



Australian Government
Australian Pesticides and
Veterinary Medicines Authority

Annual Report 2025–26



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Assistant Director, Communications

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

GPO Box 574 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia

Telephone: +61 2 6770 2300

Email: communications@apvma.gov.au

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Australian Government

**Australian Pesticides and
Veterinary Medicines Authority**

18 September 2026

Senator the Hon Anthony Chisholm
Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
Parliament House
Canberra ACT 2600

Dear Assistant Minister

In accordance with subsection 46(1) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* and section 61 of the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Act 1992*, and on behalf of the APVMA Board, I am pleased to submit the Annual Report that details the activities of the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) for the 2025–26 reporting year.

In accordance with the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Rule 2014*, the APVMA Board certifies that:

- a) fraud and corruption risk assessments have been conducted and a fraud and corruption control plan has been prepared
- b) appropriate mechanisms that meet the needs of the APVMA are in place for preventing, detecting incidents of, investigating or otherwise dealing with, and recording or reporting fraud and corruption
- c) all reasonable measures have been taken to deal appropriately with fraud and corruption relating to the APVMA.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Catherine Ainsworth'.

Dr Catherine Ainsworth
Chair

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Our purpose

The APVMA regulates agricultural and veterinary chemicals to protect the health and safety of people, animals and the environment, and to support primary industries, biosecurity and international trade for all Australians.



Our vision

To be a global leader in agricultural and veterinary chemicals regulation for the benefit of Australia.



Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners and Custodians of Country throughout Australia and acknowledge their continuing connection to land, sea and community. We pay our respects to the people, the cultures and the Elders past, present and emerging.

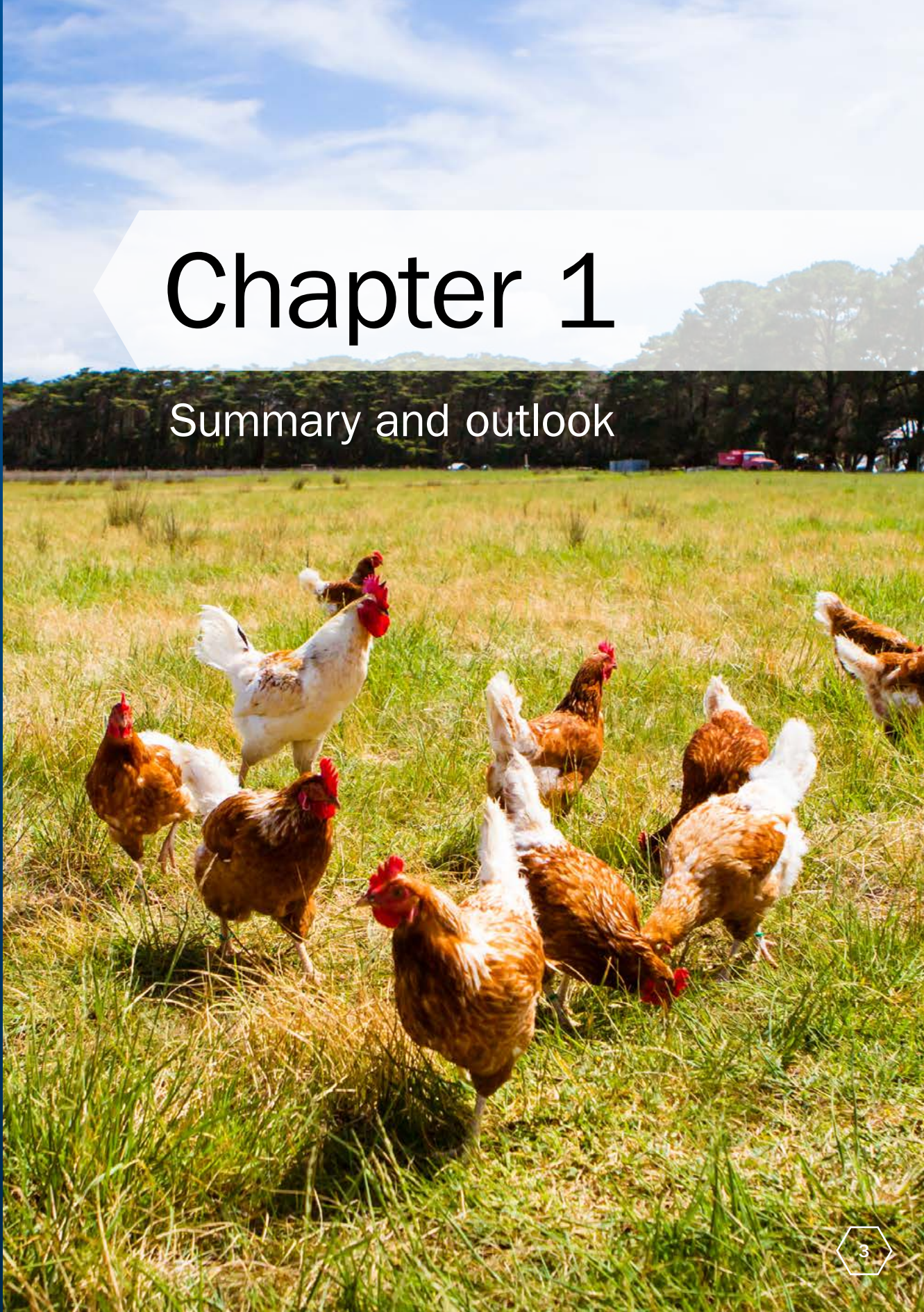


Yarringan © 2024 Amy Kilby

Yarringan embodies the profound connection and respect we share with the Earth and all its creatures. It reflects our journey across this beautiful land, guided by the wisdom of our Ancestors, to enrich and protect our Country. Through this stewardship, we ensure that the land sustains us and that all life can flourish.

Chapter 1

Summary and outlook



Summary and outlook

Chair and CEO's statement

We are pleased to present the 2025–26 Annual Report for the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).

The APVMA is the independent statutory authority responsible for the regulation of agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemicals in Australia. The agency's purpose is to protect the health and safety of people, animals and the environment, and to support primary industries, biosecurity and international trade for all Australians.

The agency achieves outcomes by working collaboratively with regulated entities and other stakeholders, making decisions that are risk-based, data-driven, underpinned by the best available science, and that build trust in the way the APVMA operates and delivers its legislated functions.

Strengthening organisational capability

The 2025–26 reporting period was a period of significant change, reform and capability uplift for the APVMA, with completion of a substantial organisational transformation designed to strengthen strategic leadership, scientific capability and operational effectiveness. On 1 September 2025, the agency implemented a new organisational structure centred on 3 dedicated branches: Agricultural Chemicals, Veterinary Medicines, and Science and Assurance. This change established clearer areas of accountability and scientific specialisation, strengthened collaboration across the organisation and reinforced confidence in the APVMA's science-based regulatory approach.

The APVMA also continued to progress important reforms arising from the Australian Government's response to the Rapid Evaluation of the APVMA. Key achievements included publication of the APVMA Regulatory Posture Statement 2026–30, which provides a clearer articulation of how the agency exercises its statutory powers and supports more consistent, risk-based and transparent regulatory practice. Other achievements included enhancements to the agency's performance framework, commencement of an Enhanced Application Process project and continued investment in regulatory science capability.

A major milestone for the agency was the Australian Government's approval of a new sustainable funding policy for the APVMA. This reform represents an important step towards strengthening the agency's long-term financial sustainability and ensuring it remains appropriately resourced to deliver its regulatory functions. Work undertaken during the year to develop a revised cost recovery framework and Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS) will support a more sustainable operating model into the future.

Regulatory performance

Operationally, the year was characterised by strong regulatory activity and significant challenges. The APVMA continued to manage increasing volumes of regulatory work while addressing historical application backlogs and responding to emerging regulatory priorities.

In pre-market regulation, the agency finalised 2,525 applications during the year and achieved 78.9% performance against legislative assessment timeframes. The APVMA also assessed and issued 61 emergency permits to support timely access to products in urgent or exceptional circumstances, including where needed to address agricultural, veterinary or biosecurity needs.

As emerging challenges continued to test Australia's biosecurity, agricultural productivity and human health systems, the APVMA played an important role in supporting Australia's response to them. During the year, emergency permits enabled timely access to treatment and pest management options to address urgent threats, including mouse outbreaks affecting agricultural production and communities, and bacterial disease in Atlantic salmon in Tasmania. These decisions helped support affected industries while ensuring appropriate protections for human health and the environment remained in place.

Consistent with its commitment to evidence-based regulation, the APVMA continued to monitor permit outcomes and take further action where required following the issue of permits, including withdrawing the florfenicol permit for bacterial disease in Atlantic salmon when circumstances changed. This balanced and science-based approach enabled the APVMA to support industry in responding to emerging challenges while maintaining public confidence in Australia's regulatory system.

The agency diverted significant pre-market resources across the second half of the year to resolve a long-standing registration issue involving chemical products with multiple formulations. The remediation of this issue impacted timeframe performance over this period and will have a flow-on impact into the first half of the next financial year as overdue applications are finalised.

Post-market regulation was also a major focus. The chemical reconsideration program reflected the APVMA's important role in responding to evolving scientific evidence, with final decisions published for fenitrothion, neomycin, diquat and paraquat, and significant progress made on the anticoagulant rodenticides reconsideration, including proposed action to manage identified environmental risks to predatory birds and mammals. The agency responded to emerging risk information during the year, including through regulatory action on certain dimethoate products used on berries, where new data indicated potential human health concerns.

To support greater transparency, the agency updated its priority list and provided greater visibility of planned chemical reconsiderations, risk areas and indicative commencement timeframes through to 2030.

Other post-market activities were strengthened during the year. Performance within the Adverse Experience Reporting Program improved significantly, with 93% of serious adverse experience reports assessed within 20 business days, exceeding target performance. Compliance, manufacturing quality and licensing activities also delivered strong results, with 430 audits, recalls and compliance actions undertaken during the year and 93.9% resolved.

Building capability for the future remained a key priority. The APVMA strengthened engagement with domestic and international partners, making 89 significant contributions to domestic and international forums. The APVMA also hosted the OECD-sponsored EPAC2026 conference, which brought together Australian and international regulators, researchers, industry representatives, equipment manufacturers and growers to consider how precision application technologies can be incorporated into regulatory approaches while maintaining safety, efficacy and confidence. These activities support the agency's objective of building regulatory foresight capability and ensuring Australia remains connected to emerging technologies, scientific developments and international best practice.

The agency's workforce continues to be one of its greatest strengths. During the year, the APVMA maintained a staff retention rate of 95% and continued implementing initiatives under its People Plan 2025–28 to strengthen capability, leadership and career development. As at 30 June 2026, the APVMA employed 253 staff (ongoing and non-ongoing) across offices in Armidale NSW and Canberra ACT, and remote locations across Australia.

Financially, the APVMA remained in a sound position. Total income for 2025–26 was \$55.604 million, with industry fees, charges and levies continuing to provide most of the agency's funding. The APVMA recorded a comprehensive loss of \$311,000 and closed the year with an equity balance of \$38.526 million.

A message of appreciation

We acknowledge the dedication and professionalism of APVMA staff throughout a year of significant change and sustained regulatory demand. We also thank our regulated entities, industry and government partners, researchers and other stakeholders for their continued engagement and constructive contribution to the work of the agency.

As we look ahead, the APVMA remains committed to being a trusted, transparent and fair regulator. The reforms and investments undertaken during 2025–26 have strengthened the agency's foundations and positioned it to better support innovation, respond to emerging risks, and improve the predictability and timeliness of regulatory decision-making while maintaining the quality and scientific rigour of its assessments. In doing so, the APVMA will continue delivering efficient and effective regulation for the benefit of the Australian community.

Dr Catherine Ainsworth
Chair

Mr Scott Hansen
Chief Executive Officer

Chapter 2

Organisation overview



Organisation overview

Corporate profile and purpose

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) is the independent statutory authority responsible for the assessment, registration and regulation of agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemicals in Australia.

The purpose of the APVMA is to regulate agricultural and veterinary chemicals to protect the health and safety of people, animals and the environment, and to support primary industries, biosecurity and international trade for all Australians.

Agvet chemical products must be evaluated and registered, or authorised under permit, by the APVMA before they can be legally manufactured, imported, sold, supplied or used in Australia.

Responsible minister

The minister responsible for the APVMA from 1 July 2025 was the Hon Julie Collins MP, who was appointed Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry on 29 July 2024. Responsibility transferred on 15 August 2025 for APVMA matters to be exercised by the Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Senator the Hon Anthony Chisholm, under administrative arrangements determined within the portfolio. The APVMA also remained accountable within the broader portfolio administered by the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.

Enabling legislation

The APVMA is established under the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Act 1992* (Administration Act). The Administration Act sets out the role of the APVMA as an independent statutory authority of the Commonwealth, to administer the National Registration Scheme for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals in partnership with state and territory governments, and the scheme's legislation.

Functions and powers are conferred on the APVMA by the:

- Administration Act
- Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code (Agvet Code) scheduled to the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994*
- Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Regulations 1995 (Agvet Code Regulations)
- Agvet Codes and Agvet Regulations of each state or participating territory.

The APVMA is a corporate Commonwealth entity under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act). A corporate Commonwealth entity is a corporate body that is legally separate from the Commonwealth.

Functions and powers

The APVMA operates under an intergovernmental agreement between the Australian Government and all states and territories. Under this agreement the agency is responsible for regulating agvet chemicals up to, and including, the point of sale. The state and territory governments are responsible for regulating agvet chemicals after they are sold, a process that is known as ‘control of use’.

Functions of the APVMA, which are set out in section 7 of the Administration Act, are to:

- **Assess the suitability for supply in Australia** of active constituents, chemical products and product labels, and make decisions on approvals, registrations, variations, suspensions and cancellations in accordance with the Agvet Codes.
- **Provide information and cooperate with Commonwealth, state and territory governments** on approved active constituents, registered and reserved chemical products, approved labels, and broader matters relating to the management and control of chemical products.
- **Maintain records and statistics** on approvals, registrations, permits and licences issued under the Agvet Codes.
- **Evaluate the effects of chemical product use** in states and participating territories and ensure ongoing scientific assessment and risk management approaches remain contemporary.
- **Support a nationally consistent approach** to the assessment, regulation and control of chemicals across jurisdictions.
- **Develop codes of practice, standards and guidelines**, and recommend precautions for the manufacture, export, import, sale, handling, possession, storage, disposal and use of chemical products, in cooperation with governments and authorities.
- **Collect, interpret, disseminate and publish information** relating to chemical products and their use, and encourage the application of evaluation and testing results.
- **Exchange information with overseas and international bodies** that have similar regulatory functions.
- **Advise or report to the Minister** on matters relating to chemical products, either when requested or on the agency’s own initiative.
- **Monitor compliance and undertake enforcement activities** to ensure active constituents, chemical products and labels comply with legislative requirements and protect the Australian community.

Organisation structure

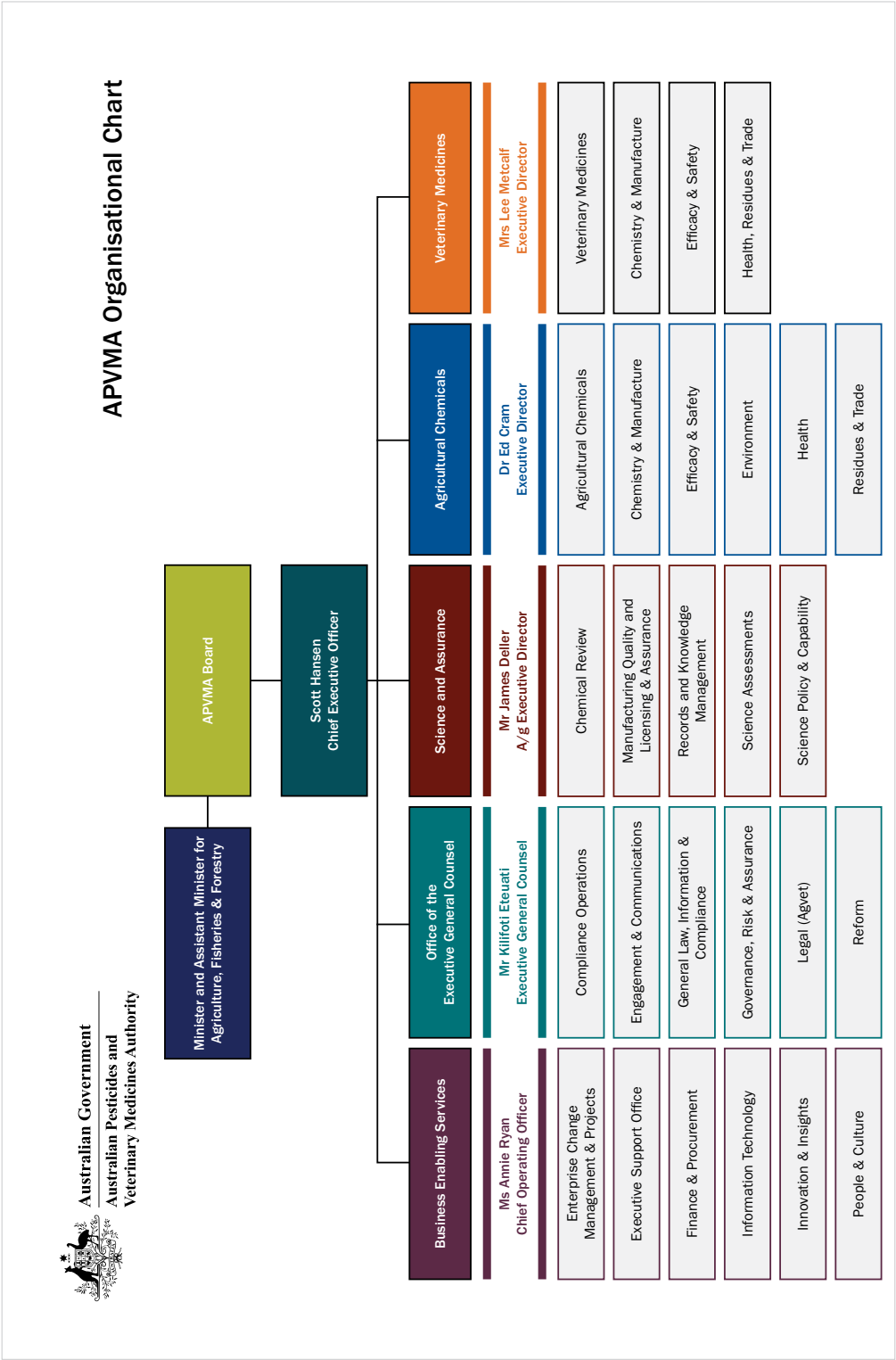
On 1 September 2025, the APVMA implemented a new organisational structure (Figure 1) designed to support a deeper strategic focus across the organisation, strengthen collaboration, enhance operational effectiveness and promote accountability.

The new structure aligns specialist capabilities with the core regulatory functions of the APVMA through the establishment of 3 dedicated branches:

- **Agricultural Chemicals Branch** – responsible for delivering the agency’s pre-market regulatory activities for agricultural chemicals.
- **Veterinary Medicines Branch** – responsible for delivering the agency’s pre-market regulatory activities for veterinary medicines.
- **Science and Assurance Branch** – established to strengthen confidence in the agency’s regulatory decision-making, including through oversight of post-market activities and the application of robust scientific and assurance frameworks.

This realignment replaced the former Registration Management and Risk Assessment Capability branches, creating clearer areas of scientific specialisation and accountability. By aligning expertise more closely with regulatory outcomes, the new structure supports improved performance, more streamlined internal processes and stronger engagement with stakeholders, while reinforcing confidence in the science-based regulatory approach of the APVMA.

Figure 1: APVMA Organisational Chart as at 30 June 2026



Current Board and Senior Executive Service at 30 June 2026



Dr Catherine Ainsworth

Board Chair

BVSc(Hons) MVSc MBA FAICD

Dr Catherine Ainsworth was appointed Chair of the APVMA in July 2024. Dr Ainsworth has extensive experience in public sector governance and the management of agricultural research for livestock, grains, and horticulture industries. Dr Ainsworth is currently a director of Racing Analytical Services Ltd and the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria. She is also a member of the Victorian Animal Welfare Advisory Council, the Biosecurity Reference Group, and the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) Animal Health Accreditation Advisory Council. She is also the Chair of the Nominations Committee of the Australian Veterinary Association. Her past board appointments include the Australian Meat Processor Corporation, the Australian Horse Industry Council, Pulse Breeding Australia and Harness Racing Victoria. She is a fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.



Mr Scott Hansen

Chief Executive Officer and Board Member

BRurSc GradCertCom GAICD

Mr Scott Hansen was appointed Chief Executive Officer in July 2024. He is an experienced executive in the primary industries sector, bringing over 30 years of leadership across various industry and government roles. He served as Director General of the New South Wales Department of Primary Industries from 2014 to 2024, and previously held positions as General Manager, Regional Manager, and Managing Director at Meat and Livestock Australia from 2004 to 2014. Mr Hansen has a Rural Science degree from the University of New England in Armidale and holds postgraduate qualifications in commerce from the University of Southern Queensland. He is also a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors and completed the Advanced Management Programme at Oxford University.



Ms Rebecca Billings

Board Member

BCom BA GAICD

Ms Rebecca Billings was appointed to the APVMA Board in March 2025. Ms Billings is an experienced organisational leader with deep economic, regulatory and public policy expertise. She is a Commissioner of the Essential Services Commission of Victoria and the Essential Services Commission of South Australia. As a commissioner, she has responsibility for making regulatory decisions in the long-term interests of consumers across the energy, water, transport and local government sectors and for providing strategic leadership and corporate governance. She is also the Chair of the National Regulators Community of Practice with the Australia and New Zealand School of Government (ANZSOG) and an expert panel member for the Australian Government's Modernising the National Construction Code Project. She has over 25 years' experience providing economic, policy and operational advice to government across a range of regulatory systems, both as a public servant and a consultant. She is passionate about working with organisations to help them maximise their public value and, in particular, working with regulatory agencies to ensure the appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency of their functions. She holds bachelor degrees in commerce and arts from Monash University and is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.



Mr Andreas Clark

Board Member

LLB(Hons) LLM GradDipAFI GAICD

Mr Andreas Clark was appointed to the APVMA Board in March 2025. Mr Clark holds a range of non-executive director roles covering a broad range of sectors including agriculture, medical services and infrastructure. Among his non-executive directorships, he is currently the chair of Australian Wool Exchange Ltd. Prior to commencing his director career, he built a successful executive career, concluding with an eight-year term as the Chief Executive Officer of Wine Australia. He is also admitted to legal practice in South Australia. He holds a Master of Laws from the Australian National University and Bachelor of Economics and Bachelor of Laws (First Class Honours) from Flinders University. He has also completed a Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance and Investment from the Securities Institute of Australia and the Authentic Leadership Program at Harvard University. He is a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.



Dr Steve Jefferies AM

Board Member

BAGSc DSc PhD FTSE

Dr Steve Jefferies was appointed to the APVMA Board in March 2022. He served as Acting Board Chair between July 2023 and July 2024. He is Principal of Jefferies Ag Solutions Pty Ltd, which provides specialised consultancy services to agribusiness in strategy, risk management and business growth. He was formerly the Managing Director of the Grains Research and Development Corporation and prior to that Chief Executive Officer of Australian Grain Technologies Pty Ltd. Dr Jefferies is currently Chairman of Rice Breeding Australia Ltd and Non-Executive independent Director of Dairy Australia Ltd. Steve was previously a Non-Executive Director of Grain Producers South Australia, Barley Australia, Birchip Cropping Group and AGT Western Breeding.



Ms Annie Ryan

Chief Operating Officer

BCom MTax MTech MFinTech FCPA MACS Snr CP MAHRI

Ms Ryan was appointed as Chief Operating Officer on 4 August 2025. Ms Ryan is an experienced finance, IT and corporate enabling services professional, with senior leadership experience across federal government agencies. She has led transformational and digital change initiatives and held roles such as CFO, COO and Assistant Secretary Financial Services and Transformation. Ms Ryan has an active interest in supporting diversity and inclusion initiatives, particularly within the accounting and IT industries.

Ms Ryan chairs the Australian Computer Society's Canberra Branch Executive Committee, is a member of CPA Australia's Digital Transformation Centre of Excellence, and has also served as a CPA ACT Divisional Councillor and President. She is also a board member of Toora Women and chairs its finance committee.



Mr Kilifoti Eteuati

Executive General Counsel

LLM GDLP LLB BA GAICD

Mr Kilifoti Eteuati is the Executive General Counsel. In this role, Mr Eteuati leads the legal services, governance, risk and assurance, compliance operations, reform, and engagement and communications functions, providing strategic advice and support to the agency's executive leadership and business areas. Mr Eteuati has extensive legal and policy experience, having come from the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department (AGD), where he served in its Office of Corporate Counsel from 2012, as its Commercial Legal Adviser, General Legal Adviser, and finally acted as its Corporate Counsel until his departure. Prior to that he had performed roles in AGD's Pacific Section and as a lawyer in the private sector.



Mr James Deller

Acting Executive Director, Science and Assurance

BSc (Hons) ExecMPA

Mr James Deller was appointed Acting Executive Director, Science and Assurance through secondment from the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry from March 2026. In this role, Mr Deller manages the post-market regulatory functions of the APVMA including chemical reviews, adverse experience reporting and the manufacturing quality and licensing program. He also oversees teams responsible for science policy development, records and knowledge management, enquiries and international engagement. He has over 15 years of experience in risk assessment, risk management and monitoring of agvet chemicals, both at the APVMA and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.



Dr Ed Cram

Executive Director, Agricultural Chemicals

MEnvSc PhD

Dr Ed Cram commenced on 1 September 2025 as the Executive Director, Agricultural Chemicals. In this role, he leads the assessment and regulation of agricultural chemical products and provides strategic oversight of science-based regulatory decision-making. Dr Cram previously worked at the APVMA, managing the biologicals portfolio in 2016–17. Since then, he has held senior leadership roles across the energy, water and environment sectors, including leading enterprise-wide regulatory strategy at the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, and establishing the national Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management Standard (IChEMS). With more than 15 years' experience in health and ecotoxicology risk assessment, Dr Cram has led regulatory approvals for major projects and contributed to international chemical and pesticide risk management through OECD and United Nations committees.



Mrs Lee Metcalf

Executive Director, Veterinary Medicines

BSc(Hons) MScMgt

Mrs Lee Metcalf is the Executive Director, Veterinary Medicines at the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA). She leads the national regulatory program for veterinary medicines, overseeing the assessment and evaluation of applications for veterinary chemical products, active constituents, permits and related regulatory activities. She is a member of the APVMA Senior Executive Service leadership team and contributes to the strategic direction of the agency. Mrs Metcalf has extensive experience in veterinary medicines, regulatory science and industry leadership. Prior to joining the APVMA, she held a range of scientific, regulatory and management roles within the animal health sector. She has particular expertise in veterinary medicines regulation, risk assessment and evidence-based decision-making, and is actively involved in national and international regulatory collaboration. Mrs Metcalf is currently undertaking a PhD focused on animal welfare and pain mitigation in livestock.

Retiring Board and Senior Executive Service

Mr Wayne Terpstra

Chief Operating Officer

Mr Wayne Terpstra served as Chief Operating Officer in the 2025–26 reporting year until his retirement on 25 July 2025.

Dr Sheila Logan

Executive Director, Risk Assessment Capability

Dr Sheila Logan served as Executive Director, Risk Assessment Capability in the 2025–26 reporting year until her retirement on 29 August 2025.

Dr Maria Trainer

Executive Director, Registration Management

Dr Maria Trainer served as Executive Director, Registration Management and then Executive Director, Science and Assurance until her resignation from the APVMA on 31 May 2026.

Funding

The APVMA is a cost-recovered agency with funding received from levies, fees, and charges. Fees and charges include, but are not limited to, registration renewal fees, application fees (product, active constituent, permits) and Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) licensing fees.

Levies, collected on the basis of wholesale value of chemical products sold, are imposed under the:

- *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Products Levy Imposition (General) Act 1994*
- *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Products Levy Imposition (Excise) Act 1994*
- *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Products Levy Imposition (Customs) Act 1994.*

Levies are collected under the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Products (Collection of Levy) Act 1994*, and the levy rates are prescribed in the Regulations to the Act.

The APVMA also receives some additional funding through government appropriations.

Financial performance

The total income of the APVMA for 2025–26 was \$55.604 million. This included:

- Industry fees and charges of \$45.245 million.
- Government appropriation of \$7.483 million.
- Own source income of \$2.876 million.

The net cost of APVMA services for 2025–26 was \$53.039 million, comprising total expenses of \$55.915 million less own-source income of \$2.876 million.

The APVMA recorded a comprehensive loss of \$0.311 million, resulting in an equity balance of \$38.526 million at 30 June 2026.

At 30 June 2026, the APVMA remained in a sound financial position, with net assets of \$38.526 million and sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations.

During 2025–26, the APVMA received approval for its new cost recovery policy. A draft Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS) was subsequently prepared and released for stakeholder consultation in July 2026. Feedback received will inform the final cost recovery arrangements.

Compliance with finance law

Section 19 of the PGPA Act requires, among other things, that agencies notify their responsible minister and the Finance Minister, as soon as practicable, of any significant issue that has affected the entity.

Significant non-compliance would include failure to comply with the duties of accountable authorities (sections 15 to 19 of the PGPA Act), significant fraudulent activity by an official and other serious breach of the general duties of officials (sections 25 to 29 of the PGPA Act) and systemic issues reflecting internal control.

No matters were identified during the reporting period that constituted significant non-compliance with finance law for the purposes of Resource Management Guide 214, Notification of significant non-compliance with the finance law.

Staff profile

The APVMA has offices at 2 locations within Australia: Armidale and Canberra. Details of office locations are provided in Table 1.

Table 1: APVMA Office Location

Office	Street address	Postal address
Armidale	102 Taylor Street, Armidale NSW 2350	GPO Box 574, Canberra, ACT, 2601, Australia
Canberra	Level 4, 14 Childers Street, Canberra ACT 2601	

Table 2: Details of Australian Public Service (APS) employees employed at the APVMA under the *Public Service Act 1999* as at 30 June 2026

Classification	Full-time (ongoing)	Part-time (ongoing)	Non-ongoing and casual	Statutory Appointment	Total
CEO	0	0	0	1	1
Senior Executive Officer	3	-	2	-	5
EL2	30	4	1	-	35
EL1	57	11	2	-	70
APS 6	59	7	3	-	69
APS 5	45	3	5	-	53
APS 4	12	3	5	-	20
APS 3	-	-	-	-	-
APS 2	-	-	-	-	-
Trainee	-	-	-	-	-
Total	206	28	18	1	253

One Senior Executive Service Officer was on secondment from the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry as at 30 June 2026.

Ongoing staff

Table 3: 2025–26: Total number of ongoing APS employees employed by the APVMA in the current reporting period as at 30 June 2026

	Man/male			Woman/female			Non-binary			Prefer not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	
NSW	50	5	55	73	13	86	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	142
ACT	35	3	38	29	4	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
QLD	4	-	4	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Vic	2	1	3	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Tas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SA	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	92	9	101	113	19	132	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	234

⁽¹⁾ Remote work arrangements implemented in accordance with 2024–27 Enterprise Agreement

Table 4: 2024–25: Total number of ongoing APS employees employed by the APVMA in the previous reporting period as at 30 June 2025

	Man/male			Woman/female			Non-binary			Prefer not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	
NSW	39	4	43	54	11	65	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
ACT	38	3	41	34	6	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
Remote	11	-	11	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Total	88	7	95	108	17	125	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	221

Non-ongoing staff

Table 5: 2025–26: Total number of non-ongoing APS employees employed by the APVMA as at 30 June 2026

	Man/male			Woman/female			Non-binary			Prefer not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	
NSW	-	1	1	8	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
ACT	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
QLD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SA	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1	1	14	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17

^[3] Remote work arrangements implemented in accordance with 2024–27 Enterprise Agreement

Table 6: 2024–25: Total number of non-ongoing APS employees employed by the APVMA during the previous reporting period

	Man/male			Woman/female			Non-binary			Prefer not to answer			Uses a different term			Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	
NSW	-	1	1	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
ACT	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Remote	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	1	1	2	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9

Key management personnel

During the reporting period, the APVMA had the following executives who met the definition of key management personnel (KMP). Their names and length of term as KMP are summarised in Table 7. Their remuneration is shown in Tables 8 and 9.

Officials undertaking acting arrangements for a period of 4 weeks or greater within the financial year are considered KMP.

Table 7: Key management personnel

Name	Position	2025–26 dates as KMP
Dr C Ainsworth	Board Chair	Full year
Mr S Hansen	Chief Executive Officer and Board Member	Full year
Ms R Billings	Board Member	Full year
Mr A Clark	Board Member	Full year
Dr S Jefferies AM	Board Member	Full year
Dr S Logan	Executive Director, Risk Assessment Capability	1 July 2025 to 29 August 2025
Dr M Trainer	Executive Director, Registration Management	1 July 2025 to 31 August 2025
	Executive Director, Science and Assurance	1 September 2025 to 31 May 2026
Mr W Terpstra	Chief Operating Officer	1 July 2025 to 24 July 2025
Mr K Eteuati	Executive General Counsel	Full year
Mr A Heath	A/g Executive General Counsel	21 July to 1 August 2025 22 December 2025 to 9 January 2026
Ms A Ryan	Chief Operating Officer	4 August 2025 to 30 June 2026
Mr G Bell	A/g Chief Operating Officer	3 July to 3 August 2025 24 October 2025 15 December to 16 December 2025 2 January to 9 January 2026
Dr E Cram	Executive Director, Agricultural Chemicals	1 September 2025 to 30 June 2026
Mrs L Metcalf	Executive Director, Veterinary Medicines	3 September 2025 to 30 June 2026
Mr J Deller	A/g Executive Director, Science and Assurance	5 March 2026 to 30 June 2026

Table 8: Summary of key management personnel remuneration

Short-term employee benefits	2025–26 (\$)	2024–25 (\$)
Base salary	1,728,780	1,534,702
Annual leave accrued	124,223	107,374
Bonuses	-	-
Other benefits and allowances	4,070	11,755
Total short-term employee benefits:	1,857,073	1,653,831
Superannuation	278,332	247,992
Total post-employment benefits:	278,332	247,992
Long service leave accrued	40,595	35,072
Total other long-term employee benefits:	40,595	35,072
Terminations	78,947	211,169
Total key management personnel remuneration	2,254,947	2,148,064

Senior executive personnel

The APVMA had no senior executive staff earning more than \$220,000 this financial year, not included above.

Other highly paid staff

The APVMA had no other highly paid staff earning more than \$265,000 this financial year.

Board member remuneration

As statutory officers, the non-executive members of the APVMA Board are remunerated in accordance with determinations made by the independent Remuneration Tribunal under the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973*.

Senior Executive Service remuneration policy

Chief Executive Officer

As a statutory officer, the CEO is remunerated in accordance with determinations made by the Remuneration Tribunal under the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1973*.

Senior Executive Service employees

The terms and conditions of employment for the Senior Executive Service employees are established under Subsection 24(1) of the *Public Service Act 1999* (PS Act) and outlined in the respective employee's determination. Factors used by the CEO to determine the relevant remuneration are experience and level of responsibility, taking comparable salaries for senior executives across the APS and the APVMA Enterprise Agreement into consideration.

Key management personnel remuneration

Table 9: Key management personnel remuneration

Name	Position title	Base salary (\$)	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits			Total (\$)
			Annual leave accruals (\$)	Bonuses (\$)	Other benefits and allowances (\$)		Long service leave (\$)	Other long-term benefits (\$)	Termination benefits	
Dr C Ainsworth	Board Chair	97,388	-	-	-	14,883	-	-	-	112,271
Dr S Jefferies AM	Board Member	48,704	-	-	-	5,862	-	-	-	54,566
Mr A Clark	Board Member	48,704	-	-	-	7,483	-	-	-	56,187
Ms R Billings	Board Member	48,704	-	-	-	7,497	-	-	-	56,201
Mr S Hansen	CEO	357,211	30,063	-	-	46,337	9,674	-	-	443,285
Mr W Terpstra	COO, A/g CEO	25,407	2,032	-	-	2,238	654	-	-	30,331
Ms A Ryan	COO, A/g CEO	230,433	17,711	-	-	45,267	5,699	-	-	299,110
Mr K Eteuati	EGC	213,588	19,764	-	-	37,768	6,360	-	-	277,480

Name	Position title	Base salary (\$)	Short-term benefits			Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits			Total (\$)
			Annual leave accruals (\$)	Bonuses (\$)	Other benefits and allowances (\$)		Long service leave (\$)	Other long-term benefits (\$)	Termination benefits	
Dr S Logan	ED RAC	35,438	2,882	-	-	6,948	927	-	78,947	125,142
Mrs L Metcalf	ED VM	178,947	14,458	-	-	29,679	4,652	-	-	227,736
Dr E Cram	ED AC	184,210	14,554	-	-	27,299	4,683	-	-	230,746
Dr M Trainer	ED RM, ED SA	147,779	14,995	-	-	31,771	4,825	-	-	199,370
Mr J Deller	A/g ED SA	68,835	4,434	-	4,070	8,620	1,622	-	-	87,581
Mr G Bell	A/g COO	22,945	1,759	-	-	3,889	792	-	-	29,385
Mr A Heath	A/g EGC	20,487	1,571	-	-	2,791	707	-	-	25,556
Total		1,728,780	124,223	-	4,070	278,332	40,595	-	78,947	2,254,947

Ministerial directions and government policy orders

The following government policy orders made under section 22 of the PGPA Act applied to the APVMA during the reporting period:

- Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Charging for Regulatory Activities) Order 2017.
- A Ministerial Direction under section 10 of the Administration Act, applied to the APVMA from 14 July 2023 requiring the prioritisation of 8 chemical reviews that have been ongoing for over 17 years.

For detail on progress of chemical reconsiderations, please refer to the Chemical Review section on pages 41 and 84 of this report.

Significant activities and changes

Transforming the APVMA

As reflected in the organisational structure section on page 10, the APVMA finalised a significant structural and functional realignment to help meet its strategic objectives. These changes were designed to position the APVMA as an effective, responsive, and science-led regulator.

This transformation:

- better aligned the structure with stakeholder and regulatory expectations
- integrated scientific expertise to support more efficient and transparent decision-making
- strengthened community confidence in the regulatory role of the APVMA
- delivered targeted regulatory pathways for agricultural and veterinary products.

Sustainable funding reform and cost recovery model

During 2025–26, the Australian Government approved a new sustainable funding policy for the APVMA, representing a significant milestone in strengthening the agency's long-term financial sustainability. The reform included additional appropriation funding to support agency operations during the transition period and planning for implementation of revised cost recovery arrangements through the 2027–28 Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS).

Following the government's decision to defer implementation of revised fees and charges until 1 July 2027, the APVMA updated its implementation plans, consultation approach, supporting regulatory amendments and ICT system changes. This reform activity has influenced the agency's financial planning, workforce resourcing and future operating model.

Regulatory reform and organisational capability uplift

The APVMA continued implementing reforms arising from the government's response to the Rapid Evaluation of the APVMA. Key achievements included publication of the APVMA Regulatory Posture Statement 2026–30, development of a whole-of-agency Communications Strategy and Stakeholder Engagement Framework, enhancements to the agency's performance framework, commencement of an Enhanced Application Process project, and progression of regulatory science capability initiatives.

The APVMA also advanced procurement of new ICT managed services arrangements which collectively supported the agency's transition toward a more contemporary, transparent and efficient regulator and strengthened its capability to deliver risk-based regulation into the future.

Multiple formulations remediation program

A significant activity during 2025–26 was the agency's response to a long-standing registration issue involving chemical products with multiple formulations. The APVMA established a dedicated remediation program to address affected registrations and applications.

This work required the creation of new governance arrangements, additional delegations, specialised case management functions and stakeholder engagement activities to support remediation while maintaining core regulatory functions. The program became a major organisational priority, affecting operational delivery, workload distribution and application processing timeframes across the agency.



Chapter 3

Annual Performance Statement



Annual Performance Statement

Strategic outcomes

The APVMA identified 5 strategic objectives for the 2025–26 reporting period. These are:

1. Being a trusted, transparent and fair regulator
2. Supporting a contemporary regulatory system
3. Building regulatory foresight capability
4. Striving for operational excellence
5. Attracting, developing and retaining talented people.

Measuring performance

Each of the objectives has associated activities and performance measures to ensure the APVMA:

- continues to transform with industry, science and environmental factors, and make evidence-based regulatory decisions to protect the health and safety of people, animals and the environment
- maintains the quality and timeliness of decisions, while applying scientific expertise to align the effort of regulatory intervention with the risks being managed
- enables operations to deliver effective regulatory evaluation and registration of agvet chemical products.

Results against performance criterion

This chapter provides the results of performance against the APVMA Strategic Plan, Portfolio Budget Statement (PBS), and Corporate Plan 2025–29. Results against these measures are presented in this report in tables. An explanation of performance is provided for each measure. Achievement of performance measures are rated using the guide in Table 10.

Table 10: Performance rating guide

Rating	Guide
Performance met target	The performance result achieved or exceeded the identified target.
Performance partially met target	The performance result partially met the target, in accordance with the percentage range established for partial achievement under this measure (relevant ranges are specified in individual results). OR The performance result met some, but not all, of the identified target.
Performance did not meet target	The performance results achieved less than the specified performance threshold for the identified target.
Not applicable	A result could not be determined.

Variation from APVMA Portfolio Budget Statement

There were no variations from the APVMA Portfolio Budget Statement in 2025–26.

Mapping of performance measures

The following table describes the relationship between the strategic objectives of the APVMA and performance measures. It also includes the relationship between the performance measures and the Regulator Performance Guide; these are denoted with an ® in the mapping column in table 11.

Table 11: Mapping of performance measures

Performance measure	Mapping	Target performance	Actual performance	Result
The proportion of stakeholders surveyed who agree that the APVMA has been a trusted, transparent and fair regulator over the past 12 months.	1 ® 1	65%	Partially met, based on qualitative assessment	Target partially met.
The proportion of all applications finalised within legislative timeframes.	1	90%	78.9%	Target partially met.
The number of Proposed and Final Regulatory Decisions for chemical reconsiderations that are released in accordance with the timeframe specified in the workplan.	1 ® 2	All planned milestones/ projects planned for delivery in the reporting period have met schedule.	2 of 6 planned milestones/ projects planned for delivery in the reporting period have met schedule.	Target not met.
The proportion of serious adverse experience reports received and assessments completed by the APVMA within 20 business days of being received.	1 ® 2	75%	93%	Target met.
The number of audits, recalls, and compliance actions the APVMA undertakes, including those with state and territory partners that require action, and a percentage of how many of these were resolved.	2 ® 2	200 80%	430 93.9%	Target met.

Performance measure	Mapping	Target performance	Actual performance	Result
The APVMA effectively engages with the Australian Government to support the implementation of its Detailed response to the final report on future structure and governance arrangements for the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (November 2024) (Detailed response), including matters which the APVMA is directly responsible for implementing.	2 ⊗ 3	A series of case studies demonstrate the performance of the APVMA (aggregate result 8 or 9).	Aggregate result of 7.	Target partially met.
The number of submissions, proposals or other significant contributions the APVMA makes at domestic or international fora.	2 ⊗ 3	45	89	Target met.
The proportion of stakeholders surveyed who believe the APVMA has effective regulatory foresight capability.	3 ⊗ 1	60%	Partially met, based on qualitative assessment.	Target partially met.
The average time taken relative to the relevant legislative timeframe to finalise an application for a new active constituent with accompanying new product(s) (item numbers 1, 2 and 27) (the APVMA will also report on the related minimum and maximum time variance associated with the average).	3	0 days	+362 days	Target not met.
The APVMA's efforts to build regulatory foresight capability is effective through the identification of, and readiness to, regulate new and innovative agvet chemicals and other technologies being developed for use by the Australian community.	3 ⊗ 1	A series of case studies demonstrate the performance of the APVMA (aggregate result 8 or 9).	Aggregate result of 7.	Target partially met.

Performance measure	Mapping	Target performance	Actual performance	Result
The proportion of regulatory and business enabling activities that pass quality audits.	4	95%	90%	Target partially met.
The milestones outlined in the APVMA ICT investment plan are delivered on time and on budget.	4	All planned milestones/ projects planned for delivery in the reporting period have met budget and schedule.	All planned milestones/ projects planned for delivery in the reporting period have met budget and schedule.	Target met.
The APVMA achieves a financial performance outcome each year which is within an acceptable range of the estimate contained in the Portfolio Budget Statement.	4	Result is within $\pm 5\%$ of the Portfolio Budget Statement estimate each year.	Result is within $+43\%$ of the Portfolio Budget Statement estimate for the year. However, the dollar value of the variance was only \$93,000.	Target not met (noting the relatively small dollar value of the variation).
Proportion of APVMA staff who report a high level of engagement with the APVMA.	5	$\geq 75\%$	72%	Target partially met.
Staff retention percentage within the APVMA during the reporting period.	5	$\geq 90\%$	95%	Target met.

Statement of preparation by APVMA Board

As the Accountable Authority of the APVMA, we present the 2025–26 annual performance statement of the APVMA, as required under paragraph 39(1)(a) of the PGPA Act. In our opinion, these annual performance statements are based on properly maintained records, accurately reflect the performance of the entity, and comply with Subsection 39(2) of the PGPA Act.

Dr Catherine Ainsworth

Board Chair on behalf of the APVMA Board

11 September 2026

3.1 The proportion of stakeholders surveyed who agree that the APVMA has been a trusted, transparent and fair regulator over the past 12 months

Target	65%
Actual	Stakeholder survey deferred. Qualitative assessment based on alternative evidence indicates mixed stakeholder perceptions, with stronger evidence of trust than of transparency and fairness.
Result	Partially met, based on qualitative assessment

This assessment was not based on the intended 2025–26 APVMA Stakeholder and Public Survey. The APVMA deferred the survey because of the scale of stakeholder engagement on the 2027–28 Cost Recovery Implementation Statement, recent major regulatory decisions and related remediation activity. Proceeding at that time risked overburdening stakeholders and affecting the quality and reliability of responses. Alternative evidence sources were therefore used to support a qualitative assessment of performance measure 1.

The qualitative assessment drew on formal minutes and related documentation from stakeholder consultation activities, including the APVMA Advisory Group, APVMA Board meetings and relevant correspondence. These sources provided evidence of stakeholder perceptions of trust, transparency and fairness.

Having regard to the original success criteria, the qualitative assessment supports a finding that performance measure 1 was partially met. The evidence indicates stakeholders continued to view the APVMA as a trusted regulator, but concerns about transparency, timeliness, predictability and fairness mean there is insufficient evidence to conclude the 65% threshold would have been met.

Stakeholder perceptions of the APVMA as a trusted, transparent and fair regulator were positive overall, but uneven. Stakeholders continued to recognise the agency's core regulatory role and engage constructively on regulatory, reform and operational matters. However, recurring concerns about transparency, timeliness, predictability and practical fairness meant confidence was not consistent across all aspects of the measure.

Perceptions were strongest in relation to trust. Stakeholders generally regarded the APVMA as a credible regulator and engaged constructively on complex matters, including chemical reviews, application assessment, cost recovery, regulatory reform and international cooperation. Feedback through the APVMA Advisory Group and other engagement forums indicated confidence in the agency's regulatory role and willingness to work collaboratively on emerging issues.

Perceptions of transparency were more mixed. The APVMA briefed stakeholders on regulatory performance, reforms and operational challenges, and sought feedback on reporting and regulatory initiatives. However, stakeholders also raised concerns about communication of decisions, clarity of guidance, timing of announcements and whether published performance statistics reflected stakeholder experience.

Perceptions of fairness were also qualified. Stakeholders acknowledged efforts to apply requirements consistently and explain legislative constraints, but concerns about assessment timeframes, predictability and regulatory burden continued to affect views of practical fairness.

3.2 Proportion of all applications finalised within legislative timeframes

Target	90%
Actual	78.9%
Result	Partially met

In accordance with the Performance Information Dictionary, a result greater than or equal to 72% indicates partial achievement of the performance measure.

Table 12: Timeframe performance (Full year result)

Area	Received	In progress	Finalised	Finalised on time
Agricultural Chemicals	1,139	1,030	649	69.5%
Veterinary Medicines	1,149	387	1,056	89.4%
Permits (excl. emergency permits)	566	329	511	66.7%
Emergency permits ¹	60	22	61	N/A
Active constituents	360	334	248	84.3%
Total	3,274	2,102	2,525	78.9%

Table 13: Number of applications completed per quarter in 2025–26

Area	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
Agricultural Chemicals	137	159	224	129
Veterinary Medicines	188	255	314	299
Permits (excl. emergency permits)	138	132	126	114
Emergency permits ¹	17	20	4	20
Active constituents	66	80	61	40
Total	546	646	729	602

Across the financial year, timeframe performance was directly influenced by the need to manage a significant backlog of overdue applications alongside competing priorities.

¹ Emergency permits (Item 22) do not have a numerical statutory timeframe. The APVMA must determine the application as soon as is practicable in the circumstances of the case.

In quarter 1, 80.2% of applications were completed within statutory timeframes, broadly consistent with the previous period, with improvements in permit processing and agricultural chemical technical assessments supported by temporary resource reallocation. However, underlying pressures persisted, including increasing volumes of overdue applications, and process changes affecting Item 7 applications, all of which contributed to emerging declines in performance.

Quarter 2 results reflected a deliberate focus on reducing the backlog of overdue assessments which impacted the timeliness of processing all other applications, resulting in a decrease in on-time completions to 74.4%. While overall activity levels increased, including higher volumes of regulatory decisions and emergency permits, timeframe performance declined as already overdue applications were prioritised. Restructures within regulatory areas from 1 September 2025 allowed for better targeting of resources to veterinary medicines, agricultural chemicals and chemical reviews.

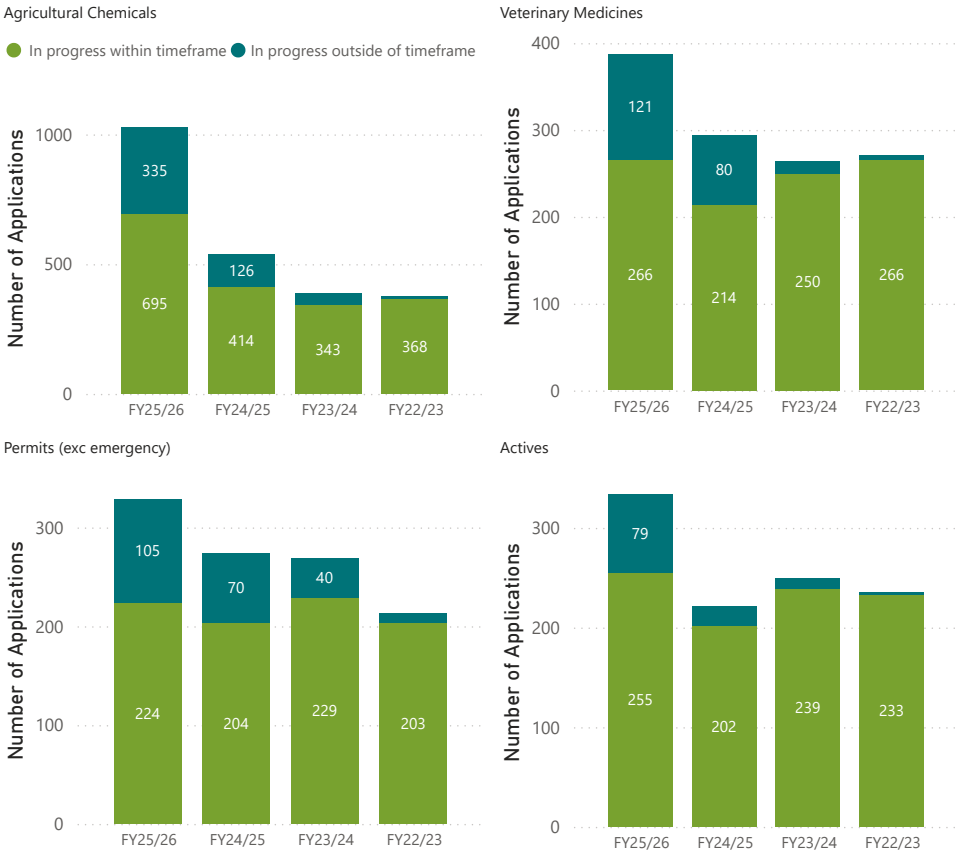
Quarter 3 showed clear evidence of performance recovery and increased output, with on-time performance improving to 80.8%, followed by a quarter 4 result of 80.6% indicating continued momentum in overall application processing. There was a significant increase in 'in progress' agricultural chemical assessments in quarter 4 due to allocation of resources to a high-priority remediation program. Technical applications for agricultural chemicals remain a significant timeframe pressure point. These applications require specialised scientific analysis, and backlogs are being addressed through targeted increases in APVMA scientific resourcing.

The agency notes that continued remediation efforts and resource reallocation are expected to impact application timeframes. There is a significant backlog of applications that needs to be cleared before applications can be processed within timeframe, and this backlog increased significantly in quarter 4.

The results from the second half of the reporting year demonstrate an underlying trajectory of steady recovery, however timeframe performance is likely to fluctuate before sustained improvement is achieved.

Figure 2: Timeframe performance full year result

Work in progress still within timeframe



3.3 Number of proposed and final regulatory decisions for chemical reconsiderations that are released in accordance with the timeframe specified in the workplan

Target	All planned milestones/projects planned for delivery in the reporting period have met schedule.
Actual	Fenitrothion FRD ² : due August 2025 – published August 2025 (met) Neomycin FRD: due August 2025 – published September 2025 (met) Anticoagulant Rodenticides PRD ³ due July 2025 – published December 2025 (not met) Diquat FRD: due December 2025 – published June 2026 (not met)* Paraquat FRD: due December 2025 – published June 2026 (not met)* Fipronil PRD: due March 2026 – revised due date to March 2027 (not met)
Result	Target not met

**Revisions to the workplans for diquat and paraquat were agreed and these decisions were published on time according to those revised deadlines.*

The performance of the APVMA against the measure relating to the timely release of proposed and final regulatory decisions for chemical reconsiderations was mixed. Key decisions were published but challenges in meeting agreed workplan timeframes remain. Changes to the organisational structure of the APVMA to create a separate Science and Assurance Branch took effect on 1 September 2025, resulting in changes to teams responsible for the risk assessments underpinning chemical reconsiderations. Updates to the workplans for paraquat and diquat were agreed in late 2025 to allow appropriate consideration of new information emerging from the US EPA regarding the volatility of paraquat. These decisions were published on time, in June 2026, according to the revised workplan.

In quarter 1, the APVMA delivered two final regulatory decisions for the reconsiderations of fenitrothion and neomycin. Both decisions were completed in the quarter they were scheduled, noting that previous extensions to the workplans had been agreed due to the need to evaluate extensive technical arguments raised during public consultation. These decisions were assessed as met. The proposed regulatory decision for anticoagulant rodenticides was delayed to December 2025.

2 Final Regulatory Decisions on the reconsideration
3 Proposed Regulatory Decisions on the reconsideration

During quarter 1 the APVMA also undertook additional regulatory activity in response to emerging risks, issuing notices proposing to suspend certain dimethoate products with instructions for use on blueberries, blackberries and raspberries, due to new data indicating potential human health concerns. This unplanned, responsive regulatory action required substantial resources but was necessary to ensure appropriate safety margins were preserved to protect human health.

In quarter 2 the APVMA published the proposed regulatory decision for anticoagulant rodenticides in December 2025. This occurred significantly later than the planned July 2025 milestone. The delay was attributed to prioritised completion of the fenitrothion and neomycin reconsiderations which were subject to the Ministerial Direction of July 2023, as well as the need to prioritise action on dimethoate noted above due to the identified potential risk to human health. As the publication of the anticoagulant rodenticides was substantially delayed, more than 6 months after the original due date, this result was assessed as not met. An additional factor in the delay of the proposed regulatory decisions for the anticoagulant rodenticides was the delegate's decision that risk assessments for the reconsideration identified significant risks to predatory birds and mammals posed by the second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides (SGARs). To manage these risks the APVMA also proposed to suspend the registration of SGARs in December 2025.

The APVMA suspended certain dimethoate products used on berries in November 2025, after consideration of submissions following the August 2025 proposed suspension.

The fipronil proposed regulatory decisions were due for publication as separate reports for veterinary and agricultural products in March and April 2026, respectively. Changes in risk assessment personnel and resources noted above resulted in prioritisation of other reconsiderations and the fipronil decisions will be delayed until FY2026/27. This target was assessed as not met. In quarter 3 the APVMA published a final decision to suspend the registration of all second-generation anticoagulant rodenticide products from 24 March 2026 until 24 March 2027. While this reflects continued substantial regulatory effort, it is not captured in the performance measure.

The APVMA published the final regulatory decisions for the paraquat and diquat reconsiderations on 23 June 2026. This was assessed as not met due to delays against the originally proposed milestones. The time needed to assess the extensive body of information received in the 171 submissions made to the APVMA during the public consultation following the proposed regulatory decisions from July to October 2024 was difficult to estimate. The APVMA prioritises getting regulatory decisions correct, which sometimes means that additional time is required to appropriately assess all the information provided.

Overall, the agency's publication of 4 final regulatory decisions on reconsiderations, in addition to the proposed regulatory decision on the anticoagulant rodenticides reconsideration and 2 proposed and final suspension decisions to manage emerging risks within a 1-year period is a significant increase in output over preceding years, more than double the number of decisions in 2024–25.

3.4 The proportion of serious adverse experience reports received and assessments completed by the APVMA within 20 business days of being received

Target	75%
Actual	93%
Result	Target met

The performance measure assesses the proportion of serious adverse experience reports received and assessed by the APVMA within 20 business days. Across the financial year, the available data demonstrates both a sustained increase in reporting volumes and a marked improvement in the timeliness of initial assessments, particularly when compared to the previous financial year.

Table 14: Adverse Experience Reporting Program

Summary		2024–25 ⁴	2025–26
AERP	Performance	43.7%	93.0%
	Number of serious individual reports received	2,797	2,900
	Number of serious individual reports closed	2,485	2,923
	Number of serious adverse incidents received	1,675	1,754

The Adverse Experience Reporting Program (AERP) performance target is 75% of serious adverse experience reports assessed within 20 working days.

In 2025–26, the APVMA achieved 93.0% performance, exceeding the target and significantly improving on the comparative 2024–25 result of 43.7%. This is the first year this metric has been formally reported, with 2024–25 results calculated retrospectively for comparison purposes.

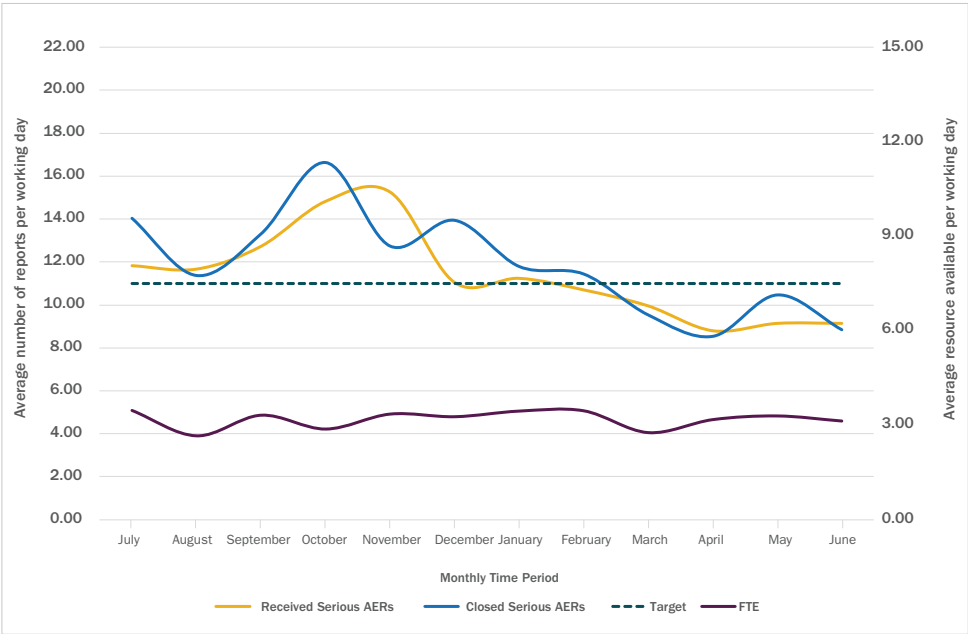
4 [^]This is the first year calculating this metric for serious adverse experience reports. Values for 2024–25 have been calculated for comparison only and were not reported previously.

During the year, the APVMA received 2,900 serious adverse experience reports and completed 2,923 assessments, maintaining strong performance against service standards. Performance improved steadily throughout the year, increasing from 84.0% in quarter 1 to 93.0% by year end, despite report volumes remaining significantly higher than historical levels.

Key challenges included managing sustained high report volumes, particularly during the first half of the year when reporting activity was approximately 15–20% higher than the previous year, while also addressing assessment processes. Report volumes moderated during the second half of the year following a reduction in reports associated with specific products and seasonal factors, including the end of the tick season.

Despite these pressures, the APVMA team improved processing efficiency throughout the year, closing more reports than were received and exceeding the annual performance target. Overall, the program delivered a significant improvement in timeliness and workload management, strengthening the agency’s ability to monitor and respond to potential safety concerns associated with registered veterinary chemical products.

Figure 3: Serious Adverse Experience Reports monitoring – Monthly FY2025–26



3.5 Number of audits, recalls, and compliance actions the APVMA undertakes, including those with state and territory partners that require action, and a percentage of how many of these were resolved

Target	200 activities and 80% resolved
Actual	430 activities and 93.9% resolved
Result	Target met

The Manufacturing Quality and Licencing (MQL) performance target is 90% of all audit reviews finalised within a four-month timeframe. For 2025–26, 84.4% of audit reviews were completed within this timeframe, compared with 86.7% in 2024–25. During the year, MQL commenced 101 audits and closed and reviewed 96 audits.

Table 15: Manufacturing Quality and Licensing (MQL)

Summary		2024–25	2025–26
MQL	Performance	86.7%	84.4%
	Number of audits commenced	86	101
	Number of audits closed and reviewed	98	96

Where a licence holder supplies both human and animal medicines holds both Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) and APVMA licences, they have the option to elect a TGA auditor for their GMP audit, the APVMA will then use the TGA audit report to ascertain compliance to their licence. The increase in audits commenced was driven primarily by additional audits from both the APVMA and the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA), with APVMA audits increasing by 10 audits and TGA audits increasing by 11 audits compared with the previous financial year. The increase in TGA audits reflects ongoing efforts by the TGA to address its audit backlog, a trend that is expected to continue into 2026–27.

Throughout the year, the agency progressed a range of process improvement initiatives designed to support consistent decision-making, improve audit efficiency and strengthen performance against service standards. These improvements have been implemented and will continue to be monitored to identify further opportunities to enhance timeliness and regulatory outcomes.

Key challenges during 2025–26 included managing increased audit volumes, balancing competing operational priorities, and addressing the complexity of audit reviews involving both domestic and international manufacturers. Audit timeframes were also influenced by licence holder response times, and the need to maintain robust regulatory assessment and assurance standards. For 2026–27, the audit review timeframe will be reduced to be within a three-month period, which it has been historically.

Table 16: MQL Requests for Advice (RFAs)

Summary		2024–25	2025–26
MQL - RFAs	Performance	81.8%	83.4%
	Number received	209	163
	Number completed	209	163

The APVMA responds to Requests for Advice (RFAs) relating to Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) evidence requirements for product registration applications and pre-application assistance for both domestic and international manufacturers. The MQL RFA performance target is 90% of all RFAs completed within 5 working days. In 2025–26, 83.4% of RFAs were completed within the target timeframe, an improvement from 81.8% in 2024–25.

The agency processed 163 RFAs during the year, a lower-than-anticipated volume largely attributable to lower-than-expected progression of product registration applications in the second half of the financial year. This reflected the agency’s prioritisation of work associated with registered product activities during the reporting period.

Overall, the APVMA maintained delivery of its core regulatory functions while managing increased audit volumes and progressing business improvement initiatives. Despite operational pressures, performance against RFA service standards improved compared with the previous financial year, while ongoing process improvements have positioned the agency to respond to anticipated future workload growth.

Table 17: Recalls

Summary		2024–25	2025–26
Recalls	Performance	100%	100%
	Number of voluntary recalls	29	35

The recalls performance target is 100% of all voluntary recall notices published on the APVMA website within 3 working days and gazetted within 14 days in accordance with Agvet Code requirements.

The APVMA achieved 100% performance against this target throughout 2025–26, maintaining compliance with all legislative requirements.

A total of 35 recalls were managed during the year, compared with 29 in 2024–25. This included 16 agricultural chemical recalls, 17 veterinary medicine recalls and 2 mandatory recalls. Recall activity was highest in the first half of the year and was largely driven by sterile injectable veterinary medicine products with sterility or particulate matter concerns. In the second half of the year, recall activity shifted towards agricultural chemical products, with 6 of the 8 quarter 4 recalls involving agricultural chemicals.

Key challenges included managing increased recall volumes and a diverse range of product quality issues across both veterinary medicines and agricultural chemicals, while ensuring timely communication with product registration holders, manufacturers and stakeholders. Despite these challenges, the APVMA maintained service standards and ensured affected products were removed from supply chains in a timely manner.

Overall, the agency continued to provide effective regulatory oversight and risk management, responding promptly to product quality issues while maintaining full compliance with legislative requirements.

Table 18: Hormonal Growth Promotants

Summary		2024–25	2025–26
HGP	Performance	99.4%	97.3%
	Number of applications	180	184

The Hormonal Growth Promotants (HGPs) performance target is 90% of all notification number applications processed within 5 working days.

The APVMA achieved 97.3% performance in 2025–26, processing 184 applications, with only 5 applications exceeding the 5-working-day target. Performance remained at 100% through the first 3 quarters and finished the year at 97.3%.

As expected, application volumes were concentrated in quarter 4, which accounted for 126 applications (68.5% of annual volume) due to the annual renewal cycle. June 2026 was the busiest month, with 97 applications processed, representing over half of the year’s workload.

Of the 5 applications completed outside the target timeframe, 4 were processed within 6 working days and one within 7 working days, demonstrating that delays were minimal despite the significant increase in workload during the renewal period.

Overall, the APVMA maintained performance well above target and continued to deliver timely HGP notification services to industry during peak demand periods.

Compliance and enforcement activities

Compliance and enforcement activities are undertaken under a risk-based, intelligence-informed model, prioritising higher risk non-compliance. Referral volumes remain strong with investigative effort now concentrated on Priority 1 (high risk) and Priority 2 (medium risk) matters, with Priority 3 (low risk) matters managed through streamlined triage and education pathways, improving responsiveness and impact.

Intelligence reporting and proactive operations, including online unregistered product removals, remain a key contributor to compliance outcomes.

Significant business improvements have also been delivered during the reporting period, which reduced administrative burden and increased capacity for compliance investigation activities.

Table 19: Summary of investigations

Summary of investigations	2024-25	2025-26
Commenced	289	324
Closed	297	299
Remaining open	22	44

Table 20: Summary of investigation outcomes

Summary of investigation outcomes	2024-25 Cases	2025-26 Cases
Negotiated Compliance / Education	161	165
Formal Warnings	77	101
Infringement Notices	10	3
Enforceable Undertakings	0	0
Civil Proceedings	0	0
Prosecutions	0	0
Customs Act Forfeiture	56	59
No Offence / Insufficient Evidence	32	39
Stop Supply / Recall Notice	0	1
Online product removals	1,277	1,595

3.6 The APVMA effectively engages with the Australian Government to support the implementation of its detailed response to the final report on future structure and governance arrangements for the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (November 2024) (detailed response), including matters which the APVMA is directly responsible for implementing

Target	A series of case studies demonstrate the performance of the APVMA (achieving an aggregate score of 8 or 9)
Actual	7 of 9
Result	Partially met

Each case study is evaluated independently and scores a numerical value of Met = 3, Partially Met = 2 or Did Not Meet = 1 against each of the criteria:

- 1. Delivery of key activity.
- 2. Timeliness of completion.
- 3. The extent to which it demonstrates meaningful impact toward the intended outcome.

The 3 scores are then added together, averaged and rounded to the nearest whole number to form an aggregate score out of 9.



Case Study 1

Development of the APVMA Regulatory Posture Statement 2026–30

Intended favourable outcome

To establish a clear, principles based regulatory posture that strengthens the agency's role as a trusted, transparent and fair regulator, clarifies how the agency exercises its statutory powers across all regulatory functions, and ensures alignment with whole of government regulatory expectations and stakeholder needs.

Result

The APVMA successfully developed and finalised the [Regulatory Posture Statement 2026–30](#) through a structured, evidence based and highly consultative process. The statement was endorsed by the APVMA Board in December 2025, introduced to staff on 11 December 2025, and publicly released on 25 February 2026.

Key outcomes

1. A clear articulation of the regulatory approach of the APVMA

The statement sets out how the APVMA applies its statutory powers across assessment, registration, consultation, administration, monitoring, investigation and enforcement, providing transparent expectations for regulated entities and the community.

2. Strong alignment with government frameworks and policy

The posture statement aligns with the Australian Government's Regulatory Policy, Practice and Performance Framework, the Regulator Performance Guide (RMG 128), and the APVMA Strategic Plan 2025–30 and Corporate Plan 2025–29, supporting broader productivity objectives by reducing unnecessary or duplicative regulatory burden.

3. Extensive consultation and co design

Development of the statement drew on broad engagement with both internal and external stakeholders. Consultations included the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF), the Office of the Gene Technology Regulator, and the Department of Finance, with 89 APVMA staff participating in internal workshops between March and May 2025. This ensured the final document reflected real regulatory practice and was supported across the agency.

4. Evidence based design and benchmarking

Early drafting was informed by a desktop review of current regulatory literature and comparison with posture statements from other Commonwealth regulators, resulting in a contemporary, best practice posture consistent with modern regulatory theory.

5. Embedding posture as organisational culture

Through engagement and co design, the posture statement was framed not as a policy document but as a shared organisational mindset grounded in scientific integrity and risk-based decision-making.

Analysis

The development of the Regulatory Posture Statement 2026–30 demonstrates the commitment the APVMA has made toward strengthening regulatory governance, transparency and science-based decision-making. The structured approach, combining research, benchmarking, cross agency engagement and internal collaboration, ensured the posture statement is practical, future-focused and aligned with whole of government expectations for modern regulatory practice.

Importantly, the process reinforced a culture of shared responsibility, with staff actively shaping the principles and behaviours that underpin the agency's regulatory identity. This foundation will support consistent, risk proportionate and evidence driven regulation across the agency's functions from 2026 to 2030.

Result

The outcome of the activity was that the target was met (9 points):

- Delivery of key activity – 3 points.
- Timeliness of completion – 3 points.
- Demonstrates meaningful impact toward the intended outcome – 3 points.



Case Study 2

The development of a sustainable funding framework for the APVMA

Intended favourable outcome

The APVMA is sustainably funded based on a revised cost recovery policy, cost model, and Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS). This will ensure that the APVMA is adequately resourced to deliver against its full regulatory remit.

Result

In May 2026, the Australian Government announced a sustainable funding policy for the APVMA. This decision was supported by detailed analysis from DAFF and delivered in close collaboration with the APVMA.

The APVMA has developed a robust cost model to calculate the agency's efficient costs and accurately attribute these costs to discrete regulatory activities.

The new cost model for the APVMA and the new policy underpins the agency's proposed 2027–28 Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS). Public consultation on the CRIS will commence in July and run until September 2026.

Following consultation, the revised fees and charges will be implemented through amendments to the Agvet and Levy Regulations. The revised fees and charges are intended to take effect from July 2027.

Key outcomes

1. Providing sustainable funding for the APVMA

Once implemented through the CRIS, the new policy will better align the agency's cost-recovered revenue with the efficient costs of delivering its regulatory functions.

Appropriately funding the APVMA ensures that it has sufficient resourcing to deliver its full regulatory remit and revised fees and charges are intended to take effect from July 2027.

2. Implement a robust cost model

The new cost model is supported by a robust methodology, and an expanded evidence base. This will enable the APVMA to more accurately calculate fees and charges through future CRIS.

3. Public consultation CRIS for consultation

The proposed CRIS implements the new policy and provides the public and industry with transparency regarding the agency's considerations in calculating fees and charges. Consultation will commence in July and conclude in September 2026.

Analysis

The APVMA has not yet undertaken an impact analysis given the policy change has not yet taken effect. The APVMA will continue to monitor fees and charges on an ongoing basis and will adjust them through future CRIS processes to ensure they continue to reflect efficient regulatory costs.

Score

The outcome of the activity was that the target was partially met (6 points):

- Delivery of key activity – 2 points.
- Timeliness of completion – 2 points.
- Demonstrates meaningful impact toward the intended outcome – 2 points.



Case Study 3

Enhance the transparency of the regulatory framework for chemical reconsiderations

Intended favourable outcome

To improve transparency and predictability in the APVMA chemical reconsideration framework by publishing an updated, risk-based reconsideration work program, clearer commencement forecasts, and more informative public-facing material about chemicals nominated or prioritised for reconsideration, including details of identified risks and consideration of relevant international regulatory assessments.

Result

The APVMA reassesses the priority of chemicals nominated and accepted for reconsideration annually, based on information in APVMA holdings or publicly available. The APVMA completed the reprioritisation exercise in two parts. In late 2025 the current priority list and new information was screened to confirm that no imminent risks requiring urgent action had arisen. A two-day workshop held in February 2026 resulted in an updated priority list and proposed website updates that identify the chemicals planned for reconsideration through to 2030, explain the risk areas driving prioritisation, and set out revised commencement timeframes.

Key outcomes

1. Updated risk-based priority list and commencement forecast

The prioritisation process reviewed the level of concern across chemicals on the current priority lists and considered new information, including human health, residues in food, environmental risk, efficacy and trade. The updated list identifies priority reconsiderations scheduled to commence until 2030 and notes relevant data requirements and international regulatory decisions.

2. Website updates improved stakeholder visibility of future reconsiderations

The published website updates provide more detailed information for reconsiderations planned to commence by 2030, including key assessment areas and relevant international information. This responds to stakeholder requests for greater visibility of likely data needs, while noting that detailed data gaps are confirmed during scoping before commencement. The information provided balances the need to inform stakeholders about likely information requirements while being clear that the need for further assessment does not mean there is an imminent risk.

Analysis

For additional information regarding activities undertaken in chemical review please also refer to performance measure 3 on page 41, the chemical review section on page 84 and the chemical review workplan published on the APVMA [website](#).

Score

The outcome of the activity was that the target was partially met (7 points):

- Delivery of key activity – 3 points.
- Timeliness of completion – 1 point.
- Demonstrates meaningful impact toward the intended outcome – 3 points.

3.7 Number of submissions, proposals or other significant contributions the APVMA makes at domestic or international fora

Target	45
Actual	International – 20, Domestic – 69, Total – 89
Result	Target met

During 2025–26, the APVMA continued to strengthen its engagement with domestic and international stakeholders by making significant contributions to regulatory, scientific and industry forums. These engagements supported the agency’s commitment to maintaining contemporary, science-based regulation while ensuring Australia remains connected to emerging technologies, global regulatory trends and industry developments. Through these activities, the APVMA shared regulatory expertise, contributed to policy and technical discussions, and fostered collaborations that support innovation, regulatory efficiency and the safe use of agricultural and veterinary chemical products.

The APVMA participated in more than 60 domestic engagements during the reporting period, including presentations, workshops, stakeholder forums, industry meetings and technical discussions with government, research and industry representatives. These engagements provided opportunities to share regulatory insights, better understand emerging challenges faced by regulated industries and promote collaborative approaches to complex regulatory issues.



Case Study 4

Engaging industry on future regulatory challenges

In June 2026, the APVMA hosted a strategic engagement session with representatives from a global product stewardship and regulatory affairs consultancy. The session provided an opportunity for the APVMA to showcase its regulatory leadership and contribute to discussions on future challenges facing agricultural chemical regulation in Australia and internationally. During the engagement, the APVMA presented on emerging technologies and regulatory considerations, including precision application technologies, remotely piloted aircraft systems, predictive agricultural tools, novel chemistries, new approach methodologies and the impacts of climate change on agricultural production systems. It also highlighted the importance of international collaboration, harmonised regulatory approaches, joint reviews and technical knowledge-sharing to support innovation while maintaining regulatory confidence.

The engagement facilitated a valuable exchange of expertise between regulators and industry specialists, enabling discussion of international regulatory developments, evolving scientific approaches and opportunities for future collaboration. By bringing together regulatory and technical experts, the APVMA strengthened its understanding of global trends and reinforced its role as a trusted contributor to regulatory and scientific discussions affecting the agricultural and veterinary chemicals sector.

In addition to its domestic engagement activities, the APVMA contributed to a range of international forums and discussions that support regulatory cooperation, knowledge sharing and the development of internationally aligned approaches to chemical regulation. During the reporting period, the APVMA participated in 20 international engagements, including contributions to international conferences, regulatory networks, technical working groups and collaborative initiatives with overseas counterparts. The APVMA participated in 5 ongoing regular meetings with participants from Canada, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, New Zealand and the United States. Other international meetings attended in person and/or virtually included the Working Party on Pesticides program and 56th Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR). These engagements help ensure Australian regulatory perspectives are represented in global discussions and support ongoing access to international expertise and best practice.

On 19 and 20 February 2026, the APVMA hosted an international conference on Advancing Sustainability in Agriculture: Enabling Precision Application of Crop Protection Products by Inclusion in Regulatory Approaches (Processes), also known as EPAC2026. Sponsored by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), EPAC2026 was attended by delegates from Australia and overseas from a wide range of stakeholder groups, including regulators from the EU, UK, Canada, Australia and NZ, research and academia, equipment manufacturers, the crop protection industry, growers and grower representatives. The final report arising from EPAC2026 was sent to the OECD CRP containing the major outcomes and recommendations from the conference. For more detailed analysis of conference outcomes, please refer to performance measure 10, Case Study 5.

3.8 Proportion of stakeholders surveyed who believe the APVMA has effective regulatory foresight capability

Target	60%
Actual	Partially met, based on qualitative assessment
Result	Partially met

The assessment of whether stakeholders believe the APVMA has effective regulatory foresight capability is not based on the intended 2025–26 APVMA Stakeholder and Public Survey. The APVMA determined that it would not be appropriate to ask stakeholders to complete the survey at the scheduled time, reflecting the scale of stakeholder engagement on the 2027–28 Cost Recovery Implementation Statement, together with recent major regulatory decisions and associated remediation activities. In these circumstances, proceeding with the survey risked imposing an unreasonable burden on stakeholders and may have affected the quality, representativeness and reliability of responses. The survey was therefore deferred and alternative evidence sources were used to inform a qualitative assessment of performance measure 8.

Although a quantitative result was not available, performance was assessed qualitatively against the original success criteria. The assessment drew on formal minutes and associated documentation from stakeholder consultation activities, including the APVMA Advisory Group, working groups and APVMA Board activities. These sources provided information about stakeholder perceptions of APVMA regulatory foresight capability.

Having regard to the original success criteria, the qualitative assessment supports a finding that performance measure 8 was partially met. Stakeholder engagement indicates that the APVMA continued to strengthen its regulatory foresight capability and apply it to emerging technologies, future chemical review priorities, international alignment and regulatory reform. However, concerns about application timeframe predictability, regulatory delays and aspects of communication around regulatory decisions mean there is insufficient evidence to conclude that the 60% threshold would have been met. The assessment therefore places the likely performance outcome within the 'partially met' range.

During 2025–26, stakeholder engagement indicated that the APVMA continued to build and apply regulatory foresight capability, although perceptions were qualified by concerns about timeliness, predictability and communication in some areas. Stakeholders were engaged on a range of future-focused issues, including emerging technologies such as drones, low regulatory burden pathways, international regulatory cooperation, chemical review priorities, supply chain pressures, future legislative instruments and opportunities to improve regulatory efficiency. Stakeholders also contributed to the development of the APVMA Strategic Plan 2025–30, productivity agenda and broader regulatory reform initiatives.

The agency's work during the year reflected an active focus on keeping the regulatory framework responsive to emerging risks, technological developments and industry needs. This included accelerated and streamlined assessment pathways, greater use of international assessments and standards, review of efficacy criteria, clarification of active constituent requirements, development of interchangeable constituent arrangements, improvements to application guidance and processes, and publication of future chemical review priorities. Stakeholders were regularly consulted on these initiatives, as well as proposed guidance materials, application checklists and other process improvements designed to support innovation while maintaining regulatory rigour.

International engagement was also an important part of the agency's regulatory foresight capability. The APVMA worked with international counterparts to compare regulatory processes, identify opportunities for alignment, expand the use of international assessments and improve information sharing. Stakeholders were also engaged on broader horizon-scanning activities, including emerging product categories, future chemical review priorities and evolving industry challenges.

Taken together, stakeholder discussions indicate that the APVMA continued to invest in future regulatory capability through policy development, reform activity, horizon scanning and international collaboration. While concerns about application timeframe predictability, regulatory delays and aspects of communication around regulatory decisions continued to affect stakeholder perceptions, the APVMA was actively considering future trends, emerging technologies and longer-term reform needs. This supports an assessment that the APVMA is taking a proactive approach to identifying and preparing for future regulatory challenges and opportunities affecting Australia's agricultural and veterinary chemicals framework.

3.9 Average time taken relative to the relevant legislative timeframe to finalise an application for a new active constituent with accompanying new product(s) (item numbers 1, 2 and 27) (the APVMA will also report on the related minimum and maximum time variance associated with the average)

Target	0 days (completion on time)
Actual	+362 days (weighted average) with +69% variance compared to statutory timeframe.
Result	Target not met

The APVMA finalised 36 products containing new active constituents with accompanying new products.

The success criteria for this performance measure is to achieve on time performance, $\pm 5\%$. The result of +69% against timeframe demonstrates the result of target not met.

The APVMA is prioritising these applications, however these complex assessments require detailed scientific analysis and the scientific backlog is expected to persist into the 2026–27 financial year. The finalisation of an item 2 application which had been in the system for over 10 years has had a significant impact on the measure, as can be seen from the table below. The finalisation of legacy applications abandoned by applicants such as this one will assist in improving timeframe performance going forward.

Table 21: Timeframe performance for a new active constituent with accompanying new product(s)

Item	Number of applications finalised	Average days taken relative to legislation	Min days taken from start date	Max days taken from start date	Percentage variance
Item 1	1	122	822	822	17%
Item 2	9	992	667	4,089	166%
Item 27	26	152.4	325	1,509	24%
Total	36	+362⁵	667	4,089	69%

Performance against this measure has been influenced by several competing operational pressures. Most notably, the ongoing backlog of Item 7 applications has had a negative impact on timeliness and throughput. However, targeted and sustained effort to address this backlog has yielded positive results, with indications that the backlog is now gradually receding.

⁵ Calculated as weighted average based on the number of records for each Item.

3.10 The APVMA’s efforts to build regulatory foresight capability is effective through the identification of, and readiness to, regulate new and innovative agvet chemicals and other technologies being developed for use by the Australian community

Target	A series of case studies demonstrate the performance of the APVMA achieving an aggregate score of 8 or 9
Actual	7
Result	Partially met

Each case study is evaluated independently and scores a numerical value of Met = 3, Partially Met = 2 or Did Not Meet = 1 against each of the criteria:

- 1. Delivery of key activity.
- 2. Timeliness of completion.
- 3. The extent to which it demonstrates meaningful impact toward the intended outcome.

The 3 scores are then added together, averaged and rounded to the nearest whole number to form an aggregate score out of 9.



Case Study 5

APVMA strengthening international regulatory alignment through hosting OECD Advancing Sustainability in Agriculture: Enabling Precision Application of Crop Protection Products by Inclusion in Regulatory Approaches (Processes) conference.

Intended favourable outcome

To strengthen global regulatory readiness for precision application of agricultural chemical products by establishing a shared understanding of emerging precision application technologies and translating that knowledge into actionable, OECD-level recommendations. These recommendations are intended to enable timely, consistent, and efficient integration of precision application technologies into regulatory frameworks while maintaining confidence in safety, efficacy, and compliance.

Delivery

In February 2026, the APVMA delivered a high-impact, two-day international conference in Melbourne (19–20 February 2026) focused on regulatory and technical advancements in precision application.

Day one featured 18 expert technical presentations spanning regulators (Canada, Europe, UK, Australia), leading researchers, equipment manufacturers, the crop protection industry, and growers and their representatives. Collectively, these presentations provided a comprehensive overview of global precision application innovation, regulatory approaches, and implementation challenges.

Day 2 transitioned from knowledge-sharing to capability-building through an interactive workshop. Delegates collaborated across 4 priority policy themes that are central to regulatory adoption of precision agriculture:

1. Definitions, classifications, and use patterns.
2. Building regulatory and community trust in precision agriculture technologies.
3. Risk assessment approaches, including identification of regulatory gaps.
4. Label language and regulatory mechanisms to enable precision application.

Key outcomes

1. OECD-focused regulatory recommendations

The EPAC2026 Technical Committee formally recommends the establishment of an OECD Working Group under the Working Party on Pesticides to progress international alignment on precision application regulation.

To support this, a targeted set of recommendations has been provided to OECD to:

- develop a curated repository of international case studies to inform harmonised, future-ready definitions and facilitate tiered, risk-proportionate assessment approaches that leverage existing regulatory models
- produce OECD best-practice guidance to assist member countries in recognising and regulating precision application technologies consistently
- support the development of training and communication materials to underpin confidence and trust in precision application adoption among regulators, industry, and the broader community.

2. International and domestic collaboration

The development of OECD-ready recommendations was underpinned by extensive international and domestic engagement. The conference attracted 185 delegates (in-person and online), representing a broad cross-section of stakeholder groups, including regulators from the EU, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, alongside academia, research institutions, equipment manufacturers, the crop protection industry, growers, and grower representatives.

The diversity and scale of participation ensured that regulatory perspectives were balanced with practical, on-the-ground experience, resulting in well-informed and credible recommendations. Gender representation across delegates was 42% female and 58% male, further contributing to diversity in viewpoints and expertise.

Analysis

The successful delivery of EPAC2026 reinforces the role of the APVMA as a trusted international convenor and leader in regulatory innovation for precision agriculture. Through targeted engagement and evidence-based collaboration, the APVMA has directly contributed to building regulatory capability and coherence at both domestic and international levels.

The outcomes of EPAC2026 provide OECD decision-makers with clear, informed guidance on where to focus regulatory effort to enable the safe and efficient adoption of precision application technologies. In doing so, APVMA has contributed to advancing regulatory frameworks that are better aligned with technological innovation, grower needs, and future agricultural sustainability objectives.

Score

The outcome of the activity was that the target was met (9 points):

- Delivery of key activity – 3 points.
- Timeliness of completion – 3 points.
- Demonstrates meaningful impact toward the intended outcome – 3 points.



Case Study 6

Building a future-ready regulatory framework for biopesticides

Intended favourable outcome

To collaborate with experts in academia, industry and policy to develop a future-ready roadmap for the effective regulation and adoption of biopesticides in Australian agriculture.

Key outcomes

1. Collaborative Identification and mapping of barriers to adoption of biocontrol products

The first workshop identified several key barriers to adoption, including:

- regulatory uncertainty
- challenges in demonstrating efficacy
- marketing constraints
- social perceptions and expectations regarding conventional versus biological products.

2. Recommendations for adoption

The first workshop identified and prioritised a range of actions to advance the adoption of biocontrol products. A workshop report was published by the [ANU Agrifood Innovation Institute](#). Several recommendations relate directly to APVMA activities, including reviewing:

- guidance for registering biological products
- efficacy assessment framework for biological products
- label guidance for biological products.

3. Learnings from overseas experiences

The second workshop brought together industry, academics and regulators from the Americas to share insights and practical learnings that could apply to Australia. Key insights included: adaptation of regulatory frameworks that are tuned for chemical products; clearly communicating data and regulatory requirements; and having strategies to deal with the different efficacy profile of biologicals.

Analysis

The workshop held in December 2025 identified an opportunity to provide greater clarity around data requirements through the revision of guidance materials. This would improve applicant confidence in understanding regulatory requirements and support the development of more effective label instructions for biological products.

The workshop outcomes encouraged the APVMA, Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) and DAFF to collaborate closely on future guidance and policy updates to ensure regulatory processes are aligned, duplication is minimised, and unnecessary barriers to adoption are reduced.

The APVMA is progressing implementation of improvements to biological regulation alongside other priorities to better utilise lower burden pathways and to update regulatory guidance.

Score

The outcome of the activity was that the target was partially met (7 points):

- Delivery of key activity – 2 points.
- Timeliness of completion – 3 points.
- Demonstrates meaningful impact toward the intended outcome – 2 points.



Case Study 7

Demonstrating how the APVMA is supporting research into the use of bacteriophages (phages) for treating bacterial infections in various streams of veterinary medicines.

Intended favourable outcome

Bacteriophages are viruses that specifically infect and multiply within bacteria. Bacteriophage therapy involves the use of one or more bacteriophages to treat bacterial infections and has the potential to provide targeted treatment without relying on antibiotics, including against bacteria that have developed antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

Result

To strengthen APVMA preparedness for the assessment and potential registration of bacteriophage therapies for veterinary use, the agency is supporting and proactively building staff capability in this emerging area. This work aims to reduce reliance on antibiotics in animal production industries and companion animals, increase the availability of effective alternatives for managing antimicrobial resistant infections, and ensure the APVMA is well positioned to assess future applications for bacteriophage-based products.

Key outcomes

1. Upskilling and training of staff through educational opportunities and stakeholder engagements

Staff members were provided with the opportunity to participate in international conferences to upskill and train them.

2. Provision of supporting industry engagement with the APVMA

Animal health industries have been encouraged to engage with the APVMA through the pre-application assistance program.

3. Participation in the Bacteriophage Therapy Regulation Working Group

The bacteriophage working group brings together academics, medical practitioners, and regulators in the human medical space to discuss the development of standards, regulations and frameworks to support the supply and clinical use of bacteriophages.

Analysis

Participation identified common issues between veterinary medicine and human medicine regulatory approaches, and the issues confronting the wider implementation of registering bacteriophage products. Understanding these issues and the potential pathway for registration or use in the human spaces provides insights into potential pathways in the veterinary space.

Score

The outcome of the activity was that the target was not met (5 points):

- Delivery of key activity – 2 points.
- Timeliness of completion – 1 point.
- Demonstrates meaningful impact toward the intended outcome – 2 points.

3.11 Proportion of regulatory and business enabling activities that pass quality audits

Target	95%
Actual	90%
Result	Partially met

Performance measure 11 assessed the proportion of regulatory and business enabling activities that passed quality audits under the APVMA Quality Management Framework (QMF). In 2025–26, the APVMA completed 170 quality audits, with 90% assessed as compliant against a target of 95%. This demonstrates a generally strong level of process compliance, although the result fell short of the target and the measure was partially met.

The non-conformances identified during the year were minor and administrative in nature. They included missing or incomplete records of correspondence, missing or incorrect dates during application progression, delays in recording evaluation review processes, and a short delay in application progression. These issues did not have a material impact on regulatory decisions or outcomes.

All identified non-conformances were investigated and managed through the QMF and non-conformance process. This demonstrates that the revised framework is operating as intended by supporting the systematic identification, investigation and resolution of process issues. The consistency in identified issues also highlights opportunities for incremental improvement in administrative controls, particularly record keeping, date recording and timely documentation of evaluation review steps.

Audit activity was reduced in the second half of the year due to short-term resource constraints and the decision to pause process audits to support delivery of other priority risk and assurance activities. Retrospective audits were subsequently completed to address reduced audit activity.

Overall, the result demonstrates strong process compliance and effective quality assurance across audited functions, while also indicating that the APVMA did not fully meet the target level of audit compliance for the year. The 90% result, together with the minor nature of the non-conformances and the absence of any material impact on regulatory decisions and outcomes, supports a finding that the measure was partially met.

3.12 Milestones outlined in the APVMA ICT investment plan are delivered on time and on budget

Target	All planned milestones/projects planned for delivery in the reporting period have met budget and schedule
Actual	All planned projects met budget and schedule targets
Result	Target met

The ICT investment plan contained a narrow scope during the 2025–26 financial year due to the managed services provider (MSP) contract renewal process being underway. The agency considered it appropriate to pause capability uplift pending the outcome of the competitive open tender and evaluation processes.

All 3 projects outlined in the 2025–26 ICT investment plan have been delivered.

1. The APVMA migrated from the previous security information and event monitoring (SIEM) platform to a new platform on time and on budget.
2. The APVMA upgraded the operating systems and databases used by legacy systems to an amended timeframe and below budget. The project deviated from the original project timeline at APVMA request to schedule a necessary business-hours outage for a time of lower usage.
3. The APVMA has completed two minor projects to evaluate the use of generative artificial intelligence tools on time and on budget.

The final significant ICT investment was to procure and transition to a new ICT managed services provider. The procurement process is finalised with the transition underway as at 30 June 2026, with planned completion in the first quarter of the 2026–27 financial year. In recognition of this significant change to the ICT operating environment, a new ICT investment plan is being developed.

3.13 The APVMA achieves a financial performance outcome each year which is within an acceptable range of the estimate contained in the Portfolio Budget Statement

Target	Result is within $\pm 5\%$ of the Portfolio Budget Statement estimate each year
Actual	Result is within $+43\%$ of the Portfolio Budget Statement estimate for the year. However, the dollar value of the variance was only \$93,000.
Result	Target not met (noting the relatively small dollar value of the variation)

The APVMA 2025–26 financial performance outcome was not within the target range of $\pm 5\%$ of the Portfolio Budget Statement (PBS) estimate. The net operating result was a \$311,000 deficit compared with the PBS estimate of a \$218,000 deficit, representing a variance of \$93,000, or 43% above the net operating result.

While this exceeded the percentage range for the performance measure, the dollar value of the variance was relatively small and reflected the impact of variations across revenue, expenses and balance sheet assumptions rather than a material deterioration in financial performance. While some individual line items varied more significantly in percentage terms, these were generally driven by timing differences, updated assumptions, or specific operational factors.

The largest dollar variances were trade and other receivables, which were \$9.530 million above the PBS estimate, and retained surplus, which was \$4.279 million above the PBS estimate. These largely reflect differences in starting assumptions and timing rather than underlying performance issues. Supplier expenses were \$2.684 million above the PBS estimate due to additional contractors, legal fees and settlement costs not included in the estimate, while employee provisions were \$2.209 million above the PBS estimate due to higher staffing levels, leave balances and changes in long service leave assumptions.

Overall, the agency’s reported result remained close to the PBS estimate in dollar terms, with the net operating result only \$93,000 higher than budgeted. This indicates that, despite variances in individual categories, the APVMA achieved a financial performance outcome within an acceptable range of the PBS estimate.

3.14 Proportion of APVMA staff who report a high level of engagement with the APVMA

Target	≥75%
Actual	72%
Result	Partially met

The APVMA recorded an Employee Engagement Index score of 72% in the 2026 APS Employee Census, slightly below the target of 75% and 2 percentage points lower than the previous year.

While the result reflects a modest decline, the survey indicates that employees remain strongly connected to the agency’s purpose and regulatory role. Employees continue to report high levels of commitment to the agency’s goals, and a strong understanding of how their work contributes to outcomes for the Australian community. The survey also reflects ongoing strengths in areas such as flexible working arrangements, team culture, and support from immediate supervisors.

The results suggest that employee perceptions of organisational change, internal communication, and workload pressures influenced overall engagement outcomes during the survey period. These findings provide valuable insights into the areas where the agency can further strengthen the employee experience and support organisational performance.

The APVMA will work collaboratively with employees, managers, and staff representatives to develop and implement an action plan in response to the survey findings. Likely areas for attention include strengthening communication and engagement during organisational change, supporting workload management and employee wellbeing, and improving organisational processes to help employees perform at their best.

3.15 Staff retention percentage within the APVMA during the reporting period

Target	≥90%
Actual	95%
Result	Target met

The APVMA continued to maintain a strong level of workforce stability during 2025–26, with an annual employee retention rate of 95% at year end, exceeding the target of 90%. Retention remained particularly strong across specialist and scientific functions, supporting the agency’s ability to deliver consistent, evidence-based regulatory outcomes and maintain critical corporate knowledge.

The result reflects the agency’s ongoing success in retaining experienced employees in a challenging labour market, particularly in highly specialised scientific, regulatory and technical disciplines where skills are in national demand. While employee separations occurred across the reporting period, these were predominantly attributable to retirement and transfers within the APS rather than any systemic workforce trend. The agency’s mature workforce profile, with a higher proportion of employees aged over 55 than the APS average, continued to influence separation patterns, with retirements from the APS representing the largest category of departures during the year. This presents both a workforce risk and an opportunity to strengthen future capability pipelines.

The average tenure of employees separating during the year was 7 years, increasing to more than 10 years within scientific functions. This indicates the agency’s ability to retain specialist expertise over extended periods and supports organisational continuity, regulatory consistency and effective decision-making. Retaining experienced staff is particularly important given the complexity of the regulatory environment and the specialised knowledge required to regulate agricultural and veterinary chemicals.

During 2025–26, the APVMA continued to implement a range of initiatives under the People Plan 2025–28 designed to strengthen workforce capability, engagement and retention. Significant progress was made in progressing a broad-banding framework to support career development and internal mobility, implementing learning and development initiatives, designing a capability framework, strengthening leadership capability, and embedding strategic objectives within performance management processes. The APVMA also continued to use workforce data and metrics to support evidence-based people management and workforce planning decisions.

These initiatives support the APVMA Strategic Objective of attracting, developing and retaining talented people by creating clearer development pathways, strengthening leadership capability, and fostering a workplace culture that connects employees to the purpose and values of the APVMA. Collectively, they help ensure the organisation maintains the skilled, engaged, and adaptable workforce required to meet current and future regulatory demands.

The retention result also demonstrates the agency's commitment to the principles of continuous improvement and capability building outlined in the Australian Government's Regulator Performance Guide (RMG 128). By investing in workforce capability, leadership development, and data-informed workforce management, the APVMA continues to strengthen its organisational capability and culture, supporting both regulatory effectiveness and public confidence in its performance as Australia's national agricultural and veterinary chemicals regulator.



Chapter 4

Corporate governance and management



Corporate governance and management

Corporate and strategic plans

The planning and reporting requirements of the APVMA are set out in the PGPA Act and the Administration Act. The primary planning documents are the Strategic Plan and Corporate Plan, which articulate the purpose, vision and objectives of the APVMA and the strategies to achieve these objectives.

Governance

As a corporate Commonwealth entity under the PGPA Act, the APVMA is a body corporate with a separate legal personality from the Commonwealth and can act in its own right exercising certain legal rights, such as entering into contracts and owning property.

Board

The Board is established by the Administration Act and is responsible for determining the objectives, strategies and policies to be followed by the APVMA and ensuring the proper, efficient and effective performance of its functions. The Administration Act also sets out the functions of the Board. The Board is excluded from making decisions concerning specific regulatory matters, as detailed in section 16 of the Administration Act. The Board is the 'Accountable Authority' of the APVMA for the purposes of the PGPA Act and has duties as described in Part 2–2 of that legislation.

The Board is composed of a Chair (non-executive), 3 non-executive members and the CEO as an executive member. The CEO is appointed under Part 4 of the Administration Act. After consulting the Minister, the Board appoints the CEO on a full-time basis for a term of up to 5 years and subsequent re-appointments may be made. All other Board members are appointed on a part-time basis by the Minister for terms of up to 4 years and a single subsequent re-appointment may be made.

In appointing Board members, the Minister must ensure the Board comprises an appropriate mix of persons with the qualifications, skills or experience in the fields of financial management, law, risk management, public sector governance, science (including agricultural and/or veterinary science) and public health or work health and safety.

The CEO is responsible for the day-to-day management and decision-making of the APVMA, with the support of the Executive Team. They are empowered to exercise any of the powers and perform any of the functions of the APVMA and are the Agency Head for the purposes of the PS Act. The CEO is also responsible for delivering the strategic objectives set out in the Strategic Plan and Corporate Plan.

Details of the members of the Board during the reporting period are outlined in Table 22.

Table 22: Board members

Name	Position held	Executive status	Period a member of the Board		Number of Board meetings attended
			Commencement date	Cessation date	
Dr C Ainsworth	Board Chair	Non-Executive member	12 July 2024	12 July 2028	7 of 7
Ms R Billings	Board Member	Non-Executive member	29 March 2025	29 March 2027	7 of 7
Mr A Clark	Board Member	Non-Executive member	29 March 2025	29 March 2027	7 of 7
Dr S Jefferies AM	Board Member	Non-Executive member	29 March 2022	29 March 2028	7 of 7
Mr S Hansen	CEO	Executive member	24 July 2024	24 July 2029	7 of 7

More information regarding the [Board](#) is available on the APVMA website.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) has been established in accordance with section 45 of the PGPA Act and is a committee of the Board. It oversees and provides advice to the Board on the appropriateness of the financial reporting of the APVMA, performance reporting, climate disclosure, system of risk oversight and management, and system of internal control. Its responsibilities include oversight of the agency's internal audit program and assists the Board to ensure that the APVMA complies with all relevant legislative and other regulatory obligations. The [Audit and Risk Committee Charter](#) is available on the APVMA website.

During the 2025–26 reporting period, the ARC had a membership of 3 external members (including the Chair) and 1 non-executive Board member (who is not the Board Chair). Committee observers and advisors include Board members, representatives from the Australian National Audit Office, the internal auditor, and APVMA management representatives.

Table 23 provides detail about ARC members during the 2025–26 reporting period.

Table 23: 2025–26 Audit and Risk Committee membership and attendance

Name	Qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience	Number of committee meetings attended	Total annual remuneration
Mr Kevin Franey (Chair, external member)	Mr Kevin Franey was appointed as the Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee in July 2025. Mr Franey has over 37 years' experience as an audit and assurance partner with HLB Mann Judd (a national and international accounting and advisory firm). He has worked with a range of public and private sector clients, advising on establishing and operating internal audit functions, audit and risk committees, risk management systems, regulatory compliance systems and assurance mapping. He has also served since November 2020 as a Board member and the Audit Committee Chair for Summerland Bank. In July 2026 Summerland Bank merged with Regional Australia Bank to form a merged bank with over \$6 billion in assets, 50 branches, over 400 employees. Mr Franey was selected to be a director for the merged bank. He is a Fellow Chartered Accountant, Certified Internal Auditor, Certified Risk Management Specialist and a Graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.	4 of 4	\$25,131.42
Mr Andreas Clark (Board member)*	See Mr Clark's Board member profile on page 13.	4 of 4	See Board member remuneration on page 26

Name	Qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience	Number of committee meetings attended	Total annual remuneration
Ms Inma Beaumont (external member)	Ms Inma Beaumont was appointed to the Audit and Risk Committee in March 2026. Ms Beaumont is a professional company director with experience across ASX-listed and private companies, and government organisations. She has held senior finance roles covering financial control, internal audit and risk management within multinational organisations in the energy, FMCG and banking sectors. She has extensive governance experience as both a chair and member of finance, audit and risk committees across a range of boards. She currently serves on the boards of Get Skilled Access, the Queensland Children's Hospital, the Queensland Department of Education, Community First Bank and the Australian Veterinary Council Board. She is also a member of the Audit and Risk Committee of the Australian Energy Regulator. She is a former director of the ASX200 listed company National Storage and a former member of the Queensland Pharmacy Business Ownership Council. She holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) (Economics and Commerce) from the University of Valencia, Spain. She is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants and a graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.	2 of 2	\$6,027.26

Name	Qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience	Number of committee meetings attended	Total annual remuneration
Ms Diana Hamono (external member)	Ms Diana Hamono was appointed to the ARC in October 2021. Ms Hamono has almost 40 years internal auditing and IT auditing experience in Commonwealth, state and territory, and local government agencies, spanning regulatory, policy and service delivery organisations. Her audit consulting experience covers all aspects of risk, governance, ICT, internal audit, program and project management and corporate and operational business systems. Ms Hamono is an independent ARC member at several local and Commonwealth government agencies. She holds a Masters degree in Information Studies (Knowledge Management), a Diploma of Security (Risk Management), an OGC Gateway Reviewer Team Member accreditation, a certificate of COBIT 5 Foundations and a foundation Certificate in IT Service Management (ITIL v3). She is a Certified Information Systems Auditor (retired), is Certified in the Governance of Enterprise IT, is a Professional Member of IIA-Australia and a Member of ISACA.	4 of 4	\$8,919.99

Name	Qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience	Number of committee meetings attended	Total annual remuneration
Mr Darren Schaeffer (external member)	Mr Darren Schaeffer was appointed to the ARC in August 2020 and retired in September 2025. Mr Schaeffer has more than 15 years' experience working in the private sector for large commercial companies, particularly in the services and manufacturing sectors. With 15 years in the public sector, including 8 as CFO of 2 Commonwealth government agencies, and 10 years in professional services, including Chair of audit committees for the Torres Strait Regional Authority Audit Committee, National Capital Authority and ACT Government's Chief Ministers, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate. He is a Fellow Certified Practising Accountant, Graduate of Australian Institute of Company Directors, and Professional Member Institute of Internal Auditors. He is currently studying a Professional Doctorate of Business Administration (Research), and holds a Masters of Business Administration (Public Sector), Bachelor of Business (Accounting) and is a Certified Government Auditing Professional.	1 of 1	\$3,960.00

* Mr Clark was remunerated as a Board member in accordance with the *Remuneration Tribunal (Remuneration and Allowances for Holders of Part-time Public Office) Determination 2025*. They did not receive additional remuneration for membership of the ARC.

Senior management committees

APVMA governance committees adhere to the principles of public sector governance to provide accountability, transparency, integrity, stewardship, efficiency and leadership and are listed in Table 24.

Table 24: Senior management committees

Committee	Description
Executive Team Meeting (ETM)	Supports the APVMA CEO to lead, manage and implement the strategic direction set by the APVMA Board. The ETM provides advice to the CEO on the appropriateness of APVMA decision-making processes and oversight and reporting arrangements. The ETM ensures the agency delivers efficient and effective regulation while complying with the law, regulations, published standards and community expectations of probity, accountability and openness.
Agency Consultative Committee	Provides a framework to allow employees to be consulted on significant decisions that affect their working lives and thereby contribute to a more efficient and productive organisation whilst enhancing the quality of the working life of individual employees.
Health and Safety Committee	Provides a framework to allow workers to be consulted on significant work, health and safety decisions that affect their working lives. Consultation contributes to a safe and healthy workplace whilst enhancing the quality of the working life of individual workers.
Senior Oversight Group	Oversees the potential and actual use of coercive powers in compliance activities but does not make decisions in relation to the exercise of those powers. Reports to the ETM.
Case Assessment Group	Categorises and prioritises each referral and allegation arising from compliance activities against the Case Categorisation and Prioritisation Model, in accordance with APVMA Policy and the Australian Government Investigation Standards.

Related entity transactions

The APVMA procured goods and services from the related entities listed in Table 25.

Table 25: Related entity transactions

Related entity	Number of transactions	Total amount (\$)
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry	22	399,866.31
Comcare	2	296,999.75
Comcover	2	187,410.05
Australian Government Solicitor	15	130,476.76
Department of Finance	11	124,094.90
Department of Defence	12	31,368.32
Comsuper	1	21,162.00
Australian Public Service Commission	10	20,304.25
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	23	19,389.00
Digital Transformation Agency	4	14,416.72
National Measurement Institute	1	11,857.40
Australia Post	8	9,535.36
Attorney-General's Department	2	7,009.67
Australian Federal Police	12	2,464.00
Department of Industry, Science and Resources	1	1,800.00
Office of Parliamentary Counsel	1	298.80

Accountability

Enterprise risk management

The APVMA Enterprise Risk Management Framework and supporting documentation detail how the agency engages with and manages the effect of uncertainty on the delivery of its regulatory objectives. Enterprise risk is a corporate function, separate from regulatory science risk managed by APVMA scientific staff.

The Enterprise Risk Management Framework has been developed to meet the requirements of section 16(a) of the PGPA Act and to align with the Commonwealth Risk Management Policy. It is based on elements of the international standard on Risk Management—ISO31000:2018.

The Risk Appetite and Tolerance Statement describes the agency's attitude towards risk-taking and details the level of enterprise risk it is willing to accept. In conjunction with the Enterprise Risk Management Framework, this statement supports effective engagement with risk and empowers all staff to raise and take responsibility for risk in both day-to-day work and in achieving strategic priorities.

Fraud and corruption control

In accordance with section 16 of the PGPA Act the APVMA maintains appropriate risk oversight and has established an appropriate system of internal control for the APVMA. The APVMA Fraud and Corruption Control Policy ensures the APVMA has adequate processes in place for detecting, capturing and responding to fraud and corruption risks. It aligns with the Commonwealth Fraud and Corruption Control Framework 2024. The appropriateness of the fraud and corruption control policy and its implementation is monitored and assessed by the Audit and Risk Committee.

The agency also maintains a broader Integrity Framework, highlighting its commitment to embed a pro-integrity culture that promotes the proper use and management of public resources and is committed to ethical and lawful conduct.

Reporting

The APVMA Gazette lists all notices and decisions required under the Agvet Code, including registrations, reviews and changes to registration status. The [Gazette](#) is published fortnightly and is available on the website.

The APVMA publishes regular reports that assess its performance in meeting regulatory timeframes and present a range of statistics, including:

- registration of agricultural chemical and veterinary medicine products
- approval of active ingredients
- issuance of permits
- pre-application assistance.

The reports include:

- the number of applications started and finalised
- the proportion of applications finalised within legislative timeframes
- work in-progress at the end of the period.

[Performance statistics](#) are published quarterly and can be accessed on the website.

Table 26 provides an overview of activities related to regulatory decisions within the reporting period.

Table 26: Activities related to APVMA regulatory decisions

Types of regulatory decisions	Commenced	Finalised/Issued	In progress
Pre-application assistance	194	141	118
Product registration—agricultural chemicals	1,139	649	1,030
Product registration—veterinary medicines	1,149	1,056	387
Active constituent approvals	360	248	334
Permits (exc emergency)	566	511	329
Items 8L, 8M, 8P	652	648	31
Technical assessment (Item 25)	14	12	17
Notifiable variations	1,121	1,120	1
Import consents	782	724	65
Certificate of export	472	441	73
Emergency permits (Item 22)	60	61	22
Total	6,509	5,611	2,407

Chemical review

The APVMA has powers under Part 2, Division 4 of the Agvet Code Act to reconsider the approval of an active constituent or the registration of a product or confirm or vary labels for a chemical product.

For details on the progress the APVMA has made completing reconsiderations against the milestones set at 1 July 2025, please refer to page 41.

The APVMA also has powers in the Agvet Code that allow rapid regulatory responses to manage newly identified risks. These powers range from making voluntary changes to labels with the holder’s consent through to suspension or cancellation of a product’s registration if it appears to the APVMA that the product may not meet the statutory criteria and poses an imminent risk to human health, animal safety, the environment or trade.

In addition to progressing the reconsiderations outlined in the Ministerial Direction, as discussed at page 41, the APVMA completed the following regulatory actions:

- On 11 November 2025, the APVMA suspended the registration of 11 dimethoate products used on blueberries, raspberries and blackberries due to the potential for dietary exposure above acceptable levels. The instructions for use of these products have subsequently been varied to address the reasons for suspension and the suspensions revoked.
- On 10 March 2026, the APVMA suspended the registration of all products containing second generation anticoagulant rodenticides (SGARs) to manage risks to non-target birds and mammals. A number of these products have since been varied to address the reasons for the suspension and the suspensions revoked.
- On 10 March 2026, the APVMA also certified in writing that it would be in the public interest for chemical products containing SGARs to be declared by the Agvet Regulations to be restricted chemical products.

Table 27: Minor variations to chemical products during 2025–26

Chemical	Date	Number of products	Decision
Dimethoate	December 2025	12	Voluntary update to address reasons for suspension
Monensin	April 2026	24	Voluntary update to address trade risk
Salinomycin	April 2026	12	Voluntary update to address trade risk
Narasin	April 2026	3	Voluntary update to address trade risk
Lasalocid	April 2026	3	Voluntary update to address trade risk
Flavophospholipol	April 2026	5	Voluntary update to address trade risk
Second generation anticoagulant rodenticides	June 2026	64	Voluntary update to address reasons for suspension

Adverse Experience Reporting Program

The Adverse Experience Reporting Program (AERP) is a post-registration program that assesses reports of adverse experiences associated with the use of registered veterinary medicines or agricultural chemicals (or those on permit).

The APVMA records, assesses and classifies adverse experiences to detect uncommon events not evident during the initial registration process of a product.

The program provides a means of facilitating regulatory action that may be necessary to ensure the continued safety, quality and effectiveness of registered products (or permits).

Anyone can report an adverse experience to the AERP – for example, farmers, pet owners, gardeners, veterinarians or the general public. One adverse incident may be reported multiple times (for example, the vet, pet owner and registrant may all report the same incident).

In 2025–26 the APVMA received 8,105 adverse experience reports. This total includes duplicate reports, reports classified as unrelated to the registered product/s, and non-serious reports.

Table 28: Categorisation of serious adverse experience incidents received by the APVMA in 2025–26

Classification	Number of incidents	Percentage of total
Animal health	1,220	69.55%
Crop health	14	0.80%
Efficacy	420	23.95%
Environment	10	0.57%
Human	90	5.13%
Total serious reports	1,754	100.00%

Table 29: Summary of AERP report resolutions

Type of reports	Number of reports actioned	Percentage of total actioned resolutions
Duplicate, unrelated and non-serious reports/incidents	6,351	78.36%
Serious incidences related to registered products*	1,754	21.64%
Total reports	8,105	100.00%

AERP data was used to inform registration and permit applications, compliance matters and chemical review processes.

AERP reporting

AERP data was used to inform registration and permit applications, compliance matters and chemical review processes.

The APVMA undertook regulatory action on several occasions throughout 2025–26. Details of these matters are summarised below:

- Following concerns regarding a series of human exposure reports involving a veterinary chemical product, supported by contemporary toxicology advice, the APVMA recommended that the product registration holder review the adequacy of the approved label instructions for mitigating human exposure risks. The holder subsequently submitted a variation application to strengthen the safety directions on the product label.
- The APVMA investigated reports involving chemical residues detected in an animal-derived commodity following the administration of a veterinary chemical product. To ensure that all associated risks, including risks to human health and trade, were appropriately considered, further consultation was undertaken with state and federal regulatory authorities and relevant industry groups. This facilitated a comprehensive assessment of the detections and informed a coordinated approach to communicating outcomes.
- Following an increasing trend in reports of accidental animal ingestion of a range of veterinary chemical products, resulting in serious adverse effects, the APVMA prepared a detailed trend analysis report and accompanying recommendations. The report was referred for consideration of regulatory actions to mitigate risks associated with inappropriate product access.
- The APVMA prepared a contemporary trend analysis report summarising adverse experience data for a veterinary chemical product that has been associated with a considerable number of serious incidents since its registration, assessing emerging trends and supporting consideration of any necessary regulatory action.
- During 2025–26, products associated with quality deviations or quality complaints were closely monitored, particularly where an issue may have contributed to an increase in serious animal adverse experience reports.
- The APVMA also collaborated with overseas regulators on post-market experience matters, with a particular focus on new and emerging chemical products. This included sharing information on post-market experiences and adverse experience trends relating to products marketed in Australia.

AERP data also continues to support APVMA post-market assurance, chemical review and compliance functions. During the 2025–26 reporting period, the APVMA responded to requests for advice (RFAs) and provided AERP summative data to internal stakeholders, including corporate and scientific areas, on 135 occasions, summarised below.

Table 30: Summary of requests received by AERP in 2025–26

Requesting Area	Number of requests
Manufacturing Quality and Licensing	77
Agvet Code Requests and FOI requests	21
Product applications (Veterinary Medicines)	20
Briefing	6
Chemical Review	3
Compliance Operations	2
Voluntary Recalls	2
Permit applications (Agricultural Chemicals)	2
State Regulatory Authority	1
Product Applications (Agricultural Chemicals)	1
Total	135

Information provided through responses supported risk-based manufacturer oversight and audit prioritisation, assisted the accurate and timely provision of regulatory information, informed assessments of product and permit applications, and identified emerging adverse experience trends to support evidence-based regulatory decision-making.

The AERP will continue to monitor adverse experiences and emerging trends and provide advice to support evidence-based regulatory decision-making. Where necessary, the APVMA will take regulatory action to ensure products continue to meet the safety, quality and efficacy standards required under Australian law, including immediate action to address any imminent and serious risk.

Standards

The Active Standards specify the identity and minimum purity for each agricultural active constituent, and where required, also specify the maximum limits for particular impurities of significance for toxicological, environmental or quality reasons. The standards assist the APVMA in ensuring proposed active approvals and product registrations will satisfy the safety and efficacy criteria under sections 5A and 5B of the Agvet Code.

The standards also assist compliance operations activities in ensuring approved active constituents and registered products remain safe and effective, and to take action against non-compliant products and active constituents under sections 83 and 102 of the Agvet Code.

During the 2025–26 reporting period, the APVMA made no amendments to the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code (Agricultural Active Constituents) Standards 2022.

Advertising and market research

The providers listed in Table 31 assisted the APVMA with external recruitment support for the 2025–26 reporting period.

Table 31: External Recruitment Providers

Provider	Service	Costs (\$)
Capital Recruit Pty Ltd	Scribing services	7,626.06
Universal McCann	Advertising – positions vacant	10,355.00
Chandler Macleod Group Ltd	Scribing services	24,663.34
Chandler Macleod Group Ltd	External recruitment	2,885.63
CS Executive Group Ltd	External recruitment	205,700.00
Gillian Beaumont Recruitment	External recruitment	12,500.00
Governance Institute	Advertising – positions vacant	1,100.00

Obtaining information from subsidiaries

The APVMA has no subsidiaries.

Work health and safety

The APVMA remains committed to providing a safe, respectful and healthy workplace that supports the physical and psychological wellbeing of all workers. During 2025–26, the agency continued to strengthen its work health and safety arrangements, with a particular focus on psychosocial risk management, governance, consultation and workforce wellbeing.

Key initiatives and achievements during the year included:

- Participation in a Comcare psychosocial inspection, which confirmed the APVMA is compliant with its obligations under the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*.
- Continued oversight of work health and safety matters through quarterly WHS Committee meetings and engagement with Health and Safety Representatives.
- Enhanced focus on psychosocial hazard identification, assessment, and control measures, informed by employee feedback.
- Strengthening leadership accountability and manager capability to support the prevention of psychological harm and early intervention.
- Ensuring the APVMA is equipped to uphold the positive duty to eliminate misconduct.
- Ongoing promotion of workplace wellbeing initiatives, including access to the Employee Assistance Program (EAP).
- Continued monitoring of workplace incidents, hazards and near misses to support a proactive approach to health and safety risk management.

The last 12 months have seen progress on the following initiatives:

- Introduction of a new Employee Assistance Program (EAP) provider, broadening the range of wellbeing services, support options and self-help resources available to employees and their families.
- Provision of influenza vaccinations to 144 workers, comprising 93 who received vaccinations onsite in the Canberra and Armidale offices and 51 who elected to access vouchers through their local pharmacy.
- The APVMA continued to promote health, wellbeing and early intervention resources through the EAP and other wellbeing initiatives, including confidential annual health checks that provided preventative health screening and tailored health advice to employees.
- Ongoing enhancement of psychosocial hazard reporting and management processes to strengthen the agency's proactive approach to identifying, assessing and addressing psychosocial risks.
- Continued integration of psychosocial safety into work health and safety policies, practices and governance arrangements to support a safe and respectful workplace.

Table 32: Work Health and Safety incidents that occurred in 2025–26

Incident type	Number
Slips, trips and falls	6
Environmental – lighting, internal climate, pests	7
Psychosocial	1
Total	14

Indemnities and insurance premiums

The insurance APVMA has with Comcover included liability cover up to \$100 million for general liability, professional liability, professional indemnity and directors' and officers' liability.

The insurance premium for the 2025–26 financial year was \$2,618,350.86, excluding GST. As part of the 2025–26 Budget, Comcover received an appropriation to help offset the impact of significant premium increases on fund members. The allocation of this appropriation among members will be reviewed annually. For 2025–26, the APVMA applied an offset of \$2,430,940.81.

Judicial decisions and review by outside bodies

Parliamentary committees and other reviews

The APVMA was not subject to any parliamentary inquiries, reports or reviews during 2025–26.

Auditor-General’s Reports

The Australian National Audit Office did not publish any Auditor-General’s reports on the operations of the APVMA in 2025–26.

Judicial decisions

During the 2025–26 reporting period, the APVMA was not subject to any judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals that have had, or may have, a significant effect on the operations of the agency.

Legal expenditure

Table 33: Legal services expenditures by the APVMA for the financial year 2025–26

Expenditure (2025–26)	Cost (\$)
Total Legal Services Expenditure	2,565,970
Total Internal Legal Services Expenditure	1,515,250
Total External Legal Services Expenditure	1,050,720

Future made in Australia

The APVMA was not subject to Future Made in Australia reporting requirements during the reporting period.

Chapter 5

Financial performance



Financial performance

Summary of financial performance

Tables 34 to 37 provide an overview of the financial performance of the APVMA for 2025–26. Full details are in the audited financial statements available on the following pages.

Income

The total income for the APVMA in 2025–26 was \$55.604 million (shown in Table 34).

Table 34: APVMA income, 2025–26

Income source	Income (\$'000)	%
Receipts from industry		
Levies	26,638	47.91
Application fees	6,341	11.40
Annual fees (renewal fees)	8,965	16.12
Other receipts from industry	3,301	5.94
Parliamentary appropriation	7,483	13.46
Other revenue	2,876	5.17
Total income	55,604	100.00

Table 35: Agency Resourcing Statement, 2025–26

Resourcing description	Actual available appropriation for 2025–26 (\$'000)	Payments made in 2025–26 (\$'000)	Balance remaining in 2025–26 (\$'000)
Ordinary annual service			
Previous year unspent ordinary appropriations	3,458	3,458	-
Departmental appropriations	7,483	4,775	2,708
Revenue from independent sources	2,876	2,876	-
Total Departmental appropriations	13,817	11,109	2,708
Special appropriations			
Unspent special appropriations from previous years	41,779	41,779	-
Special appropriations collected	45,245	240	45,005
Total special appropriations	87,024	42,019	45,005
Total resourcing and payments	100,841	53,128	47,713

Expenditure

Total operating expenses for 2025–26 were \$55.915 million (Tables 36 and 37).

Table 36: APVMA expenditure, 2025–26 (including comparison with PBS)

Individual lines of expenditure	2025–26 actual expenditure (\$'000)	% of expenditure	2025–26 budget (per PBS) (\$'000)
Employee benefits	35,870	64.15	36,802
Supplier expenses	17,578	31.44	14,894
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of assets	2,126	3.80	2,458
Other	341	0.61	337
Total expenditure	55,915	100.00	54,491

Table 37: Expenses for Outcome 1

Outcome 1: Protection of the health and safety of people, animals, the environment, and agricultural and livestock industries through regulation of pesticides and veterinary medicines	2025–26			2024–25
	budget (\$'000)	actual (\$'000)	variance (\$'000)	actual (\$'000)
Program 1.1 (APVMA) Department expenses				
Ordinary annual service (Appropriation Bill 1)	2,260	7,483	(5,223)	2,260
Revenue from independent sources	297	2,876	(2,579)	150
Special appropriation	51,934	45,556	6,378	44,911
Total expenses for outcome 1	54,491	55,915	(1,424)	47,321

Equity

The APVMA recorded a net operating confirmed deficit of \$0.311 million for 2025–26, resulting in an equity balance at 30 June 2026 of \$38.526 million.

Audit results

The APVMA received an unmodified audit opinion, with no adverse findings.

Financial reserve

The APVMA receives most of its revenue at 3 points during the year: levy payments in January and March, and registration renewal payments in May. As a result, unrestricted cash holdings may exceed \$14 million at various times during the financial year.

The APVMA monitors daily cash balances to ensure sufficient funds are available to meet its obligations, particularly during periods when cash balances decline and significant revenue receipts are not expected.

The APVMA aims to maintain unrestricted cash of at least \$14 million as an operating reserve, equivalent to approximately 3 months of operating expenses.

Consultancies

In 2025–26, the APVMA entered into 11 new consultancy contracts valued at \$1.506 million, including GST, and incurred expenditure of \$0.865 million. These consultancies covered information services, strategic communications, financial strategy, human resources and work related to the CRIS.

A further 5 ongoing consultancy contracts from previous years were active, with expenditure of \$0.133 million, including GST.

As a corporate Commonwealth entity, the APVMA must comply with the Commonwealth Procurement Rules (CPRs).

The Accountable Authority Instructions set out the APVMA procurement requirements and support compliance with the CPRs.

The procurement approach is determined by complexity, risk and value for money.

Details of contracts and consultancies valued at \$400,000 or more are available on AusTender.

APS Strategic Commissioning Framework

During 2025–26, the APVMA continued to embed the APS Strategic Commissioning Framework (SCF) through strengthened governance, reporting, procurement, and workforce capability practices. Internal reporting processes were enhanced, procurement and human resource systems were updated to support reporting requirements, and SCF principles were incorporated into workforce planning and core work identification activities.

The APVMA embedded consideration of the SCF within procurement processes to ensure delegates assessed proposed engagements of contractors and consultants against the framework's requirements and principles. The agency also strengthened internal capability through employee development, targeted recruitment, workforce mobility arrangements, and the deployment of APS employees through temporary transfer arrangements and inter-agency agreements. Consistent with the framework, any outsourcing of core work occurred only in the limited circumstances permitted under the SCF.

Engagement of external expertise

During the reporting period, the APVMA engaged an external workforce to undertake a limited number of activities that met the limited exceptions provided under the APS SCF.

Independent scientific assessments

The agency engaged specialised external scientific reviewers to undertake discrete research and assessment tasks. These engagements met the framework's exception for independent advice, peer review, and specialised scientific expertise that could not be sourced sustainably or efficiently within the APS. Given the highly specialised and irregular nature of the work, reviewers were engaged on a short-term, task-specific basis. The total expenditure for these engagements was \$1,337,503.07 (GST exclusive) and was classified under the compliance and regulation job family. Outcomes and insights from these reviews were documented to support ongoing capability development within the agency.

Communications strategy development

The APVMA engaged external suppliers to assist in the development of the agency's Communications Strategy. This engagement was undertaken to address a short-term capability gap, classified under the communication and engagement job family, while recruitment activity was underway and to meet a compressed delivery timeframe.

The engagement was valued at \$99,500.00 (GST exclusive). The arrangement was time-limited and designed to address an immediate business requirement while internal capability was established.

ICT managed services procurement support

The APVMA engaged external advisors to provide specialised technical procurement advice during elements of the ICT Managed Services Provider tender process. While procurement and contract management are recognised as core APS functions, the engagement fell within the framework's exception for specialist procurement expertise. External advice was required to support the design and evaluation of complex market assessment methodologies and technical service level frameworks. The total expenditure for this activity was \$118,464.43 (GST exclusive) and was classified under the Procurement and Contracting job family. Accountability for evaluation decisions, procurement outcomes, and contract award remained with APS employees. Knowledge gained through the engagement has been incorporated into the agency's internal procurement capability.

Labour hire arrangements

The APVMA also utilised labour hire arrangements during 2025–26 to meet critical operational requirements. Consistent with the Strategic Commissioning Framework (SCF) labour hire engagements were used only where there was a temporary need to backfill vacancies pending recruitment processes, where APS recruitment activity had been unsuccessful or was unlikely to be successful within required timeframes, or where short-term workforce demands exceeded expected staffing capacity.

These engagements supported the continued delivery of core regulatory and administrative functions while recruitment and capability uplift activities were underway.

Labour hire engagements were utilised within the following APS job families:

- Compliance and Regulation (130503) – Risk Managers, Case Managers and Evaluators.
- Administration (110101) – Administrative Officers.

The agency continued to prioritise APS employment as the preferred workforce model and used labour hire arrangements only to address temporary workforce needs while recruitment and workforce development activities progressed.

Progress against 2025–26 SCF Target

In 2025–26, the APVMA set a target to reduce supplier expenditure associated with core work by \$200,000 (GST exclusive) through actions designed to strengthen internal capability and increase the delivery of core work by APS employees. While the agency continued to embed the SCF and invest in internal workforce capability, expenditure on a limited number of external engagements remained necessary to support critical business priorities and maintain service delivery, meaning the target was not achieved. The APVMA remains committed to reducing reliance on external providers where practicable and will continue to pursue opportunities to strengthen internal capability and deliver core work in-house.

Independent Auditor's Report



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements of the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (the Entity) for the year ended 30 June 2026:

- (a) comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015*; and
- (b) present fairly the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2026 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The financial statements of the Entity, which I have audited, comprise the following as at 30 June 2026 and for the year then ended:

- Statement by the Accountable Authority, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Financial Position;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Cash Flow Statement; and
- Notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Entity in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements for financial statement audits conducted by the Auditor-General and their delegates. These include the relevant independence requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) to the extent that they are not in conflict with the *Auditor-General Act 1997*. I have also fulfilled my other responsibilities in accordance with the Code. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Accountable Authority's responsibility for the financial statements

As the Accountable Authority of the Entity, the Board is responsible under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (the Act) for the preparation and fair presentation of annual financial statements that comply with Australian Accounting Standards – Simplified Disclosures and the rules made under the Act. The Board is also responsible for such internal control as the Board determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board is responsible for assessing the ability of the Entity to continue as a going concern, taking into account whether the Entity's operations will cease as a result of an administrative restructure or for any other reason. The Board is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related

GPO Box 707, Canberra ACT 2601
38 Sydney Avenue, Forrest ACT 2603
Phone (02) 6203 7300

to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the assessment indicates that it is not appropriate.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian National Audit Office Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Accountable Authority;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Accountable Authority's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the Accountable Authority regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Australian National Audit Office



Naveed Nisar

Audit Principal

Delegate of the Auditor-General

Canberra

18 September 2026

Statement of Accountable Authority



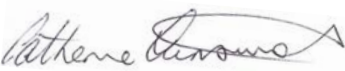
Australian Government
**Australian Pesticides and
Veterinary Medicines Authority**

STATEMENT BY THE ACCOUNTABLE AUTHORITY, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

In our opinion, the attached financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 comply with subsection 42(2) of the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act), and are based on properly maintained financial records as per subsection 41(2) of the PGPA Act.

In our opinion, at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Signed 

Dr Catherine Ainsworth
Chair
Accountable Authority
18 September 2026

Signed 

Mr Scott Hansen
Chief Executive Officer

18 September 2026

Signed 

Mr Keith Lockyer
Chief Financial Officer

18 September 2026

Financial statements

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 30 June 2026

		2026	2025	Original Budget 2026
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
NET COST OF SERVICES				
Expenses				
Employee benefits	1.1A	35 870	33 165	36 802
Suppliers	1.1B	17 578	13 776	14 894
Depreciation and amortisation	2.2A	2 126	2 190	2 458
Finance costs	1.1C	338	361	337
Losses from asset sales		3	97	-
Total expenses		55 915	49 589	54 491
Own-Source Income				
Own-source revenue				
Interest	1.2A	226	246	90
Other revenue	1.2B	2 650	3 144	207
Total own-source revenue		2 876	3 390	297
Net cost of services		53 039	46 199	54 194
Revenue from government	1.2C	52 728	45 213	53 976
(Deficit)/Surplus		(311)	(986)	(218)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Change in asset revaluation surplus		-	427	-
Total other comprehensive income		-	427	-
Total Comprehensive (loss)/income		(311)	(559)	(218)

The above statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Budget Variance Commentary

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Employee benefits were \$0.932 million below original budget due to average staffing levels being lower than budget assumptions during the first part of the year, increasing as staff were onboarded later in the year.

Suppliers were \$2.684 million higher than budget, with higher legal fees to ensure legislative compliance and additional external resources required. The use of external resources provided specialist capability and surge capacity for priority projects and operational requirements.

Fees and levies received from industry are paid to the APVMA from a special appropriation via the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry as revenue from government as detailed in Note 1.2C. Revenue from government was under budget by \$1.248 million. Industry funds from product renewal fees and application fees were below budget, partly offset by higher than budgeted levy income.

Other revenue was \$2.443 million above budget, primarily due to the \$2.431 million Comcover insurance premium offset provided by government, which had not been confirmed when the original budget was prepared.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION as at 30 June 2026

		2026	2025	Original Budget 2026
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
ASSETS				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1A	2 708	3 458	4 285
Trade and other receivables	2.1B	45 396	42 174	35 866
Total financial assets		48 104	45 632	40 151
Non-financial assets				
Leasehold improvements ¹	2.2A	14 640	16 489	14 403
Property, plant and equipment	2.2A	595	626	209
Intangibles	2.2A	291	378	620
Other non-financial assets	2.2B	1 136	1 001	983
Total non-financial assets		16 662	18 494	16 215
Total assets		64 766	64 126	56 366
LIABILITIES				
Payables				
Suppliers	2.3A	1 868	1 457	1 010
Other payables	2.3B	1 294	1 002	1 069
Total payables		3 162	2 459	2 079
Interest bearing liabilities				
Leases	2.4A	14 205	15 672	13 653
Total interest bearing liabilities		14 205	15 672	13 653
Provisions				
Employee provisions	4.1A	8 873	7 158	6 664
Total provisions		8 873	7 158	6 664
Total liabilities		26 240	25 289	22 396
Net assets		38 526	38 837	33 970
EQUITY				
Retained surplus		37 820	38 131	33 541
Reserves		706	706	429
Total equity		38 526	38 837	33 970

The above statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. Right-of-use assets are included in Leasehold Improvements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 June 2026

Budget Variance Commentary Statement of Financial Position Cash and cash equivalents were \$1.577 million below the original budget due to a drawdown of funds planned for late June deferred to early July. Trade and other receivables were \$9.530 million above budget, due to the deferred drawdown of funds to July and the final 2024-25 closing balance being lower in the original budget compared to the actual 2024-25 result. Suppliers and other payables were \$1.083 million above budget, mainly due to a difference in timing when compared to original budget of supplier work accrued but not yet invoiced or paid at year end, and higher than budgeted salary accruals due to payroll timing and employee costs exceeding the budget assumption. Employee provisions were \$2.209 million above budget. This was due to staff transferring in to the Entity from other APS agencies with existing leave provisions, enterprise agreement increases, changes in the long service leave short-hand model provided by the Department of Finance, and a higher 2024-25 closing balance for employee provisions than was budgeted in the 2026 PBS, resulting in a higher than budgeted opening balance in 2025-26. Total retained surplus was higher than original budget at 30 June 2026, primarily due to a higher retained surplus closing balance in 2024-25 than the original budget for 2025-26.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended 30 June 2026

				Original Budget 2026
	Notes	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000	\$'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash received				
<i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration)</i>				
Act 1992 contribution		41 992	41 609	45 637
Corporate Commonwealth entity payment item		7 483	2 260	7 584
Net GST received		1 567	1 079	380
Interest received		223	250	-
Other cash received		186	683	90
Total cash received		51 451	45 881	53 691
Cash used				
Employees		33 883	32 672	36 802
Suppliers		16 479	11 208	15 220
Interest on lease liabilities		338	361	337
Total cash used		50 700	44 241	52 359
Net cash flows from operating activities		751	1 640	1 332
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash used				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		162	1 539	753
Total cash used		162	1 539	753
Net cash flows from or (used by) investing activities		(162)	(1 539)	(753)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash used				
Principal payments of lease liabilities		1 339	1 381	1 362
Total cash used		1 339	1 381	1 362
Net cash flows from or (used by) financing activities		(1 339)	(1 381)	(1 362)
Net increase or (decrease) in cash held		(750)	(1 280)	(783)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		3 458	4 738	5 068
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	2.1A	2 708	3 458	4 285

The above statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 30 June 2026

Budget Variance Commentary Cash Flow Statement There was less special appropriation drawn down from Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry due to the deferral of the drawdown from late June to early July 2026. Cash used for employees was below original budget as workforce growth occurred more gradually than assumed in the original budget, with staffing levels increasing later in the year as employees were onboarded. Higher than budgeted employee leave provisions at year end also contributed to lower employee cash payments than budgeted. The insurance expense in the original budget to be paid out as a supplier expense was not used due to an offset provided by government that was confirmed following the completion of the original budget. There was a variance with the cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period in the original budget compared with the actual final 2024-25 balance. This contributed significantly to the variance of cash and cash equivalents compared to the end of the reporting period budget. The deferred drawdown of special appropriation from late June to early July also impacted the overall variance.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2026

		2026	2025	Original Budget
	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	2026 \$'000
RETAINED SURPLUS				
Opening balance				
Balance brought forward from previous period		38 131	39 055	33 759
Adjusted opening balance		38 131	39 055	33 759
Comprehensive income				
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period		(311)	(986)	(218)
Asset revaluation reserve - no longer required		-	62	-
Total comprehensive income		(311)	(924)	(218)
Closing balance as at 30 June		37 820	38 131	33 541
ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE				
Opening balance				
Balance brought forward from previous period		706	279	429
Opening balance		706	279	429
Comprehensive income				
Asset revaluation reserve - disposals of assets		-	(62)	-
Other comprehensive income		-	489	-
Total comprehensive income		-	427	-
Closing balance as at 30 June	2.2A	706	706	429
TOTAL EQUITY				
Opening balance				
Balance brought forward from previous period		38 837	39 334	34 188
Adjusted opening balance		38 837	39 334	34 188
Comprehensive income				
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period		(311)	(986)	(218)
Other comprehensive income		-	489	-
Total comprehensive income		(311)	(497)	(218)
Closing balance as at 30 June		38 526	38 837	33 970

The above statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 30 June 2026

Accounting Policy

Equity Injections

Amounts appropriated which are designated as 'equity injections' for a particular year (less any formal reductions) and Departmental Capital Budgets (DCBs) are recognised directly in contributed equity in that year.

Other Distributions to Owners

The Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015 (FRR) requires that distributions to owners be debited to contributed equity unless it is in the nature of a dividend.

Budget Variance Commentary

Statement of Changes in Equity

Total retained surplus was higher than original budget at 30 June 2026, primarily due to a higher retained surplus closing balance in 2024-25 than the original budget for 2026.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

OVERVIEW

Objectives of the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) is an Australian Government controlled not-for-profit corporate entity. The APVMA is responsible for the assessment and registration of pesticides and veterinary medicines and for their regulation up to the point of retail sale. The APVMA administers the National Registration Scheme for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (NRS) in partnership with the states and territories along with the active involvement of other Australian Government agencies. Its role is to independently evaluate the safety and performance of chemical products intended for sale, ensuring that the health and safety of people, animals, the environment and trade are protected.

The APVMA was established under the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Act 1992* (Admin Act). Under the *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013* (PGPA Act) the APVMA is classified as a corporate Commonwealth entity.

Basis of Preparation of the Financial Report

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements and are required by section 42 of the PGPA Act.

The financial statements and notes have been prepared in accordance with:

- a) *Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015 (FRR)*; and
- b) Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations - including simplified disclosures for Tier 2 Entities under AASB 1060 issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that apply for the reporting period.

The APVMA financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain assets at fair value. Except where stated, no allowance is made for the effect of changing prices on the results or the financial position. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars unless otherwise specified.

New Australian Accounting Standards

All new, revised or amended standards and interpretations that were issued prior to the sign off date and are applicable in the current reporting period have been considered and did not have a material effect on the APVMA's financial statements.

Taxation

The APVMA is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax (FBT) and the Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Events After the Reporting Period

There were no events between balance date and signing of the financial statements that had the potential to significantly affect the ongoing structure and financial activities of the APVMA.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE - This section analyses the financial performance of the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority for the year ended 30 June 2026

1.1: Expenses

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
1.1A: Employee benefits		
Wages and salaries	26 761	24 993
Superannuation:		
Defined contribution plans	4 017	3 673
Defined benefit plans	664	548
Leave and other entitlements	4 086	3 298
Separation and redundancies	79	211
Other employee benefits	263	442
Total employee benefits	35 870	33 165

Accounting Policy

Accounting policies for employee related expenses is contained in the people and relationships section.

Note

Major expenses comprising "Other employee benefits" included costs associated with fringe benefits tax and learning and development costs.

1.1B: Suppliers

Goods and services supplied or rendered

Audit fees	59	54
Consultants	2 219	1 066
Contractors	3 703	1 752
Travel	588	544
IT services	7 491	6 741
Other	3 230	3 402
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	17 290	13 559

Note

"Other" supplier expenses included costs associated with general insurance, recruitment expenses and general office running expenses.

Goods supplied	69	79
Services rendered	17 221	13 480
Total goods and services supplied or rendered	17 290	13 559

Other supplier expenses

Operating lease rentals	-	-
Workers compensation premiums	288	217
Total other supplier expenses	288	217
Total supplier expenses	17 578	13 776

Accounting Policy

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The APVMA has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (less than \$10,000 per asset). The APVMA recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE - This section analyses the financial performance of the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority for the year ended 30 June 2026

1.1: Expenses

	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
1.1C: Finance Costs		
Interest on lease liabilities	338	361
Total finance costs	<u>338</u>	<u>361</u>

Accounting Policy
All borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE - This section analyses the financial performance of the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority for the year ended 30 June 2026

1.2: Own-Source Revenue and Revenue from Government

	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
OWN-SOURCE REVENUE		
<u>1.2A: Interest</u>		
Deposits	226	246
	<u>226</u>	<u>246</u>
<u>1.2B: Other revenue</u>		
Resources received free of charge		
Remuneration of auditors	59	54
Comcover insurance premium offset	2 431	2 431
Other revenue	160	659
Total other revenue	<u>2 650</u>	<u>3 144</u>

Accounting Policy

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Resources Received Free of Charge

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue when fair value can be reliably determined and the donated services would have been purchased. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense. Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

Other Revenue

Revenue relating to services to the portfolio department is recognised as income under AASB 1058 when APVMA obtains controls of the cash.

Note

Comcover received an appropriation intended to help offset the impact of significant premium increases. This has been applied to the premium as an offset.

Other revenue in 2025 was predominantly made up of a contribution from Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) to support cyber security activities. In 2026, other revenue primarily related to a contribution from DAFF for the minor use program.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE - This section analyses the financial performance of the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority for the year ended 30 June 2026

1.2: Own-Source Revenue and Revenue from Government

	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
1.2C: Revenue from government		
Corporate Commonwealth entity payment item	7 483	2 260
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry contribution <i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Act 1992</i>	45 245	42 953
Total revenue from government	52 728	45 213

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry contribution is equal to the following fees and charges paid by industry:

Levies	26 638	25 830
Annual renewal fee	8 965	7 628
Product application fees	6 341	5 957
Good manufacturing practice (GMP) licence fees	1 273	1 478
Permits, actives and other fees	2 009	2 028
Penalties	19	32
Total industry contributions	45 245	42 953

Note

Infringement income does not form part of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) contribution, but is returned to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF). There was infringement income of \$149,964 not included above for the 2025-26 financial year (2025: \$46,367).

Accounting Policy

Revenue from government

Funding received or receivable from non-corporate Commonwealth entities (appropriated to the non-corporate Commonwealth entity as a corporate Commonwealth entity payment) is recognised as revenue from government by the corporate Commonwealth entity unless the funding is in the nature of an equity injection or a loan.

Fees and Levies

Fees and levies are recognised as income when they are received.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

FINANCIAL POSITION - This section analyses Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority's assets used to conduct its operations and the operating liabilities incurred as a result.
Employee related information is disclosed in the People and Relationships section.

2.1: Financial Assets

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
2.1A: Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at bank	2 708	3 458
Total cash and cash equivalents	2 708	3 458

Accounting Policy

Cash is recognised at its nominal amount.

2.1B: Trade and other receivables

Contribution receivable

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry ¹	45 005	41 779
Total contribution receivable	45 005	41 779

Other receivable

Receivable from the Australian Taxation Office	291	307
Other	100	88
Total other receivables	391	395
Total trade and other receivables	45 396	42 174

Credit terms for goods and services were within 30 days.

Note

1. Refer to Note 3.1A for Regulatory Charging Summary.

Accounting Policy

Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments, and are not quoted in an active market, are classified as 'receivables'. Receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment.

Impairment

Trade and Other Receivables are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

FINANCIAL POSITION - This section analyses Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority's assets used to conduct its operations and the operating liabilities incurred as a result.
Employee related information is disclosed in the People and Relationships section.

2.2: Non-Financial Assets

2.2A: Reconciliation of the Opening and Closing Balances of Property, Plant and Equipment (P P & E) and Intangibles

Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances for 2026

	Leasehold Improvements ¹ \$'000	Other P P & E \$'000	Computer Software ² \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 1 July 2025				
Gross book value	22 950	626	9 691	33 267
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(6 461)	-	(9 313)	(15 774)
Total as at 1 July 2025	16 489	626	378	17 493
Additions:				
Purchases	-	162	-	162
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(1 849)	(190)	(87)	(2 126)
Disposals:				
Disposal of assets	-	(3)	-	(3)
Total as at 30 June 2026	14 640	595	291	15 526
Total as of 30 June 2026 represented by:				
Gross book value	22 950	785	9 691	33 426
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(8 310)	(190)	(9 400)	(17 900)
Total as of 30 June 2026 represented by:	14 640	595	291	15 526
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets	11 756	-	-	11 756

Notes

1. The depreciation expense on right-of-use assets during the 2025-26 year was \$1.485 million.
2. The carrying amount of computer software of \$0.266 million relates to internally generated software.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

FINANCIAL POSITION - This section analyses Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority's assets used to conduct its operations and the operating liabilities incurred as a result. Employee related information is disclosed in the People and Relationships section.

2.2: Non-Financial Assets

Accounting Policy

Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in an exchange and any liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor's accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.

Asset Recognition Threshold

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recognised initially at cost in the statement of financial position, except for purchases costing less than \$5,000, which are expensed in the year of acquisition (other than where they form part of a group of similar items which are significant in total).

The initial cost of an asset includes an estimate of the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. This is particularly relevant to 'make good' provisions in property leases taken up by the APVMA where there exists an obligation to restore the property to its original condition. These costs are included in the value of the APVMA's leasehold improvements with a corresponding provision for 'make good'.

Lease Right of Use (ROU) Assets

Leased ROU assets are capitalised at the commencement date of the lease and comprise of the initial lease liability amount, initial direct costs incurred when entering into the lease less any lease incentives received. These assets are accounted for by Commonwealth lessees as separate asset classes to corresponding assets owned outright, but included in the same column as where the corresponding underlying assets would be presented if they were owned.

On initial adoption of AASB 16 the APVMA adjusted the ROU assets at the date of initial application by the amount of any provision for onerous leases recognised immediately before the date of initial application. Following initial application, an impairment review is undertaken for any right of use lease asset that shows indicators of impairment and an impairment loss is recognised against any right of lease asset that is impaired. Lease ROU assets continue to be measured at cost after initial recognition.

FINANCIAL POSITION - This section analyses Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority's assets used to conduct its operations and the operating liabilities incurred as a result. Employee related information is disclosed in the People and Relationships section.

2.2: Non-Financial Assets

Non-Financial Asset Revaluations

All non-financial assets are initially recognised at cost. Property, plant and equipment are then carried at fair value once they have been revalued in accordance with policy. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from the assets' fair values at reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets.

All assets (except for intangibles) were revalued as at 30 June 2025 by an independent valuer.

An annual assessment is undertaken to determine whether the carrying amount of the assets is materially different from the fair value.

Revaluation adjustments are made on a class basis. Any revaluation increment is credited to equity under the heading of asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation decrement of the same asset class that was previously recognised through the operating result. Revaluation decrements for a class of assets are recognised directly through the operating result except to the extent that they reverse a previous revaluation increment for that class.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the asset restated to the revalued amount.

Depreciation

Depreciable property plant and equipment assets are written-off to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives to the APVMA using, in all cases, the straight-line method of depreciation.

Depreciation rates (useful lives), residual values and methods are reviewed at each reporting date and necessary adjustments are recognised in the current, or current and future reporting periods, as appropriate.

Depreciation rates applying to each class of depreciable asset are based on the following useful lives:

	2026	2025
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of lease term or useful life	Shorter of lease term or useful life
Property, plant and equipment	3 to 15 years	3 to 15 years

Impairment

Where indications for impairment exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment adjustment made if the asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. Where the future economic benefit of an asset is not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate future cash flows, and the asset would be replaced if the APVMA were deprived of the asset, its value in use is taken to be its depreciated replacement cost.

All non-current assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2026.

FINANCIAL POSITION - This section analyses Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority's assets used to conduct its operations and the operating liabilities incurred as a result. Employee related information is disclosed in the People and Relationships section.

2.2: Non-Financial Assets

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Intangibles

The APVMA's intangibles comprise internally developed and externally acquired software for internal use. These assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its anticipated useful life. The useful lives of the APVMA's software are 3 to 10 years (2024-25: 3 to 10 years).

All software assets were assessed for indications of impairment as at 30 June 2026.

Software as a Service (SaaS)

SaaS arrangements are service contracts providing the Entity with the right to access the cloud provider's application software over the contract period. As such the Entity does not receive a software intangible asset at the contract commencement date.

Distinct costs relating to cloud computing arrangements are expensed in the period they are incurred. Costs that are considered not distinct, relating to cloud computing arrangements are capitalised as a prepayment and will be recognised as an expense over the SaaS contract term.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

FINANCIAL POSITION - This section analyses Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority's assets used to conduct its operations and the operating liabilities incurred as a result.
Employee related information is disclosed in the People and Relationships section.

2.2: Non-Financial Assets

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
2.2B: Other non-financial assets		
Prepayments	1 136	1 001
Total other non-financial assets	1 136	1 001

No indicators of impairment were found for other non-financial assets.

2.3: Payables

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
2.3A: Suppliers		
Trade creditors and accruals	1 868	1 457
Total supplier payables	1 868	1 457

Settlement is usually made within 30 days.

Accounting Policy

Suppliers

Supplier payables are measured at their nominal amounts.

2.3B: Other payables

Salaries, wages and superannuation	1 294	1 002
Total other payables	1 294	1 002

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

FINANCIAL POSITION - This section analyses Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority's assets used to conduct its operations and the operating liabilities incurred as a result.
Employee related information is disclosed in the People and Relationships section.

2.4: Interest Bearing Liabilities

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
2.4A: Leases		
Lease liabilities	14 205	15 672
Total leases	14 205	15 672
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Within 1 year	1 733	1 677
Between 1 to 5 years	7 532	7 288
Over 5 years	6 151	8 127
Total operating lease commitments	15 416	17 092

Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 30 June 2026 was \$1.677 million (2025: \$1.720 million)

The APVMA in its capacity as lessee has two leases. Each office accommodation lease has annual fixed percentage increases in the lease payments. For each of the accommodation leases, the initial period of office accommodation is still current and these leases do not have purchase options. The lease for the Armidale NSW office has the option to renew for two five year periods.

The lease for Armidale NSW commenced in June 2019 and the commitment is approximately \$16.4 million (excluding GST) over a lease term of 15 years. Renewal options have not been taken into account in calculating the lease liability as the APVMA is not reasonably certain of exercising the options.

The APVMA entered into a new lease for Childers St, Canberra in June 2024 and the commitment was approximately \$7.221 million (excluding GST) over a lease term of 10 years. Renewal options have not been taken into account in calculating the lease liability as the APVMA is not reasonably certain of exercising the option.

The lease for Faulding St, Symonston commenced in July 2020 and the commitment was approximately \$1.3 million (excluding GST) over a lease term of 4 years and 8 ½ months. The APVMA vacated the premises early at the end of October 2024. The lease liability equivalent to the remaining lease repayments was finalised during the 2025-26 financial year.

Accounting Policy

For all new contracts entered into, the APVMA considers whether the contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as ‘a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration’.

Once it has been determined that a contract is, or contains a lease, the lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determinable, or the department’s incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification to the lease. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset or profit and loss depending on the nature of the reassessment or modification.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

FUNDING - This section identifies the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicine's funding structure

3.1: Regulatory Charging Summary

3.1A: Regulatory Charging Summary

The APVMA does not generally receive material funding from the government, but is funded through fees, levies and other charges imposed under various sections of legislation.

Generally, the only change to this is when the government funds specific projects to improve and/or enhance the APVMA's ability to perform its legislated functions.

These fees, levies and charges are credited to a special appropriation created under s 58 (6) of the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Act 1992*, (Agvet Admin Act), which is held and managed by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) for and on behalf of the APVMA.

The purpose of this special appropriation is:

- (a) to pay or discharge the costs, expenses or other obligations incurred by the APVMA in the performance of its functions
- (b) to make payment of any remuneration and allowances payable to any person under this Act
- (c) to make any other payments that the APVMA is authorised or required to make by or under this Act or any other law of the Commonwealth or any law of a state or territory that is expressed to confer functions or powers on the APVMA.

The balance on this account is recorded as a receivable from the Department at Note 2.1B: Trade and other receivables - Contributions receivable.

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Balance carried from previous period	41 779	40 429
External revenue:		
Levies, fees and charges	45 918	43 514
Available for payments:	87 697	83 943
Amounts applied (Drawn down)	(42 692)	(42 164)
Balance carried to next period and represented by:	45 005	41 779

Documentation (Cost Recovery Implementation Statement) for the above activities is available at:
<https://www.apvma.gov.au/about/about-us/apvma-cost-recovery-arrangements/cris-2025>

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

PEOPLE AND RELATIONSHIPS - This section describes a range of employment and post employment benefits provided to our people and our relationship with key people.

4.1: Employee Provisions

	2026	2025
	\$'000	\$'000
4.1A: Employee provisions		
Annual leave	3 043	2 574
Long service leave	5 830	4 584
Total employee provisions	8 873	7 158

Accounting Policy

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits and termination benefits expected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are measured at their nominal amounts.

Leave

The liability for employee benefits includes provision for annual leave and long service leave. The leave liabilities are calculated on the basis of employees’ remuneration at the estimated salary rates that will be applied at the time the leave is taken, including the entity’s employer superannuation contribution rates to the extent that the leave is likely to be taken during service rather than paid out on termination.

The liability for long service leave has been determined by reference to the 'short-hand method' as outlined in the Resource Management Guide No. 125 - Commonwealth Entities Financial Statements Guide as at 30 June 2026. The estimate of the present value of the liability takes into account attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation and is discounted using the 10 year Government bond rate at 30 June 2026.

Superannuation

The APVMA's staff are members of the Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS), the Public Sector Superannuation Scheme (PSS), the PSS accumulation plan (PSSap) or other superannuation funds held outside the Australian Government.

The CSS and PSS are defined benefit schemes for the Australian Government. The PSSap is a defined contribution scheme.

The liability for defined benefits is recognised in the financial statements of the Australian Government and is settled by the Australian Government in due course. This liability is reported in the Department of Finance’s administered schedules and notes.

The entity makes employer contributions to the employees' defined benefit superannuation scheme at rates determined by an actuary to be sufficient to meet the current cost to the government. The entity accounts for the contributions as if they were contributions to defined contribution plans.

The liability for superannuation recognised as at 30 June 2026 represents outstanding contributions.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

PEOPLE AND RELATIONSHIPS - This section describes a range of employment and post employment benefits provided to our people and our relationship with key people.

4.2: Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Key Management Personnel (KMP) are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the APVMA, recognising that ultimate responsibility resides with the Board who are in turn responsible for the APVMA's performance to the relevant Portfolio Minister. KMP have been taken to comprise the Board members, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Senior Executive Service (SES) Officers at anytime throughout the year in either a permanent or acting capacity for a period of four weeks or greater within the financial year.

Key management personnel remuneration for the reporting period	2026	2025
	\$	\$
Short-term employee benefits	1 857 073	1 653 831
Post-employment benefits	278 332	247 992
Other long-term employee benefits:	40 595	35 072
Terminations	78 947	211 169
Total key management personnel remuneration expenses¹	2 254 947	2 148 064

The total number of KMP included in the above table is 15, being 4 members of the Board, 1 CEO and 10 staff (2024-25: 6 Board members, 2 CEOs, 8 staff members). Of these 10 staff, 2 individuals were in short term acting arrangements throughout the year (2024-25: 3 individuals).

The Chair of the Board, Board Members and the Chief Executive Officer's remuneration and other benefits are determined by the Remuneration Tribunal, and paid by the APVMA.

The balance of the other KMP remuneration and other benefits are determined by the CEO, under s24 of the *Public Service Act 1999*.

Note

1. The above key management personnel remuneration excludes the remuneration and other benefits of the Portfolio Minister. The Portfolio Minister's remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Tribunal and are not paid by the entity.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

PEOPLE AND RELATIONSHIPS - This section describes a range of employment and post employment benefits provided to our people and our relationship with key people.

4.3: Related Party Disclosures

The APVMA is an Australian Government controlled entity, and is part of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry portfolio. Related parties to this entity are relevant Australian Government Ministers including the Portfolio Minister, the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the Senior Executive Service (SES) Officers and other Commonwealth Government entities.

Transactions with related parties:
Given the breadth of government activities, related parties may transact with the government sector in the same capacity as ordinary citizens. There are no transactions to disclose in this note.

All transactions with other Commonwealth Government entities have been made under normal terms and conditions and, therefore have not been disclosed separately.

There have been no other transactions with related parties this year. All APVMA staff, including the CEO and SES officers, are required to sign an annual conflict of interest declaration.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

MANAGING UNCERTAINTIES - This section analyses how the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority manages financial risks within its operating environment

5.1: Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Quantifiable contingencies

The APVMA has no quantifiable contingent liabilities at 30 June 2026. (2024-25: nil)

Unquantifiable contingencies

The APVMA has no unquantifiable contingent liabilities at 30 June 2026. (2024-25: 1)

Accounting Policy

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position but are reported in the notes. They may arise from uncertainty as to the existence of a liability or asset or represent an asset or liability in respect of which the amount cannot be reliably measured. Contingent assets are disclosed when settlement is probable but not virtually certain and contingent liabilities are disclosed when settlement is greater than remote.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

MANAGING UNCERTAINTIES - This section analyses how the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority manages financial risks within its operating environment

5.2: Financial Instruments

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
5.2A: Categories of financial instruments		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	2 708	3 458
Total Financial assets at amortised cost	2 708	3 458
Total Financial assets	2 708	3 458
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade creditors and accruals	1 868	1 457
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1 868	1 457
Total financial liabilities	1 868	1 457
5.2B: Net gains or losses on financial assets		
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Interest revenue	226	246
Net gain/(loss) from financial assets	226	246

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

MANAGING UNCERTAINTIES - This section analyses how the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority manages financial risks within its operating environment

5.2: Financial Instruments

Accounting Policy

Financial Assets

In accordance with AASB 9 Financial Instruments, the entity classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- b) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- c) financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on both the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics at the time of initial recognition. Financial assets are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contract and, as a consequence, has a legal right to receive or a legal obligation to pay cash and derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are transferred upon trade date.

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets included in this category need to meet two criteria:

1. the financial asset is held in order to collect the contractual cash flows; and
2. the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal outstanding amount.

Amortised cost is determined using the effective interest method.

Effective Interest Method

Income is recognised on an effective interest rate basis for financial assets that are recognised at amortised cost.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each reporting period based on Expected Credit Losses, using the general approach which measures the loss allowance based on an amount equal to *lifetime expected credit losses* where risk has significantly increased, or an amount equal to *12-month expected credit losses* if risk has not increased.

The simplified approach for trade, contract and lease receivables is used. This approach always measures the loss allowance as the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

A write-off constitutes a derecognition event where the write off directly reduces the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are recognised and derecognised upon 'trade date'.

Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost

Financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. These liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective interest basis.

Supplier and other payables are recognised at amortised cost. Liabilities are recognised to the extent that the goods or services have been received (and irrespective of having been invoiced).

5.3: Fair Value Measurements

Accounting Policy	
Non-financial assets	
<u>Initial recognition</u>	
Assets are recorded at cost on acquisition except as stated below. The cost of acquisition includes the fair value of assets transferred in an exchange and any liabilities undertaken. Financial assets are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs where appropriate.	
Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and income at their fair value at the date of acquisition, unless acquired as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements. In the latter case, assets are initially recognised as contributions by owners at the amounts at which they were recognised in the transferor’s accounts immediately prior to the restructuring.	
<u>Revaluations</u>	
Property, plant and equipment are then carried at fair value once they have been revalued in accordance with policy. Valuations are conducted with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from the assets’ fair values at reporting date. The regularity of independent valuations depends upon the volatility of movements in market values for the relevant assets. If there are any major impacts on any asset group, the effect is assessed and the asset’s valuation will be adjusted. As the asset groups are quite stable, any impacts are minimal.	
All assets (except for intangibles) were revalued as at 30 June 2025 by an independent valuer.	

		2026	2025
		\$'000	\$'000
Non-financial assets			
Leasehold improvements	Depreciated replacement cost adjusted for impairment	2 884	3 248
Property, plant and equipment	Depreciated replacement cost adjusted for impairment	595	626
		3 479	3 874

OTHER INFORMATION

6.1 Current/non-current distinction for assets and liabilities

	2026 \$'000	2025 \$'000
Assets expected to be recovered in:		
No more than 12 months		
Cash and cash equivalents	2 708	3 458
Trade and other receivables	45 396	42 174
Other non-financial assets	1 130	999
Total no more than 12 months	49 234	46 631
More than 12 months		
Leasehold Improvements	14 640	16 489
Property, plant and equipment	595	626
Intangibles	291	378
Other non-financial assets	6	2
Total more than 12 months	15 532	17 495
Total assets	64 766	64 126
Liabilities expected to be settled in:		
No more than 12 months		
Suppliers	1 868	1 457
Other payables	1 294	1 002
Leases	1 447	1 468
Employee provisions	3 092	2 486
Total no more than 12 months	7 701	6 413
More than 12 months		
Leases	12 758	14 204
Employee provisions	5 781	4 672
Total more than 12 months	18 539	18 876
Total liabilities	26 240	25 289

Chapter 6

Commonwealth Climate Disclosure



Commonwealth Climate Disclosure

The APVMA is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and supporting the Australian Government's climate action in government operations through responsible stewardship of its operations and the effective management of climate-related risks and opportunities. APVMA climate action priorities are to:

- reduce scope 2 emissions through participation in whole-of-Australian Government renewable electricity procurement arrangements, subject to value-for-money considerations
- identify and implement practical opportunities to reduce scope 1 and scope 3 emissions over time
- measure and report emissions in accordance with the [Emissions Reporting Framework](#)
- embed climate-related risk and opportunity management within existing governance, planning and risk management processes.

The [Commonwealth Climate Disclosure \(CCD\) Policy](#) requires Commonwealth entities to publicly disclose their exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities, and the actions being taken to manage them. During 2025–26, the APVMA continued to mature its approach to climate governance, emissions management and climate-related risk assessment, building on the foundations established in the previous reporting period. This disclosure has been prepared in accordance with the CCD Policy, [Resource Management Guide 140](#), and [Year 1 CCD Simplified Requirements](#).

As a Tranche 3 entity, the APVMA is not required to make its first mandatory climate disclosure until 2026–27. However, the APVMA voluntarily commenced climate disclosures ahead of this requirement to strengthen transparency, build organisational capability, and progressively integrate climate considerations into decision-making. This reflects the agency's commitment to continuous improvement and supports preparedness for future climate disclosure requirements.

In 2025–26, the APVMA focused on progressing implementation of its climate governance arrangements, emissions reduction initiatives and climate risk management activities. This included continuing implementation of the [APVMA Emissions Reduction Plan 2025–30](#), developing organisational capability, and commencing the integration of climate-related risks and opportunities into existing enterprise risk management processes.

While the APVMA is not currently a participating entity in the APS Net Zero 2030 target, the agency remains committed to reducing operational emissions and improving the sustainability of government operations through implementation of its Emissions Reduction Plan 2025–30.

For a regulator such as the APVMA, climate-related considerations extend beyond its operational footprint. Through the regulation of agricultural and veterinary chemicals, the APVMA contributes to outcomes that support the protection of human health, animal health and the environment. The APVMA recognise that climate change is likely to influence the operating environment in which regulated industries, governments and

communities operate, and are committed to understanding and appropriately managing these implications within the scope of its statutory responsibilities.

Governance

The APVMA governance arrangements for climate-related risks and opportunities are underpinned by the Enterprise Risk Management Framework, established in accordance with the requirements of the [Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013](#) (PGPA Act) and aligned with the [Commonwealth Risk Management Policy](#). Existing governance, risk, planning and reporting mechanisms are used to oversee and manage climate-related risks and opportunities as part of the agency's broader approach to risk management (see Chapter 4 for more information).

During 2025–26, the APVMA continued to mature its climate governance arrangements and further integrate climate-related considerations into organisational planning, decision-making, and risk management processes. This included progressing implementation of the CCD Disclosure Policy and preparatory activities associated with the [Climate Risk and Opportunity Management Program \(CROMP\)](#).

The APVMA climate risk governance structure is outlined in Figure 4. The roles and responsibilities for managing climate risks and opportunities within the agency are outlined in Table 38.

The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) continued to lead initiatives that support climate action in government operations, including emissions reporting, emissions reduction planning, climate-related disclosures, and the implementation of climate risk management activities. The CSO worked closely with key internal stakeholders to ensure climate-related risks and opportunities are considered within existing governance arrangements and enterprise risk management processes.

The APVMA Board maintained oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities as part of its broader governance responsibilities as the Accountable Authority. The Board and Audit and Risk Committee received updates on climate-related governance, emissions reporting, disclosure obligations, and progress towards integrating climate-related risks and opportunities into the agency's risk management framework.

Climate-related risks and opportunities are considered by the Board as part of the agency's broader enterprise risk management and strategic planning processes. As climate-related risks are identified and assessed, they are considered alongside other strategic and operational risks using the agency's established risk framework. This enables the Board to consider the relative significance of climate-related risks when determining strategic priorities, allocating resources, and approving activities that support risk mitigation, resilience and compliance with Commonwealth requirements.

The Executive Team continued to support the implementation of climate-related initiatives across the agency and promote consideration of climate-related risks and opportunities in its decision-making.

The APVMA identifies climate-related skills and capability needs through its workforce planning, performance development, and learning and development activities. Capability gaps will be identified through the agency's climate risk and opportunity assessment process. Where capability gaps are identified, actions may include targeted training, participation in APS Academy learning programs, and incorporation of climate-related capability requirements into workforce planning activities.

Progress in building climate-related capability is monitored through established governance and reporting arrangements. Significant capability risks, skills gaps and workforce planning considerations are reported through the Executive Team and, where relevant, are escalated to the APVMA Board.

In 2026–27, the APVMA will continue to strengthen governance arrangements by further embedding climate-related risk and opportunity management within existing risk management processes.

Figure 4: Climate risk governance structure

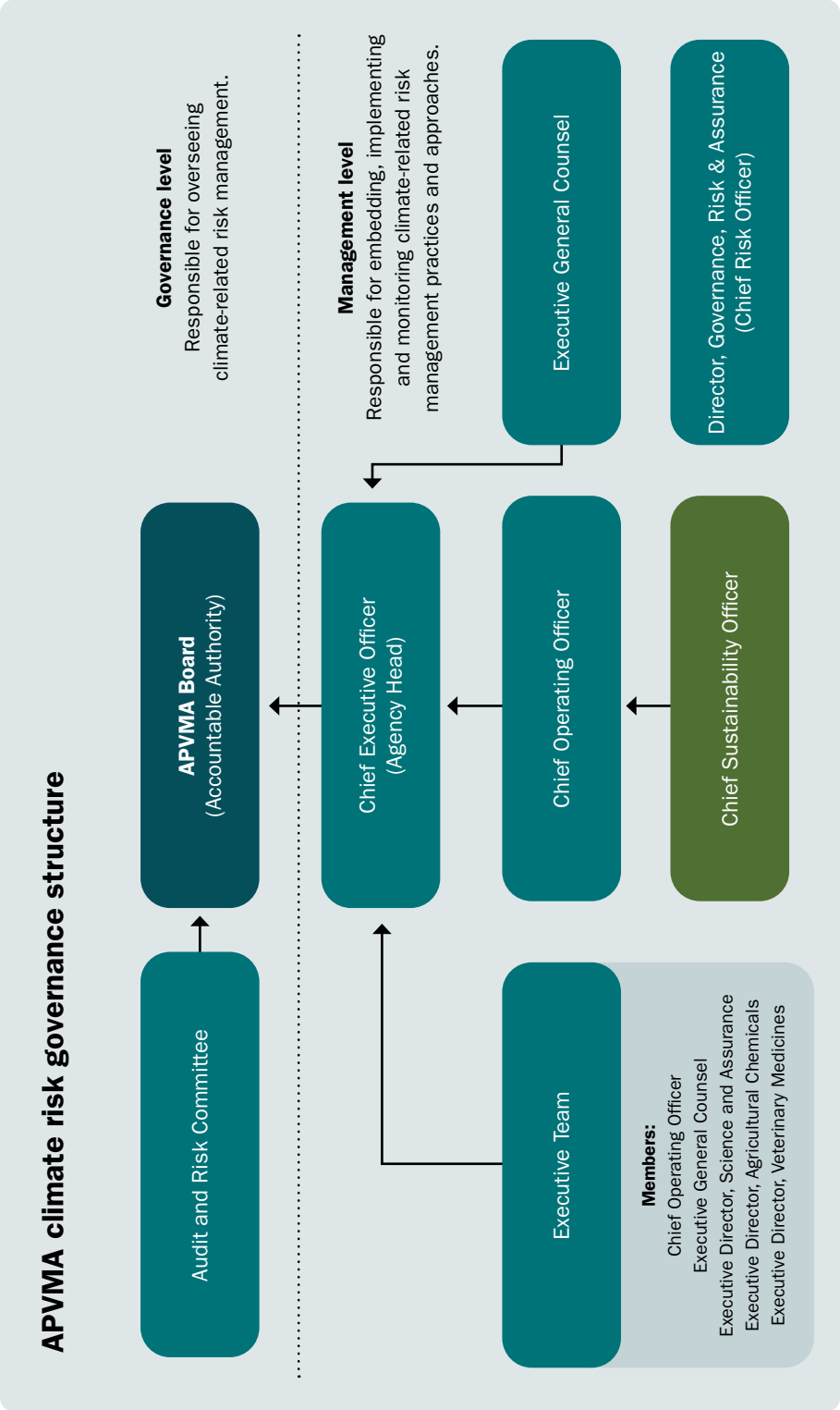


Table 38: Climate risk governance roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
APVMA Board	The APVMA Board is the Accountable Authority of the APVMA for the purposes of the PGPA Act (as per section 12). Under section 16 of the PGPA Act, the Board has the duty to establish and maintain appropriate systems and internal controls for the oversight and management of risks, including the management of climate-related risks and opportunities. Similarly, the Admin Act makes the Board responsible for determining the objectives, strategies and policies to be followed by the APVMA and ensuring the proper, efficient and effective performance of the agency's operations. The Board is responsible for the agency's governance arrangements and strategic direction, including oversight of climate-related risk assessment processes and performance targets. This includes approving GHG emissions reduction targets and oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities. The Board considers climate-related risks and opportunities alongside other enterprise risks when determining strategic priorities and overseeing the allocation of resources for risk treatment and organisational resilience. The Board is provided with reporting on climate-related risks, opportunities, capability requirements, emissions performance and implementation progress at least annually, and more frequently where material issues arise.
Audit and Risk Committee (ARC)	The ARC is responsible for advising the Board on the appropriateness of the performance reporting for the APVMA. The ARC reviews and provides advice to the Board on the appropriateness of the following matters related to the exposure of climate-related risks and opportunities: a) Systems and procedures which enable the preparation of such reporting by the APVMA. b) The climate disclosure reporting by the APVMA, including that it is in accordance with the requirements of the Commonwealth Climate Disclosure Policy and APS Net Zero Emissions Reporting Framework.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The CEO is responsible for the day-to-day management and decision-making of the APVMA and, in doing this, may exercise any of the powers and perform any of the functions of the APVMA. The CEO exercises authority as the Agency Head under the <i>Public Service Act 1999</i>. The CEO's responsibilities for climate-related risk management are broadly described in the agency's Enterprise Risk Management Framework. In addition, the CEO is responsible for the allocation of sufficient resources, including appropriate skills and competencies, to ensure the successful management of climate-related risks and opportunities that may impact the achievement of the agency's strategic objectives. The CEO appoints the Chief Sustainability Officer.

Role	Responsibilities
Chief Operating Officer (COO)	The COO oversees the agency's sustainability function and provides executive leadership for implementation of climate-related initiatives across the agency. The COO oversees property management activities that contribute to the agency's sustainability objectives, including the collection and quality assurance of emissions-related data. The COO is responsible for signing off on the annual emissions reporting inventory tool and any amendments to previous emissions reports.
Executive General Counsel (EGC)	The EGC provides leadership and coordination of risk management arrangements and oversees the Enterprise Risk Management Framework. The EGC is responsible for implementing mechanisms to monitor risk culture, influencing risk management behaviours.
Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	The CSO is responsible for leading and implementing initiatives that support climate action in government operations, such as emissions reporting, APS Net Zero, climate risk management and disclosure. The CSO is responsible for executing the agency's obligations under the Commonwealth Climate Disclosure Policy, emissions reporting requirements and the CROMP, and for coordinating implementation of the APVMA Emissions Reduction Plan 2025–30, and other climate-related initiatives. The CSO, in collaboration with the COO and DGRA, is responsible for championing the integration of climate-related risk management into the APVMA organisational culture. Provides complementary expertise, support and monitoring on the management of climate-related risks and opportunities. The CSO reports to the Board and the ATM on the progress of climate-related risk and opportunity management implementation as required; to bring urgent and/or critical risks to the attention of the CEO.
Executive Team (ETM)	The ETM is an advisory body that supports the CEO in the day-to-day management and decision-making of the APVMA by providing advice on strategic and operational matters. This includes endorsing the agency's climate-related risk strategies, targets, activities, and performance. The ETM drives the leadership, culture and performance of the APVMA in respect to the appropriate oversight and management of risk. The ETM is responsible for supporting the CEO to implement climate-related risk and opportunity management. The ETM also reviews recommendations on climate-related risk and opportunity management provided by the CSO.

Role	Responsibilities
Executive Directors	The Executive Directors are responsible for assisting and supporting the CEO in their leadership of the APVMA. The Executive Directors are stewards of the APVMA and are required to provide APS-wide strategic leadership of the highest quality that contributes to an effective and cohesive APS. The Executive Directors maintain branch-level risk registers, which may include the management of climate-related risk and opportunities. They also contribute to the development, review and discussion of the whole-of-agency climate risk register, in alignment with existing enterprise risk management practices. The Executive Directors oversee the management of climate-related risks and opportunities, the setting and monitoring of targets, and mitigation strategies for their branches through branch risk plans and escalating issues.
Director, Governance, Risk and Assurance (DGRA)	The DGRA manages the Governance, Risk and Assurance team, which is responsible for designing and implementing the agency's enterprise risk management framework and developing capability internally to manage risk. The DGRA supports management to achieve a positive risk culture. They ensure the agency's enterprise risk management approach facilitates the efficient and effective governance of climate risks and opportunities. The DGRA provides advice on the application of the risk framework. At an enterprise level, the DGRA analyses and reports to the Board, ARC and the ETM on the risk profile and new and emerging risks relevant to the agency.

Risk management

The APVMA is committed to progressively integrating climate-related risks and opportunities into its existing enterprise risk management framework and business planning processes. Climate risk management supports the agency to understand and respond to both the physical impacts of climate change and the risks and opportunities arising from Australia's transition to a low-emissions economy.

During 2025–26, the APVMA commenced its first organisation-wide climate risk and opportunity assessment in accordance with the Australian Government's [Australian Government's Approach to Climate Risk and Opportunity Management in the Public Sector 2024–2026](#) and the [Climate Risk and Opportunity Management Program](#) (CROMP). Consistent with the approach adopted across the Commonwealth, the assessment is being undertaken at the whole-of-entity level and is designed to support the integration of climate-related risks and opportunities into organisational decision-making, risk management and disclosure processes.

The climate risk assessment considers both physical and transition risks. Physical risks include the impacts of acute weather events and longer-term climatic changes on the

people, assets, operations and service delivery of the APVMA. Transition risks arise from changes in policy, regulation, technology, stakeholder expectations and broader economic adjustment associated with the transition to a low-emissions economy. The assessment also considers opportunities to improve organisational resilience, operational efficiency and strategic outcomes.

During the reporting period, the APVMA completed the first 3 steps of the CROMP assessment process.

Progress against the Climate Risk and Opportunity Management Program

Step 1: Scoping the assessment

The APVMA established governance arrangements for the assessment, confirmed the use of the existing Enterprise Risk Management Framework and identified key internal stakeholders to support the assessment process. The agency also identified its principal values at risk, including delivery of regulatory functions, workforce capability, ICT systems, business continuity and stakeholder confidence. The geographic scope of the assessment was defined as the agency's operations in Canberra and Armidale.

Step 2: Establishing context

The APVMA developed a baseline understanding of how climate change may affect its operations by reviewing relevant climate risk guidance, considering previous operational disruptions, and identifying climate-related drivers that could impact the agency. This included consideration of both physical and transition risks, together with high-level climate scenario information to inform the assessment.

Step 3: Identifying risks and opportunities

The APVMA identified a range of climate-related risks and opportunities relevant to its operations and statutory functions. This involved developing climate risk and opportunity statements, considering potential impacts against identified values at risk, and documenting existing controls. The outputs of this work were consolidated into the agency's inaugural Climate Risk and Opportunities Register.

The APVMA is undertaking the assessment using the Climate Risk Digital Tool, which provides a structured methodology for assessing and documenting climate-related risks and opportunities and supports consistency with Commonwealth guidance. Key personnel involved in the assessment, including the Chief Sustainability Officer, also completed climate risk learning and development modules available through the APS Academy to strengthen organisational capability and support a consistent approach to climate risk management.

The remaining stages of the assessment—prioritising risks and opportunities, developing management actions, integrating climate risks into enterprise risk management processes, and establishing ongoing monitoring and review arrangements—will be progressed during 2026–27. The outcomes of the assessment will inform future climate disclosures and support the continued integration of climate-related risks and opportunities into APVMA governance, planning and risk management activities.

Strategy

The APVMA recognises that a robust understanding of climate-related risks and opportunities is necessary to inform strategic decision-making and meet future climate disclosure requirements. As climate risk management is an emerging area within the agency, a phased approach has been adopted to developing strategy requirements.

Accordingly, progression of the strategy requirements has been deferred until 2026–27. This will ensure that future disclosures regarding climate-related impacts, time horizons, resilience and management responses are evidence-based and informed by the outcomes of the agency's organisation-wide climate risk and opportunity assessment.

Metrics and targets

Climate-related targets

The APVMA is committed to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from its operations and improving the sustainability of government operations. Consistent with the APVMA Emissions Reduction Plan 2025–30, the APVMA currently has one quantitative climate-related target: a 100% reduction in scope 2 emissions by 2030 through participation in Whole-of-Australian Government renewable electricity procurement arrangements, subject to value-for-money considerations. The target includes the APVMA Canberra and Armidale offices.

The APVMA does not currently have quantitative reduction targets for scope 1 or scope 3 emissions. During 2025–26, the agency continued to improve its understanding of emissions sources and identify practical opportunities to reduce emissions associated with travel and procurement. Future targets will be considered as data quality, emissions maturity, and whole-of-government guidance continue to evolve. Table 39 outlines the characteristics of the APVMA scope 2 target in accordance with the Year 1 Simplified Requirements.

Progress towards climate-related targets is monitored through annual greenhouse gas emissions reporting, implementation of actions under the APVMA Emissions Reduction Plan 2025–30 and ongoing oversight through the agency's governance arrangements. Performance is assessed against the 2023–24 baseline and reported annually through the Commonwealth Climate Disclosure process.

Table 39: APVMA climate-related target for Scope 2 emissions

Criteria #	Criteria summary	Scope 2 emissions reduction target
M5a	The metric used to set the target.	The metric used to set the APVMA climate-related target is t CO ₂ -e (tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent).
M5b	The objective of the target.	The objective of the target is to reduce emissions to mitigate impacts of climate change.
M5c	The part of the entity to which the target applies e.g. entity in its entirety or only a part of the entity, such as a specific divisional unit or geographical region.	The target applies to the Armidale and Canberra offices.
M5d	The period over which the target applies.	The timeframe for achieving the target is from 2025 to 2030.
M5e	The base period from which progress is measured.	The initial baseline is 2023–24 financial year.
M5f	Any milestones and interim targets.	Interim targets used to monitor performance are detailed in the emissions reduction plan. Progress is summarised each year within the climate disclosure included in the APVMA Annual Report.
M5g	If the target is quantitative, whether it is an absolute target or an intensity target.	The target is an absolute target.
M5h	How the latest international agreement on climate change, including jurisdictional commitments that arise from that agreement, has informed the target.	The target supports Australia's international climate commitments, including Australia's Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement.
M6a	Whether the target and the methodology for setting the target has been validated by a third party.	The target methodology has not been reviewed by a third party.
M6b	The entity's processes for reviewing the target.	The target will be reviewed every 5 years. The process of reviewing climate-related targets will be defined closer to the review period.

Criteria #	Criteria summary	Scope 2 emissions reduction target
M6c	The metrics used to monitor progress towards reaching the target.	Interim metrics used to monitor performance are detailed in the emissions reduction plan. Progress is summarised each year within the climate disclosure included in the APVMA Annual Report.
M6d	Any revisions to the target and an explanation for those revisions.	During the 2025–26 reporting period, there were no changes to the target.
M8a	Which greenhouse gases are covered by the target.	The following greenhouse gas emissions are included in the target: carbon dioxide (CO ₂); methane (CH ₄); and nitrous oxide (N ₂ O).
M8b	Whether scope 1, scope 2 or scope 3 GHG emissions are covered by the target.	The target applies to scope 2. The APVMA will continue to explore options to reduce the agency's scope 1 and scope 3 emissions as more data and information becomes available.
M8c	Whether the target is a gross GHG emissions target or net GHG emissions target.	The target is a net GHG emissions target.
M8d	Whether the target was derived using a sectoral decarbonisation approach.	The target was not derived using a sectoral decarbonisation approach.
M9a	Disclose information on the APS Net Zero 2030 target (set out in the Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy), as well as any other obligatory or voluntary targets set out in the entity's Emissions Reduction Plan.	Not applicable – the APVMA is not part of the APS Net Zero 2030 target.

2025–26 Greenhouse gas emissions inventory

As part of the [Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy](#), and the reporting requirements under section 516A of the [Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999](#), all Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies are required to report on their operational greenhouse gas emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and Electricity Greenhouse Gas Emissions tables present greenhouse gas emissions over the 2025–26 financial year. The greenhouse gas emissions reported are calculated as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e) and in line with the [2025–26 Emissions Reporting Framework](#). This is consistent with a Whole-of-Australian Government approach, outlined in the Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy and [Commonwealth Climate Disclosure](#) requirements. The APVMA has not deviated from this methodology.

For the 2025–26 reporting period, the APVMA emissions from electricity, natural gas, domestic flights, solid waste, hire cars, and accommodation were captured using the emissions inventory reporting tool developed by the Department of Finance to ensure consistency across all entities. While data for refrigerants and renewable energy was collected at the whole-of-Australian-Government level, this was not applicable to the APVMA.

Electricity-related greenhouse gas emissions were calculated using the location-based approach in Table 40. When applying the market-based method, which accounts for factors such as GreenPower usage, purchased large-scale generation certificates, power purchasing agreements, the renewable power percentage and the jurisdictional renewable power percentage (ACT only), the total emissions for electricity are as shown in Table 41.

Table 40: 2025–26 Greenhouse gas emissions inventory – location-based method

Emission Source	Scope 1 t CO ₂ -e	Scope 2 t CO ₂ -e	Scope 3 t CO ₂ -e	Total t CO ₂ -e
Electricity (location-based approach)	n/a	144.15	6.76	150.91
Natural gas	6.19	n/a	1.69	7.88
Solid waste	0.00	n/a	7.89	7.89
Refrigerants	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00
Fleet and other vehicles	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Domestic commercial flights	n/a	n/a	44.43	44.43
Domestic hire car	n/a	n/a	1.49	1.49
Domestic travel accommodation	n/a	n/a	13.82	13.82
Other energy	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00
Total t CO₂-e	6.19	144.15	76.08	226.42

Note: The table above presents emissions related to electricity usage using the location-based accounting method. CO₂-e = carbon dioxide equivalent.

* Reporting on refrigerants is being phased in over time as emissions reporting matures and may be an optional source in 2025–26 emissions reporting. See the [Emissions Reporting Framework](#) for more details.

n/a = not applicable.

Table 41: 2025–26 Electricity Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Emissions Source	Scope 2	Scope 3	Total	Electricity
Location-based electricity emissions	144.15	6.76	150.91	225,230.50
Market-based electricity emissions	85.61	11.63	97.23	105,680.78
Total renewable electricity ¹	n/a	n/a	n/a	119,549.73
Renewable power percentage ²	n/a	n/a	n/a	38,942.36
Jurisdictional renewable power ³	n/a	n/a	n/a	64,598.56
GreenPower	n/a	n/a	n/a	16,008.82
Large-scale generation certificates	n/a	n/a	n/a	0

Note: The table above presents emissions related to electricity usage using both the location-based and the market-based accounting methods. CO₂-e = carbon dioxide equivalent. Electricity usage is measured in kilowatt hours (kWh).

1 Excludes behind-the-meter solar other than generation used to create large-scale generation certificates (LGCs).

2 The renewable power percentage (RPP) accounts for the portion of electricity used, from the grid, that falls within the Renewable Energy Target (RET).

3 The Australian Capital Territory is currently the only state with a jurisdictional renewable power percentage (JRPP).

n/a = not applicable.

Emissions Reduction Plan

The APVMA Emissions Reduction Plan 2025–30 outlines the agency’s approach to reducing operational emissions and supporting sustainable government operations. The plan identifies actions across energy, buildings, procurement, travel, ICT, and people, culture and capability.

During 2025–26, the APVMA continued to implement actions under the plan, including promoting digital service delivery and paper-light working practices, encouraging the use of virtual collaboration technologies, embedding sustainable procurement considerations into procurement guidance, updating its flexible working policy to encourage consideration of sustainability outcomes when making work location and travel decisions, and building staff capability through climate-related awareness and training activities.

The APVMA Environmental Contact Officer Network (ECONet) also continued to implement a number of initiatives, including a 10 cent ‘return and earn’ recycling program for cans and bottles. ECONet worked with property managers to support and promote a range of workplace sustainability and recycling initiatives.

The APVMA will continue to progress actions under the Emissions Reduction Plan 2025–30, including participation in WoAG renewable electricity procurement arrangements, embedding sustainable procurement practices, considering climate impacts in travel planning, incorporating circular economy principles into ICT asset management, and integrating climate-related risks and opportunities into enterprise risk management processes.

Implementation of the plan is monitored through established governance and reporting processes. Progress against plan actions, together with annual emissions reporting, informs assessment of the APVMA performance against its climate-related targets and supports continuous improvement in emissions reduction activities.

Ecologically sustainable development

Section 516A of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) requires Australian Government agencies to report on their environmental performance and how they accord with, and advance, the principles of ecologically sustainable development (see section 3A of the EPBC Act).

As the independent statutory regulator of agricultural and veterinary chemical products in Australia, the APVMA contributes to the protection of the Australian people, animals, and the environment by registering, assessing and monitoring agricultural and veterinary chemicals in line with its statutory criteria.

Section 7(4) of the [Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals \(Administration\) Act 1992](#) notes the APVMA is 'to have regard to the Australian Government's policy in relation to the principle of ecologically sustainable development and, in particular, to the need to use, conserve and enhance the community's resources so that ecological processes are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future, can be increased'.

Protecting the health and safety of the environment

For an agricultural and veterinary chemical product to be registered in Australia, the APVMA must be satisfied that the product meets the safety criteria if use of the product, in accordance with any instructions approved or to be approved by the APVMA, or contained in an established standard, is not, or would not be likely to have an unintended effect that is harmful to animals, plants or things or to the environment.

Section 5A of the [Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994](#) outlines the purposes of being satisfied as to whether a chemical product meets the safety criteria. In considering the environmental safety of the proposed use of a product, the APVMA must have regard to the toxicity of the active constituent and its residues, including metabolites and degradation products, in relation to relevant organisms and ecosystems. The APVMA must also be satisfied under s14 of the Agvet Code that the proposed use of the product meets the environmental safety criteria with respect to s5A(1)(c), and the labelling criteria under s5D(1) (or s112(2)(d) for permits).

The APVMA conducts a three-step environmental risk assessment process, which includes a hazard assessment, an exposure assessment, and a risk characterisation, to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of agvet chemicals. These processes are outlined in the APVMA risk assessment manual on the [APVMA website](#).

In addition, the APVMA participates in a number of international committees and working groups dealing with a range of regulatory issues involving agvet chemicals. The APVMA also actively engages in the harmonisation of data guidelines with its international counterparts and participate in a range of international chemical conventions.



End matter

Acronyms and abbreviations

Glossary

List of requirements

Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronym	Meaning
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
Administration Act	<i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Act 1992</i>
AERP	Adverse Experience Reporting Program
Agvet	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals
Agvet Code Act	<i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994</i>
Agvet Code Regulations	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Regulations 1995
APS	Australian Public Service
APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
ARC	Audit and Risk Committee
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
COO	Chief Operating Officer
CPR	Commonwealth Procurement Rules
CRIS	Cost Recovery Implementation Statement
CROMP	Climate Risk and Opportunity Management Program
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
ED AC	Executive Director Agricultural Chemicals
ED RAC	Executive Director Risk Assessment Capability
ED RM	Executive Director Registration Management
ED SA	Executive Director Science and Assurance
ED VM	Executive Director Veterinary Medicine
EGC	Executive General Counsel
EL	Executive Level
EPAC	Enabling Precision Application of Crop Protection Products by Inclusion in Regulatory Approaches (Processes)

Acronym	Meaning
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
ETM	Executive Team Meeting
FBT	Fringe benefits tax
FRR	Public Governance, Performance and Accountability (Financial Reporting) Rule 2015
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practice
GST	Goods and services tax
ICT	Information and communications technology
KMP	Key Management Personnel
MQL	Manufacturing Quality and Licencing
NRS	National Registration Scheme for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBS	Portfolio Budget Statements
PGPA Act	<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013</i>
PS Act	<i>Public Service Act 1999</i>
QMF	Quality Management Framework
SES	Senior Executive Service
WHS	Work Health and Safety
WoAG	Whole of Australian Government

Glossary

Term	Definition
Active constituent	The component of an agricultural chemical or veterinary medicine product that is responsible for its physiological or pharmacological action.
Adverse experience	Any undesirable experience arising from the use of a chemical; adverse experiences may affect human or animal health, the environment or other factors.
Adverse Experience Reporting Program (AERP)	A post-registration program that assesses reports of adverse experiences associated with registered agricultural and veterinary chemical products and supports regulatory action where required.
Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Agvet)	Chemical products used in agricultural production or animal health, including agricultural chemicals, veterinary medicines and related products regulated by the APVMA.
Applicant	A person or company who applies to the APVMA to register an agricultural chemical for use in Australia.
Approved label	The market product label that carries text approved and published by the APVMA.
Audit and Risk Committee (ARC)	A committee established by the APVMA Board to provide assurance and advice on financial reporting, risk management, internal controls and performance reporting.
Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA)	The Australian Government statutory authority responsible for assessing, registering and regulating agricultural and veterinary chemical products in Australia.
Board	The governing body of the APVMA responsible for setting strategic direction and ensuring the Authority operates efficiently, effectively and ethically.
Chemical review/chemical reconsideration	A regulatory process through which the APVMA reconsiders the approval, registration or use of a chemical product in response to emerging risks or new information.
Corporate Commonwealth entity	A Commonwealth entity that has a separate legal personality from the Commonwealth and operates under its own statutory powers.
Cost recovery	Fees and charges relating to the provision of government goods and services (including regulation) to the private and other non-government sectors of the economy.

Term	Definition
Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS)	A document outlining how the APVMA recovers the costs of its regulatory activities through fees, levies and charges.
Emergency permit	A permit that authorises the use of a chemical product in urgent or exceptional circumstances.
Executive Team Meeting (ETM)	A senior management forum that supports organisational leadership, strategic decision-making and operational oversight.
Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP)	Quality standards and procedures that ensure products are consistently manufactured and controlled to the required quality standards.
Hormonal Growth Promotants (HGP)	Veterinary products used to promote growth in livestock and regulated under the agvet chemicals framework.
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Individuals with authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the APVMA, including Board members and senior executives.
Legislative timeframe	The statutory timeframe prescribed in legislation for completing regulatory assessments.
Levies	Statutory charges imposed on industry that contribute to funding the regulatory activities of the APVMA.
Licence	Authority to manufacture pesticides or veterinary medicines according to s 123 of the Agvet Code.
Listed chemical product	A product exempt from full registration requirements but subject to prescribed safety, quality and efficacy criteria.
Ministerial direction	A formal instruction issued by the responsible Minister that influences APVMA priorities or activities.
Minor use	A use that would not produce sufficient economic return to an applicant to meet the cost of registering the product for that use.
National registration scheme	The cooperative scheme administered by the APVMA and Australian jurisdictions for regulating agricultural and veterinary chemicals in Australia.
non-compliance	Any act or omission that contravenes an applicable agvet law, including the sale or use of unregistered products, the supply of restricted products to unauthorised users, the use of unapproved labels, unfounded product claims, or other breaches of legislative requirements.
Performance statement	The annual statement prepared under the PGPA Act reporting the performance of the APVMA against its purposes and measures.

Term	Definition
Portfolio Budget Statements (PBS)	Budget documents setting out the Government's planned outcomes, funding and performance information for Commonwealth entities.
Post-market regulation	Regulatory activities undertaken after a chemical product has been approved or registered, including compliance, monitoring and chemical review activities.
Pre-market regulation	Assessment and approval activities undertaken before a chemical product may be legally supplied or used in Australia.
<i>Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013 (PGPA Act)</i>	The primary legislative framework governing the performance, accountability and financial management of Commonwealth entities.
Quality Management Framework (QMF)	The APVMA framework for monitoring, reviewing and improving the quality and consistency of regulatory and corporate activities.
registrant	A person or company who registers a pesticide or veterinary medicine product for use in Australia.
registration	The approval of an agricultural or veterinary chemical product by the APVMA for supply, sale and use in Australia. Registration is granted following assessment of the product's safety, efficacy, trade and environmental impacts, and approval of its label instructions.
Remuneration Tribunal	The independent statutory body responsible for determining remuneration for certain public office holders, including APVMA Board members.
Senior Executive Service (SES)	The senior leadership cohort responsible for organisational management, strategic direction and delivery of government priorities.
Veterinary medicines	Products used to diagnose, treat, prevent or alleviate disease or injury in animals.

List of requirements – corporate Commonwealth entities

Below is the table set out in Schedule 2A of the PGPA Rule. Subsection 17BE(u) requires this table be included in corporate Commonwealth entities' annual reports.

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Page
17BE	Contents of annual report	
17BE(a)	Details of the legislation establishing the body	8
17BE(b)(i)	A summary of the objects and functions of the entity as set out in legislation	9
17BE(b)(ii)	The purposes of the entity as included in the entity's corporate plan for the reporting period	8
17BE(c)	The names of the persons holding the position of responsible Minister or responsible Ministers during the reporting period, and the titles of those responsible Ministers	8
17BE(d)	Directions given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period	28
17BE(e)	Any government policy order that applied in relation to the entity during the reporting period under section 22 of the Act	28
17BE(f)	Particulars of non-compliance with: (a) a direction given to the entity by the Minister under an Act or instrument during the reporting period; or (b) a government policy order that applied in relation to the entity during the reporting period under section 22 of the Act	None identified
17BE(g)	Annual performance statements in accordance with paragraph 39(1)(b) of the Act and section 16F of the rule	31–71
17BE(h), 17BE(i)	A statement of significant issues reported to the Minister under paragraph 19(1)(e) of the Act that relates to non-compliance with finance law and action taken to remedy non-compliance	18
17BE(j)	Information on the accountable authority, or each member of the accountable authority, of the entity during the reporting period	12–17 74–75
17BE(k)	Outline of the organisational structure of the entity (including any subsidiaries of the entity)	10–11

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Page
17BE(ka)	Statistics on the entity's employees on an ongoing and non-ongoing basis, including the following: (a) statistics on full-time employees; (b) statistics on part-time employees; (c) statistics on gender; (d) statistics on staff location	19–23
17BE(l)	Outline of the location (whether or not in Australia) of major activities or facilities of the entity	19
17BE(m)	Information relating to the main corporate governance practices used by the entity during the reporting period	74–90
17BE(n), 17BE(o)	For transactions with a related Commonwealth entity or related company where the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the aggregate of those transactions, is more than \$10,000 (inclusive of GST): (a) the decision-making process undertaken by the accountable authority to approve the entity paying for a good or service from, or providing a grant to, the related Commonwealth entity or related company; and (b) the value of the transaction, or if there is more than one transaction, the number of transactions and the aggregate of value of the transactions	81
17BE(p)	Any significant activities and changes that affected the operation or structure of the entity during the reporting period	28–29
17BE(q)	Particulars of judicial decisions or decisions of administrative tribunals that may have a significant effect on the operations of the entity	90
17BE(r)	Particulars of any reports on the entity given by: (a) the Auditor-General (other than a report under section 43 of the Act); or (b) a Parliamentary Committee; or (c) the Commonwealth Ombudsman; or (d) the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner	90
17BE(s)	An explanation of information not obtained from a subsidiary of the entity and the effect of not having the information on the annual report	88

PGPA Rule Reference	Description	Page
17BE(t)	Details of any indemnity that applied during the reporting period to the accountable authority, any member of the accountable authority or officer of the entity against a liability (including premiums paid, or agreed to be paid, for insurance against the authority, member or officer's liability for legal costs)	89
17BE(taa)	The following information about the audit committee for the entity: (a) a direct electronic address of the charter determining the functions of the audit committee; (b) the name of each member of the audit committee; (c) the qualifications, knowledge, skills or experience of each member of the audit committee; (d) information about each member's attendance at meetings of the audit committee; (e) the remuneration of each member of the audit committee	75–79
17BE(ta)	Information about executive remuneration	26–27
17BF	Disclosure requirements for government business enterprises	
17BF(1)(a)(i)	An assessment of significant changes in the entity's overall financial structure and financial conditions	Not applicable
17BF(1)(a)(ii)	An assessment of any events or risks that could cause financial information that is reported not to be indicative of future operations or financial conditions	Not applicable
17BF(1)(b)	Information on dividends paid or recommended	Not applicable
17BF(1)(c)	Details of any community service obligations the government business enterprise has including: a) an outline of actions taken to fulfil those obligations; and b) an assessment of the cost of fulfilling those obligations	Not applicable
17BF(2)	A statement regarding the exclusion of information on the grounds that the information is commercially sensitive and would be likely to result in unreasonable commercial prejudice to the government business enterprise	Not applicable
17BG	Additional requirement for prescribed corporate Commonwealth entities	
17BG(2)	An assessment of the entity's performance during the period against the Commonwealth Procurement Rules.	95

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*Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical
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