



Australian Government
**Department of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Forestry**

Fish and Egg export cost recovery arrangement: financial performance 2024–25



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Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the continuous connection of First Nations Traditional Owners and Custodians to the lands, seas and waters of Australia. We recognise their care for and cultivation of Country. We pay respect to Elders past and present, and recognise their knowledge and contribution to the productivity, innovation and sustainability of Australia's agriculture, fisheries and forestry industries.

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Introduction

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry performs a range of regulatory activities in support of our producers and exporters who take their high-quality products to global markets. Australian agriculture, fisheries and forestry is a substantial part of the Australian economy. According to [ABARES Agricultural commodities report: December quarter 2024](#), agricultural production contributed around \$1.7 billion every week (\$88.4 billion in total) to our economy in 2024–25.

Cost recovery plays a key role in the way the Australian Government charges non-government sectors for some or all the efficient costs for a specific government activity. It is an important funding source to support Australian producers in accessing markets and protecting the reputation of Australian agricultural goods.

Cost recovery can influence the demand for government activity and raise awareness of how much government activities cost. It improves the efficiency, productivity and responsiveness of government activities and accountability for those activities.

Since 2019, the Australian Government has been supporting industry through the *Busting Congestion for Agricultural Exporters* package (DAWE 2020) and *Securing the future of agricultural trade* measures (DAFF 2023). This demonstrates the continued investment in regulatory export trade and commitment to meeting the needs of exporters and the expectations of our trading partners.

This report describes the financial performance of the fish and egg cost recovery arrangement against the department's budget and [Cost recovery implementation statement fish and egg exports 2024–25](#).

Summary of financial position

The *Cost recovery implementation statement: fish and egg exports 2024–25* projected a deficit of \$0.03 million for the 2024–25 financial year. The department's actual spend was \$5.5 million against revenue of \$4.3 million resulting in a deficit of \$1.2 million (Table 1). This was supplemented with \$1.2 million in appropriation as part of the *Securing the future of agricultural trade* measures (DAFF 2023).

Table 1 Fish and egg export arrangement financial position, 2024–25

Category	Actual (\$)	Budget (\$)	Budget variance (\$)	CRIS (\$)	CRIS variance (\$)
Revenue	4,280,464	3,862,340	418,124	4,125,710	154,754
Expenses	5,507,782	5,400,152	107,629	4,091,176	1,416,606
Net surplus / (deficit)	(1,227,317)	(1,537,813)	310,495	34,534	(1,261,851)
Appropriation	1,227,317	0	1,227,317	n/a	n/a
Accumulated result	801,164	801,164	(0)	n/a	n/a

Note: Numbers in brackets are negative. Total revenue figures are inclusive of other revenue that is not recovered through regulatory fees and charges.

Securing the future of agricultural trade

The government announced the *Busting Congestion for Agricultural Exporters* package (DAWE 2020) as part of the 2020–21 Budget. The package froze export certification fees and charges in 2020–21 and increased prices in steps to reach full cost recovery in 2023–24. In recent years, the rate of change in Australia's export trade landscape has accelerated. Our market access requirements are changing, and the global agricultural trade environment is becoming more complex. It has become clear that the modelling and assumptions used to form the prices now in legislation differ from reality.

In the *2023–24 Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook*, the Australian Government committed \$91.8 million over 2 years through the *Securing the future of agricultural trade* measures (DAFF 2023) measure to sustain delivery of key department export trade and regulatory functions. A further \$3.7 million was provided over 3 years to enable development of an ongoing sustainable funding model. This will assist the department to remain appropriately resourced through both cost recovery and appropriation funding to carry out its agricultural trade and export functions into the future. The Sustainable Trade Funding Taskforce was established in 2023 to progress the design and implementation of an ongoing sustainable funding model that supports the department's export regulatory and trade activities.

Sustainable funding will provide the availability of a consistent, sufficient funding source that appropriately underpins the delivery of trade and export services and associated enabling activities. This includes strategic prioritisation, and importantly the execution of regulatory export functions and the associated supporting international market access and advocacy activities.

CRIS cost modelling

The key objectives of the department's cost recovery arrangements are to:

- safeguard Australia's animal and plant health status to maintain overseas markets and protect the economy and environment from the impact of exotic pests and diseases, through risk assessment, inspection and certification, and the implementation of emergency response arrangements for Australian agricultural, food and fibre industries.
- support more sustainable, productive, internationally competitive and profitable Australian agricultural, food and fibre industries through policies and initiatives that promote better resource management practices, innovation, self-reliance and improved market access.

We use resources such as people, IT, property and equipment to meet these objectives and undertake the corresponding business processes (regulatory activities). These activities enable us to provide outputs that meet the department's policy objectives.

The largest portion of the department's regulatory activity cost is employee related. The time and effort spent on regulatory activities, such as permits, and assessment-based output has been reflected in the fees and charges. This, along with external suppliers and operating support for our export IT systems make up other major direct costs.

The [Australian Government Charging Framework](#) allows government agencies to plan, implement and review their charging activities. Our charging is split between regulatory fees and regulatory levies. Fees are imposed when an activity and its costs can be attributed to a specific individual or organisation. A levy is imposed when a good, service or regulation is provided to a group of individuals or organisations rather than to a specific individual or organisation.

The cost base is modelled to reflect the full costs to deliver regulatory services to support the fish and egg industry. The department's [Cost recovery implementation statement fish and egg exports 2024–25](#) describes this in further detail.

The [Expenses](#) shows the costs involved in providing our services, by division. For descriptions of the services provided by these divisions, see [Appendix A](#).

Volume and revenue

Revenue for the fish and egg arrangement was \$4.3 million in 2024–25, which is \$0.4 million above budget and in line with CRIS projections.

Table 2 details the corresponding volumes for each regulatory charge and fee.

Table 2 Fish and egg export volumes, by charge point, 2024–25

Type of charge	Cost recovery charges	Actual volume (units)	Budget volume (units)	Variance (units)	Variance (%)	CRIS estimated volume (units)
Charges	Fish establishment	141	142	(1)	(1)	125
	Vessel (preparation not direct export)	3	4	(1)	(25)	8
	Vessel (preparation direct export)	109	109	–	–	112
	Land establishment – live only	50	53	(3)	(6)	57
	Land establishment – processing	162	163	(1)	(1)	178
	Egg establishment	55	54	1	2	57
	Electronic permits	35,185	30,184	5,001	17	31,242
	Electronic health certificates	32,451	26,713	5,738	21	28,454
	Registration application	20	25	(5)	(20)	46
Fees – audit and inspection	Audit	6,664	5,837	827	14	6,734
	Inspection	2	3	(1)	(33)	268
Fees – documentation	Electronic health certificates	32,455	26,718	5,737	21	28,782
	Electronic permits	35,182	30,182	5,000	17	31,602
	Manual health certificates	16	29	(13)	(45)	148
	Replacement certificate	142	215	(73)	(34)	150
Organics ^a	Organic certifying organisation	1	1	–	–	1

^a Organic certifiers support a small number of exporters in each export arrangement (excluding Live Animal Exports) with the revenue and expense reflected in each arrangement.

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The primary driver of increased revenue in 2024–25 was due to additional permits and health certificates being issued as a result of regained market access for live lobsters in China.

Whilst audit volumes were higher than budget for 2024–25, audit volumes have seen a 7% reduction in volumes from 2023–24 because of a change in audit process with several fish establishments now being audited by state governments.

Table 3 details the equivalent revenue generated for each regulatory charge and fee.

Table 3 Fish and egg export revenue, by charge point, 2024–25

Type of charge	Cost recovery charges	Actual revenue (\$)	Budget revenue (\$)	Variance (\$)	Variance (%)	CRIS estimated revenue (\$)
Charges	Fish establishment	294,840	295,893	(1,053)	(0)	263,250
	Vessel (preparation not direct export)	4,212	4,914	(702)	(14)	11,232
	Vessel (preparation direct export)	305,963	305,963	–	–	314,384
	Land establishment – live only	69,498	71,604	(2,106)	(3)	80,028
	Land establishment – processing	453,331	454,734	(1,403)	(0)	499,646
	Egg establishment	115,830	113,724	2,106	2	120,042
	Electronic permits	1,089,712	934,676	155,036	17	979,662
	Electronic health certificates	1,005,146	827,276	177,870	22	892,242
	Registration application	13,780	17,225	(3,445)	(20)	31,694
Total charges	–	3,352,312	3,026,009	330,164	11	3,192,180
Fees – audit and inspection	Audit	379,255	332,206	47,049	14	383,838
	Inspection	554	611	(57)	(9)	15,276
Fees – documentation	Electronic health certificates	227,209	187,073	40,136	21	201,474
	Electronic permits	246,189	211,225	34,964	17	221,214
	Manual health certificates	1,838	3,450	(1,612)	(47)	17,020
	Replacement certificate	81,486	123,388	(41,902)	(34)	86,100
Organics ^a	Organic certifying organisation	8,608	8,608	–	–	8,608
Total fees	–	945,139	866,561	78,578	9	933,530
Total fees and charges	–	4,297,451	3,892,570	408,742	11	4,125,710

^a Organic certifiers support a small number of exporters each export arrangement (excluding Live Animal Exports) with revenue and expense reflected in each arrangement.

Expenses

Expenditure in 2024–25 was \$5.5 million, \$0.1 million higher than budget as outlined in Table 4. The overspend was primarily driven by the increase in expenditure within the compliance and enforcement area, through a higher-than-anticipated volume of audit activity in 2024–25.

The impact of minor overspends related to staffing expenditure was offset by lower-than-budgeted spending on travel, training, and legal services across both direct and indirect expenditure.

Table 4 Fish and egg export arrangement cost base, by division, 2024–25

Expenses	Division	Actual cost (\$)	Budget cost (\$)	Variance (\$)	Variance (%)
Direct	Export & Veterinary Services Division	2,523,106	2,446,243	76,863	3
	Compliance & Enforcement	726,024	681,157	44,867	7
	Plant & LAE Welfare & Regulation	305,858	300,932	4,926	2
	Digital Business	232,366	216,979	15,386	7
	Trade and International	63,481	68,430	(4,949)	(7)
	Biosecurity Operations	26,930	24,409	2,521	10
Total direct expenses	–	3,877,765	3,738,151	139,614	4
Indirect	Digital Services	730,536	724,656	5,880	1
	People, Property & Security	500,780	504,761	(3,981)	(1)
	Finance and Investment	298,219	319,305	(21,086)	(7)
	Legal	59,459	63,674	(4,216)	(7)
	Strategy Performance and Engagement	33,526	38,776	(5,251)	(14)
	Central Funds	5,392	8,728	(3,336)	(38)
	Transformation Taskforce	2,105	2,101	5	0
Total indirect expenses	–	1,630,017	1,662,002	(31,985)	(2)
Total expenses	–	5,507,782	5,400,152	107,629	2

Note: Totals are rounded.

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The increase in staffing levels throughout 2023–24 and into 2024–25 is enabling the department to return to an optimal and efficient workforce (Table 5). This has resulted in a 11.9% rise in staffing levels associated with the fish and egg arrangements, contributing to the \$0.5 million increase in expenditure compared to 2023–24.

Table 5 Fish and egg export arrangement financial performance, 2021–22 to 2024–25

Finance element	2021–22 (\$)	2022–23 (\$)	2023–24 (\$)	2024–25 (\$)
Revenue = X	3,563,906	3,866,257	4,030,657	4,280,464
Expenses = Y	3,818,425	3,896,911	4,635,248	5,507,782
Balance = X – Y	(254,520)	(30,654)	(604,592)	(1,227,317)
Remissions, rebates and adjustments = Z	254,520	17,021	604,592	1,227,317
Net balance = balance + Z	1	(13,633)	(0)	(0)
Accumulated result	814,797	801,164	801,164	801,164

Non-financial performance

The [Annual report 2024–25](#) provides comprehensive information on performance measures and performance results. Non-financial performance measures are given as high-level objectives and are not reported at a level specific to each cost recovery arrangement.

Objective 1 Sector growth

Support Australia’s agricultural sector, including the food and fibre industries, to be increasingly prosperous and internationally competitive in an ever-changing world.

Key activity 1.1

Support sector productivity growth and innovation.

Measure SG-01

Measure SG-01	Greater growth in average agricultural productivity (adjusted for climate and weather effects) for the past 10 years, compared with average annual market sector productivity growth over the same period.
Measure type	Quantitative effectiveness
Target	Greater than or equal to 0% difference over the past 10 years.
Sources	<i>Corporate Plan 2024–25</i> <i>Portfolio Budget Statements 2024–25</i> Programs: 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.12
2024–25 outcome	Achieved
Result	Agricultural productivity growth was 0.61 percentage points higher than the market sector growth rate.
Tolerances	Achieved: Average annual growth in agricultural productivity (climate-adjusted) exceeds average annual market sector productivity growth over the same period. Partially achieved: Not applicable. Not achieved: Average annual growth in agricultural productivity (climate adjusted) is lower than average annual market sector productivity growth over the same period.

Measure SG-02

Measure SG-02	Equal or reduced cost of levies administration compared with levies disbursed.
Measure type	Quantitative efficiency and regulatory.
Target	Levies administration cost is less than or equal to 1.2% of levies disbursed.
Sources	<i>Corporate Plan 2024–25</i> <i>Portfolio Budget Statements 2024–25</i> Programs: 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.12
2024–25 outcome	Achieved
Result	Cost was \$6.94 million or 1.10% of levies disbursed
Tolerances	Achieved: Levies administration cost is less than or equal to 1.2% of levies disbursed. Partially achieved: Not applicable. Not achieved: Levies administration cost is more than 1.2% of levies disbursed.

Key activity 1.2

Regulate exports and enable, improve and protect access to international markets.

Measure SG-04

Measure SG-04	Grow access to a diverse range of international markets for Australian exporters of agricultural, fisheries and forestry products.
Measure type	Quantitative output
Target	Each year, the department can qualitatively describe the impact of technical market access achievements and how these achievements grow access for Australian AFF producers. Achievements may include opening, improving, maintaining or restoring access. Examples need to be provided to demonstrate that different markets and commodities have had their technical access progressed.
Sources	<i>Corporate Plan 2024–25</i> <i>Portfolio Budget Statements 2024–25</i> Programs: 1.13
2024–25 outcome	Achieved
Result	Examples of new, improved, maintained and restored market access have been achieved, with a clear beneficial impact for Australian producers. Examples cover a range of different markets and commodities.
Tolerances	Achieved: If the department provides examples of opening, improving, maintaining and restoring technical market access for different markets, and different commodities. Examples of market access changes have been implemented and are available to AFF exporters. Partially achieved: If the department provides examples of opening, improving, maintaining or restoring access but not all four. Alternatively, if the examples do not demonstrate that clear benefits have been achieved for different markets and commodities (i.e. examples are all focused on a single market or commodity, or the achievements are not of value to Australian exporters). Examples of market access changes have been implemented and are available to AFF exporters. Not achieved: If the department cannot provide any examples of opening, improving, maintaining or restoring access to any markets or commodities.

Measure SG-06

Measure SG-06	Effective delivery of regulatory responsibilities for relevant export applications under the <i>Export Control Act 2020</i> .
Measure type	Quantitative, effectiveness and regulatory.
Target	Establish a baseline.
Sources	<i>Corporate Plan 2024–25</i> <i>Portfolio Budget Statements 2024–25</i> Programs: 1.13
2024–25 outcome	Achieved
Result	99.83% of all relevant export applications were completed within the requisite consideration period. This sets the baseline.
Tolerances	Achieved: Over 95% of all relevant export applications are completed within the requisite consideration period specified by the <i>Export Control Act 2020</i> . Partially achieved: Over 85% of all relevant export applications are completed within the requisite consideration period specified by the <i>Export Control Act 2020</i> . Not achieved: Under 85% of all relevant export applications are completed within the requisite consideration period specified by the <i>Export Control Act 2020</i> .

Measure SG-07

Measure SG-07	Increase in the number of electronic certificates issued for export.
Measure type	Quantitative efficiency and regulatory.
Target	Plus 2% of what the final 2023–24 eCert number is.
Sources	<i>Corporate Plan 2024–25</i> <i>Portfolio Budget Statements 2024–25</i> Programs: 1.13
2024–25 outcome	Achieved
Result	84,180 electronic certificates issued for paperless trading across multiple commodities and importing countries. (12.5% increase from 2023–24 when 74,661 were issued).
Tolerances	Achieved: 2% or more increase. Partially achieved: 1% – 1.99% increase. Not achieved: Less than 1% increase.

Appendix A: Divisional activities

Table A1 Department activities, by division

Group	Division	Description of activities
Agricultural Trade and Regulation Group	Trade and International	Engages in bilateral, regional and multilateral opportunities to advance Australia’s agriculture trade and international diplomatic interests. Pursue agricultural trade and market access through multilateral negotiations, high-level bilateral meetings and counsellor network engagement and negotiations with trading partners. Invest in the department’s culture and capability to deliver policies and initiatives reflecting international interest.
	Exports and Veterinary Services	Manage export inspection, audit and certification services for food, non-food commodities and live animal operations. Negotiate technical markets access for food and non-food commodities. Manage agricultural quotas negotiated under Free trade agreements and lead Australia’s positions at the Codex Alimentarius Commission for international food standards.
	Digital Business	The Digital Business Division is leading the digital transformation of Australia’s agricultural export systems to help get produce to the market faster and cheaper while maintaining the levels of quality that makes Australia’s exports world class. Working closely with business teams across the Agriculture Trade Group and across government, they are delivering digital reform by streamlining, improving and overhauling the export experience and internal agency processes. These enhancements will allow digital interaction with the agency and reduce regulatory and cost burden for Australian agricultural exporters.
	Plant and Live Animal Exports, Welfare & Regulation	Supports Australian agriculture industries and the government through export regulatory integrity assurance, export assessment services, food market access, certification management group, development of animal welfare policy for export and domestic issues; management of policy, operations and certification for the export of live animals, animal reproductive material, plants, and plant products and fostering regulatory stewardship across the export related functions.
Biosecurity, Operations and Compliance Group	Biosecurity Plant and Science Services	Safeguarding Australia’s plant health status to achieve, maintain and expand access to overseas markets, while protecting the economy and environment from biosecurity risks on imports. The division provides scientific analysis and technical advice, regulates the safe imports of plants and plant products, conducts surveillance, diagnostics and response activities, and provides quarantine services at the world class Post Entry Quarantine facility at Mickleham. Our technical expertise is called upon for a range of national and international purposes including international capability building and standard setting.
	Compliance and Enforcement	Delivers regulatory outcomes that protect Australia from risks to our biosecurity and trade systems. Informed by both science and intelligence we set controls and deliver assurance activities to increase compliance with legislation; and respond appropriately and proportionately to any breaches. We work with internal and external stakeholders

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Group	Division	Description of activities
		across the regulatory continuum responding to known and emerging risks to safeguard Australia's agriculture, economy, trade and way of life.
	Biosecurity Operations	Deliver nationally integrated biosecurity and imported food regulatory activities to ensure goods, conveyances and travellers meet Australia's import requirements. Manage operational policy and front-line regulatory control setting to manage biosecurity and imported food risk. Deliver assessment, inspection, post entry quarantine, stakeholder engagement and client contact centre services. Improve the delivery of those regulatory functions.
Strategy, Enterprise, and Engagement Group	Legal	Responsible for the provision of all legal services and advice required by the department to develop its legislation and deliver its functions.
	Digital Services	Deliver high values, sustainable digital services, reduce complexity and provide secure, reusable, innovative digital services, and solutions to meet business and customer needs.
	People, Property and Security	Support our people and leaders across the employment life cycle by enabling the effective management of people-related risk and building future ready leaders, people, and culture.
	Finance and Investment	The Finance and Investment Division manages all financial activities for the department, including budgeting and reporting, policy and governance, cost recovery, spending and receiving money, debt management, grants, procurement and contract management policy advice, treasury and assets, ensuring financial compliance, payroll, credit cards and travel, the division provides financial systems administration and delivers training to uplift financial acumen across the department, and ensures our people receive strategic financial advice through finance business partners. We build value and relationships through trusted engagements and provide considered financial advice for successful management of our resourcing.
	Strategy Performance and Engagement	Responsible for enterprise and budget strategy, communication and media, and governance and corporate support including parliamentary and ministerial services.
	Transformation Taskforce	Deliver the integrated transformation program and its 4 pillars, the Transformation Action Plan, Statement of Strategic Intent, Organisation Design and Culture as a response to the department's capability review findings.
	Central Funds	Accountable for driving capability development across the department, including learning and development, talent management, and leadership growth initiatives.

References

DAFF 2023, [Budget 2023–24, Securing the future of agricultural trade \(PDF 208 KB\)](#), Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Canberra, accessed 23 December 2025.

DAWE 2020, [Budget 2020–21: Busting Congestion for Agricultural Exporters \(PDF 211 KB\)](#), Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, Canberra, accessed 23 December 2025.