



Australian Government

Department of Agriculture  
and Water Resources

ABARES

# Australian fisheries and aquaculture statistics 2014

Research by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural  
and Resource Economics and Sciences

DECEMBER 2015



---

© Commonwealth of Australia 2015

### Ownership of intellectual property rights

Unless otherwise noted, copyright (and any other intellectual property rights, if any) in this publication is owned by the Commonwealth of Australia (referred to as the Commonwealth).

### Creative Commons licence

All material in this publication is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia Licence, save for content supplied by third parties, logos and the Commonwealth Coat of Arms.



Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia Licence is a standard form licence agreement that allows you to copy, distribute, transmit and adapt this publication provided you attribute the work. A summary of the licence terms is available from [creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/deed.en](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/deed.en). The full licence terms are available from [creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode).

### Cataloguing data

This publication (and any material sourced from it) should be attributed as Savage, J & Hobbsawn, P 2015, *Australian fisheries and aquaculture statistics 2014*, Fisheries Research and Development Corporation project 2014/245. ABARES, Canberra, December. CC BY 3.0.

ISSN 1037-6879

ISBN 978-1-74323-278-1 (online)

ISBN 978-1-74323-279-8 (printed)

### Internet

*Australian fisheries and aquaculture statistics 2014* is available at [agriculture.gov.au/abares/publications](http://agriculture.gov.au/abares/publications).

### Contact

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Postal address GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601

Switchboard +61 2 6272 3933

Email [info.abares@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:info.abares@agriculture.gov.au)

Web [agriculture.gov.au/abares](http://agriculture.gov.au/abares)

Inquiries regarding the licence and any use of this document should be sent to [copyright@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:copyright@agriculture.gov.au).

The Australian Government acting through the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, represented by the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences, has exercised due care and skill in preparing and compiling the information and data in this publication. Notwithstanding, the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, ABARES, its employees and advisers disclaim all liability, including for negligence and for any loss, damage, injury, expense or cost incurred by any person as a result of accessing, using or relying on information or data in this publication to the maximum extent permitted by law.

### Acknowledgements



ABARES thanks state and territory fisheries departments and the Australian Fisheries Management Authority, researchers and industry representatives for contributing fisheries and aquaculture production data presented in this report. Thanks to Dianne Stefanac and Qt Tran from ABARES for help preparing data. Thanks also to the Australian Bureau of Statistics for trade data. *Australian fisheries and aquaculture statistics 2014* is supported by funding from the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation and ABARES.

### Note

Commercial fish and invertebrates are referred to in this report by the names specified in Australian Fish Names Standard AS SSA 5300–2011. In this report, standard fish names for groups of species are not capitalised and initial capital letters are only used for proper nouns. This approach, which differs from the Australian Fish Names Standard, complies with general usage and Australian Government requirements for web content accessibility.

# Foreword

The *Australian fisheries and aquaculture statistics* report is a comprehensive source of information for the fishing and aquaculture industry, fisheries managers, policymakers and researchers. Since 1991 the report has presented annual updates of fisheries production and trade data and from 2013 has included data on Australian seafood consumption. Estimates of the gross value of production provided in the report are used for a range of purposes, including to determine Commonwealth, state and territory fisheries research funding arrangements each year.

The report contains data on the volume and value of production from state and Commonwealth commercial fisheries and on the volume and value of Australian fisheries trade, by destination, source and product. Profiles of Australian commercial and aquaculture fisheries in 2012–13 and 2013–14 are also provided. These profiles display the number of licence holders by selected species and fishing methods for all Commonwealth, state and territory fisheries. Information on recreational and customary fishing is also included.

*Australian fisheries and aquaculture statistics* is part of a suite of ABARES publications that provides a comprehensive account of historical trends in, and the outlook for, Australian fisheries. *Agricultural commodity statistics* presents production and trade statistics for fisheries and a range of other commodities. Forecasts for major fisheries commodities are updated each quarter in *Agricultural commodities*. The annual *Australian fisheries survey report* presents detailed analysis of the economic performance of selected Commonwealth fisheries. An assessment of the economic performance of fisheries managed by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority is provided in the annual *Fishery status reports*.

**Karen Schneider**  
Executive Director, ABARES  
December 2015



# Contents

Foreword	iii
Australia's fisheries and aquaculture industry: key trends, global context and seafood consumption	1
Production	7
Trade	24
Employment	37
Recreational and charter fishing	41
Customary fishing	48
Profile of Australian fisheries in 2012–13 and 2013–14	53
Glossary	61
References	64
Statistical tables	69
Fisheries inquiries	117

## Figures

1	Volume and value of Australian seafood exports, 1990–91 to 2013–14	3
2	Australian dollar exchange rate, against US dollar and Japanese yen, 1990–91 to 2013–14	4
3	Australian volume of apparent consumption, domestic supply and imports of seafood, 2001–02 to 2013–14	6
4	Australian per person apparent consumption of meats and seafood, 2000–01 to 2013–14	6
5	Real value of Australian fisheries production, by sector, 2003–04 to 2013–14	9
6	Real value of Australian wild-catch production, 2003–04 to 2013–14	11
7	Real value of Australian aquaculture production, 2003–04 to 2013–14	14
8	Shares in gross value of fisheries and aquaculture production, by jurisdiction, 2003–04 and 2013–14	16
9	Value of Australian fisheries and aquaculture production, by jurisdiction, 2013–14	16
10	Real value of Australian fisheries exports and imports, 2003–04 to 2013–14	27
11	Real value of Australian fisheries exports, 2003–04 to 2013–14	28
12	Value of Australian fisheries exports, by key species group, 2012–13 and 2013–14	29
13	Australian exports of edible fisheries and aquaculture products, by destination, 2003–04 to 2013–14	30
14	Real value of Australian fisheries imports, 2003–04 to 2013–14	32
15	Value of Australian imports of fisheries and aquaculture products, 2012–13 and 2013–14	32
16	Australian imports of edible fisheries and aquaculture products (excluding live), by source, 2003–04 to 2013–14	34
17	Real value of Australian imports of selected edible fisheries and aquaculture products from China, 2003–04 to 2013–14	35
18	Real value of Australian imports of selected edible fisheries and aquaculture products from Vietnam, 2003–04 to 2013–14	36
19	Employment in the Australian commercial fishing and aquaculture sectors, 2003–04 to 2013–14	39

**Tables**

1	Top five wild-catch and aquaculture species groups, by volume, 2013–14	8
2	Top five wild-catch and aquaculture species groups, by value, 2013–14	8
3	Top five edible and non-edible exports, by value, 2013–14	25
4	Top five edible and non-edible exports, by destination, 2013–14	25
5	Top five edible and non-edible imports, by value, 2013–14	26
6	Top five edible and non-edible imports, by source, 2013–14	26
7	Employment in the Australian commercial fishing and aquaculture industry, 2009–10 to 2013–14	37
8	Estimated employment in the Australian commercial fishing and aquaculture industry, 2011	40
9	Participation statistics for National Recreational and Indigenous Fishing Survey and statewide surveys, 2000, 2007, 2010 and 2012–13	43
10	Commonwealth fisheries profiles, 2012–13 to 2013–14	53
11	New South Wales fisheries profiles, 2012–13 to 2013–14	55
12	Victoria fisheries profiles, 2012–13 to 2013–14	56
13	Queensland fisheries profiles, 2012–13 to 2013–14	57
14	South Australia fisheries profiles, 2012–13 to 2013–14	58
15	Western Australia fisheries profiles, 2012–13 to 2013–14	59
16	Tasmania fisheries profiles, 2012–13 to 2013–14	59
17	Northern Territory fisheries profiles, 2012–13 to 2013–14	60

**Boxes**

1	Exchange rates and unit value	3
2	Deriving apparent consumption of Australian seafood	5
3	Gross value of fisheries production	10

# FISHERIES

## Production

Commercial fisheries value of production rose by 4 per cent to \$2.5 billion, driven by a 10 per cent increase in the value of wild-caught fisheries products.

**↑ 4%**  
to **\$2.5 billion**  
in 2013–14



**↑ 33%**  
to **\$586 million**  
in 2013–14



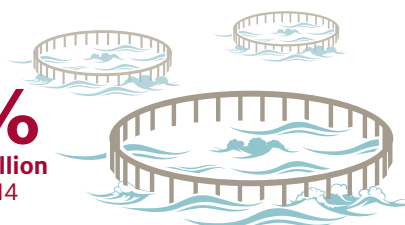
## Rock lobster

Rock lobster became the largest species group produced by value, rising by 33% (\$147 million) to \$586 million. This was a result of a 32 per cent increase in the average unit price of rock lobster.

## Aquaculture

Aquaculture production value declined. Salmonid production value continued to increase (up by \$25 million). This was offset by a decline in the production of aquaculture tuna (down by \$29 million).

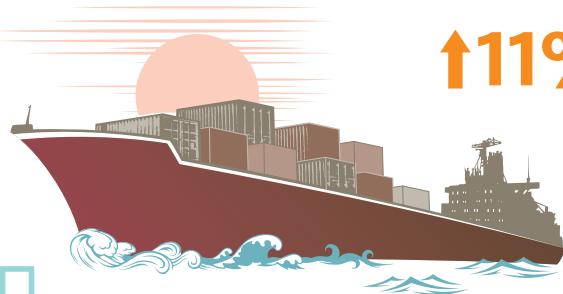
**↓ 6%**  
to **\$994 million**  
in 2013–14



## Exports

**↑ 11%** to **\$1.3 billion**  
in 2013–14

The value of Australian exports increased by \$129 million. The export value of rock lobster rose by 32 per cent, mirroring the rise in production.



# Australia's fisheries and aquaculture industry: key trends, global context and seafood consumption

## Key trends from 2003–04 to 2013–14

- The value of fisheries and aquaculture production declined by 16 per cent between 2003–04 and 2009–10 but then increased by 1 per cent to reach \$2.5 billion in 2013–14.
- Driving the fall in production value over the period was the decline in the gross value of wild-caught and aquaculture tuna, prawn and abalone production. The combined value of these three species groups fell by 41 per cent in real terms over this period and their combined contribution to total fisheries production fell from 38 per cent to 26 per cent.
- In contrast, farmed salmonids, predominantly from Tasmania, increased significantly in value and volume terms. Over the period, the value of farmed salmonids increased by 194 per cent (\$358 million) and production volume rose by 151 per cent (25 161 tonnes). In 2013–14 the value of farmed salmonids increased by 5 per cent to \$543 million. Tasmania is the largest Australian producer of fisheries and aquaculture products, at 30 per cent of gross value of production in 2013–14, up from 13 per cent in 2003–04.
- Since 2011–12 the real value of wild-caught rock lobster fisheries has increased by 41 per cent. Rock lobster overtook salmonids to become the largest species group produced in 2013–14, with a landed value of \$586 million.
- Australian fisheries export a range of high unit value products, with export earnings accounting for 46 per cent of the total production value in 2013–14. Japan was the major export destination for Australian fisheries and aquaculture products until 2004–05. Since then, exports of Australia's fisheries and aquaculture products to Japan have declined and the pattern of Australian fisheries and aquaculture exports has shifted towards the Hong Kong, China and Vietnam region.
- Australia became a net importer of fisheries and aquaculture products in 2007–08 (in value terms). Since then, the gap between the value of fisheries and aquaculture products imported and exported has widened.
- Australia's apparent consumption of seafood increased at an average annual rate of 1.1 per cent between 2003–04 and 2013–14, from 309 718 tonnes to 345 514 tonnes.

- Apparent per person consumption of seafood increased at an average annual rate of 1 per cent between 2003–04 and 2013–14, reaching 15 kilograms per person on an edible equivalent basis.
- Domestic seafood supply declined over this period. Imports of seafood increased to fill the gap between demand and available domestic supply, growing at an average annual rate of 2.4 per cent between 2003–04 and 2013–14. In 2013–14 imports (237 511 tonnes) accounted for an estimated 69 per cent of Australia's total apparent seafood consumption, up from 66 per cent in 2012–13.

## Australia's fisheries and aquaculture trade in the global context

Global fisheries and aquaculture supply has increased since the 1950s, at an average annual rate of 3 per cent (FAO 2014). Apparent global per person seafood consumption (whole weight equivalent) increased from 10 kilograms in the 1960s to 19 kilograms in 2012 (whole weight equivalent). This increase in consumption is attributed to rising incomes and urbanisation, expansion of aquaculture production and increased efficiency of distribution channels. Much of this growth has been in Asia, particularly in China.

Australia's fisheries and aquaculture industry is a minor global player, producing less than 0.2 per cent of global fisheries and aquaculture supply. However, the industry exports a range of high unit value fisheries and aquaculture products, with an estimated 46 per cent of production value exported in 2013–14. Australia is a leading supplier of southern bluefin tuna to Japan, and abalone to Hong Kong and China. Australia (along with New Zealand and the United States) is a leading supplier of unfrozen lobster products to China and Hong Kong (Whittle et al. 2015).

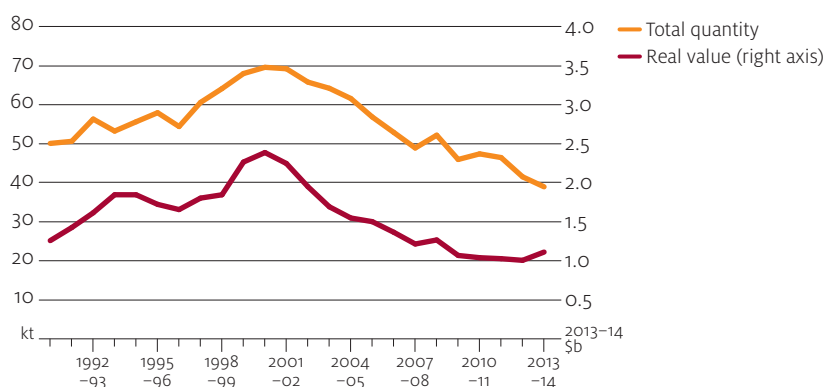
Australia's trade in fisheries and aquaculture is driven by several factors, including the exchange rate, the proximity of Australia to the growing fisheries and aquaculture market in Asia and Australia's reputation as a reliable and high-quality supplier of high unit value fisheries and aquaculture products. Changing population, income levels, urbanisation trends and preferences in the main export markets are also important factors. Other factors such as changes in trade agreements between Australia and its trading partners, and the macroeconomic factors of competing exporting countries, can also contribute to Australia's overall competitiveness in the global market.

Australia's real export value and volume of seafood exports increased between 1990–91 and 2000–01, before declining between 2000–01 and 2013–14 (Figure 1). Underpinning this decline were lower export volumes of prawns (5 069 tonnes), tuna (3 761 tonnes) and rock lobster (5 378 tonnes). The total volume of exports declined by 41 per cent. During the same period, the real value of exports decreased by 58 per cent, largely as a result of the negative effect on export unit values of Australia's stronger currency.

Japan was a major export destination for Australian fisheries and aquaculture products before 2004–05. The China, Hong Kong, and Vietnam region then took its place. Anecdotally, China receives much of its Australian fisheries and aquaculture from re-exports via Hong Kong and Vietnam. In 2013–14 Australia's main export markets for fisheries and aquaculture products (edible and non-edible) in value terms were Vietnam (\$566 million), Hong Kong (\$283 million), Japan (\$283 million), the United States (\$41 million) and China (\$40 million).

Australia's competitiveness in the fisheries and aquaculture export market is influenced by changes in the exchange rate. A real depreciation of the domestic currency helps make exports more competitive. Export trends are in line with exchange rate movements; the Australian dollar depreciated against the US dollar and Japanese yen between 1989–90 and 2001–02 and appreciated against those currencies between 2001–02 and 2013–14 (Box 1 and Figure 2).

**FIGURE 1** Volume and value of Australian seafood exports, 1990–91 to 2013–14

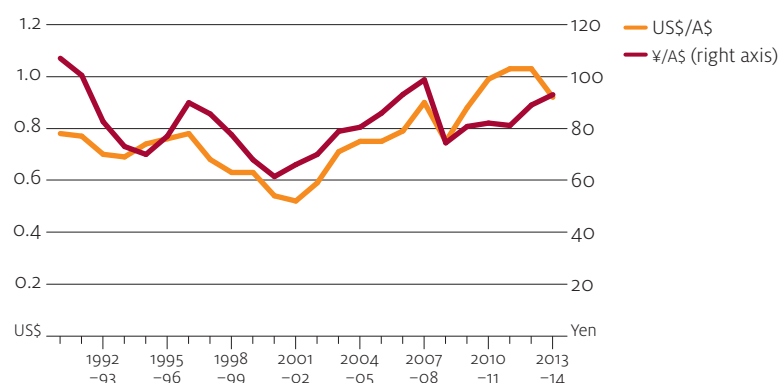


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

### Box 1 Exchange rates and unit value

Globally, Australia is a small producer and exporter of fisheries and aquaculture products and the prices Australian producers receive are generally set on world markets in foreign currencies. A depreciating Australian dollar generally results in producers receiving a higher export price in Australian dollar terms, while an appreciating Australian dollar results in a lower export price.

The strong appreciation of the Australian dollar since 2001–02 has made exports less competitive on international markets while simultaneously increasing the cost competitiveness of imports for domestic consumers. Between 2001–02 and 2007–08 the Australian dollar appreciated against the US dollar (by 53 per cent) and the Japanese yen (by 41 per cent), contributing to Australian export prices falling (Figure 2). Depreciation of the Australian dollar against these currencies in 2008–09 (17 per cent against the US dollar and 25 per cent against the yen) increased Australian export unit prices in that year. Between 2008–09 and 2012–13 the Australian dollar appreciated by 38 per cent against the US dollar and 21 per cent against the yen, putting downward pressure on export unit prices. In 2013–14 the Australian dollar depreciated by 10 per cent against the US dollar, alleviating some of the downward pressure on export prices.

**FIGURE 2** Australian dollar exchange rate, against US dollar and Japanese yen, 1990–91 to 2013–14

Source: ABARES

Australian exports of fisheries and aquaculture products to Japan declined at an average annual rate of 7 per cent in volume terms and 11 per cent in value terms between 2003–04 and 2013–14. The decline in exports to Japan over that period can be linked to appreciation of the Australian dollar against the yen, a decline in per person seafood consumption in Japan since 2001 (FAO 2014), increased Asian prawn aquaculture production displacing exports of Australian prawns, and changes in the export share resulting from increasing demand from Hong Kong and China.

## Australia's consumption of seafood

Australia's apparent consumption of seafood increased at an average annual rate of 3 per cent between 2000–01 and 2013–14, from an estimated 248 515 tonnes in 2000–01 to 345 514 tonnes in 2013–14 (Figure 3). Over the same period, domestic seafood supply increased more slowly at an average annual rate of 1 per cent. Imports of seafood have increased to fill the gap between seafood demand and local seafood supply. Imports of seafood into Australia increased at an average annual rate of 4 per cent, from 143 849 tonnes in 2000–01 to 237 511 tonnes in 2013–14. The largest imported products by value over this period were prepared and preserved fish, mostly canned fish such as tuna, frozen fish, frozen prawns and prepared and preserved prawns. In 2013–14 imports accounted for 69 per cent of Australia's total apparent consumption of seafood, compared with 58 per cent in 2000–01.

In Australia, apparent consumption of seafood per person (edible equivalent) increased at an average annual rate of 1 per cent, from 13 kilograms in 2000–01 to 15 kilograms per person in 2013–14, with most of the growth occurring between 2000–01 and 2003–04. In contrast, the FAO estimates Australian consumption of seafood at around 25 kilograms whole weight per person. The difference in estimates is mainly the result of different methods of estimating consumption (Box 2). The FAO applies a consistent method of estimation for all countries and provides its estimates on a whole weight basis. The FAO does not adjust its estimates for Australia to account for sardines used as feed in aquaculture enterprises.

Seafood ranks fourth out of the five most consumed meats per person in Australia (Figure 4). Between 2000–01 and 2013–14 poultry meats and beef and veal accounted for the greatest proportion of total meats consumed per person in Australia. However, per person consumption of beef and veal has declined since 2006–07. In contrast, per person consumption of pig and poultry meat increased at an average annual rate of 2 per cent and 3 per cent respectively between 2000–01 and 2013–14. Seafood consumption per person now exceeds consumption of sheep and lamb meat, with per person consumption of seafood remaining roughly constant since 2003–04.

In 2011 the Australian Seafood Cooperative Research Centre, the University of South Australia and the Ehrenberg-Bass Institute for Marketing Science undertook a survey to determine the species composition of Australian seafood consumption, how frequently seafood is consumed and how prevalent this consumption is in at-home and out-of-home meals (Danenberg & Mueller 2011). The findings showed that Australians were consuming on average 3.1 meals a week that included a seafood component. When extended over a year, the survey showed that the top five species consumed were prawns (73 per cent of respondents consumed prawns during the previous year), canned tuna (64 per cent), crumbed and battered fish (56 per cent), squid (48 per cent) and fresh salmon (48 per cent). Reasons provided by survey respondents for consuming seafood included for better health, taste, ease of preparation, diversification from meat consumption and reasonable prices.

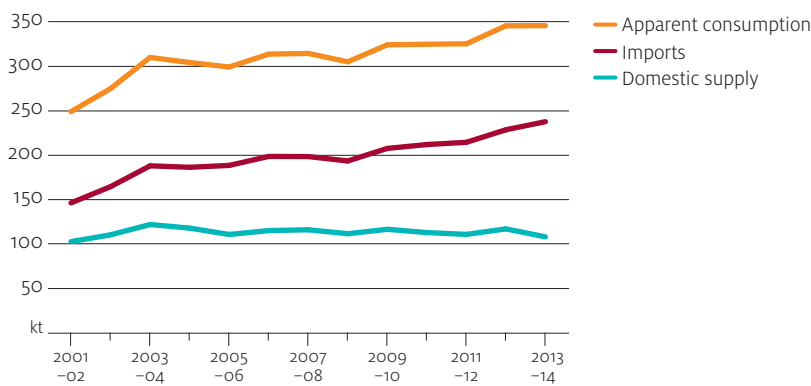
### **Box 2 Deriving apparent consumption of Australian seafood**

Annual apparent consumption is estimated by adding the total edible quantity of seafood supplied domestically—that is, total production less exports of seafood—in Australia to the total quantity of seafood imported. Apparent consumption provides an estimate of the total amount of seafood consumed in Australia but does not account for any stock changes. Apparent consumption is a measure often used to track the consumption of agricultural commodities over time.

The production volume of Australian fisheries and aquaculture products is reported in this publication on a whole weight basis, whereas trade data are reported on a processed basis. To align the units of measurement between production and trade data it is necessary to convert production volume to a processed edible equivalent. Production volumes are adjusted to an edible quantity basis using species-specific conversion rates and excluding species that are known to be predominantly supplied for non-human consumption purposes, such as for aquaculture feed or bait. Imports and exports of seafood are sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics trade data and are reported as edible weight. The apparent consumption per person is calculated as the total apparent consumption divided by the total Australian population in each year. The method applied here is consistent with that used by ABARES to estimate apparent consumption of other agricultural commodities produced in Australia.

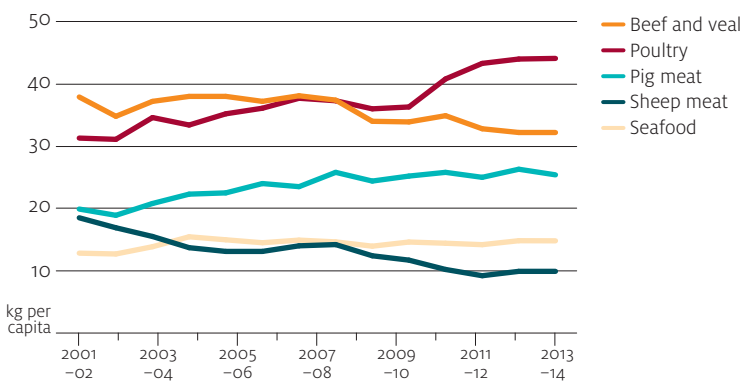
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations also compiles statistics on apparent consumption of seafood, applying a consistent method across all countries. FAO statistics indicate that annual consumption of seafood in Australia is around 25 kilograms a person, around 10 kilograms higher than the estimates presented here (FAO 2014). The discrepancy between FAO and ABARES estimates reflects differences in methodological approaches to estimating consumption. Whereas ABARES estimates seafood consumption on a processed edible basis, the FAO provides its estimates on a whole weight basis. The FAO estimates of seafood consumption include sardines caught for feed to aquaculture farms but these are excluded from ABARES estimates.

**FIGURE 3** Australian volume of apparent consumption, domestic supply and imports of seafood, 2001–02 to 2013–14



Sources: ABARES; Australian Bureau of Statistics

**FIGURE 4** Australian per person apparent consumption of meats and seafood, 2000–01 to 2013–14



Note: Seafood (edible equivalent). Pig meat, sheep meat, and beef and veal are carcass weight equivalent.  
Source: ABARES

# Production

## Fast facts

### In 2013–14

- The gross value of Australian fisheries and aquaculture production increased by 4 per cent to \$2.5 billion (Table s1).
- Tasmania accounted for the largest share of gross value of production (30 per cent), followed by Western Australia (20 per cent), South Australia (16 per cent) and Queensland (11 per cent). Commonwealth fisheries accounted for 14 per cent of gross value of production.
- The value of production of the wild-catch sector increased by 10 per cent to \$1.5 billion, the highest value since 2008–09. The production volume decreased by 2 per cent to 152 210 tonnes. The wild-catch sector contributed 60 per cent of the gross value of Australian fisheries and aquaculture production in 2013–14.
- The gross value of aquaculture production (including southern bluefin tuna wild-catch input to the SA tuna farming sector) declined by \$58 million to \$1 billion and accounted for 40 per cent of the gross value of Australian fisheries production. The volume of aquaculture production declined by 6 per cent to 74 913 tonnes and accounted for 33 per cent of Australian fisheries and aquaculture production.
- Rock lobster became the largest species group produced, overtaking salmonids. The value of rock lobster increased by 33 per cent to \$586 million. Rock lobster accounted for 24 per cent of the total value of fisheries and aquaculture production.
- The value of farmed salmonids increased by 5 per cent to \$543 million. Farmed salmonids continue to be the largest aquaculture species group. Salmonids accounted for 55 per cent of the total value of Australian aquaculture production and 22 per cent of the total value of fisheries and aquaculture production.
- In volume terms, Australian fisheries production declined by 8 817 tonnes (4 per cent) to 227 123 tonnes (Table s5).

## From 2003–04 to 2013–14

- The total volume of fisheries and aquaculture production decreased by 53 851 tonnes (19 per cent). The real gross value of production fell by \$417 million (14 per cent).
- Most of the decline in value occurred between 2003–04 and 2007–08, when the real gross value of production declined by 10 per cent. Between 2007–08 and 2013–14 the real gross value of production decreased by 5 per cent, representing a slowing in the rate of decline.
- The decline in production volume is attributed to reductions in wild-catch production, particularly of Commonwealth wild-catch production, which declined by 34 983 tonnes (45 per cent) between 2003–04 and 2013–14. Driving the fall in production value was the decline in the gross value of wild-caught and aquaculture tuna, prawns and abalone production. The combined value of these three species groups fell by 41 per cent in real terms over this period and their combined contribution to total fisheries production fell from 38 per cent to 26 per cent.
- In contrast, the value and volume of farmed salmonids, predominantly from Tasmania, increased significantly. Over this period, the value of farmed salmonids increased by 194 per cent (\$358 million) and production volume rose by 151 per cent (25 161 tonnes).
- Between 2011–12 and 2013–14 the fisheries commodity with the largest volume produced was salmonids. Between 2003–04 and 2010–11 Australian sardine, a relatively low valued product, was the largest single species produced by volume.

**TABLE 1** Top five wild-catch and aquaculture species groups, by volume, 2013–14 annual per cent change

Species	Volume (tables s2 and s17)
Salmonids	41 846 tonnes (down 3%)
Australian sardine	35 867 tonnes (down 7%)
Prawns	24 902 tonnes (up 18%)
Oyster	11 402 tonnes (down 8%)
Tuna	10 688 tonnes (up 1%)

**TABLE 2** Top five wild-catch and aquaculture species groups, by value, 2013–14 annual per cent change

Species	Value (tables s2 and s17)
Rock lobster	\$586 million (up 33%)
Salmonids	\$543 million (up 5%)
Prawns	\$337 million (up 22%)
Abalone	\$165 million (down 7%)
Tuna	\$147 million (down 17%)

## Production by sector

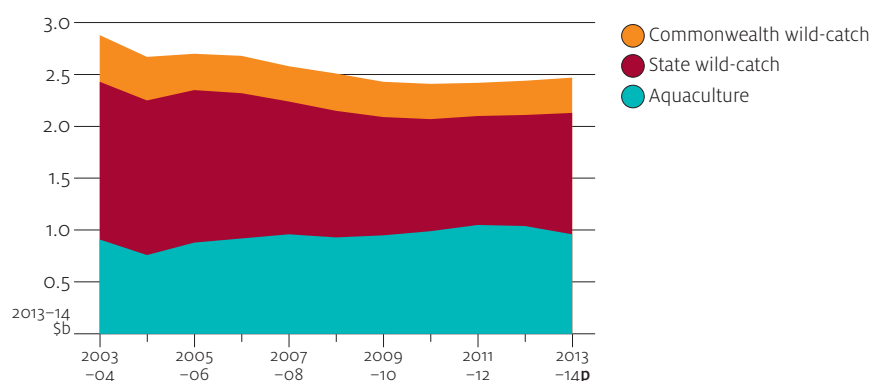
The gross value of Australian Commonwealth and state/territory wild-catch fisheries and aquaculture production is given in Table s1. Production and value summaries for each sector are given in Table s2 (wild-catch sector) and tables s15 to s17 (aquaculture sector).

In 2013–14 the total volume of Australian fisheries production declined by 4 per cent (8 817 tonnes) to 227 123 tonnes. This figure excludes southern bluefin tuna caught in the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery and introduced into farms in South Australia. The gross value of Australian fisheries production rose by 4 per cent (\$84 million) to \$2.5 billion in 2013–14. This was driven primarily by increases in the value of WA and Commonwealth wild-catch fisheries and increases in the value of Tasmanian aquaculture.

Wild-catch fisheries continue to contribute most to Australian fisheries production, in value and volume terms. In 2013–14 the wild-catch sector was valued at \$1.5 billion, representing 60 per cent of Australian total fisheries production. The aquaculture sector contributed \$1 billion (40 per cent) to total fisheries production (Figure 5). The value of aquaculture production has been adjusted to exclude southern bluefin tuna inputs into SA tuna farms.

Between 2003–04 and 2013–14 the value of state and territory wild-catch production decreased by \$357 million (23 per cent) in real terms (Figure 5). The value of Commonwealth fisheries production also declined by \$112 million (25 per cent), from \$450 million in 2003–04 to \$338 million in 2013–14. The real value of aquaculture production (excluding southern bluefin tuna farm input) increased by \$41 million (4 per cent) over the same period.

**FIGURE 5** Real value of Australian fisheries production, by sector, 2003–04 to 2013–14 <sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Aquaculture total has been adjusted to exclude southern bluefin tuna caught in the Commonwealth Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery and introduced into farms in South Australia. This avoids double counting.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimate.

Source: ABARES

### Box 3 Gross value of fisheries production

Gross value of fisheries production provides industry and policymakers with information about the gross income generated from the harvest of wild-catch stocks and aquaculture production, within wild-catch and aquaculture fisheries and across jurisdictions. These values also provide an estimate of the activity level, in value terms, of fisheries and relative value of harvest across species.

Using gross value of production as a measure of the production value of Australian fisheries in official statistics began in the early 1900s; it is a measure of the value of fisheries production generated by commercial fishers or produced by aquaculture farmers. From 1935 to the late 1980s, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) published official gross value of production statistics for Australian fisheries, by jurisdiction and at a national level (ABS 1989; CBCS 1936). The ABS no longer collects statistics on Australian fisheries. Since the early 1990s ABARES has produced Australian fisheries and aquaculture statistics. This publication presents statistics on the value of production of fisheries and aquaculture products for each Australian fishery jurisdiction, using data provided by each state and territory jurisdiction. Information on international trade in fisheries and aquaculture products is drawn from ABS data.

The gross value of production is calculated by multiplying the weight of production by the landed unit value. The landed unit value is defined as the beach price for fish species caught in wild-catch fisheries and the farmgate price for fisheries and aquaculture products produced in aquaculture establishments. These prices broadly reflect the unit prices that fishers receive for their catch or that aquaculture farmers receive for their production. The unit landed value does not include any margins associated with the marketing (including freight) and services added when fisheries and aquaculture are processed and on-sold. The use of landed value (beach price) in deriving gross value of production is common across jurisdictions.

Price data can be derived from various sources, including fishers and aquaculture farm operators, seafood markets and seafood buyers and processors. For some jurisdictions, the values are collected by the fisheries management authority; other jurisdictions depend on information provided by a relatively small sample of buyers. Most fish is sold on a market away from the point of landing or aquaculture farm gate. As a result, transport and marketing margins are usually subtracted to estimate the beach price that commercial fishers receive and the farmgate price received by aquaculture farmers.

To value production at the point of landing, whole weight equivalents are used in the gross value of production calculation for each species being valued. Valuing production in whole weight equivalents enables comparisons across regions and species. Whole weight equivalents for semi-processed fish are obtained by applying conversion factors for each species where production is not landed whole, but in a semi-processed state such as gutted, headed and gutted or otherwise reduced condition.

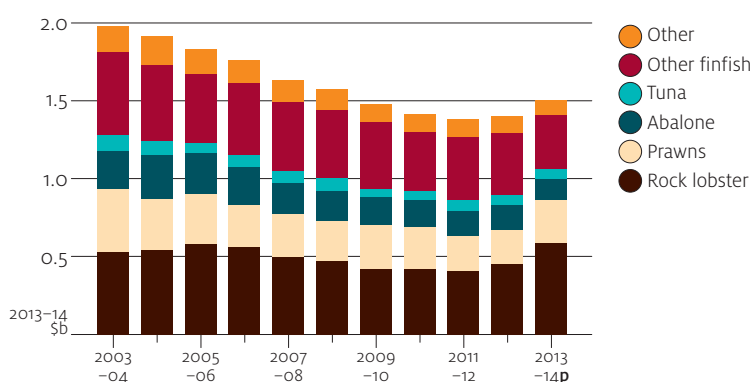
## Wild-catch fisheries

In 2013–14 the total production volume of the wild-catch sector declined by 3 813 tonnes (2 per cent) to 152 210 tonnes. This was mainly driven by declines in the production volume of molluscs, down by 4 452 tonnes (29 per cent). In contrast, the production volume of wild-catch crustaceans increased by 12 per cent (4 093 tonnes) between 2012–13 and 2013–14, reaching 36 860 tonnes.

In value terms, wild-catch production increased by 10 per cent (\$143 million) to \$1.5 billion in 2013–14 (Figure 6). This was the second consecutive year of increase and represents the highest value since 2008–09. The increase was driven by a rise in the production values of crustaceans (up by 28 per cent to \$203 million). In contrast, the production value of finfish and molluscs declined—finfish by 7 per cent (\$33 million) to \$411 million and molluscs by 12 per cent (\$22 million) to \$171 million. The wild-catch production value increased in 2013–14 primarily because of rises in the unit price of rock lobster and production volume of prawns. A 32 per cent increase in the unit price of rock lobster contributed to the value of rock lobster increasing by 33 per cent (\$147 million) to \$586 million in 2013–14. The 21 per cent (3 725 tonnes) increase in the production volume of prawns led to a 26 per cent (\$57 million) increase in its production value.

Between 2003–04 and 2013–14 the real gross value of wild-catch production decreased by 24 per cent (\$469 million) in real terms (Figure 6). Falls occurred across all major wild-caught species over the period. The largest declines occurred for prawns (\$124 million), abalone (\$111 million) and tuna (\$34 million).

**FIGURE 6** Real value of Australian wild-catch production, 2003–04 to 2013–14



<sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimate.  
Source: ABARES

Commonwealth jurisdiction fisheries and fisheries in Western Australia and South Australia account for around two-thirds (64 per cent) of total Australian wild-catch production value. The largest wild-catch fisheries in the Commonwealth are the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery and Northern Prawn Fishery. In Western Australia and South Australia the largest wild catch fisheries are the western and southern rock lobster fisheries respectively.

## Finfish

### Key species: tuna, Australian sardine, sharks, coral trout, flathead, whiting

Tuna continued to dominate the value of wild-catch finfish production in 2013–14, with a value of \$62 million (15 per cent of total wild-caught fish production), up by 4 per cent (\$2 million) compared with 2012–13. This was the result of the production volume of tuna increasing by 12 per cent. Most commercial tuna produced in Australia comes from Commonwealth fisheries. The two largest Commonwealth tuna fisheries are the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery and the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery.

Wild-catch production in the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery accounted for 12 per cent and the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery 11 per cent of total Commonwealth fisheries volume. In 2013–14 the value of southern bluefin tuna caught in the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery increased by 3 per cent (\$1 million) despite a 22 per cent (941 tonnes) increase in the volume of production. The value of tuna production in the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery rose by 26 per cent (\$6 million) and the volume of production by 7 per cent (308 tonnes).

In volume terms, Australian sardine continue to dominate the landings in Australia's wild-catch finfish sector. At 35 867 tonnes, Australian sardine contributed 34 per cent to the total volume of fish species landed in the wild-catch sector in 2013–14. Other key fish species caught in 2013–14 included coral trout (\$28 million, 871 tonnes), sharks (\$24 million, 5 454 tonnes), flathead (\$21 million, 3 450 tonnes) and whiting (\$14 million, 2 253 tonnes).

Between 2003–04 and 2013–14 the real gross value of wild-catch finfish production decreased by 34 per cent (\$213 million) in real terms. Reductions in value occurred across most major wild-caught species over this period. The largest declines occurred for sharks (down by 61 per cent to \$38 million).

## Crustaceans

### Key species: rock lobster, prawns

Rock lobster remained the highest value species group for wild-caught crustaceans in 2013–14. The value of rock lobster production rose by 33 per cent (\$147 million) to \$586 million. This was despite only a 1 per cent (99 tonnes) increase in production volume, which resulted from a boost in unit price driven by strong demand in Asia. In 2013–14 rock lobster accounted for 64 per cent of total wild-caught crustaceans by value and 28 per cent by volume.

With a 21 per cent (3 725 tonnes) rise in production volume, prawns remain the highest wild-caught crustacean species by volume. In 2013–14 prawn production accounted for 57 per cent (21 128 tonnes) of total volume of wild-caught crustaceans and 30 per cent (\$274 million) of total value.

Between 2003–04 and 2013–14 the real gross value of wild-catch crustaceans production decreased by 9 per cent (\$93 million) in real terms. Falls occurred across most major wild-caught species excluding rock lobster. The largest decline over this period was for prawn production, which decreased by 31 per cent (\$124 million). Partially offsetting this fall, was an 11 per cent (\$58 million) rise in rock lobster production.

## Molluscs

### Key species: abalone, scallops

For wild-caught mollusc production, abalone was the highest valued species in 2013–14 despite a 10 per cent (\$16 million) decrease in its production value to \$138 million. The decrease in production value was primarily driven by a 9 per cent (390 tonnes) decrease in production volume of abalone. In 2013–14 abalone production value constituted 81 per cent of total wild-caught mollusc production.

In volume terms, scallops have historically been the largest species group produced, accounting for an average of 48 per cent of total mollusc production between 2002–03 and 2010–11. However, in 2011–12 scallop production decreased by 49 per cent (3 392 tonnes) to 3 563 tonnes, leaving abalone as the largest mollusc species group by volume and value. The fall in scallop production volume in 2011–12 reflects both poorer abundance and condition of scallops across Commonwealth and state fisheries. Scallop production volume recovered in 2012–13 with an 89 per cent (3 187 tonnes) increase. It fell again in 2013–14 by 35 per cent (2 349 tonnes), resulting in a fall in production value of 37 per cent (\$5 million) to \$9 million in 2013–14.

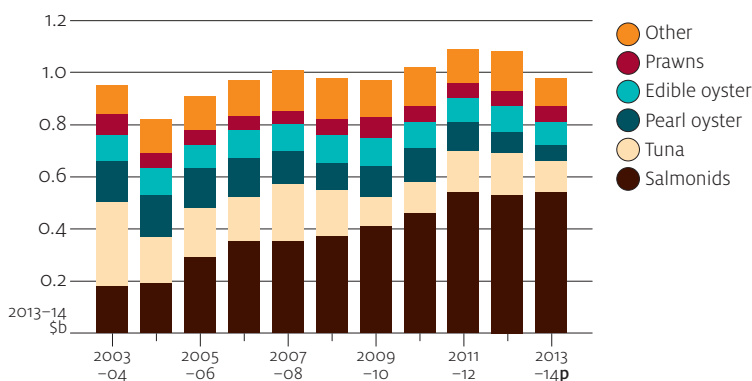
## Aquaculture

In 2013–14 the total production volume of the aquaculture sector declined by 5 004 tonnes (6 per cent) to 74 913 tonnes. This was mainly driven by a decline in the production volume of finfish species (down by 1 544 tonnes or 3 per cent) and molluscs (down by 1 191 tonnes or 7 per cent). The production volume of aquaculture crustaceans remained relatively constant at 3 905 tonnes.

In value terms, the gross value of aquaculture production decreased by \$58 million (6 per cent) to \$1 billion in 2013–14 (Figure 7). This was driven by a 9 per cent (\$19 million) decline in the production value of molluscs, primarily the result of a 23 per cent (\$18 million) fall in the production value of pearl oysters.

Since 2003–04 the real gross value of aquaculture production has increased by 4 per cent (\$41 million) in real terms. The largest increase over the period came from the production value of salmonids and barramundi. Salmonids value of production rose by \$358 million (194 per cent) and the value of barramundi by \$16 million (91 per cent).

Tasmania and South Australia account for over two-thirds (74 per cent) of total Australian aquaculture production value. In Tasmania, salmonids represent the largest production by value (\$531.3 million), contributing 95 per cent of total aquaculture production value in 2013–14. In South Australia, southern bluefin tuna production represents most of the state's aquaculture production value (67 per cent). Other key aquaculture producing jurisdictions include Western Australia (mainly pearl oysters), New South Wales (mainly Sydney rock oysters) and Queensland (mainly prawns and barramundi).

**FIGURE 7** Real value of Australian aquaculture production, 2003–04 to 2013–14

p Preliminary estimate.  
Source: ABARES

## Finfish

### Key species: salmonids, tuna

Salmonids were the largest contributor to Australian aquaculture production in 2013–14, representing 56 per cent of total aquaculture production volume and 55 per cent of the value. Between 2012–13 and 2013–14, the production value of farmed salmonids increased by \$25 million (5 per cent) to \$543 million. This was driven by an 8 per cent increase in the average unit price. Most salmonids production (97 per cent) is in Tasmania. Rapid growth of this species group in Tasmania since 2005–06 has contributed significantly to Australian salmonids production. Compared with 2004–05, the real value of Australian farmed salmonids production increased by 188 per cent (\$354 million). The volume of production increased by 145 per cent (24 783 tonnes). Most salmonid production is for the domestic market but some is exported.

Farmed tuna is the second-largest contributor by value and volume to Australian aquaculture production. Southern bluefin tuna is caught from Commonwealth waters using purse seine methods and then fattened in farms near Port Lincoln in South Australia. Australian farmed tuna consists solely of farmed southern bluefin tuna from South Australia, which accounted for 12 per cent of the total value of Australian aquaculture production in 2013–14. The value of farmed tuna production fell by \$31 million (20 per cent) between 2012–13 and 2013–14 to \$122 million. This was primarily due to a 21 per cent decrease in its average unit price. Almost 90 per cent of Australia's tuna production is exported, mostly to the Japanese sashimi market and the United States but increasingly to Thailand. As a result, tuna prices depend on the exchange rate between the Australian dollar and the Japanese yen, demand from the Japanese market and global tuna production. The average tuna price declined in 2013–14 as a result of slowing Japanese demand for tuna (FAO Globefish 2014).

## Crustaceans

### Key species: prawns

Aquaculture prawns dominated the production of crustaceans in 2013–14 by value and volume. In 2013–14 prawns accounted for 6 per cent of the total value of Australian aquaculture production. Between 2012–13 and 2013–14 the value of farmed prawns increased by 6 per cent to \$64 million despite relatively stable production volume (3 774 tonnes).

Between 2003–04 and 2013–14 the gross value of aquaculture crustaceans production declined by 18 per cent (\$15 million) in real terms. The largest decline in production value over this period was for prawns, down by \$12 million (16 per cent).

## Molluscs

### Key species: edible oysters

Aquaculture edible oysters dominated the production of molluscs in 2013–14 by value and volume. In 2013–14 edible oysters accounted for 9 per cent of the total value of Australian aquaculture production. Between 2012–13 and 2013–14 edible oysters decreased in value by \$3 million (3 per cent) to \$90 million. This was primarily the result of an 8 per cent decrease in production volume.

Between 2003–04 and 2013–14 the gross value of aquaculture molluscs production declined by 34 per cent (\$95 million) in real terms. The largest decline over this period came from the production value of pearl oysters (down by 62 per cent to \$100 million). The production volume of aquaculture molluscs decreased by 1 per cent (208 tonnes) over the same period. This was driven primarily by the production volume of edible oysters, which decreased by 11 per cent (1 426 tonnes) between 2003–04 and 2013–14.

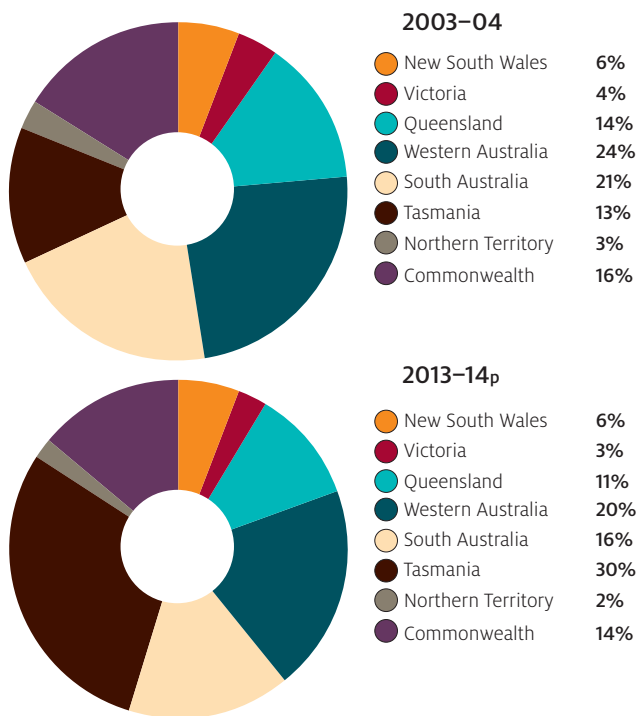
## Production by jurisdiction

Gross volume and value of Australian fisheries and aquaculture production by jurisdiction and location of catch are given in tables s3 to s6. Production and value summaries for each jurisdiction are given in tables s7 to s14.

In 2013–14 Tasmania had the largest gross value of production (\$735 million), accounting for 30 per cent of total fisheries production, followed by Western Australia (\$490 million, 20 per cent) and South Australia (\$392 million, 16 per cent) (Figure 8). Percentages are calculated based on the sum of gross jurisdictional production values, which have not been adjusted for tuna caught in the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery and introduced into SA farms. Commonwealth-managed fisheries accounted for 14 per cent (\$338 million) of the gross value of production. The largest increase between 2003–04 and 2013–14 was in Tasmania (\$355 million in real terms). This was a result of significant growth in the Tasmanian aquaculture industry, particularly in salmonid production, which grew by \$365 million in real terms between 2003–04 and 2013–14.

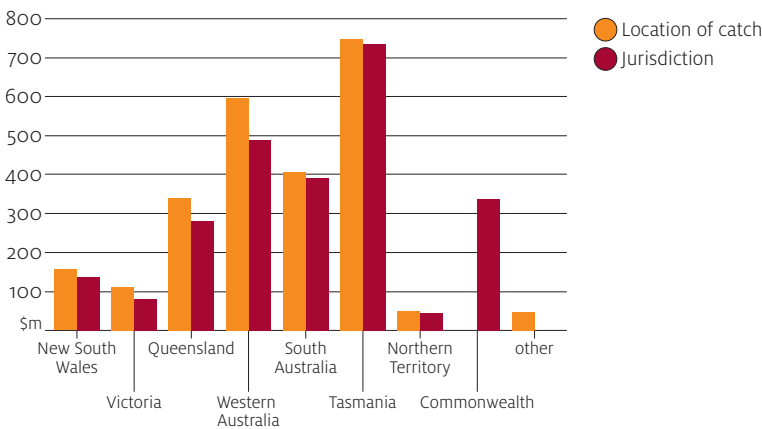
Where Commonwealth catch is distributed to the states according to where it was caught, Tasmania accounted for the largest share of value (30 per cent), followed by Western Australia (24 per cent), South Australia (17 per cent) and Queensland (14 per cent).

**FIGURE 8** Shares in gross value of fisheries and aquaculture production, by jurisdiction, 2003–04 and 2013–14 <sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Percentages are calculated based on the sum of gross jurisdictional production values. These values have not been adjusted for southern bluefin tuna caught in the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery and introduced into farms in South Australia. <sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimate.  
Source: ABARES

**FIGURE 9** Value of Australian fisheries and aquaculture production, by jurisdiction, 2013–14 <sup>ap</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Location of catch and aquaculture production have been adjusted to exclude southern bluefin tuna caught in the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery and introduced into farms in South Australia. Jurisdiction has not been adjusted. <sup>p</sup> Preliminary estimate.  
Source: ABARES

## New South Wales

### Key species groups: prawns (wild-catch), sea mullet (wild-catch), oysters (aquaculture)

In 2013–14 the gross value of New South Wales fisheries production was \$137 million, of which the wild-catch sector accounted for \$86 million or 63 per cent (Table s7). The aquaculture sector, valued at \$51 million, accounted for 37 per cent. Compared with 2012–13, the gross value of NSW fisheries production increased by 11 per cent (\$13 million) in 2013–14. Production volumes also increased by 7 per cent (1 166 tonnes), from 15 783 tonnes in 2012–13 to 16 949 tonnes in 2013–14.

### Wild-catch

In 2013–14 the New South Wales wild-catch sector produced 12 618 tonnes of fisheries and aquaculture products, an increase of 9 per cent (1 021 tonnes) compared with 2012–13. The value of wild-catch production increased by 13 per cent (\$10 million) to \$86 million. This was largely a result of a 17 per cent (\$7 million) increase in the total value of finfish species, particularly sea mullet (up by 65 per cent, \$4.6 million) and bream (up by 17 per cent, \$0.5 million).

Prawns were the most valuable wild-caught fisheries product in New South Wales. On average, prawns accounted for around 21 per cent of the total value of wild-catch production between 2003–04 and 2013–14. In 2013–14 the NSW wild-catch sector harvested 1 330 tonnes of prawns at a total value of \$16 million. School prawns often comprised a large proportion of the catch, accounting for 57 per cent (752 tonnes) of the total volume of production of wild-caught prawns in 2013–14, and contributing \$6 million to the total value of production of the wild-catch sector. King prawns accounted for a smaller proportion of the catch (41 per cent, 541 tonnes), but contributed about \$10 million in value terms.

The NSW wild-catch in 2013–14 also comprised finfish species, including sea mullet (3 458 tonnes, valued at \$12 million), eastern school whiting (585 tonnes, \$3 million), bream (314 tonnes, \$4 million), eastern Australian salmon (1 062 tonnes, \$2 million), snapper (197 tonnes, \$2 million) and yellowtail kingfish (95 tonnes, \$1 million). In 2013–14 the volume of production of wild-caught finfish increased by 11 per cent (978 tonnes) to 9 992 tonnes compared with 2012–13. This was mainly a result of a large increase in the landed volume of sea mullet (up by 52 per cent to 1 180 tonnes). The value of wild-caught finfish increased by 17 per cent (\$7 million) to \$44 million in 2013–14.

### Aquaculture

The New South Wales aquaculture sector produced 4 331 tonnes of fisheries and aquaculture products in 2013–14, an increase of 3 per cent (145 tonnes) compared with 2012–13. The main aquaculture species produced in New South Wales is edible oyster, with a production value in 2013–14 of \$36 million. Overall, the value of aquaculture production rose by 7 per cent (\$3 million) to \$51 million in 2013–14. This was largely driven by a 29 per cent (64 tonnes) increase in the volume of prawn production to 287 tonnes. Compared with 2012–13, the value of farmed prawn production rose by \$1 million (29 per cent). The value of other NSW aquaculture products also increased in 2012–13. These included trout (\$0.5 million, 25 per cent) and silver perch (\$0.8 million, 45 per cent). The increase in the production values of trout and silver perch were a result of increased production volumes.

## Victoria

**Key species groups: abalone (wild-catch, aquaculture), southern rock lobster (wild-catch), trout (aquaculture)**

In 2013–14 the gross value of Victorian fisheries production was estimated to be \$80 million. The wild-catch sector, valued at \$55 million, accounted for 68 per cent of this total value (Table s8). The aquaculture sector accounted for the remaining 32 per cent, valued at \$25 million. Compared with 2012–13, the gross value of fisheries production rose by 6 per cent (\$5 million) in 2013–14, driven by a 2 per cent increase in the total volume of production.

### Wild-catch

The Victorian wild-catch sector produced 4 252 tonnes of fisheries and aquaculture products in 2013–14, with a production value of \$55 million. This was \$0.1 million (0.1 per cent) higher than in 2012–13, largely because of a 27 per cent (\$5 million) increase in the production value of wild-caught rock lobster.

Production values of a large number of finfish species declined, including bream, Australian sardine and King George whiting. The key wild-caught species in Victoria in 2013–14 included abalone, valued at \$22 million and 39 per cent of wild-catch production, southern rock lobster (\$22 million, 40 per cent), King George whiting (\$1.3 million, 2 per cent), snapper (\$1.1 million, 2 per cent) and eels (\$1.3 million, 2 per cent).

### Aquaculture

The value of Victorian aquaculture production rose by 23 per cent (\$5 million) to \$25 million in 2013–14. Abalone accounted for a large proportion of Victorian aquaculture production in value terms between 2008–09 and 2013–14. In 2013–14 aquaculture abalone production was valued at \$13 million, contributing 50 per cent to total Victorian aquaculture production. This compares with a real production value of \$8 million in 2008–09 (in 2013–14 dollars). Aquaculture abalone values for 2009–10 and 2010–11 were not reported because of confidentiality restrictions. The second-highest valued aquaculture species group in 2013–14 was salmonids, contributing 35 per cent (\$9 million) to total Victorian aquaculture production. Compared with 2012–13, the value of salmonids production increased by 59 per cent (\$3 million) and volume by 17 per cent (172 tonnes).

## Queensland

**Key species groups: prawns (wild-catch, aquaculture), coral trout (wild-catch), crabs (wild-catch), barramundi (aquaculture)**

In 2013–14 Queensland fisheries' gross value of production increased by 1 per cent to \$280 million despite volume decreasing by 12 per cent to 27 231 tonnes. Wild-catch production accounted for the majority of Queensland fisheries production, contributing \$191 million (68 per cent) to total value and 20 785 tonnes (76 per cent) to total volume. The aquaculture sector made up the remaining 32 per cent (\$89 million) of total value and 24 per cent (6 446 tonnes) of total volume (Table s9).

## Wild-catch

Between 2003–04 and 2013–14 prawns were the largest wild-caught fisheries product in Queensland. An estimated 5 988 tonnes of prawns were landed in 2013–14, a decrease of 2 per cent (106 tonnes) compared with 2012–13. As a result, total value of wild-caught prawn production rose by 2 per cent (\$1.6 million) compared with 2012–13, to \$70 million in 2013–14. The increase in prawn production came primarily from increases in tiger and banana prawn catches.

Crabs represented the second most valuable species caught in Queensland in 2013–14. A total of 2 793 tonnes were landed, which contributed \$30 million to total production value in the wild-catch sector. This was 1 per cent (\$0.3 million) higher than in 2012–13. Other key species landed in Queensland's wild-catch sector included coral trout (\$27 million, 840 tonnes), lobsters (mainly Queensland bugs) (\$20 million, 818 tonnes), barramundi (\$7 million, 813 tonnes) and scallops (\$5 million, 2 514 tonnes).

Coral trout and lobster (mainly Queensland bugs) improved in production value in 2013–14, while barramundi and scallops fell. Overall, total Queensland wild-catch production decreased by 2 per cent (\$5 million), largely owing to decreases in barramundi and scallops.

## Aquaculture

Aquaculture production increased in 2013–14 by 9 per cent (\$7 million) to \$89 million, primarily driven by a 5 per cent (306 tonnes) increase in production volumes. The highest valued aquaculture product in 2013–14 was farmed prawns, valued at \$59 million and accounting for 66 per cent of total aquaculture production in Queensland. This was followed by farmed barramundi, with a value of \$25 million (28 per cent), silver perch (\$1 million, 1 per cent) and redclaw (\$1 million, 1 per cent). In volume terms, farmed prawns and barramundi contributed 3 487 tonnes and 2 682 tonnes to Queensland aquaculture production respectively. Compared with 2012–13, prawn production fell by 32 tonnes (1 per cent) and barramundi rose by 363 tonnes (16 per cent).

## South Australia

**Key species groups: southern bluefin tuna (aquaculture), southern rock lobster (wild-catch), prawns (wild-catch), abalone (wild-catch), oysters (aquaculture)**

The gross value of fisheries production in South Australia fell by 11 per cent (\$49 million), from \$441 million in 2012–13 to \$392 million in 2013–14. The wild-catch sector accounted for the largest proportion of this value, making up \$210 million (54 per cent) of the state's total production value. Aquaculture production was valued slightly lower at \$181 million, accounting for the remaining 46 per cent of the state's total fisheries value.

## Wild-catch

The value of wild-catch production in South Australia increased in 2013–14 by 6 per cent (\$12 million) to \$210 million. This was mainly the result of a 26 per cent (\$22 million) increase in the value of southern rock lobster production. Southern rock lobster is the most valuable wild-caught fisheries product in South Australia, accounting for 52 per cent (\$108 million) of the state's total wild-catch production by value in 2013–14. The increased production value of southern rock lobster was a result of a 24 per cent increase in average unit value.

By volume, Australian sardine was the largest single species caught in the SA wild-catch sector in 2013–14. It constituted around 79 per cent of total catch and 9 per cent of total value in the sector. Between 2012–13 and 2013–14 the volume of Australian sardine production declined by 5 per cent (1 868 tonnes) and the value by 8 per cent (\$1.8 million).

Other key species landed in the SA wild-catch sector included prawns (\$30 million, 1 805 tonnes), abalone (\$22 million, 661 tonnes), snapper (\$4 million, 549 tonnes) and crabs (\$5 million, 684 tonnes). In 2013–14 the value of wild-caught prawns fell by 1 per cent (\$0.3 million) and production volume declined by 4 per cent. The production value of abalone decreased by 25 per cent (\$8 million) and the volume by 25 per cent (215 tonnes). The production value of crabs increased by 16 per cent (\$0.7 million) and the volume by 5 per cent (32 tonnes).

## Aquaculture

In 2013–14 SA aquaculture production decreased by 25 per cent (\$61 million) in value terms. This was primarily driven by a decrease in the value of oysters (down by \$3 million, 8 per cent) and southern bluefin tuna (down by \$31 million, 20 per cent). Southern bluefin tuna is the most valuable fishery species produced in South Australia, accounting for 67 per cent of aquaculture production value and 31 per cent of total fisheries production value in 2013–14. Most southern bluefin tuna in Australia is caught by Commonwealth-endorsed vessels in the Great Australian Bight and delivered to aquaculture farms off Port Lincoln in South Australia for fattening. Almost all farmed southern bluefin tuna is exported to Japan. The decrease in the production value of southern bluefin tuna came despite a 1 per cent (58 tonnes) increase in production volume.

## Western Australia

**Key species groups: western rock lobster (wild-catch), pearls (aquaculture), prawns (wild-catch)**

The gross value of WA fisheries production was \$490 million in 2013–14, an increase of 15 per cent (\$63 million) compared with 2012–13. The total value of fisheries production for Western Australia included \$417 million of wild-catch production, 85 per cent of the state's total fisheries production value, and \$73 million of aquaculture production (the remaining 15 per cent). The total volume of fisheries production decreased in 2013–14 by 2 per cent (416 tonnes) to 19 961 tonnes. The increased production value in 2013–14 came from the wild-catch sector.

## Wild-catch

Production value of the WA wild-catch sector rose by 26 per cent (\$86 million) in 2013–14, largely as a result of a 35 per cent (\$84 million to \$321 million) increase in the value of western rock lobster production. This was driven by a 40 per cent increase in the average unit price of western rock lobster.

The production of other wild-caught crustaceans increased in value and volume. The value of prawns rose by 35 per cent (\$9 million) and the value of crabs by 22 per cent. Both increases were the result of rises in the volume of production. In 2013–14 the volume of prawn production increased by 27 per cent (619 tonnes) and crab by 64 per cent (281 tonnes). Conversely, the production value of most finfish species decreased. These included tropical snappers (down by 15 per cent to \$2 million), Australian sardine (33 per cent) and emperors (15 per cent).

## Aquaculture

In contrast to wild-catch production, the value of aquaculture production in Western Australia decreased in 2013–14, falling by 24 per cent (\$23 million) to \$73 million. This was mainly driven by a 23 per cent (\$18 million) decrease in the value of pearls, the most valuable aquaculture product in the state. Pearls accounted for around 83 per cent (\$61 million) of total aquaculture production by value in 2013–14. Edible aquaculture accounted for the remaining 17 per cent. Edible aquaculture in Western Australia mainly consists of marron, mussels and fish species. This component of aquaculture has been increasing in recent years. However, in 2013–14 the value of edible aquaculture products decreased by 26 per cent (\$4 million) to \$12 million. This was driven mostly by decreases in the value of aquaculture fish species (37 per cent, \$5 million).

## Tasmania

### Key species groups: salmonids (aquaculture), abalone (wild-catch), southern rock lobster (wild-catch)

In 2013–14 the gross value of Tasmanian fisheries production increased by \$41 million (6 per cent) to \$735 million and the volume of production decreased by 3 560 tonnes to 50 004 tonnes. Most of Tasmania's fisheries production is from the aquaculture sector, which contributed 89 per cent (44 488 tonnes) to total production in volume terms and 76 per cent (\$559 million) in value terms. The wild-catch sector accounted for the remaining 11 per cent (5 516 tonnes) of production volume and 24 per cent (\$176 million) of production value.

## Wild-catch

The volume of wild-catch production decreased by 25 per cent (1 822 tonnes) between 2012–13 and 2013–14. This was despite a 14 per cent (\$22 million) increase in the value of Tasmanian wild-catch production. Most of the increase was from crustacean production, particularly rock lobster, which increased in value from \$56 million to \$84 million. Rock lobster became Tasmania's highest value wild-caught species in 2013–14. It accounted for 48 per cent of wild-catch production in value terms in 2013–14. Abalone, previously the highest value wild-caught species, decreased by 3 per cent (\$2 million) compared with 2012–13. This was mainly driven by a 3 per cent decrease in production volume.

## Aquaculture

Compared with 2012–13, Tasmanian aquaculture production rose by 4 per cent (\$19 million) in 2013–14. This was mainly driven by a rise in the production value of salmonids, the largest aquaculture species group in Tasmania in value and volume terms. In 2013–14 salmonids production accounted for 91 per cent of Tasmania's aquaculture production volume and 95 per cent of the value of Tasmanian aquaculture. The volume of salmonids production decreased by 3 per cent (1 357 tonnes) to 40 405 tonnes despite production value increasing by 4 per cent (\$21 million) to \$531 million.

Edible oyster is another important Tasmanian aquaculture product, accounting for 7 per cent of the state's aquaculture production volume in 2013–14 and contributing \$22 million towards Tasmania's gross value of production. The remainder of Tasmania's aquaculture production in 2013–14 consisted of mussels (749 tonnes, valued at \$3 million) and abalone (98 tonnes, \$3 million).

## Northern Territory

**Key species groups: pearls (aquaculture), goldband snapper (wild-catch), mud crab (wild-catch), barramundi (wild-catch, aquaculture), mackerel (wild-catch)**

Fisheries production in the Northern Territory was valued at \$46 million in 2013–14, decreasing by 21 per cent (\$12 million) from 2012–13. Wild-catch production was valued at \$31 million and accounted for 67 per cent of NT total production value. The aquaculture sector was valued at \$15 million and accounted for the remaining 33 per cent. The total volume of production rose by 6 per cent (360 tonnes) between 2012–13 and 2013–14.

### Wild-catch

In 2013–14 the NT wild-catch sector harvest declined by around 8 per cent, amounting to 455 tonnes of fisheries and aquaculture products. The value of wild-catch production declined by 10 per cent (\$3 million) to \$31 million. This was mainly driven by declines in the value of mud crab (down by \$2 million, 27 per cent) and barramundi production (down by \$1 million, 28 per cent). In 2013–14 mud crab production constituted 15 per cent of total wild-catch production by value, followed by mackerel (14 per cent) and goldband snapper (13 per cent).

### Aquaculture

The Northern Territory's value of aquaculture production decreased by 36 per cent (\$9 million) in 2013–14 compared with 2012–13. The species value of production breakdown cannot be provided for 2013–14 because of confidentiality requirements.

## Commonwealth

### Key species groups: prawns (wild-catch), tuna (wild-catch), sharks (wild-catch)

In 2013–14 the gross value of production of Commonwealth fisheries increased by 6 per cent (\$20 million) to \$338 million compared with 2012–13. The increase in value was primarily the result of increases in the production value of banana prawns caught in the Northern Prawn Fishery, and the total production value of the Torres Strait fisheries and the Southern and Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery. In 2013–14 the volume of banana prawn production in the Northern Prawn Fishery increased by 93 per cent (2 789 tonnes). As a result, the value of banana prawns increased by 80 per cent (\$30 million) to \$68 million. The total production value of the Torres Strait fisheries increased by 13 per cent (\$3 million) because of a 5 per cent increase in the production volume. The increase in the production value of the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery (26 per cent, \$6 million) was the result of an increase in the average unit price of species caught in the fishery.

The Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery was the second most valuable Commonwealth fishery in 2013–14. It comprises three separate fishery sectors: the Commonwealth Trawl Sector (\$40 million), the Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sector (\$20 million) and the Great Australian Bight Trawl Sector (\$11 million). In 2013–14 the value of the largest Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery sector, the Commonwealth Trawl Sector, decreased by 29 per cent (\$16 million) compared with 2012–13. Most of this decrease was driven by lower production values of blue grenadier and tiger flathead, which together decreased by \$12 million to \$20 million as a result of lower average unit prices. Production value of the Commonwealth Trawl Sector continued to be dominated by tiger flathead, blue grenadier, pink ling, school whiting and silver warehou. In 2013–14 these species combined accounted for 65 per cent (7 950 tonnes) of the sector's production volume and 64 per cent (\$26 million) of production value.

In 2013–14 the Northern Prawn Fishery became the most valuable Commonwealth fishery with a 62 per cent (\$44 million) increase in its gross value of production. This was a result of an 80 per cent (\$30 million) rise in the value of banana prawn production compared with 2012–13.

Prawns remained the most valuable species caught in Commonwealth fisheries in 2013–14, valued at \$119 million. This was followed by tuna (\$62 million). Together these products accounted for 54 per cent of the gross value of Commonwealth fisheries production in 2013–14. Other valuable species included tropical rock lobster (\$21 million), flathead (\$20 million), gummy shark (\$14 million) and blue grenadier (\$6 million), together accounting for 18 per cent of gross value of production of Commonwealth fisheries.

# Trade

## Fast facts

### Exports

#### In 2013–14

- Export earnings from Australian fisheries and aquaculture products (edible and non-edible) increased by 11 per cent (\$129 million) to \$1.3 billion.
- The share of export earnings derived from edible fishery and aquaculture products increased from 85 per cent in 2012–13 to 87 per cent in 2013–14. This was the result of a 23 per cent increase in earnings from edible crustaceans and molluscs.
- Total export earnings from edible fishery and aquaculture products increased by 14 per cent to \$1.1 billion following a 10 per cent increase in the export volume of edible fisheries and aquaculture products.
- Non-edible products made up the remaining 13 per cent of Australian export earnings, with pearls remaining the highest contributor (87 per cent) to total non-edible export earnings.

#### From 2003–04 to 2013–14

- The real value of Australian fisheries and aquaculture product exports declined by 40 per cent (\$868 million).
- Over the period to 2013–14, the real value of edible fisheries and aquaculture exports fell by 34 per cent (\$596 million). This was because of a decline in fish product exports (down by \$313 million) and crustacean and mollusc exports (down by \$283 million).
- The real value of non-edible fisheries exports declined by 62 per cent (\$271 million). Most of this decline can be attributed to the decrease in the value of pearl exports, which declined by 65 per cent (\$264 million).

**TABLE 3** Top five edible and non-edible exports, by value, 2013–14  
annual per cent change

Species	Value (Table s18)
Rock lobster	\$590 million (up 32%)
Abalone	\$170 million (down 9%)
Pearls <sup>a</sup>	\$144 million (down 5%)
Tuna	\$136 million (down 17%)
Prawns	\$101 million (up 95%)

<sup>a</sup> Includes items temporarily exported and reimported.

**TABLE 4** Top five edible and non-edible exports, by destination, 2013–14  
annual per cent change

Destination	Value (tables s24 and s25)
Vietnam	\$566 million (up 92%)
Hong Kong	\$283 million (down 24%)
Japan	\$219 million (down 19%)
United States	\$41 million (up 6%)
China	\$40 million (down 16%)

## Imports

### In 2013–14

- The total value of Australian imports of fisheries and aquaculture products (edible and non-edible) increased by 21 per cent to \$2 billion.
- The value of edible fishery imports increased by 25 per cent (\$354 million) to \$1.8 billion and contributed 89 per cent to the total import value of Australian fisheries and aquaculture products.
- The import value of non-edible fishery products made up the remaining 11 per cent, dominated by pearls that were temporarily exported and reimported.

### From 2003–04 to 2013–14

- The real value of Australian fisheries imports increased by 38 per cent (\$549 million).
- The real value of edible imports increased by 50 per cent (\$594 million). This was the result of higher imports of edible crustaceans and molluscs (up by \$303 million, 64 per cent) and imports of edible fish (up by \$291 million, 41 per cent).
- The real value of non-edible fisheries imports decreased by 17 per cent (\$45 million), largely as a result of a decrease (47 per cent to \$102 million) in pearl imports (mainly reimports of exported products).

**TABLE 5** Top five edible and non-edible imports, by value, 2013–14  
annual per cent change

Imported product	Value (Table s29)
Prepared or preserved fish <b>a</b>	\$519 million (up 11%)
Frozen prawns	\$339 million (up 78%)
Frozen fish	\$313 million (up 14%)
Prepared or preserved prawns	\$155 million (up 36%)
Pearls <b>b</b>	\$102 million (down 3%)

**a** Includes items temporarily exported and reimported. **b** Mostly reimports.

**TABLE 6** Top five edible and non-edible imports, by source, 2013–14  
annual per cent change

Imported product	Value (Table s29)
Prepared or preserved fish <b>a</b>	\$519 million (up 11%)
Frozen prawns	\$339 million (up 78%)
Frozen fish	\$313 million (up 14%)
Prepared or preserved prawns	\$155 million (up 36%)
Pearls <b>b</b>	\$102 million (down 3%)

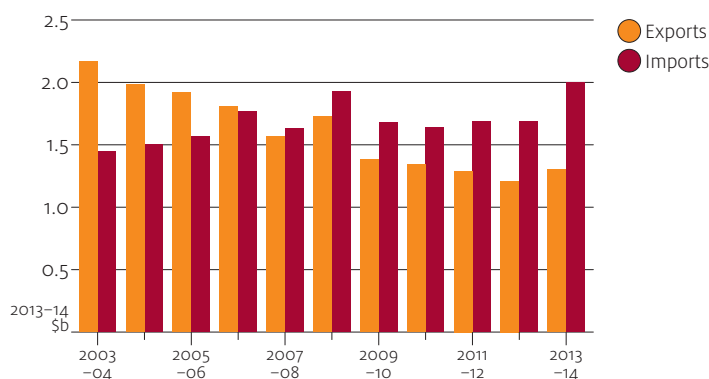
**a** Includes items temporarily exported and reimported. **b** Mostly reimports.

## Exports and imports

Until recently, Australia was a net importer of fisheries and aquaculture products in volume terms but a net exporter in value terms. This disparity reflects the different composition of Australian fisheries exports compared with imports. Australian fisheries exports are dominated by high value products, such as rock lobster, tuna and abalone. Imports largely consist of lower value products, such as frozen and canned fish, and frozen prawns.

In recent years the value of the net export gap closed and in 2007–08 Australia became a net importer of fisheries and aquaculture products in value terms (Figure 10). This continued in 2013–14, with the value of imports increasing by \$353 million (21 per cent) compared with 2012–13. Export value rose by \$129 million (11 per cent) for the first time since 2008–09. However, with the increase in import value the net import gap increased. In 2013–14 the total value of Australian fisheries exports was \$1.3 billion. Exports of edible fisheries and aquaculture products such as fish, crustaceans and molluscs were valued at \$1.1 billion and accounted for 87 per cent of the total export value. Exports of non-edible fisheries and aquaculture products such as pearls, fish meals and marine fats and oils accounted for the remaining 13 per cent (\$166 million) of total fishery exports (Figure 11).

**FIGURE 10** Real value of Australian fisheries exports and imports, 2003–04 to 2013–14



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

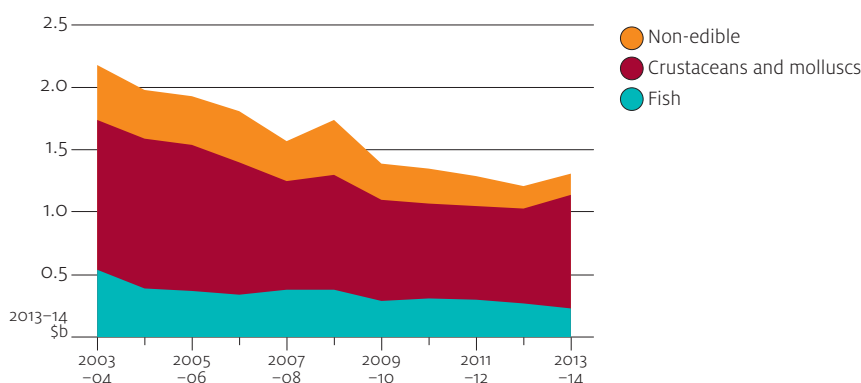
In real terms, the value of Australian fisheries exports fell by 40 per cent (\$868 million) from \$2.2 billion in 2003–04 to \$1.3 billion in 2013–14, most significantly between 2003–04 and 2007–08 (Figure 10). The main factors contributing to the decline between 2003–04 and 2013–14 were a 35 per cent (20 936 tonnes) decrease in the volume of edible exports and falling unit export prices for many major export products, particularly prawns, tuna and abalone. The decline in unit export prices was partly the result of an appreciation in the Australian dollar against both the Japanese yen (18 per cent) and the US dollar (29 per cent) between 2003–04 and 2013–14 (Figure 1).

In 2013–14 the total value of Australian fisheries imports increased by 21 per cent (\$353 million) to \$2.00 billion. Approximately 89 per cent of import value consisted of edible fishery products, which increased in value terms by 25 per cent (\$354 million) to \$1.8 billion. Between 2003–04 and 2013–14 the value of Australian fisheries imports in real terms rose by 38 per cent (\$549 million). The main factor contributing to this increase was a 26 per cent (49 675 tonnes) increase in the quantity of edible imports (excluding live products), including fish, crustacean and mollusc products.

## Exports by commodity (tables s18 to s20)

In 2013–14 the export value of edible fishery products increased by 14 per cent (\$136 million). This was largely driven by increased export values of rock lobster, which rose by 32 per cent (\$143 million) and exports of prawns (up by 95 per cent, \$49 million). The value of salmonids exports fell by 32 per cent (\$8 million) and salmonids by 9 per cent (\$16 million).

In 2013–14 rock lobster remained the most valuable export product by value (\$590 million), followed by abalone (\$170 million), pearls (\$144 million), tuna (\$136 million) and prawns (\$101 million) (Figure 12). These products together accounted for 80 per cent of the Australian total export value of fisheries and aquaculture products in 2013–14.

**FIGURE 11** Real value of Australian fisheries exports, 2003–04 to 2013–14

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Total non-edible exports declined by 4 per cent, from \$173 million in 2012–13 to \$166 million in 2013–14. The decline in non-edible exports was predominantly driven by a decline in pearl exports of 4 per cent from \$152 million in 2012–13 to \$144 million in 2013–14.

## Edible fisheries and aquaculture products

**Key products: rock lobster, abalone, tuna, prawns**

### Fish products

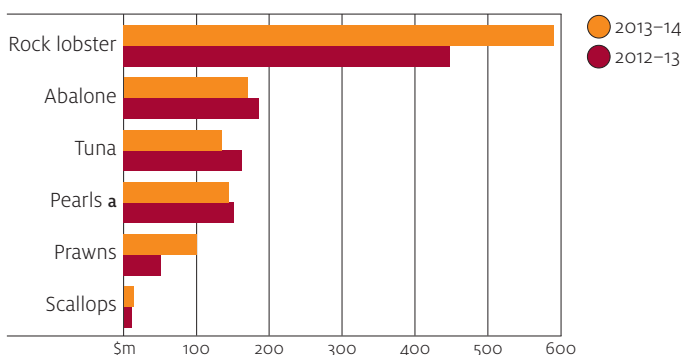
The total volume of fish products exported rose by 4 per cent (786 tonnes) to 18 608 tonnes in 2013–14. Most of this increase came from exports of tuna (up by 24 per cent to 2 099 tonnes).

In value terms, exports of fish products decreased by 13 per cent (\$33 million) in 2013–14 to \$225 million. Most of this decline in value came from export value of fresh or chilled tuna (down by 37 per cent, \$13 million), frozen tuna (by 13 per cent, \$16 million) and salmonids (by 32 per cent, \$8 million). Fresh or chilled fish, other than tuna, salmonids, whiting or swordfish, rose by 56 per cent (\$1.3 million).

In 2013–14 total fish product exports accounted for almost half of total edible fisheries product exports by volume and 20 per cent by value. Tuna and salmonids dominated finfish exports, together accounting for 69 per cent (12 816 tonnes) of finfish exports by volume. Tuna exports comprised mostly frozen tuna (68 per cent, 7 451 tonnes) and fresh or chilled tuna (14 per cent, 1 491 tonnes). Fresh or chilled salmonids constituted around 63 per cent (1 150 tonnes) of total salmonids exports in 2013–14.

In value terms, exports of tuna accounted for 60 per cent (\$136 million) of edible fish product exports in 2013–14. These exports consisted mostly of frozen tuna (\$110 million). Salmonids exports made up a relatively smaller share of the total value of edible fish exports (8 per cent, \$17 million). Most of the export earnings from salmonids were from fresh or chilled salmonids (\$14 million).

**FIGURE 12** Value of Australian fisheries exports, by key species group, 2012–13 and 2013–14 <sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Includes items temporarily exported and reimported.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

## Crustacean and mollusc products

In 2013–14 exports of crustaceans and molluscs increased by 23 per cent (\$169 million) in value terms to \$913 million and in volume terms increased by 16 per cent (2 814 tonnes) to 20 295 tonnes. The increase in value was primarily driven by an increase in the export value of rock lobster, which rose by 32 per cent (\$143 million) to \$590 million. Commodities contributing to the rise in volume were rock lobster (up by 2 per cent in volume, 147 tonnes), prawns (up by 80 per cent, 3 138 tonnes) and scallops (32 per cent, 132 tonnes). This was offset by falls in abalone (down by 3 per cent, 76 tonnes) and crab (5 per cent, 24 tonnes).

Crustacean and mollusc exports accounted for 52 per cent of total edible export volume and 80 per cent of edible export value in 2013–14. Rock lobster exports accounted for 65 per cent (\$590 million) of crustacean and mollusc exports in value terms. This was followed by abalone (19 per cent, \$170 million) and prawns (11 per cent, \$101 million). Abalone exports decreased in value in 2013–14 by 9 per cent (\$16 million), but prawns increased by 90 per cent (\$48 million).

## Non-edible fisheries and aquaculture products

### Key products: pearls

The value of non-edible fisheries product exports decreased by 4 per cent (\$7 million) to \$166 million in 2013–14. This decline was mostly a result of a 4 per cent (\$7 million) decrease in the value of pearl exports. Pearl is the highest valued non-edible export product at \$144 million in 2013–14. Pearls accounted for 87 per cent of the total non-edible export value and 11 per cent of the total value of fisheries and aquaculture products exports. A large proportion of this is temporarily exported and then reimported into Australia. In 2013–14 reimported pearls were valued at \$73 million. The remaining 13 per cent of non-edible fisheries product exports included marine fats and oils, ornamental fish and fish meal.

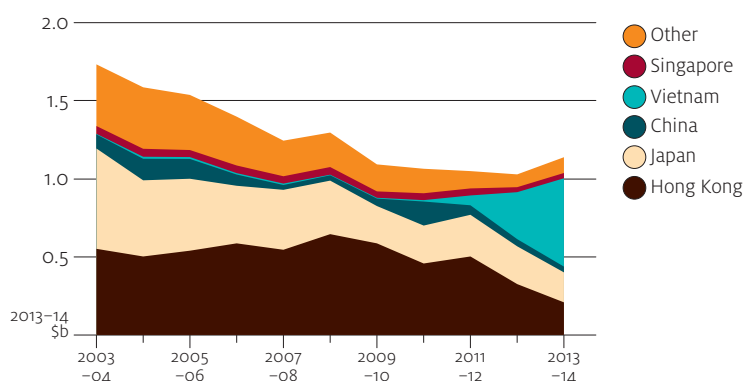
## Exports by destination (tables s21 to s25)

### Edible fisheries and aquaculture products

#### Main destinations: Hong Kong, Vietnam

In 2013–14 Australia's major seafood export destinations were Vietnam (\$566 million), Hong Kong (\$209 million), Japan (\$192 million), China (\$37 million) and Singapore (\$34 million), together accounting for 91 per cent of the total value of Australian seafood exports in 2013–14 (Figure 13). Japan was Australia's main export destination for fisheries and aquaculture products between 2003–04 and 2004–05. Since then, the majority of Australian fisheries and aquaculture products have been exported to Hong Kong and more recently Vietnam.

**FIGURE 13** Australian exports of edible fisheries and aquaculture products, by destination, 2003–04 to 2013–14 <sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Includes live fish.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Most finfish products were exported to Japan (mainly tuna and salmonids), Hong Kong (live fish) and Vietnam (fresh or chilled salmonids). Hong Kong and Japan remained the primary markets for Australia's exports of crustaceans and molluscs. Hong Kong remained the largest market for all preparations of abalone (live, fresh or chilled, frozen or cooked and prepared or preserved). China became a large market for live, fresh or chilled abalone and unfrozen rock lobster exports.

In 2011–12 Vietnam imported 468 tonnes of rock lobster, representing 7 per cent of all Australian rock lobster exports. This increased to 6 394 tonnes in 2013–14, at a value of \$491 million.

Vietnam has become Australia's major export destination for edible fisheries and aquaculture products, accounting for 50 per cent of total export value of edible fisheries and aquaculture products in 2013–14. The value of edible fisheries and aquaculture products exported to Vietnam increased by 93 per cent between 2012–13 and 2013–14, from \$293 million to \$566 million. The main edible fisheries and aquaculture products exported in that period were rock lobster and prawns, together accounting for 92 per cent of total edible exports to Vietnam in value terms. Unfrozen rock lobster was the most important export product to Vietnam, contributing 86 per cent (\$487 million) of the total export value. Vietnam accounted for 83 per cent of total Australia's export earnings from rock lobster in 2013–14.

The value of Australian fisheries and aquaculture products exported to Hong Kong has followed a declining trend since 2008–09. Hong Kong became Australia's second major export destination for edible fisheries and aquaculture products in 2013–14, accounting for 18 per cent of the total export value of these products. Abalone and rock lobster were the main fishery products exported to Hong Kong; abalone accounted for 47 per cent of the total value of exports to Hong Kong and rock lobster 32 per cent. In 2013–14 the export value of abalone to Hong Kong declined by 29 per cent (\$27 million) to \$68 million and exports of rock lobster fell by 58 per cent (\$87 million) to \$63 million. Exports of prawns, salmonids, crabs and dried, salted or smoked fish accounted for most of the remainder of total edible fisheries product exports to Hong Kong.

Other important export destinations in 2013–14 included Japan, China and Singapore. Japan is an important export market for tuna, accounting for 95 per cent of the value of Australian tuna exports in 2013–14. China and Singapore are the most important export markets for abalone. In 2013–14 China accounted for 12 per cent and Singapore 11 per cent of the value of Australian abalone exports.

## Non-edible fisheries and aquaculture products

### Main destinations: Hong Kong, Japan, United States

The key export destinations for Australian non-edible fisheries and aquaculture products in value terms in 2013–14 were Hong Kong (\$75 million), Japan (\$27 million) and the United States (\$19 million). Together, these countries represented 73 per cent of non-edible fisheries product exports in value terms. The major product exported to these markets was pearls, with Hong Kong accounting for 31 per cent, Japan 31 per cent and the United States 16 per cent of total pearl exports.

## Exports by state (tables s26 to s28)

In 2013–14 Western Australia and South Australia were the largest exporters of edible fisheries and aquaculture products in value terms at \$393 million and \$236 million respectively. They were followed by Queensland (\$170 million), Victoria (\$167 million) and Tasmania (\$114 million). Together, these five states accounted for 99 per cent of the total value of edible exports.

The key commodity exported from Western Australia in 2013–14 was rock lobster (\$357 million), accounting for 91 per cent of Western Australia's export earnings from edible fisheries and aquaculture products. South Australia's largest export product was southern bluefin tuna. In 2013–14 the value of SA tuna exports was \$121 million, accounting for 51 per cent of the state's edible fisheries product exports. Other edible fisheries and aquaculture products exported from South Australia included rock lobster (\$67 million) and abalone (\$25 million).

The major fisheries and aquaculture products exported from Queensland in 2013–14 were prawns (\$55 million) and rock lobster (\$38 million), together accounting for 55 per cent of Queensland's total edible fisheries and aquaculture products exported. Victoria's 2013–14 exports comprised mainly rock lobster (\$97 million) and abalone (\$58 million). The key edible export products for Tasmania were abalone (\$71 million) and rock lobster (\$25 million).

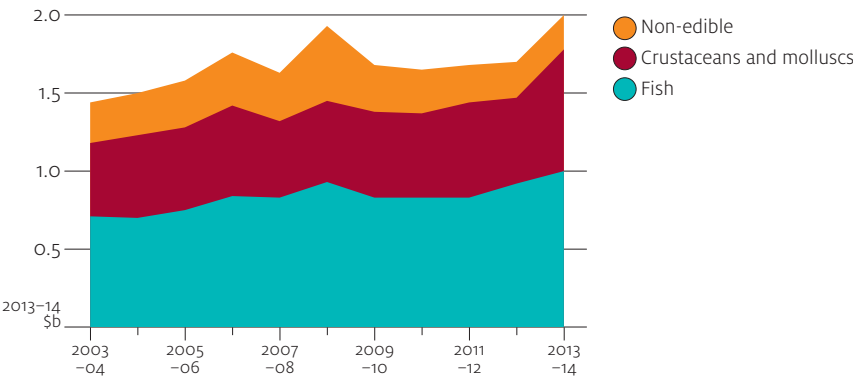
Non-edible exports (\$166 million), predominantly pearls, were dominated by exports from Western Australia (63 per cent, \$104 million) and the Northern Territory (14 per cent, \$22 million).

## Imports by commodity (tables s29 to s31)

The total value of Australian fisheries imports rose by 21 per cent (\$353 million) to \$2.0 billion in 2013–14. Approximately 89 per cent of this value consisted of edible products (valued at \$1.8 billion). Edible imported products in 2013–14 included \$1.0 billion of finfish (56 per cent of total edible imports) and \$776 million of crustaceans and molluscs (44 per cent). Non-edible products accounted for the remaining 11 per cent (\$220 million) of total fisheries imports by value and included pearls, marine fats and oils and fish meal (Figure 14).

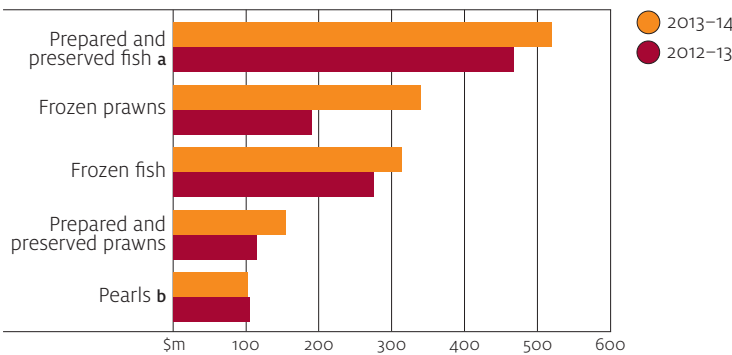
The largest imported product in 2013–14 by value was prepared and preserved fish (mostly canned fish such as tuna) at \$519 million, followed by frozen prawns (\$339 million), frozen fish (\$313 million), prepared and preserved prawns (\$155 million) and pearls (\$102 million) (Figure 15).

**FIGURE 14** Real value of Australian fisheries imports, 2003–04 to 2013–14



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

**FIGURE 15** Value of Australian imports of fisheries and aquaculture products, 2012–13 and 2013–14



<sup>a</sup> Predominantly canned. <sup>b</sup> Reimported.  
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

## Edible fisheries and aquaculture products

### Key products: fish (prepared and preserved, frozen), prawns (prepared and preserved, frozen)

Imports of edible fisheries and aquaculture products in 2013–14 rose by 25 per cent (\$354 million) to \$1.8 billion in value terms. The largest change in edible import value came from frozen prawns, up by 78 per cent (\$148 million).

Finfish imports accounted for 56 per cent (\$1.0 billion) of total edible fisheries import value in 2013–14. Crustaceans and molluscs comprised the remaining 44 per cent (\$776 million).

### Finfish

The largest categories of edible finfish imports in value terms were prepared and preserved fish (\$519 million) and frozen fish (\$313 million). Most of the prepared or preserved fish imported in 2013–14 were tuna (\$292 million), salmonids (\$65 million), sardines (\$20 million), anchovies (\$10 million) and mackerel (\$5 million). For frozen fish, the largest single species imported in value terms was salmonids at \$34 million.

The value of finfish imports rose by 12 per cent (\$111 million) in 2013–14, mainly because of the higher import value of prepared or preserved fish. Prepared and preserved fish imports rose by 11 per cent, from \$467 million in 2012–13 to \$519 million in 2013–14. Most of this increase came from tuna imports, which rose by 15 per cent (\$38 million). The value of prepared and preserved salmonids imports increased by 10 per cent (\$6 million).

The import value of frozen fish increased by 14 per cent (\$38 million) in 2013–14, mainly as a result of an increase in the volume of frozen salmonids imports. The value of smoked, dried or salted fish product imports increased by 37 per cent (\$20 million) to \$75 million because of a 60 per cent (\$23 million) increase in the value of imported smoked salmonids.

### Crustaceans and molluscs

In 2013–14 crustacean and mollusc imports increased by 46 per cent (\$243 million) to \$776 million. Crustacean and mollusc imports consisted mainly of prawns (\$495 million), followed by squid and octopus (\$114 million) and scallops (\$53 million). Most of the prawns imported in 2013–14 were frozen (\$339 million) and prepared and preserved prawns (\$155 million). Scallop (\$51 million) and squid and octopus (\$81 million) imports were primarily frozen products.

The increase in value of crustacean and mollusc imports was mainly driven by a significant increase in the import value of prawns, which rose by 62 per cent (\$190 million) (Table s31). The value of frozen squid increased by 17 per cent (\$12 million) and scallops by 18 per cent (\$11 million). The value of frozen mussels increased by 9 per cent (\$1 million) and crabs by 75 per cent (\$9 million).

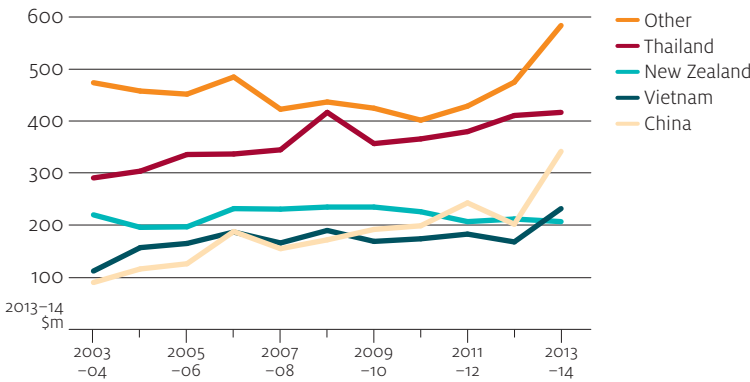
## Imports by source (tables s32 to s38)

### Edible fisheries and aquaculture products

#### Key sources: Thailand, China, Vietnam, New Zealand

In 2013–14 the major sources for Australian edible imports (excluding live products) were Thailand, China, Vietnam and New Zealand (Figure 16). Together, they contributed 67 per cent of imports. Thailand remained the largest source by value (\$417 million), accounting for 23 per cent of the total edible import value. China overtook New Zealand as the second-largest source of edible fisheries imports in 2013–14 with a total import value of \$341 million, representing 19 per cent of total edible imports by value. Vietnam accounted for 13 per cent of the total edible import value and New Zealand 12 per cent.

**FIGURE 16** Australian imports of edible fisheries and aquaculture products (excluding live), by source, 2003–04 to 2013–14



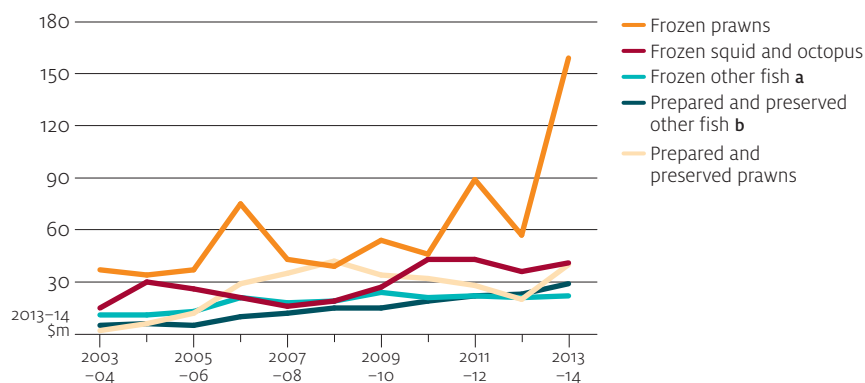
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

The major import product from Thailand was prepared and preserved tuna, accounting for about 63 per cent (\$263 million) of the total value of edible fisheries and aquaculture products imported from Thailand in 2013–14. The second-largest import product group from Thailand was prawns. However, in 2013–14 the value of prepared and preserved prawn imports from Thailand declined by 35 per cent (\$16 million) to \$29 million.

China was the second-largest source of seafood imports for Australia in 2013–14. Total edible fishery imports from China increased by 74 per cent (\$145 million) to \$340 million. This was primarily driven by increases in frozen prawn imports of 189 per cent (\$104 million). In 2013–14 Australia imported \$40 million worth of prepared or preserved prawns from China. Between 2003–04 and 2013–14 edible fisheries imports from China increased considerably (Figure 17). Over this period, the volume of fishery imports from China increased by 28 637 tonnes (230 per cent) and the value by \$251 million (278 per cent) in real terms. Prawns have been the key commodity group imported from China and this trend continued in 2013–14. The value of frozen prawn products from China increased from \$55 million in 2012–13 to \$159 million in 2013–14. This was a result of an 82 per cent (5 558 tonnes) increase in the imported volume of frozen prawns from China. China has also become a large source of frozen squid and octopus imports in recent years. In 2013–14 the value of frozen squid and octopus imports from China increased to \$41 million, representing around 51 per cent of all frozen squid and octopus imports into Australia.

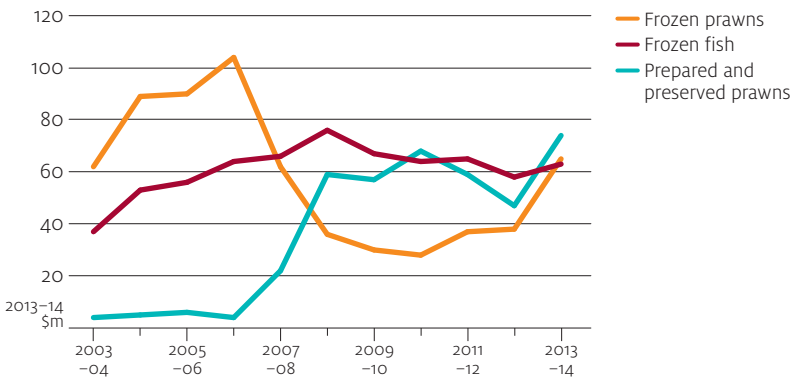
Edible fishery imports from Vietnam also grew considerably between 2003–04 and 2013–14 (Figure 18), increasing by 42 per cent (\$69 million) in 2013–14. The rise was mainly a result of the 69 per cent (\$57 million) increase in the total value of prawns imported from Vietnam (Figure 18). This was primarily driven by a 63 per cent increase (from \$29 million to \$74 million) in the value of prepared and preserved prawns imported from Vietnam. This was the largest commodity product imported from Vietnam in 2013–14, accounting for 32 per cent of total edible imports from that country.

**FIGURE 17** Real value of Australian imports of selected edible fisheries and aquaculture products from China, 2003–04 to 2013–14



a Fish other than hake. b Fish other than tuna, predominantly canned.

**FIGURE 18** Real value of Australian imports of selected edible fisheries and aquaculture products from Vietnam, 2003–04 to 2013–14



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

### Non-edible fisheries and aquaculture products

**Key sources: Peru, United States, Indonesia, American Samoa**

Imports of non-edible fisheries and aquaculture products fell by 0.2 per cent (\$0.3 million) to \$220 million in 2013–14. This was largely a result of a fall in the value of imports classified as reimported Australian product (33 per cent of this value). Australian reimports (mostly reimported pearl products) were valued at \$73 million in 2013–14, compared with \$84 million in 2012–13.

In 2013–14 most imports of non-edible fisheries and aquaculture products that were not reimports were sourced from Peru (\$27 million), the United States (\$15 million), Indonesia (\$13 million), American Samoa (\$10 million) and China (\$9 million). Together, these countries accounted for 50 per cent (\$74 million) of the Australian total value of non-edible fisheries and aquaculture products imports in 2013–14. The major commodities imported from Peru in 2013–14 were fat and oil products (\$9 million) and fish meal (\$17 million).

# Employment

## Fast facts

- In 2013–14, an estimated 8 705 people were employed in the commercial fishing and aquaculture industry, with 3 594 employed in fishing enterprises and 5 111 in aquaculture.
- Of this total, an estimated 6 128 people (70 per cent) worked full-time and 2 577 (30 per cent) part-time.
- In 2013–14, of the people employed in the commercial fishing sector, 90 per cent were male and 10 per cent female. Of the people employed in aquaculture enterprises 82 per cent were male and 18 per cent female.
- Compared with 2012–13, estimated total employment in the commercial fishing and aquaculture industry decreased by 7 per cent (610 people) in 2013–14. Full-time employment decreased by 8 per cent (514 people) and part-time employment by 4 per cent (98 people).

**TABLE 7** Employment in the Australian commercial fishing and aquaculture industry, 2009–10 to 2013–14 <sup>a</sup>

			2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
			no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Fishing</b>	Full-time	Male	5 077	5 187	4 727	4 238	2 154
		Female	426	20	301	117	73
		Total full-time	5 503	5 207	5 028	4 355	2 227
	Part-time	Male	1 769	1 112	1 605	997	1 075
		Female	530	1 084	414	651	293
		Total part-time	2 298	2 196	2 019	1 649	1 367
	Total employed in fishing		7 801	7 403	7 047	6 003	3 594

continued ...

**TABLE 7** Employment in the Australian commercial fishing and aquaculture industry, 2009–10 to 2013–14 <sup>a</sup> continued

Sector			2009–10 no.	2010–11 no.	2011–12 no.	2012–13 no.	2013–14 no.
Aquaculture	Full-time	Male	2 606	2 769	3 197	2 160	3 421
		Female	234	910	98	126	480
		Total full-time	2 840	3 679	3 295	2 287	3 901
	Part-time	Male	838	552	280	583	786
		Female	73	225	159	443	424
		Total part-time	911	777	439	1 026	1 210
	Total employed in aquaculture		3 751	4 456	3 734	3 312	5 111
Grand total		11 552	11 859	10 781	9 315	8 705	

<sup>a</sup> ANZIC 2006. Average employment is averages over four quarters. Australian Bureau of Statistics advises caution using employment statistics at the ANZSIC subdivision and group levels because some estimates may be subject to sampling variability and standard errors too high for most practical purposes. Refer to original data sources for specific qualifications. The ABS five-yearly Census of Population and Housing covers the entire population and provides more accurate and comprehensive employment data than surveys and provides data at smaller geographic scales.

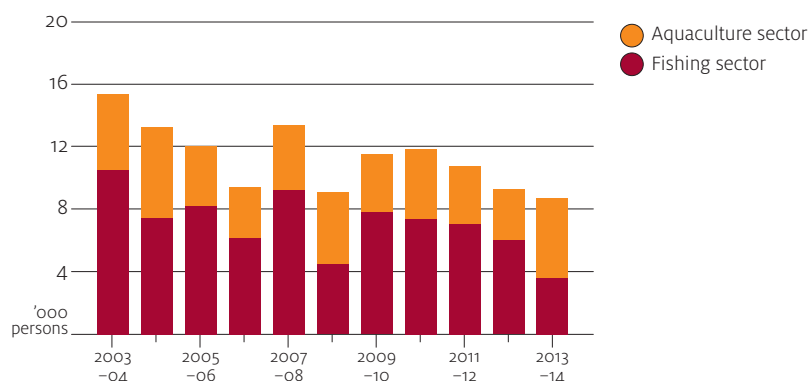
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Estimates of employment in the fishing and aquaculture sectors presented in Table 7 are based on data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Labour Force Survey and 2011 Census. The labour market survey data are averaged over four quarters and presented in financial years for the fishing and aquaculture sectors separately. The number of people employed in the sectors is presented by full-time and part-time status and by gender. The ABS Census data provide subsector, jurisdiction employment data for the 2011 calendar year.

In its Labour Force Survey summary (ABS 2015), the ABS estimates that in 2013–14 the fishing and aquaculture industry employed 8 705 people, a decrease of 7 per cent compared with 2012–13 (Figure 19). Employment in the aquaculture sector rose by 54 per cent (1 799 people) to 5 111 people in 2013–14. Employment in the fishing sector fell by 40 per cent (2 409 people) to 3 594 people.

In the fishing sector, 62 per cent of employees were full-time and 38 per cent part-time. Compared with 2012–13, the estimated total number of people employed in the sector in 2013–14 declined by 40 per cent (2 409 people). The decline was driven by a decrease of 49 per cent (2 128 people) in full-time employment and 17 per cent (282 people) in part-time employment.

**FIGURE 19** Employment in the Australian commercial fishing and aquaculture sectors, 2003–04 to 2013–14



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Full-time employment in the fisheries and aquaculture sector accounted for 76 per cent and part-time employment 24 per cent. Compared with 2012–13, the number of people estimated to be employed full-time in the aquaculture sector increased by 70 per cent (1 614 people) to 3 901 people in 2013–14. Part-time employment in the aquaculture sector also increased by 18 per cent (184 people), from 1 026 people 2012–13 to 1 210 people in 2013–14.

Males continue to dominate employment in the commercial fishing and aquaculture industry. Although the number of males employed in the industry declined by 7 per cent (551 males) in 2013–14, men still accounted 85 per cent (7 427 males) of total employment in the industry. Between 2012–13 and 2013–14 the number of females employed in the industry decreased from 1 337 to 1 278 or 15 per cent of total employment in the industry.

The 2011 ABS Census survey is the most recent detailing employment in the fishing industry by sector and by state. Commercial fishing, hunting and trapping and aquaculture activities employed 8 049 people, with 58 per cent (4 681 people) engaged in commercial fishing and hunting and trapping activities and 42 per cent (3 368 people) in aquaculture activities. Fish wholesaling and seafood processing employed 5 764 people, with 69 per cent (3 981 people) employed in fish wholesaling and 31 per cent (1 783 people) in seafood processing.

The offshore longline and rack aquaculture sector employed the largest number of people (1 274), followed by rock lobster fishing (1 058). By state, excluding fishing, hunting and trapping, Western Australia employed the largest number of people in the wild-catch fishing sector (638 people), followed by Queensland (557 people) and New South Wales (489 people). Tasmania employed the largest number of people in the aquaculture sector (1 152 people), followed by South Australia (673 people) and New South Wales (588 people).

**TABLE 8** Estimated employment in the Australian commercial fishing and aquaculture industry, 2011 <sup>a</sup>

Category	NSW no.	Vic. no.	Qld no.	SA no.	WA no.	Tas. no.	NT no.	ACT no.	Australia no.
Aquaculture	44	94	83	150	55	97	4	0	527
Onshore aquaculture	93	101	344	122	60	82	20	0	822
Offshore longline and rack aquaculture	443	12	70	280	82	381	6	0	1 274
Offshore caged aquaculture	8	7	11	121	6	592	0	0	745
Rock lobster and crab potting	37	64	103	211	443	189	11	0	1 058
Prawn fishing	81	0	206	82	51	0	25	0	445
Line fishing	0	7	18	13	9	7	4	0	58
Fish trawling, seining and netting	24	22	33	40	4	10	0	0	133
Fishing, hunting and trapping	322	234	449	389	179	81	36	0	1 690
Other fishing	347	105	197	148	131	246	119	4	1 297
Fishing and aquaculture total	1 399	646	1 514	1 556	1 020	1 685	225	4	8 049
Seafood processing	277	209	298	320	348	312	15	4	1 783
Fish and seafood wholesaling	1 024	845	978	430	380	268	43	13	3 981
Processing and wholesaling total	1 301	1 054	1 276	750	728	580	58	17	5 764
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>2 700</b>	<b>1 700</b>	<b>2 790</b>	<b>2 306</b>	<b>1 748</b>	<b>2 265</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13 813</b>

<sup>a</sup> Based on the 2011 ABS Census data. Categories are consistent with ANZIC 2006.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

# Recreational and charter fishing

Recreational fishing is a popular activity that contributes economic and social benefits to the Australian economy, particularly in regional areas. The most recent national recreational fishing survey estimates that about 3.4 million Australians engage in recreational fishing each year, directly contributing an estimated \$1.8 billion to the economy (Campbell & Murphy 2005; Henry & Lyle 2003).

Some industries depend either wholly on the recreational fishing sector (the fishing tackle and bait industry and the fishing tour and charter industry) or rely on it for a large proportion of income (the recreational boating industry and the tourism industry in coastal regions). In 2003 the ABS estimated that the sector supports about 90 000 Australian jobs (ABS 2003). Campbell and Murphy (2005) estimated that recreational fishers spent \$223 million on fishing gear, tackle and bait in the 12 months to May 2000 (including second-hand purchases). In contrast, Dominion Consulting (2005) estimated that the value of retail sales in the tackle and bait industry in 2003–04 was \$665 million. For the recreational boating industry, annual turnover was estimated at around \$500 million, of which 60 per cent related to fishing (ABS 2003).

Individual state and territory authorities are responsible for managing recreational and charter fishing in Australia. Recreational fishers are not required to report their activities to fishery management agencies. However, in some states charter operators report the total catch and fishing effort of tour groups as a condition of their licence. Some states require that recreational fishers be licensed and that anglers carry their licences while fishing.

Estimating the catch and harvest of fish by recreational fishers depends on surveys of the general population and targeted surveys of fishers who can be contacted through licence details or at known locations where fishers commonly have access to fish stocks.

State and territory governments use controls on fish size, bag limits, gear restrictions and seasonal and area closures to regulate recreational catches. Licensing requirements and regulations vary considerably between jurisdictions and often depend on location within a jurisdiction, the fishing method used and the species targeted.

It is difficult to value the recreational sector because unlike commercial fishers who sell their catch on markets, recreational fishers do not have to pay for fish caught recreationally. They therefore do not reveal the associated value they gain from catching fish. Although non-market valuation techniques are available to estimate the value of recreational fisheries, these techniques are often costly to apply. Such recreational values cannot be easily compared with gross value of production measures used for valuing the commercial sector. For these reasons, estimates of the economic value of recreational fishing are often not available.

One of the FRDC Recfishing research priorities for 2015 is 'estimating the economic value of recreational fishing in Australia, and its social contribution to Australian communities through employment and volunteering' (Recfishing Research 2015). The Australian Government committed to conducting a recreational fishing survey every five years to collect data on the social and economic impact of recreational fishing (Liberal Party of Australia 2013). A framework for regular national recreational fishing surveys was published in November 2015 (Georgeson et al. 2015).

## Australia-wide

Comprehensive national recreational fisheries statistics are not available for recent years. The last Australia-wide survey of the sector was the 2000–01 National Recreational and Indigenous Fishing Survey (NRIFS), conducted by Commonwealth and state/territory fishery management agencies (Henry & Lyle 2003). The study used a telephone screening survey of the general population (March to April 2000) to estimate the number of recreational fishers in each state and territory and a diary survey of recreational fishers (May 2000 to April 2001) to gather information on the extent of their activities.

The survey results indicated that 3.4 million fishers participated in recreational fishing in the 12 months to May 2000. Estimated expenditure on services and items related to recreational fishing was \$1.8 billion over the diary survey period. New South Wales had the largest expenditure (\$554 million), followed by Victoria (\$396 million) and Queensland (\$320 million). The annual average expenditure per fisher was highest in Victoria at \$721 per fisher, followed by Western Australia (\$706 per fisher) and the Northern Territory (\$608 per fisher). The national average was \$552 per fisher per year.

Since 2001 the NRIFS survey methodology has been repeated in some states and the Northern Territory, although not in concurrent time frames. A comparison of key participation and fishing effort data from the NRIFS and subsequent statewide surveys shows that, for the states where the surveys have recently been repeated have recorded a moderate reduction in numbers of resident fishers and a more pronounced reduction in participation rate and total days spent fishing (Table 9). With the exception of the 2009–10 Northern Territory survey, the recent statewide surveys do not include data on expenditure by fishers.

**TABLE 9** Participation statistics for National Recreational and Indigenous Fishing Survey and statewide surveys, 2000, 2007, 2010 and 2012-13 <sup>a</sup>

Item	Units	Australia	Qld		SA		Tas.		NT	
		2000	2000	2010	2000	2007	2000	2012-13	2000	2010
Participation	'000	3 400	747	700	317	236	125	92	44	32
	%	19.5	23	17	23.4	16.1	29.4	22	31.6	22.3
Fishing days	'000	20 600	3 600	2 600	1 800	1 100	700	507	198	151
Average days	per fisher	6.1	5.4	4	5.9	4.5	6.4	5.5	5	4.9

<sup>a</sup> Participation and fishing days data for South Australia, Tasmania and Queensland are only for residents of each state. Northern Territory data are for all residents surveyed in 2000 but 2009 data exclude Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Sources: Henry & Lyle (2003); Jones (2009); Lyle et al. (2009; 2015); Queensland DAFF (2012); West et al. (2012)

## New South Wales

In New South Wales, a recreational fishing licence is needed for all recreational fishing activities. Size and bag limits apply for many species, as do gear restrictions and area/seasonal closures. Separate recreational fishing rules apply for saltwater and freshwater fishing. Size limits, catch limits and area and seasonal closures are the primary management measures for these categories. Operators in the charter boat sector must hold a licence and maintain comprehensive catch records. People under the age of 18 or over the age of 60 and Indigenous people are exempt from holding a recreational fishing licence.

The NSW Department of Primary Industries conducted a survey of recreational fishers in the Greater Sydney region of New South Wales for two years, from March 2007 (Steffe & Murphy 2011). The survey provided estimates of fishing effort and catch for common recreational species in marine and estuarine fisheries in the region, by location and for the region as a whole. Department of Primary Industries conducted a 2013–14 recreational fishing survey using the same methodology as the 2000–01 NRIFS. The 2013–14 survey will help the department measure any changes that may have occurred over time. Results are yet to be published.

The Department of Primary Industries has collected data on game fishing tournaments since the early 1990s (Park 2007). Catch and effort data are collected from scheduled radio reports routinely broadcast during tournaments, and more detailed data from tournament results and post-fishing interviews with game fishers. In 2013 and 2014 the department conducted a statewide survey of recreational fishers that used the NRIFS approach to telephone screening/participation surveying and gathering data through a 12-month fisher diary. The diary survey concluded at the end of May 2014. For more information about recreational fishing in New South Wales, see the NSW Department of Primary Industries website.

## Victoria

An all-water recreational fishing licence is required for such activities in Victoria. Some recreational fisheries in the state are exempt, but limits and closures still apply. People under 18 years of age or 70 years of age or over are exempt from holding a recreational fishing licence.

Fisheries Victoria ran the Statewide Angler Diary Program between 1997 and 2006 to collect statistics on Victorian recreational fishing (Bridge & Conron 2010). A time series of catch rates and size composition information was generated for four key target species in four fishing regions of interest to Fisheries Victoria:

- snapper in Port Phillip Bay and Western Port
- King George whiting in Port Phillip Bay and Western Port
- black bream in the Gippsland Lakes
- rainbow and brown trout in the Goulburn River.

Angler diary programmes are run in selected inland and estuarine water bodies where monitoring is required under fishery management plans (Conron et al. 2012). From March to July 2011 Fisheries Victoria conducted a survey of fishers targeting southern bluefin tuna in western Victoria. During interviews at boat ramps and while gathering catch, fishers were asked about fishing effort and size composition of retained southern bluefin tuna.

Although a pilot statewide telephone diary survey was tested in 2006, there are no recent statewide estimates of participation, catch and fishing effort for Victorian recreational fishers that can be compared with the 2000–01 NRIFS. For more information about recreational fishing in Victoria, see the Agriculture Victoria website.

## Queensland

Recreational fishers are not required to hold a licence to fish in Queensland waters. However, anglers over the age of 18 must buy a permit to fish in certain Queensland dams. The state government sets minimum and maximum size limits on some species.

The 2011 report *Prospects for Queensland's primary industries 2011–12* estimates the commercial equivalent of the state's recreational catch at \$73 million and recreational fishing expenditure in Queensland at more than \$400 million (DEEDI 2011).

The Queensland Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry 2010 Statewide Recreational Fishing Survey collected reliable estimates of recreational participation rates, statewide and regional annual catch, common species caught by recreational fishers and regions where recreational fishing activities took place. The survey combined diary and telephone surveys to collect high-quality data over 12 months (Queensland DAFF 2012). The final report was released in October 2012. The results of the 2013–14 survey are yet to be published. For more information about recreational fishing in Queensland, see the Queensland Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry website.

## South Australia

The Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA estimates that 236 000 South Australians participate in recreational fishing each year (PIRSA 2010). Recreational fishers are not required to hold a licence to fish in SA waters but registered rock lobster pots must be used to catch southern rock lobster for personal use. Minimum size limits, bag limits, vessel limits, gear restrictions and area and seasonal closures apply for many recreational species. Charter vessel operators must hold a charter boat fishery licence and are also subject to these restrictions.

In 2007–08 the department conducted a recreational fishing survey that provided estimates of recreational fisher participation levels, demographics, fishing effort and catches for 12 key species (Jones 2009). For more information about recreational fishing in South Australia see the South Australian Recreational Fishing Survey 2007–08 (Jones 2009).

## Western Australia

In Western Australia, recreational fishing licences are required for abalone, rock lobster, marron, net fishing and freshwater angling. A statewide recreational boat fishing licence was introduced in 2009, along with new bag limits designed to preserve fish stocks. Seasonal closures are used to control fishing effort for some species, and size and bag limits also apply for most species.

Since 2001 operators in the aquatic tour industry, which includes charter fishing operators, have been required to hold a licence. However, fishers do not need a recreational fishing licence when fishing from a licensed charter vessel. A person fishing from a vessel without a motor does not require a recreational boat fishing licence. Indigenous fishers are not required to hold a recreational fishing licence if the fish are taken for personal use, rather than for a commercial purpose.

Results from the WA Department of Fisheries Recreational Boat Fishing Survey 2011–12 were published in late 2013 (Ryan et al. 2013). The survey tracked fishing activity by 2 977 randomly selected boat fishers, who were each issued with a logbook. An additional 5 659 recreational fishers were interviewed about their catch and fishing effort at boat ramps. The survey provides estimates of the quantity of fish retained and released for each WA fishing region. The survey found that 60 per cent of the recreational catch consisted of finfish species, with school whiting being the most caught finfish. More than half of the recreational catch of all finfish was released, with higher release rates recorded for finfish species such as pink snapper and western king wrasse. Results of the 2013–14 survey are yet to be published. For more information about recreational fishing in Western Australia, see the WA Department of Fisheries website.

## Tasmania

In Tasmania, a licence for saltwater rod and line fishing is not required, but fishers must hold an Inland Fisheries Licence for inland waters, including some river mouths and estuaries. Recreational fishing licences are needed for collecting abalone, southern rock lobster and scallops, and when using graball nets, mullet nets and beach seine nets. Fishing using any type of set line, including dropline or longline, also requires a licence. A range of gear restrictions, bag limits, size limits, seasonal closures and area restrictions apply for abalone, southern rock lobster, shellfish and scalefish.

Indigenous fishers undertaking customary fishing are exempt from holding a licence but must comply with all other fisheries rules, such as gear restrictions, possession limits and size and seasonal restrictions. For Indigenous ceremonial activities, permits and exemptions are available. The Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, University of Tasmania carried out the 2012–13 Survey of Recreational Fishing in Tasmania (Lyle et al. 2015). Survey estimates of recreational fishing participation, landed catch and effort applied the same methodology as the previous statewide survey by the Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment and the Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute (Lyle et al. 2009). Both surveys were funded by the Fishwise Fund.

Other surveys funded through the Tasmanian Fishwise Community Grants programme included assessments of the recreational rock lobster and abalone fisheries (Lyle & Tracey 2012), studies of net fishing and a survey of game fishing in Tasmania (Forbes, Tracey & Lyle 2009). For more information about recreational fishing in Tasmania, see the Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment website.

## Northern Territory

Recreational fishers are not required to hold a licence to fish in NT waters, although a temporary licence is needed for recreational fishing on and over Indigenous granted land and adjoining waters. Size and possession limits are the primary catch controls for recreational fishing. Seasonal and area closures also apply for many recreational species.

The NT Government conducted a recreational fishing survey from February 2009 to March 2010. The survey repeated the NRIFS methodology of a telephone screening/participation survey and fisher diary but also included surveys at boat ramps and accommodation establishments in key catchments (West et al. 2012). The survey found that non-Indigenous NT residents spent an estimated \$47 million annual on goods and services directly related to recreational fishing. Most of this (\$33 million) was spent on boats and trailers. The NT Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries is conducting a recreational fishing survey for 2014–15. For more information about recreational fishing in the Northern Territory, see the NT Government website.

## Australian Capital Territory

Recreational fishers do not need a licence to fish in the Australian Capital Territory. However, a permit is required when using any type of powered vessel for recreational fishing on Canberra's urban lakes. The main recreational species targeted are Murray cod, golden perch, trout, redfin and European carp. ACT public waters are opened for fishing all year round and are divided into three categories: open waters, permanently closed waters and trout waters. Bag and size limits and seasonal closures apply, as do restrictions on specific fishing gear and bait used for recreational fishing purposes. Enclosed traps, such as bait, minnow and yabby traps, are prohibited in ACT public waters. Some ACT waters are permanently closed to protect native fish species. These species are trout cod, Macquarie perch, silver perch, two-spined blackfish, and Murray River crayfish. If caught, these species must be returned to the water unharmed. ACT fishers were included in the 2013–14 NSW statewide recreational fishing survey. For more information about recreational fishing in the ACT, see the ACT Government Environment and Planning Directorate website.

## Commonwealth waters

Recreational fishing undertaken in Commonwealth waters is managed by, and under the management regulations of, the jurisdiction immediately adjacent to those waters. Recreational catch is of particular importance where the target species are also primary targets of commercial fisheries. Griffiths and Pepperell (2006) identified 245 such marine species, including tuna, billfish and deepwater finfish.

In October 2010 Recfish Australia released *Recreational fishing in Commonwealth waters: a preliminary assessment*, focusing on the level of recreational fishing in Commonwealth waters. The report found that in some regions in 2005–06, particularly Narooma–Bermagui, 47 per cent of fishing trips occurred in Commonwealth waters and generated about \$27 million for the local community (Recfish Australia 2010).

Between December 2010 and May 2011, ABARES surveyed game fishers, local businesses and community members at three eastern Australian sites where game fishing tournaments were held several times a year (Ward et al. 2012). The sites were Mooloolaba, Port Stephens and Bermagui. Tournament game fishers surveyed at Mooloolaba averaged 13 game fishing trips to that site, amounting to 15 days per year. Those at Port Stephens averaged six trips (nine days) and those at Bermagui, four trips (11 days) per year. On average fishers spent \$4 625 for a tournament trip to Port Stephens, \$2 698 per trip to Bermagui and \$2 378 per trip to Mooloolaba.

The net economic value of game fishing was also estimated. This is the 'use value' (non-financial) that individuals place on a game fishing trip, in addition to their actual expenditure. The net economic value from a trip to Bermagui (\$124 per individual per trip) was substantially higher than that for Port Stephens (\$67), but survey respondents travelled greater distances to experience game fishing in Bermagui.

# Customary fishing

Various definitions exist for customary, traditional or cultural fishing in Australia. The National Indigenous Fishing Technical Working Group defined customary fishing as 'fishing in accordance with relevant Indigenous laws and customs for the purpose of satisfying personal, domestic or non-commercial communal needs' (NNTT 2004). The Torres Strait Treaty is more specific, describing traditional fishing as 'the taking, by traditional inhabitants for their own or their dependants' consumption or for use in the course of other traditional activities, of the living natural resources of the sea, seabed, estuaries and coastal tidal areas, including dugong and turtle' (Department of Trade and Resources 1978).

The New South Wales Department of Primary Industries defines cultural fishing as 'fishing activities and practices carried out by Aboriginal persons for the purpose of satisfying their personal, domestic or communal needs, or for educational or ceremonial purposes or other traditional purposes, and which do not have a commercial purpose' (I&I NSW 2009).

The WA Department of Fisheries defines customary fishing in its customary fishing policy as fishing activities applying—within a sustainable fisheries management framework—to a person of 'Aboriginal descent, fishing in accordance with the traditional law and custom of the area being fished and is fishing for the purpose of satisfying personal, domestic, ceremonial, educational or non-commercial communal needs' (WA Fisheries 2015a).

The definition of Aboriginal traditional fishing in the *SA Fisheries Management Act 2007* is 'fishing engaged in by an Aboriginal person for the purposes of satisfying personal, domestic or non-commercial, communal needs, including ceremonial, spiritual and educational needs, and using fish and other natural marine and freshwater products according to relevant Aboriginal custom'.

In late 2013 in *Akiba v. Commonwealth of Australia*, the High Court of Australia found that commercial native title fishing rights still exist in Torres Strait and are not extinguished by Commonwealth and state fisheries legislation (Butterly 2013). It remains unclear how this judgement will affect and/or change licence arrangements for Indigenous commercial fishing. The various Commonwealth and state definitions of customary fishing indicate that the value attached to fishing activity and catches of individual species by Indigenous fishers extends beyond the values associated with commercial and recreational fishing. For Indigenous people, fish is often viewed as an important food source and a component of many cultural, ceremonial and social events. The act of fishing allows communities and families to retain their independence and connection to their fishing areas, reinforce their social networks through the sharing of gathered food and maintain their traditional fishing knowledge systems (Campbell & Murphy 2005; Schnierer & Egan 2011). Fish and fishing are important educational tools in Indigenous communities, with traditional fishing knowledge being passed on to successive generations to enable them to continue traditional practices. Indigenous fishers have also traditionally harvested a range of species that are prohibited for non-Indigenous Australians, including crocodile, turtle and dugong. For these reasons, customary fishing by Indigenous people has become increasingly recognised as separate from other commercial and recreational fishing activities.

At the national level, the importance of Indigenous customary fishing was formally recognised with the establishment of the National Indigenous Fishing Technical Working Group in October 2003. The working group aims to enhance Indigenous people's participation in protecting, sharing and using Australian fisheries (NNTT 2003). One of its key outputs is *The Principles Communiqué on Indigenous Fishing*, which was endorsed by the Australian Government in August 2005. The principles represent a commitment from stakeholders to:

- recognise customary fishing as a sector in its own right
- integrate and protect customary fishing within fisheries management frameworks
- implement strategies to engage Indigenous people in fisheries-related business
- expedite processes to increase Indigenous involvement in fisheries management and vocational training (NNTT 2005).

The principles have supported efforts at the state and territory level to separately recognise, support and protect customary Indigenous fishing activities. A common challenge across all jurisdictions has been implementing initiatives that support customary Indigenous fishing while also achieving sustainable fishing practices. Initiatives and measures implemented include:

- The NSW Government released an Indigenous Fisheries Strategy and Implementation Plan in December 2002. It aims to protect and enhance the traditional cultural fishing activities of Indigenous communities (NSW DPI 2013). In 2010 the NSW Government also amended its *Fisheries Management Act 1994* to formally recognise cultural fishing, and established an Aboriginal Fishing Advisory Council to advise the NSW fishing agency on cultural fishing issues.
- The NT *Fisheries Act 1988* exempts Indigenous people from bag limits, size limits and taking protected species when fishing in traditional areas. The NT Government also has an Indigenous Fishing Development Strategy 2012–2014 (DPIF 2012). This aims to support sustainable, culturally appropriate business and employment opportunities for Indigenous communities involved in fisheries activities.

- The SA *Fisheries Management Act 2007* explicitly accounts for management of Indigenous traditional fishing (the previous Act did not). It allows for Indigenous traditional fishing management plans to be developed, in association with the Fishing Indigenous Land Use Agreement, which are consistent with the objectives of the Act.
- The Tasmanian *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995* provides for Indigenous activities, including non-commercial fishing and taking of prescribed fish for the manufacture of artefacts for sale. The Act also allows for the issuing of permits and exemptions (DPIPWE 2015).
- The Victorian Department of Environment and Primary Industries released the Victorian Aboriginal Fishing Strategy in August 2012. This strategy provides a guide to addressing Native Title, customary fishing, economic development opportunities and increasing Indigenous participation in fisheries management (VIC DPI 2012).
- WA law has recognised customary fishing by Indigenous people since 1905 (WA Fisheries 2015b). The WA Government drafted a new policy in December 2009 to recognise these activities in its fisheries management (WA Fisheries 2009).

In line with The Principles Communiqué on Indigenous Fishing, and to better ensure sustainable outcomes, agencies have also focused on promoting greater Indigenous engagement in fisheries management. For example, the Northern Territory has three Aboriginal Fisheries Consultative Committees that better allow Indigenous groups to participate in fisheries management (DPIF 2012). In Torres Strait, the Torres Strait Regional Authority established a Land and Sea Management Unit under the Land and Sea Management Strategy in June 2006. This unit provides support for Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal communities to care for land and sea resources in the Torres Strait region (TSRA 2010). In New South Wales an Aboriginal Fishing Advisory Council was established to advise the NSW fisheries agency on a range of cultural fishing issues. Similarly, Fisheries Victoria's aboriginal fishing strategy (VIC DPI 2012) aims to increase Aboriginal participation in fisheries management. The importance of customary Indigenous fishing is widely recognised but little data is available on such fishing activities, compared with commercial and recreational fishing activities. This is likely to reflect several factors, including the relative isolation of many Indigenous fishing activities and the small-scale and dispersed nature of these activities.

A comprehensive evaluation of Indigenous fishing activities in Northern Australia was completed in 2003 as part of the National Recreational and Indigenous Fishing Survey (NRIFS) (Henry & Lyle 2003). This survey aimed to better understand the level of Indigenous fishing by surveying Indigenous people aged five years and older living in coastal communities across the north of Australia, from Broome in Western Australia to Cairns in Queensland (excluding those living in Torres Strait). The survey showed that an estimated 37 000 Indigenous people living in the north of Australia fished at least once during 2000–01. This was equivalent to 91.7 per cent of the Indigenous population in the region. These individuals spent an estimated total of 420 000 days fishing in that year (Henry & Lyle 2003).

This fishing was estimated to be associated with a harvest of approximately 900 000 finfish, 1.1 million molluscs, 660 000 prawns and yabbies, 180 000 crabs and rock lobsters and smaller numbers of other species during 2000–01 (Henry & Lyle 2003). The major finfish species groups harvested were mullet, catfish, tropical snapper, bream and barramundi. Major non-fish species groups included mussels, freshwater prawn, mud crabs, prawns and oysters. A large proportion (70 per cent) of this Indigenous harvest was taken from inshore and coastal waters

that are relatively more accessible to traditional fishing methods. Methods typically used include lines, traps, nets and more traditional spear and hand collection methods (Campbell & Murphy 2005).

Based on the NRIFS, Henry and Lyle (2003) estimated that 186 200 Indigenous people (excluding those living in Torres Strait) participated in non-commercial fishing during the survey year and that a total expenditure of \$22.52 million was incurred by these fishers. Expenditure on fishing by Indigenous people residing in northern Australia was estimated to be \$2.35 million, and for those residing in southern Australia \$20.6 million.

More recent research on Indigenous cultural fishing was conducted in New South Wales to determine a methodology for estimating cultural catch (Schnierer & Egan 2011). The report found that cultural fishing in the Tweed River region occurred on a regular basis, was predominantly shore-based and focused around the estuary and adjacent coastal waters. The main gear types used were rods and handlines, with nets, traps and spears used to catch some species. The top 10 culturally most important species, based on a ranking given by participants, comprised a mix of finfish and invertebrates. Pipis and mud crabs were the top two, followed by sea mullet, tailor, sand whiting, dusky flathead, beach worms, Sydney rock oysters and the bait yabby.

A separate project in New South Wales identified the participation of Indigenous people in the commercial fishing sector (Schnierer & Egan 2012). This study found that 28 Indigenous people operated in share management fisheries in New South Wales; most operated in the Estuary General Fishery and Ocean Hauling Fishery. Aboriginal people hold approximately 2.7 per cent of the total shares available in all of the share management fisheries in New South Wales. More than 90 per cent of Aboriginal commercial fishers indicated that they gave some of their commercial catch to their local Indigenous communities. These contributions ranged from 5 per cent to 20 per cent of annual catch, with the average contribution approximately 9.8 per cent.

In recognising Torres Strait Island and Aboriginal people as a key stakeholder group, the FRDC increased its focus on improving the research and information available on Indigenous fishing. In 2010 it established an Interim Indigenous Reference Group to provide expert advice on the FRDC's investment in research development and extension (RD&E) for Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fishing and the fisheries and aquaculture industry. The first face-to-face meeting of the group occurred at the Cairns Forum 2011, which brought together more than 30 relevant experts. A key outcome of the forum was six Indigenous people being nominated to form the FRDC's Indigenous Reference Group (IRG) (FRDC 2013b). The aim of the IRG was to develop a fisheries and aquaculture research, development and extension plan for Indigenous Australians. In line with this, the IRG has developed a futures plan that includes 11 key principles for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander RD&E in the fishing and fisheries and aquaculture industry. Drawing on the identified principles, the IRG has also developed a 'Five RD&E Priorities for Indigenous Involvement in the Fishing and Seafood Industry' document. These documents were endorsed at the Cairns Forum 2012, and the principles and RD&E priorities were unanimously supported by Indigenous participants as a sound basis for guiding RD&E focused on Indigenous fishing.

The five strategic priorities for Indigenous participation in fishing and aquaculture in Australia were identified as:

- Primacy for Indigenous people—Indigenous people have certain recognised rights associated with and based on the prior and continued occupation of country and water, and activities (such as fishing and gathering) associated with using and managing these.
- Acknowledgement of Indigenous cultural practices—Indigenous people have the right to maintain and develop cultural practices to address spiritual, cultural, social and economic needs associated with aquatic resources and landscapes.
- Self-determination of Indigenous rights to use and manage cultural assets and resources—Indigenous people have the right to determine courses of action in using and managing aquatic biological resources.
- Economic development opportunities arising from Indigenous peoples cultural assets and associated rights—Indigenous people have the right to engage in economic activity based on the use of traditional aquatic biological resources and/or the right to share in the benefits derived from the exploitation of aquatic biological resources.
- Capacity building opportunities for Indigenous people are enhanced—Indigenous people have the right to access capacity building activities to further their aspirations in using and managing aquatic biological resources (FRDC 2013a).

The IRG has identified RD&E actions to achieve these priorities and is now working to promote these to relevant stakeholders (FRDC 2013b) and encourage activities that deliver improved benefits to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

An important factor for realising improved benefits will be the willingness and capacity of other sectors to effectively engage with the Indigenous fishing sector and communities.

# Profile of Australian fisheries in 2012–13 and 2013–14

**TABLE 10** Commonwealth fisheries profiles, 2012–13 to 2013–14

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2012–13)	Number (2013–14)
Northern Prawn	Banana prawn, tiger prawn, Endeavour prawn and king prawn	Otter trawl	54 vessels	52 vessels
Torres Strait a	Prawns, tropical rock lobster, Spanish mackerel, pearl shell, trochus, finfish, sea cucumber, crab	Otter trawl, troll, handline, free dive, hookah	226 rock lobster licences 107 mackerel 118 pearl shell 61 prawn 30 sea cucumber 39 trochus 80 crab 103 line	309 rock lobster licences 153 mackerel 73 pearl shell 51 prawn 50 sea cucumber 53 trochus 75 crab 128 line
SESSF Commonwealth Trawl Sector	Mixed fish species, particularly pink ling, blue grenadier, flathead, silver warehou	Otter trawl, Danish seine	50 vessels	49 vessels
SESSF Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sector	Mixed fish species particularly pink ling, blue-eye trevalla, gummy shark	Demersal gillnet, demersal longline, dropline, trotline, trap, purse seine	82 vessels	86 vessels
SESSF Great Australian Bight Trawl Sector	Deepwater flathead, Bight redfish	Demersal otter, limited midwater trawl	6 vessels	6 vessels
Southern Bluefin Tuna	Southern bluefin tuna	Purse seine, pole and line, longline, trolling	25 vessels	24 vessels

continued ...

**TABLE 10** Commonwealth fisheries profiles, 2012–13 to 2013–14 *continued*

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2012–13)	Number (2013–14)
Eastern Tuna and Billfish	Yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, albacore, billfish	Pelagic longline, purse seine, pole, trolling, rod and reel, handline	47 vessels	51 vessels
Western Tuna and Billfish	Yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, albacore, billfish	Pole and line, purse seine, pelagic longline, troll, rod and reel, handline	95 SFRs, 6 vessels	95 SFRs, 5 vessels
Bass Strait Scallop	Scallop	Dredge	65 concession holders, 12 vessels	65 concession holders, 10 vessels
Small Pelagic <b>b</b>	Blue mackerel, jack mackerel, red bait, Australian sardine	Purse seine, midwater trawl	changed to SFRs in 2012,	Small Pelagic <b>b</b>
Southern Squid Jig	Gould's squid	Jig	51 SFR packages, 8 vessels	45 SFR packages, 12 vessels
Sub Antarctic	Patagonian toothfish, mackerel icefish Patagonian toothfish	Trawl (demersal and midwater), longline, trial pot fishing Demersal trawl	5 vessels	5 vessels
Western Deepwater Trawl	Mixed fish species	Otter trawl	11 permits, 2 vessels	11 permits, 1 vessels
North West Slope Trawl	Scampi	Otter trawl	7 permits, 1 vessel	7 permits, 1 vessel
Coral Sea	Reef fish including shark, trochus, tropical rock lobster, sea cucumber, aquarium fish, live rock	Demersal line, trawl and fish trap, hand collection with and without breathing apparatus, hand-held scoop, seine nets	16 permits	16 permits
South Tasman Rise	Orange roughy, smooth oreodory, spikey oreodory	Deepwater demersal trawl	closed	closed

**a** Numbers of active transferable vessel holder and traditional inhabitant licences in Torres Strait with commercial fishing endorsements.

**b** Includes four permits held in the Informally Managed Fishery. **SESSF** Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery. **SFR** statutory fishing right.

Source: Australian Fisheries Management Authority

**TABLE 11** New South Wales fisheries profiles, 2012–13 to 2013–14

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2012–13)	Number (2013–14)
Abalone	Blacklip abalone (only)	Diving	48 shareholdings	48 shareholdings
Rock Lobster	Eastern rock lobster	Trapping	101 shareholdings	99 shareholdings
Ocean Trawl	Prawns, flathead and school whiting	Otter board trawling	205 shareholdings	203 shareholdings
Ocean Trap and Line	Snapper, leatherjacket, bonito and spanner crab	Fish and spanner crab traps, handline and dropline	352 shareholdings	349 shareholdings
Ocean Hauling	Mullet, Australian sardine and Eastern Australian salmon	Hauling (seine) nets and purse seine net	276 shareholdings	275 shareholdings
Southern Fish Trawl	Flathead, school whiting and squid	Otter board trawling	23 entitlements	23 entitlements
Estuary Prawn Trawl	School prawn, squid and king prawn	Otter board trawling	165 shareholdings	162 shareholdings
Estuary General	Mullet, bream, prawn and crab	Mesh and hauling (seine) nets, crab and fish traps and hand gathering	600 shareholdings	595 shareholdings
Inland	Yabby and European carp (only)	Yabby traps and gillnets	27 entitlements	27 entitlements
Sea Urchin and Turban Shell	Sea urchin and periwinkle	Diving	37 entitlements	37 entitlements
Aquaculture <sup>a</sup>	Prawns	Pond culture	10 licence holders	10 licence holders
	Yabby	Ponds and farm dams	73 licence holders	71 licence holders
	Oyster	Rack tray and stick	318 licence holders	308 licence holders
	Silver perch	Pond	76 licence holders	72 licence holders
	Trout	Ponds and raceway	22 licence holders	20 licence holders
	Snapper	na	9 licence holders	8 licence holders
	Barramundi	Pond culture	7 licence holders	7 licence holders

<sup>a</sup> Aquaculture licence holders may culture more than one species per licence. **na** Not applicable.

Note: All New South Wales shares/entitlements are held in fishing businesses that may have shares and/or entitlements in one or more fisheries. The Abalone, Rock Lobster, Ocean Trawl (Prawn and Northern Fish Trawl), Ocean Trap and Line, Ocean Hauling, Estuary General and Estuary Prawn Trawl Fisheries are share management fisheries. The Sea Urchin and Turban Shell, Southern Fish Trawl and Inland Fisheries are restricted fisheries.

Source: New South Wales Department of Primary Industries

**TABLE 12** Victoria fisheries profiles, 2012–13 to 2013–14

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2012–13)	Number (2013–14)
Abalone	Greenlip abalone, blacklip abalone	Diving	71 licences	71 licences
Scallops	Scallop	Dredge	91 licences	91 licences
Bay and Inlet	Mixed species	Various	89 licences	88 licences
Rock Lobster	Southern rock lobster	Pots	116 licences and 7 235 pots	116 licences and 7 235 pots
Giant Crab	Giant crab	Pots	25 licences	20 licences
Inshore Trawl	Mixed species	Various	60 licences	57 licences
Wrasse (Ocean)	Wrasse	Handlines	25 licences	23 licences
Bait (General)	Mixed species	Various	25 licences	18 licences
Ocean (General)	Mixed species	Various	221 licences	204 licences
Aquaculture <sup>a</sup>	Abalone	Flow-through systems	15 licences	15 licences
	Freshwater eel, longfin eel	Recirculation units and cultured waters	13 licences	14 licences
	Mussels	Longlines	19 licences	20 licences
	Ornamental fish	Recirculation units and ponds	10 licences	10 licences
	Yabby	Recirculation units, ponds and farm dams	14 licences	16 licences
	Salmonids	Recirculation units and raceways	20 licences	21 licences
	Warm-water finfish	Recirculation units, flow-through system and ponds	19 licences	19 licences
	Other	na	18 licences	19 licences

<sup>a</sup> Aquaculture licence holders may culture more than one species on their licence. **na** Not applicable.

Source: Victorian Department of Environment and Primary Industries

**TABLE 13** Queensland fisheries profiles, 2012–13 to 2013–14

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2012–13)	Number (2013–14)
East Coast Trawl	Tiger prawn, banana prawn, king prawn, Endeavour prawn, bay prawn, saucer scallop, bug	Otter trawl	388 licence holders	388 licence holders
River and Estuary Trawl	Banana prawn, bay prawn, tiger prawn	Beam trawl	105 licence holders	105 licence holders
Gulf of Carpentaria Inshore	Barramundi, king threadfin, blue threadfin, shark, grey mackerel	Net	90 licence holders	90 licence holders
East Coast Net (mainly Tropical)	Barramundi, king threadfin, blue threadfin, shark, grey mackerel	Net	151 licence holders	151 licence holders
East Coast Net (mainly Subtropical)	Mullet, tailor, whiting, bream, grey mackerel, shark	Net	125 licence holders	125 licence holders
East Coast Shark	Various shark species	Net	157 licence holders	157 licence holders
East Coast Handline (mainly Tropical)	Coral trout, redthroat emperor, various other reef species	Handline	202 licence holders	202 licence holders
East Coast Handline (mainly Subtropical)	Snapper, pearl perch, other rocky reef species	Handline	238 licence holders	238 licence holders
Line RQ (Handline) <b>a</b>	Coral trout, redthroat emperor, various other reef species	Handline	365 licence holders	365 licence holders
Line SM (Trolling) <b>b</b>	Spanish mackerel	Trolling	252 licence holders	252 licence holders
Estuary Crab	Mud crab, blue swimmer crab	Pot	536 licence holders	531 licence holders
Oceanic Crab	Spanner crab	Pot	237 licence holders	237 licence holders
Aquaculture	Prawns	Pond culture	63 development approvals (20 producing)	58 development approvals (20 producing)
	Barramundi	Pond and cage culture (incl. tank culture)	250 development approvals (20 producing)	228 development approvals (20 producing)
	Oyster	Rack and stick culture	98 development approvals (22 producing)	102 development approvals (26 producing)
	Redclaw	Pond culture	179 development approvals (25 producing)	165 development approvals (27 producing)
	Freshwater fish	Pond and tank culture	190 development approvals (20 producing)	192 development approvals (20 producing)
	Eel	Pond and tank culture	35 development approvals (3 producing)	55 development approvals (5 producing)

**a** Coral Reef Fin Fish Fishery; the RQ symbol can be used only in the area defined for the East Coast Line Fishery symbol(s) appearing on the same licence. **b** Spanish Mackerel Fishery; the SM symbol can be used only in the area defined for the East Coast Line Fishery symbol(s) appearing on the same licence.

Source: Fisheries Queensland, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

**TABLE 14** South Australia fisheries profiles, 2012–13 to 2013–14

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2012–13)	Number (2013–14)
Blue Crab	Blue swimmer crab	Pots	9 licence holders	9 licence holders
Central Zone Abalone	Greenlip abalone, blacklip abalone	Diving	6 licence holders	6 licence holders
Gulf St Vincent Prawn	King prawn	Trawl	10 licence holders	10 licence holders
Lakes and Coorong	Freshwater finfish, marine finfish, molluscs	Netting, line fishing, handlines	36 licence holders	36 licence holders
Marine Scalefish	Various finfish, crustaceans, molluscs	Netting, line fishing, handlines and traps	326 licence holders	310 licence holders
Miscellaneous	Various finfish, crustaceans, molluscs, worms	Traps, diving, etc.	18 licence holders	18 licence holders
Northern Zone rock Lobster	Southern rock lobster	Pots	68 licence holders	63 licence holders
Restricted Marine Scalefish	Various finfish, crustaceans, molluscs	Netting, line fishing, handlines, traps	10 licence holders	7 licence holders
River Fishery	Freshwater finfish, crustaceans	Netting, pots	6 licence holders	6 licence holders
Southern Zone Rock Lobster	Southern rock lobster	Pots	181 licence holders	180 licence holders
Southern Zone Abalone	Greenlip abalone, blacklip abalone	Diving	6 licence holders	6 licence holders
Spencer Gulf Prawn	King prawn	Trawl	39 licence holders	39 licence holders
West Coast Prawn	King prawn	Trawl	3 licence holders	3 licence holders
Western Zone Abalone	Greenlip abalone, blacklip abalone	Diving	23 licence holders	22 licence holders
Aquaculture	Land-based Category A: native species to local area, e.g. yabby	Ponds, dams	65 licences	59 licences
	Land-based Category B: exotic species to locality, e.g. marron, barramundi	Ponds, dams and recirculation systems	39 licences	38 licences
	Land-based Category C: high risk, e.g. abalone	Ponds, recirculation systems	15 licences	15 licences
	Marine: abalone	Sea cages, contained longlines, uncontained benthic structures	16 licences	15 licences
	Marine: intertidal molluscs, e.g. oyster	Contained racks and contained longlines	355 licences	335 licences
	Marine: subtidal molluscs, e.g. blue mussel	Longlines	38 licences	38 licences
	Marine: tuna	Sea cages	51 licences	20 licences
	Marine: finfish	Sea cages	32 licences	25 licences

Sources: Department of Primary Industries and Regions South Australia; South Australian Research and Development Institute

**TABLE 15** Western Australia fisheries profiles, 2012–13 to 2013–14

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2012–13)	Number (2013–14)
West Coast Rock Lobster <b>a</b>	Western rock lobster	Pots	272 boats	259 boats
Abalone <b>b</b>	Greenlip abalone, brownlip abalone, Roe's abalone	Diving	39 licences	37 licences
Shark Bay Prawn	King prawn, tiger prawn, Endeavour prawn, saucer scallop	Trawl	18 licences	18 licences
Exmouth Gulf Prawn	King prawn, tiger prawn, Endeavour prawn	Trawl	15 licences	15 licences
Nickol Bay Prawn	King prawn, banana prawn	Trawl	15 licences	15 licences
Aquaculture	Pearls	Longlines	na	na
	Yabby	Ponds and farm dams	na	na
	Marron	Ponds and farm dams	na	na
	Blue mussel	Longlines	na	na

**a** Number of boats was presented because of changes in licencing and operation of the fishery. **b** Number of active licences were given instead of active boats given in previous years because of a change in data collection processes. **na** Not applicable.

Source: WA Department of Fisheries

**TABLE 16** Tasmania fisheries profiles, 2012–13 to 2013–14

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2012–13)	Number (2013–14)
Abalone	Blacklip abalone, greenlip abalone	Diving	120 licence holders	121 licence holders
Rock Lobster	Southern rock lobster	Pots	311 licence holders	311 licence holders
Giant Crab	Giant crab	Pots	84 licence holders	84 licence holders
Scallop	Commercial scallop, doughboy scallop, queen scallop	Scallop harvester	73 licence holders	72 licence holders
Scalefish	Various	Netting/hooks	302 licence holders	291 licence holders
Aquaculture	Atlantic salmon	Sea cages	55 licence holders	55 licence holders
	Pacific oyster	Racking/line system	103 licence holders	105 licence holders
	Blue mussel	Longlines	10 licence holders	8 licence holders
	Rainbow trout	Sea cages	7 licence holders	10 licence holders
	Other	na	5 licence holders	6 licence holders
	Abalone	Sea cages and land-based tanks	7 licence holders	6 licence holders

**na** Not applicable.

Source: Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

**TABLE 17** Northern Territory fisheries profiles, 2012–13 to 2013–14

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2012–13)	Number (2013–14)
Coastal	Finfish and bait	Line, net and trap	63 licence holders	61 licence holders
Offshore <b>a</b>	Mackerel, shark, reef fish	Trolling, hand and longline net, trap and trawling	80 licence holders	67 licence holders
Barramundi	Barramundi and threadfin	Gillnet	20 licence holders	17 licence holders
Mud crab	Mud crab	Crab pots	59 licence holders	59 licence holders
Other	Molluscs, oyster, sea cucumber, squid and aquarium fish	Hand harvest, jigging and a variety of other methods	26 licence holders	20 licence holders
Aquaculture <b>b</b>	Prawns	na	8 endorsements	0 endorsements
	Barramundi	na	8 endorsements	1 endorsements
	Others	na	29 endorsements	5 endorsements
	Pearls	na	9 licence holders	6 licence holders

**a** As a result of administrative changes in the Timor Reef Fishery and Demersal Fishery, both are now managed by individual transferrable quota and no restrictions apply to the number of licences that can be issued or held. **b** Aquaculture licence holders may culture more than one species on their licences. The number of licences is included once for each type; if a licence is approved for barramundi, prawns and other species, it will be listed once in each category. **na** Not applicable.

Source: Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries

# Glossary

aquaculture	commercial growing of marine or freshwater animals and aquatic plants
aquaculture production	live weight quantity of aquaculture product produced and marketed by aquaculturists
aquaculture value	assessed value received by aquaculturists on the basis of an 'at farmgate' equivalent, for product marketed
export quantity	data supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) on the basis of the net product weight (excluding packaging) exported. Exports are identified by the ABS according to source state or territory, not state or territory in which the product was caught or farmed
export value data	supplied by the ABS, and valued on a free on board (fob) basis at the Australian port of export. The costs of freight, insurance and other distributive services beyond the Australian customs border are not included
fisheries	refers to Commonwealth, state and territory waters in which marine and freshwater animals are commercially caught or farmed unless otherwise specified
fisheries production	refers to commercial production of wild-caught and aquaculture marine or freshwater animals from Commonwealth, state and territory waters and aquaculture farms unless otherwise specified
import quantity	data supplied by the ABS on the basis of the net product weight (excluding packaging) imported

import value	data supplied by the ABS on the basis of product cost. Imports are valued on a customs value for duty basis that is identical to a free on board (fob) basis; the customs value for duty is the price actually paid at the port of origin, including inland freight and insurance costs incurred in delivering the product(s) to the port of origin; the freight and insurance costs of delivering the product(s) to the Australian port of destination are excluded
production quantity	measure of the quantity of fish product landed by a fishery, usually on the basis of catch records
production value	assessed value at the point of landing for the quantity produced (excludes transport and marketing costs)
real terms/real prices	historical or future prices adjusted to reflect changes to the purchasing power of money (most commonly measured by the consumer price index)
re-exported goods	(included in merchandise exports statistics) originally imported and then exported in either the same condition in which they were imported, or after undergoing repair or minor alterations that leave them essentially unchanged; not considered to be Australian production or manufacture; minor operations include blending, packaging, bottling, cleaning and sorting
reimported goods	(included in merchandise import statistics) originally exported and then imported in either the same condition in which they were exported, or after undergoing repair or minor operations that leave them essentially unchanged; minor operations include blending, packaging, bottling, cleaning and sorting
real	real 2013–14 dollars or real terms refer to conversion of nominal dollar values to take account of inflation; comparison from year to year is expressed in nominal terms unless stated otherwise

seafood	any fish or other aquatic plant or animal intended for human consumption; excludes non-edible fisheries and aquaculture products
southern bluefin tuna	sold from aquaculture farms in South Australia and reported at its market value (farmgate aquaculture value); the input value of those tuna is also included as a production output from the Commonwealth's Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery; to avoid double counting, the input value is netted out of Australian totals
wild-catch	marine or freshwater animals commercially taken from the wild rather than farmed inland or along coastal areas

### Note on jurisdictions

Australian fisheries are defined as those fisheries falling within the Australian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), which extends to 200 nautical miles from coastal baselines. Australia does have some jurisdiction over the seabed outside the EEZ, where the continental shelf extends beyond the zone. This extended continental shelf area is of limited importance to the Australian fishing industry as jurisdiction is restricted to sedentary marine organisms. To simplify jurisdiction, maritime boundaries (determined by legislation) specify the default management responsibility of the state, NT and Australian governments. Each state and the Northern Territory has responsibility for fisheries that lie within its internal waters (for example, river, lake and estuarine fisheries) and, where applicable, adjacent fisheries within three nautical miles from the coastline (coastal waters).

The Commonwealth has jurisdiction for fisheries that lie between 3 and 200 nautical miles from the coastline. When a fishery falls within two or more jurisdictions, an offshore constitutional settlement arrangement is generally developed and responsibility is passed to one jurisdiction.

For more information about maritime boundaries, see the Geoscience Australia website.

## References

ABS 1989, *Year book Australia 1989*, no. 72, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra.

— 2003, *Year book Australia 2003*, cat. no. 1301.0, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra.

— 2015, *Labour force, Australia, detailed, quarterly*, cat. no. 6291.0, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, April.

Bridge, N & Conron, S 2010, *State-wide angler fishing diary program 1997–2006: Recreational Fishing Grant Program final report*, project no. R/03/05/05, Department of Primary Industries, Melbourne.

Butterly, L 2013, 'Unfinished Business in the Straits: Akiba v. Commonwealth of Australia', HCA 33, *Indigenous Law Bulletin*, vol. 8, issue 8, September–October.

Campbell, D & Murphy, JJ 2005, *The 2000–01 National Recreational Fishing Survey economic report: a Fisheries Action Program project*, FRDC project no. 99/158, Natural Heritage Trust, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Canberra.

CBCS 1936, *Official yearbook of the Commonwealth of Australia 1935*, no. 28, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra.

Conron, S, Bridge, NF, Oliveiro, P & Bruce, TK 2012, *Angler diary monitoring of recreational fishing in selected Victorian waters during 2010–11: Recreational Fishing Grant Program final report*, Department of Primary Industries, Melbourne.

Danenberg, N & Mueller S 2011, 'Omnibus Consumer Research Findings wave 2', project no. 2008/779, Australian Seafood Cooperative Research Centre and the UniSA Ehrenberg-Bass Institute for Marketing Science, Canberra.

DEEDI 2011, *Prospects for Queensland's primary industries 2011–12*, Fisheries Queensland, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation, Brisbane.

Department of Trade and Resources 1978, *Treaty between Australia and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea concerning Sovereignty and Maritime Boundaries in the area between the two Countries, including the area known as Torres Strait, and Related Matters*, Australian treaty series 1985, no. 5, Department of Trade and Resources, Canberra.

- Dominion Consulting 2005, *An economic profile of the Australian fishing tackle industry*, final report to the Australian Fishing Tackle Association, Dominion Consulting Pty Ltd, Sydney, October.
- DPIF 2012, *Indigenous Fisheries Development Strategy 2012–2014*, Fisheries Division, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries, Northern Territory Government, available at [nt.gov.au/d/Fisheries/Content/File/indigenous/Indigenous\\_Fisheries\\_Development\\_Strategy.pdf](http://nt.gov.au/d/Fisheries/Content/File/indigenous/Indigenous_Fisheries_Development_Strategy.pdf) (pdf 1.15 mb).
- DPIPWE 2015, *Aboriginal Fishing*, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, available at [dPIPWE.tas.gov.au/sea-fishing-aquaculture/recreational-fishing/aboriginal-fishing](http://dPIPWE.tas.gov.au/sea-fishing-aquaculture/recreational-fishing/aboriginal-fishing).
- FAO 2014, *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2014—Opportunities and challenges*, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy.
- FAO Globefish 2014, *Tuna—June 2014*, Globefish, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, Rome, Italy, available at [fao.org/in-action/globefish/market-reports/resource-detail/en/c/337472/](http://fao.org/in-action/globefish/market-reports/resource-detail/en/c/337472/).
- Forbes, E, Tracey, S & Lyle, J 2009, *Assessment of the 2008 recreational gamefish fishery of southeast Tasmania, with particular reference to southern bluefin tuna*, Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute, University of Tasmania, Hobart.
- FRDC 2013a, *Indigenous research, development and extension (RD&E) priorities for fishing and aquaculture*, endorsed at the Cairns Forum 2012, November 2012, available at [frdc.com.au/environment/indigenous\\_fishing/Documents/Indigenous\\_Priorities\\_for\\_Fishing\\_and\\_Aquaculture\\_-\\_endorsed\\_Cairns\\_Forum\\_2012.pdf](http://frdc.com.au/environment/indigenous_fishing/Documents/Indigenous_Priorities_for_Fishing_and_Aquaculture_-_endorsed_Cairns_Forum_2012.pdf) (pdf 755 kb).
- 2013b, *Terms of Reference For the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (FRDC) Indigenous Reference Group (IRG)*, as at January 2013, available at [frdc.com.au/environment/indigenous\\_fishing/Documents/ToR\\_IRG\\_phase\\_2\\_-\\_Final\\_Jan\\_2013.pdf](http://frdc.com.au/environment/indigenous_fishing/Documents/ToR_IRG_phase_2_-_Final_Jan_2013.pdf) (pdf 792 kb).
- Georgeson, L, Moore, A, Ward, P, Stenekes, N, Kancans, R, Mazur, K, Curtotti, R, Tracey, S, Lyle, J, Hansen, S, Chambers, M, Finn, M & Stobutzki, I 2015, *A framework for regular national recreational fishing surveys*, ABARES technical report, Canberra, November 2015.
- Griffiths, SP & Pepperell, JG 2006, *A preliminary synopsis of existing recreational fisheries data sources and the potential for monitoring recreational fishing activities in Commonwealth fisheries: a discussion paper*, final report for project R06/822 to the Australian Fisheries Management Authority, Canberra.
- Henry, GW & Lyle, JM (eds) 2003, *The National Recreational and Indigenous Fishing Survey*, FRDC project no. 99/158, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Canberra.
- I&I NSW 2009, *Cultural fishing in NSW*, Industry and Investment New South Wales, Department of Primary Industries, Sydney, May.
- Jones, K 2009, *South Australian Recreational Fishing Survey 2007–08*, South Australian Fisheries management series paper no. 55, PIRSA Fisheries, Adelaide, South Australia.
- Liberal Party of Australia 2013, *The coalition's policy for a more competitive and sustainable fisheries sector*, available at [liberal.org.au/latest-news/2013/08/26/coalitions-policy-more-competitive-and-sustainable-fisheries-sector](http://liberal.org.au/latest-news/2013/08/26/coalitions-policy-more-competitive-and-sustainable-fisheries-sector).

- Lyle, JM & Tracey, SR 2012, *Tasmanian recreational rock lobster and abalone fisheries: 2010–11 fishing season*, Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, University of Tasmania, Hobart.
- Lyle, JM, Tracey, SR, Stark, KE & Wotherspoon, S 2009, *2007–08 Survey of Recreational Fishing in Tasmania*, Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute, University of Tasmania, Hobart.
- Lyle, JM, Stark, KE, Tracey, SR 2015, *2012–13 Survey of Recreational Fishing in Tasmania*, Institute for Marine and Antarctic Studies, University of Tasmania, Hobart.
- NNTT 2003, 'Australia's first Indigenous fishing rights conference draws local and international experts', media release, National Native Title Tribunal, Australia, 27 October.
- NNTT 2004, 'Fishing principles to guide Indigenous involvement in marine management', media release, National Native Title Tribunal, Australia, 22 December.
- NNTT 2005, *Indigenous fishing bulletin*, National Native Title Tribunal, Australia, November.
- NSW DPI 2013, *Indigenous Fisheries Strategy*, New South Wales Department of Primary Industries, Orange, available at [dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries/aboriginal-fishing/strategy](http://dpi.nsw.gov.au/fisheries/aboriginal-fishing/strategy).
- Park, T 2007, *NSW gamefish tournament monitoring—Angling Research Tournament Monitoring Program*, NSW Department of Primary Industries, Cronulla Fisheries Research Centre of Excellence, Cronulla, New South Wales.
- PIRSA 2010, *South Australian recreational fishing guide 2009*, Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA, Adelaide.
- Queensland DAFF 2012, *2010 Statewide Recreational Fishing Survey*, Queensland Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Brisbane.
- Recfish Australia 2010, *Recreational fishing in Commonwealth Waters: a preliminary assessment*, Recfish Australia, Brisbane.
- Recfishing Research 2015, *Recfishing Research Priorities for 2015*, Recfishing Research, available at [recfishingresearch.org/refreshed-priorities-for-recfishing-research](http://recfishingresearch.org/refreshed-priorities-for-recfishing-research).
- Ryan, KL, Wise, BS, Hall, NG, Pollock, KH, Sulin, EH & Gaughan, DJ 2013, *An integrated system to survey boat-based recreational fishing in Western Australia 2011–12*, Fishing Research Report no. 259, Department of Fisheries, Western Australia.
- Schnierer, S & Egan, H 2012, *Impact of management changes on the viability of Indigenous commercial fishers and the flow on effects to their communities: case study in New South Wales*, report to the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation, Canberra.
- Schnierer, S & Egan, H 2011, *Aboriginal fisheries in New South Wales: determining catch, cultural significance of species and traditional fishing knowledge needs*, report to the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation, Canberra.
- Steffe, AS & Murphy, JJ 2011, *Recreational fishing surveys in the Greater Sydney Region*, NSW Fisheries final report series no. 131, NSW Department of Primary Industries, Cronulla Fisheries Research Centre of Excellence, Cronulla, New South Wales.

TSRA 2010, *TSLA land and sea management*, Torres Strait Regional Authority, Thursday Island, Queensland.

VIC DPI 2012, *Aboriginal Fishing Strategy*, Victorian Department of Primary Industries.

WA Fisheries 2015a, 'Customary fishing', Western Australian Department of Fisheries, Perth, available at [fish.wa.gov.au/Fishing-and-Aquaculture/Customary-Fishing/Pages/default.aspx](http://fish.wa.gov.au/Fishing-and-Aquaculture/Customary-Fishing/Pages/default.aspx), viewed 14 December 2015.

———2015b, 'Customary fishing—frequently asked questions', Western Australian Department of Fisheries, Perth, available at [fish.wa.gov.au/Fishing-and-Aquaculture/Customary-Fishing/Pages/Customary-Fishing-FAQ.aspx](http://fish.wa.gov.au/Fishing-and-Aquaculture/Customary-Fishing/Pages/Customary-Fishing-FAQ.aspx), accessed 14 December 2015.

Ward, P, Mazur, K, Stenekes, N, Kancans, R, Curtotti, R, Summerson, R, Gibbs, C, Marton, N, Moore, A & Roach, J 2012, *A socioeconomic evaluation of three eastern Australian game-fishing regions*, ABARES report to client prepared for the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation, Canberra, August.

West, LD, Lyle, JM, Matthews, SR, Stark, KE & Steffe, AS 2012, *Survey of Recreational Fishing in the Northern Territory, 2009–10*, fishery report no. 109, Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries, Northern Territory Government, Darwin.

Whittle, L, Zhang, K, Mazur, K, Skirtun, M, Addai, D, Gray, EM & Davidson, A 2015, *Australia's cost recovery arrangements for export certification: implications for Australian agriculture*, ABARES research report 15.8, Canberra, October.



## Statistical tables



**TABLE S1** Gross value of fisheries and aquaculture production, Australia

	2011–12 \$'000	2012–13 \$'000	2013–14 <sup>p</sup> \$'000
<b>State wild-catch fisheries</b>			
New South Wales	77 040	76 220	86 101
Victoria	55 474	54 527	54 598
Queensland	185 712	195 345	190 709
South Australia	208 928	198 105	210 373
Western Australia	279 877	330 805	416 798
Tasmania	155 982	153 869	175 814
Northern Territory	34 104	34 090	30 712
Total	997 116	1 042 961	1 165 104
<b>Aquaculture <sup>a</sup></b>			
New South Wales	46 959	47 547	50 995
Victoria	17 882	20 682	25 411
Queensland	82 509	81 771	89 136
South Australia	228 519	242 740	181 370
Western Australia	109 235	95 954	73 103
Tasmania	536 965	539 920	559 137
Northern Territory	17 214	23 900	15 200
Total	1 039 284	1 052 515	994 352
<b>Commonwealth fisheries</b>			
Northern Prawn	64 708	71 039	115 201
Torres Strait	23 914	25 056	28 193
SESSF Commonwealth Trawl Sector	50 644	56 345	40 133
SESSF Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sector	20 860	22 023	20 397
SESSF Great Australian Bight Trawl Sector	11 639	11 995	11 215
Eastern Tuna and Billfish – Longline and minor line	28 035	24 842	31 216
Southern Bluefin Tuna	40 603	38 366	39 477
Western Tuna and Billfish	np	np	np
Bass Strait Scallop	1 027	502	546
Southern Squid Jig	2 075	na	na
Other fisheries <sup>b</sup>	64 774	67 646	51 806
Total	308 280	317 813	338 184
<b>Total value <sup>c</sup></b>	<b>2 304 841</b>	<b>2 376 303</b>	<b>2 460 173</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes the value of hatchery fishery production. <sup>b</sup> Includes entries marked np and Small Pelagics, Macquarie Island, Coral Sea, Heard and McDonald Islands, SESSF Victorian coastal waters sector, Norfolk Island, South Tasman Rise, Eastern and Western Skipjack Tuna, East Coast Deepwater Trawl, North West Slope Trawl, and Western Deepwater Trawl fisheries because of confidentiality requirements. <sup>c</sup> To avoid double counting, total value has been reduced to allow for southern bluefin tuna caught in the Commonwealth Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, as an input to farms in South Australia. <sup>na</sup> Not available. <sup>np</sup> Not for publication because of confidentiality requirements. Included in Other fisheries. <sup>p</sup> Preliminary. <sup>SESSF</sup> Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia; Department of Primary Industries, New South Wales; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Environment and Primary Industries; Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries; Primary Industries and Regions, South Australia; South Australian Research and Development Institute

**TABLE S2** Wild-catch fisheries production <sup>a</sup>

	2011–12		2013–12		2013–14 <sup>p</sup>	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Fish</b>						
Australian salmon	2 581	3 122	2 820	4 002	2 202	3 633
Australian sardine	41 319	24 541	38 437	23 820	35 867	21 268
Barramundi	2 259	18 291	1 582	13 017	1 219	10 060
Bream	1 037	5 979	1 106	5 930	1 072	5 902
Coral trout	764	24 268	774	24 738	871	28 081
Dories	818	3 139	559	2 296	410	1 972
Flathead	4 125	23 462	3 892	25 627	3 450	21 202
Gemfish	208	643	144	422	143	348
Pink ling	1 217	6 680	1 002	6 342	809	4 367
Mullet	5 430	13 265	4 722	13 721	5 580	17 556
Orange roughy	264	1 365	217	1 036	210	795
Shark <sup>b</sup>	6 010	25 154	5 720	26 608	5 454	24 420
Spanish mackerel	1 190	8 976	1 196	9 128	1 259	9 414
Tuna	7 554	62 106	7 293	59 491	8 194	61 802
Whiting	3 165	18 572	2 851	16 778	2 253	14 610
Other	35 931	212 317	35 317	211 643	35 099	185 939
<b>Total</b>	<b>113 873</b>	<b>451 879</b>	<b>107 634</b>	<b>444 597</b>	<b>104 091</b>	<b>411 368</b>
<b>Crustaceans</b>						
Crab	5 030	58 143	4 634	52 630	4 920	54 241
Prawns	18 494	205 999	17 403	217 016	21 128	273 545
Rock lobster	9 146	394 257	10 333	439 128	10 432	585 897
Other	310	5 942	397	7 631	380	6 107
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 980</b>	<b>664 341</b>	<b>32 767</b>	<b>716 404</b>	<b>36 860</b>	<b>919 790</b>
<b>Molluscs</b>						
Abalone	4 464	150 478	4 312	153 961	3 921	138 192
Octopus	464	3 617	556	5 629	614	4 875
Pipi	464	4 109	561	4 895	577	4 687
Scallop	3 563	8 240	6 750	14 685	4 421	9 273
Squid	3 061	13 505	2 929	12 656	1 166	8 864
Other	238	1 614	318	1 724	275	5 197
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 254</b>	<b>181 562</b>	<b>15 427</b>	<b>193 550</b>	<b>10 975</b>	<b>171 087</b>
<b>Other NEI</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>7 578</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>6 223</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>1 045</b>
<b>Total wild-caught</b>	<b>159 336</b>	<b>1 305 361</b>	<b>156 023</b>	<b>1 360 775</b>	<b>152 210</b>	<b>1 503 290</b>

<sup>a</sup> State and Commonwealth wild-catch production. <sup>b</sup> Shark converted to whole weight. **NEI** Not elsewhere included. <sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia; Department of Primary Industries, New South Wales; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Environment and Primary Industries; Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries; Primary Industries and Regions, South Australia; South Australian Research and Development Institute

**TABLE S3** Fisheries and aquaculture production in 2011–12, by state, Australia <sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	C'with	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Fish</b>									
Tuna	0	0	0	150 000	9	na	56	62 041	172 303 <sup>b</sup>
Salmonids <sup>c</sup>	1 839	5 292	0	na	61	506 446	0	0	513 638
Other	45 341	11 954	96 074	57 504	55 989	4 256	33 343	151 821 <sup>d</sup>	456 282
<b>Total</b>	<b>47 180</b>	<b>17 246</b>	<b>96 074</b>	<b>207 504</b>	<b>56 059</b>	<b>510 701</b>	<b>33 399</b>	<b>213 862</b>	<b>1142 223</b>
<b>Crustaceans</b>									
Prawns	17 807	911	116 515	28 588	32 907	0	0	69 724	266 453
Rock lobster	8 094	17 875	15 604	96 060	177 149	63 418	0	16 057	394 257
Crab	4 423	604	31 270	5 967	5 882	1 752	8 196	50	58 143
Other	2 034	350	792	1 042	1 905	0	1	3 085	9 209
<b>Total</b>	<b>32 358</b>	<b>19 740</b>	<b>164 181</b>	<b>131 657</b>	<b>217 843</b>	<b>65 170</b>	<b>8 197</b>	<b>88 916</b>	<b>728 062</b>
<b>Molluscs</b>									
Abalone	3 404	33 287	0	35 335	10 575	87 068	0	0	169 669
Scallop	3	0	6 114	0	870	167	0	1 086	8 240
Oyster	35 182	0	513	30 970	0	23 406	0	0	90 071
Squid	991	807	758	5 449	504	1 145	0	3 850	13 505
Other	1 445	2 276	0	7 210	95 761	5 150	9 438	506	121 786
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 025</b>	<b>36 370</b>	<b>7 385</b>	<b>78 965</b>	<b>107 710</b>	<b>116 937</b>	<b>9 438</b>	<b>5 442</b>	<b>403 272</b>
<b>Other NEI</b>	<b>3 436</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>19 321</b>	<b>7 500</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>31 284</b>
<b>Total value</b>	<b>123 999</b>	<b>73 356</b>	<b>268 221</b>	<b>437 447</b>	<b>389 112</b>	<b>692 947</b>	<b>51 318</b>	<b>308 280 <sup>e</sup></b>	<b>2 304 841 <sup>b</sup></b>
<b>Quantity</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>
<b>Fish</b>									
Tuna	0	0	0	7 087	1	na	11	7 542	10 071 <sup>b</sup>
Salmonids <sup>c</sup>	165	733	0	na	4	43 249	0	0	44 151
Other	11 085	4 112	12 670	42 111	10 352	659	6 505	25 578 <sup>d</sup>	113 072
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 250</b>	<b>4 845</b>	<b>12 670</b>	<b>49 198</b>	<b>10 358</b>	<b>43 908</b>	<b>6 516</b>	<b>33 120</b>	<b>167 294</b>
<b>Crustaceans</b>									
Prawns	1 612	92	8 940	1 965	3 023	0	0	6 883	22 515
Rock lobster	142	300	639	1 550	4 890	1 098	0	527	9 146
Crab	303	12	2 948	748	535	38	441	5	5 030
Other	146	48	41	33	73	0	0	113	454
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 203</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>12 569</b>	<b>4 296</b>	<b>8 521</b>	<b>1 136</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>7 527</b>	<b>37 145</b>
<b>Molluscs</b>									
Abalone	110	1 157	0	1 001	283	2 518	0	0	5 068
Scallop	0	0	2 828	0	158	85	0	492	3 563
Oyster	3 417	0	na	5 241	0	3 901	0	0	12 559
Squid	114	75	152	513	36	211	0	1 961	3 061
Other	147	877	0	1 845	555	1 335	11	68	4 838
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 788</b>	<b>2 109</b>	<b>2 980</b>	<b>8 601</b>	<b>1 032</b>	<b>8 050</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2 520</b>	<b>29 090</b>
<b>Other NEI</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2 647</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3 069</b>
<b>Total quantity</b>	<b>17 489</b>	<b>7 405</b>	<b>28 250</b>	<b>64 741</b>	<b>19 946</b>	<b>53 194</b>	<b>6 968</b>	<b>43 186 <sup>e</sup></b>	<b>236 599 <sup>b</sup></b>

<sup>a</sup> State totals include aquaculture but exclude hatchery production. <sup>b</sup> To avoid double counting, total has been reduced to allow for southern bluefin tuna caught in the Commonwealth Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, as an input to farms in South Australia. <sup>c</sup> Includes salmon and trout production. <sup>d</sup> Includes fish (excluding tuna) component of Commonwealth fisheries, plus catch from Commonwealth fisheries that cannot be disaggregated for confidentiality reasons. <sup>e</sup> Totals include all fisheries under Commonwealth jurisdiction. <sup>na</sup> Not available. <sup>NEI</sup> Not elsewhere included.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia; Department of Primary Industries, New South Wales; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Environment and Primary Industries; Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries; Primary Industries and Regions, South Australia; South Australian Research and Development Institute

**TABLE S4** Fisheries and aquaculture production in 2012–13, by state, Australia <sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	C'with	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Fish</b>									
Tuna	0	0	0	153 500	18	na	18	59 454	176 004 <b>b</b>
Salmonids <b>c</b>	2 189	5 577	0	na	64	509 914	0	0	517 744
Other	40 123	11 130	89 345	54 033	54 884	5 978	27 704	158 142 <b>d</b>	441 339
Total	42 312	16 707	89 345	207 533	54 966	515 892	27 722	217 596	1135 087
<b>Crustaceans</b>									
Prawns	20 270	454	124 994	30 135	26 715	0	0	74 511	277 078
Rock lobster	7 487	16 997	17 752	86 168	236 964	55 516	0	18 243	439 128
Crab	4 582	120	29 728	4 196	5 631	1 960	6 354	59	52 630
Other	2 688	334	738	1 077	1 967	1	0	4 166	10 970
Total	35 027	17 905	173 212	121 576	271 277	57 477	6 354	96 979	779 806
<b>Molluscs</b>									
Abalone	3 838	37 496	0	38 225	9 136	88 951	0	0	177 646
Scallop	2	0	11 659	0	1 692	776	0	556	14 685
Oyster	35 907	0	523	35 000	0	22 117	0	0	93 547
Squid	919	457	661	4 933	483	3 073	0	2 130	12 656
Other	1 968	2 645	0	7 908	83 251	5 404	13	424	101 614
Total	42 634	40 597	12 843	86 066	94 562	120 321	14	3 110	400 147
<b>Other NEI</b>	3 794	0	1 717	25 670	5 954	99	23 900	130	61 263
<b>Total value</b>	123 767	75 209	277 116	440 845	426 759	693 789	57 990	317 813 <b>e</b>	2 376 303 <b>b</b>
<b>Quantity</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>
<b>Fish</b>									
Tuna	0	0	0	7 486	3	na	11	7 279	10 581 <b>b</b>
Salmonids <b>c</b>	198	1 014	0	na	4	41 762	0	0	42 978
Other	9 213	2 972	12 150	39 358	10 344	1 879	5 473	24 188 <b>d</b>	105 577
Total	9 411	3 986	12 150	46 844	10 351	43 641	5 484	31 467	159 136
<b>Crustaceans</b>									
Prawns	1 710	46	9 612	1 881	2 320	0	0	5 576	21 145
Rock lobster	138	307	728	1 552	6 066	1 096	0	446	10 333
Crab	325	10	2 835	652	442	45	318	7	4 634
Other	173	30	41	33	75	0	0	186	538
Total	2 346	393	13 216	4 118	8 903	1 141	318	6 215	36 650
<b>Molluscs</b>									
Abalone	120	1 196	0	1 112	259	2 349	0	0	5 036
Scallop	0	0	5 393	0	292	811	0	255	6 750
Oyster	3 371	0	na	5 710	0	3 301	0	0	12 382
Squid	96	37	132	459	37	1 055	0	1 112	2 929
Other	229	937	0	2 095	504	1 190	4	61	5 020
Total	3 816	2 170	5 525	9 376	1 092	8 706	4	1 428	32 117
<b>Other NEI</b>	210	na	108	3 407	32	76	na	8	3 840
<b>Total quantity</b>	15 783	6 549	30 998	63 745	20 378	53 564	5 805	39 118 <b>e</b>	231 743 <b>b</b>

<sup>a</sup> State totals include aquaculture but exclude hatchery production. <sup>b</sup> To avoid double counting, total has been reduced to allow for southern bluefin tuna caught in the Commonwealth Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, as an input to farms in South Australia. <sup>c</sup> Includes salmon and trout production. <sup>d</sup> Includes fish (excluding tuna) component of Commonwealth fisheries, plus catch from Commonwealth fisheries that cannot be disaggregated for confidentiality reasons. <sup>e</sup> Totals include all fisheries under Commonwealth jurisdiction. **na** Not available. **NEI** Not elsewhere included.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia; Department of Primary Industries, New South Wales; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Environment and Primary Industries; Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries; Primary Industries and Regions, South Australia; South Australian Research and Development Institute

**TABLE S5** Fisheries and aquaculture production in 2013–14, by state, Australia <sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	C'with	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Fish</b>									
Tuna	0	0	0	122 400	7	na	47	61 748	146 732 <b>b</b>
Salmonids <b>c</b>	2 739	8 863	0	na	32	531 322	0	0	542 956
Other	47 851	9 301	91 815	46 105	45 218	4 553	26 027	130 162 <b>d</b>	401 032
<b>Total</b>	50 590	18 164	91 815	168 505	45 256	535 876	26 074	191 910	1090 720
<b>Crustaceans</b>									
Prawns	20 744	1 876	129 115	29 845	36 006	0	0	119 480	337 066
Rock lobster	10 002	21 662	20 249	108 465	321 078	83 529	0	20 911	585 897
Crab	6 541	85	29 982	4 877	6 877	1 220	4 631	29	54 241
Other	2 090	444	682	1 276	1 788	1	1	2 959	9 240
<b>Total</b>	39 378	24 067	180 028	144 463	365 748	84 749	4 632	143 379	986 444
<b>Molluscs</b>									
Abalone	3 849	34 305	0	32 977	8 058	85 805	0	0	164 995
Scallop	0	0	5 435	0	1 987	1 295	0	555	9 273
Oyster	36 007	0	522	32 080	0	21 684	0	0	90 293
Squid	794	410	655	4 006	542	679	2	1 775	8 864
Other	2 210	3 063	0	7 972	66 604	4 767	4	472	85 092
<b>Total</b>	42 860	37 778	6 612	77 035	77 191	114 230	6	2 803	358 516
<b>Other NEI</b>	4 267	0	1 389	1 740	1 706	96	15 200	95	24 493
<b>Total value</b>	137 096	80 009	279 845	391 743	489 901	734 951	45 912	338 184 <b>e</b>	2 460 173 <b>b</b>
<b>Quantity</b>	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
<b>Fish</b>									
Tuna	0	0	0	7 544	1	na	9	8 184	10 688 <b>b</b>
Salmonids <b>c</b>	253	1 186	0	na	3	40 405	0	0	41 846
Other	10 246	2 935	11 371	36 994	9 324	447	5 109	24 237 <b>d</b>	100 663
<b>Total</b>	10 499	4 121	11 371	44 538	9 328	40 851	5 118	32 421	153 197
<b>Crustaceans</b>									
Prawns	1 617	159	9 475	1 805	2 939	0	0	8 908	24 902
Rock lobster	146	311	818	1 577	5 857	1 165	0	559	10 432
Crab	450	7	2 793	684	723	25	232	7	4 920
Other	158	68	36	29	69	0	0	151	510
<b>Total</b>	2 370	545	13 121	4 095	9 587	1 190	232	9 625	40 765
<b>Molluscs</b>									
Abalone	130	1 165	0	991	239	2 256	0	0	4 781
Scallop	0	0	2 514	0	280	1 346	0	281	4 421
Oyster	3 266	0	na	4 900	0	3 236	0	0	11 402
Squid	98	37	131	358	40	68	0	434	1 166
Other	280	805	0	2 201	432	928	1	56	4 703
<b>Total</b>	3 774	2 007	2 645	8 450	990	7 834	1	771	26 473
<b>Other NEI</b>	306	na	94	230	56	128	815	9	1 638
<b>Total quantity</b>	16 949	6 672	27 231	57 313	19 961	50 004	6 166	42 826 <b>e</b>	222 074 <b>b</b>

<sup>a</sup> State totals include aquaculture but exclude hatchery production. <sup>b</sup> To avoid double counting, total has been reduced to allow for southern bluefin tuna caught in the Commonwealth Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, as an input to farms in South Australia. <sup>c</sup> Includes salmon and trout production. <sup>d</sup> Includes fish (excluding tuna) component of Commonwealth fisheries, plus catch from Commonwealth fisheries that cannot be disaggregated for confidentiality reasons. <sup>e</sup> Totals include all fisheries under Commonwealth jurisdiction. **na** Not available. **NEI** Not elsewhere included.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia; Department of Primary Industries, New South Wales; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Environment and Primary Industries; Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries; Primary Industries and Regions, South Australia; South Australian Research and Development Institute

**TABLE S6** Fisheries and aquaculture production in 2013–14, by location of catch and production, Australia <sup>a</sup><sub>p</sub>

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Other <sup>b</sup>	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Fish</b>									
Tuna	6 936	7	16 124	122 403	1 215	0	47	0	146 732
Salmonids	2 739	8 863	0	0	32	531 322	0	0	542 956
Other	59 348	40 940	102 346	61 721	46 787	16 520	26 027	47 343	401 032
<b>Total</b>	<b>69 023</b>	<b>49 810</b>	<b>118 470</b>	<b>184 124</b>	<b>48 033</b>	<b>547 843</b>	<b>26 074</b>	<b>47 343</b>	<b>1 090 720</b>
<b>Crustaceans</b>									
Prawns	21 032	1 876	140 458	29 845	138 708	0	5 117	30	337 066
Rock lobster	10 002	21 662	41 160	108 465	321 078	83 529	0	0	585 897
Crab	6 549	101	29 982	4 877	6 877	1 225	4 631	0	54 241
Other	2 131	520	1 029	1 276	3 049	1	105	1 130	9 240
<b>Total</b>	<b>39 715</b>	<b>24 160</b>	<b>212 629</b>	<b>144 463</b>	<b>469 711</b>	<b>84 754</b>	<b>9 852</b>	<b>1 160</b>	<b>986 444</b>
<b>Molluscs</b>									
Abalone	3 849	34 305	0	32 977	8 058	85 805	0	0	164 995
Scallop	0	376	5 435	na	1 996	1 466	0	0	9 273
Oyster	36 007	na	522	32 080	na	21 684	0	0	90 293
Squid	1 313	892	662	4 510	662	787	17	21	8 864
Other	2 352	3 307	0	7 973	66 606	4 850	4	0	85 092
<b>Total</b>	<b>43 522</b>	<b>38 880</b>	<b>6 619</b>	<b>77 540</b>	<b>77 321</b>	<b>114 592</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>358 516</b>
<b>Other NEI</b>	<b>4 268</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 389</b>	<b>1 740</b>	<b>1 706</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>15 200</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>24 493</b>
<b>Total value</b>	<b>156 527</b>	<b>112 851</b>	<b>339 108</b>	<b>407 867</b>	<b>596 771</b>	<b>747 284</b>	<b>51 147</b>	<b>48 617</b>	<b>2 460 173 <sup>c</sup></b>
<b>Quantity</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>
<b>Fish</b>									
Tuna	864	1	2 150	7 544	120	0	9	0	10 688
Salmonids	253	1 186	0	0	3	40 405	0	0	41 846
Other	13 076	10 515	13 185	40 099	9 560	4 662	5 109	4 457	100 663
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 193</b>	<b>11 702</b>	<b>15 335</b>	<b>47 644</b>	<b>9 682</b>	<b>45 067</b>	<b>5 118</b>	<b>4 457</b>	<b>153 197</b>
<b>Crustaceans</b>									
Prawns	1 788	159	10 332	1 805	10 509	0	300	8	24 902
Rock lobster	146	311	1 377	1 577	5 857	1 165	0	0	10 432
Crab	453	11	2 793	684	723	25	232	0	4 920
Other	159	71	58	29	146	0	7	40	510
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 545</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>14 561</b>	<b>4 095</b>	<b>17 235</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>40 765</b>
<b>Molluscs</b>									
Abalone	130	1 165	0	991	239	2 256	0	0	4 781
Scallop	0	192	2 514	na	282	1 433	0	0	4 421
Oyster	3 266	na	na	4 900	na	3 236	0	0	11 402
Squid	250	187	132	437	54	97	2	7	1 166
Other	297	835	0	2 201	432	937	1	0	4 703
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 943</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>2 646</b>	<b>8 529</b>	<b>1 007</b>	<b>7 958</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26 473</b>
<b>Other NEI</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1 638</b>
<b>Total quantity</b>	<b>20 988</b>	<b>14 634</b>	<b>32 635</b>	<b>60 497</b>	<b>27 980</b>	<b>54 344</b>	<b>6 474</b>	<b>4 521</b>	<b>222 074 <sup>c</sup></b>

<sup>a</sup> Commonwealth, state and territory production is allocated according to the state or territory waters in which the catch was taken. The totals include aquaculture production but exclude hatchery production. <sup>b</sup> Includes Commonwealth fisheries that have been aggregated for reasons of confidentiality; they are, Small Pelagics, Macquarie Island, Heard and McDonald Islands, Coral Sea, North West Slope, Southern Squid and Western Deepwater Trawl fisheries. <sup>c</sup> Totals include confidential Commonwealth landings and only sum across. **NEI** Not elsewhere included. **p** Preliminary.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia; Department of Primary Industries, New South Wales; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Primary Industries; Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries; Primary Industries and Regions, South Australia; South Australian Research and Development Institute

**TABLE S7** Fisheries and aquaculture production, New South Wales

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Crustaceans</b>						
Rock lobster	142	8 094	138	7 487	146	10 002
King prawn	484	8 614	641	10 878	541	10 268
School prawn	841	5 311	832	5 773	752	5 731
Other prawn a	17	217	14	135	36	250
Crab	303	4 423	325	4 582	450	6 541
Other b	129	1 763	158	2 413	140	1 805
Total c	1 916	28 422	2 108	31 268	2 065	34 598
<b>Molluscs</b>						
Blacklip abalone	110	3 404	120	3 838	130	3 849
Cuttlefish	47	180	31	145	63	292
Pipi	18	326	48	591	62	575
Octopus	71	764	76	741	170	1 310
Squid	67	811	65	774	35	502
Other d	40	268	55	359	11	92
Total c	353	5 753	395	6 448	470	6 620
<b>Fish</b>						
Sea mullet	3 267	7 408	2 278	7 092	3 458	11 695
Silver trevally	145	533	163	672	167	660
Yellowtail kingfish	243	2 541	100	1 202	95	1 094
Jack mackerel	4	4	1	1	2	3
Black bream and yellowfin bream	249	2 991	253	3 026	314	3 544
Eastern Australian salmon	933	1 240	1 316	1 827	1 062	1 821
Snapper	300	3 131	230	2 435	197	1 980
Grey morwong	32	168	30	163	27	147
Mulloway	82	765	69	700	66	677
Sand whiting	106	1 398	78	1 141	74	1 104
Luderick	407	584	353	557	333	537
Eastern school whiting	1 086	3 783	837	3 069	585	2 508
Dusky flathead	171	1 252	117	1 102	110	1 097
Other e	3 820	16 148	3 189	14 656	3 502	17 328
Total c	10 845	41 946	9 014	37 643	9 992	44 195
<b>Other NEI f</b>	86	919	80	861	91	687
<b>Total wild-caught</b>	13 200	77 040	11 597	76 220	12 618	86 101
<b>Aquaculture g</b>						
Prawns	270	3 665	223	3 484	287	4 495
Yabby	17	271	15	275	18	285
Oyster	3 417	35 182	3 371	35 907	3 266	36 007
Silver perch	190	2 695	149	1 879	195	2 718
Trout	165	1 839	198	2 189	253	2 739
Blue mussel	18	90	50	279	38	233
Barramundi	50	700	50	601	59	938
Ornamental fish	na	453	na	355	na	411
Other h	162	2 064	130	2 578	215	3 169
Total	4 289	46 959	4 186	47 547	4 331	50 995
<b>Total production c</b>	17 489	123 999	15 783	123 767	16 949	137 096

a Mainly includes tiger prawn, royal red prawn and greasyback prawn. b Mainly includes Balmain bug, yabby and nippers. c Excludes catches in the Commonwealth and other jurisdiction fisheries landed into New South Wales. d Mainly includes cockle, periwinkle, whelk and blue mussel. e Mainly includes Australian sardine, blue mackerel, leatherjacket, flathead, bonito, yellowtail scad, sandy sprat, tailor, silver biddy and eel. f Mainly includes beachworms and sea urchin. g Excludes hatchery production. h Mainly includes longfin eel, golden perch, Murray cod, mulloway and pearl oyster.

p Preliminary. na Not available. NEI Not elsewhere included.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, New South Wales

**TABLE S8** Fisheries and aquaculture production, Victoria a

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Crustaceans</b>						
Rock lobster	300	17 875	307	16 997	311	21 662
Prawns	92	911	46	454	159	1 876
Crab	12	604	10	120	7	85
Other	43	310	27	304	65	417
Total	447	19 700	390	17 875	542	24 041
<b>Molluscs</b>						
Abalone	827	23 606	831	26 345	734	21 527
Scallop	na	na	0	0	0	0
Squid b	75	807	37	457	37	410
Octopus	28	176	24	215	23	155
Other	38	113	142	425	138	758
Total	968	24 702	1 034	27 442	932	22 850
<b>Fish</b>						
Australian sardine	1 923	1 096	1 134	669	1 076	560
Black bream	111	1 057	90	754	54	437
Southern garfish	63	353	49	314	48	540
Shark c	49	38	44	111	45	113
Snapper	202	1 364	152	1 081	144	1 060
Eel	113	1 391	86	1 146	93	1 345
Australian salmon	773	448	364	200	381	217
King George whiting	187	2 878	104	1 593	85	1 282
Other	565	2 447	789	3 342	852	2 154
Total	3 986	11 072	2 812	9 210	2 778	7 707
<b>Total wild caught</b>	5 401	55 474	4 236	54 527	4 252	54 598
<b>Aquaculture d</b>						
Abalone	330	9 681	365	11 151	431	12 778
Blue mussel	811	1 987	771	2 005	644	2 150
Yabby	5	40	3	30	3	27
Salmonids e	733	5 292	1 014	5 577	1 186	8 863
Warmwater finfish f	126	882	160	1 920	157	1 594
Ornamental fish	no	na	no	na	no	na
Other	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	2 004	17 882	2 313	20 682	2 420	25 411
<b>Total production</b>	7 405	73 356	6 549	75 209	6 672	80 009

a Victorian Department of Primary Industries did not collect prices for wild fisheries and aquaculture species during the 2011–12, 2012–13 and 2013–14 financial years. Values were estimated using prices collected by ABARES. Quantities for individual species are provided by Fisheries Victoria. b Gould's squid taken by machine jig are now being reported to the Commonwealth. c Shark data only include Victorian bays and inlets and small quantities taken in ocean waters by non-shark fishers operating in state-proclaimed waters. d Excludes hatchery production. e Includes salmon and trout production. f Includes Australian bass, barramundi, catfish, golden perch, Murray cod and silver perch. p Preliminary. na Not available. no Only number of fish is reported; 3 044 thousand fish for 2011–12, 3 261 thousand fish for 2012–13 and 3 700 thousand fish for 2013–14.

Source: ABARES; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Environment and Primary Industries

**TABLE S9** Fisheries and aquaculture production, Queensland

	<b>2011–12</b>		<b>2012–13</b>		<b>2013–14 p</b>	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Crustaceans</b>						
Prawns						
Banana prawn	541	4 426	835	6 834	929	7 605
Endeavour prawn	503	3 613	489	3 519	428	3 076
King prawn	2 702	34 587	3 188	40 802	3 155	40 381
Tiger prawn	920	14 079	856	13 101	1 103	16 878
Other	524	3 021	725	4 159	373	2 150
Total	5 189	59 726	6 093	68 415	5 988	70 089
Crab	2 948	31 270	2 835	29 728	2 793	29 982
Rock lobster and bug	639	15 604	728	17 752	818	20 249
Total	8 777	106 600	9 656	115 896	9 599	120 320
<b>Molluscs</b>						
Scallop	2 828	6 114	5 393	11 659	2 514	5 435
Squid <sup>a</sup>	152	758	132	661	131	655
Total	2 980	6 872	5 525	12 320	2 645	6 090
<b>Fish</b>						
Snapper	65	530	57	461	64	523
Tropical snapper	600	3 736	233	1 303	222	1 243
Barramundi	1 500	13 756	1 028	9 428	813	7 459
Bream (including tarwhine)	128	1 026	158	1 260	134	1 074
Mullet	1 740	4 349	2 020	5 050	1 681	4 202
Tailor	na	na	na	na	na	na
Whiting	795	3 057	1 096	3 842	838	3 007
Coral trout	727	23 749	751	24 563	840	27 466
Redthroat emperor	226	1 521	218	1 467	219	1 477
Blue threadfin	181	725	215	860	207	827
King threadfin	555	2 415	439	1 907	305	1 327
Shark	574	1 722	538	1 614	576	1 727
Spanish mackerel	529	3 703	512	3 586	550	3 848
Grey mackerel	971	5 388	979	5 434	719	3 992
Other species	1 441	6 252	1 359	5 828	1 284	5 501
Total	10 076	72 239	9 677	67 130	8 542	64 299
Other NEI	na	na	na	na	0	0
<b>Total wild-caught</b>	21 833	185 712	24 859	195 345	20 785	190 709
<b>Aquaculture <sup>b</sup></b>						
Prawns	3 751	56 789	3 519	56 578	3 487	59 027
Barramundi	2 416	21 295	2 319	19 660	2 682	25 105
Oyster	na	513	na	523	na	522
Pearls	na	na	na	na	na	na
Silver perch	75	886	95	1 143	97	1 107
Barcoo grunter	31	368	na	na	na	na
Redclaw	41	792	41	738	36	682
Aquarium fish <sup>c</sup>	na	463	na	667	na	737
Other <sup>d</sup>	104	1 403	167	2 462	145	1 956
Total	6 418	82 509	6 140	81 771	6 446	89 136
<b>Total production</b>	28 250	268 221	30 998	277 116	27 231	279 845

<sup>a</sup> Includes cuttlefish. <sup>b</sup> Excludes hatchery production. <sup>c</sup> Exotic and native species (including Australian lungfish, northern saratoga and southern saratoga). <sup>d</sup> Includes eel, Murray cod, golden perch, sleepy cod, Australian bass, marine finfish, crab, and pearls.

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary. **na** Not available. **NEI** Not elsewhere included.

Source: Fisheries Queensland, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

**TABLE S10** Fisheries and aquaculture production, South Australia

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Crustaceans</b>						
Prawns	1 965	28 588	1 881	30 135	1 805	29 845
Southern rock lobster	1 550	96 060	1 552	86 168	1 577	108 465
Crab	748	5 967	652	4 196	684	4 877
Other	21	699	22	697	17	846
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 284</b>	<b>131 314</b>	<b>4 107</b>	<b>121 196</b>	<b>4 083</b>	<b>144 033</b>
<b>Molluscs</b>						
Abalone	823	28 925	876	29 625	661	22 087
Pipi	374	2 713	443	3 283	444	3 118
Squid	513	5 449	459	4 933	358	4 006
Other	194	1 820	172	1 685	138	1 404
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 904</b>	<b>38 907</b>	<b>1 950</b>	<b>39 526</b>	<b>1 601</b>	<b>30 615</b>
<b>Fish a</b>						
Western Australian salmon	212	348	75	149	61	153
Mullet	177	714	237	1 112	213	970
Australian herring	99	342	137	401	143	397
Snapper	878	6 373	549	4 485	549	4 815
King George whiting	307	4 465	307	4 603	265	4 249
Garfish	249	1 609	242	1 758	261	1 957
Leatherjacket	116	282	106	282	59	146
Australian sardine	36 962	20 699	35 065	21 039	33 197	19 254
Yellowfin whiting	104	773	152	1 073	110	902
Snook	47	185	47	211	40	192
Golden perch	57	649	34	341	88	1 096
Other	1 165	2 268	1 207	1 929	1 196	1 594
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 373</b>	<b>38 707</b>	<b>38 158</b>	<b>37 383</b>	<b>36 182</b>	<b>35 725</b>
<b>Total wild-caught</b>	<b>46 561</b>	<b>208 928</b>	<b>44 215</b>	<b>198 105</b>	<b>41 866</b>	<b>210 373</b>
<b>Aquaculture b</b>						
Marron and yabby c	12	343	11	380	12	430
Oyster d	5 241	30 970	5 710	35 000	4 900	32 080
Southern bluefin tuna e	7 087	150 000	7 486	153 500	7 544	122 400
Abalone f	178	6 410	236	8 600	330	10 890
Blue mussel	1 277	2 677	1 480	2 940	1 619	3 450
Other g	4 385	38 118	4 607	42 320	1 042	12 120
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 180</b>	<b>228 519</b>	<b>19 530</b>	<b>242 740</b>	<b>15 447</b>	<b>181 370</b>
<b>Total production</b>	<b>64 741</b>	<b>437 447</b>	<b>63 745</b>	<b>440 845</b>	<b>57 313</b>	<b>391 743</b>

a Excludes catch from Commonwealth waters. b Excludes hatchery production. c Marron and yabby are grouped together to protect commercial confidentiality. d Excludes spat. e Processed weight. Input of wild-caught southern bluefin tuna from Commonwealth Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery was 4 570 tonnes in 2011–12, 4 198 tonnes in 2012–13 and 5050 tonnes in 2013–14. f Includes the value of local spat sales. g Includes barramundi, yellowtail kingfish, mullet, rainbow trout, algae and brine shrimp production. p Preliminary.

Sources: Primary Industries and Regions, South Australia; South Australian Research and Development Institute

**TABLE S11** Fisheries and aquaculture production, Western Australia

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Crustaceans</b>						
Rock lobster	4 890	177 149	6 066	236 964	5 857	321 078
Prawns	3 023	32 907	2 320	26 715	2 939	36 006
Crab	535	5 882	442	5 631	723	6 877
Other	4	84	4	50	7	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 452</b>	<b>216 022</b>	<b>8 832</b>	<b>269 360</b>	<b>9 525</b>	<b>364 039</b>
<b>Molluscs</b>						
Abalone	283	10 575	259	9 136	239	8 058
Scallop	158	870	292	1 692	280	1 987
Squid	36	504	37	483	40	542
Other a	205	1 332	261	3 064	244	5 099
<b>Total</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>13 281</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>14 375</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>15 687</b>
<b>Fish</b>						
Tuna	1	9	3	18	1	7
Shark	887	3 725	928	3 838	1 003	3 626
Sharkfin	na	407	na	441	na	351
Western Australian salmon	206	124	236	162	328	164
Estuary cobbler	64	356	54	277	71	284
Silver cobbler	na	na	na	na	na	na
West Australian dhufish	86	1 480	81	1 420	67	1 010
Spanish mackerel	276	2 517	309	2 575	294	2 407
Sea mullet	200	608	154	392	198	600
Yelloweye mullet	22	31	27	33	22	32
Australian sardine	2 410	2 676	2 222	2 053	1 516	1 366
Australian herring	167	179	288	214	154	172
Whiting	165	1 071	181	1 076	171	1 026
Bream	95	637	89	610	93	585
Emperor	496	2 793	461	2 413	390	2 054
Snapper	479	4 017	480	4 059	487	3 844
Rockcod	395	3 231	422	3 331	318	2 427
Tropical snapper	1 686	14 043	1 671	13 107	1 496	11 203
Other	1 544	6 174	1 537	5 917	2 002	5 747
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 179</b>	<b>44 078</b>	<b>9 143</b>	<b>41 936</b>	<b>8 612</b>	<b>36 906</b>
<b>Other NEI b</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6 496</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5 134</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Total wild caught</b>	<b>18 348</b>	<b>279 877</b>	<b>18 856</b>	<b>330 805</b>	<b>18 995</b>	<b>416 798</b>
<b>Aquaculture c</b>						
Pearls	na	93 062	na	79 170	na	60 719
Yabby	19	377	19	415	15	304
Marron	50	1 444	52	1 501	47	1 406
Blue mussel	350	1 367	243	1 017	188	785
Fish	1 179	11 842	1 208	12 848	716	8 126
Goldfish and European carp	na	140	na	182	na	224
Ornamental fish	na	58	na	69	na	94
Other d	na	946	na	751	na	1 445
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 598</b>	<b>109 235</b>	<b>1 522</b>	<b>95 954</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>73 103</b>
<b>Total production</b>	<b>19 946</b>	<b>389 112</b>	<b>20 378</b>	<b>426 759</b>	<b>19 961</b>	<b>489 901</b>

Note: Historical valuation of Western Australia's wild harvested pearl shells was based on limited data. An external review has provided more accurate data on the value of shell harvested and the value of mother of pearl and pearl meat realised at the end of the aquaculture process. Future valuation of pearl shells will be based on the principles developed from the review. **a** Value includes pearl oyster shells taken, including those taken for mother of pearl and octopus. **b** Includes sea cucumber, sea urchin and others previously reported under molluscs other.

**c** Aquaculture excludes algae production for betacarotene and hatchery production. Some quantity data not available because of confidentiality restrictions. **d** Includes other molluscs and crustaceans. **p** Preliminary. **na** Not available. **NEI** Not elsewhere included.

Source: Department of Fisheries, Western Australia

**TABLE S12** Fisheries and aquaculture production, Tasmania

	<b>2011–12</b>		<b>2012–13</b>		<b>2013–14 p</b>	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Crustaceans</b>						
Southern rocklobster	1 098	63 418	1 096	55 516	1 165	83 529
Giant crab	38	1 752	45	1 960	25	1 220
Other	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 136</b>	<b>65 170</b>	<b>1 141</b>	<b>57 477</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>84 749</b>
<b>Molluscs</b>						
Abalone	2 421	83 968	2 226	85 017	2 158	82 670
Octopus	51	417	90	781	117	1 089
Scallop <b>a</b>	85	167	811	776	1 346	1 295
Other	279	1 865	1 114	3 741	131	1 362
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 836</b>	<b>86 417</b>	<b>4 241</b>	<b>90 315</b>	<b>3 751</b>	<b>86 416</b>
<b>Fish <b>b</b></b>						
Australian salmon	189	439	404	1 048	73	708
Southern rock cod	2	8	2	5	2	9
Garfish	55	456	53	359	38	306
Banded morwong	56	1 029	52	1 015	47	1 003
Jackass morwong	3	7	1	5	1	4
Elephantfish	1	2	2	6	1	5
Bastard trumpeter	9	49	9	45	8	70
Striped trumpeter	16	188	12	151	9	111
Eastern school whiting	16	56	22	112	37	239
Wrasse	66	850	63	802	64	846
Shark	12	97	11	104	9	82
Other	233	1 076	1 248	2 327	157	1 171
<b>Total</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>4 256</b>	<b>1 879</b>	<b>5 978</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>4 553</b>
<b>Other NEI <b>c</b></b>	<b>101</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Total wild-caught</b>	<b>4 732</b>	<b>155 982</b>	<b>7 338</b>	<b>153 869</b>	<b>5 516</b>	<b>175 814</b>
<b>Aquaculture <b>d</b></b>						
Salmonids <b>e</b>	43 249	506 446	41 762	509 914	40 405	531 322
Oyster	3 901	23 406	3 301	22 117	3 236	21 684
Blue mussel	1 216	4 012	1 041	3 955	749	2 996
Abalone	97	3 101	123	3 934	98	3 135
<b>Total</b>	<b>48 463</b>	<b>536 965</b>	<b>46 227</b>	<b>539 920</b>	<b>44 488</b>	<b>559 137</b>
<b>Total production</b>	<b>53 194</b>	<b>692 947</b>	<b>53 564</b>	<b>693 789</b>	<b>50 004</b>	<b>734 951</b>

**a** Weight is based on whole weight. Value of fishery is calculated on meat weight. No commercial scallop season in 2011–12. Production statistics for 2011–12 are landings from pre-season surveys. **b** Excludes shark from the Commonwealth Southern Shark Fishery. **c** Includes sea urchins. **d** Excludes hatchery production. **e** Includes salmon and trout production, weight in HOGG (head on, gilled and gutted). **p** Preliminary. **NEI** Not elsewhere included.

Source: Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania

**TABLE S13** Fisheries and aquaculture production, Northern Territory

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14 <sup>p</sup>	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Crustaceans</b>						
Crab	441	8 196	318	6 354	232	4 631
Other	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	441	8 197	318	6 354	232	4 632
<b>Molluscs</b>						
Squid	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other	11	188	4	13	1	4
Total	11	188	4	14	1	6
<b>Fish</b>						
Tuna	11	56	11	18	9	47
Shark	888	2 482	439	1 043	156	318
Tropical snapper	337	1 406	114	527	79	342
Barramundi	759	4 534	554	3 589	406	2 602
Threadfin salmon	383	1 108	283	894	205	647
Black jewfish	167	407	184	574	118	262
Emperor	113	640	145	971	135	813
Rockcod	64	241	73	303	47	212
Mackerel	741	3 600	608	4 063	813	4 117
Goldband snapper	636	4 962	691	5 125	551	4 310
Saddletail snapper <sup>a</sup>	1 252	5 371	na	na	na	na
Other	284	913	2 382	10 614	2 599	12 403
Total	5 635	25 719	5 484	27 722	5 118	26 074
<b>Total wild-caught</b>	6 087	34 104	5 805	34 090	5 351	30 712
<b>Aquaculture <sup>b</sup></b>						
Barramundi	881	7 680	na	na	na	na
Pearls	na	9 250	na	na	na	na
Other <sup>c</sup>	na	284	na	23 900	815	15 200
Total	881	17 214	na	23 900	815	15 200
<b>Total production</b>	6 968	51 318	5 805	57 990	6 166	45 912

<sup>a</sup> Includes some crimson snapper. <sup>b</sup> These values are based on derived estimates from a limited number of operators. Excludes hatchery production. Quantities not available because of confidentiality restrictions. <sup>c</sup> Includes aquarium production. <sup>p</sup> Preliminary. **na** Not available.

Source: Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries

TABLE S14 Fisheries production, Commonwealth

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Northern Prawn</b>						
Prawns						
Tiger prawn	864	16 617	1 340	26 041	2 025	39 883
Banana prawn	4 855	41 961	2 990	37 859	5 780	67 968
Endeavour prawn	498	4 491	500	4 221	497	5 372
King prawn	8	78	15	232	21	297
Other prawn	2	18	2	15	5	93
Total prawn	6 228	63 166	4 847	68 369	8 328	113 613
Other species	77	1 543	153	2 670	108	1 588
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 304</b>	<b>64 708</b>	<b>4 999</b>	<b>71 039</b>	<b>8 436</b>	<b>115 201</b>
<b>Torres Strait</b>						
Prawns						
Tiger prawn	377	5 171	382	4 781	324	4 925
Endeavour prawn	117	928	102	784	74	589
King prawn	5	64	2	27	3	32
Other prawn	0	0	0	1	0	2
Other a	20	561	19	414	19	285
Total	520	6 724	505	6 007	420	5 834
Tropical rock lobster	527	16 057	446	18 243	559	20 911
Spanish mackerel						
Spanish mackerel	78	577	85	613	106	807
Other species	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	78	577	85	613	106	808
Reef Line b	42	556	24	194	33	641
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 167</b>	<b>23 914</b>	<b>1 061</b>	<b>25 056</b>	<b>1 117</b>	<b>28 193</b>
<b>SESSF Commonwealth Trawl Sector c</b>						
Orange roughy	229	1 187	217	1 036	210	795
Blue grenadier	4 047	11 695	4 007	15 507	3 934	6 452
Tiger flathead	2 835	14 573	2 607	16 529	2 325	13 438
Redfish	86	298	64	245	92	303
Blue warehou	98	402	46	142	44	145
Silver warehou	1 031	2 030	786	1 729	561	932
Eastern school whiting	344	936	500	1 805	596	1 956
Jackass morwong	404	1 041	335	1 321	200	741
Pink ling	752	4 126	657	4 157	534	2 897
Gemfish	130	401	107	312	97	236
Silver trevally	180	701	90	585	149	549
Mirror dory	548	1 217	351	926	196	614
Royal red prawn	150	378	238	534	171	287
Ocean perch	205	657	1	6	2	8
John dory	89	597	78	561	72	589
Blue-eye trevalla	16	149	9	82	17	143
Gummy shark	144	916	165	1 137	135	849
School shark	24	114	14	79	28	166
Sawshark	125	274	134	364	123	226
Elephantfish	51	50	48	87	42	50
Other	3 263	8 904	3 212	9 201	2 612	8 758
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 749</b>	<b>50 644</b>	<b>13 665</b>	<b>56 345</b>	<b>12 140</b>	<b>40 133</b>

Continued

**TABLE S14** Fisheries production, Commonwealth *continued*

	<b>2011–12</b>		<b>2012–13</b>		<b>2013–14 p</b>	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>SESSF Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sector c</b>						
Blue-eye trevalla	341	3 187	300	2 767	386	3 155
Blue warehou	7	30	3	9	1	4
Pink ling	453	2 487	341	2 157	258	1 377
Gummy shark	1 920	12 233	2 054	14 192	2 011	12 648
School shark	212	988	185	1 023	267	1 591
Sawshark	116	254	137	371	117	228
Elephantfish	77	75	72	130	58	70
Other Shark	185	247	181	247	184	220
Other species	318	1 360	245	1 126	273	1 105
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 631</b>	<b>20 860</b>	<b>3 517</b>	<b>22 023</b>	<b>3 556</b>	<b>20 397</b>
<b>SESSF Great Australian Bight Trawl Sector c</b>						
Orange roughy	34	178	0	0	0	0
Deepwater flathead	973	6 716	1 028	7 092	887	6 117
Bight redfish	341	1 707	273	1 367	207	1 222
Leatherjacket	209	313	215	425	240	501
Angel shark	184	227	240	492	174	307
Yellowspotted boarfish	77	238	100	313	120	383
Jackass morwong	35	90	33	130	30	111
Squid	34	156	89	417	78	501
Knifejaw	41	140	35	118	42	129
Gemfish	65	201	26	75	26	63
Blue grenadier	28	81	5	19	61	99
Blue morwong	22	149	na	na	na	na
Silver warehou	1	2	na	na	na	na
School shark	1	3	1	5	1	8
Gummy shark	85	538	79	549	81	512
Sawshark	26	56	43	117	44	87
Elephantfish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	206	841	223	876	334	1 175
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 363</b>	<b>11 639</b>	<b>2 389</b>	<b>11 995</b>	<b>2 326</b>	<b>11 215</b>

*Continued*

**TABLE S14** Fisheries production, Commonwealth continued

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14 <sup>p</sup>	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Eastern Tuna and Billfish – longline and minor line</b>						
Albacore	784	1 802	739	1 848	797	1 944
Skipjack tuna	na	na	na	na	na	na
Yellowfin tuna	1 459	12 606	1 393	11 394	1 493	14 397
Bigeye tuna	493	5 377	553	5 027	478	4 722
Broadbill swordfish	1 254	5 856	1 065	4 610	1 197	7 185
Striped marlin	310	1 450	256	1 022	249	1 227
Other billfish	12	17	12	18	15	19
Other	421	926	356	922	451	1 723
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 733</b>	<b>28 035</b>	<b>4 374</b>	<b>24 842</b>	<b>4 682</b>	<b>31 216</b>
<b>Southern Bluefin Tuna</b>	4 659	40 603	4 356	38 366	5 297	39 477
<b>Western Tuna and Billfish</b>						
Albacore	15	np	20	np	12	np
Skipjack tuna	0	np	0	np	0	np
Yellowfin tuna	26	np	36	np	30	np
Bigeye tuna	106	np	182	np	76	np
Other tuna	0	np	0	np	0	np
Billfish	210	np	260	np	205	np
Other species	6	np	16	np	12	np
<b>Total</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>np</b>
<b>Bass Strait Scallop</b>	484	1 027	244	502	279	546
<b>Southern Squid Jig</b>	830	2 075	na	na	na	na
<b>Other fisheries <sup>d</sup></b>	9 074	64 774	3 999	67 646	4 658	51 806
<b>Total production</b>	<b>43 186</b>	<b>308 280</b>	<b>39 118</b>	<b>317 813</b>	<b>42 826</b>	<b>338 184</b>

**a** Mainly Moreton Bay bug, scallop and squid. **b** Includes fish other than Spanish mackerel caught by line fishing. **c** Shark converted to whole weight. **d** Includes entries marked np and Small Pelagics, Macquarie Island, Coral Sea, Cocos and Christmas Islands, Heard and McDonald Islands, SESSF Victorian coastal waters sector, Norfolk Island, South Tasman Rise, Western Skipjack, East Coast Deepwater Trawl, North West Slope Trawl and Western Deepwater Trawl fisheries because of confidentiality requirements. **na** Not available. **np** Not for publication because of confidentiality requirements. Included in Other fisheries. **p** Preliminary. **SESSF** Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery. Sources: ABARES; Australian Fisheries Management Authority

**TABLE S15** Aquaculture production in 2011–12, by state, Australia <sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Fish</b>								
Salmonids <b>b</b>	1 839	5 292	0	na	61	506 446	0	513 638
Tuna	0	0	0	150 000	0	0	0	150 000
Silver perch	2 695	0	886	na	254	0	0	3 835
Barramundi	700	0	21 295	na	11 135	0	7 680	40 811
Other <b>c</b>	0	882	1 654	18 797	531	0	0	21 864
Total	5 234	6 174	23 835	168 797	11 981	506 446	7 680	730 147
<b>Crustaceans</b>								
Prawns	3 665	0	56 789	0	0	0	0	60 454
Yabby	271	40	0	0	377	0	0	688
Marron	0	0	0	343	1 444	0	0	1 787
Redclaw	0	0	792	na	0	0	0	792
Total	3 936	40	57 581	343	1 821	0	0	63 721
<b>Molluscs</b>								
Edible oyster	35 182	0	513	30 970	0	23 406	0	90 071
Pearl oyster	0	0	na	0	93 062	0	9 250	102 312
Abalone	0	9 681	0	6 410	0	3 101	0	19 192
Blue mussel	90	1 987	0	2 677	1 367	4 012	0	10 134
Total	35 272	11 668	513	40 058	94 429	30 519	9 250	221 709
<b>Other NEI <b>d</b></b>	2 517	0	580	19 321	1 004	na	284	23 706
<b>Total value</b>	<b>46 959</b>	<b>17 882</b>	<b>82 509</b>	<b>228 519</b>	<b>109 235</b>	<b>536 965</b>	<b>17 214</b>	<b>1039 284</b>
<b>Quantity</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>
<b>Fish</b>								
Salmonids <b>b</b>	165	733	0	na	4	43 249	0	44 151
Tuna	0	0	0	7 087	0	0	0	7 087
Silver perch	190	0	75	na	14	0	0	279
Barramundi	50	0	2 416	na	1 127	0	881	4 473
Other <b>c</b>	0	126	103	1 738	34	0	0	2 001
Total	405	859	2 593	8 825	1 179	43 249	881	57 991
<b>Crustaceans</b>								
Prawns	270	0	3 751	0	0	0	0	4 021
Yabby	17	5	0	0	19	0	0	40
Marron	0	0	0	12	50	0	0	62
Redclaw	0	0	41	na	0	0	0	41
Total	287	5	3 793	12	69	0	0	4 165
<b>Molluscs</b>								
Edible oyster	3 417	0	na	5 241	0	3 901	0	12 559
Pearl oyster	0	0	na	0	na	0	na	na
Abalone	0	330	0	178	0	97	0	604
Blue mussel	18	811	0	1 277	350	1 216	0	3 672
Total	3 435	1 141	na	6 697	350	5 214	na	16 836
<b>Other NEI <b>d</b></b>	162	0	32	2 647	na	na	na	2 841
<b>Total quantity</b>	<b>4 289</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>6 418</b>	<b>18 180</b>	<b>1 598</b>	<b>48 463</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>81 833</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes hatchery production, crocodiles, microalgae and aquarium worms. <sup>b</sup> Includes salmon and trout production. <sup>c</sup> Includes eel, other native fish and aquarium fish. <sup>d</sup> Includes aquaculture production not elsewhere specified because of confidentiality restrictions. In Victoria, this includes abalone, warmwater finfish, ornamental fish, other shellfish, shrimps and aquatic worms. Total only sums across. **na** Not available. **NEI** Not elsewhere included.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia; Department of Primary Industries, New South Wales; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Environment and Primary Industries; Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries; Primary Industries and Regions, South Australia; South Australian Research and Development Institute

**TABLE S16** Aquaculture production in 2012–13, by state, Australia <sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Fish</b>								
Salmonids <b>b</b>	2 189	5 577	0	na	64	509 914	0	517 744
Tuna	0	0	0	153 500	0	0	0	153 500
Silver perch	1 879	0	1 143	na	255	0	0	3 277
Barramundi	601	0	19 660	na	12 510	0	na	32 771
Other <b>c</b>	0	1 920	1 412	16 650	202	0	0	20 184
Total	4 669	7 497	22 216	170 150	13 030	509 914	na	727 476
<b>Crustaceans</b>								
Prawns	3 484	0	56 578	0	0	0	0	60 062
Yabby	275	30	0	0	415	0	0	720
Marron	0	0	0	380	1 501	0	0	1 881
Redclaw	0	0	738	na	0	0	0	738
Total	3 759	30	57 316	380	1 917	0	0	63 402
<b>Molluscs</b>								
Edible oyster	35 907	0	523	35 000	0	22 117	0	93 547
Pearl oyster	0	0	na	0	79 170	0	na	79 170
Abalone	0	11 151	0	8 600	0	3 934	0	23 685
Blue mussel	279	2 005	0	2 940	1 017	3 955	0	10 195
Total	36 186	13 155	523	46 540	80 187	30 006	0	206 597
<b>Other NEI <b>d</b></b>	2 933	0	1 717	25 670	820	na	23 900	55 040
<b>Total value</b>	<b>47 547</b>	<b>20 682</b>	<b>81 771</b>	<b>242 740</b>	<b>95 954</b>	<b>539 920</b>	<b>23 900</b>	<b>1 052 515</b>
<b>Quantity</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>
<b>Fish</b>								
Salmonids <b>b</b>	198	1 014	0	na	4	41 762	0	42 978
Tuna	0	0	0	7 486	0	0	0	7 486
Silver perch	149	0	95	na	13	0	0	256
Barramundi	50	0	2 319	na	1 190	0	na	3 560
Other <b>c</b>	0	160	59	1 200	1	0	0	1 420
Total	397	1 174	2 473	8 686	1 208	41 762	na	55 700
<b>Crustaceans</b>								
Prawns	223	0	3 519	0	0	0	0	3 742
Yabby	15	3	0	0	19	0	0	37
Marron	0	0	0	11	52	0	0	63
Redclaw	0	0	41	na	0	0	0	41
Total	238	3	3 560	11	71	0	0	3 883
<b>Molluscs</b>								
Edible oyster	3 371	0	na	5 710	0	3 301	0	12 382
Pearl oyster	0	0	na	0	na	0	na	na
Abalone	0	365	0	236	0	123	0	724
Blue mussel	50	771	0	1 480	243	1 041	0	3 584
Total	3 421	1 136	na	7 426	243	4 465	na	16 690
<b>Other NEI <b>d</b></b>	130	0	108	3 407	na	na	na	3 645
<b>Total quantity</b>	<b>4 186</b>	<b>2 313</b>	<b>6 140</b>	<b>19 530</b>	<b>1 522</b>	<b>46 227</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>79 917</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes hatchery production, crocodiles, microalgae and aquarium worms. <sup>b</sup> Includes salmon and trout production. <sup>c</sup> Includes eel, other native fish and aquarium fish. <sup>d</sup> Includes aquaculture production not elsewhere specified because of confidentiality restrictions. In Victoria, this includes abalone, warmwater finfish, ornamental fish, other shellfish, shrimps and aquatic worms. Total only sums across. **na** Not available. **NEI** Not elsewhere included.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia; Department of Primary Industries, New South Wales; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Environment and Primary Industries; Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries; Primary Industries and Regions, South Australia; South Australian Research and Development Institute

**TABLE 17** Aquaculture production in 2013–14, by state, Australia <sup>a</sup>

Value	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Fish</b>								
Salmonids <b>b</b>	2 739	8 863	0	na	32	531 322	0	542 956
Tuna	0	0	0	122 400	0	0	0	122 400
Silver perch	2 718	0	1 107	na	280	0	0	4 106
Barramundi	938	0	25 105	na	7 814	0	na	33 857
Other <b>c</b>	0	1 594	1 304	10 380	224	0	0	13 502
Total	6 395	10 457	27 517	132 780	8 351	531 322	na	716 821
<b>Crustaceans</b>								
Prawns	4 495	0	59 027	0	0	0	0	63 522
Yabby	285	27	0	0	304	0	0	615
Marron	0	0	0	430	1 406	0	0	1 836
Redclaw	0	0	682	na	0	0	0	682
Total	4 780	27	59 708	430	1 709	0	0	66 654
<b>Molluscs</b>								
Edible oyster	36 007	0	522	32 080	0	21 684	0	90 293
Pearl oyster	0	0	na	0	60 719	0	na	60 719
Abalone	0	12 778	0	10 890	0	3 135	0	26 802
Blue mussel	233	2 150	0	3 450	785	2 996	0	9 614
Total	36 240	14 928	522	46 420	61 504	27 814	0	187 428
<b>Other NEI <sup>d</sup></b>	3 580	0	1 389	1 740	1 539	na	15 200	23 448
<b>Total value</b>	50 995	25 411	89 136	181 370	73 103	559 137	15 200	994 352
<b>Quantity</b>	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
<b>Fish</b>								
Salmonids <b>b</b>	253	1 186	0	na	3	40 405	0	41 846
Tuna	0	0	0	7 544	0	0	0	7 544
Silver perch	195	0	97	na	14	0	0	306
Barramundi	59	0	2 682	na	699	0	na	3 440
Other <b>c</b>	0	157	51	812	na	0	0	1 019
Total	507	1 343	2 829	8 356	716	40 405	na	54 156
<b>Crustaceans</b>								
Prawns	287	0	3 487	0	0	0	0	3 774
Yabby	18	3	0	0	15	0	0	36
Marron	0	0	0	12	47	0	0	59
Redclaw	0	0	36	na	0	0	0	36
Total	305	3	3 523	12	62	0	0	3 905
<b>Molluscs</b>								
Edible oyster	3 266	0	na	4 900	0	3 236	0	11 402
Pearl oyster	0	0	na	0	na	0	na	na
Abalone	0	431	0	330	0	98	0	859
Blue mussel	38	644	0	1 619	188	749	0	3 237
Total	3 304	1 075	na	6 849	188	4 083	na	15 499
<b>Other NEI <sup>d</sup></b>	215	0	94	230	na	na	815	1 354
<b>Total quantity</b>	4 331	2 420	6 446	15 447	966	44 488	815	74 913

<sup>a</sup> Excludes hatchery production, crocodiles, microalgae and aquarium worms. <sup>b</sup> Includes salmon and trout production. <sup>c</sup> Includes eel, other native fish and aquarium fish. <sup>d</sup> Includes aquaculture production not elsewhere specified because of confidentiality restrictions. In Victoria, this includes abalone, warmwater finfish, ornamental fish, other shellfish, shrimps and aquatic worms. Total only sums across. **na** Not available. **NEI** Not elsewhere included.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia; Department of Primary Industries, New South Wales; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Environment and Primary Industries; Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries; Primary Industries and Regions, South Australia; South Australian Research and Development Institute

**TABLE S18** Exports of fisheries and aquaculture products, Australia

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Edible</b>						
<b>Fish</b>						
Live <b>a</b>	930	31 953	832	30 664	910	34 174
Tuna	8 888	162 703	8 901	162 636	11 000	135 539
Salmonids <b>b</b>	5 750	41 779	2 584	25 402	1 817	17 396
Swordfish	509	4 241	455	3 929	443	3 921
Whiting	892	2 535	394	1 355	62	189
Other fish	5 056	46 166	4 657	34 179	4 377	34 216
Total fish <b>c</b>	22 025	289 377	17 822	258 166	18 608	225 434
<b>Crustaceans and molluscs</b>						
Rock lobster	6 916	386 710	7 819	447 263	7 966	590 293
Prawns	5 393	66 677	3 917	51 797	7 055	100 976
Abalone	3 149	197 255	2 818	185 996	2 742	170 043
Scallop	443	15 347	417	10 792	549	13 576
Crab	801	10 961	446	8 155	421	5 534
Other	1 735	34 391	2 064	40 171	1 562	32 491
Total	18 436	711 342	17 482	744 175	20 295	912 914
<b>Total edible <b>c</b></b>	40 461	1 000 719	35 304	1 002 341	38 904	1 138 348
<b>Non-edible</b>						
Marine fats and oils	na	7 254	na	10 041	na	9 056
Fish meal	na	392	na	1 038	na	707
Pearls <b>d</b>	na	206 623	na	151 501	na	144 366
Ornamental fish	na	2 344	na	3 772	na	2 029
Other non-edible	na	9 437	na	6 495	na	9 746
<b>Total non-edible</b>	na	226 050	na	172 848	na	165 904
<b>Total fisheries products</b>	na	1 226 769	na	1 175 189	na	1 304 252

**a** Includes all species of live fish exports. **b** Predominantly salmon. Includes trout and salmon-like products. **c** Excludes live tonnage but includes live value. **d** Includes items temporarily exported and reimported (see Table S29). **na** Not available.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S19** Exports of fish, Australia

	<b>2011–12</b>		<b>2012–13</b>		<b>2013–14</b>	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Live</b>	930	31 953	832	30 664	910	34 174
<b>Tuna a</b>						
Fresh or chilled	1 721	24 355	1 983	35 109	1 491	22 030
Frozen	6 921	137 107	6 657	126 068	7 451	109 769
Prepared and preserved	246	1 241	260	1 459	2 057	3 740
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 888</b>	<b>162 703</b>	<b>8 901</b>	<b>162 636</b>	<b>11 000</b>	<b>135 539</b>
<b>Salmonids b</b>						
Fresh or chilled	5 500	39 074	2 453	23 380	1 150	13 913
Frozen	162	1 742	80	1 327	235	1 604
Smoked	34	658	22	435	15	287
Prepared and preserved	54	304	29	261	417	1 592
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 750</b>	<b>41 779</b>	<b>2 584</b>	<b>25 402</b>	<b>1 817</b>	<b>17 396</b>
<b>Swordfish</b>						
<b>Total c</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>4 241</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>3 929</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>3 921</b>
<b>Whiting</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>2 535</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>1 355</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>189</b>
<b>Other fish</b>						
Fresh or chilled	752	7 011	248	2 333	283	3 636
Fillets	124	537	13	132	26	1 036
Other	628	6 474	235	2 202	257	2 600
Frozen	3 701	21 051	3 855	18 225	3 019	16 843
Fillets	1 308	7 635	812	3 476	663	3 055
Other	2 393	13 417	3 044	14 749	2 356	13 788
Prepared and preserved	475	4 392	313	3 087	806	4 777
Dried, salted and smoked	128	13 712	126	10 266	97	8 734
Other	na	na	115	268	171	226
<b>Total d</b>	<b>5 056</b>	<b>46 166</b>	<b>4 657</b>	<b>34 179</b>	<b>4 377</b>	<b>34 216</b>
<b>Total fish d</b>	<b>22 025</b>	<b>289 377</b>	<b>17 822</b>	<b>258 166</b>	<b>18 608</b>	<b>225 434</b>

**a** Includes all species of live fish exports. **b** Predominantly salmon. Includes trout and salmon-like products. **c** Predominantly fresh or chilled.

**d** Includes live tonnage and live value. **na** Not available.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S20** Exports of crustaceans and molluscs, Australia

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Rock lobster</b>						
Frozen						
Whole	234	10 608	167	7 440	160	7 247
Tails	252	14 914	200	12 743	187	13 331
Other	140	2 026	94	1 331	73	1 014
Unfrozen	6 290	359 162	7 359	425 748	7 546	568 701
Total	6 916	386 710	7 819	447 263	7 966	590 293
<b>Prawns</b>						
Frozen	5 252	65 328	3 871	51 269	6 956	99 422
Unfrozen	40	452	22	261	1	17
Prepared or preserved	101	897	24	267	98	1 538
Total	5 393	66 677	3 917	51 797	7 055	100 976
<b>Crabs</b>						
Frozen	396	3 232	208	2 872	310	2 777
Unfrozen	387	7 531	236	5 277	109	2 754
Prepared or preserved	18	198	1	7	1	4
Total	801	10 961	446	8 155	421	5 534
<b>Abalone</b>						
Live, fresh or chilled	1 583	81 167	1 415	79 568	1 489	73 512
Frozen or cooked	772	56 735	701	54 846	713	55 806
Prepared or preserved	794	59 352	701	51 583	541	40 725
Total	3 149	197 255	2 818	185 996	2 742	170 043
<b>Scallops</b>						
Live, fresh or chilled	1	25	6	247	4	120
Frozen or cooked	443	15 323	412	10 545	545	13 456
Total	443	15 347	417	10 792	549	13 576
<b>Other crustaceans and molluscs</b>						
Prepared or preserved	108	627	166	709	116	888
Dried, salted or smoked	1 176	24 799	1 263	32 440	683	23 026
Other	451	8 965	635	7 022	763	8 577
Total	1 735	34 391	2 064	40 171	1 562	32 491
<b>Total crustaceans and molluscs</b>	<b>18 436</b>	<b>711 342</b>	<b>17 482</b>	<b>744 175</b>	<b>20 295</b>	<b>912 914</b>

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S21** Exports of major edible fish products, by destination, Australia

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Tuna</b>						
<b>Fresh or chilled</b>						
France	1	17	2	53	na	na
Germany	1	14	0	13	0	4
Hong Kong	2	77	0	15	0	5
Japan	1 637	23 523	1 884	33 995	1 280	19 908
United States	75	583	90	856	208	2 030
Other	5	143	6	177	3	83
Total	1 721	24 355	1 983	35 109	1 491	22 030
<b>Frozen</b>						
Japan	6 345	134 398	6 285	124 413	6 960	105 496
Thailand	465	1 413	173	514	80	210
Vietnam	31	93	na	na	0	0
Other	80	1 202	199	1 141	411	4 063
Total	6 921	137 107	6 657	126 068	7 451	109 769
<b>Salmonids a</b>						
<b>Fresh or chilled</b>						
China	508	3 017	357	2 938	3	31
Indonesia	670	4 725	346	3 409	281	3 246
Japan	1 543	13 177	1 014	10 336	631	7 790
Taiwan	758	4 552	144	995	6	73
Vietnam	1 154	7 210	114	875	2	27
Other	867	6 392	479	4 827	228	2 745
Total	5 500	39 074	2 453	23 380	1 150	13 913
<b>Frozen</b>						
China	4	46	1	540	51	56
Hong Kong	20	200	14	177	34	110
Japan	103	1 092	19	340	20	521
Other	35	404	46	271	131	916
Total	162	1 742	80	1 327	235	1 604
<b>Swordfish</b>						
<b>Fresh, chilled or frozen</b>						
Japan	339	2 836	311	2 644	192	1 674
United States	170	1 404	143	1 278	251	2 246
Other	na	na	1	8	0	1
Total	509	4 241	455	3 929	443	3 921
<b>Whiting</b>						
<b>Frozen</b>						
China	292	861	24	89	na	na
Thailand	451	1 253	266	894	62	187
Other	149	421	104	372	1	2
Total	892	2 535	394	1 355	62	189

*Continued*

**TABLE S21** Exports of major edible fish products, by destination, Australia *continued*

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Prepared and preserved</b>						
<b>Tuna</b>						
Guam	11	40	5	23	na	na
New Zealand	189	978	155	1 015	2 001	3 544
Papua New Guinea	16	108	7	66	8	68
Other	31	115	93	354	48	127
Total	246	1 241	260	1 459	2 057	3 740
<b>Salmonids <sup>a</sup></b>						
New Zealand	53	282	28	245	398	1 453
Papua New Guinea	0	14	0	4	na	na
Singapore	0	3	na	na	14	88
Other	0	5	0	11	5	51
Total	54	304	29	261	417	1 592
<b>Other fish</b>						
Hong Kong	138	2 434	9	1 404	7	848
Malaysia	1	6	83	585	14	56
Micronesia	110	242	83	193	29	141
New Zealand	165	968	98	708	332	1 905
Other	62	741	39	198	423	1 826
Total	475	4 392	313	3 087	806	4 777
<b>Dried, salted or smoked</b>						
<b>Salmonids <sup>a</sup></b>						
Denmark	12	204	7	96	8	161
Hong Kong	1	14	1	26	0	4
New Zealand	1	18	8	151	na	na
Other	21	422	6	162	6	123
Total	34	658	22	435	15	287
<b>Other fish</b>						
Hong Kong	94	11 652	89	8 295	71	6 854
Japan	8	791	9	943	10	1 027
Singapore	11	1 064	9	742	6	567
Other	16	205	19	286	11	286
Total	128	13 712	126	10 266	97	8 734

<sup>a</sup> Predominantly salmon. Includes trout and salmon-like products.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S22** Exports of crustaceans, by destination, Australia

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Rock lobster</b>						
<b>Frozen</b>						
France	5	211	1	46	0	0
Hong Kong	29	904	51	2 068	14	682
Japan	230	6 974	177	5 847	104	3 207
Singapore	6	258	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	100	4 191	27	1 199	124	5 076
United States	241	14 188	184	11 655	171	12 369
Other	15	821	19	701	6	257
<b>Total</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>27 548</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>21 514</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>21 592</b>
<b>Unfrozen</b>						
China	201	12 032	125	7 445	69	4 593
Hong Kong	5 185	289 982	2 695	149 595	941	63 655
Japan	194	10 309	143	7 728	74	4 769
Taiwan	33	1 480	13	613	5	278
Thailand	127	9 529	4	236	0	0
Vietnam	468	30 900	4 304	256 076	6 394	490 922
Other	82	4 930	74	4 056	63	4 483
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 290</b>	<b>359 162</b>	<b>7 359</b>	<b>425 748</b>	<b>7 546</b>	<b>568 701</b>
<b>Prawns</b>						
<b>Frozen</b>						
China	578	4 308	323	3 027	766	6 859
Hong Kong	780	8 380	366	5 190	777	12 912
Japan	1 573	29 048	1 207	22 355	1 207	23 295
Malaysia	145	1 111	263	2 327	446	4 904
New Zealand	243	2 850	245	3 026	292	4 159
Vietnam	1 489	14 698	482	6 288	2 198	32 252
Other	444	4 933	986	9 056	1 269	15 040
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 252</b>	<b>65 328</b>	<b>3 871</b>	<b>51 269</b>	<b>6 956</b>	<b>99 422</b>
<b>Unfrozen</b>						
Hong Kong	4	87	7	60	0	0
New Zealand	0	6	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	35	349	na	na	1	16
Other	0	10	15	201	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Prepared or preserved</b>						
China	22	124	0	0	0	0
Thailand	75	722	1	14	0	0
Vietnam	1	22	10	99	88	1 384
Other	2	29	12	155	10	154
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1 538</b>

*Continued*

**TABLE S22** Exports of crustaceans, by destination, Australia *continued*

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Crabs</b>						
<b>Frozen</b>						
China	83	693	93	1 586	133	885
Hong Kong	11	157	14	178	25	383
Japan	5	50	1	19	5	48
Singapore	11	283	1	61	2	102
Taiwan	84	467	75	426	41	315
United States	7	230	4	137	2	59
Other	195	1 352	20	465	103	985
Total	396	3 232	208	2 872	310	2 777
<b>Unfrozen</b>						
China	156	4 067	87	2 624	39	1 149
Hong Kong	74	1 221	65	1 113	41	618
Japan	58	550	39	322	2	17
Singapore	20	794	15	619	11	451
Taiwan	72	599	21	193	8	59
Other	6	300	9	407	8	460
Total	387	7 531	236	5 277	109	2 754
<b>Other crustaceans</b>						
China	14	0	72	1 756	6	458
Hong Kong	179	13 633	63	4 204	41	3 480
Thailand	21	1 357	12	165	3	91
Vietnam	34	0	2 676	0	146	10 484
Other	21	856	29	531	94	1 499
Total	268	19 538	363	18 414	290	16 011

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S23** Exports of molluscs, by destination, Australia

	<b>2011–12</b>		<b>2012–13</b>		<b>2013–14</b>	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Abalone</b>						
<b>Live, fresh or chilled</b>						
China	473	24 363	380	21 840	378	18 929
Hong Kong	917	46 887	692	39 007	496	23 662
Japan	97	4 757	81	4 254	91	4 367
Singapore	17	1 178	7	574	7	486
Taiwan	14	532	20	756	34	1 254
Vietnam	60	3 175	232	12 981	476	24 416
Other	5	274	3	156	7	398
Total	1 583	81 167	1 415	79 568	1 489	73 512
<b>Frozen or cooked</b>						
Canada	6	660	10	1 136	8	931
China	73	5 477	25	1 130	7	707
Hong Kong	231	22 906	240	25 990	220	24 033
Japan	290	15 360	271	14 105	265	14 025
Singapore	119	8 739	97	7 715	126	9 904
United States	12	1 009	9	864	20	1 427
Other	42	2 585	50	3 906	68	4 781
Total	772	56 735	701	54 846	713	55 806
<b>Prepared or preserved</b>						
Hong Kong	412	31 797	378	29 880	238	19 825
Japan	62	5 072	49	3 944	28	2 679
Malaysia	15	974	15	970	10	725
Singapore	227	16 040	198	12 389	209	13 179
Taiwan	25	1 691	19	1 342	18	1 401
United States	31	2 163	18	1 295	14	1 175
Other	21	1 615	24	1 764	23	1 740
Total	794	59 352	701	51 583	541	40 725
<b>Scallop</b>						
<b>Live, fresh or chilled</b>						
Hong Kong	0	0	4	197	4	113
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	na	na
Other	0	3	0	0	0	8
Total	1	25	6	247	4	120
<b>Frozen or cooked</b>						
China	0	9	17	73	1	42
Hong Kong	215	8 232	186	7 049	245	8 139
Malaysia	19	529	19	632	17	498
Singapore	202	6 381	55	1 972	99	3 574
Other	6	172	134	820	183	1 203
Total	443	15 323	412	10 545	545	13 456
<b>Other molluscs</b>						
Canada	102	639	75	552	na	na
China	207	1 420	205	1 637	138	1 281
Hong Kong	706	7 946	749	11 674	697	10 076
Japan	115	2 132	66	1 767	39	910
Malaysia	36	376	21	293	35	356
Singapore	129	1 268	174	3 268	187	1 558
Other	172	1 072	411	2 565	176	2 299
Total	1 468	14 853	1 701	21 757	1 272	16 480

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S24** Exports of fisheries and aquaculture products, by destination, Australia

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Edible (including live fish)</b>						
Canada	138	2 418	98	2 670	23	1 907
China	2 723	58 533	1 808	45 193	1 736	36 588
France	252	3 005	109	1 671	19	1 069
Germany	120	1 268	26	355	128	1 017
Hong Kong	10 040	479 092	6 541	317 017	4 750	208 934
Indonesia	935	6 096	1 125	7 357	1 054	9 892
Italy	53	7 292	68	1 371	63	1 836
Japan	12 969	254 639	11 794	236 010	11 124	192 114
Malaysia	425	7 666	566	7 779	604	9 880
New Zealand	1 573	10 130	1 435	9 123	3 783	14 493
Singapore	1 266	42 455	775	30 998	963	34 203
Taiwan	1 264	17 504	534	9 783	433	13 717
Thailand	1 802	18 136	1 732	9 268	1 310	7 986
United States	864	23 077	580	17 850	803	22 066
Vietnam	3 559	60 464	5 905	293 217	9 837	565 646
Other	2 477	8 945	2 208	12 677	2 272	17 001
Total	40 461	1 000 719	35 304	1 002 341	38 904	1 138 348
<b>Non-edible</b>						
China	na	2 135	na	2 757	na	3 745
France	na	378	na	290	na	674
Germany	na	549	na	1 719	na	798
Hong Kong	na	96 603	na	54 310	na	74 557
Indonesia	na	2 400	na	2 696	na	3 333
Italy	na	1 579	na	580	na	1 119
Japan	na	44 401	na	33 025	na	26 929
New Zealand	na	2 864	na	2 905	na	2 531
Singapore	na	1 427	na	2 727	na	2 281
Switzerland	na	6 102	na	1 576	na	2 522
Thailand	na	1 473	na	5 416	na	3 070
United Arab Emirates	na	2 281	na	1 947	na	2 188
United Kingdom	na	498	na	667	na	936
United States	na	22 200	na	20 955	na	19 239
Vietnam	na	1 064	na	1 203	na	838
Other	na	40 098	na	40 074	na	21 144
Total	na	226 050	na	172 848	na	165 904
<b>Total exports</b>	na	1 226 769	na	1 175 189	na	1 304 252

na Not available.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S25** Exports of seafood to selected countries, by product, Australia a

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Hong Kong</b>						
Rock lobster (unfrozen)	5 185	289 982	2 695	149 595	941	63 655
Abalone	1 560	101 590	1 310	94 877	953	67 520
Prawns (frozen)	780	8 380	366	5 190	777	12 912
Tuna	2	77	1	16	4	40
Salmonids	128	1 162	104	1 270	92	900
Crabs	85	1 379	79	1 291	66	1 000
Other	2 300	76 523	1 985	64 778	1 918	62 907
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 040</b>	<b>479 092</b>	<b>6 541</b>	<b>317 017</b>	<b>4 750</b>	<b>208 934</b>
<b>Japan</b>						
Tuna	7 982	157 921	8 169	158 408	8 239	125 404
Prawns (frozen)	1 573	29 048	1 207	22 355	1 207	23 295
Rock lobster (unfrozen)	194	10 309	143	7 728	74	4 769
Rock lobster (frozen)	230	6 974	177	5 847	104	3 207
Abalone	449	25 189	400	22 303	384	21 071
Salmonids	1 647	14 284	1 034	10 723	651	8 315
Crabs	63	599	40	341	6	65
Scallops	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	339	2 836	311	2 644	192	1 674
Other	492	7 478	313	5 660	265	4 314
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 969</b>	<b>254 639</b>	<b>11 794</b>	<b>236 010</b>	<b>11 124</b>	<b>192 114</b>
<b>China</b>						
Abalone	547	29 998	405	22 987	385	19 639
Rock lobster (unfrozen)	201	12 032	125	7 445	69	4 593
Prawns (frozen)	578	4 308	323	3 027	766	6 859
Prawns (prepared and preserved)	22	124	na	na	0	0
Crabs	239	4 760	180	4 210	172	2 034
Salmonids	512	3 063	359	3 494	54	97
Whiting	292	861	24	89	na	na
Scallops	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	332	3 387	393	3 942	290	3 365
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 723</b>	<b>58 533</b>	<b>1 808</b>	<b>45 193</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>36 588</b>
<b>United States</b>						
Rock lobster (frozen)	241	14 188	184	11 655	171	12 369
Tuna	79	598	90	857	224	2 079
Salmonids	64	635	38	465	43	521
Crabs	7	241	6	232	2	122
Abalone	44	3 227	28	2 200	36	2 724
Swordfish	170	1 404	143	1 278	251	2 246
Other	258	2 783	90	1 163	75	2 006
<b>Total</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>23 077</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>17 850</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>22 066</b>

*Continued*

**TABLE S25** Exports of seafood to selected countries, by product, Australia a continued

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Singapore</b>						
Abalone	363	25 957	303	20 678	342	23 568
Rock lobster (frozen)	6	258	na	na	0	0
Rock lobster (unfrozen)	17	1 144	25	1 607	21	1 717
Scallops	202	6 381	55	1 972	99	3 574
Crabs	31	1 077	16	680	13	553
Oysters	45	549	77	2 270	78	791
Salmonids	327	2 102	78	619	42	414
Other	275	4 988	221	3 173	369	3 586
Total	1 266	42 455	775	30 998	963	34 203
<b>Taiwan</b>						
Rock lobster (frozen)	100	4 191	27	1 199	124	5 076
Rock lobster (unfrozen)	33	1 480	13	613	5	278
Abalone	56	3 255	48	2 638	63	3 332
Salmonids	758	4 552	144	999	6	73
Prawns (frozen)	38	707	83	1 260	79	1 462
Crabs	157	1 066	96	618	49	374
Other	122	2 253	123	2 456	107	3 122
Total	1 264	17 504	534	9 783	433	13 717
<b>Vietnam</b>						
Rock lobster (unfrozen)	468	30 900	4 304	256 076	6 394	490 922
Prawns (frozen)	1 489	14 698	482	6 288	2 198	32 252
Prawns (unfrozen)	35	349	na	na	1	16
Prawns (prepared and preserved)	1	22	10	99	88	1 384
Abalone	64	3 477	258	15 292	502	26 808
Salmonids	1 163	7 255	139	1 022	76	144
Tuna	31	94	na	na	0	0
Other	308	3 667	712	14 441	576	14 119
Total	3 559	60 464	5 905	293 217	9 837	565 646
<b>APEC</b>						
Rock lobster (unfrozen)	6 256	357 531	7 326	424 225	7 523	567 278
Rock lobster (frozen)	607	26 587	443	20 872	420	21 578
Tuna	8 821	162 423	8 621	161 533	10 741	134 721
Abalone	3 138	196 573	2 809	185 344	2 732	169 207
Prawns (frozen)	5 086	63 028	3 801	50 234	6 784	96 573
Salmonids	5 592	40 099	2 490	24 447	1 766	16 793
Scallops	442	15 330	415	10 761	548	13 551
Crabs	791	10 781	434	7 863	414	5 347
Whiting	875	2 489	377	1 309	62	189
Other	6 664	109 863	6 660	102 835	6 138	99 084
Total	38 275	984 703	33 375	989 423	37 126	1 124 321

a Excludes live.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S26** Seafood exports in 2011–12, by state, Australia <sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust. <sup>b</sup>
<b>Value</b>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Fish</b>								
Live	1 977	638	28 752	0	28	517	0	31 953
Tuna	2 845	61	7 789	150 107	570	0	0	162 703
Salmonids	395	4 537	303	864	22	35 417	0	41 779
Swordfish	184	na	3 431	0	626	0	0	4 241
Whiting	na	na	2 523	0	0	0	0	2 535
Other fish	4 949	5 569	16 732	6 715	960	8 079	14	46 166
Total fish	10 349	10 805	59 531	157 685	2 205	44 014	14	289 377
<b>Crustaceans and molluscs</b>								
Rock lobster	4 868	62 600	28 166	60 219	205 696	23 493	0	386 710
Prawns	104	26	39 452	1 587	19 347	23	0	66 677
Abalone	1 829	67 201	836	33 889	5 061	88 362	0	197 255
Scallop	179	na	5 176	0	9 915	0	0	15 347
Crab	2	1 880	4 517	617	3 200	139	39	10 961
Other	145	11 587	986	16 247	577	3 092	30	34 391
Total	7 127	143 295	79 133	112 558	243 797	115 109	69	711 342
<b>Total value</b>	17 476	154 100	138 663	270 243	246 002	159 124	83	1000 719
<b>Quantity</b>	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
<b>Fish</b>								
Live	109	41	741	0	2	37	0	930
Tuna	289	6	1 185	7 055	84	0	0	8 888
Salmonids	55	644	30	110	2	4 895	0	5 750
Swordfish	21	na	398	0	90	0	0	509
Whiting	na	na	887	0	0	0	0	892
Other fish	435	436	1 389	639	358	1 178	1	5 056
Total fish	910	1 128	4 631	7 804	535	6 110	1	22 025
<b>Crustaceans and molluscs</b>								
Rock lobster	69	861	584	822	4 213	329	0	6 916
Prawns	22	2	3 089	114	1 506	2	0	5 393
Abalone	37	1 008	17	369	55	1 662	0	3 149
Scallop	5	na	121	0	313	0	0	443
Crab	0	30	471	9	250	2	2	801
Other	12	629	80	637	17	90	0	1 735
Total	147	2 531	4 363	1 950	6 354	2 084	2	18 436
<b>Total quantity</b>	1 056	3 658	8 994	9 754	6 889	8 194	2	40 461

<sup>a</sup> State totals include Commonwealth fisheries exports. Exports are identified according to source state or territory, not state or territory in which the product was caught or farmed. <sup>b</sup> Includes Australian Capital Territory and re-exports. **na** Not available.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S27** Seafood exports in 2012–13, by state, Australia <sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust. <sup>b</sup>
<b>Value</b>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Fish</b>								
Live	1 239	820	28 128	185	15	277	0	30 664
Tuna	1 389	380	6 803	152 389	522	44	0	162 636
Salmonids	98	1 943	40	1 423	40	21 671	0	25 402
Swordfish	86	na	3 299	0	510	0	0	3 929
Whiting	173	83	1 100	0	0	0	0	1 355
Other fish	5 094	822	16 981	1 545	528	4 784	19	34 179
Total fish	8 079	4 047	56 351	155 542	1 616	26 776	19	258 166
<b>Crustaceans and molluscs</b>								
Rock lobster	2 860	58 887	25 905	58 831	281 932	16 922	0	447 263
Prawns	962	426	31 169	850	11 040	0	0	51 797
Abalone	1 698	56 246	1 926	35 543	6 857	83 727	0	185 996
Scallop	484	na	10 100	0	0	37	0	10 792
Crab	13	1 028	4 188	487	2 174	0	63	8 155
Other	48	17 044	1 021	14 918	269	4 464	21	40 171
Total	6 063	133 631	74 309	110 630	302 272	105 150	84	744 175
<b>Total value</b>	14 142	137 678	130 660	266 172	303 887	131 927	103	1 002 341
<b>Quantity</b>	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
<b>Fish</b>								
Live	65	36	705	7	0	19	0	832
Tuna	154	46	989	7 405	90	1	0	8 901
Salmonids	6	232	3	151	3	2 165	0	2 584
Swordfish	13	na	350	0	87	0	0	455
Whiting	49	23	321	0	0	0	0	394
Other fish	488	268	1 761	161	157	1 129	1	4 657
Total fish	775	605	4 130	7 724	336	3 313	1	17 822
<b>Crustaceans and molluscs</b>								
Rock lobster	42	855	573	844	5 205	253	0	7 819
Prawns	246	39	2 040	52	814	0	0	3 917
Abalone	34	815	34	403	84	1 447	0	2 818
Scallop	14	na	370	0	0	21	0	417
Crab	0	16	342	7	64	0	3	446
Other	4	665	157	620	15	122	0	2 064
Total	342	2 390	3 515	1 926	6 182	1 843	3	17 482
<b>Total quantity</b>	1 116	2 995	7 645	9 650	6 518	5 157	4	35 304

<sup>a</sup> State totals include Commonwealth fisheries exports. Exports are identified according to source state or territory, not state or territory in which the product was caught or farmed. <sup>b</sup> Includes Australian Capital Territory and re-exports. **na** Not available.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S28** Seafood exports in 2013–14, by state, Australia <sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust. <sup>b</sup>
<b>Value</b>	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Fish</b>								
Live	571	1 780	30 751	153	19	811	0	34 174
Tuna	3 256	498	6 833	120 902	454	130	0	135 539
Salmonids	310	1 042	13	259	0	13 869	0	17 396
Swordfish	50	na	3 689	0	182	0	0	3 921
Whiting	43	na	144	0	0	0	0	189
Other fish	5 281	1 534	16 728	1 126	2 777	2 417	39	34 216
Total fish	9 510	4 855	58 157	122 440	3 432	17 227	39	225 434
<b>Crustaceans and molluscs</b>								
Rock lobster	2 355	96 809	38 465	67 002	357 467	24 930	0	590 293
Prawns	689	9	55 063	953	17 982	3	0	100 976
Abalone	857	58 430	3 069	25 417	11 265	70 936	0	170 043
Scallop	406	7	11 450	2	945	141	0	13 576
Crab	41	533	2 488	209	1 983	0	12	5 534
Other	73	6 751	1 436	20 662	307	879	0	32 491
Total	4 420	162 539	111 971	114 244	389 948	96 890	12	912 914
<b>Total value</b>	<b>13 930</b>	<b>167 393</b>	<b>170 128</b>	<b>236 684</b>	<b>393 380</b>	<b>114 117</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1 138 348</b>
<b>Quantity</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>t</b>
<b>Fish</b>								
Live	47	74	731	4	0	53	0	910
Tuna	272	320	1 006	7 592	57	4	0	11 000
Salmonids	18	147	2	22	0	1 272	0	1 817
Swordfish	9	na	412	0	22	0	0	443
Whiting	14	na	47	0	0	0	0	62
Other fish	712	509	1 402	90	275	611	3	4 377
Total fish	1 071	1 050	3 599	7 708	355	1 940	3	18 608
<b>Crustaceans and molluscs</b>								
Rock lobster	33	1 118	610	798	5 068	293	0	7 966
Prawns	166	0	3 653	48	1 241	0	0	7 055
Abalone	18	832	57	265	202	1 367	0	2 742
Scallop	10	0	383	0	18	80	0	549
Crab	1	7	262	3	133	0	0	421
Other	5	311	114	768	9	72	0	1 562
Total	232	2 269	5 080	1 881	6 671	1 812	0	20 295
<b>Total quantity</b>	<b>1 303</b>	<b>3 319</b>	<b>8 679</b>	<b>9 589</b>	<b>7 025</b>	<b>3 752</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38 904</b>

<sup>a</sup> State totals include Commonwealth fisheries exports. Exports are identified according to source state or territory, not state or territory in which the product was caught or farmed. <sup>b</sup> Includes Australian Capital Territory and re-exports. **na** Not available.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S29** Imports of fisheries and aquaculture products, Australia

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Edible</b>						
<b>Fish</b>						
Live fish	na	23	na	0	na	na
Fresh or chilled						
Tuna	115	984	131	1 220	110	861
Salmonids	486	3 874	750	7 161	702	7 887
Swordfish	139	1 094	176	1 351	135	919
Shark	446	3 085	507	3 555	549	3 883
Other	8 821	64 207	12 235	81 127	11 383	80 538
Frozen						
Hake	5 256	20 930	6 103	23 340	4 507	19 435
Salmonids	379	4 245	1 256	14 540	2 401	33 903
Tuna	203	831	485	2 617	446	3 278
Toothfish	74	1 318	186	2 162	163	2 550
Other	47 422	231 124	49 932	232 376	48 071	253 639
Prepared or preserved fish <b>a</b>	77 149	406 100	84 264	466 535	87 401	519 180
Smoked, dried or salted fish	3 825	48 304	4 350	54 713	4 788	74 917
Other fish preparations	95	2 496	128	3 310	155	3 905
<b>Total b</b>	144 409	788 615	160 503	894 006	160 811	1 004 896
<b>Crustaceans and molluscs</b>						
Frozen <b>c</b>						
Prawns	21 222	203 266	20 996	190 089	25 783	338 699
Lobsters	770	15 023	780	14 822	948	21 112
Crabs	979	11 137	1 051	11 860	1 550	20 758
Mussels	2 197	8 360	2 397	9 493	2 100	10 364
Scallops	2 904	43 009	3 011	39 906	3 271	51 119
Squid and octopus	15 083	77 523	15 482	69 215	17 758	80 961
Other	1 540	11 243	1 463	14 966	1 896	18 939
Unfrozen <b>c</b>						
Prawns	76	1 061	46	691	80	1 527
Mussels	46	317	10	62	30	165
Squid and octopus	62	376	15	60	198	690
Other	245	7 103	206	6 461	241	3 703
Prepared or preserved						
Prawns	16 236	146 616	13 710	113 984	12 808	154 887
Crabs	484	4 316	476	4 959	540	7 448
Lobster	83	930	21	289	1	20
Other	7 044	45 823	7 354	47 544	8 594	55 388
Mixed preparations	855	9 005	849	9 047	891	10 498
<b>Total</b>	69 827	585 110	67 867	533 448	76 689	776 276
Other edible <b>c</b>	9	97	22	225	10	116
<b>Total edible b</b>	214 244	1 373 822	228 391	1 427 679	237 511	1 781 288
<b>Non-edible</b>						
Pearls <b>d</b>	na	138 229	na	105 367	na	102 081
Fish meal	na	34 236	na	43 295	na	43 208
Ornamental fish	na	3 743	na	3 980	na	4 509
Marine fats and oils	na	39 467	na	39 054	na	40 089
Other marine products	na	17 120	na	28 975	na	30 415
<b>Total non-edible</b>	na	232 795	na	220 671	na	220 302
<b>Total fisheries products</b>	na	1 606 617	na	1 648 350	na	2 001 590

**a** Predominantly canned. **b** Excludes live tonnage, includes live value. **c** Includes smoked, dried or salted. **d** As indicated in Table S18, mostly reimports. **na** Not available.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S30** Imports of fish, Australia

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Live fish</b>	na	23	na	0	na	na
<b>Tuna</b>						
Fresh or chilled	115	984	131	1 220	110	861
Frozen	203	831	485	2 617	446	3 278
Prepared or preserved <b>a</b>	40 458	203 714	46 315	254 349	49 573	291 966
<b>Total</b>	40 775	205 529	46 931	258 185	50 129	296 105
<b>Salmonids</b>						
Fresh or chilled	486	3 874	750	7 161	702	7 887
Frozen	379	4 245	1 256	14 540	2 401	33 903
Smoked	1 544	26 859	2 250	38 216	3 153	61 027
Prepared or preserved	7 778	56 850	7 689	58 916	7 987	64 633
<b>Total</b>	10 186	91 828	11 945	118 833	14 243	167 451
<b>Hake</b>						
Frozen	5 256	20 930	6 103	23 340	4 507	19 435
<b>Total <b>b</b></b>	5 258	20 946	6 107	23 366	4 510	19 450
<b>Swordfish</b>						
Fresh or chilled	139	1 094	176	1 351	135	919
Frozen	10	105	24	256	22	234
Other preparations	2	13	10	95	14	217
<b>Total</b>	151	1 211	211	1 701	171	1 370
<b>Toothfish</b>						
Frozen	74	1 318	186	2 162	163	2 550
Other preparations <b>b</b>	0	0	na	0	19	414
<b>Total</b>	74	1 318	186	2 162	182	2 964
<b>Herrings</b>						
Fresh or chilled	1	7	1	4	0	4
Frozen	1	11	889	654	4	15
Smoked, salted or dried	67	502	88	609	66	480
Prepared or preserved	802	3 637	833	3 834	801	4 048
<b>Total</b>	871	4 156	1 811	5 101	872	4 548

Continued

**TABLE S30** Imports of fish, Australia *continued*

	<b>2011–12</b>		<b>2012–13</b>		<b>2013–14</b>	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Shark</b>						
Fresh or chilled	446	3 085	507	3 555	549	3 883
Frozen	6	52	11	85	115	810
Smoked, salted or dried <b>c</b>	29	882	16	979	22	767
<b>Total</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>4 019</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>4 619</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>5 459</b>
<b>Other fish</b>						
Fresh or chilled	8 818	64 184	12 229	81 097	11 380	80 519
Frozen	47 405	230 956	49 009	231 380	47 930	252 581
Prepared or preserved fish <b>a</b>						
Sardines	3 735	16 366	4 018	18 008	4 169	20 329
Anchovies	1 002	9 665	967	9 754	901	10 090
Mackerel	1 202	4 557	1 343	4 801	1 318	5 109
Other	22 172	111 311	23 099	116 874	22 651	123 004
Smoked, salted or dried						
Liver and roes	23	313	33	404	54	468
Anchovies	26	131	79	555	43	388
Cod	122	1 222	134	1 313	140	1 345
Other	2 015	18 396	1 749	12 637	1 310	10 441
Caviar and pastes	92	2 483	117	3 215	123	3 274
<b>Total</b>	<b>86 612</b>	<b>459 585</b>	<b>92 779</b>	<b>480 038</b>	<b>90 018</b>	<b>507 548</b>
<b>Total fish <b>d</b></b>	<b>144 409</b>	<b>788 610</b>	<b>160 503</b>	<b>866 483</b>	<b>160 811</b>	<b>1 004 896</b>

**a** Predominantly canned. **b** Includes fresh or chilled. **c** Predominantly dried shark fins. **d** Excludes live tonnage but includes live value.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

**TABLE S31** Imports of crustaceans and molluscs, Australia

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Prawns</b>						
Frozen a	21 222	203 266	20 996	190 089	25 783	338 699
Unfrozen a	76	1 061	46	691	80	1 527
Prepared or preserved	16 236	146 616	13 710	113 984	12 808	154 887
Total	37 534	350 943	34 752	304 764	38 672	495 113
<b>Lobsters</b>						
Frozen a	770	15 023	780	14 822	948	21 112
Unfrozen a	6	60	5	207	32	1 235
Prepared or preserved	83	930	21	289	1	20
Total	859	16 013	807	15 318	981	22 366
<b>Crabs</b>						
Frozen a	979	11 137	1 051	11 860	1 550	20 758
Unfrozen a	4	70	0	4	7	131
Prepared or preserved	484	4 316	476	4 959	540	7 448
Total	1 467	15 523	1 527	16 824	2 097	28 337
<b>Mussels</b>						
Frozen a	2 197	8 360	2 397	9 493	2 100	10 364
Unfrozen a	46	317	10	62	30	165
Total b	2 792	11 690	3 685	17 102	3 568	19 122
<b>Scallops</b>						
Frozen a	2 904	43 009	3 011	39 906	3 271	51 119
Unfrozen a	22	284	13	218	67	657
Total b	2 952	43 584	3 121	41 062	3 456	52 907
<b>Squid and octopus</b>						
Frozen a	15 083	77 523	15 482	69 215	17 758	80 961
Unfrozen a	62	376	15	60	198	690
Total b	16 972	90 377	19 860	97 658	23 166	114 470

*Continued*

**TABLE S31** Imports of crustaceans and molluscs, Australia *continued*

	<b>2011–12</b>		<b>2012–13</b>		<b>2013–14</b>	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Other crustaceans and molluscs</b>						
Frozen <b>a</b>						
Abalone	14	639	4	250	3	84
Other <b>c</b>	1 526	10 604	1 459	14 716	1 893	18 855
Unfrozen <b>a</b>	213	6 690	188	6 032	136	1 680
Mixed preparations <b>d</b>						
Oysters	724	8 246	517	6 854	608	8 634
Snails	2	20	1	21	5	73
Other <b>c</b>	129	739	331	2 172	278	1 791
Prepared or preserved						
Molluscs	2 495	16 297	926	6 709	1 231	8 949
Crustaceans	36	328	25	217	8	83
Other <b>c</b>	2 111	13 417	665	3 750	589	3 812
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 250</b>	<b>56 980</b>	<b>4 116</b>	<b>40 721</b>	<b>4 750</b>	<b>43 961</b>
<b>Total crustaceans and molluscs</b>	<b>69 827</b>	<b>585 110</b>	<b>67 867</b>	<b>533 448</b>	<b>76 689</b>	<b>776 276</b>

**a** Includes smoked, salted or dried. **b** Includes prepared or preserved. **c** Includes aquatic invertebrates other than crustaceans and molluscs, such as jellyfish, sea urchin and sea cucumbers. **d** Includes live, fresh, chilled or frozen that may be smoked, salted or dried but excludes prepared and preserved.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S32** Imports of edible fish, by source, Australia

	<b>2011–12</b>		<b>2012–13</b>		<b>2013–14</b>	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Tuna</b>						
Fresh or chilled						
Fiji	18	145	2	28	1	17
Indonesia	39	319	31	323	24	159
Maldives	42	378	75	719	42	424
New Zealand	16	142	9	68	6	60
Other	0	0	14	81	37	201
Total	115	984	131	1 220	110	861
Frozen						
Indonesia	18	206	80	1 001	101	1 155
Japan	0	76	1	112	2	214
Other	184	548	404	1 504	343	1 909
Total	203	831	485	2 617	446	3 278
<b>Salmonids</b>						
Fresh or chilled						
New Zealand	37	465	132	1 509	190	2 386
Norway	197	2 071	773	9 018	1 235	18 435
Other	145	1 709	352	4 013	976	13 082
Total	379	4 245	1 256	14 540	2 401	33 903
<b>Hake</b>						
Frozen						
Argentina	644	1 695	564	845	98	253
China	369	897	503	1 414	545	1 013
Namibia	1 008	4 357	1 220	5 200	981	5 061
New Zealand	1 771	6 189	1 763	5 114	1 399	4 653
South Africa	1 396	7 541	1 975	10 456	1 388	7 971
Other	67	250	77	311	96	484
Total	5 256	20 930	6 103	23 340	4 507	19 435
<b>Toothfish</b>						
Frozen						
New Zealand	10	226	23	165	16	147
Other a	65	1 092	163	1 997	147	2 403
Total	74	1 318	186	2 162	163	2 550

*Continued*

**TABLE S32** Imports of edible fish, by source, Australia *continued*

	<b>2011–12</b>		<b>2012–13</b>		<b>2013–14</b>	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Swordfish</b>						
Fresh or chilled						
Indonesia	17	155	42	366	45	315
New Zealand	123	938	126	934	88	587
Other	0	0	7	50	2	17
Total	139	1 094	176	1 351	135	919
Frozen						
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	8	100	20	232	3	20
Other	1	5	4	23	19	214
Total	10	105	24	256	22	234
<b>Herrings</b>						
Fresh or chilled						
Denmark	1	2	1	4	0	0
Other	0	5	0	0	0	4
Total	1	7	1	4	0	4
Frozen						
Philippines	0	0	0	1	2	10
Other	1	11	888	653	2	5
Total	1	11	889	654	4	15
<b>Shark</b>						
Fresh or chilled						
New Zealand	444	3 078	507	3 555	549	3 881
Other	1	7	0	0	0	1
Total	446	3 085	507	3 555	549	3 883
Frozen						
New Zealand	6	51	11	85	0	0
Other	0	1	0	0	115	810
Total	6	52	11	85	115	810

a Mostly reimports.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S33** Imports of prepared or preserved fish products, by source, Australia

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Prepared and preserved fish</b>						
<b>Tuna a</b>						
China	238	596	174	503	173	624
Indonesia	808	3 443	1 963	12 449	3 542	22 537
Philippines	534	2 902	650	3 764	366	1 885
Thailand	38 497	194 205	43 096	234 548	45 048	263 242
Other	382	2 568	432	3 085	444	3 677
Total	40 458	203 714	46 315	254 349	49 573	291 966
<b>Salmonids</b>						
Canada	655	5 764	444	4 241	604	5 567
Norway	321	4 198	269	3 074	477	3 542
Thailand	1 628	13 313	1 686	13 087	1 866	14 683
United States	4 959	32 093	5 105	37 257	4 652	38 108
Other	215	1 482	184	1 257	387	2 733
Total	7 778	56 850	7 689	58 916	7 987	64 633
<b>Herrings</b>						
Canada	191	1 013	206	1 108	143	872
Estonia	220	564	207	531	171	502
Germany	265	1 492	285	1 492	306	1 595
Other	126	567	135	704	181	1 079
Total	802	3 637	833	3 834	801	4 048
<b>Sardines</b>						
Canada	1 004	3 331	988	3 322	962	3 504
Poland	439	3 965	377	3 533	505	4 896
Thailand	1 274	3 933	1 348	4 717	1 174	4 815
United Kingdom	205	1 440	239	1 650	220	1 766
Other	813	3 697	1 065	4 785	1 308	5 349
Total	3 735	16 366	4 018	18 008	4 169	20 329
<b>Anchovies</b>						
Chile	182	1 323	152	1 371	178	1 331
Italy	537	5 019	452	4 621	401	4 841
Morocco	101	1 173	134	1 261	91	1 155
Spain	75	1 286	59	1 231	66	1 374
Other	108	864	170	1 270	165	1 388
Total	1 002	9 665	967	9 754	901	10 090
<b>Mackerels</b>						
Germany	82	738	52	428	18	132
Malaysia	109	407	112	441	93	418
Thailand	459	1 152	718	1 748	747	2 103
United Kingdom	94	619	100	718	117	929
Other	457	1 641	360	1 466	343	1 528
Total	1 202	4 557	1 343	4 801	1 318	5 109
<b>Other</b>						
China	4 194	19 953	4 292	21 064	5 068	27 320
Malaysia	3 758	23 559	3 741	22 761	3 278	21 499
New Zealand	4 730	26 598	4 164	25 588	2 924	20 018
Thailand	5 795	20 177	6 537	21 439	6 678	23 883
Other	3 695	21 025	4 365	26 021	4 703	30 284
Total	22 172	111 311	23 099	116 874	22 651	123 004

a Predominantly canned.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade*, Australia, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S34** Imports of dried, salted or smoked fish, by source, Australia

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Smoked, salted or dried</b>						
<b>Salmonids (smoked only)</b>						
Denmark	961	17 683	1 544	27 341	1 848	37 523
New Zealand	45	930	64	1 316	49	1 277
Norway	519	7 887	603	8 930	800	14 137
Other	18	359	39	629	457	8 091
Total	1 544	26 859	2 250	38 216	3 153	61 027
<b>Herrings</b>						
Greece	4	35	8	67	5	62
Philippines	6	28	6	24	7	42
United Kingdom	51	418	70	499	43	314
Other	5	21	5	19	11	63
Total	67	502	88	609	66	480
<b>Sharks<sup>a</sup></b>						
China	3	363	2	431	1	264
Hong Kong	0	37	3	41	1	345
Indonesia	9	253	2	284	0	84
Other	17	228	9	223	19	74
Total	29	882	16	979	22	767
<b>Achovies</b>						
Greece	11	48	20	157	10	82
Malaysia	2	11	2	13	0	2
Other	13	72	57	386	32	304
Total	26	131	79	555	43	388
<b>Cod</b>						
Italy	5	43	3	34	11	175
Norway	76	809	45	462	68	631
Portugal	34	317	67	556	48	431
Other	6	53	19	261	13	108
Total	122	1 222	134	1 313	140	1 345
<b>Livers and roes</b>						
Greece	6	18	17	48	34	108
Japan	12	233	16	328	15	300
Other	5	62	1	28	5	61
Total	23	313	33	404	54	468
<b>Other</b>						
China	36	588	21	469	79	1 170
Denmark	276	4 839	71	795	13	133
Korea, Republic of	93	721	81	708	61	772
Norway	205	3 068	140	1 625	57	493
South Africa	798	4 707	785	4 677	502	2 824
Other	607	4 473	650	4 363	599	5 049
Total	2 015	18 396	1 749	12 637	1 310	10 441

<sup>a</sup> Predominantly dried shark fin.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S35** Imports of major crustaceans products, by source, Australia

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Prawns</b>						
Frozen <sup>a</sup>						
China	9 061	84 549	6 764	55 046	12 322	158 889
Malaysia	2 373	22 601	3 296	31 549	3 445	42 653
Thailand	5 153	42 148	5 867	51 227	3 684	44 732
Vietnam	3 050	35 673	3 646	37 224	4 657	65 323
Other	1 584	18 294	1 423	15 043	1 675	27 103
Total	21 222	203 266	20 996	190 089	25 783	338 699
Prepared or preserved						
China	3 496	26 676	2 558	19 413	3 319	40 025
Thailand	6 264	57 404	4 971	44 473	2 693	28 961
Vietnam	5 738	56 558	5 622	45 589	5 798	74 425
Other	738	5 979	558	4 509	998	11 476
Total	16 236	146 616	13 710	113 984	12 808	154 887
<b>Lobsters</b>						
Frozen <sup>a</sup>						
Cuba	54	1 391	35	847	30	850
Papua New Guinea	55	1 899	52	1 907	40	1 427
United States	212	4 710	186	3 332	174	4 013
Vietnam	163	2 021	127	1 835	103	1 638
Other	287	5 002	380	6 902	601	13 183
Total	770	15 023	780	14 822	948	21 112
Prepared or preserved						
Japan	1	20	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	51	846	15	248	0	0
Other	32	64	0	0	0	0
Total	83	930	21	289	1	20
<b>Crabs</b>						
Frozen <sup>a</sup>						
Chile	148	2 393	112	1 828	144	2 453
Myanmar	356	2 837	400	4 113	458	6 886
Thailand	81	1 247	55	1 062	140	2 303
Other	393	4 660	483	4 856	809	9 116
Total	979	11 137	1 051	11 860	1 550	20 758
Prepared or preserved						
Indonesia	133	1 712	138	2 257	170	2 581
Thailand	92	785	99	821	88	1 108
Vietnam	181	1 095	128	834	78	670
Other	78	724	111	1 048	204	3 089
Total	484	4 316	476	4 959	540	7 448

<sup>a</sup> Includes smoked, salted or dried.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade*, Australia, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S36** Imports of major molluscs products, by source, Australia

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Mussels</b>						
Frozen						
Chile	56	173	180	643	307	1 207
New Zealand	2 117	8 083	2 192	8 775	1 769	9 079
Vietnam	16	53	23	58	21	44
Other	8	50	3	17	3	33
Total	2 197	8 360	2 397	9 493	2 100	10 364
Unfrozen						
New Zealand	46	315	10	62	30	165
Other	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total	46	317	10	62	30	165
<b>Scallops</b>						
Frozen						
China	1 361	17 578	1 918	22 332	1 421	19 694
Japan	550	10 080	527	7 765	635	13 160
Thailand	362	4 082	80	882	229	2 963
United States	193	3 741	259	4 819	171	4 018
Other	438	7 528	227	4 108	815	11 283
Total	2 904	43 009	3 011	39 906	3 271	51 119
Unfrozen						
Thailand	22	279	0	0	0	0
Other	0	5	13	218	67	657
Total	22	284	13	218	67	657
<b>Squid and octopus</b>						
Frozen						
China	8 164	40 896	8 677	34 676	9 842	41 311
Malaysia	852	4 372	754	3 974	799	4 403
New Zealand	1 377	7 310	1 711	7 379	2 250	8 498
Taiwan	474	2 602	648	3 267	699	2 823
Thailand	1 636	9 748	1 524	9 577	1 500	10 205
Vietnam	1 074	5 230	599	2 988	696	3 720
Other	1 507	7 364	1 568	7 353	1 972	10 001
Total	15 083	77 523	15 482	69 215	17 758	80 961
Unfrozen						
China	55	317	10	32	146	460
New Zealand	1	11	1	4	3	17
South Africa	0	0	4	25	48	202
Other	6	48	0	0	1	11
Total	62	376	15	60	198	690
<b>Other molluscs a</b>						
Prepared or preserved						
China	978	6 695	515	3 813	686	4 691
Malaysia	142	964	28	420	0	0
New Zealand	787	5 133	32	219	38	305
Thailand	251	1 345	256	1 387	243	1 545
Other	337	2 160	94	869	263	2 408
Total	2 495	16 297	926	6 709	1 231	8 949

a Includes aquatic invertebrates.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S37** Imports of fisheries and aquaculture products, by source, Australia

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Edible (excluding live fish)</b>						
Argentina	1 633	6 341	1 040	3 166	1 030	5 583
Canada	2 107	14 228	1 884	12 625	2 010	15 340
Chile	816	5 549	876	5 301	1 223	7 554
China	34 188	231 496	32 594	196 493	41 079	341 524
Denmark	1 496	25 256	1 981	32 153	2 434	44 769
Germany	550	4 166	634	4 341	838	5 663
India	2 393	6 738	3 440	5 877	1 899	12 351
Indonesia	4 801	36 296	6 342	50 865	8 369	73 491
Italy	673	6 506	584	6 520	551	6 939
Japan	1 173	18 055	1 087	14 742	1 531	21 135
Korea, Republic of	1 067	6 589	1 202	7 061	1 127	7 159
Malaysia	9 918	73 188	10 823	80 965	11 346	97 873
Myanmar	1 317	8 544	1 528	10 664	1 624	15 466
Namibia	1 205	5 274	1 588	6 815	1 297	6 372
New Zealand	31 669	197 275	32 700	206 286	31 342	206 836
Norway	2 011	27 054	2 404	29 925	3 238	45 361
Philippines	1 163	5 472	1 263	6 641	942	5 375
Poland	543	4 452	573	5 280	1 470	18 084
Singapore	715	3 924	639	3 663	616	4 088
South Africa	4 939	31 315	5 603	35 101	4 856	31 559
Taiwan	6 295	38 931	7 947	48 147	7 727	44 473
Thailand	63 528	362 148	68 700	399 778	66 373	416 952
United Kingdom	431	3 195	487	3 779	945	9 126
United States	6 182	45 143	7 050	52 151	7 021	56 005
Viet Nam	29 706	174 499	30 560	163 097	31 880	231 676
Other	3 726	32 165	4 865	36 240	4 743	50 532
<b>Total</b>	<b>214 244</b>	<b>1 373 799</b>	<b>228 391</b>	<b>1 427 679</b>	<b>237 511</b>	<b>1 781 288</b>
<b>Non-edible</b>						
Chile	na	2 461	na	11 388	na	3 723
China	na	5 651	na	8 970	na	9 097
Ecuador	na	7 354	na	10 449	na	6 852
French Polynesia	na	1 872	na	1 339	na	1 551
Hong Kong	na	3 872	na	3 944	na	5 156
Indonesia	na	13 527	na	9 491	na	13 484
Japan	na	1 168	na	2 981	na	3 213
New Zealand	na	8 597	na	8 840	na	8 754
Norway	na	11 784	na	7 336	na	8 252
Peru	na	21 459	na	16 587	na	26 632
Samoa (American)	na	6 798	na	8 936	na	9 606
Thailand	na	4 173	na	5 993	na	3 825
United States	na	6 179	na	4 890	na	14 817
Other <sup>a</sup>	na	137 900	na	119 526	na	105 336
<b>Total</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>232 795</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>220 671</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>220 302</b>
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>1 606 594</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>1 648 350</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>2 001 590</b>

<sup>a</sup> Predominantly reimports. **na** Not available.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

**TABLE S38** Seafood imports from selected countries, by product, Australia a

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Thailand</b>						
Prepared or preserved						
Tuna <b>b</b>	38 497	194 205	43 096	234 548	45 048	263 242
Salmonids	1 628	13 313	1 686	13 087	1 866	14 683
Other fish	7 543	25 341	8 620	27 997	8 612	30 894
Prawns	6 264	57 404	4 971	44 473	2 693	28 961
Frozen <b>c</b>						
Fish meat	932	5 623	1 526	8 594	1 384	9 507
Squid and octopus	1 636	9 748	1 524	9 577	1 500	10 205
Scallops	362	4 082	80	882	229	2 963
Crabs	81	1 247	55	1 062	140	2 303
Lobsters	79	972	92	1 310	78	1 220
Prawns	5 153	42 148	5 867	51 227	3 684	44 732
Total	63 528	362 148	68 700	399 778	66 373	416 952
<b>New Zealand</b>						
Frozen <b>c</b>						
Hake	1 771	6 189	1 763	5 114	1 399	4 653
Salmonids	37	465	132	1 509	190	2 386
Otherfish	11 396	61 411	12 037	65 067	11 928	68 103
Mussels	46	315	10	62	30	165
Squid and octopus	1 377	7 310	1 711	7 379	2 250	8 498
Unfrozen <b>c</b>						
Salmonids	457	3 497	647	5 905	598	6 346
Shark	444	3 078	507	3 555	549	3 881
Otherfish	6 410	51 256	7 048	56 410	7 354	59 233
Smoked salted or dried						
Salmonids (smoked only)	45	930	64	1 316	49	1 277
Shark <b>d</b>	16	90	7	67	19	73
Prepared or preserved						
Fish	4 751	26 724	4 168	25 666	2 927	20 088
Molluscs	787	5 133	32	219	38	305
Mixed preparations <b>e</b>						
Oysters	652	7 720	411	5 990	490	7 578
Total	31 669	197 275	32 700	206 286	31 342	206 836
<b>China</b>						
Prepared or preserved						
Tuna	238	596	174	503	173	624
Other fish	4 500	21 012	4 586	22 265	5 366	28 513
Prawns	3 496	26 676	2 558	19 413	3 319	40 025
Molluscs	978	6 695	515	3 813	686	4 691
Frozen <b>c</b>						
Hake	369	897	503	1 414	545	1 013
Other fish	4 135	21 180	4 176	20 323	3 337	21 692
Prawns	9 061	84 549	6 764	55 046	12 322	158 889
Squid and octopus	8 164	40 896	8 677	34 676	9 842	41 311
Scallops	1 361	17 578	1 918	22 332	1 421	19 694
Smoked, salted or dried						
Fish	39	958	23	900	81	1 443
Total	34 188	231 496	32 594	196 493	41 079	341 524

Continued

**TABLE S38** Seafood imports from selected countries, by product, Australia <sup>a</sup> continued

	2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
<b>Vietnam</b>						
Frozen <b>c</b>						
Fish	16 899	62 102	16 198	56 432	16 700	63 038
Prawns	3 050	35 673	3 646	37 224	4 657	65 323
Squid and octopus	1 074	5 230	599	2 988	696	3 720
Lobsters	163	2 021	127	1 835	103	1 638
Crabs	60	525	71	627	121	1 193
Prepared or preserved						
Prawns	5 738	56 558	5 622	45 589	5 798	74 425
Fish	847	3 485	1 047	4 010	1 251	5 601
Crabs	181	1 095	128	834	78	670
<b>Total</b>	<b>29 706</b>	<b>174 499</b>	<b>30 560</b>	<b>163 097</b>	<b>31 880</b>	<b>231 676</b>
<b>Malaysia</b>						
Prepared or preserved						
Mackerel	109	407	112	441	93	418
Other fish	3 876	24 095	3 904	23 571	3 423	22 177
Prawns	362	2 946	256	2 128	471	5 607
Frozen <b>c</b>						
Prawns	2 373	22 601	3 296	31 549	3 445	42 653
Squid and octopus	852	4 372	754	3 974	799	4 403
Fish	91	543	175	844	816	5 233
Unfrozen <b>c</b>						
Fish	178	2 866	249	3 895	196	3 044
Smoked, salted or dried						
Fish	68	636	60	569	82	852
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 918</b>	<b>73 188</b>	<b>10 823</b>	<b>80 965</b>	<b>11 346</b>	<b>97 873</b>
<b>APEC region</b>						
Prepared or preserved						
Tuna	40 290	202 334	46 116	252 693	49 358	289 907
Salmonids	52 015	7 386	55 350	7 368	59 293	7 281
Sardines	9 010	2 824	10 715	3 105	11 348	2 941
Other fish	22 230	108 480	22 727	110 132	21 965	113 273
Prawns	16 047	145 176	13 553	112 787	12 597	152 848
Molluscs	2 476	16 146	917	6 625	1 217	8 795
Frozen <b>c</b>						
Fish meat	355	3 004	898	7 239	1 021	10 203
Squid and octopus	14 617	75 706	15 218	68 193	17 355	79 184
Prawns	20 775	198 408	20 516	185 552	25 052	327 622
Scallops	2 901	42 994	3 011	39 906	3 270	51 101
Crabs	601	8 194	546	7 091	925	12 737
Mixed preparations <b>e</b>						
Oysters	724	8 246	517	6 854	608	8 634
<b>Total</b>	<b>194 145</b>	<b>1 223 025</b>	<b>204 356</b>	<b>1 257 504</b>	<b>213 948</b>	<b>1 549 887</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes live imports. <sup>b</sup> Predominantly canned. <sup>c</sup> Includes smoked, salted or dried. <sup>d</sup> Predominantly dried shark fin. <sup>e</sup> Includes live, fresh, chilled or frozen that may be smoked, salted or dried but excludes prepared and preserved.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *International trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

## Fisheries inquiries

### New South Wales

#### David Makin (Wild sector)

Department of Primary Industries

Tel 02 6658 3921 Fax 02 6391 5709

#### Raelene Trenaman (Aquaculture)

Department of Primary Industries

Tel 02 5916 3853 Fax 02 5982 1107 Website [dpi.nsw.gov.au](http://dpi.nsw.gov.au)

### Victoria

#### Paula Baker

Fisheries Victoria, Department of Environment and Primary Industries

Tel 03 5258 0255 Fax 03 5258 5553 Website [dpi.vic.gov.au](http://dpi.vic.gov.au)

### Queensland

#### Nadia Engstrom (Wild sector)

Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

Tel 07 3087 8806 Fax 07 3229 8182 Website [daf.qld.gov.au](http://daf.qld.gov.au)

### South Australia

#### Kylie Leppa

Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA

Tel 08 8429 0516 Fax 08 8226 0330 Website [pir.sa.gov.au](http://pir.sa.gov.au)

### Western Australia

#### Eva Lai

Western Australian Department of Fisheries

Tel 08 9203 0135 Fax 08 9203 0199 Website [fish.wa.gov.au](http://fish.wa.gov.au)

### Tasmania

#### Denise Garcia

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Tel 03 6165 3017 Website [dpiw.tas.gov.au](http://dpiw.tas.gov.au)

### Northern Territory

#### Ann Schubert (Fisheries)

Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries

Tel 08 8999 2370 Fax 08 8999 2065 Website [nt.gov.au/d/Fisheries](http://nt.gov.au/d/Fisheries)

### Commonwealth

#### John Garvey (Licensing and Quota Management)

Australian Fisheries Management Authority

Tel 1300 723 621 Fax 02 6225 5550 Website [afma.gov.au](http://afma.gov.au)

---

### The 'Biosphere' graphic element

The biosphere is a key part of the department's visual identity. Individual biospheres are used to visually describe the diverse nature of the work we do as a department, in Australia and internationally.



---

### Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)

Postal address      GPO Box 858 Canberra ACT 2601  
Switchboard        +61 2 6272 3933  
Email                info.abares@agriculture.gov.au  
Web                  agriculture.gov.au/abares

