Australian Government

Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Australian Fisheries Management Authority Electronic Monitoring Program

Program Overview July 2026



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Executive Summary

The Australian Fisheries Management Authority's (AFMA) Electronic Monitoring (e-monitoring) Program provides an independent, verifiable source of information on fishing operations across Commonwealth fisheries. Using integrated video, GPS and sensor technology, the program strengthens the accuracy of logbook reporting, supports compliance with statutory requirements, and enhances the evidence base for fisheries management decisions.

AFMA has established a standards-based e-monitoring framework, enabling the approval of multiple e-monitoring system types. This framework applies consistent technical and fishery-specific standards to systems used across fisheries, while allowing operators flexibility to select from approved technologies. AFMA has also transitioned to undertaking the review of e-monitoring footage internally, improving consistency, oversight, and program capability.

E-monitoring is now established across a broad range of Commonwealth fisheries – the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery (ETBF), Western Tuna and Billfish Fishery (WTBF), Gillnet Hook and Trap Sector (GHATS), Great Australian Bight Trawl Sector (GABTS) and Commonwealth Trawl Sector (CTS) of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery (SESSF), Small Pelagic Fishery (SPF), Northern Prawn Fishery (NPF), North West Slope Trawl Fishery (NWSTF) and Western Deepwater Trawl Fishery (WDTF). These programs operate under the *Fisheries Management Act 1991*, which provides the legislative basis for the use of e-monitoring in Commonwealth fisheries.

The program aims to deliver reliable information on total catch and discards, interactions with protected species, and catch per unit effort. This information supports stock assessments, harvest strategies, compliance activities and broader management objectives.

Boats are required to install and operate e-monitoring systems where mandated under fishery-specific management arrangements. Fishing operators must ensure the system remains functional at all times while at sea, facilitate the exchange of data drives, and maintain accurate logbook reporting.

The e-monitoring program is cost recovered from industry in accordance with the AFMA Cost Recovery Implementation Statement, with operators responsible for selecting and directly paying for their own approved e-monitoring systems and associated services.

E-monitoring data is used to verify logbook reporting, assess bycatch handling, and monitor interactions with protected species. Where misreporting or behaviour that contravenes Australian or international law is detected, AFMA Compliance will assess and respond in accordance with established enforcement processes.

The e-monitoring program is a key component of AFMA's commitment to sustainable fisheries management, transparency and accountability. It provides a scalable, cost-effective monitoring tool that supports industry in demonstrating responsible fishing practices and contributes to the long-term sustainability of Commonwealth fisheries.

Introduction

This document sets out the policies, operational requirements and governance arrangements for the AFMA e-monitoring program. It provides a single, integrated reference for fishing operators, crew, e-monitoring service providers and AFMA staff.

The document explains how e-monitoring systems operate, the standards that apply to their use, and the responsibilities of all parties involved in the program. It also outlines how e-monitoring data is collected, managed and used to support sustainable fisheries management, compliance monitoring and evidence-based decision-making.

E-monitoring Overview

Standards-based Program with Internal Review

From 1 July 2026, AFMA operates under a standards-based e-monitoring framework, replacing the previous single, AFMA-managed service contract, with a model where any system that meets defined technical and fishery-specific standards can be approved for use in the program.

Allowing multiple e-monitoring system types into the program increases competition and supports a more scalable and flexible operating model. It encourages innovation in system design and service delivery, provides a broader range of fit-for-purpose solutions, and gives fishing operators greater choice in selecting providers that best meet their operational needs.

In addition, AFMA has internalised the video review component of the program to reduce overall costs and improve operational control. This approach enables greater investment in automation and artificial intelligence to streamline review processes, increase efficiency, and further reduce long-term program costs while maintaining data quality and integrity.

What is an E-monitoring System

An e-monitoring system is a boat-mounted suite of cameras, sensors and data-logging equipment designed to record fishing activity. While configurations vary by fishery and boat layout, systems typically include:

- Digital video cameras positioned to capture fishing operations and catch handling
- Hydraulic pressure sensors to detect gear deployment and retrieval
- Rotation sensors to identify drum or winch activity
- GPS receivers to record boat position, speed and course
- A control centre that manages data collection, system health, and storage
- A removable data drive that stores encrypted footage and sensor data for later review
- Satellite communications capability to transmit system health information to AFMA

These components work together to provide a continuous, tamper-resistant record of fishing activity.

How E-monitoring Systems Operate

E-monitoring systems are designed to operate automatically with minimal intervention from boat crew. Key operational features include:

Sensor-Triggered Recording

Cameras activate only when sensors detect fishing activity, such as:

- gear deployment or retrieval
- hydraulic system engagement
- drum or winch rotation
- boat speed consistent with fishing operations

When sensors indicate that fishing is not occurring, cameras automatically switch off, ensuring that non-operational crew activities are not recorded.

Continuous System Health Monitoring

The control centre continuously monitors:

- camera status

- sensor connectivity
- GPS signal
- data storage capacity
- power supply

System health data is transmitted to the e-monitoring service provider and AFMA to ensure issues are identified and resolved promptly.

Data Capture and Storage

All footage and sensor data are:

- encrypted at the time of recording
- stored on a removable data drive
- protected from tampering or unauthorised access
- transferred to AFMA for review

This ensures data integrity and chain-of-custody from boat to analysis.

E-monitoring System Type Approval

Type Approval is AFMA's process for assessing and approving e-monitoring systems against AFMA's technical and fishery-specific standards. Approved systems are listed for industry use, ensuring consistency, reliability, and compliance across Commonwealth fisheries, while providing fishing operators with access to a range of high-quality technologies.

AFMA will open registration annually for new systems to undergo Type Approval, supporting ongoing innovation and market competition. Approved system types for each fishery are available on the AFMA website.

Benefits of E-monitoring

The e-monitoring program delivers a range of operational, regulatory and strategic benefits across Commonwealth fisheries:

- Improved Data Quality and Coverage: Enables the collection of essential, high-quality data, with the capacity to monitor up to 100% of fishing events and significantly improve reporting accuracy.
- Strengthened Compliance, Monitoring, and Transparency: Supports more effective compliance outcomes through verifiable evidence, increases

transparency of fishing activity, and strengthens confidence in industry practices and regulatory oversight.

- Enhanced Fisheries Management Outcomes: Provides timely, reliable data to support more responsive and adaptive decision-making, including facilitating access to previously restricted fishing areas and enabling increased spatial access or allowable catch where appropriate
- More Targeted and Flexible Regulatory Frameworks: Supports a shift from fishery- or fleet-wide regulation to more tailored, individual-level management approaches, including the potential for incentive-based arrangements and increased flexibility in gear usage.
- Increased Cost-Effectiveness: Delivers a cost-effective monitoring solution, with reduced or more stable long-term costs and less exposure to future cost escalation.
- Reduced Administrative and Transaction Burden: Streamlines reporting and oversight processes, decreasing administrative workload, business compliance costs, and transaction complexity for both industry and regulators.
- Improved Workplace Health and Safety: Reduces reliance on onboard observers, lowering exposure to high-risk working environments.
- Supports Industry Viability and Continuity: Enhances the ability of fisheries to remain operational and sustainable, including supporting continued existence in cases where the fishery may otherwise be under significant threat.

How E-monitoring Supports AFMA's Functions

E-monitoring provides AFMA with:

- independent verification of logbook and e-log data
- detailed information on catch composition, discards and protected species interactions
- information to inform compliance assessments
- data inputs for stock assessments and scientific analyses
- assurance that mitigation measures are deployed correctly

By integrating e-monitoring data into fisheries management processes, AFMA can apply more targeted, efficient and proportionate management responses.

Relationship to Other AFMA Policies and Programs

The e-monitoring program complements and supports:

- fishery-specific management plans
- harvest strategies
- bycatch and discarding workplans
- threat abatement plans
- compliance risk assessments

Relationship to Other Monitoring Tools

E-monitoring complements, rather than replaces, other monitoring systems:

- Vessel Monitoring System provides boat location and movement data
- Observers provide biological sampling and contextual information
- Electronic reporting provides real-time catch and effort data
- Compliance inspections verify gear, catch and reporting obligations

Program Governance and Management

Program Aim and Objectives

Program Aim

To deliver robust and reliable e-monitoring data that supports effective regulatory decision-making and fisheries management outcomes.

Program Objectives

The objectives of the program are to:

1. Deliver high-quality, verifiable e-monitoring data to support evidence-based regulatory and management decision-making.
2. Support risk-based regulatory approaches and inform policy reform that reduces regulatory burden where appropriate.
3. Improve the cost-effectiveness of fisheries data collection through the use of e-monitoring.
4. Enhance transparency and trust in fisheries management by providing verified data and insights to industry, government and the community.

Legislative Basis

The e-monitoring program operates under the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* and the *Fisheries Administration Act 1991*, which provide AFMA with the authority to require e-monitoring in Commonwealth fisheries.

The program is also governed by:

- the *Privacy Act 1988*
- the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*
- relevant fishery-specific directions and management plans

These legislative and policy instruments ensure that e-monitoring is implemented lawfully, proportionately and transparently.

Governance Structure

The e-monitoring program is overseen through a multi-layered governance model involving AFMA, industry, scientific bodies and contracted service providers.

AFMA E-monitoring Section

Responsible for:

- program management and delivery
- e-monitoring system type approval
- policy development
- operational oversight

AFMA Fisheries Management

Responsible for:

- fishery-specific policy development
- integration of e-monitoring data into management decisions
- advice to Management Advisory Committees (MACs) and Resource Assessment Groups (RAGs)

AFMA Compliance

Responsible for:

- compliance risk assessments
- investigation of potential breaches

- use of e-monitoring data as evidence

RAGs

Responsible for:

- scientific advice on data needs
- integration of e-monitoring data into stock assessments

MACs

Responsible for:

- industry and stakeholder input
- advice on program implementation

Industry Associations

Responsible for:

- communication with fishing operators
- feedback on program performance

Fishing Operators

Responsible for:

- contract management for e-monitoring hardware and ongoing support services
- maintenance and operation of the e-monitoring system
- reporting e-monitoring issues to AFMA and e-monitoring service provider
- compliance with fishery specific e-monitoring directions

E-monitoring Service Providers

Responsible for:

- system installation and maintenance
- data encryption and secure transfer
- technical support
- data processing services where contracted

This governance model ensures the program is informed by operational, scientific, compliance and industry perspectives.

Consultation and Engagement

AFMA engages regularly with industry and stakeholders to ensure the e-monitoring program remains effective and practical. Engagement occurs through:

- port visits
- direct operator communication
- MAC and RAG meetings
- targeted consultations on program changes
- technical updates and feedback reports

This ensures fishing operators understand their obligations and have opportunities to provide input into program improvements.

Feedback Processes

AFMA provides structured feedback to fishing operators and advisory groups, including:

- system performance
- logbook vs e-monitoring data comparisons
- Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species interactions

Feedback supports continuous improvement in reporting accuracy and system operation.

Cost Recovery Arrangements

The e-monitoring program is delivered under AFMA's Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS) and the Australian Government Charging Framework.

Costs Recovered from Industry

- data security and transfer
- infrastructure
- data processing and review

Costs Shared Between Industry and Government

AFMA's internal administration of the program is cost-recovered at:

- 50% industry
- 50% government

This reflects both the public benefit and AFMA's ongoing role in driving program enhancement, expansion and alignment with emerging international monitoring frameworks.

Costs Directly Incurred by Industry

Fishing operators are responsible for:

- purchasing, installing, or maintaining equipment
- service fees
- software licenses
- operational expenses

These costs are charged directly by the e-monitoring service provider under the arrangement made with the fishing operator.

Fisheries in the Program

Program Fisheries

E-monitoring is implemented across a range of Commonwealth fisheries with differing operational risks and monitoring priorities. Requirements are tailored to each fishery to ensure monitoring remains proportionate, risk-based and fit for purpose.

AFMA requires the e-monitoring system to be installed and operating on:

- ETBF and WTBF boats using pelagic longline operating for any period
- SESSF boats for any period, with the exception of boats within the GHATS that have historically operated as low-effort boats
- SPF boats using midwater trawl operating for any period
- NPF boats operating for any period
- NWSTF and WDWTF boats operating for any period

Monitoring Needs Across Fisheries

In these fisheries, e-monitoring is used to verify:

- Catch and discard reporting
- Protected species interactions
- Catch composition and piece counts
- Bycatch handling practices

- Compliance with spatial closures and mitigation measures
- Deployment and use of required gear or mitigation devices

The specific information monitored by the program differs between fisheries, reflecting the distinct operational risks, management objectives and regulatory settings of each fishery. Fishing operators are required to report in accordance with the data and reporting obligations set out in their fishery's Management Arrangement Booklet, which provides the fishery-specific requirements that guide how e-monitoring is applied and interpreted. Fishery specific requirements, minimum data requirements and standard e-monitoring system configuration, can be found on the AFMA website.

Together, these monitoring functions and reporting obligations support accurate data collection, strengthen compliance outcomes and provide a robust evidence base for scientific assessment and fisheries management.

Protected Species Considerations

E-monitoring supports the detection and verification of interactions with protected species, including marine mammals, seabirds, sharks and other species of conservation concern. For the purposes of this program, ETP species are those listed under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the EPBC Act), including species that are threatened, migratory, marine, or otherwise protected under the EPBC Act. Observations of ETP interactions inform management strategies, trigger limits, mitigation requirements and spatial management arrangements.

Coverage, Audits and Compliance

Coverage and Audit Rates

Coverage rate refers to the proportion of fishing effort recorded by an operational e-monitoring system. Fishing operators required to carry e-monitoring must ensure systems remain active at all times during fishing operations, unless in port or otherwise specified by AFMA.

Audit rate refers to the proportion of recorded fishing effort that is reviewed by AFMA. Audit rates are determined based on factors including protected species risk, the need to verify catch and discard reporting, compliance risks, and fishery-specific management requirements.

The baseline audit rate is at least 10 per cent of shots per boat and a minimum of one shot per data drive, with higher rates applied in higher-risk contexts. AFMA may adjust coverage and audit rates over time based on compliance history, fishery performance, emerging risks, management priorities, or technological developments.

Data Processing

Data processing involves the review and analysis of e-monitoring data to verify fishing activity, catch reporting, and compliance with management arrangements.

During processing, AFMA analysts review selected footage in accordance with audit rates. This may include:

- identifying species and counting catch
- determining retained and discarded catch
- identifying protected species interactions
- assessing bycatch handling practices
- verifying the deployment of mitigation devices
- comparing e-monitoring data with logbook and electronic reporting data

Discrepancies between e-monitoring data and reported information may be recorded and communicated to fishing operators.

Data Quality Assurance

AFMA applies quality assurance processes to ensure the accuracy, consistency and reliability of audit outcomes. These processes may include secondary reviews, calibration exercises and ongoing analyst training.

Quality assurance focuses on:

- consistent species identification
- accurate interpretation of fishing activity
- reliable comparison with logbook data
- appropriate escalation of discrepancies

All audit activities are undertaken in accordance with AFMA's data handling and privacy requirements.

Feedback and Reporting

AFMA provides structured feedback to fishing operators following the audit of each data drive to support accurate reporting and effective system performance.

Following each audit, AFMA will provide:

- a summary of reviewed shots

- identified discrepancies between e-monitoring data and logbook entries
- observations on protected species interactions
- notes on system performance

Fishing operators must:

- review feedback reports provided by AFMA
- correct reporting practices where necessary
- address any system performance issues identified

This feedback process supports continuous improvement by promoting:

- improved logbook accuracy
- better bycatch handling practices
- enhanced system operation
- targeted compliance and education efforts

Compliance Arrangements

E-monitoring supports AFMA's risk-based compliance framework by enabling the detection of non-compliance, including misreporting, failure to use mitigation devices, breaches of spatial closures, illegal discarding or finning, and improper handling of protected species.

Where potential breaches are identified, matters may be escalated to AFMA Compliance for further investigation. Non-fishery related unlawful behaviour identified through e-monitoring may also be referred to relevant authorities.

Operational Requirements

New Entrants to the Fishery

Boats operating in fisheries where e-monitoring is mandatory must install and use an approved e-monitoring system. The system must be fully installed and functional before any fishing activity begins.

Fishing operators are responsible for engaging an e-monitoring service provider and for coordinating both the installation and ongoing support of the system. As installation wait times can be up to three months, fishing operators should contact service providers as early as possible.

All costs associated with purchasing, installing, maintaining, and modifying e-monitoring equipment are the responsibility of the fishing operator.

System Installation

Installation Preparation

Fishing operators must ensure their boat is properly prepared for efficient e-monitoring installation by following service provider guidelines. This includes having all required hydraulic and electrical interfaces installed by qualified personnel, completing any necessary boat modifications for cable routing or mounting, and providing access to all relevant installation areas. Where specific camera views are required, mounting booms or brackets may be needed, and the fabrication and installation of these structures are the operator's responsibility.

Installation Completion Criteria

An e-monitoring system is considered fully installed and operational when it is correctly configured and capable of capturing all required fishing activities.

Camera placement will vary depending on the boat and fishery; however, cameras must reliably capture:

- fishing gear deployment and retrieval
- catch handling, sorting and processing areas
- discard points
- areas where mitigation devices are deployed

Camera positioning will reflect the specific data requirements of each fishery, as well as the boat's layout and operational set-up.

A Vessel Monitoring Plan (VMP) must be completed, kept current, and submitted to AFMA before a boat commences fishing in any fishery where e-monitoring is mandatory. The VMP must clearly demonstrate how all required fishing activities are being captured by the e-monitoring system.

If AFMA's review of the e-monitoring data identifies that the system has not been appropriately configured to capture the necessary information, the fishing operator must promptly make the required amendments to rectify the issue.

To support consistent implementation, AFMA publishes guidance on camera placement for each fishery and provides a VMP template on the AFMA website.

System Operation and Maintenance

E-monitoring systems must be operational at all times while the boat is at sea unless otherwise directed by AFMA or in port. Fishing operators will have ongoing responsibilities to ensure their e-monitoring system remains in good working order.

System Function Tests

A system function test is a user-interactive diagnostic process that verifies:

- camera operation
- sensor connectivity
- GPS signal
- data storage capacity
- system health

Fishing operators must perform a system function test:

- after each data-drive exchange;
- before starting every trip; and
- whenever there is reason to believe something might be wrong.

Camera Views

Fishing operators must always keep camera lenses clean and ensuring nothing blocks the cameras' view.

Monitoring and Reporting Issues

Fishing operators must:

- regularly monitor system status indicators
- report suspected problems to their chosen e-monitoring provider as soon as possible
- take reasonable steps to maintain system functionality
- notify AFMA as soon as practicable and comply with any directions made by AFMA if the e-monitoring system fails at a time when it is required to be operational

Data Drive Management

Data drives store encrypted e-monitoring footage and sensor data.

Fishing operators must:

- exchange data drives when they reach storage capacity, fail a system test, following the boat's first landing of each month, or when directed by AFMA.
- exchanged data drives must be posted to AFMA within one business day of the boat arriving in port, using AFMA-provided pre-addressed packaging.

- the postal tracking number must also be provided to AFMA at em@afma.gov.au
- notify AFMA of any issues with drive delivery.
- ensure that sufficient data drives are available for upcoming trips and to notify AFMA as early as possible if additional drives are needed.
- ensure data drives are handled with care and must not be damaged or tampered with.

Data Management, Privacy and Security

Data Custodianship

AFMA owns all e-monitoring data collected under the program and is responsible for its custody and management. This includes:

- ensuring secure storage
- managing access controls
- maintaining data retention schedules
- ensuring compliance with legislative requirements

Data Integrity and Encryption

AFMA maintains the integrity and security of e-monitoring data through the use of encryption and controlled access arrangements.

- All e-monitoring data is encrypted at the time of recording using AFMA-approved encryption protocols.
- Decryption keys are held only by authorised AFMA personnel and approved e-monitoring service provider staff.
- Fishing operators and crew cannot access or decrypt e-monitoring footage without written approval by AFMA.

These measures protect the data from unauthorised access and ensure its accuracy and reliability.

Data Storage and Security

E-monitoring data is stored in secure systems that meet Commonwealth information security standards.

- Data is stored in controlled environments with restricted access.
- Access is limited to authorised personnel with a legitimate operational need.

- Systems are protected through authentication controls, audit logging and security monitoring.

Data is retained and disposed of in accordance with:

- AFMA's Records Authority
- the Archives Act 1983
- operational and compliance requirements

Data is securely destroyed when no longer required.

Privacy Safeguards

AFMA manages e-monitoring data in accordance with the *Privacy Act 1988*, including the Australian Privacy Principles (APPs). The program has been designed consistently with AFMA's Privacy Impact Assessments and incorporates privacy-by-design principles to ensure personal information is handled lawfully, proportionately and transparently.

E-monitoring systems are configured to minimise the collection of personal information. Cameras are fixed, visible and limited to operational work areas, and do not record audio. Footage is encrypted at the point of capture, securely transferred to AFMA systems, and subject to strict access controls, audit logging and retention requirements.

Footage that is not required for compliance, management or legal purposes is deleted in accordance with approved records authorities, generally after six months.

Privacy by Design

E-monitoring systems are designed to limit the collection of personal information to what is necessary for fisheries management purposes. Key safeguards include:

- sensor-triggered activation, with cameras recording only during fishing activity
- automatic deactivation when sensors indicate no fishing is occurring
- camera placement limited to fishing gear, catch handling and operational areas (no private areas)
- no audio recording capability
- encryption of all footage at the time of recording
- secure transfer and storage of data within AFMA systems
- restricted, role-based access to decrypted footage, with audit logging

These measures ensure that data collection is targeted, proportionate and consistent with legislative requirements and the APPs

Collection of Personal Information

E-monitoring primarily collects video and sensor data relating to fishing operations, including gear deployment, catch handling and boat activity. Personal information may be incidentally captured where crew are visible in camera footage.

AFMA only collects personal information where:

- it is necessary for fisheries management functions; and
- it is authorised or required under fisheries legislation.

The program does not collect unnecessary personal information and does not capture:

- audio recordings
- personal identifiers such as names or addresses
- health or biometric information

E-monitoring footage is not used for employment-related monitoring, performance management, or general surveillance purposes.

Data Access and Use

AFMA uses e-monitoring data only for purposes specified under the *Fisheries Management Act 1991* including:

- fisheries management and stock assessment
- verification of logbook reporting
- compliance monitoring and investigations
- scientific research and analysis
- reporting under domestic and international obligations

Access to data is strictly controlled:

- Internal access is limited to authorised AFMA personnel performing official duties and is role-based
- Access is logged, monitored and subject to audit
- Staff handling e-monitoring data are subject to privacy, security and confidentiality requirements

External access is limited to:

- contracted service providers (for system maintenance and support)
- law enforcement and regulatory agencies
- courts and tribunals
- approved research organisations supporting AFMA functions

Data Release and Disclosure

AFMA may use or disclose e-monitoring data only where law allows and where disclosure is consistent with AFMA's statutory functions and policies.

Permitted uses and disclosures include:

- investigating potential breaches of fisheries legislation
- compliance and enforcement actions
- responding to court orders, warrants or statutory requests
- supporting scientific research, subject to appropriate safeguards

Where data is disclosed:

- disclosure is assessed on a case-by-case basis
- only the minimum necessary information is shared
- personal and commercially sensitive information is protected unless disclosure is authorised
- formal approvals, agreements and conditions apply

AFMA does not release e-monitoring footage for:

- public distribution or publication
- media use
- employment or workforce monitoring
- commercial or competitive purposes

Unless authorised or required by law, AFMA does not disclose e-monitoring data overseas.

Freedom of Information

E-monitoring data may be subject to requests under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982* (the FOI Act). However, such data may contain:

- personal information
- commercially sensitive information
- operational or compliance-sensitive material

This information may be exempt from release under the FOI Act.

Where FOI requests involve identifiable individuals or businesses:

- AFMA will consult affected parties prior to making a disclosure decision
- decisions are made in accordance with legislative requirements
- applicants and affected parties have rights to internal review and independent review by the Information Commissioner

Program Performance and Review

Ongoing Review and Evaluation

AFMA monitors and evaluates the e-monitoring program through operational oversight, data analysis, stakeholder engagement, and formal review processes.

This includes monitoring system performance, data quality, audit outcomes, compliance trends, and protected species interactions. AFMA also assesses data accuracy, consistency with logbook reporting, and analyst performance to ensure reliability for management and scientific use.

Compliance performance is regularly reviewed, including misreporting rates, adherence to mitigation and spatial requirements, and system integrity. Findings inform risk assessments and targeted compliance actions.

Continuous Improvement

AFMA continually improves the program through:

- technical enhancements to systems and analytics
- updates to operational settings, including audit rates and camera requirements
- strengthened guidance, privacy, and security measures

AFMA may expand e-monitoring to additional fisheries where it is effective and aligned with management needs, with industry consultation undertaken as part of implementation.

Formal Program Reviews

AFMA may conduct formal program reviews in response to changes in fishery risk, technology, legislation, international obligations, or overall performance. Reviews may include independent evaluation and stakeholder consultation.

Transparency and Accountability

AFMA supports transparency by reporting on program performance to maintain public and industry confidence, while ensuring privacy, confidentiality, and security requirements are met.