

**PROPOSED FEES AND CHARGES FOR SECTION 97  
AQUACULTURE LEASES**

*A Discussion Paper*

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FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PAPER 216

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Department of Fisheries  
168 St. Georges Terrace  
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Proposed Fees and Charges for  
Section 97 Aquaculture Leases

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## **1. PUBLIC COMMENT SOUGHT**

The Minister for Fisheries has the power to issue aquaculture leases under Section 97 of the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994*, although to date none have been issued. With the intention that the Minister will enter into such aquaculture leases, relevant management arrangements have been drafted under which lease applications would be assessed, and leases managed. To that end the following papers have been prepared which are released for comment:

1. *Fisheries Management Paper No 215. Draft Policy on the Granting, Renewal and Regulation of Aquaculture Leases in Western Australia. A Discussion Paper.*
2. *Fisheries Management Paper No. 216. Proposed Fees and Charges for Section 97 Aquaculture Leases: A Discussion Paper.*
3. *Draft Section 97 Aquaculture Lease Application Forms*

Copies of these papers are available on the Department of Fisheries' website at [www.fish.wa.gov.au](http://www.fish.wa.gov.au)

If you require a copy of the documents, please contact Ms Liz Findlater on 9482 7333.

Public submissions close on these papers on **Tuesday 27 June 2006** (one month from release) and should be sent to:

Pearling and Aquaculture Program  
Department of Fisheries WA Locked Bag 39  
Cloisters Square Post Office  
PERTH WA 6860

## 2. INTRODUCTION

The Minister for Fisheries has the power under Section 97 of the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994* to grant aquaculture leases. To date this power has not been exercised however the Department of Fisheries is currently developing a Fisheries Management Paper on the granting, renewal and regulation of aquaculture leases in Western Australia. This will provide the basis for applications for aquaculture leases to be provided to the Minister for Fisheries.

Although some fees and charges associated with the aquaculture leases are already prescribed (application fees), the full range of fee values has not yet been set.

The purpose of this discussion paper is to propose a schedule and framework of fees for aquaculture leases in Western Australia. This paper will form the basis for detailed discussion and debate between government, industry and other interested stakeholders around the determination of a final schedule of fees to be prescribed for aquaculture leases.

### 2.1. Overview of Aquaculture

The Western Australia Government is committed to developing the State's emerging aquaculture industry within a framework of ecological sustainability. Part of this commitment is to ensure that the economic returns provided to the State through aquaculture production are maximised, while at the same time minimising any adverse social and ecological impacts of aquaculture development.

The State's aquaculture industry is managed under the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994* (FRMA) and associated Regulations, administered by the Department of Fisheries. Accompanying Ministerial Policy Guidelines and Fisheries Management Papers outline the processes to be used by the Department and assist the Executive Director in decision-making. They also contain relevant information for the fishing and aquaculture industry, as well as the wider community.

The difference between aquaculture leases and aquaculture licences should be noted. An aquaculture lease provides the lessee with security in the form of statutory tenure (to conduct the specific aquaculture activities) in respect of the land or waters that are the subject of the lease. It provides a non-exclusive right to occupy or use the site for the purposes of aquaculture. Aquaculture leases are site specific. On the other hand, an aquaculture licence authorises the specific aquaculture *activity* and is also site specific.

An aquaculture licence is currently issued for a period of 12 months under Section 92 of the FRMA. Under Section 94, aquaculture licences have an annual right of renewal, subject to compliance with the conditions of authorisation.

The Minister can also issue leases under Section 101 of the FRMA however this power is intended for the issuing of leases with facilities established by the Minister for the purpose of aquaculture, in particular for aquaculture parks (eg. Broome Tropical Aquaculture Park). This paper does not apply to the grant of a lease under section 101 of the FRMA.

It should be noted that leases are also issued under the *Pearling Act 1990* for pearl farms. There are currently 90 pearl farm leases. Although a schedule of fees and charges for pearl farm leases exists, it is noteworthy that these are currently under review.

This discussion paper does not include in its scope the fees and charges for the pearling leases in Western Australia, however in arriving at a proposed schedule of fees for aquaculture, consideration is given to the current state of the pearling lease rent review, with a view to consistency and comparability between the two similar industry.

### **3. LEGISLATIVE BASIS FOR LEASES AND LEASE RENTALS**

In Western Australia, the existing FRMA provides for the issue of licences and leases. It also provides the power to charge fees and enforce requirements attached to them.

Section 97 (3) of the FRMA says that subject to the provisions of the Act and the lease, an aquaculture lease granted under the FRMA vests in the lessee -

- (a) The exclusive right during the currency of the aquaculture lease to keep, breed, hatch and culture within the leased area the species of fish that are specified in the lease; and
- (b) The ownership of all fish within the leased area that are kept, bred, hatched or cultured under the lease.

Section 97 (5) of the FRMA states that a lease may be granted or renewed subject to such terms, covenants, restrictions and conditions as the Minister thinks fit including the requirement for payment of money to the Minister.

### **4. CURRENTLY DETERMINED FEES APPLICABLE TO LEASES**

Application fees for grant or renewal: \$2,000.00.

### **5. 1995 NATIONAL COMPETITION POLICY REVIEW OF THE FRMA**

An internal review of the FRMA against NCP principles has been undertaken previously which found that rental rates should be moving towards market-based fees. This agrees with what is being proposed and will be in line with NCP principles, by improving efficiency of allocation.

### **6. REVIEW OF OTHER LEASE FEES AND CHARGES**

This section of the paper documents a review of lease fees and charges pertaining to the aquaculture industry in Western Australia and in other jurisdictions. This provides some input into principles to consider in the development of a fee schedule and serves as a reference point for consideration of the scale of fees to be introduced to Western Australia.

## 6.1. Existing Aquaculture Lease Arrangements in WA

Although no Section 97 aquaculture lease have been issued, other leases pertaining to aquaculture do occur in Western Australia. These are explored below:

### *Leases in Port Authority Vested Waters*

In certain marine areas, such as within Cockburn Sound, Albany, Esperance and at Geraldton, areas of water have been vested in various port authorities. This has the effect of vesting the management of that area to that authority. As a consequence, a more complex leasing arrangement must be entered into if the Department is to consider the granting of aquaculture leases within these areas.

In relation to the mussel farms within the Fremantle Port Authority (FPA), the lease fees paid by the Cockburn Sound mussel farmers were set by the Fremantle Port Authority through a competitive tendering process a number of years ago and as a consequence, the farmers currently pay anywhere from \$564 to \$935 per hectare.

Arrangements with the mussel aquaculture industry are currently being revised and under the new system, the Department of Fisheries will be responsible for the setting of lease fees consistent with the outcomes of the paper.

### *Section 101A Leases*

As mentioned above, the Minister can also issue leases under Section 101 of the FRMA however this power is intended for the issuing of leases with facilities established by the Minister for the purpose of aquaculture, in particular for aquaculture parks (eg. Broome Tropical Aquaculture Park).

Although this paper is not proposing to develop fees for Section 101 leases, it is important to consider the fees associated with these as a point of comparison. Section 101 leases are established in particular for aquaculture parks where the Department has established the site and is providing infrastructure and utilities. The costs are therefore commensurate with this situation. Currently two aquaculture parks exist in Broome and Albany.

S101A leases, such as at Broome, have a more complex fees and charges regime

Rental rate:	\$3.30 per sq metre per annum
Sea Water Supply:	\$0.20 per litre
Bore Water Supply:	\$0.08 per litre
Water Treatment Plant:	\$0.01 per litre
plus Variable Operating Costs:	16.58% of \$65,000 per annum

The Current Market Rent is based on the best, current, open market annual rental value that can be reasonably obtained for the Site. The Variable Operating Costs, the cost of which is borne by the Head Lessor, cover such things as Shire rates, other rates and taxes, cleaning and maintenance of Common Areas, electricity, gas and water, toilet facilities, insurance, landscaping, caretaking and security, garbage disposal, sewerage treatment, administration and management.

### *Land Leases*

The Abrolhos Islands are vested in the Minister for Fisheries under a Land Management Order (*Land Administrations Act 1997*). The Minister for Fisheries issues land leases at the Abrolhos Islands. Aquaculture is currently not a 'purpose' listed on the Land Management Order, which means fees for land based aquaculture 'camps' are not raised in the same way as they are for Rock Lobster land-based camps.

Aquaculturists with facilities on the Abrolhos Islands are currently operating under an administrative basis, on the same basis that the Rock Lobster operators did for many years.

The Land Management Order is in the process of having the 'purposes' amended to include aquaculture on the Abrolhos Islands. It is intended that the aquaculturists and rock lobster fishers will be participants in the land lease arrangements to be introduced on the 1 March 2006. Annual fees for rock lobster 'camps' are set at \$1000 per 'camp' as defined by the FRMR. Annual fees for aquaculturists have not yet been set but will reflect those established for rock lobster camps.

### *Pearling Leases*

Pearling leases have leases held over terms of 1 year, 3 years, 5 years, 13 years and 21 years. The current annual rental fees for these sites is \$0.45 per hectare. This is currently under review and likely to substantially increase.

## **6.2. Marine Aquaculture Lease Fees in Other Jurisdictions**

An assessment of other State/Territories' leasing fees and charges is documented here, along with an analysis of other industries that operate under leasing arrangements.

The framework adopted in other jurisdictions should be read with the understanding that each has a differing regulatory environment than that which exists within Western Australia. As such, it would be unlikely that any one framework could be adopted fully in Western Australia. However the aim of this exercise is to consider elements that exist in other jurisdictions that will be applicable and useful in Western Australia.

A summary of the various states arrangements for setting marine aquaculture lease fees has been provided here for consideration.

### *Northern Territory*

In the Northern Territory, the Department of Infrastructure Planning and Environment administer the aquaculture lease fees on the same basis as pastoral leases. The Valuer General's Office of the Northern Territory Government has established a system to compare aquaculture leases to those in an agricultural setting, setting the benchmark against productive land (eg mango farm) and the use of waters, then adding dilution factors to account for the remoteness and availability of services and infrastructure.

As a result, the Northern Territory applies different lease rates depending on the locality of the site with respect to Darwin.



The Northern Territory's methodology for the valuation of marine leases is similar to the valuation of larger blocks of horticultural land with combined dilution factor to account for the risk associated with aquaculture and the additional costs associated with the establishment of aquaculture operations over and above horticultural operations. This dilution factor was set at 50% of the rental value of horticultural land. Further adjustments are made to the valuation of leases to account for the distance from the nearest port.

As a result of the valuation system, which has been in place since 1998, annual aquaculture leases vary from between \$6 per hectare to \$25.00 per hectare depending on the location of the site. It is noted that some marine lease rates are based on land valuations preceding the introduction of the rental system in 1998, and for a portion of those leases, the rental reviews occur every 10 years (ie. some may not be until 2008).

### *Queensland*

No specific marine aquaculture lease is available in Queensland. Potentially, a lease may be granted under the *Land Act 1994* for unallocated State land (includes all land below high-water mark) which could allow for a marine lease for aquaculture production. However, no aquaculture leases have been granted to date and aquaculture licences (permits/authorities) are used, and these provide neither tenure nor exclusivity over the area.

### *New South Wales*

In New South Wales, four classes of aquaculture leases are issued over areas that include areas of public water. There are:

- *Class 1* – extensive cultivation of fish or marine vegetation and a majority of the area under cultivation is in waters less than 6 m in depth, or where the area comprises or includes a bed where oysters are dredged.
- *Class 2* – extensive cultivation of fish or marine vegetation and a majority of the areas under cultivation in water 6 metres or more in depth (does not include dredging).
- *Class 3* – intensive cultivation of fish or marine vegetation
- *Class 4* – fish ranching (artificial stock of an areas with juvenile fish that are able to roam freely and feed on naturally available food).

Application and renewal fee arrangements differ according to the type of aquaculture (i.e., shellfish or finfish) involved, presumably due to the difference in complexity of issues to be resolved between these species groups. Annual rental fees are consistent across all classes of licence at \$43.00 per hectare (or part there of) with a minimal rental of \$116.

### *Victoria*

Fisheries Victoria is currently investigating the legislative options for developing Crown land leases for marine aquaculture.

One of the principal drivers for efficient resource allocation is that all attributed costs for providing fisheries management services (FMS) are adequately identified and linked to those sectors that benefit from them. The second phase of the cost recovery program report on the collection of about 80% of full attributable cost, the collection of full attributable costs will be attained 2006/07. At this stage, FMS levies are proposed for licences, not leases.

### *South Australia*

There are four types of aquaculture lease available in South Australia:

- *Pilot lease* – may only be granted for an area comprising or including state waters outside of an aquaculture zone. Maximum term is 12 months.
- *Developmental lease* – may only be granted for an area comprising or including state waters within an aquaculture zone or by conversion of a pilot lease. Maximum term is 3 years; and
- *Production lease* – may only be granted for an area comprising or including state waters within an aquaculture zone or by conversion of a pilot lease. Maximum term is 10 years.
- *Emergency lease* – many only be granted for aquaculture emergency zones for the purpose of protecting stock or the environment. Maximum term is 3 months.

Terms and conditions vary between classes of lease area, and are independent of licences issued under the Aquaculture Act. However, a farming operation cannot occur on a lease site unless an aquaculture licence is held. South Australia has an Aquaculture Tenure Allocation Board, and lease fees are paid annually at \$45/Ha.

### *Tasmania*

A 'marine farming lease' may be granted for up to 30 years for marine farming in any area designated for that purpose in a marine farming development plan. A 'special lease' may be granted for up to 30 years for marine farming in any area designated for that purpose in a marine farming development plan. Leases do not provide exclusive occupation of the site, may be transferred with approval and can be subdivided or sublet with approval.

Charges are calculated on a basis of particular species and are approximately \$1700 (plus gst) for the first species (although this varies with the category that the fish belongs to, for example shellfish) and then about \$100 for each additional species. These charges were formulated on the basis of covering the cost of administering the application process.

The annual lease fee is \$110.00 plus \$55.00 per hectare for shellfish species; and \$1925.00 plus \$220.00 per hectare for finfish species. These fees are based on historic carry over of crown lease rent values together with recognition of the complexity of issues and value of the finfish industry relative to the shellfish industry.

## **7. OTHER LEASING ARRANGEMENTS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

A criteria based system for the determination of lease fees has been developed for the Western Australian pastoral industry. This system determines the annual rent based on the potential carrying capacity of the land, accessibility, rainfall and other specific locational criteria.

Annual rent payable on pastoral leases is subject to the provisions of the *Land Administration Act 1997*, Section 123 which requires that rent be payable for a pastoral lease as determined by the Valuer General. This figure is based on the ground rent that the land might reasonably be expected to realise in good condition, for a long-term lease for pastoral purposes, under which all normal outgoings are paid by the lessee.

The role of the Valuer General in establishing the ground rents would appear to have some merit in that the decision process is kept at arms length to the Department that administers the leases and is the first point of contact for lessees. The difficulty is that the Valuer General has little or no experience in valuing marine sites and would take some years to be establish such experience relative to such an exercise. Furthermore there is lack of data on which even an experienced valuer would be able to base reasonable determinations.

## 8. SUMMARY OF VARIOUS PRICING MODELS

A summary of aquaculture lease fees across all jurisdictions is provide in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Summary of annual lease fees per sector by State**

State	Type of lease	fee per hectare (\$)
<b>South Australia in 2005/06</b>		
	Marine	\$45.00
	Tuna	\$65.00
	Finfish	\$165.00
	Intertidal shellfish	\$315.00
	Subtidal shellfish	\$220.00
	Subtidal abalone	\$150.00
	Holding site/algae	\$40.00
	Average	\$187.85
<b>Tasmania</b>		
	Shellfish	\$55.00 + \$110 base fee
	Finfish	\$220.00 + \$1925 base fee
	Average	\$137.50
<b>New South Wales in 2005/06</b>		
	Marine	\$43.00 (min of \$116)
<b>Northern Territory in 2006</b>		
	Class A (< 50km from Darwin)	\$25.00
	Class B (50–100km from Darwin)	\$12.50
	Class C	\$6.00

When considering the range of methods applied to the valuation and allocation of leases for crown lands, the following broad observations can be made:

- Victoria and Queensland currently do not have specific aquaculture leases;
- In both the Northern Territory and South Australia, pricing systems attempt to value leases at something that could reflect their market value. In the case of the Northern Territory a proxy market based system is established using the equivalent value of horticultural leases, which are within a reasonable proximity to the major centres and have similar levels of infrastructure and service. In South Australia, the proxy is simply the Gross Value of Production;
- South Australia and Tasmania include the species farmed as a differential for lease rental fees;
- Allocation by tender is used in Tasmania and has been used in Cockburn sound;

- In general, lease fees in other States and sectors are between \$6 and \$315 per hectare. When removing minimum and maximum outliers, the range reduces to \$220 to \$12.50. The medium rental fee, not considering the base fees in Tasmania, is \$55 per hectare;

A contestable tender system based on a variable price would not be very useful in Western Australia as the system needs to be applied to a situation where numerous licences in coastal waters already exist over which people may opt to take out a lease. Thus the area which is to be the subject of a lease is not open for competitive tender. It should be noted however that in the future, the Minister which want to identify new site and allocate them by way of competitive tender. It is considered appropriate that although rental fees should be established to be generally applied the Minister should retain the flexibility to allocate areas by competitive tender and thus adopt an alternative rental price for some sites.

Although the approach of valuing leases has been adopted Northern Territory and South Australia, it is not seen as an attractive or useful model in Western Australia. It has been advised that such a system would take many years to be established and implemented by the Valuer General's Office in Western Australia. Valuations based on profitability are impeded by the lack of reliable data the Department has in relation to these matters.

## **9. THE PROPOSED AQUACULTURE LEASE FEE STRUCTURE FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

When considering a system that would be meaningful in Western Australia, the following principles are considered important:

- The locality of lease relative to seaport/airport or other domestic market and relative to meaningful amenities and infrastructure should influence the rental fee for the lease. This is since these factors heavily impinge on the viability of site in terms of operational costs in relation to infrastructure and amenity, and in terms of access to markets in relation to proximity to ports. This is considered particularly important in Western Australia given its long coastline.
- The competitive advantage of the lease in relation to the species farmed should be considered in the rental paid for the lease (ie. an area known as a preferred aquaculture area for a particular species would yield higher rental payments). Given that there is a limit to the number of aquaculture sites that can be contained within a preferred growing areas it is considered important that a premium is paid for those preferred sites.
- The development status of the species should be considered in the rental paid for the lease and be able to be adjusted as that development status changes.
- The lease rental fees should be comparable to other States to ensure that Western Australia maintains competitive advantages.
- The developmental nature of aquaculture in Western Australia should be recognised in the lease rental fee structure.
- The lease fee rental should have the capacity to change as the factors at play change.
- The costs associated with the implementation of the Western Australian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program should be factored into the lease rents for edible shellfish leases.

Based on these principles a lease rental fee structure, the following framework is proposed for Western Australia:

- A base lease rent fee (per hectare) will apply to all Section 97 Aquaculture leases in Western Australia. There will be two classes of base rent fees based on distance to air and seaports and markets, and the availability of meaningful amenities and infrastructure.
- A subsidy system may then apply, for a specified period, to the base rent fee based on the development status, value of the species farmed and relative value of the area to that species as per **Table 3**.
- Rental fees will be calculated based on the number of hectares, or part there of, with a minimum rental fee of \$150 per site. The minimum rental fee is put in place as a contribution to the administration of leases where the lease size is too small to provide for a meaningful contribution.
- For a site with more than one category of species, the highest rental fee will be applicable.

### **Base Lease Rent Fee**

A base lease rent fee of \$34 per hectare will apply to all Section 97 Aquaculture leases in Western Australia, unless the site is greater than 50 kilometres from a seaport/airport or other domestic market OR the site does not have established meaningful amenities and infrastructure. Guidelines will be produced to better define these terms. Sites under the later category will attract a base lease rent fee of \$25 per hectare.

The limit of 50 kilometres has been established as a reasonable benchmark as it is considered that sites within this limit have ready access to port facilities.

The values adopted for the base lease rent fee are based on an average calculation between the New South Wales and Northern Territory rates. The higher rates charged in Tasmania and South Australia are consistent with the nature of the available lease sites in these jurisdictions which have been the subject of government formal zoning processes, making subsequent development and approval of aquaculture ventures far less onerous than in other States. It is considered inappropriate to charge rates for lease rental consistent with that of Tasmania and South Australia where significant zoning and baseline investigations have been undertaken by Government prior to private investment. It is considered that from this perspective the rates charged in Northern Territory and New South Wales are more reflective of appropriate ranges for Western Australia.

### **Subsidies to the Base Rent Fees**

The subsidies in Table 3 have been calculated as follows:

#### *Species:*

- Medium value species (mussels, yabbies, prawns, finfish, mudcrabs, marron, oysters) – 20% subsidy. Criteria: farm gate value at less than \$15 per kilogram.
- High value species (black pearls, scallops, abalone, tuna, rock lobster, beta carotene) – 10% subsidy. Criteria: farm gate value of more than \$15 per kilogram.

Note that as the value of species changes over time the category in which the species fall, and its resultant subsidy may also change. It is proposed that should the average farm gate value of the species over two years change then the relative subsidy will be affected.

*Developmental Status in Western Australia: Based on status of known technology, length of time the industry has existed in that area etc:*

- Developed (note that no Western Australian aquaculture industry is considered developed at this stage)- Subsidy of 0%
- Developing – Mussels in Cockburn Sound, black pearls, oysters, land based finfish, land based abalone – subsidy of 10%
- Underdeveloped (marine finfish, mussels other than Cockburn Sound, marine abalone, prawns) - subsidy of 20%

The subsidy based on the development status of the sector in Western Australia will be revoked in five years. Should industry consider that there are grounds for the subsidy to remain, it should provide such grounds and supporting documentation to the Minister for Fisheries for consideration and determination.

*Preferred growing area:*

- If the area is outside a known preferred growing area for that species - subsidy of 10%.

Preferred growing areas will be prescribed and may be subject to additions as greater knowledge of such area are developed over time.

As an example, a black pearl farm in the Abrolhos Island would receive a subsidy and pay 80% of the base rental fee of \$25 per hectare (as it is more than 50 kilometres from ports, amenities and infrastructure). The annual rental fee is therefore \$20.00 per hectare, and a 120 hectare site at the Abrolhos would attract an annual rental fee of \$2400. For Shark Bay the subsidy is 70% as it is largely recognised that Abrolhos Island waters are more favourable for black pearl growth than Shark Bay.

**Table 3 – Subsidies for Section 97 Aquaculture Leases in Western Australia**

Species Category	% of Base Fee Applicable after Subsidy	Minimum total fee (\$)
Non-maxima pearl oysters		
- Abrolhos Islands (preferred growing area)	80%	\$150
- Shark Bay	70%	\$150
- Other	70%	\$150
Land based Finfish	70%	\$150
Sea based Finfish	60%	\$150
Mussels*		\$150
- Cockburn Sound (preferred growing area)	70%	\$150
- Warnbro Sound	50%	
- Albany	50%	\$150
- Other	50%	\$150
Oysters*	70%	\$150
Prawns	60%	\$150
Abalone – land based	80%	\$150
Abalone - in seacrate/barrel	70%	\$150
Other	To be determined	\$150

\*Leases for species subject to the Western Australian Shellfish Quality Assurance Program will incorporate an addition fee as a contribution towards the cost of implementing this program.

## **Other Fees**

Other fees relevant at this stage are:

- Application for renewal of a lease: \$2,000
- Application for variation of a lease: \$2,000

These fees provide a contribution (but not full cost recovery) to the cost to the Department of Fisheries in processing and assessing application for renewal and variations of a lease. These processes including consultation with other parties, development of appropriate documentation and advertising as necessary.

As mentioned above, leases for species subject to the Western Australian Quality Assurance Program will attract an additional fee which will be a contribution to the implementation of this program.

Currently subdivision, amalgamations, subletting and transfer are not possible under the existing legislation. As these transactions become possible, fees schedules around these will be developed.

## **Implementation of Fees**

Lease fees will be set in the FRMR (Schedule 1, Part 3), with the base fees and subsidies specified. There will be provisions in the FRMR for amendments in these fees as the development status, value of species and knowledge of preferred growing areas changes. Amendments based on Cost Price Index changes will also be made possible through the regulations.

Subsidies shall be calculated as a percentage of the full fee so that receipts outline the full fee and then subtract the appropriate subsidy.

## **FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PAPERS**

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- No. 1** The Report of the Southern Western Australian Shark Working Group. Chairman P. Millington (1986)
- No. 2** The Report of the Fish Farming Legislative Review Committee. Chairman P. Rogers (1986)
- No. 3** Management Measures for the Shark Bay Snapper 1987 Season. P. Millington (1986)
- No. 4** The Esperance Rock Lobster Working Group. Chairman A. Pallot (1986).
- No. 5** The Windy Harbour - Augusta Rock Lobster Working Group. Interim Report by the Chairman A. Pallot (1986)
- No. 6** The King George Sound Purse Seine Fishery Working Group. Chairman R. Brown (1986)
- No. 7** Management Measures for the Cockburn Sound Mussel Fishery. H. Brayford (1986)
- No. 8** Report of the Rock Lobster Industry Advisory meeting of 27 January 1987. Chairman B. Bowen (1987)
- No. 9** Western Rock Lobster Industry Compensation Study. Arthur Young Services (1987)
- No. 10** Further Options for Management of the Shark Bay Snapper Fishery. P. Millington (1987)
- No. 11** The Shark Bay Scallop Fishery. L. Joll (1987)
- No. 12** Report of the Rock Lobster Industry Advisory Committee to the Hon Minister for Fisheries 24 September 1987. (1987)
- No. 13** A Development Plan for the South Coast Inshore Trawl Fishery. (1987)
- No. 14** Draft Management Plan for the Perth Metropolitan Purse Seine Fishery. P. Millington (1987)
- No. 15** Draft management plan, Control of barramundi gillnet fishing in the Kimberley. R. S. Brown (1988)
- No. 16** The South West Trawl Fishery Draft Management Plan. P. Millington (1988).
- No. 17** The final report of the pearling industry review committee. F.J. Malone, D.A. Hancock, B. Jeffriess (1988)
- No. 18** Policy for Freshwater Aquaculture in Western Australia. (1988)
- No. 19** Sport Fishing for Marron in Western Australia - Management for the Future. (1988)
- No. 20** The Offshore Constitutional Settlement, Western Australia 1988.
- No. 21** Commercial fishing licensing in Western Australia. (1989)
- No. 22** Economics and marketing of Western Australian pilchards. SCP Fisheries Consultants Pty Ltd (1988)
- No. 23** Management of the south-west inshore trawl fishery. N. Moore (1989)
- No. 24** Management of the Perth metropolitan purse-seine fishery. N. Moore (1989)
- No. 25** Rock Lobster Industry Advisory Committee report to the Minister for Fisheries November 1988. (1989)
- No. 26** A report on marron fishing in Western Australia. Chairman Doug Wenn MLC (1989)
- No. 27** A review of the Shark Bay pearling industry. Dr D.A. Hancock, (1989)
- No. 28** Southern demersal gillnet and longline fishery. (1989)
- No. 29** Distribution and marketing of Western Australian rock lobster. P. Monaghan (1989)
- No. 30** Foreign investment in the rock lobster industry. (1989)
- No. 31** Rock Lobster Industry Advisory Committee report to the Hon Minister for Fisheries September 1989. (1989)
- No. 32** Fishing Licences as security for loans. P. Rogers (1989)
- No. 33** Guidelines for by-laws for those Abrolhos Islands set aside for fisheries purposes. N. Moore (1989)
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