



Australian Government

Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Cost Recovery Implementation Statement

2025–2026

Securing Australia's fishing future

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Charging for regulatory activity involves government entities charging individuals or organisations in the non-government sector some or all of the minimum efficient costs of a specific government activity. The Cost Recovery Policy along with the Australian Government Charging Framework (the Charging Framework) sets out the policy under which government entities design, implement and review charging for regulatory activities. The Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS) is the public document to ensure the transparency and accountability for the level of the charging and to demonstrate that the purpose for charging, as decided by Government, is being achieved.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS) is to outline what cost recoverable activities the Australian Fisheries Management Authority (AFMA) provides and how they are implemented in managing Commonwealth fisheries according to the *Australian Government Cost Recovery Guidelines* (CRGs).

This CRIS reports financial and non-financial performance information regarding the delivery of these activities for the 2025–26 financial year.

Each financial year the CRIS will be reviewed in order to reflect any changes to AFMA's cost recovery model and provide updated revenue and financial estimates.

1.2 Description of the activity being cost recovered

1.2.1 Background

The underlying principle of cost recovery policy is that AFMA should set fees and charges to recover all the costs of services provided where it is efficient and effective to do so, where the “beneficiaries” are an identifiable group and where charging is consistent with Australian Government policy objectives. In this context, determining beneficiaries is a combination of the recipients of services and activities, the drivers of costs incurred and the distribution of benefits or outcomes from those services.

AFMA's policy outcome is to deliver on behalf of the Australian Government:

Ecologically sustainable and economically efficient Commonwealth fisheries, through understanding and monitoring Australia's marine living resources and regulating and monitoring commercial fishing, including domestic licensing and deterrence of illegal foreign fishing.

The Commonwealth commercial fishing industry pays for those costs directly attributable to the fishing industry while the Australian Government pays for any costs identified as more directly benefiting the broader community. Determination of priorities and availability of funding may impact if, and when, a particular activity occurs. The attribution of costs between industry and government, and between different sectors of industry is based on the Cost Recovery Policy principle of Effectiveness, which encourages balance between the precision of the cost recovery model, and its complexity and expense. AFMA ensures precision in cost attribution to the point where additional complexity would add costs that outweigh the benefits.

1.2.2 Key activity groups

Managing Commonwealth fisheries and deterring illegal foreign fishing requires a number of key activities to be conducted. In accordance with the Australian Government Charging Framework and the CRGs, a review and analysis of the activities undertaken by AFMA was conducted to determine which of those should be cost recovered.

AFMA's activity-based approach has enabled the agency to determine the costs associated with each activity within the defined key activity groups. However, it has also been identified that not all costs identified for particular activities will be cost recovered. In addition, for some activities AFMA will only recover a percentage of associated costs to a point where it is administratively efficient to do so.

The following explanations of each of the key activity groups provides an overview of the activities, the beneficiaries of those activities and who is responsible for the costs associated with each activity.

A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries

Australia's fisheries resources are community-owned. AFMA is responsible for the day-to-day management of those fisheries resources within the Australian Fishing Zone and regulating the commercial exploitation of those resources. AFMA is also responsible for managing Australian commercial fishers operating on the high seas.

This activity group involves developing and setting management arrangements, such as catch and effort levels, in line with harvest strategies, and monitoring the performance of domestic commercial fisheries.

Examples of these types of activities include determining total allowable catch levels to maximise net economic returns to the community and making directions, determinations, and conditions on fishing concessions to regulate specific fishing activities, including closing areas to fishing and establishing bycatch mitigation measures.

This activity group also includes AFMA's engagement with its stakeholders. The primary means of consulting with and advising all stakeholders is through AFMA's Management Advisory Committees (MACs) and Resource Assessment Groups (RAGs). These bodies are responsible for providing advice on matters regarding individual fisheries or groups of fisheries to AFMA management and the AFMA Commission. AFMA also engages with stakeholders through more informal visits to ports.

There is no impediment to charging for these activities and the group that creates the need for the activities is identifiable. The user group is predominately Commonwealth fishery concession holders, and it is appropriate that they are charged the majority of costs for the activity through a levy or a fee-for-service.

Details of cost splits across user group(s) and output(s) for the year are included at [Attachment A](#).

B. Data collection and management

The data collected through the activities in this activity group is essential to assessing the sustainability of Commonwealth fisheries and the impact of fishing on the broader marine environment. It enables the assessment of the bio-economic efficiency of fishing operations and provides for reporting on matters of national concern such as interactions with endangered, threatened, and protected (ETP) species.

This activity group is directed at supporting fishing activity and monitoring the activities of commercial fishers. It includes activities such as implementing electronic monitoring systems, data entry of catch data records and logbooks, providing data analysis and extracts, placement of observers to collect scientific data, specific monitoring of certain fishing sectors, vessel monitoring and monitoring the unloading of catch in foreign ports.

The need for this activity group is primarily driven by commercial fishing activities and commercial fishers as a group are the primary users of the activity. It is therefore appropriate that the majority of costs for these activities are recovered from the commercial fishing industry. However, the commercial fishing industry has not been identified as the beneficiary of all the activities in this group and therefore these will be recovered proportionally between industry and the Government.

For example, requests for data extracts from other government agencies are not cost recovered. Provision of data for AFMA-commissioned research is recovered through fishing levies. The cost of releasing data to the public is government funded (i.e. on data.gov.au). In other cases, where possible and cost effective to do so, AFMA will recover costs on a case-by-case basis.

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 or commercial enterprise, such as the placement of an observer, they will be recovered in the form of a fee for the service provided.

Any monitoring costs incurred for non-commercial fisheries, will be government funded.

Details of cost splits across user group(s) and output(s) for the year are included at [Attachment B](#).

C. Licensing administration and revenue collection

This activity group comprises the transactions involved in the administration of licensing activities such as granting, issuing and registration of Commonwealth fishing concessions, transferring and leasing of concessions between entities. The processes surrounding the recovery and reconciliation of fee for service charges and levies are also included in this activity group.

Activities directly associated with the ongoing development and maintenance of relevant systems, as well as the amortisation of those systems involved in licensing administration and revenue collection, are included in this activity group.

Charging for this activity group is through fee for service for transaction activities and by levy for the remainder of the activity group. As the activities in this group are primarily used by fishing concession owners and holders, their representatives and the broader industry, they pay the majority of costs.

Details of cost splits across user group(s) and output(s) for the year are included at [Attachment C](#).

D. Domestic fisheries compliance enforcement

This activity group is comprised of compliance risk assessments, investigations and enforcement actions. With respect to fisheries compliance, it also incorporates, cooperation, consultation and the exchange of information with state, territory and overseas bodies having similar functions to AFMA.

The scope for non-compliance in fisheries is broad, but not solely attributable to the members of the commercial fishing industry. There are a range of users of fisheries resources such as the members of the public, recreational fishers, charter operators and state/ territory commercial fishers. All these sectors are accessing a community-owned resource, so rather than recover domestic fisheries compliance enforcement costs from the commercial fishing industry, these costs are government funded. This reflects the range of threats to the community-owned fishery resource.

The activities in this key activity group contribute to the orderly management of the fishery as a whole to benefit the broader community and are therefore government funded.

Details of cost splits across user group(s) and output(s) for the year are included at [Attachment D](#).

E. Research

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

The purpose of this activity group is to provide information and administration to support fisheries management decisions. This activity group includes activities 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.

Therefore, as the commercial fishing industry are the primary beneficiaries of this activity group the costs are recovered as a levy. Any research and administration associated with non-commercial fisheries is government funded.

Details of cost splits across user group(s) and output(s) for the year are included at [Attachment E](#).

F. Policy support

This activity group includes providing policy advice and support to the Parliament, Ministers and relevant government departments and agencies. The activities in the group include researching, planning and advising on proposals for changes to legislation, whole-of-government programs and arrangements between Commonwealth and State fisheries as well as arrangements with international fisheries.

Examples of these types of activities include answering Ministerial and Parliamentary questions, the preparation of the budget and associated reporting documents and the provision of the statutory reporting requirements by the AFMA Commission such as the Annual Report.

Activities conducted under this activity group also include the implementation of operational policy, the provision of economic advice, developing and implementing bycatch and discards policies, provision of legal services, drafting subsidiary statutory instruments (e.g., regulations), managing protected species issues and MAC / RAG administration.

The activities in this key group generally provide broad policy support and information to a range of other government departments and agencies and are generally funded by government. However, there is a component of this activity that commercial fishers generate and is therefore funded by the commercial fishing industry.

Details of cost splits across user group(s) and output(s) for the year are included at [Attachment F](#).

G. 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), bilateral and other multilateral agreements and bodies. This input includes the provision of technical advice and research results supporting government policy, and statutes leading to sustainable management of straddling and highly migratory fishing stocks.

Australia is also required to meet certain obligations under international treaties such as the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* and the *United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement*. In accordance with these treaties AFMA must perform certain activities on behalf of the Australian Government and the Australian community that lead to improved regional cooperation and increase Australia's food security.

From time-to-time, members of the commercial fishing industry, recreational fishers and the Australian public can all be identified as beneficiaries of the outcomes of these activities through the improved sustainability of fish stocks. Individual fishing companies may also gain better access to international markets as a result. However, none of these groups has been identified as the primary beneficiaries of this key activity group and therefore are not charged for the activities involved.

The activities in this key group are primarily undertaken as a service to the Australian Government and broader Australian community and as a result this activity group is government funded.

Details of cost splits across user group(s) and output(s) for the year are included at [Attachment G](#).

H. Foreign fisheries compliance enforcement and capacity building

Foreign fisheries compliance enforcement activities are undertaken by several Commonwealth agencies, including AFMA. The objective of activities undertaken in this group 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 to improve regional economic stability.

While there are some benefits to the commercial fishing industry, this activity primarily assists the broader Australian and global community and is therefore government funded.

Details of cost splits across user group(s) and output(s) for the year are included at [Attachment H](#).

I. 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. This group also captures engagement and consultation with recreational fishers in Commonwealth waters, involvement with joint authority fisheries and the implementation of Offshore Constitutional Settlement (OCS) arrangements to manage fish stocks.

In addition, this activity group captures engagement and consultation with other relevant sectors including environmental non-government organisations (eNGOs). The aim of regulation is to sustainably maximise the social, cultural and economic benefits to the groups involved. This includes some of the costs associated with the engagement of AFMA's MACs and RAGs in non-commercial stakeholder meetings.

The traditional, indigenous or non-commercial users of fisheries create the need for this activity group. However, the management objectives for the indigenous and non-commercial fisheries in the Torres Strait are to provide access to the way of life and livelihoods of traditional inhabitants; including their rights in relation to traditional fishing as provided for under the [Torres Strait Treaty](#) with Papua New Guinea. It is therefore appropriate to provide government funding for activities related to these objectives.

Engaging with the recreational fishing sector ensures all relevant stakeholders' views are considered as part of managing Commonwealth marine resources. However, individual recreational fishers associated with this activity group are difficult to identify and therefore cannot be charged under existing Commonwealth laws.

While there is the potential that commercial fishers could gain from some of the activities in this group, they are not the main beneficiaries and therefore it is not appropriate to recover these activity costs from the commercial fishing industry.

This activity group, therefore, is government funded.

Details of cost splits across user group(s) and output(s) for the year are included at [Attachment I](#).

2 Policy and statutory authority to cost recover

2.1 Government policy approval to cost recover the activity

AFMA's management of Commonwealth fisheries covers a range of activities that are driven by legislative obligations and functions.

AFMA aims to recover all appropriate costs from the commercial fishing industry in accordance with the [Australian Government Charging Framework](#) and [Australian Cost Recovery Policy](#) in support of the legislative responsibilities of Commonwealth entities, as detailed in the [Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013](#) (PGPA Act). Where specific demand for a government activity is created by identifiable individuals or groups, they will be charged for it unless the Government has decided to fund that activity.

AFMA is required under paragraph 6(1)(e) [Fisheries Administration Act 1991](#) to "pursue achieving government targets in relation to the recovery of the costs of the Authority".

2.2 Statutory authority to charge

AFMA has the objective, under paragraph 3(1)(a) of the [Fisheries Management Act 1991](#) of "implementing efficient and cost effective fisheries management on behalf of the Commonwealth" and under paragraph 3(1)(e) of "achieving government targets in relation to the recovery of the costs of AFMA". These cost recovery arrangements are fully authorised and established under a number of Acts and Regulations.

For Commonwealth fisheries:

- The [Fishing Levy Act 1991](#) allows for the imposition of a levy in respect to a fishing concession and provides that the amount of levy imposed on a fishing concession is prescribed in regulations.
- The [Fishing Levy Regulations 2018](#) provide the rates imposed per fishing concession and are amended annually in line with budget processes.
- The [Fisheries Management \(Fishing Levy Collection\) Regulations 2018](#) provide for when levy is due and payable and for payment of levy by instalments.
- Part 7 of the [Fisheries Management Act 1991](#) provides for administration and collection of both fishing levies and charges.

- The [Foreign Fishing Licences Levy Act 1991](#) allows for the imposition of a levy on the grant of certain foreign fishing licences.
- The [Statutory Fishing Rights Charge Act 1991](#) allows for the imposition of a charge on the grant of statutory fishing rights.
- Part 11 of the [Fisheries Management Regulations 2019](#) allows for AFMA to impose fees for the provision of certain services.

For Torres Strait fisheries:

- The [Fisheries Levy Act 1984](#) allows for the imposition of a levy with respect to certain fisheries licences and certain units of fishing capacity.
- The [Fisheries Levy \(Torres Strait Prawn Fishery\) Regulation 2016](#) provide the rates imposed per fishing concession and are amended annually in line with budget processes.

3 Cost recovery model

3.1 Outputs and business processes of the activity

As described in section 1.2.1 of this CRIS, AFMA's objective is ecologically sustainable and economically efficient Commonwealth fisheries. Contributions to achieving this objective each year include:

- Managing Commonwealth fisheries in line with the Commonwealth Fisheries Harvest Strategy Policy and Guidelines that facilitate sustainable and profitable fisheries
- Preventing unacceptable impacts of Commonwealth fisheries on marine ecosystems and organisms by assessing risks and applying ecological risk assessments and management frameworks
- Managing all fisheries in line with Commonwealth policy on fisheries bycatch
- Improving the efficiency and cost effectiveness of fisheries administration by streamlining business processes by reducing red tape and unnecessary regulatory requirements
- Increasing opportunities for co-management of fisheries
- Deterring illegal fishing in Commonwealth fisheries through targeted enforcement activities that are based on compliance risk assessments and available resources
- Deterring and preventing illegal foreign fishing in the Australian Fishing Zone and adjoining regions by providing the fisheries focus in:
 - border protection arrangements
 - prosecution of offences
 - disposal of forfeited boats, gear and catches, and
 - engaging in capacity building programmes and cooperative monitoring, control and surveillance activities with regional countries, and
- Effective engagement with the Australian community and other relevant stakeholders to improve communications, increase public awareness of and improve accessibility to fishery management information.

3.2 Costs of the activities

An analysis of the activities undertaken, and services provided by AFMA was carried out to identify which activities should be cost recovered. Costs for activities are composed of direct costs, indirect costs, overheads and capital costs. Each activity will be reviewed, and its associated cost adjusted annually based on operational requirements, the price of goods and services received and estimates of achievable cost savings.

Direct costs, of which staff costs are the most significant component, will be based on resourcing requirements and monitoring the levels of staff utilisation in anticipation of future requirements. AFMA managers will provide direct input to validate the costs and identify likely variations over time as part of AFMA's annual budgeting processes. An example of direct costs are the staffing costs for each of the fishery management areas.

Indirect costs are those costs that are allocated to fisheries for specific activities using a cost driver for allocation. For example, observer costs are attributed to fisheries using "observer days".

Overhead costs are those costs which cannot be directly traced to or identified with specific activities. Overhead costs are vital to AFMA's business operations as they provide critical support for AFMA to carry out its activities. Examples include occupancy costs (e.g. rent, maintenance, and utilities), the costs of corporate services (e.g. finance, human resources, payroll) and information technology infrastructure. Overhead costs are allocated to activities based on full-time equivalent staffing required to perform an activity.

Detail of how the direct, indirect and overhead costs have been applied to cost recovered activities is available in [Attachment J](#).

AFMA determines its forward capital budget as part of its budgeting process. Where capital costs are attributable to a specific activity, they will be directly allocated to that activity so that depreciation and amortisation expenditure is allocated to the appropriate activity going forward.

3.3 Cost drivers for allocation of costs to fisheries

For some activities costs are recovered from both the commercial fishing industry and the Government. AFMA reviews which group(s) uses and/ or benefits from each activity and applies an approved method to allocate the costs proportionally.

The allocation of costs occurs after a more generic allocation where the amount of an activity is cost recovered. For example, Management Advisory Committees (MACs) are 80% cost recovered. This is because some of the work done by MACs is for the Government, such as providing advice to AFMA on draft government policies. This 80% is then attributed proportionately to each fishery.

[Attachment K](#) provides a breakdown of the percentage split of cost drivers across each fishery.

3.4 Design of cost recovery charges

AFMA undertakes a comprehensive annual budget process in line with the Australian Government's budget processes. Budgets are developed using an activity-based costing process. AFMA consults with key stakeholders on the development of the cost recovered budget including the Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA) (the industry's peak body), other relevant consultative bodies and representatives prior to approval by AFMA's Chief Executive Officer (CEO). AFMA's CEO is the Accountable Authority under the PGPA Act.

AFMA's regulatory costs will be recovered appropriately through a combination of fees for service for user-initiated and transaction-based activities provided to users and levies for ongoing regulatory activities.

Fees - Where it is practical and cost effective to do so, costs will be recovered as a fee-for-service where the activity and its costs can be linked to a specific individual or organisation. This applies to activities such as licensing transactions and costs associated with the deployment of observers as there is a direct link between the costs of the activity and the beneficiary of those activities. Fees are based on estimated efficient unit costs, such as the daily costs of placing an observer on a fishing boat. The efficient cost is determined by identifying direct costs, indirect costs and overheads as detailed in section 3.2 above. This adds to the transparency surrounding the calculation of costs.

Fees will also be charged to third party groups for the costs of information services. Typically, the amounts recovered are small proportion of AFMA's overall costs. With the introduction of GoFish, AFMA's online business facility, reduced or zero fees have been introduced recognising the lower costs of electronic transactions.

Levies – The majority of AFMA's cost recovered revenue is collected in the form of a levy. This is due to the different sectors that operate in AFMA's fisheries. Individual fishing concession owners are levied an amount proportional to their access right holdings in a fishery. This is facilitated through regulations made under applicable legislation.

The Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry approves the levy rates per leviable concession type which are set out in the form of annual levy regulations. Those regulations are made law by the Governor-General and subject to disallowance by Parliament.

Every year AFMA acquits its cost recovered expenditure to account for any prior year over/under recoveries and then adjusts the levies for each fishery.

4 Risk assessment

AFMA completes Charging Risk Assessments (CRA's) as part of establishing the CRIS. The CRA's overall rating was medium for all activities. This rating determined that changes to the CRIS did not require the Finance Minister's approval for its release. It also determined the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry as the appropriate authority to approve AFMA's CRIS.

AFMA examined other risks in relation to the changing regulatory environment and its CRIS. The table below lists those risks and AFMA management response.

Risks identified and mitigation measures in relation to AFMA's cost recovery arrangements

Identified risk	Mitigation measure(s)
Variability of costs year to year can increase costs significantly for concession owners.	<p>AFMA informs fishing industry of variances through the annual CRIS process and provides opportunity for consultation and feedback from peak industry body/ies on the draft CRIS.</p> <p>Updating this CRIS provides information on prior year performance and expected forward budgets.</p> <p>Through levy regulations, AFMA implements a three instalment payment plan for industry.</p>
AFMA liquidity if levies are not collected.	<p>AFMA currently uses government appropriation to supplement cash flow while levy regulations are being made, invoiced and then receipted in the latter half of the financial year.</p> <p>AFMA will review its processes in future years to reduce the period between budget finalisation and receipting of payments to reduce the risk of adverse impact on its cash flow.</p>

5 Stakeholder engagement

Communication with AFMA's stakeholders is an essential part of developing the CRIS for the upcoming budget year.

As part of its annual development of the cost recovered budget and review of the CRIS AFMA encourages feedback from relevant stakeholders such as the CFA, as well as other representative bodies prior to finalisation. Following any consultation rounds AFMA will consider the comments received and make any necessary changes to address issues or suggestions made for improvement. Change will be recorded in [Attachment L](#).

The CRIS will be published on AFMA's website each year.

6 Financial estimates

This section will be updated with budget estimates each year when they are finalised. The numbers in this section are provided for guidance only until whole-of-government budget processes have been completed.

All cost recovered activities are subject to a detailed annual review as part of AFMA's budgeting processes.

Please visit AFMA's [corporate plans and annual reporting](#) to review the relevant Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and information.

Please refer to [Attachment M](#) for a summary of AFMA's budget estimates from the annual Portfolio Budget Statements.

7 Performance reporting

AFMA measures how it is performing by evaluating the outcomes achieved against a number of qualitative and quantitative measures.

7.1 Financial performance

AFMA's historical financial performance can be seen at [Attachment N](#).

The numbers in this section are provided for guidance only until whole-of-government budget processes have been completed.

7.2 Non-financial performance

AFMA recovers costs for most of its regulatory activity from the fishing industry. It is therefore appropriate for AFMA to utilise reporting from the Regulator Performance Framework¹ under the Government's red tape reduction initiative. Measuring and publicly reporting performance will give the fishing industry, the community and individuals confidence that AFMA is effectively and flexibly managing risk.

The activities described in this CRIS directly map to AFMA's goals and KPIs as detailed in its Annual Operational Plan. Performance against these KPIs is reported in AFMA's Corporate Plan, Annual Report, the Regulator Performance Framework, and Performance Statement each year.

8 Key forward dates and events

A summary of the key forward dates and events for the year can be found at [Attachment O](#).

9 CRIS approval and change register

[Attachment P](#) shows approvals and changes pertaining to this CRIS.

¹ The Regulator Performance Framework was introduced by the Australian Government in 2015. It establishes key performance indicators to assess how Commonwealth regulators operate, with a particular focus on the extent to which the regulator minimises the regulatory burden while conducting its activities.

Attachments

Attachment A: *Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries*

Cost split(s) across user group(s)

User	Cost of Activity	Charge
All Commonwealth commercial fishing industry	\$ 5,944,546	Levy
Australian public, recreational fishers, eNGOs and other government organisations	\$ 3,779,932	Government funded

Output(s), activity description(s) and cost split(s) across output(s)

Output	Activities	Cost recovered amount	Government funded amount
Bycatch	Involves developing and implementing bycatch programs and strategies. Some bycatch management activities are performed to meet requirements from non-industry stakeholders and therefore is 30% funded by government	\$ 310,639	\$ 133,131
Consultation and Engagement ²	Includes working with science agencies and organisations, conducting port visits and providing advice to fishing operators, collaborating with the fishing industry and providing fishing industry education materials. These activities are cost recovered except for 20% of the costs associated with engagement with science organisations and agencies due to work being performed beyond essential fisheries management science	\$ 817,868	\$ 56,804
Management Advisory Committees (MACs) and Resource Assessment Groups (RAGs)	Includes appointing and administering MACs and RAGs. This is fully cost recovered except for 20% of the costs associated with engagement to meet the needs of non-industry stakeholders such as environmental non-government organisations (eNGOs) and recreational fishers	\$ 1,080,428	\$ 270,107

² Costs for consultation and engagement with eNGOs, recreational and amateur fishers and general public liaison are included as part of the activity group “Management of traditional, indigenous and non-commercial fisheries”.

Output	Activities	Cost recovered amount	Government funded amount
Risk management	Includes assessment of fisheries under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1991</i> including export approvals, developing Threatened, Endangered and Protected (TEP) species management strategies and Environmental Risk Management (ERM). A small portion of activity costs (7%) are government funded as there are additional activities required beyond essential fisheries risk management.	\$ 739,571	\$ 53,034
Species and environmental management	Involves fisheries management activities including implementing harvest strategies, setting total allowable catch and effort, fishery plan administration, fishery performance reporting, and reviewing directions and fishing conditions. A small portion of fishery management activities (5%) are government funded as there are additional activities required beyond essential fisheries species and environmental management.	\$ 2,218,275	\$ 242,996
Strategy, governance and leadership	AFMA does not cost recover costs associated with its Commission, Chief Executive Officer or General Manager Operations. However, partial costs are recovered for the General Manager Corporate Services (25%) the Executive Manager Fisheries (50%), and climate change and strategic adaptation (50%).	\$ 777,765	\$ 3,023,860

Attachment B: *Data collection and management*

Cost split(s) across user group(s)

User	Cost of Activity	Charge
All Commonwealth commercial fishing industry	\$ 7,526,580	Levy and fees
Australian public and other government organisations	\$ 8,330,905	Government funded

Output(s), activity description(s) and cost split(s) across output(s)

Output	Activities	Cost recovered amount	Government funded amount
Logbooks and Catch Disposal Records (CDRs)	Involves administration of the logbook and CDR data collection programs including the capture, entry and reporting of all types of logbooks and CDRs as well as the costs associated with the development and support of the associated IT systems.	\$ 861,322	\$ 227,606
Data Management	Involves managing and analysing data, providing data extracts and reports to the fishing industry, MACs or RAGs. This activity is 80% cost recovered: the other 20% reflecting the needs of government, eNGOs and other non-commercial stakeholders. Costs associated with publishing data and reports for public access or for use by government entities are government funded. Management of fishery data plans and research reporting are 50% cost recovered because this activity benefits the government and industry in approximately equal proportions.	\$ 683,269	\$ 448,892
Electronic monitoring	Includes the implementation and administration of the e-monitoring program. E-monitoring administration is cost recovered at 50% due to the additional system establishment costs involved. This approach will encourage additional uptake and increase AFMA's overall data monitoring capabilities.	\$ 1,356,114	\$ 232,300
Observers	Includes the implementation and administration of the Observer program. Observer program administration is cost recovered at 80% as some work done by the administration team is to meet non-industry requirements.	\$ 3,160,054	\$ 663,446
Fishery specific monitoring and data collection	Undertake fishery specific monitoring. This activity has only a single user and as such all associated costs are recovered from the commercial fishing industry.	\$ 868,783	\$ -

Output	Activities	Cost recovered amount	Government funded amount
Vessel monitoring	Includes the implementation and administration of the vessel monitoring program for the commercial fishing industry.	\$ 597,038	\$ 2,092,332
Data Transformation project	<p>An investment of \$10 million to enhance (or replace) AFMA's systems as they relate to business services (e.g., Pisces). This program will see the delivery of AFMA's Data Strategy. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> continued expansion of AFMA's agency data capture platform (e.g., 100% elog, eCDRs, e-observer, etc) implementing a single integrated data architecture rather than standalone purpose-driven systems (refer to the eFish FRDC report for more background) improve links to/from data held by other agencies provide opportunities to provide this data back to industry, and ideally to build a system that supports future traceability and providence requirements. 	\$ -	\$ 104,630
Electronic Monitoring project	An investment of \$10 million to enhance and expand the EM program across Commonwealth fisheries and includes investment in artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML). The key aim of expanding the program is to improve AFMA's ability to collect fine scale data collection and implement vessel level management arrangements and incentivise the uptake of best practices by individual fishers to achieve a range of outcomes (e.g., reduce protected species interactions, improve bycatch handling practices etc.).	\$ -	\$ 4,561,699

Attachment C: *Licensing administration and revenue collection*

Cost split(s) across user group(s)

User	Cost of Activity	Charge
All Commonwealth commercial fishing industry	\$ 1,378,665	Levy and fees
Traditional, indigenous and non-commercial fisheries	\$ 368,010	Government funded

Output(s), activity description(s) and cost split(s) across output(s)

Output	Activities	Cost recovered amount	Government funded amount
Licensing administration and revenue collection	Involves licencing administration and transactional services such as processing applications, renewals and, transfers. Also includes formulating, reconciling, issuing and recovering levies and fees.	\$ 465,366	\$ 272,139
Licensing administration and revenue collection systems	Involves recovering the costs for the development and maintenance of AFMA's licensing administration and revenue collection systems.	\$ 913,299	\$ 95,871

Attachment D: Domestic fisheries compliance enforcement

Cost split(s) across user group(s)

User	Cost of Activity	Charge
Australian public, recreational fishers, and other government organisations	\$ 5,460,675	Government funded

Output(s), activity description(s) and cost split(s) across output(s)

Output	Activities	Cost recovered amount	Government funded amount
Compliance and domestic illegal fishing	Involves undertaking compliance activities in accordance with AFMA's risk-based approach, boat and fish receiver inspections. Includes assessment and investigations, data analysis, briefing and related prosecution requirements.	\$ -	\$ 5,460,675

Attachment E: Research

Cost split(s) across user group(s)

User	Cost of Activity	Charge
All Commonwealth commercial fishing industry	\$ 3,089,102	Levy
Australian public and other government organisations	\$ 2,108,531	Government funded

Output(s), activity description(s) and cost split(s) across output(s)

Activity Function	Activities	Cost recovered amount	Government funded amount
Research Contract Administration	Involves administrative services surrounding research programs and contracts. This includes administering the AFMA Research Committee, developing and reviewing research plans as well as reporting to the Fisheries Research Development Corporation and the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences. These costs are 50% cost recovered from the commercial fishing industry. AFMA commissions research for non-commercial fisheries and provides reports to other government agencies which are not cost recoverable activities.	\$ 146,131	\$ 146,131
Research Projects	The cost of research projects. Research costs have been split across cost recoverable activities (75%) and government funded activities (25%) to simplify administration and to better represent the general use of fisheries science by the Australian public.	\$ 2,942,971	\$ 1,962,400

Attachment F: Policy support

Cost split(s) across user group(s)

User	Cost of Activity	Charge
All Commonwealth commercial fishing industry	\$ 270,880	Levy
Australian public and other government organisations	\$ 717,573	Government funded

Output(s), activity description(s) and cost split(s) across output(s)

Output	Activities	Cost recovered amount	Government funded amount
Policy	<p>Includes providing advice and developing policy in accordance with the <i>Fisheries Management Act 1991</i>, the <i>Fisheries Administration Act 1991</i> and other relevant legislation. 50% of these activity costs are recovered from the fishing industry because when reviewing the activities broadly covered across AFMA, half of them relate to Commonwealth commercial fisheries management.</p> <p>Involves advising Parliament and Ministers, providing and developing policy including technical and governance policies. Also includes developing and publishing corporate reports, public data and performance indicators such as the Annual report, Regulatory Performance Framework (RPF) and compliance performance reports. Liaison with state agencies and other organisations on broader marine resource policies and management are also included. These activities are 100% government funded.</p>	\$ 270,880	\$ 717,573

Attachment G: *International treaty standards and developing regulation*

Cost split(s) across user group(s)

User	Cost of Activity	Charge
Australian public, regional fisheries bodies and other government organisations	\$ 5,669,523	Government funded

Output(s), activity description(s) and cost split(s) across output(s)

Output	Activities	Cost recovered amount	Government funded amount
International relations	Involves engaging with Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and other authorities. This also includes attending bilateral treaty meetings to implement Australia's obligations to international agreements. Reporting is per RFMO requirements as well as any required reports to other international bodies.	\$ -	\$ 1,749,254
International capacity building	Involves participating in capacity building programs with neighbouring countries and supporting key regional and international fishing bodies.	\$ -	\$ 3,920,269

Attachment H: Foreign fisheries compliance enforcement and capacity building

Cost split(s) across user group(s)

User	Cost of Activity	Charge
Australian public and other government organisations	\$ 4,951,955	Government funded

Output(s), activity description(s) and cost split(s) across output(s)

Output	Activities	Cost recovered amount	Government funded amount
International illegal fishing	Includes combating illegal fishing in the Australian Fishing Zone and Protected Zone Joint Authority fisheries. Involves engaging with Australian Border Force and other relevant international bodies through Regional Plans of Action (RPOA) to prevent IUU fishing. Caretaking and disposal of foreign fishing vessels is also included.	\$ -	\$ 4,951,955

Attachment I: Management of traditional, indigenous and non-commercial fisheries

Cost split(s) across user group(s)

User	Cost of Activity	Charge
Traditional, indigenous and non-commercial fishers, Australian public, eNGOs, recreational and amateur fishers and other government organisations	\$ 1,822,223	Government funded

Output(s), activity description(s) and cost split(s) across output(s)

Output	Activities	Cost recovered amount	Government funded amount
Traditional/ non-commercial fisheries management	Includes assisting with the administration of Protect Zone Joint Authority (PZJA) fisheries, Torres Strait fisheries and other indigenous fisheries, and liaising with eNGOs and recreational fishing sectors through advisory committees and stakeholder forums. This also includes the management of Offshore Constitutional Settlement arrangements, joint authorities and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) between the states and the Commonwealth.	\$ -	\$ 1,551,676
MACs and RAGs	Includes appointing and administering MACs and RAGs.	\$ -	\$ 270,547

Attachment J: *Direct, indirect and overhead costs of activities*

Activity group	Activity output	Direct costs (\$)	Indirect costs (\$)	Overhead costs (\$)
Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries	Species and environmental management	1,496,521	0	721,754
	Consultation and Engagement	400,087	171,315	246,467
	Bycatch	200,090	0	110,549
	MAC and RAG	784,491	29,695	266,242
	Risk Management	476,664	5,388	257,519
	Strategy, Governance and Leadership	0	585,674	192,091
Total		3,357,852	792,072	1,794,622
Data Collection and Management	Electronic Monitoring	0	1,203,619	152,495
	Observers	0	2,570,156	589,898
	Vessel Monitoring	0	488,275	108,764
	Logbooks and Catch Disposal Records (CDRs)	0	640,202	221,120
	Fishery-specific monitoring and data collection	312,824	555,959	0
	Data Management	0	491,046	192,223
Total		312,824	5,949,258	1,264,499
Licensing administration and Revenue Collection	Licensing administration and Revenue Collection	0	314,274	151,091
	Licensing administration and revenue collection systems	0	730,753	182,546
Total		0	1,045,028	333,637
Research	Research Contract Administration	0	86,484	59,647
	Research Projects	2,942,971	0	0
Total		2,942,971	86,484	59,647
Policy Support	Policy	0	181,710	89,170
Total		0	181,710	89,170
Grand total		6,613,647	8,054,552	3,541,574

Attachment K: Activity output allocation to fisheries

	Electronic monitoring	Observers	VMS	Logbook and CDR systems	Logbook and CDRs	Data management	Licensing admin and revenue collection	Licensing admin and revenue collection systems	Bycatch	Species & environmental management	Risk management	Strategy, Governance and Leadership	Consultation and engagement	Policy	MAC and RAG	Research contract administration
Rationale	EM service costs	Observer days	Number of VMS devices on boats ¹	Number of VMS devices on boats ²	Prior year actuals	Number of VMS devices on boats ¹	Prior year actuals	% of concession holders	Calculated % of direct Bycatch costs	Calculated % of direct costs					Calculated % of direct MAC/RAG costs	% of research costs
South East Trawl	0.0%	21.3%	11.9%	11.9%	19.5%	11.9%	21.0%	22.4%	25.2%	19.9%	19.9%	19.9%	19.9%	19.9%	22.0%	20.7%
Gillnet Hook and Trap	40.1%	0.5%	19.3%	19.3%	21.8%	19.3%	19.9%	23.5%	10.2%	17.1%	17.1%	17.1%	17.1%	17.1%	16.5%	7.2%
Great Australian Bight Trawl	3.0%	0.6%	1.4%	1.4%	0.8%	1.4%	0.9%	4.1%	2.5%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.9%	4.3%
Coral Sea	0.0%	1.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	2.6%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Heard and McDonald Islands	0.0%	38.4%	1.3%	1.4%	2.0%	1.4%	2.4%	2.0%	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	6.3%	0.1%
Small Pelagic	0.6%	2.5%	1.7%	1.7%	2.0%	1.7%	0.8%	7.1%	7.0%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	11.0%
Macquarie Island	0.0%	7.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	1.2%	1.0%	2.4%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	6.3%	4.5%
Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	1.1%	3.1%	1.1%	1.3%	2.0%	8.9%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	6.9%	3.1%
Western Deepwater Trawl	1.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	1.0%	2.5%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Northern Prawn	0.0%	8.2%	15.4%	15.4%	0.6%	15.4%	0.9%	4.1%	6.7%	10.4%	10.4%	10.4%	10.4%	10.4%	16.7%	31.6%
North West Slope	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	2.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Southern Squid Jig	0.0%	0.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.3%	1.8%	1.1%	1.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%	0.0%
Torres Strait Prawn	0.0%	1.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	2.0%	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Skipjack Tuna	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Eastern Tuna and Billfish	37.5%	0.0%	12.6%	12.6%	11.1%	12.6%	5.3%	9.2%	10.4%	11.7%	11.7%	11.7%	11.7%	11.7%	9.6%	8.3%
Southern Bluefin Tuna	13.9%	3.7%	3.5%	3.5%	16.9%	3.5%	4.0%	2.0%	8.3%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	0.4%	7.7%
Western Tuna and Billfish	1.9%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.7%	1.1%	0.7%	5.1%	3.1%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	1.4%	1.5%
Government funded	0.0%	13.8%	24.6%	24.6%	15.2%	24.6%	36.9%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTALS ¹	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

¹ The column totals may not add to 100% due to rounding. Fishery specific monitoring costs are attributed directly to fisheries.

² Update from *average number of queries*, as internal analysis identified *number of VMS devices on boats* is the primary cost driver.

Attachment L: *Summary of stakeholder engagement in the development of this CRIS*

Date	Who	What
July 2025	Commonwealth Fisheries Association (CFA), each of the fishery Management Advisory Committees (MACs) and other relevant consultative bodies for fisheries that do not have a MAC	Draft 2025–26 cost recovered budget released.
July 2025	CFA	Meeting held with CFA to discuss draft CRIS. Joint feedback prepared by CFA chair and AFMA CEO.
August 2025	CFA	Final 2025–26 cost recovered budget and CRIS released.

Attachment M: 2025–26 Portfolio Budget Statements summary of budget estimates

Budget item	2024–25 Estimated actual \$000	2025–26 Budget \$000	2026–27 Forward Estimate \$000	2027–28 Forward Estimate \$000	2028–29 Forward Estimate \$000
Administered expenses					
Illegal foreign fishing vessel caretaking and disposal	6,265	6,389	6,561	6,564	6,648
Departmental expenses					
	50,562	51,611	46,568	46,190	46,460
Total available funding	56,827	58,000	53,129	52,754	53,108

Attachment N: AFMA's historical financial performance

Budget item	2024– 25 \$'000	2023– 24 \$'000	2022– 23 \$'000	2021– 22 \$'000	2020– 21 \$'000	2019– 20 \$000	2018– 19 \$000	2017– 18 \$000	2016– 17 \$000	2015– 16 \$000	2014– 15 \$000
Budgeted Levy Expenses (X)	16,630	13,892	13,043	14,011	13,324	14,622	14,300	14,388	14,324	12,614	13,677
Actual Levy Expenses (Y)¹	15,912	14,935	14,529	13,622	13,663	13,265	14,292	13,941	14,155	12,369	13,655
Balance (Y- X)	718	(1,043)	(1,486)	389	(339)	1,299	8	447	169	245	22
Cumulative Balance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Explain impact on balance management strategy</i>	AFMA applies any underspend / overspend to the following year cost recovered revenue										

¹ Actual Levy expenses do not include levy relief and industry subsidies.

Attachment O: Summary of key dates and events in the development of this CRIS

* Date	Who	What
July 2025	AFMA	Draft 2025–26 cost recovered budget released.
August 2025	AFMA	Final 2025–26 cost recovered budget and CRIS released. 2025-26 CRIS published on AFMA website.
November 2025	Minister approves levy regulations for submission to the Federal Executive Council	Ministerial approval of levy regulations
November 2025	Governor General makes levy regulations	Levy regulations made and published on the Federal Register of Legislation
November 2025	Torres Strait Prawn Fishery concession holders	Levy notices issued
January 2026	Commonwealth fishing concession holders	First instalment levy invoices issued for 2025–26

* Indicative dates only

Attachment P: *CRIS approval and change register*

Date of change	Change made	Approved by	Basis for change
March 2021	Draft CRIS 2021–22 Budget	Wez Norris	Draft CRIS 2021-22 Budget released for consultation
May 2021	2021–22 CRIS	Wez Norris	CRIS 2021-22 Budget finalised
April 2022	Draft CRIS 2022–23 Budget	Wez Norris	Draft CRIS 2022-23 Budget released for consultation
June 2022	2022–23 CRIS	Wez Norris	CRIS 2022-23 Budget finalised
May 2023	Draft CRIS 2023–24 Budget	Wez Norris	Draft CRIS 2023-24 Budget released for consultation
June 2023	2023–24 CRIS	Wez Norris	CRIS 2023-24 Budget finalised
June 2024	Draft Budget	Wez Norris	Draft cost recovered budget released for consultation
July 2024	2024–25 CRIS	Wez Norris	Budget and CRIS 2024–25 finalised
July 2025	Draft CRIS 2025-26	Wez Norris	Draft CRIS 2025-26 released for consultation
August 2025	2025-26 CRIS	Minister Collins	CRIS 2025-26 finalised

Attachment Q: 2025–26 cost recovered budget expenditure summary

AFMA Cost Recovered Fisheries
Differences between Budget Expenditure for 2025-26 to 2024-25
Allocations Under Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS 2026)

CRIS Categories	A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries	B. Data Collection & Management	C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement	E. Research	F. Policy Support	G. Input into defining international treaty standards & developing regulation	H. Foreign Fisheries Compliance Enforcement & Capacity Building	I. Management of Traditional, Indigenous & Non-Commercial Fisheries	Sub-total Costs	Fee for Service (includes One-off Government Contribution in 2025/26)	Total Levy Base
South East Trawl	59,614	(1,162)	131,943	-	(38,575)	(2,089)	-	-	-	149,731	(64,778)	84,953
Gillnet Hook and Trap	29,243	140,988	143,404	-	(76,893)	(4,245)	-	-	-	232,497	(67,958)	164,539
Great Australian Bight Trawl	(13,385)	(25,659)	27,935	-	15,319	(2,924)	-	-	-	1,285	(11,857)	(10,572)
Coral Sea	10,443	3,171	6,760	-	-	(202)	-	-	-	20,172	(2,892)	17,280
Heard & McDonald Islands	65,877	(29,807)	9,358	-	(1,511)	1,534	-	-	-	45,451	(5,784)	39,667
Small Pelagic	30,134	(17,547)	57,164	-	(324,163)	(592)	-	-	-	(255,004)	(20,532)	(275,536)
Macquarie Island	61,835	(1,893)	5,155	-	51,885	1,747	-	-	-	118,729	(2,892)	115,837
Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop	32,709	8,259	13,674	-	31,867	(186)	-	-	-	86,323	(5,784)	80,540
Western Deepwater Trawl	(3,361)	(14,971)	7,965	-	-	(580)	-	-	-	(10,947)	(2,892)	(13,839)
Northern Prawn	(10,818)	50,708	31,455	-	(91,056)	(4,126)	-	-	-	(23,837)	(11,861)	(35,698)
North West Slope	334	(12,592)	7,818	-	-	(419)	-	-	-	(4,860)	(2,892)	(7,752)
Southern Squid Jig	3,429	16,002	5,554	-	-	(273)	-	-	-	24,712	(2,892)	21,820
Torres Strait Prawn	19,726	4,132	15,390	-	-	305	-	-	-	39,552	(5,786)	33,767
Skipjack Tuna	3,980	(2,166)	16,141	-	-	(49)	-	-	-	17,905	(5,784)	12,122
Eastern Tuna & Billfish	108,964	(49,160)	60,431	-	122,383	1,305	-	-	-	243,923	(26,605)	217,318
Southern Bluefin Tuna	9,027	88,617	3,956	-	6,556	(1,487)	-	-	-	106,669	(5,784)	100,886
Western Tuna & Billfish	10,854	(20,740)	40,045	-	21,587	(339)	-	-	-	51,406	(14,748)	36,658
TOTALS	418,605	136,178	584,146	-	(282,600)	(12,621)	-	-	-	843,707	(261,719)	581,989
Government funded costs	257,215	598,061	217,241	815,026	169,052	88,970	(300,418)	215,105	(243,025)	1,817,228		
Other revenues	(11,999)	(50,001)	(27,477)	-	(75,000)	-	(332,000)	-	-	(611,006)		
Government Funded	245,216	548,060	189,764	815,026	94,052	88,970	(632,418)	215,105	(243,025)	1,206,222		

AFMA Cost Recovered Fisheries
Budget Expenditure July to June 2025-26
Allocations Under Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS 2026)

CRIS Categories	A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries	B. Data Collection & Management	C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement	E. Research	F. Policy Support	G. Input into defining international treaty standards & developing regulation	H. Foreign Fisheries Compliance Enforcement & Capacity Building	I. Management of Traditional, Indigenous & Non-Commercial Fisheries	Sub-total Costs 2025-26	Fee for Service (includes One-off Government Contribution in 2025 26)	Total Levy Base
South East Trawl	1,187,007	1,206,818	380,783	-	640,208	53,898	-	-	-	3,468,713	(218,438)	3,250,275
Gillnet Hook and Trap	857,917	1,328,348	384,361	-	223,391	46,417	-	-	-	2,840,433	(84,572)	2,755,862
Great Australian Bight Trawl	290,058	134,838	48,087	-	132,341	13,969	-	-	-	619,293	(12,435)	606,857
Coral Sea	120,540	61,612	14,369	-	-	5,321	-	-	-	201,842	(3,012)	198,830
Heard & McDonald Islands	278,768	1,447,070	38,252	-	3,089	12,016	-	-	-	1,779,195	(427,900)	1,351,294
Small Pelagic	386,854	149,607	77,625	-	340,372	16,725	-	-	-	971,183	(21,247)	949,936
Macquarie Island	197,105	282,156	19,163	-	139,275	8,333	-	-	-	646,032	(78,118)	567,914
Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop	327,239	46,657	29,771	-	95,914	13,968	-	-	-	513,550	(6,462)	507,088
Western Deepwater Trawl	76,371	22,698	10,682	-	-	3,348	-	-	-	113,099	(2,928)	110,171
Northern Prawn	661,886	668,991	47,719	-	976,057	28,217	-	-	-	2,382,869	(62,471)	2,320,398
North West Slope	80,066	27,546	10,534	-	-	3,510	-	-	-	121,655	(2,913)	118,743
Southern Squid Jig	75,083	55,743	18,057	-	-	3,241	-	-	-	152,123	(3,502)	148,621
Torres Strait Prawn	121,547	147,930	40,834	-	-	5,565	-	-	-	315,876	(16,238)	299,638
Skipjack Tuna	43,001	-	20,257	-	-	1,909	-	-	-	65,167	(5,794)	59,373
Eastern Tuna & Billfish	729,373	854,255	131,931	-	255,611	31,823	-	-	-	2,002,994	(29,447)	1,973,547
Southern Bluefin Tuna	358,291	1,034,748	49,536	-	237,747	15,895	-	-	-	1,696,217	(7,338)	1,688,880
Western Tuna & Billfish	153,440	57,563	56,704	-	45,098	6,726	-	-	-	319,531	(15,119)	304,412
TOTALS	5,944,546	7,526,580	1,378,665	-	3,089,102	270,880	-	-	-	18,209,773	(997,933)	17,211,840
Government funded costs	3,779,931	8,330,905	368,010	5,460,675	2,108,531	717,573	5,669,523	4,951,955	1,822,223	33,209,327		
Other revenues	(126,528)	(1,962,724)	(109,034)	-	(225,000)	-	(1,998,228)	-	-	(4,421,514)		
Government Funded	3,653,403	6,368,181	258,977	5,460,675	1,883,531	717,573	3,671,295	4,951,955	1,822,223	28,787,814		

AFMA Cost Recovered Fisheries
Budget Expenditure July to June 2024-25
Allocations Under Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS 2025)

CRIS Categories	A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries	B. Data Collection & Management	C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement	E. Research	F. Policy Support	G. Input into defining international treaty standards & developing regulation	H. Foreign Fisheries Compliance Enforcement & Capacity Building	I. Management of Traditional, Indigenous & Non-Commercial Fisheries	Sub-total Costs 2024-25	Fee for Service	Total Levy Base
South East Trawl	1,127,393	1,207,980	248,840	-	678,783	55,986	-	-	-	3,318,982	(153,660)	3,165,323
Gillnet Hook and Trap	828,674	1,187,361	240,957	-	300,283	50,662	-	-	-	2,607,937	(16,613)	2,591,323
Great Australian Bight Trawl	303,443	160,497	20,152	-	117,022	16,893	-	-	-	618,008	(579)	617,429
Coral Sea	110,098	58,441	7,610	-	-	5,522	-	-	-	181,670	(120)	181,550
Heard & McDonald Islands	212,891	1,476,877	28,894	-	4,599	10,482	-	-	-	1,733,744	(422,117)	1,311,627
Small Pelagic	356,720	167,154	20,461	-	664,535	17,317	-	-	-	1,226,187	(714)	1,225,472
Macquarie Island	135,270	284,049	14,008	-	87,390	6,586	-	-	-	527,303	(75,226)	452,077
Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop	294,530	38,398	16,097	-	64,047	14,154	-	-	-	427,226	(678)	426,548
Western Deepwater Trawl	79,732	37,669	2,717	-	-	3,928	-	-	-	124,046	(37)	124,010
Northern Prawn	672,704	618,283	16,263	-	1,067,113	32,343	-	-	-	2,406,706	(50,610)	2,356,096
North West Slope	79,732	40,138	2,717	-	-	3,928	-	-	-	126,515	(21)	126,494
Southern Squid Jig	71,654	39,741	12,502	-	-	3,514	-	-	-	127,411	(610)	126,801
Torres Strait Prawn	101,821	143,799	25,444	-	-	5,260	-	-	-	276,324	(10,452)	265,872
Skipjack Tuna	39,021	2,166	4,116	-	-	1,958	-	-	-	47,262	(10)	47,251
Eastern Tuna & Billfish	620,409	903,415	71,501	-	133,229	30,518	-	-	-	1,759,072	(2,842)	1,756,230
Southern Bluefin Tuna	349,264	946,131	45,580	-	231,191	17,382	-	-	-	1,589,548	(1,554)	1,587,994
Western Tuna & Billfish	142,586	78,304	16,659	-	23,511	7,066	-	-	-	268,125	(370)	267,754
TOTALS	5,525,941	7,390,403	794,518	-	3,371,702	283,501	-	-	-	17,366,065	(736,214)	16,629,851
Government funded costs	3,522,716	7,732,843	150,769	4,645,650	1,939,480	628,603	5,969,941	4,736,849	2,065,248	31,392,099		
Other revenues	(114,529)	(1,912,723)	(81,557)	-	(150,000)	-	(1,666,228)	-	-	(3,810,507)		
Government Funded	3,408,187	5,820,120	69,212	4,645,650	1,789,480	628,603	4,303,713	4,736,849	2,065,248	27,581,592		

Attachment R: 2025–26 Commonwealth Fishery budget comparison

Australian Fisheries Management Authority				
Commonwealth Fishery Budget Comparison July to June (2024-25 to 2025-26)				
South East Trawl				
Cost Recovery Summary By Output and Activity Group	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget	Budget Variance	
			\$'s	%
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries				
Species and environmental management	336,910	402,966	66,056	19.6%
Risk Management	168,935	167,324	(1,611)	(1.0%)
Bycatch	82,194	78,319	(3,875)	(4.7%)
MAC & RAG	236,988	223,779	(13,209)	(5.6%)
Consultation and Engagement	167,373	159,865	(7,509)	(4.5%)
Strategy, Governance & Leadership	134,993	154,754	19,761	14.6%
	1,127,393	1,187,007	59,614	5.3%
B. Data Collection & Management				
Electronic Monitoring	-	-	-	-
Observers	831,958	781,971	(49,987)	(6.0%)
Vessel Monitoring	94,859	94,415	(444)	(0.5%)
Fishery-specific monitoring & data collection	20,001	59,996	39,995	200.0%
Data Management	87,421	108,052	20,631	23.6%
Total Logbook and CDRs	173,742	162,384	(11,358)	(6.5%)
	1,207,980	1,206,818	(1,162)	(0.1%)
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection				
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	206,254	154,729	(51,525)	(25.0%)
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection Systems	42,586	226,054	183,468	430.8%
	248,840	380,783	131,943	53.0%
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement				
Compliance and domestic illegal fishing	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
E. Research				
Research Contract Administration	29,187	30,285	1,098	3.8%
Research Projects	649,595	609,922	(39,673)	(6.1%)
	678,783	640,208	(38,575)	(5.7%)
F. Policy Support				
Policy	55,986	53,898	(2,089)	(3.7%)
	55,986	53,898	(2,089)	(3.7%)
Total Expenditure	3,318,982	3,468,713	149,731	4.5%
Fee for Service & Gov't Contribution	(153,660)	(218,438)	(64,778)	42.2%
Cost-recovered levy budget	3,165,323	3,250,275	84,953	2.7%

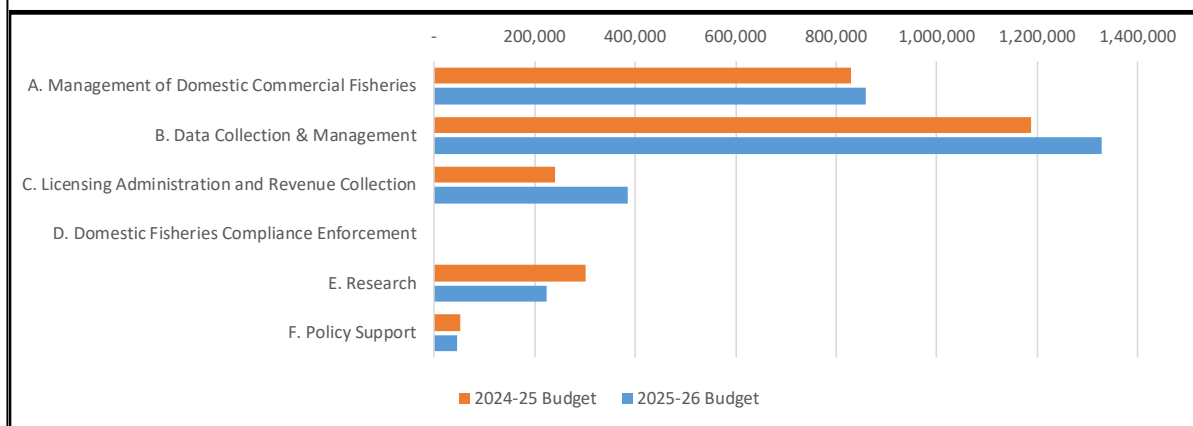
Activity Group	2024-25 Budget (\$)	2025-26 Budget (\$)
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries	1,127,393	1,187,007
B. Data Collection & Management	1,207,980	1,206,818
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	248,840	380,783
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement	-	-
E. Research	678,783	640,208
F. Policy Support	55,986	53,898

Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Commonwealth Fishery Budget Comparison July to June (2024-25 to 2025-26)

Gillnet Hook and Trap

Cost Recovery Summary By Output and Activity Group	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget	Budget Variance	
			\$'s	%
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries				
Species and environmental management	218,011	241,026	23,015	10.6%
Risk Management	117,065	138,029	20,964	17.9%
Bycatch	36,202	31,519	(4,682)	(12.9%)
MAC & RAG	176,607	167,976	(8,631)	(4.9%)
Consultation and Engagement	158,635	146,093	(12,542)	(7.9%)
Strategy, Governance & Leadership	122,154	133,274	11,120	9.1%
	828,674	857,917	29,243	3.5%
B. Data Collection & Management				
Electronic Monitoring	583,162	544,208	(38,954)	(6.7%)
Observers	17,332	17,322	(10)	(0.1%)
Vessel Monitoring	124,815	152,731	27,916	22.4%
Fishery-specific monitoring & data collection	211,738	218,518	6,780	3.2%
Data Management	40,850	174,790	133,940	327.9%
Total Logbook and CDRs	209,463	220,779	11,316	5.4%
	1,187,361	1,328,348	140,988	11.9%
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection				
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	196,280	147,206	(49,074)	(25.0%)
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection Systems	44,678	237,155	192,477	430.8%
	240,957	384,361	143,404	59.5%
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement				
Compliance and domestic illegal fishing	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
E. Research				
Research Contract Administration	12,912	10,568	(2,344)	(18.2%)
Research Projects	287,371	212,823	(74,548)	(25.9%)
	300,283	223,391	(76,893)	(25.6%)
F. Policy Support				
Policy	50,662	46,417	(4,245)	(8.4%)
	50,662	46,417	(4,245)	(8.4%)
Total Expenditure	2,607,937	2,840,433	232,497	8.9%
Fee for Service & Gov't Contribution	(16,613)	(84,572)	(67,958)	409.1%
Cost-recovered levy budget	2,591,323	2,755,862	164,539	6.3%

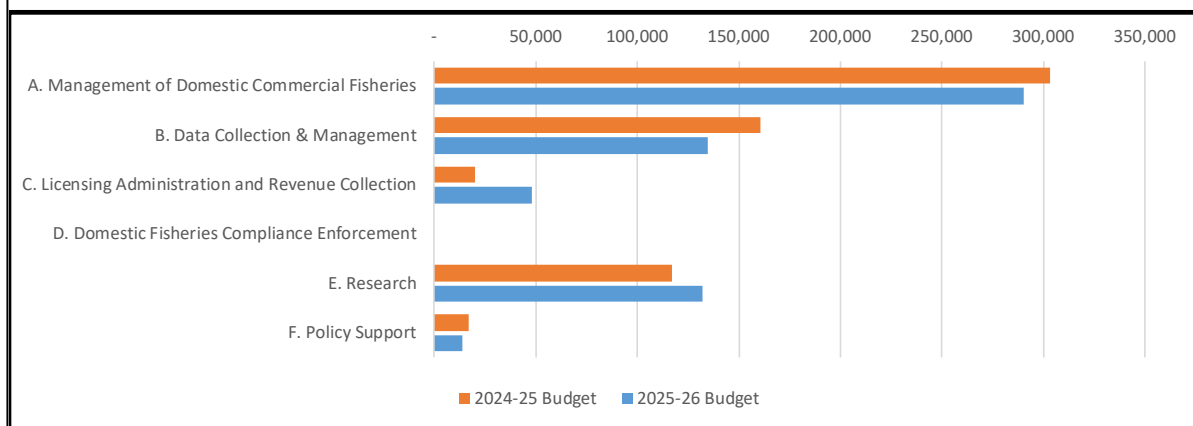


Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Commonwealth Fishery Budget Comparison July to June (2024-25 to 2025-26)

Great Australian Bight Trawl

Cost Recovery Summary By Output and Activity Group	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget	Budget Variance	
			\$'s	%
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries				
Species and environmental management	116,248	111,053	(5,196)	(4.5%)
Risk Management	25,209	24,083	(1,126)	(4.5%)
Bycatch	7,478	7,675	197	2.6%
MAC & RAG	64,423	60,374	(4,048)	(6.3%)
Consultation and Engagement	49,354	46,766	(2,588)	(5.2%)
Strategy, Governance & Leadership	40,732	40,107	(625)	(1.5%)
	303,443	290,058	(13,385)	(4.4%)
B. Data Collection & Management				
Electronic Monitoring	-	40,683	40,683	-
Observers	66,854	23,509	(43,345)	(64.8%)
Vessel Monitoring	9,985	11,108	1,123	11.2%
Fishery-specific monitoring & data collection	44,054	34,310	(9,744)	(22.1%)
Data Management	27,730	12,712	(15,018)	(54.2%)
Total Logbook and CDRs	11,874	12,516	642	5.4%
	160,497	134,838	(25,659)	(16.0%)
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection				
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	12,358	6,711	(5,646)	(45.7%)
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection Systems	7,795	41,376	33,581	430.8%
	20,152	48,087	27,935	138.6%
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement				
Compliance and domestic illegal fishing	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
E. Research				
Research Contract Administration	5,032	6,260	1,229	24.4%
Research Projects	111,990	126,081	14,091	12.6%
	117,022	132,341	15,319	13.1%
F. Policy Support				
Policy	16,893	13,969	(2,924)	(17.3%)
	16,893	13,969	(2,924)	(17.3%)
Total Expenditure	618,008	619,293	1,285	0.2%
Fee for Service & Gov't Contribution	(579)	(12,435)	(11,857)	2048.2%
Cost-recovered levy budget	617,429	606,857	(10,572)	(1.7%)

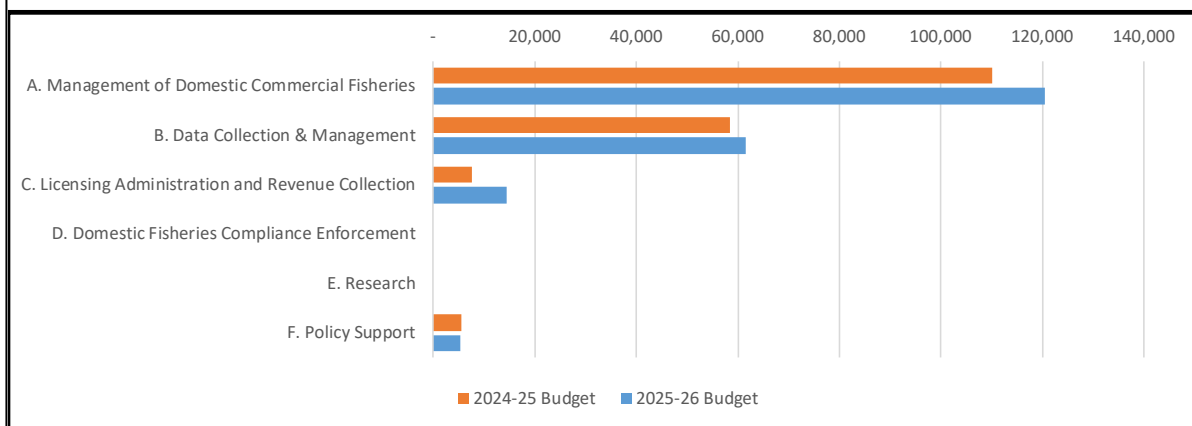


Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Commonwealth Fishery Budget Comparison July to June (2024-25 to 2025-26)

Coral Sea

Cost Recovery Summary By Output and Activity Group	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget	Budget Variance	
			\$'s	%
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries				
Species and environmental management	38,150	38,428	279	0.7%
Risk Management	27,816	38,123	10,308	37.1%
Bycatch	8,731	8,093	(638)	(7.3%)
MAC & RAG	-	-	-	-
Consultation and Engagement	22,086	20,618	(1,467)	(6.6%)
Strategy, Governance & Leadership	13,315	15,277	1,961	14.7%
	110,098	120,540	10,443	9.5%
B. Data Collection & Management				
Electronic Monitoring	-	-	-	-
Observers	32,189	42,068	9,879	30.7%
Vessel Monitoring	7,489	5,554	(1,935)	(25.8%)
Fishery-specific monitoring & data collection	-	-	-	-
Data Management	10,165	6,356	(3,809)	(37.5%)
Total Logbook and CDRs	8,598	7,634	(964)	(11.2%)
	58,441	61,612	3,171	5.4%
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection				
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	5,708	4,278	(1,431)	(25.1%)
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection Systems	1,901	10,092	8,191	430.8%
	7,610	14,369	6,760	88.8%
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement				
Compliance and domestic illegal fishing	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
E. Research				
Research Contract Administration	-	-	-	-
Research Projects	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
F. Policy Support				
Policy	5,522	5,321	(202)	(3.7%)
	5,522	5,321	(202)	(3.7%)
Total Expenditure	181,670	201,842	20,172	11.1%
Fee for Service & Gov't Contribution	(120)	(3,012)	(2,892)	2410.9%
Cost-recovered levy budget	181,550	198,830	17,280	9.5%

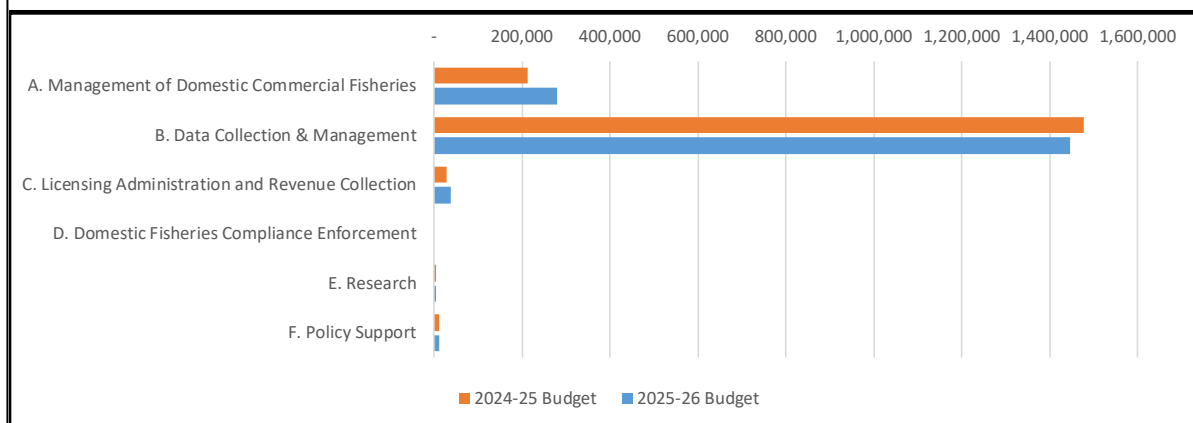


Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Commonwealth Fishery Budget Comparison July to June (2024-25 to 2025-26)

Heard & McDonald Islands

Cost Recovery Summary By Output and Activity Group	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget	Budget Variance	
			\$'s	%
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries				
Species and environmental management	91,677	97,107	5,430	5.9%
Risk Management	26,095	28,759	2,664	10.2%
Bycatch	13,199	13,506	307	2.3%
MAC & RAG	32,032	73,933	41,901	130.8%
Consultation and Engagement	24,614	30,961	6,347	25.8%
Strategy, Governance & Leadership	25,274	34,502	9,228	36.5%
	212,891	278,768	65,877	30.9%
B. Data Collection & Management				
Electronic Monitoring	-	-	-	-
Observers	1,406,405	1,405,568	(837)	(0.1%)
Vessel Monitoring	17,474	11,108	(6,366)	(36.4%)
Fishery-specific monitoring & data collection	-	-	-	-
Data Management	28,094	12,712	(15,382)	(54.8%)
Total Logbook and CDRs	24,904	17,682	(7,222)	(29.0%)
	1,476,877	1,447,070	(29,807)	(2.0%)
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection				
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	25,092	18,069	(7,023)	(28.0%)
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection Systems	3,802	20,183	16,381	430.8%
	28,894	38,252	9,358	32.4%
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement				
Compliance and domestic illegal fishing	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
E. Research				
Research Contract Administration	198	146	(52)	(26.1%)
Research Projects	4,402	2,943	(1,459)	(33.1%)
	4,599	3,089	(1,511)	(32.8%)
F. Policy Support				
Policy	10,482	12,016	1,534	14.6%
	10,482	12,016	1,534	14.6%
Total Expenditure	1,733,744	1,779,195	45,451	2.6%
Fee for Service & Gov't Contribution	(422,117)	(427,900)	(5,784)	1.4%
Cost-recovered levy budget	1,311,627	1,351,294	39,667	3.0%

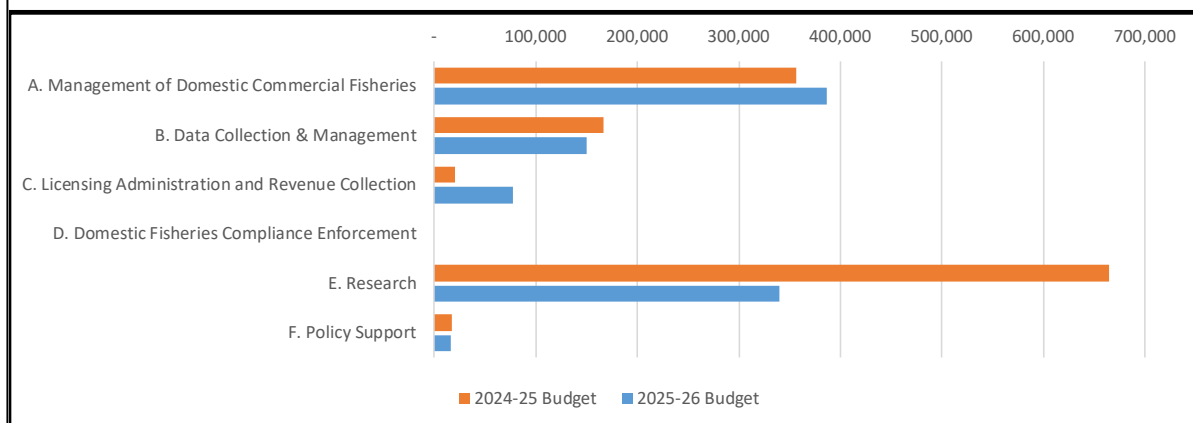


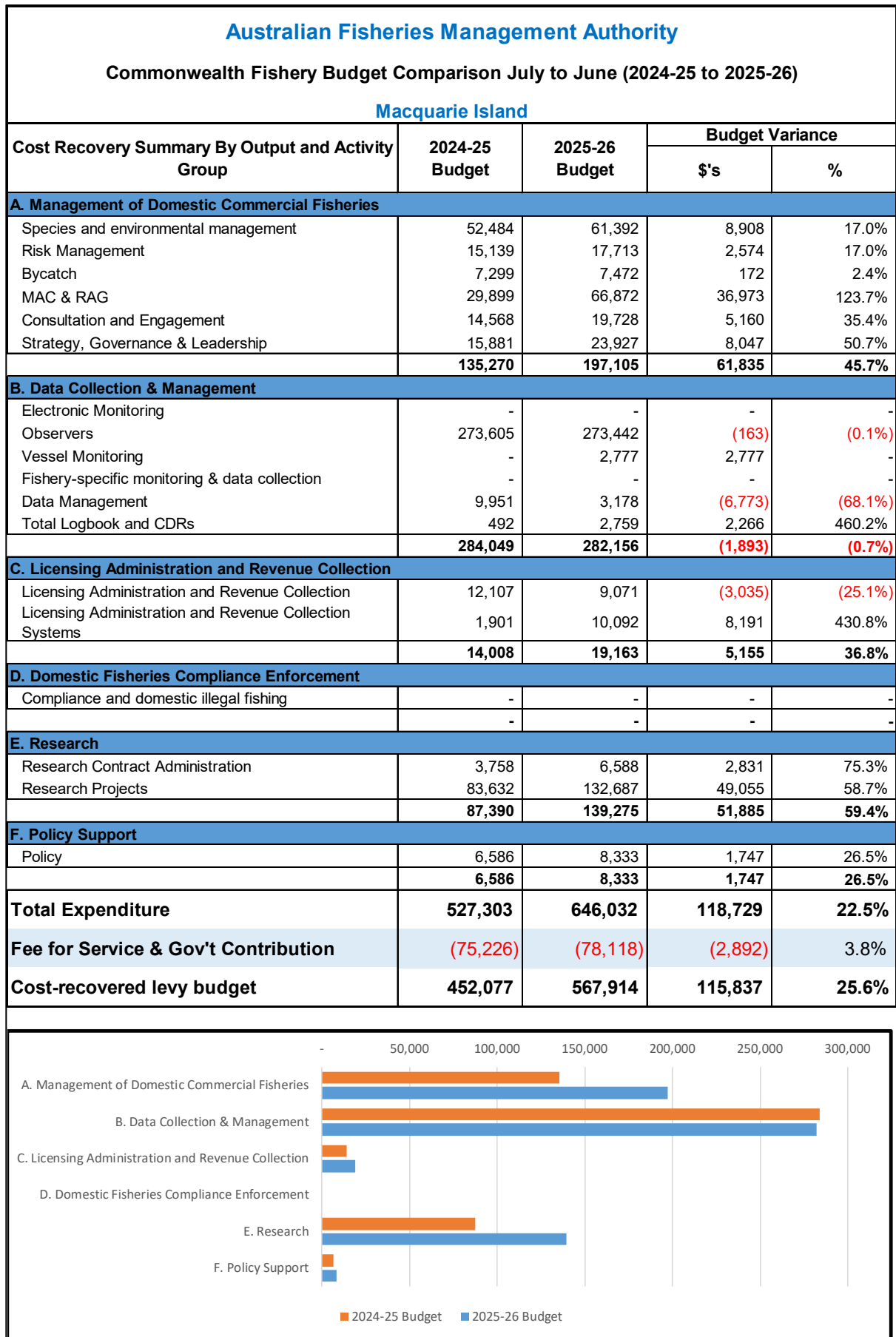
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Commonwealth Fishery Budget Comparison July to June (2024-25 to 2025-26)

Small Pelagic

Cost Recovery Summary By Output and Activity Group	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget	Budget Variance	
			\$'s	%
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries				
Species and environmental management	108,926	110,068	1,142	1.0%
Risk Management	72,536	84,131	11,595	16.0%
Bycatch	24,333	21,662	(2,671)	(11.0%)
MAC & RAG	70,165	63,574	(6,590)	(9.4%)
Consultation and Engagement	39,006	59,397	20,391	52.3%
Strategy, Governance & Leadership	41,754	48,021	6,267	15.0%
	356,720	386,854	30,134	8.4%
B. Data Collection & Management				
Electronic Monitoring	15,105	8,001	(7,103)	(47.0%)
Observers	89,138	91,560	2,422	2.7%
Vessel Monitoring	12,481	13,885	1,403	11.2%
Fishery-specific monitoring & data collection	-	-	-	-
Data Management	29,862	15,890	(13,972)	(46.8%)
Total Logbook and CDRs	20,567	20,271	(296)	(1.4%)
	167,154	149,607	(17,547)	(10.5%)
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection				
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	6,963	5,974	(989)	(14.2%)
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection Systems	13,498	71,651	58,153	430.8%
	20,461	77,625	57,164	279.4%
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement				
Compliance and domestic illegal fishing	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
E. Research				
Research Contract Administration	28,575	16,101	(12,473)	(43.7%)
Research Projects	635,960	324,271	(311,690)	(49.0%)
	664,535	340,372	(324,163)	(48.8%)
F. Policy Support				
Policy	17,317	16,725	(592)	(3.4%)
	17,317	16,725	(592)	(3.4%)
Total Expenditure	1,226,187	971,183	(255,004)	(20.8%)
Fee for Service & Gov't Contribution	(714)	(21,247)	(20,532)	2873.7%
Cost-recovered levy budget	1,225,472	949,936	(275,536)	(22.5%)



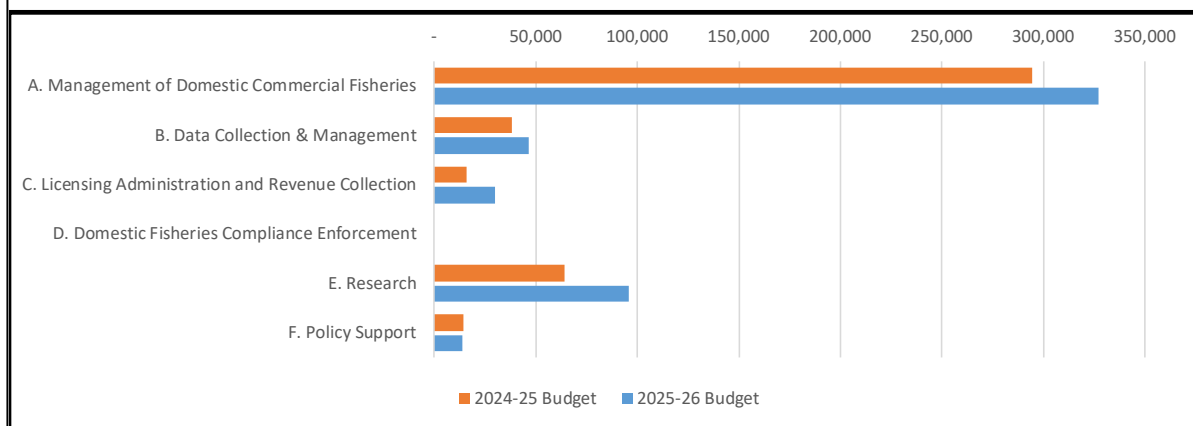


Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Commonwealth Fishery Budget Comparison July to June (2024-25 to 2025-26)

Bass Strait Central Zone Scallop

Cost Recovery Summary By Output and Activity Group	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget	Budget Variance	
			\$'s	%
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries				
Species and environmental management	94,457	128,073	33,616	35.6%
Risk Management	18,610	18,890	280	1.5%
Bycatch	34,930	27,678	(7,252)	(20.8%)
MAC & RAG	71,587	70,803	(784)	(1.1%)
Consultation and Engagement	40,819	41,690	871	2.1%
Strategy, Governance & Leadership	34,128	40,106	5,978	17.5%
	294,530	327,239	32,709	11.1%
B. Data Collection & Management				
Electronic Monitoring	-	-	-	-
Observers	-	8,661	8,661	-
Vessel Monitoring	9,985	8,331	(1,654)	(16.6%)
Fishery-specific monitoring & data collection	-	-	-	-
Data Management	4,966	9,534	4,568	92.0%
Total Logbook and CDRs	23,446	20,131	(3,315)	(14.1%)
	38,398	46,657	8,259	21.5%
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection				
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	12,295	9,588	(2,707)	(22.0%)
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection Systems	3,802	20,183	16,381	430.8%
	16,097	29,771	13,674	84.9%
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement				
Compliance and domestic illegal fishing	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
E. Research				
Research Contract Administration	2,754	4,537	1,783	64.8%
Research Projects	61,293	91,377	30,084	49.1%
	64,047	95,914	31,867	49.8%
F. Policy Support				
Policy	14,154	13,968	(186)	(1.3%)
	14,154	13,968	(186)	(1.3%)
Total Expenditure	427,226	513,550	86,323	20.2%
Fee for Service & Gov't Contribution	(678)	(6,462)	(5,784)	853.1%
Cost-recovered levy budget	426,548	507,088	80,540	18.9%



Australian Fisheries Management Authority				
Commonwealth Fishery Budget Comparison July to June (2024-25 to 2025-26)				
Western Deepwater Trawl				
Cost Recovery Summary By Output and Activity Group	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget	Budget Variance	
			\$'s	%
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries				
Species and environmental management	33,858	34,065	206	0.6%
Risk Management	7,807	7,692	(114)	(1.5%)
Bycatch	10,456	7,829	(2,627)	(25.1%)
MAC & RAG	-	-	-	-
Consultation and Engagement	18,138	17,171	(967)	(5.3%)
Strategy, Governance & Leadership	9,472	9,614	142	1.5%
	79,732	76,371	(3,361)	(4.2%)
B. Data Collection & Management				
Electronic Monitoring	-	13,561	13,561	-
Observers	24,761	-	(24,761)	(100.0%)
Vessel Monitoring	4,993	2,777	(2,216)	(44.4%)
Fishery-specific monitoring & data collection	-	-	-	-
Data Management	2,939	3,178	239	8.1%
Total Logbook and CDRs	4,977	3,182	(1,795)	(36.1%)
	37,669	22,698	(14,971)	(39.7%)
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection				
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	815	590	(225)	(27.6%)
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection Systems	1,901	10,092	8,191	430.8%
	2,717	10,682	7,965	293.2%
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement				
Compliance and domestic illegal fishing	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
E. Research				
Research Contract Administration	-	-	-	-
Research Projects	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
F. Policy Support				
Policy	3,928	3,348	(580)	(14.8%)
	3,928	3,348	(580)	(14.8%)
Total Expenditure	124,046	113,099	(10,947)	(8.8%)
Fee for Service & Gov't Contribution	(37)	(2,928)	(2,892)	7921.6%
Cost-recovered levy budget	124,010	110,171	(13,839)	(11.2%)

	-	10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000	80,000	90,000
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries										
B. Data Collection & Management										
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection										
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement										
E. Research										
F. Policy Support										

2024-25 Budget

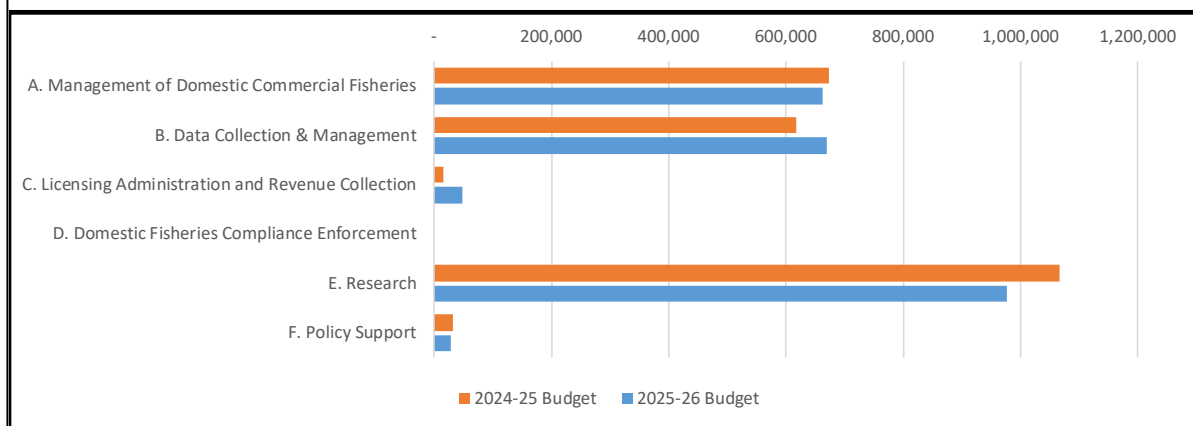
2025-26 Budget

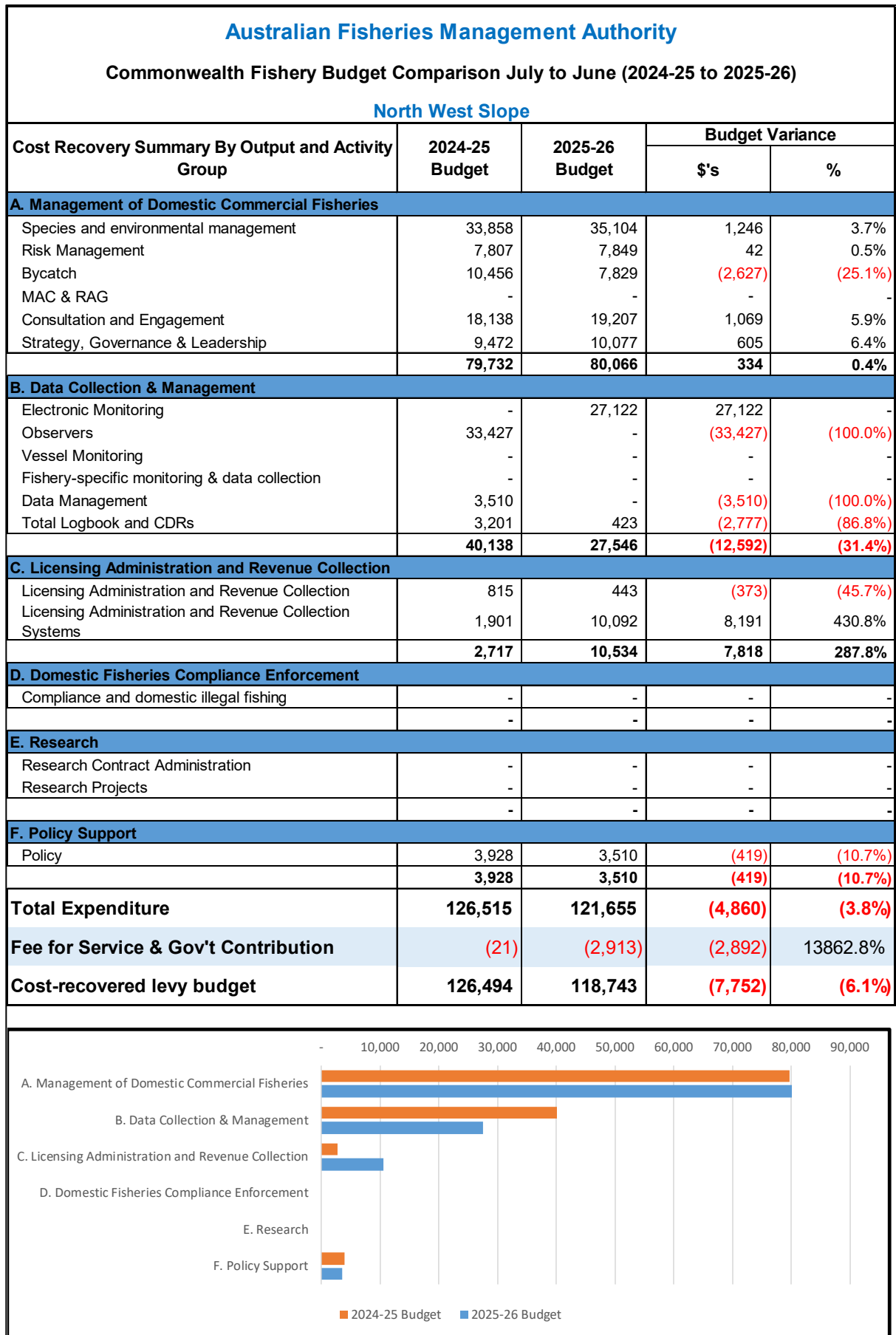
Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Commonwealth Fishery Budget Comparison July to June (2024-25 to 2025-26)

Northern Prawn

Cost Recovery Summary By Output and Activity Group	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget	Budget Variance	
			\$'s	%
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries				
Species and environmental management	264,951	262,334	(2,617)	(1.0%)
Risk Management	47,903	45,072	(2,831)	(5.9%)
Bycatch	22,834	20,967	(1,866)	(8.2%)
MAC & RAG	180,745	169,854	(10,890)	(6.0%)
Consultation and Engagement	78,287	82,642	4,355	5.6%
Strategy, Governance & Leadership	77,984	81,017	3,032	3.9%
	672,704	661,886	(10,818)	(1.6%)
B. Data Collection & Management				
Electronic Monitoring	-	-	-	-
Observers	361,506	301,900	(59,605)	(16.5%)
Vessel Monitoring	114,829	122,185	7,355	6.4%
Fishery-specific monitoring & data collection	-	-	-	-
Data Management	44,421	139,832	95,411	214.8%
Total Logbook and CDRs	97,527	105,074	7,547	7.7%
	618,283	668,991	50,708	8.2%
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection				
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	8,468	6,343	(2,126)	(25.1%)
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection Systems	7,795	41,376	33,581	430.8%
	16,263	47,719	31,455	193.4%
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement				
Compliance and domestic illegal fishing	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
E. Research				
Research Contract Administration	45,885	46,173	288	0.6%
Research Projects	1,021,228	929,884	(91,344)	(8.9%)
	1,067,113	976,057	(91,056)	(8.5%)
F. Policy Support				
Policy	32,343	28,217	(4,126)	(12.8%)
	32,343	28,217	(4,126)	(12.8%)
Total Expenditure	2,406,706	2,382,869	(23,837)	(1.0%)
Fee for Service & Gov't Contribution	(50,610)	(62,471)	(11,861)	23.4%
Cost-recovered levy budget	2,356,096	2,320,398	(35,698)	(1.5%)



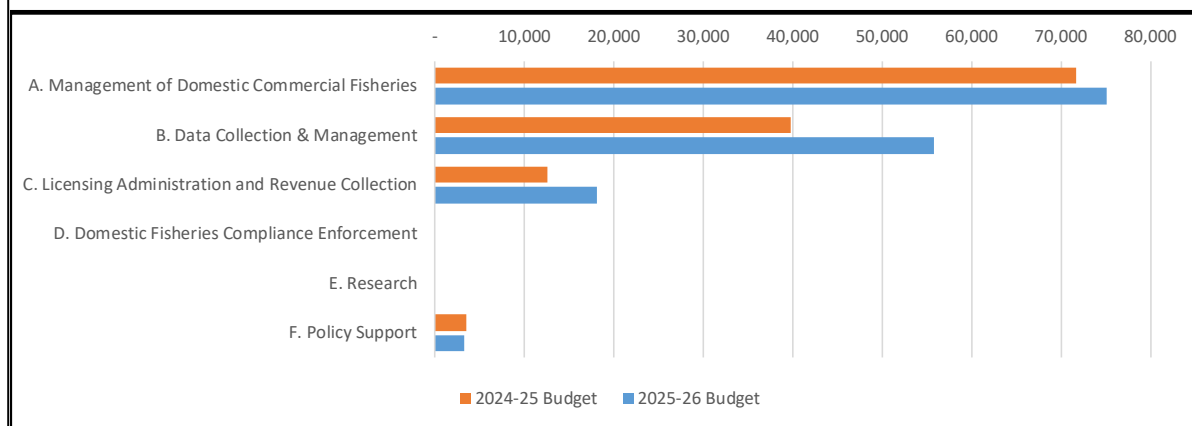


Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Commonwealth Fishery Budget Comparison July to June (2024-25 to 2025-26)

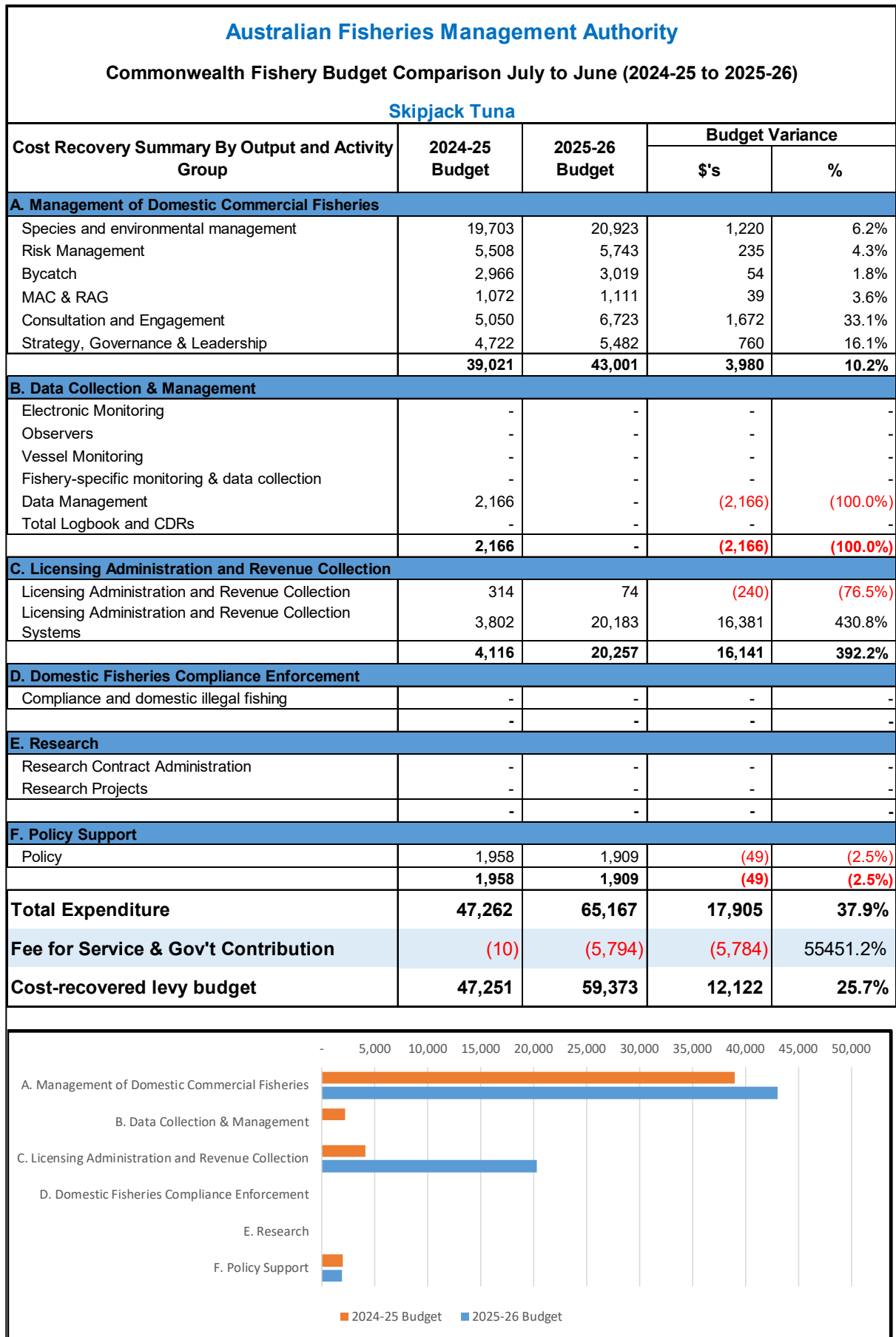
Southern Squid Jig

Cost Recovery Summary By Output and Activity Group	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget	Budget Variance	
			\$'s	%
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries				
Species and environmental management	34,043	31,993	(2,050)	(6.0%)
Risk Management	4,348	4,503	155	3.6%
Bycatch	-	-	-	
MAC & RAG	15,742	18,855	3,112	19.8%
Consultation and Engagement	9,048	10,428	1,381	15.3%
Strategy, Governance & Leadership	8,473	9,305	832	9.8%
	71,654	75,083	3,429	4.8%
B. Data Collection & Management				
Electronic Monitoring	-	-	-	-
Observers	-	8,661	8,661	-
Vessel Monitoring	17,474	13,885	(3,589)	(20.5%)
Fishery-specific monitoring & data collection	-	-	-	-
Data Management	2,533	15,890	13,356	527.2%
Total Logbook and CDRs	19,733	17,307	(2,426)	(12.3%)
	39,741	55,743	16,002	40.3%
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection				
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	10,601	7,965	(2,636)	(24.9%)
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection Systems	1,901	10,092	8,191	430.8%
	12,502	18,057	5,554	44.4%
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement				
Compliance and domestic illegal fishing	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
E. Research				
Research Contract Administration	-	-	-	-
Research Projects	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
F. Policy Support				
Policy	3,514	3,241	(273)	(7.8%)
	3,514	3,241	(273)	(7.8%)
Total Expenditure	127,411	152,123	24,712	19.4%
Fee for Service & Gov't Contribution	(610)	(3,502)	(2,892)	473.9%
Cost-recovered levy budget	126,801	148,621	21,820	17.2%



Australian Fisheries Management Authority				
Commonwealth Fishery Budget Comparison July to June (2024-25 to 2025-26)				
Torres Strait Prawn				
Cost Recovery Summary By Output and Activity Group	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget	Budget Variance	
			\$'s	%
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries				
Species and environmental management	34,714	44,081	9,366	27.0%
Risk Management	10,738	11,645	907	8.4%
Bycatch	7,270	7,402	132	1.8%
MAC & RAG	19,097	22,506	3,410	17.9%
Consultation and Engagement	17,318	19,935	2,617	15.1%
Strategy, Governance & Leadership	12,684	15,979	3,295	26.0%
	101,821	121,547	19,726	19.4%
B. Data Collection & Management				
Electronic Monitoring	-	-	-	-
Observers	69,330	69,289	(41)	(0.1%)
Vessel Monitoring	24,963	22,215	(2,748)	(11.0%)
Fishery-specific monitoring & data collection	-	-	-	-
Data Management	14,773	25,424	10,651	72.1%
Total Logbook and CDRs	34,733	31,002	(3,730)	(10.7%)
	143,799	147,930	4,132	2.9%
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection				
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	21,642	20,650	(991)	(4.6%)
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection Systems	3,802	20,183	16,381	430.8%
	25,444	40,834	15,390	60.5%
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement				
Compliance and domestic illegal fishing	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
E. Research				
Research Contract Administration	-	-	-	-
Research Projects	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
F. Policy Support				
Policy	5,260	5,565	305	5.8%
	5,260	5,565	305	5.8%
Total Expenditure	276,324	315,876	39,552	14.3%
Fee for Service & Gov't Contribution	(10,452)	(16,238)	(5,786)	55.4%
Cost-recovered levy budget	265,872	299,638	33,767	12.7%

Category	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries	101,821	121,547
B. Data Collection & Management	143,799	147,930
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	25,444	40,834
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement	-	-
E. Research	-	-
F. Policy Support	5,260	5,565

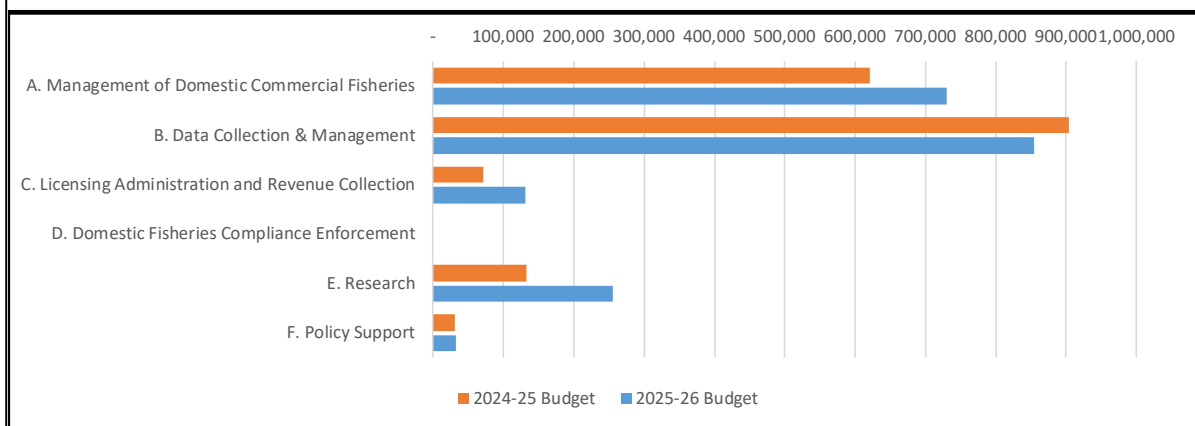


Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Commonwealth Fishery Budget Comparison July to June (2024-25 to 2025-26)

Eastern Tuna & Billfish

Cost Recovery Summary By Output and Activity Group	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget	Budget Variance	
			\$'s	%
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries				
Species and environmental management	303,166	354,223	51,056	16.8%
Risk Management	60,908	72,581	11,674	19.2%
Bycatch	26,520	32,365	5,845	22.0%
MAC & RAG	102,063	109,560	7,497	7.3%
Consultation and Engagement	54,167	69,272	15,105	27.9%
Strategy, Governance & Leadership	73,585	91,373	17,788	24.2%
	620,409	729,373	108,964	17.6%
B. Data Collection & Management				
Electronic Monitoring	629,279	508,814	(120,465)	(19.1%)
Observers	-	-	-	-
Vessel Monitoring	94,859	99,969	5,110	5.4%
Fishery-specific monitoring & data collection	-	-	-	-
Data Management	46,899	114,408	67,508	143.9%
Total Logbook and CDRs	132,378	131,064	(1,314)	(1.0%)
	903,415	854,255	(49,160)	(5.4%)
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection				
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	54,010	39,088	(14,922)	(27.6%)
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection Systems	17,491	92,844	75,353	430.8%
	71,501	131,931	60,431	84.5%
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement				
Compliance and domestic illegal fishing	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
E. Research				
Research Contract Administration	5,729	12,092	6,363	111.1%
Research Projects	127,500	243,519	116,019	91.0%
	133,229	255,611	122,383	91.9%
F. Policy Support				
Policy	30,518	31,823	1,305	4.3%
	30,518	31,823	1,305	4.3%
Total Expenditure	1,759,072	2,002,994	243,923	13.9%
Fee for Service & Gov't Contribution	(2,842)	(29,447)	(26,605)	936.1%
Cost-recovered levy budget	1,756,230	1,973,547	217,318	12.4%



Australian Fisheries Management Authority				
Commonwealth Fishery Budget Comparison July to June (2024-25 to 2025-26)				
Southern Bluefin Tuna				
Cost Recovery Summary By Output and Activity Group	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget	Budget Variance	
			\$'s	%
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries				
Species and environmental management	164,832	176,788	11,956	7.3%
Risk Management	46,418	48,447	2,028	4.4%
Bycatch	24,373	25,631	1,258	5.2%
MAC & RAG	28,667	13,687	(14,980)	(52.3%)
Consultation and Engagement	43,063	48,100	5,037	11.7%
Strategy, Governance & Leadership	41,910	45,638	3,727	8.9%
	349,264	358,291	9,027	2.6%
B. Data Collection & Management				
Electronic Monitoring	84,312	188,229	103,916	123.3%
Observers	136,184	136,103	(81)	(0.1%)
Vessel Monitoring	54,918	27,769	(27,149)	(49.4%)
Fishery-specific monitoring & data collection	535,630	555,959	20,330	3.8%
Data Management	6,872	31,780	24,908	362.5%
Total Logbook and CDRs	128,216	94,909	(33,307)	(26.0%)
	946,131	1,034,748	88,617	9.4%
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection				
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	41,778	29,353	(12,425)	(29.7%)
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection Systems	3,802	20,183	16,381	430.8%
	45,580	49,536	3,956	8.7%
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement				
Compliance and domestic illegal fishing	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
E. Research				
Research Contract Administration	9,941	11,247	1,306	13.1%
Research Projects	221,250	226,500	5,250	2.4%
	231,191	237,747	6,556	2.8%
F. Policy Support				
Policy	17,382	15,895	(1,487)	(8.6%)
	17,382	15,895	(1,487)	(8.6%)
Total Expenditure	1,589,548	1,696,217	106,669	6.7%
Fee for Service & Gov't Contribution	(1,554)	(7,338)	(5,784)	372.2%
Cost-recovered levy budget	1,587,994	1,688,880	100,886	6.4%

Category	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries	349,264	358,291
B. Data Collection & Management	946,131	1,034,748
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	45,580	49,536
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement	-	-
E. Research	231,191	237,747
F. Policy Support	17,382	15,895

Australian Fisheries Management Authority				
Commonwealth Fishery Budget Comparison July to June (2024-25 to 2025-26)				
Western Tuna & Billfish				
Cost Recovery Summary By Output and Activity Group	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget	Budget Variance	
			\$'s	%
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries				
Species and environmental management	64,912	68,651	3,739	5.8%
Risk Management	18,355	18,988	633	3.4%
Bycatch	9,502	9,672	170	1.8%
MAC & RAG	15,642	17,542	1,900	12.1%
Consultation and Engagement	17,138	19,274	2,136	12.5%
Strategy, Governance & Leadership	17,036	19,312	2,276	13.4%
	142,586	153,440	10,854	7.6%
B. Data Collection & Management				
Electronic Monitoring	42,897	25,495	(17,402)	(40.6%)
Observers	-	-	-	-
Vessel Monitoring	7,489	8,331	842	11.2%
Fishery-specific monitoring & data collection	-	-	-	-
Data Management	13,411	9,534	(3,877)	(28.9%)
Total Logbook and CDRs	14,507	14,203	(303)	(2.1%)
	78,304	57,563	(20,740)	(26.5%)
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection				
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	6,963	5,236	(1,727)	(24.8%)
Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection Systems	9,696	51,468	41,772	430.8%
	16,659	56,704	40,045	240.4%
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement				
Compliance and domestic illegal fishing	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
E. Research				
Research Contract Administration	1,011	2,133	1,122	111.0%
Research Projects	22,500	42,965	20,465	91.0%
	23,511	45,098	21,587	91.8%
F. Policy Support				
Policy	7,066	6,726	(339)	(4.8%)
	7,066	6,726	(339)	(4.8%)
Total Expenditure	268,125	319,531	51,406	19.2%
Fee for Service & Gov't Contribution	(370)	(15,119)	(14,748)	3983.1%
Cost-recovered levy budget	267,754	304,412	36,658	13.7%

Category	2024-25 Budget	2025-26 Budget
A. Management of Domestic Commercial Fisheries	142,586	153,440
B. Data Collection & Management	78,304	57,563
C. Licensing Administration and Revenue Collection	16,659	56,704
D. Domestic Fisheries Compliance Enforcement	-	-
E. Research	23,511	45,098
F. Policy Support	7,066	6,726