due 30/06/2020 and 30/06/2022);
- (3) the completion of fishery-independent surveys on BL and GL in surveyed Spatial Assessment Units; and
- (4) 'year-to-date' catch and effort summaries for GL and BL in the form of PowerPoint presentations provided to PIRSA and industry at port meetings to inform TACC discussions.

2. Project description

2.1 Background

There are four primary components to the research provided by SARDI Aquatic Sciences to PIRSA in support of the SZ abalone fishery. These are:

- (1) collect, collate and analyse commercial catch-effort and catch length-frequency data on both species across the fishery;
- (2) collect, collate and analyse biological data on both species across the fishery;
- (3) fishery-independent surveys of the abundance of both species at sites located across the fishery; and
- (4) provision of comprehensive reports that assess relevant fishery-dependent and fishery-independent data, assess fishery performance against performance indicators defined in the Management Plan and detail resource status.

2.2 Need

This project addresses the need for scientific information to support sustainable utilisation of abalone in the South Australian Abalone Fishery and application of the Harvest Strategy identified in the Management Plan for the fishery.

2.3 Objectives

- 2.3.1 Provide PIRSA with stock assessment and stock status reports for BL and GL in the SZ;
- 2.3.2 Provide PIRSA with scientific advice to support the sustainable management of the SZ of the South Australian Abalone Fishery, including TACC setting in accordance with the Management Plan and the review of the Harvest Strategy;
- 2.3.3 Fishery-independent surveys of the abundance of both species in surveyed Spatial Assessment Units (SAUs) located across the fishery
- 2.3.4 Assist PIRSA and industry with implementation of finer-scale, spatial management of the fishery; and;
- 2.3.5 Provide PIRSA and industry with 'year-to-date', catch and effort data summaries to support TACC setting.

2.4 Methods

- 2.4.1 Collect, collate, store and analyse commercial catch-effort and catch length-frequency data on both species across the fishery;
- 2.4.2 Collect, collate, store and analyse biological information for BL representative of the key populations;
- 2.4.3 Collect, collate, store and analyse the time-series of abundance for BL and GL at sites across the fishery;
- 2.4.4 Review and apply Harvest Strategy for each species using the methods described in the Management Plan; and
- 2.4.5 Document and interpret the research findings.

3. Deliverables

The key deliverables of the 2021/22 Southern Zone Abalone stock assessment and monitoring program are tabulated below; additional work related to the core program is also identified:

Funding Source	Deliverable	Due Date
SLA	Stock Status report for Southern Zone, including application of the	
	new SZ harvest strategy	30 June 2022
SLA	Stock Status presentations, including year-to-date data, to PIRSA	
	Fisheries and Aquaculture, and Industry delivered as required	30 June 2022
PIRSA	Assist with review/finalisation of Abalone Management Plan	
	including implementing new Harvest strategy	30 June 2022
PIRSA	Presentation of options for changes to mapcode 39F in the Middle	
	Point SAU (former Nene Valley Fish Down Area 1)	15 July 2021
FRDC	Project continuation: Evaluation of a smart-phone application to	
	collect recreational fishing catch estimates, including an	
	assessment against an independent probability based survey,	
	using South Australia as a case study (FRDC project 2020/056).	30 June 2022
FRDC	Project continuation: Indicators for density and biomass of	
	exploitable abalone - developing and applying a new approach	
	(FRDC Project 2020/065)	30 June 2022
FRDC	Project continuation: Drawing strength from each other: simulation	
	testing of Australia's abalone harvest strategies (FRDC project	
	2019/118).	30 June 2022
FRDC	Project continuation: For the Abalone diver observation collection,	
	analysis and reporting system for improved management decision	
	making (FRDC project 2019/038).	30 June 2022

3.1 Service Provided:

- 3.1.1 Collect, collate and store fishery-dependent (catch and effort) data
 - Manage a comprehensive fishing-logbook program.
 - Enter data received into a secure database.
 - Administer, maintain and develop the database.
 - Securely store original logbook returns.
 - Validate returns, including consultation with fishers to correct errors.
- 3.1.2 Collect, collate, store and analyse data on the size composition of the commercial catch
 - Obtain data on the size composition of the commercial BL catch, ensuring licence holders are aware of the need for representative sampling of the major populations.
- 3.1.3 Collate, store and analyse biological data representative of the major abalone populations
 - Validate, store and analyse biological data across the fishery.

- 3.1.4 Collate, store and analyse abundance-survey data for GL and BL at sites across the fishery
 - Maintain and develop the time series of the abundance and size composition of BL and GL in the SZ. Surveys (Rivoli Bay, Port Macdonnell, Middle Point, Number 2 Rocks, Gerloffs Bay) to be undertaken in 2020/21 and 2022/23. There are no surveys in 2019/20 or 2021/22.
- 3.1.5 Management and quality assurance of research data
 - Provide effective storage and management of research data.
- 3.1.6 Apply Harvest Strategy
 - Apply the Harvest Strategy using the approach detailed in the Management Plan.
- 3.1.7 Analysis and interpretation
 - Interpret the results of the research program in reports and presentations. Determine stock status for each species.
 - Determine stock status for each species.
- 3.1.8 Catch/effort/survey summaries
 - Provide presentations summarising year-to-date information for both species across the fishery at TACC and other relevant meetings.
- 3.1.9 Fishing strategies
 - Assist PIRSA and industry with the fine-scale management of the fishery;
 - Assist PIRSA with review and implementation of the Abalone Fishery Management Plan; and
 - Assist PIRSA and industry with the identification of management options for the fishery.
- 3.1.10 Project management
 - Ongoing supervision of projects.
 - New project development and implementation.
 - Management of deliverables
 - Quality control.
 - Liaise with PIRSA, industry, State and Commonwealth agencies on matters relevant to the fishery.
 - Participate in industry development initiatives.
 - Work with PIRSA and stakeholders to identify research priorities and to develop and implement new projects, including the review of the Harvest Strategy for the fishery.
 - Collaborate on proposed/existing projects
 - Update relevant chapter in status report for SA fisheries

3.2 Outcomes:

The principal outcome will be scientific advice to support sustainable management of the SZ abalone fishery.

3.3. Outputs and extension:

There are three principal output and extension elements:

- (1) a stock assessment will be provided for the SZ by 30 June 2021 and 30 June 2023
- (2) a stock status report for BL will be provided for the SZ by 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2022; and
- (3) year-to-date', catch and effort data summaries (PowerPoint presentations) for GL and BL will be provided to PIRSA and at 'port' meetings to support TACC setting.

4. Funding arrangements

4.1 Project costing policy

This Research Project Scope and Costing has been costed at a Discounted rate.

4.2 Project cost

Financial Year	Total Funded by Licence Holders \$ (GST N/A)	Total SARDI In-kind \$ (GST N/A)	Total Project Cost \$ (GST N/A)
2019/20	\$127,859	\$23,056	\$150,915
2020/21	\$285,547	\$51,561	\$337,108
2021/22	\$134,625	\$24,223	\$158,848
2022/23	\$306,462	\$54,171	\$360,633
TOTAL PROJECT	\$854,493	\$153,011	\$1,007,504

4.3 Milestone and payment schedule

Date	Milestone	Payment (\$) Ex GST
31 December 2019	Payment 1 of 2019/20 SLA	\$63,929
30 June 2020	Payment 2 of 2019/20 SLA	\$63,930
30 June 2020	Southern Zone stock status report	
31 December 2020	Payment 1 of 2020/21 SLA	\$142,773
30 June 2021	Payment 2 of 2020/21 SLA	\$142,774
30 June 2021	Southern Zone stock assessment report	
31 December 2021	Payment 1 of 2021/22 SLA	\$67,312
30 June 2022	Payment 2 of 2021/22 SLA	\$67,313
30 June 2022	Southern Zone stock status report	
31 December 2022	Payment 1 of 2022/23 SLA	\$153,231

30 June 2023	Payment 2 of 2022/23 SLA	\$153,231
30 June 2023	Southern Zone stock assessment report	
SUBTOTAL		\$854,493
GST		NO GST
TOTAL COST		\$854,493

5. Project staff

Staff	2019/20 FTE	2020/21 FTE	2021/22 FTE	2022/23 FTE
Principal Scientist	0.10	0.30	0.10	0.30
Research Officer	0.35	0.65	0.35	0.65
Research Scientist	0.10	0.25	0.10	0.25
TOTAL	0.55	1.20	0.55	1.20

6. Project cost summary

Cost	Detail	2019/20 Total (\$) Ex GST	2020/21 Total (\$) Ex GST	2021/22 Total (\$) Ex GST	2022/23 Total (\$) Ex GST
Salaries (FTE)		0.55	1.2	0.55	1.2
Salaries (\$)		66,967	158,165	71,034	173,534
Operating (\$)					
Logbook program (\$)		3,438	3,541	3,647	3,757
Payment to industry for surveys (\$)					
Fieldwork (\$)		8,000	19,119	8,405	19,812
Laboratory (\$)					
Travel (\$)		8,000	13,250	8,000	13,250
Office and communication (\$)		550	650	550	650
Capital equipment (\$)					
SARDI overhead (\$)		40,904	90,822	42,989	95,459
SARDI inkind (\$)		23,056	51,561	24,223	54,171
Total Cost (\$)		150,915	337,108	158,848	360,633
Revenue – PRICE					
PIRSA F&A Licence holders (\$)	85%	127,859	285,547	134,625	306,462
Total Revenue (\$)		127,859	285,547	134,625	306,462
SARDI Investment (\$)	15%	23,056	51,561	24,223	54,171

Breakdown explanations:

Logbook Program - Entry, validation, management and reporting of data

Payment to industry for surveys - Direct costs of using industry vessels and staff to undertake surveys

Fieldwork - Fieldwork costs including vessels, travel and OHS requirements

Laboratory - Costs for processing samples

Travel - Costs for attending meetings with industry, PIRSA F&A and stakeholders

Office and communication - Stationery, communications and publications

Capital equipment

