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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 it 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.

This 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 updated for the 2014–15 financial year. Profiles of Australian commercial and aquaculture fisheries in 2013–14 and 2014–15 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*.

Peter Gooday
Executive Director (Acting), ABARES
December 2016

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

Key trends from 2004–05 to 2014–15

- The value of fisheries and aquaculture production declined by 10 per cent in real terms between 2004–05 and 2010–11 but then increased by 12 per cent, to reach \$2.8 billion in 2014–15.
- Driving the fall in production value between 2004–05 and 2010–11 was the decline in the value of wild-caught production, which was 26 per cent below the level achieved in 2004–05 in real terms. This decline was a result of a lower volume of finfish, rock lobster, prawn, abalone and scallop production, which fell by 30 per cent, (a combined 65 762 tonnes) from 2004–05 to 2010–11.
- From 2011–12 to 2014–15 the real value of wild-caught rock lobster fisheries increased by 58 per cent, to account for 42 per cent of the value of total wild-caught production by 2014–15, up from 30 per cent in 2011–12. Rock lobster was the most valuable species group produced in 2014–15, with a landed value of \$668 million. The real value of wild-caught production increased by 15 per cent (up \$213 million) over this period to \$1.6 billion in 2014–15, driven by increased rock lobster production.
- The volume of fisheries and aquaculture production decreased by 16 per cent (down 43 389 tonnes) from 2004–05 to 2014–15. During this period, the pattern of production changed significantly, with a shift from production of wild-caught stocks (down 84 711 tonnes) towards production of aquaculture products (up 41 053 tonnes). In 2014–15, increased aquaculture production volume resulted in the total volume of fisheries and aquaculture production rising, for the first time since 2009–10, by 6 per cent (up 12 624 tonnes), to 235 710 tonnes (comprising 89 217 tonnes of aquaculture products and 151 439 tonnes of wild-caught products).
- The volume of farmed aquaculture products grew at an average annual rate of 5 per cent from 2004–05 to reach 89 217 tonnes by 2014–15. Farmed salmonids drove most of this growth, growing by 185 per cent (up 31 551 tonnes) in this period, accounting for 74 per cent of growth in the volume of aquaculture products.

- Aquaculture contributed 42 per cent of the value of Australian fisheries and aquaculture production in 2014–15, compared to 29 per cent in 2004–05. The value of farmed salmonids, predominantly from Tasmania, increased by 229 per cent (up \$439 million) from 2004–05 to 2014–15, to reach \$631 million (up 53 per cent of total aquaculture production value in 2014–15). As a result, Tasmania became the largest Australian producer by value of fisheries and aquaculture products during this period, accounting for 30 per cent of gross value of production in 2014–15, up from 16 per cent in 2004–05. Other aquaculture sectors that grew significantly in real terms over this period were prawn (up \$20 million), barramundi (up \$17 million) and abalone (up \$12 million).
- Japan was a major export destination for Australian fisheries and aquaculture products in 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, with the major export product being rock lobster.
- 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 1.2 per cent between 2004–05 and 2014–15, from 304 015 tonnes to 341 328 tonnes. Apparent consumption of seafood was 14 kilograms per person on an edible equivalent basis in 2014–15.
- Domestic seafood supply remained steady between 2004–05 and 2014–15. Imports of seafood increased to fill the gap between consumption and available domestic supply, growing at an average annual rate of 2 per cent between 2004–05 and 2014–15. In 2014–15, imports (227 612 tonnes) accounted for an estimated 67 per cent of Australia's total apparent seafood consumption, down from 69 per cent in 2013–14.

Australia's fisheries and aquaculture trade in the global context

Apparent global per person seafood consumption (whole weight equivalent) increased from 9.9 kilograms in the 1960s to 19.7 kilograms in 2013. Meeting this increase in consumption has been rising global production of seafood, which grew at an average annual rate of 3.2 per cent over this period, reaching 162.9 million tonnes by 2013 (FAO 2016). Most of the growth in supply has come from increased aquaculture production, predominantly from the Asian region. Aquaculture accounted for 43 per cent of global seafood production in 2013, up from 7 per cent in 1980. The Asian region accounts for 88 per cent of world edible aquaculture production, with China being the single largest aquaculture producer.

Australia's fisheries and aquaculture industry is a minor global player, producing less than 0.15 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 52 per cent of production value exported in 2014–15. 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 live lobster products to China and Hong Kong (Whittle et al. 2015).

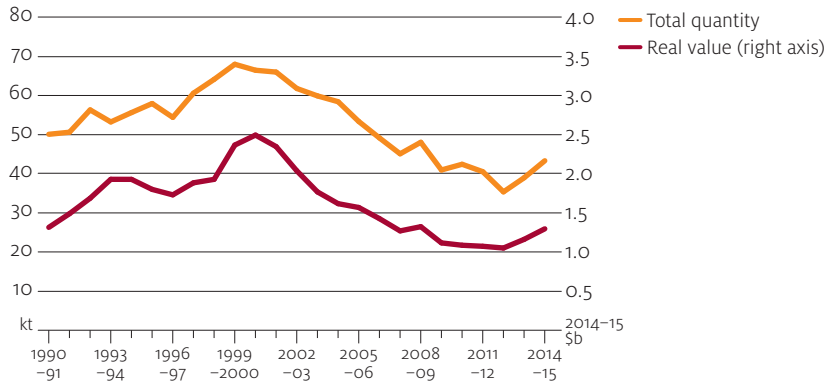
Australia's trade in fisheries and aquaculture is driven by several factors, including the proximity of Australia to the growing seafood market in Asia, and Australia's reputation as a reliable and high-quality supplier of high unit value fisheries and aquaculture products. Changing population, income levels, urbanisation trends and preferences in the main export markets are also important factors. Other factors such as 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 is facing increasing competition from the expanding aquaculture industries in South-East Asia, particularly aquaculture prawns from Thailand and aquaculture finfish (basa) from China.

The real export value and volume of Australia's seafood exports increased between 1990–91 and 2000–01, and then declined between 2000–01 and 2014–15 (Figure 1). Underpinning the decline from 2000–01 to 2014–15 were the lower export volumes of prawns (5 633 tonnes), rock lobster (5 142 tonnes) and tuna (2 691 tonnes). The total volume of exports declined by 35 per cent over this period. During the same period, the real value of exports decreased by 54 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 products from re-exports via Hong Kong and Vietnam. In 2014–15, the real value of Australia's fisheries and aquaculture product exports was \$1.4 billion. In that same year, Australia's main export markets for fisheries and aquaculture products (edible and non-edible) in value terms were Vietnam (\$717 million), Hong Kong (\$248 million), Japan (\$215 million), China (\$51 million) and the United States (\$44 million), together accounting for 89 per cent of total export value.

Australia's competitiveness in the fisheries and aquaculture export market is influenced by changes in the exchange rates of Australia's trading partners and competitors. 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 2014–15 (Box 1 and Figure 2).

FIGURE 1 Volume and real value of Australian seafood exports, 1990–91 to 2014–15

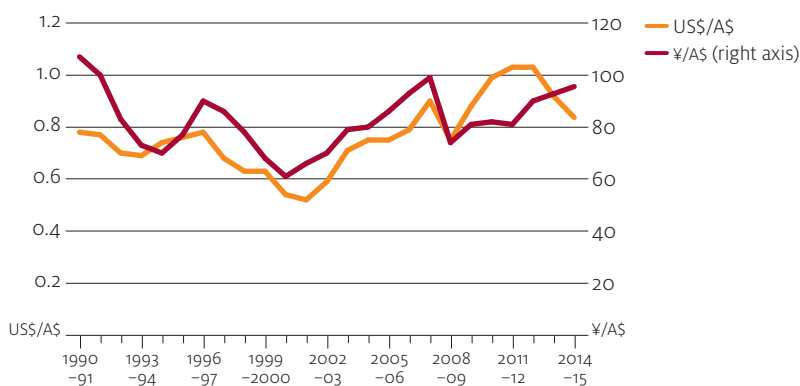


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

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.

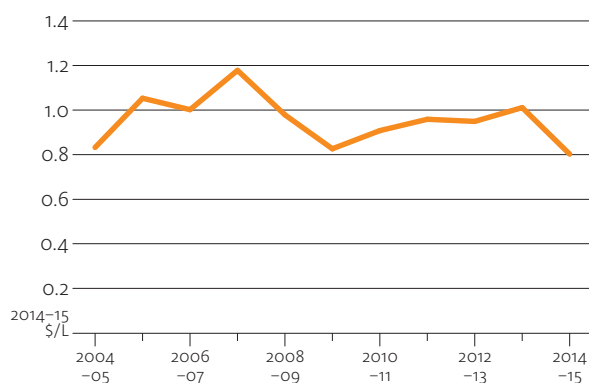
There was a strong appreciation of the Australian dollar from 2001–02 to 2007–08, by 53 per cent against the US dollar, and by 41 per cent against the Japanese yen (Figure 2). Depreciation of the Australian dollar against these currencies in 2008–09 (17 per cent against the US dollar and 25 per cent 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, followed by a further 9 per cent depreciation in 2014–15, alleviating some of the downward pressure on export prices.

FIGURE 2 Australian dollar exchange rate, against US dollar and Japanese yen, 1990–91 to 2014–15

Source: ABARES

Australian exports of fisheries and aquaculture products to Japan declined at an average annual rate of 5 per cent in volume terms and 7 per cent in real value terms between 2004–05 and 2014–15. This decline is linked to a number of factors, including the 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 some exports of Australian prawns to Japan, and the redirection of Australian seafood trade towards the China, Hong Kong and Vietnam region.

Fuel is a significant cost item for fishing businesses and can affect the international competitiveness of Australian fishing businesses. The average fuel price faced by fishing businesses was volatile over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15. It reached its lowest point for the entire period in 2014–15 (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3 Diesel price, 2004–05 to 2014–15

Note: Price excludes taxes.

Source: ABARES

Australia's consumption of seafood

Australia's apparent consumption of seafood increased at an average annual rate of 2 per cent between 2000–01 and 2014–15, from an estimated 248 403 tonnes in 2000–01 to 341 328 tonnes (Figure 4). Over the same period, domestic seafood supply increased more slowly at an average annual rate of 0.7 per cent. Imports of seafood have increased to fill the gap between seafood consumption and local seafood supply. Imports of seafood into Australia increased at an average annual rate of 3 per cent, from 143 738 tonnes in 2000–01 to 227 612 tonnes in 2014–15. 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 2014–15, imports accounted for 67 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 0.8 per cent, from 13 kilograms in 2000–01 to 14 kilograms in 2014–15, with most of the growth occurring between 2000–01 and 2003–04. From 2003–04 to 2014–15, per person consumption of seafood in Australia remained roughly constant. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimated annual Australian consumption of seafood at around 27 kilograms whole weight per person in 2014. The difference in estimates is mainly the result of different methods of estimating consumption (Box 2). For example, 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.

In per person consumption, seafood ranks fourth out of the five most consumed animal protein sources in Australia, exceeding the consumption of sheep and lamb meat (Figure 5). 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 better health, taste, ease of preparation, diversification from meat consumption and reasonable prices.

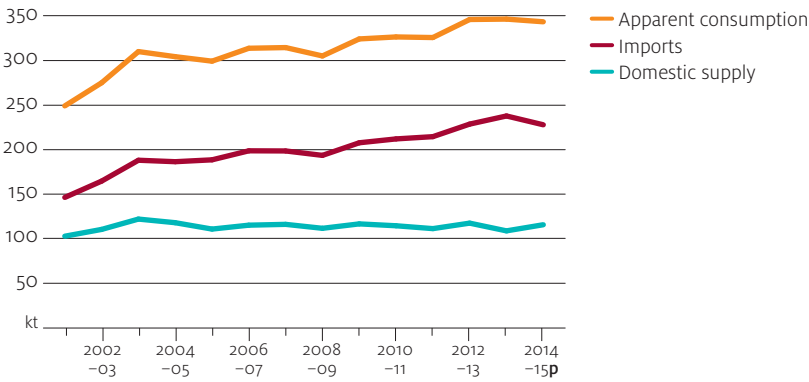
Box 2 Deriving apparent consumption of Australian seafood

Annual apparent consumption is estimated by adding the total edible quantity of seafood supplied domestically—that is, total production plus imported seafood less exports of seafood. Apparent consumption provides an estimate of the total amount of seafood consumed in Australia assuming zero change in stocks. 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.

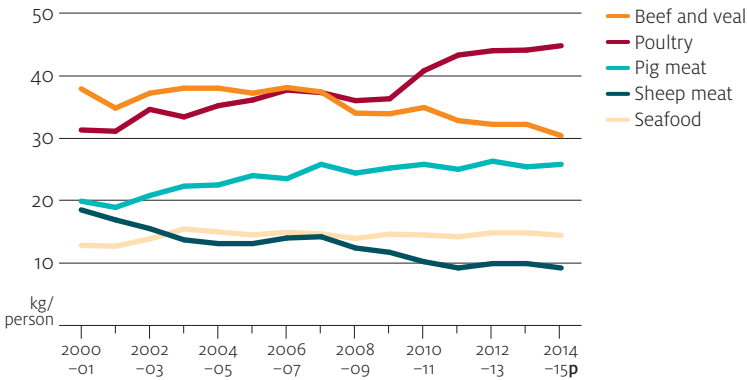
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) also compiles statistics on apparent consumption of seafood, applying a consistent method across all countries. FAO statistics indicate that annual consumption of seafood in Australia is around 27 kilograms per person, around 12 kilograms higher than the estimates presented here (FAO 2016). 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 for aquaculture farms, but these are excluded from ABARES estimates.

FIGURE 4 Australian volume of apparent consumption, production and net imports of seafood, 2001–02 to 2014–15



p Preliminary estimate.
Sources: ABARES; Australian Bureau of Statistics

FIGURE 5 Australian per person apparent consumption of meats and seafood, 2000–01 to 2014–15



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



PRODUCTION

↑12%
to **\$2.8 billion**
in 2014–15



Production

Australian commercial fisheries value of production increased, driven by an increase in aquaculture production value.

↑6%
to **\$1.6 billion**
in 2014–15



Wild-caught

Wild-caught fisheries production value increased with rock lobster production value driving the increase.

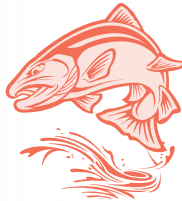
↑19%
to **\$1.2 billion**
in 2014–15



Aquaculture

Australian aquaculture production value increased, driven by increases in aquaculture salmonid and aquaculture prawn production value.

↑16%
to **\$631 million**
in 2014–15



Salmonids

Australian aquaculture production value increased, driven by increases in aquaculture salmonid and aquaculture prawn production value.

↑14%
to **\$668 million**
in 2014–15



Rock Lobster

Rock lobster was the most valuable species produced in Australia. Rock lobster production value rose as a result of an increase in the average unit price.

Production

Fast facts

In 2014–15

- The gross value of Australian fisheries and aquaculture production (GVP) increased by 12 per cent to \$2.8 billion. This increase was a result of a rise in the volume of aquaculture products produced and beach prices received for wild-caught rock lobster.
- Wild-caught products accounted for 58 per cent (\$1.6 billion) of Australian fisheries and aquaculture GVP. Aquaculture products accounted for 42 per cent (\$1.2 billion) of Australian fisheries and aquaculture GVP.
- Australian fisheries production increased by 12 624 tonnes (6 per cent) to 235 710 tonnes. This increase arose from increased volumes of aquaculture products produced, in particular salmonids (up 6 767 tonnes).
- Wild-caught products accounted for 64 per cent (151 439 tonnes) of Australian fisheries and aquaculture production. Aquaculture products accounted for 36 per cent (89 217 tonnes) of Australian fisheries and aquaculture production.
- Tasmania accounted for the largest share of gross value of production (30 per cent), followed by Western Australia (21 per cent), South Australia (17 per cent) and Queensland (11 per cent). Commonwealth fisheries accounted for 13 per cent of gross value of production. Since 2004–05, the greatest increase in the share of production value among jurisdictions has been for Tasmania, rising from 16 per cent in 2004–05.
- The gross value of wild-caught production increased by 6 per cent (up \$97.3 million) to \$1.6 billion, the highest real value since 2007–08. The production volume decreased by 1 per cent, to 151 439 tonnes. Rock lobster was the most valuable species group produced, with a value of \$668 million, a rise of 14 per cent in the year. Rock lobster accounted for 42 per cent of the gross value of wild-caught fisheries production.
- The gross value of aquaculture production increased by 19 per cent (\$189 million) to \$1.2 billion. This growth is largely attributed to an increase in production volume by 21 per cent to 89 217 tonnes.
- Farmed salmonids continue to be the largest aquaculture species group. The value of farmed salmonids increased by 16 per cent to \$631 million. Salmonids accounted for 53 per cent of the total value of Australian aquaculture production.

From 2004–05 to 2014–15

- A significant decline in the gross value of production (GVP) occurred from 2004–05 to 2010–11, a result of lower volumes produced in the wild-caught sector. Since 2010–11, the gross value of production has increased at an average annual rate of 3 per cent, driven by a steady expansion in aquaculture salmonid production in Tasmania and higher beach prices received for wild-caught rock lobster.
- The total volume of fisheries and aquaculture production decreased by 43 389 tonnes (15 per cent). A decline in the volume of wild-caught fisheries products of 84 711 tonnes was partially offset by an increase in the volume of aquaculture-farmed products.
- The gross value of rock lobster production increased by 21 per cent (up \$117 million) as a result of higher beach prices, which increased by 117 per cent over the period in real terms. The increase in beach prices more than offset the negative effect of lower production volumes on GVP.
- The gross value of farmed salmonid production increased by 229 per cent (up \$439 million in 2014–15 dollars), driven by higher salmonid production volume, which increased by 185 per cent (up 31 551 tonnes) in this period.

TABLE 1 Top five wild-catch and aquaculture species groups, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Volume (tables s2 and s17)
Salmonids	48 614 tonnes (up 16%)
Australian sardine	38 759 tonnes (up 8%)
Prawns	25 059 tonnes (up 0.2%)
Tuna	12 360 tonnes (up 16%)
Oyster	10 307 tonnes (down 1%)

TABLE 2 Top five wild-catch and aquaculture species groups, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

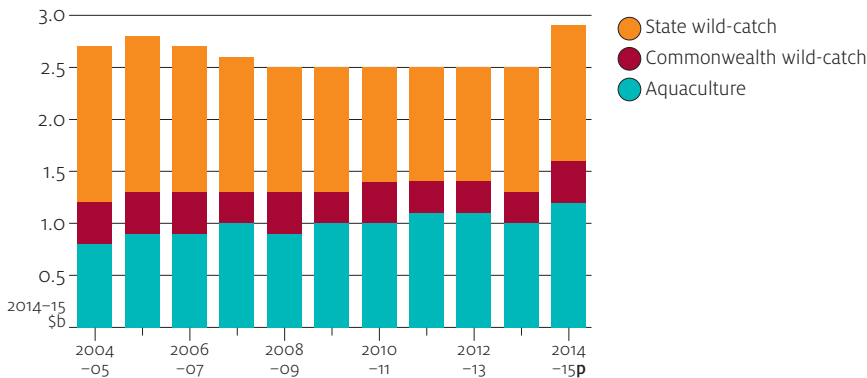
Species group	Volume (tables s2 and s17)
Rock lobster	\$668 million (up 14%)
Salmonids	\$631 million (up 16%)
Prawns	\$358 million (up 6%)
Abalone	\$164 million (up 0.3%)
Tuna	\$161 million (up 10%)

Production by sector

The wild-caught sector accounts for most of the gross value of production of Australia’s commercial fisheries and aquaculture industry. The sector comprises state fisheries (generally, fisheries operating within 3 nautical miles from the state’s coast) and Commonwealth fisheries (those operating between 3 and 200 nautical miles from the Australia’s coastline). In 2014–15, the wild-caught sector had a gross value of \$1.6 billion, the highest since 2007–08, and contributed 58 per cent of the gross value of Australian fisheries and aquaculture production. Growth in recent years has been driven by the increased production value of rock lobster, where higher beach prices have boosted production value. Wild-caught rock lobster was the most valuable species group produced in 2014–15, with a value of \$668 million.

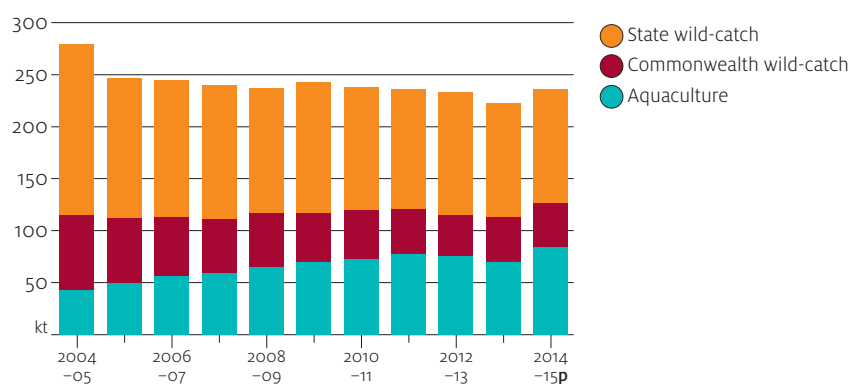
The aquaculture sector is becoming increasingly important, largely as a result of increased Tasmanian salmonid production. In 2014–15, aquaculture production value increased by 19 per cent (up \$189 million) to \$1.2 billion, increasing its contribution to 42 per cent of the total value of Australian fisheries and aquaculture production, up from 40 per cent in the previous year. The development of Australia’s aquaculture sector from 2004–05 to 2014–15 has resulted in the sector increasing its share of total production value and volume (Figure 6). Aquaculture contributed on average 42 per cent of total fisheries and aquaculture production value from 2010–11 to 2014–15, compared with an average contribution of 32 per cent from 2004–05 to 2006–07. The increased contribution of aquaculture in Australian seafood supply is consistent with a global trend of meeting increasing demand for seafood from aquaculture (FAO 2016).

FIGURE 6 Real value of Australian fisheries production, by sector, 2004–05 to 2014–15 ^a



^a 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.
^p Preliminary estimate.
 Source: ABARES

FIGURE 7 Volume of Australian fisheries production, by sector, 2004–05 to 2014–15



^p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 3 Sectors, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Sector	Value
Total wild-catch	\$1 608 million (up 6%)
– State wild-catch	\$1 258 million (up 7%)
– Commonwealth wild-catch	\$350 million (up 4%)
Aquaculture	\$1 186 million (up 19%)
Total	\$2 761 million (up 12%)

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.

TABLE 4 Sectors, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Sector	Volume
Total wild-catch	151 439 tonnes (down 1%)
– State wild-catch	109 570 tonnes (down 1%)
– Commonwealth wild-catch	41 869 tonnes (down 2%)
Aquaculture	89 217 tonnes (up 19%)
Total	235 710 tonnes (up 6%)

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.

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 production 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.

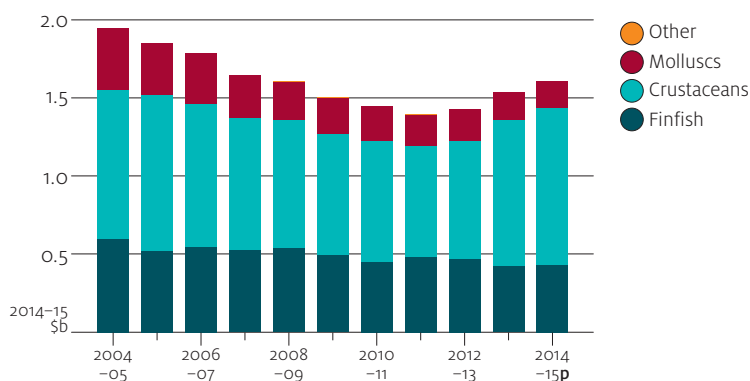
To value production at the point of landing, whole weight equivalents are used in the gross value of production calculation for each species being valued. Valuing production in whole weight equivalents enables comparisons across regions and species. Whole weight equivalents for semi-processed fish are 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 in an otherwise reduced condition.

Wild-catch fisheries

The real value of wild-caught production in 2011–12 was 28 per cent below the level achieved in 2004–05. This decline was a result of a lower volume of finfish, rock lobster, prawn, abalone and scallop production, which fell by 33 per cent, a combined 76 815 tonnes from 2004–05 to 2011–12. Since 2011–12 the real value of wild-caught rock lobster fisheries has increased by 58 per cent, to account for 42 per cent of the value of total wild-caught production, up from 30 per cent in 2011–12. This increase is largely attributed to higher unit prices achieved for landed catch since 2011–12, owing to strong Asian demand for lobster. Rock lobster was the most valuable species group produced in 2014–15, with a landed value of \$668 million.

Over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15 the level of production volume decreased for the wild-catch sector. Most of the reduction in this period is attributed to lower volumes of landed finfish. This is due to a number of factors, including lower total allowable catches for some species, and market factors that affected the quantity of landings, such as a persistently high Australian dollar causing increased import competition. High input costs, in particular for fuel, over the period also contributed to lower volumes of landed finfish. Rising beach prices for rock lobster increased the overall value of rock lobster landings in the period from 2010–11 to 2014–15, increasing the crustacean share of wild-catch gross value of production (GVP) from 53 per cent in 2010–11 to 62 per cent by 2014–15.

FIGURE 8 Real value of wild-caught production, by species group, 2004–05 to 2014–15



^p Preliminary estimate.

Sources: ABARES

Finfish

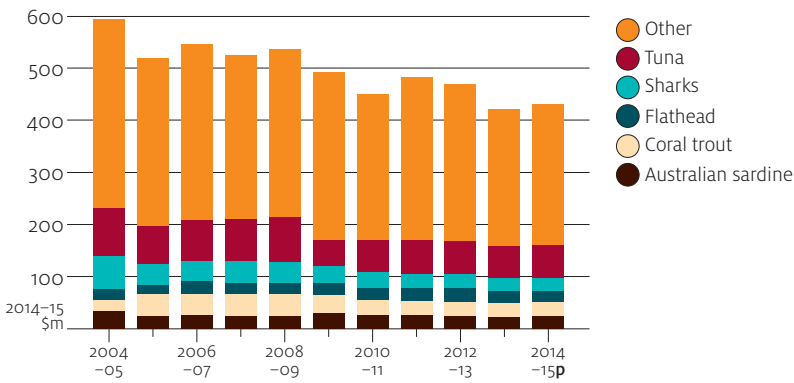
Key species: tuna, Australian sardine, sharks, coral trout, flathead, whiting

In 2014–15, the value of finfish production rose by 4 per cent to \$430 million, while volume fell slightly, to 104 146 tonnes. With the exception of tuna, finfish products are mainly destined for the domestic market. The rise in value was mainly due to rises in average unit prices across most species. Volume remained steady overall as gains made in volume by some species were offset by falls in volume for other species.

Production

From 2004–05 to 2014–15, there was a decline in landings of finfish, driving a fall in GVP for this group. Given the number of species in this group it is difficult to quantify the effects of different factors on overall landings. A mix of factors are likely to have contributed to the decline in landings and GVP, including the increased availability of global aquaculture finfish products, increased market share of imported seafood, higher business input costs compared to the previous decade, which negatively affected incentives to fish, and lower total allowable catches for some finfish species to ensure continued sustainability of stocks.

FIGURE 9 Real value of wild-caught finfish production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15



^p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 5 Wild-caught finfish species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Value
Tuna	\$64 million (up 3%)	15%
Sharks	\$26 million (up 5%)	6%
Australian sardine	\$25 million (up 17%)	6%
Coral trout	\$25 million (down 11%)	6%
Flathead	\$22 million (up 2%)	5%
Other	\$269 million (up 5%)	62%
Total	\$430 million (up 4%)	100%

TABLE 6 Wild-caught finfish species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Volume	Value
Tuna	8 889 tonnes (up 9%)	9%
Shark	5 585 tonnes (up 1%)	5%
Australian sardine	38 759 tonnes (up 8%)	37%
Other	51 014 tonnes (down 8%)	49%
Total	104 175 tonnes (down 1%)	100%

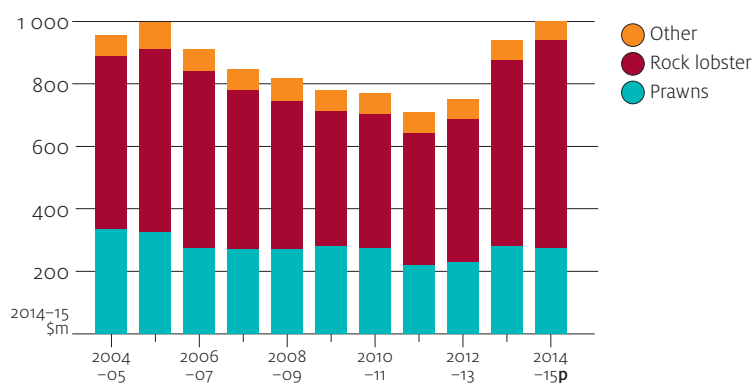
Crustaceans

Key species: rock lobster, prawns

In 2014–15, the volume of crustacean production fell by 4 per cent to 35 532 tonnes. Despite the fall in volume, increased beach prices for rock lobster landings resulted in the GVP of crustaceans rising by 9 per cent to \$1 billion. The rise in rock lobster prices was a result of strong export demand and a lower value of the Australian dollar in 2014–15.

Over the period 2004–05 to 2011–12, the GVP of crustaceans fell significantly, largely due to lower volumes produced and an appreciation of the Australian dollar, and the negative impacts this had on beach prices (Figure 10).

Since 2011–12, the GVP of crustaceans has increased significantly, a result of a strong increasing trend in rock lobster prices.

FIGURE 10 Real value of wild-caught crustacean production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15

^p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 7 Wild-caught crustacean species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Percentage
Rock lobster	\$668 million (up 14%)	67%
Prawns	\$272 million (down 1%)	27%
Other	\$61 million (down 0.2%)	6%
Total	\$1 001 million (up 9%)	100%

TABLE 8 Wild-caught crustacean species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

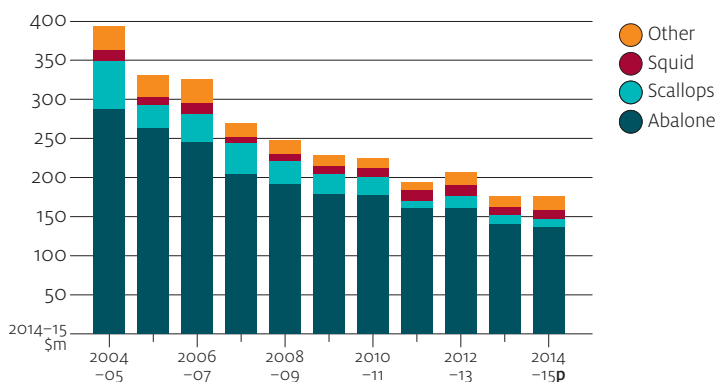
Species group	Volume	Share
Rock lobster	10 307 tonnes (down 1%)	29%
Prawns	19 777 tonnes (down 7%)	56%
Other	5 448 tonnes (up 1%)	15%
Total	35 532 tonnes (down 4%)	100%

Molluscs

Key species: abalone, scallops

In 2014–15, the volume of mollusc production rose by 5 per cent to 11 530 tonnes. The GVP for molluscs rose by 1 per cent to \$176 million. A slight fall in average landed prices for the group and a change in the mix of production favouring lower unit value products subdued gross value of production growth.

Over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15, the GVP of molluscs generally declined (Figure 11). This is due to a number of factors. Production volumes of scallops and abalone have declined, owing to seasonal factors and environmental conditions affecting production volumes. Also, the appreciation of the Australian dollar has reduced beach prices for abalone, which is mostly exported.

FIGURE 11 Real value of wild-caught mollusc production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15

p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 9 Wild-caught mollusc species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Abalone	\$136 million (down 2%)	77%
Scallops	\$11 million (down 1%)	6%
Other	\$29 million (up 21%)	17%
Total	\$176 million (up 4%)	100%

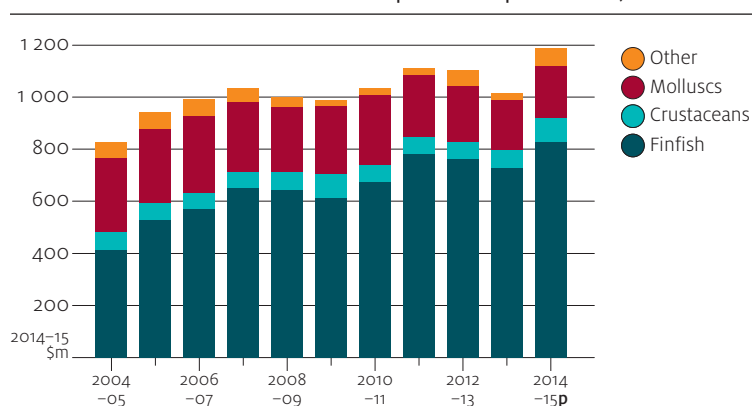
TABLE 10 Wild-caught mollusc species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Volume	Share
Abalone	3 753 tonnes (down 4%)	33%
Scallops	4 322 tonnes (down 2%)	37%
Other	3 455 tonnes (up 29%)	30%
Total	11 530 tonnes (up 5%)	100%

Aquaculture

In 2014–15, the value of aquaculture production rose by 19 per cent to \$1 186 million, largely as a result of an increase in the volume of production by 19 per cent to reach 89 217 tonnes (Figure 12). Tasmania was the main region contributing to increased production, with the ongoing expansion of its salmonid aquaculture sector. Increased aquaculture prawn production, particularly from Queensland, and edible oyster production in New South Wales also contributed to the overall increase in volume of aquaculture production.

Increased finfish production, predominantly salmonids from Tasmania, accounted for most of the growth in aquaculture production volume and value over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15. Salmonids are marketed largely to the domestic market, and increases in Australia's per person consumption of salmonids in this period have largely been met through an increase in domestic supply.

FIGURE 12 Real value of Australian aquaculture production, 2004–05 to 2014–15

^p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

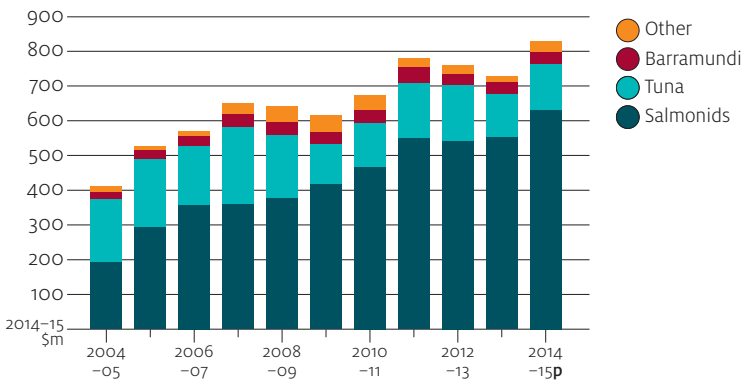
Finfish

Key species: salmonids, tuna

In 2014–15, the value and volume of finfish rose by 16 per cent to \$829 million and 62 801 tonnes respectively. Finfish aquaculture is dominated by salmonids and tuna, which make up a combined 92 per cent of the production value. Most of the growth in finfish aquaculture came from increased salmonid production. The growth in aquaculture tuna production value was less, showing a slight recovery from levels in the previous year.

Aquaculture finfish has seen strong growth from 2004–05 to 2014–15, driving the overall growth in aquaculture. This has been a result of salmonid production growth, which has more than doubled over the period, and to a lesser extent growth in barramundi aquaculture. Aquaculture tuna has contracted over the period, partially offsetting the overall trend. One of the factors contributing to this has been the appreciation and subsequent high levels of the Australian dollar, which has reduced prices, as tuna is mostly exported to the Japanese market. This currency pressure has eased since 2013–14.

FIGURE 13 Real value of aquaculture finfish production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15



^p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 11 Aquaculture Finfish species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Salmonids	\$631 million (up 16%)	76%
Tuna	\$131 million (up 7%)	16%
Barramundi	\$37 million (up 9%)	4%
Other	\$30 million (up 72%)	4%
Total	\$829 million (up 16%)	100%

TABLE 12 Aquaculture Finfish species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

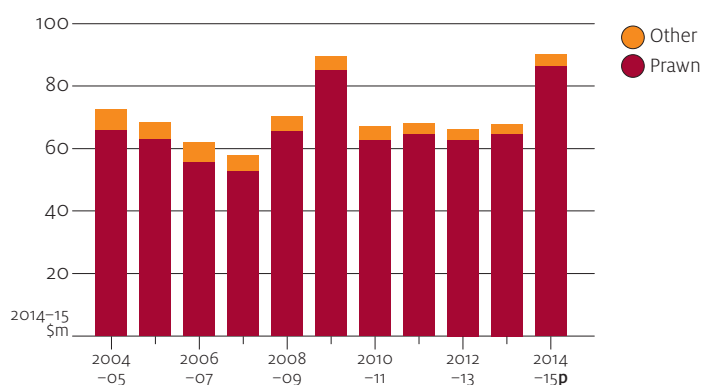
Species group	Volume	Share
Salmonids	48 614 tonnes (up 16%)	77%
Tuna	8 418 tonnes (up 12%)	13%
Barramundi	3 772 tonnes (up 6%)	6%
Other	1 998 tonnes (up 50%)	4%
Total	62 801 tonnes (up 16%)	100%

Crustaceans

Key species: prawns

Aquaculture crustacean production, predominantly prawns, made a minor contribution to total aquaculture production: 6 per cent of total volume produced in 2014–15. In 2014–15, a significant increase in prawn production volume drove a large rise in crustacean gross value of production.

Prawns have dominated aquaculture crustaceans over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15. Aquaculture prawns can experience some sensitivity to international markets in the form of import competition. Therefore currency fluctuations can have a significant impact on prices.

FIGURE 14 Real value of aquaculture crustacean production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15

^p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 13 Aquaculture crustacean species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Prawns	\$86 million (up 36%)	96%
Other	\$4 million (up 23%)	4%
Total	\$90 million (up 35%)	100%

TABLE 14 Aquaculture crustacean species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Volume	Share
Prawns	5 282 tonnes (up 40%)	97%
Other	143 tonnes (up 11%)	3%
Total	5 426 tonnes (up 39%)	100%

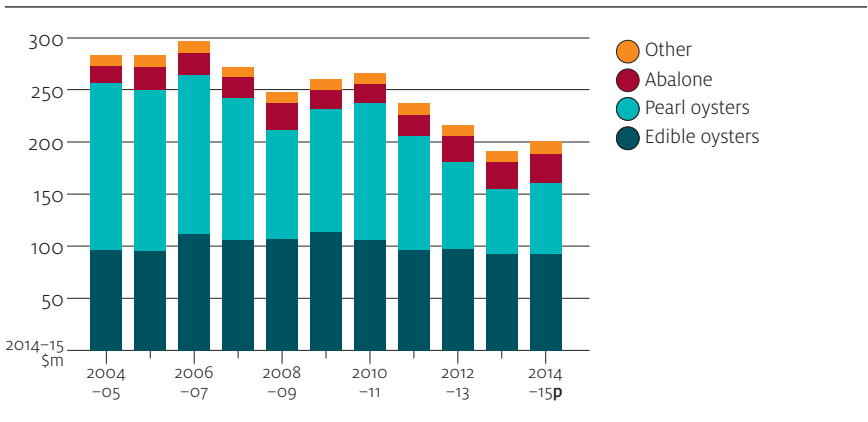
Molluscs

Key species: edible oysters

In 2014–15, aquaculture molluscs production value rose across all species groups, with pearl oysters and abalone being the most significant contributors. Aquaculture production volume of edible oysters, which are the highest value product, fell.

Aquaculture mollusc production declined from 2004–05 to 2014–15 as pearl oyster production declined. Pearl oyster production value was negatively affected by the global financial crisis of the late 2000s, which affected global demand for pearls. Competition from aquaculture pearls using species other than Australia’s *Pinctada maxima* has also increased over the decade, lowering the price received for Australia’s premium cultured pearls.

FIGURE 15 Real value of aquaculture mollusc production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15



^p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 15 Aquaculture mollusc species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Edible oyster	\$92 million (up 1%)	46%
Pearl oyster	\$68 million (up 12%)	34%
Abalone	\$29 million (up 12%)	14%
Other (predominantly mussels)	\$12 million (up 22%)	6%
Total	\$201 million (up 7%)	100%

TABLE 16 Aquaculture mollusc species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Volume	Share
Edible oyster	10 870 tonnes (down 6%)	71%
Abalone	849 tonnes (up 3%)	6%
Other	3 678 tonnes (up 14%)	24%
Total	15 398 tonnes (down 1%)	100%

Production by jurisdiction

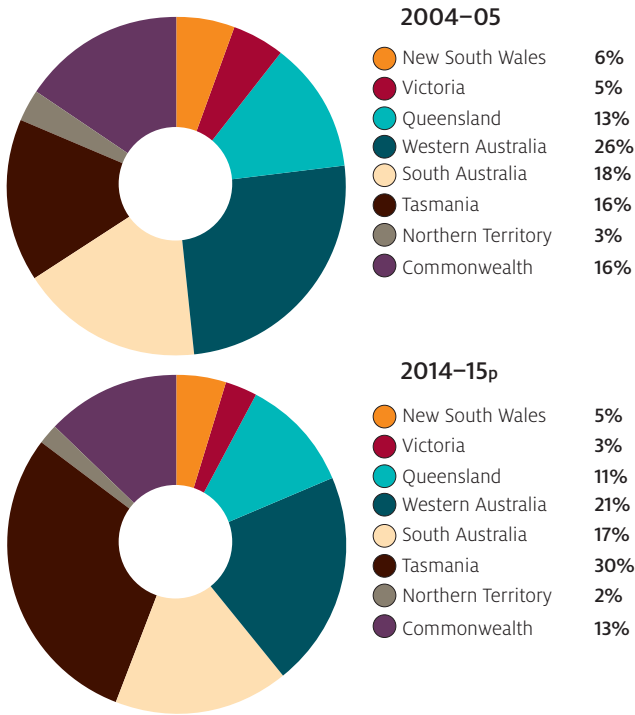
Gross volume and value of Australian fisheries and aquaculture production by jurisdiction and location of catch are given in tables s3 to s6. Production and value summaries for each jurisdiction are given in tables s7 to s14. Jurisdiction of catch refers to whether the catch is in state or Commonwealth jurisdictional waters. Location of catch refers to the state that the catch is landed in, and includes Commonwealth catch distributed to the states.

In 2014–15, Tasmania had the largest gross value of production, accounting for 30 per cent of total fisheries production value, followed by Western Australia (20 per cent) and South Australia (17 per cent). 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.

The largest movements over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15 have come from Tasmanian production, which grew substantially in real terms, causing its share of total Australian production value to increase from 16 per cent in 2004–05 to 30 per cent in 2014–15. This was a result of significant growth in the Tasmanian aquaculture industry, particularly in salmonid production.

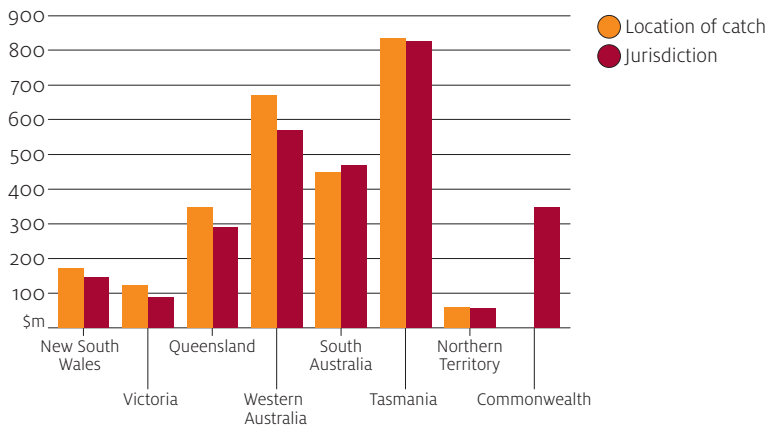
Where Commonwealth catch is distributed to the states according to where it was caught, Tasmania accounted for the largest share of value (30 per cent), followed by Western Australia (24 per cent), South Australia (16 per cent) and Queensland (12 per cent).

FIGURE 16 Shares in gross value of fisheries and aquaculture production, by jurisdiction, 2004–05 and 2014–15



p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

FIGURE 17 Value of Australian fisheries and aquaculture production, by jurisdiction, 2014–15p



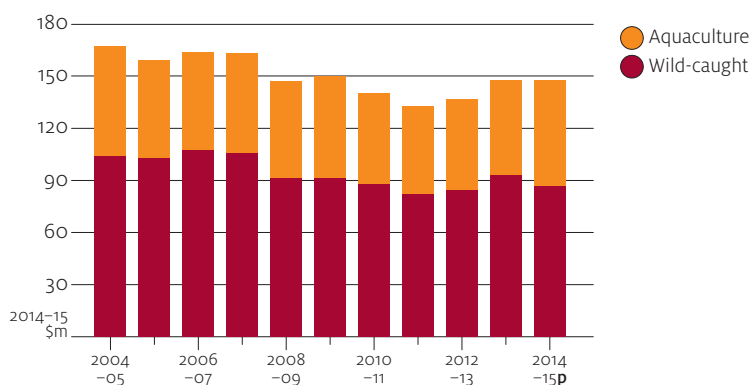
p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

New South Wales

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

In 2014–15, New South Wales fisheries production increased in value (by 2 per cent to \$147 million) as falls in wild-catch production value were more than offset by rises in aquaculture production value. The rise in total value over the year continues the upward trend that has existed since 2011–12.

FIGURE 18 Real value of NSW production, by sector, 2004–05 to 2014–15



^p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 17 New South Wales Sectors, by value and volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

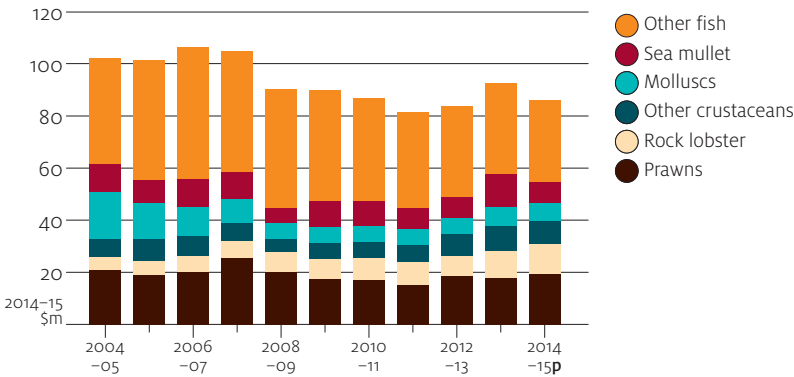
Sector	Value
Wild-catch	\$87 million (down 5%)
Aquaculture	\$61 million (up 14%)
Total	\$147 million (up 2%)
Sector	Volume
Wild-catch	11 516 tonnes (down 14%)
Aquaculture	4 904 tonnes (up 13%)
Total	16 420 tonnes (down 7%)

Wild-catch

In 2014–15, NSW wild-catch fisheries production decreased in value (by 5 per cent to \$87 million) and volume (by 14 per cent to 11 516 tonnes). This was driven by a strong fall in production volumes of sea mullet and other fish. ‘Other fish’ comprises all other fish species caught and is quite diverse. Partially offsetting the falls were rises in rock lobster and prawn production values resulting from increases in average unit prices.

NSW wild-catch fisheries trended down over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15. This was a result of general falls across finfish species and molluscs. The fall in finfish production can be attributed to less fishing effort as a result of fishers exiting the industry and an increase in import competition for frozen finfish product into the Australian domestic market. A contributing factor to the fall in mollusc values was lower beach prices achieved for abalone between 2004–05 and 2014–15. An offsetting trend has been a gradual increase in rock lobster production value, a result of strong increases in beach prices over the period.

FIGURE 19 Real value of NSW wild-caught production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15



p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 18 New South Wales wild-caught species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Prawns	\$19 million (up 10%)	22%
Rock lobster	\$12 million (up 14%)	13%
Other crustaceans	\$9 million (down 8%)	10%
Sea mullet	\$8 million (down 37%)	9%
Molluscs	\$7 million (up 2%)	8%
Other fish	\$32 million (down 8%)	36%
Total	\$87 million (down 5%)	100%

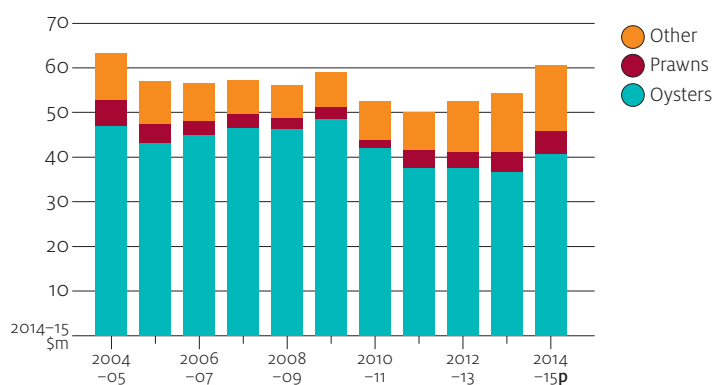
TABLE 19 New South Wales wild-caught species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Volume	Share
Prawns	1 306 tonnes (down 9%)	11%
Rock lobster	154 tonnes (up 5%)	1%
Other crustaceans	635 tonnes (down 7%)	6%
Sea mullet	2 539 tonnes (down 32%)	22%
Molluscs	555 tonnes (up 14%)	5%
Other fish	6 245 tonnes (down 8%)	54%
Total	11 516 tonnes (down 14%)	100%

Aquaculture

In 2014–15, NSW aquaculture fisheries production increased in value (by 14 per cent to \$61 million) and volume (by 13 per cent to 4 904 tonnes). Increased value of edible oyster production boosted production value most, though rises in both value and volume were recorded for most species produced in the sector.

The real value of the NSW aquaculture sector trended down between 2004–05 and 2011–12, largely as a result of lower edible oyster production, after adverse environmental conditions affected production. The rise in value of aquaculture production between 2011–12 and 2014–15 reflects increased production volumes across a range of species.

FIGURE 20 Real value of NSW aquaculture production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15

^p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 20 New South Wales aquaculture species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Oysters	\$41 million (up 13%)	67%
Prawns	\$5 million (up 14%)	8%
Other	\$15 million (up 16%)	25%
Total	\$61 million (up 14%)	100%

TABLE 21 New South Wales aquaculture species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

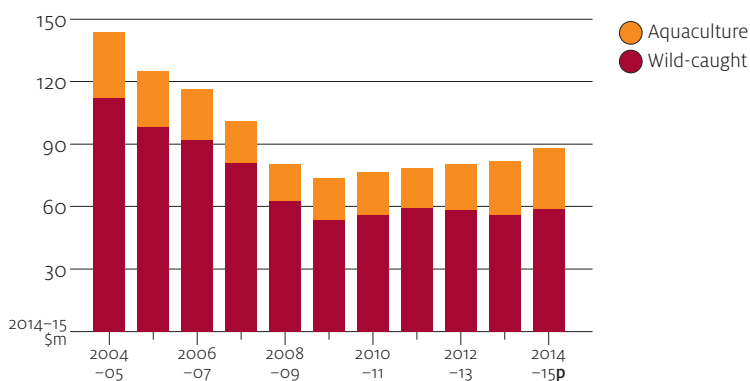
Species group	Volume	Share
Oysters	3 713 tonnes (up 14%)	76%
Prawns	331 tonnes (up 15%)	7%
Other	859 tonnes (up 10%)	18%
Total	4 904 tonnes (up 13%)	100%

Victoria

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

In 2014–15, the Victorian fisheries sector increased in value (by an estimated 9 per cent to \$88 million) though total volumes were down (by 2 per cent to 6 672 tonnes). The rise in value over the year continues the upward trend that has existed since 2009–10.

FIGURE 21 Real value of Victorian production, by sector, 2004–05 to 2014–15



^p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

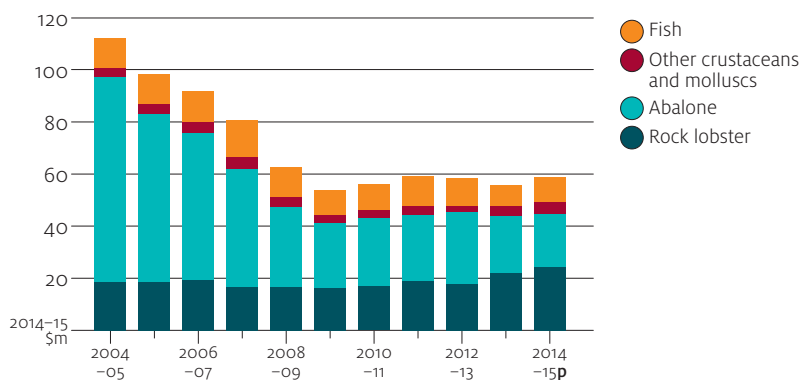
TABLE 22 Victoria Sectors, by value and volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Sector	Value
Wild-catch	\$59 million (up 7%)
Aquaculture	\$29 million (up 14%)
Total	\$88 million (up 9%)
Sector	Volume
Wild-catch	3 802 tonnes (down 13%)
Aquaculture	2 870 tonnes (up 19%)
Total	6 672 tonnes (down 2%)

Wild-catch

In 2014–15, Victorian wild-catch fisheries production rose in value (by 7 per cent to \$59 million) but fell in volume (by 13 per cent to 3 802 tonnes). This was driven by strong increases in average unit prices for rock lobster and King George whiting.

Victoria's wild-catch fisheries almost halved in real value from 2004–05 to 2009–10. This was a result of strong falls in abalone average unit values and volumes produced. The main driver of the fall in abalone production volume was reductions of the total allowable catch. A number of factors contributed to the fall in abalone unit price, including expansion of global aquaculture abalone production and the high value of the Australian dollar, which placed downward pressure on export prices. Since 2010–11, wild-catch fisheries production value has averaged around \$58 million per year, supported by increases in the value of rock lobster production.

FIGURE 22 Real value of Victorian wild-caught production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15

^p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 23 Victoria wild-caught species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Rock lobster	\$24 million (up 12%)	41%
Abalone	\$20 million (down 6%)	34%
Fish	\$9 million (up 19%)	16%
Other crustaceans and molluscs	\$5 million (up 29%)	9%
Total	\$59 million (up 7%)	100%

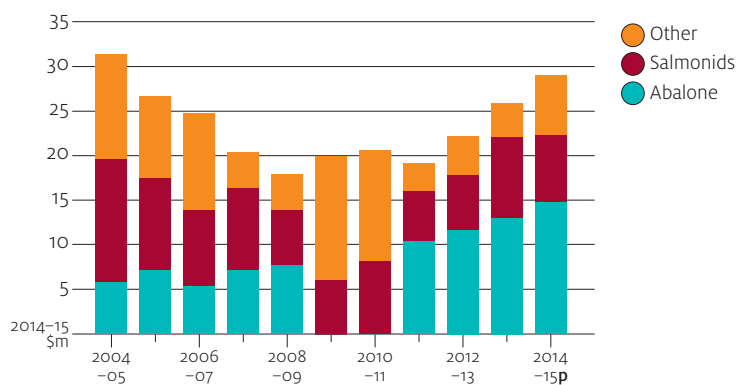
TABLE 24 Victoria wild-caught species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Volume	Share
Rock lobster	289 tonnes (down 7%)	8%
Abalone	739 tonnes (up 1%)	19%
Fish	2 265 tonnes (up 14%)	60%
Other crustaceans and molluscs	509 tonnes (up 20%)	13%
Total	3 802 tonnes (down 32%)	100%

Aquaculture

In 2014–15, the gross value of Victorian aquaculture production increased by 14 per cent to \$29 million, driven by growth in the volume produced and higher beach prices for abalone and mussels.

Victoria's gross value of aquaculture production decreased from 2004–05 to 2008–09, following falls in the volume produced of a range of species, including salmonids. Since 2008–09, the gross value of aquaculture production has recovered. This has been due to strong growth in the volume of abalone production, which has expanded significantly since then.

FIGURE 23 Real value of Victorian aquaculture production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15

^p Preliminary estimate. Production value data for abalone not available for 2009–10 and 2010–11.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 25 Victoria aquaculture species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Abalone	\$15 million (up 15%)	51%
Salmonids	\$7 million (down 15%)	26%
Other	\$7 million (up 82%)	24%
Total	\$29 million (up 14%)	100%

TABLE 26 Victoria aquaculture species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Volume	Share
Abalone	436 tonnes (up 1%)	15%
Salmonids	1 147 tonnes (down 3%)	40%
Other	1 287 tonnes (up 61%)	45%
Total	2 870 tonnes (up 19%)	100%

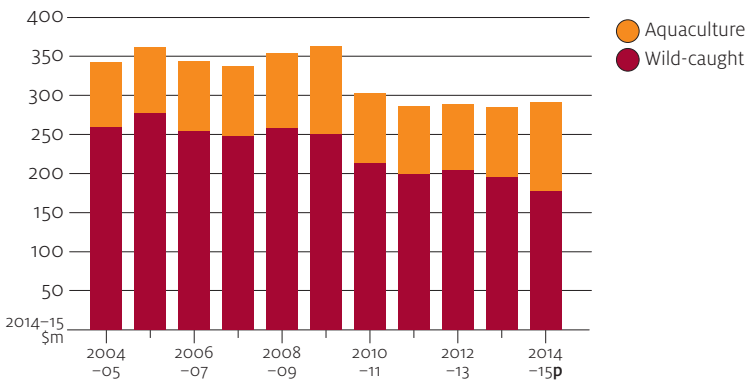
Queensland

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

In 2014–15, the gross value of Queensland’s fisheries and aquaculture production increased by 4 per cent to \$291 million, mainly as a result of increased volumes of prawns produced in aquaculture establishments. The growth in value of Queensland’s aquaculture sector was in contrast to the wild-caught sector, where the gross value declined by 7 per cent in the year.

The gross value of Queensland’s wild-caught sector remained stable over 2004–05 to 2009–10 and then declined from 2009–10 to 2014–15, in line with lower volumes produced of most species in this period. In contrast, Queensland’s aquaculture sector expanded from 2004–05 to 2014–15, as a result of increased volumes of prawn and barramundi produced.

FIGURE 24 Real value of Queensland production, by sector, 2004–05 to 2014–15



p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 27 Queensland Sectors, by value and volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

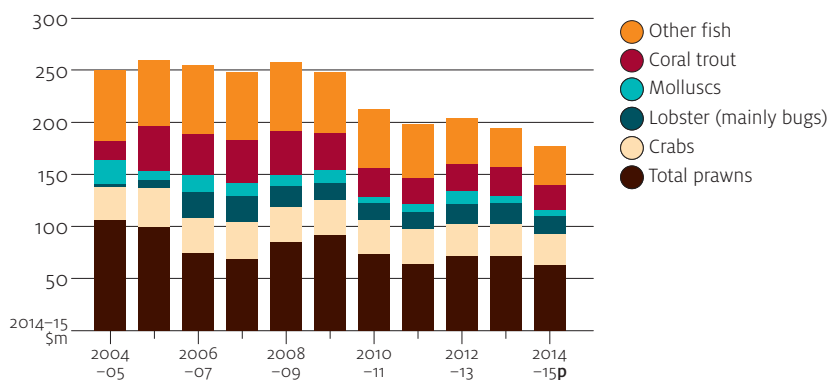
Sector	Value
Wild-catch	\$177 million (down 7%)
Aquaculture	\$114 million (up 28%)
Total	\$291 million (up 4%)
Sector	Volume
Wild-catch	19 815 tonnes (down 5%)
Aquaculture	8 187 tonnes (up 27%)
Total	28 002 tonnes (up 3%)

Wild-catch

In 2014–15, the gross value of Queensland's wild-caught fisheries fell by 7 per cent, to \$177 million. Contributing to this fall was a 5 per cent decline in the volume of wild-caught species produced, with decreased volumes of wild-caught prawns (down 570 tonnes), scallops (down 473 tonnes) and barramundi (down 133 tonnes) accounting for most of the decline.

The gross value of Queensland's wild-catch fisheries declined over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15, with most of the decline occurring since 2009–10. Most of the decline in value since 2009–10 is attributed to lower production volumes of finfish and prawn products. A range of factors have contributed to the decline in production volume of these species groups, including decreased participation in commercial fisheries and increased import competition among finfish and prawn products.

FIGURE 25 Real value of Queensland wild-caught production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15



p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 28 Queensland wild-caught species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Prawns	\$63 million (down 10%)	35%
Crabs	\$29 million (down 2%)	17%
Coral trout	\$25 million (down 10%)	14%
Lobster (including bugs)	\$18 million (down 12%)	10%
Molluscs	\$5 million (down 18%)	3%
Other fish	\$37 million (up 1%)	21%
Total	\$177 million (down 7%)	100%

TABLE 29 Queensland wild-caught species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

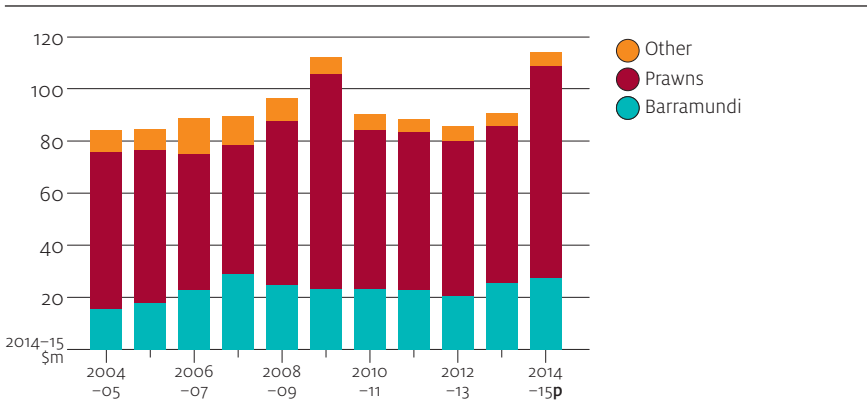
Species group	Volume	Share
Prawns	5 424 tonnes (down 10%)	27%
Crabs	2 862 tonnes (up 2%)	14%
Coral trout	753 tonnes (down 10%)	4%
Lobster (including bugs)	753 tonnes (down 12%)	4%
Molluscs	2 163 tonnes (down 18%)	11%
Other fish	7 860 tonnes (up 1%)	40%
Total	19 815 tonnes (down 5%)	100%

Aquaculture

In 2014–15, Queensland’s aquaculture increased in both value (by 28 per cent to \$114 million) and volume (by 27 per cent to 8 187 tonnes). The increase was a result of higher production volumes for both prawns and barramundi as well as higher prices for barramundi.

Queensland aquaculture has fluctuated in both value and volume over the decade. This has been a result of volatile prawn production and values in response to variable global market conditions and import competition. Aquaculture barramundi production grew over the period, responding to increases in demand for seafood.

FIGURE 26 Real value of Queensland aquaculture production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15



p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 30 Queensland aquaculture species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Prawns	\$81 million (up 38%)	71%
Barramundi	\$28 million (up 10%)	24%
Other	\$5 million (up 7%)	5%
Total	\$114 million (up 28%)	100%

TABLE 31 Queensland aquaculture species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Volume	Share
Prawns	4 951 tonnes (up 42%)	60%
Barramundi	2 931 tonnes (up 9%)	36%
Other	305 tonnes (up 10%)	4%
Total	8 187 tonnes (up 27%)	100%

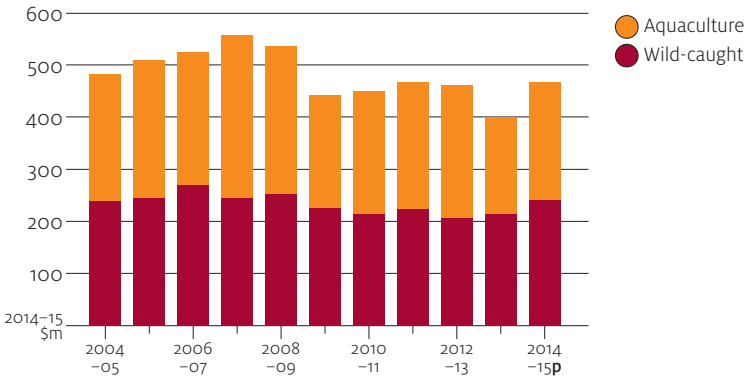
South Australia

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

The gross value of South Australia's fisheries and aquaculture production increased by 19 per cent to \$468 million in 2014–15. Contributing to this growth was an increase in the volume of fisheries and aquaculture production, by 13 per cent to 64 918 tonnes. Higher average beach prices for the major wild-caught species also contributed to growth.

From 2004–05 to 2014–15 the gross value of South Australia's wild-catch fisheries and aquaculture production experienced some variability, with real values averaging higher over the first half of the period.

FIGURE 27 Real value of SA production, by sector, 2004–05 to 2014–15



p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 32 South Australia Sectors, by value and volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

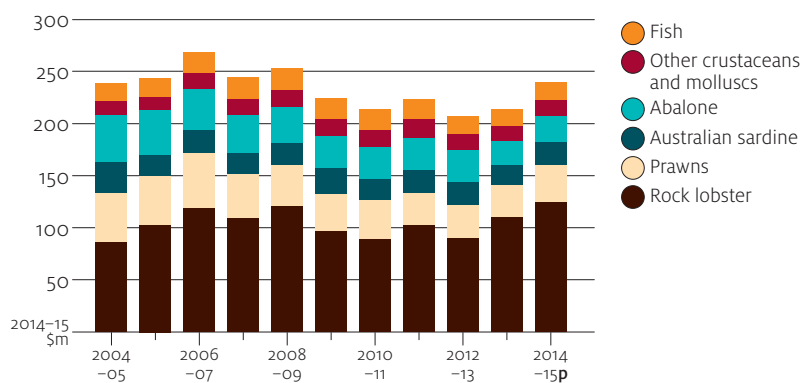
Sector	Value
Wild-catch	\$240 million (up 14%)
Aquaculture	\$227 million (up 25%)
Total	\$468 million (up 19%)
Sector	Volume
Wild-catch	45 155 tonnes (up 8%)
Aquaculture	19 763 tonnes (up 28%)
Total	64 918 tonnes (up 13%)

Wild-catch

In 2014–15, the gross value of South Australia’s wild-caught fisheries production increased by 14 per cent, to \$240 million. Contributing to the growth were the increase in volume produced, by 8 per cent to 45 155 tonnes, and higher average beach prices for the major species, in particular for rock lobster, prawns, sardines, and abalone.

During 2004–05 to 2014–15, the gross value of South Australian wild-catch production value was variable. From 2012–13 to 2014–15, the increased value of rock lobster landings contributed most of the growth in the gross value of the wild-caught sector in that period.

FIGURE 28 Real value of SA wild-caught production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15



^p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 33 South Australia wild-caught species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Lobster	\$125 million (up 15%)	52%
Prawns	\$36 million (up 19%)	15%
Australian sardine	\$22 million (up 12%)	9%
Abalone	\$25 million (up 14%)	11%
Other fish	\$17 million (up 8%)	7%
Other crustaceans and molluscs	\$15 million (up 7%)	6%
Total	\$240 million (up 14%)	100%

TABLE 34 South Australia wild-caught species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

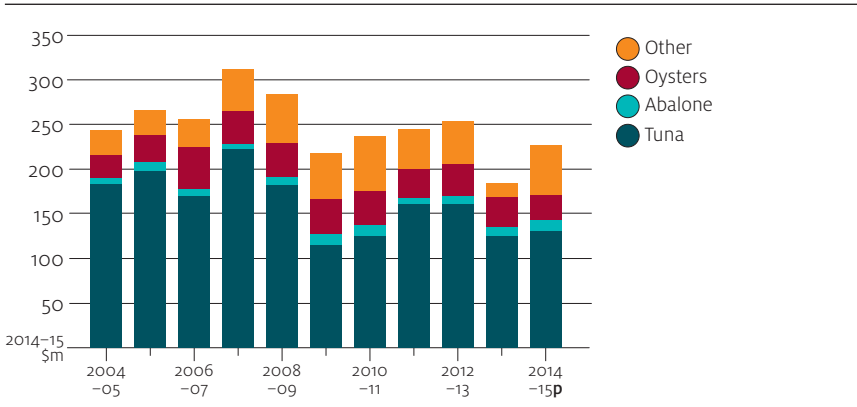
Species group	Volume	Share
Lobster	1 563 tonnes (down 1%)	3%
Prawns	2 097 tonnes (up 16%)	5%
Australian sardine	36 020 tonnes (up 9%)	80%
Abalone	745 tonnes (up 13%)	2%
Other fish	2 994 tonnes (up 0.3%)	7%
Other crustaceans and molluscs	1 736 tonnes (up 6%)	4%
Total	45 155 tonnes (up 8%)	100%

Aquaculture

In 2014–15, South Australia’s aquaculture fisheries increased in value by 25 per cent to \$227 million. Increased volumes of tuna and other species production contributed most of this growth, with the total volume of South Australian aquaculture production increasing by 28 per cent to 19 763 tonnes.

The real value of SA aquaculture fisheries production has been volatile over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15. This volatility stems from the dominance in the aquaculture production mix of southern bluefin tuna, a product that is strongly linked to the export market. Most tuna exported from South Australia is destined for Japan, and hence the farmgate value of tuna is affected by volatility in the Australian dollar – yen exchange rate. Also, southern bluefin tuna production volume is influenced by the input to the farms, which depends on the level of the wild-caught total allowable catch for the species. Lower total allowable catches for southern bluefin tuna in the period 2009–10 to 2010–11 contributed to lower production volume and farmgate gross value of production in that period.

FIGURE 29 Real value of SA aquaculture production value, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15



p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 35 South Australia aquaculture species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Tuna	\$131 million (up 7%)	57%
Oysters	\$28 million (down 12%)	12%
Abalone	\$11 million (up 5%)	5%
Other	\$57 million (up 256%)	25%
Total	\$227 million (up 25%)	100%

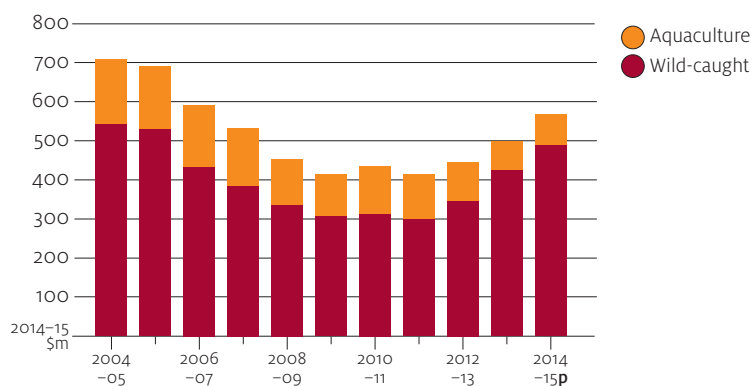
TABLE 36 South Australia aquaculture species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Volume	Share
Tuna	8 418 tonnes (up 12%)	43%
Oysters	3 891 tonnes (down 21%)	20%
Abalone	334 tonnes (up 1%)	2%
Other	7 120 tonnes (up 166%)	36%
Total	19 763 tonnes (up 28%)	100%

Western Australia

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

In Western Australia, production value is dominated by wild-catch fisheries, which represented 76 per cent of total value on average over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15. In 2014–15, the value of Western Australia’s fisheries and aquaculture production increased by 16 per cent to \$569 million, while production volume increased by 4 per cent to 20 824 tonnes. This increase was driven primarily by a rise in the value of wild-catch production, which increased by 17 per cent to \$488 million in 2014–15, largely as a result of higher beach prices for rock lobster landings. The increase in production value in 2014–15 followed consecutive rises in production value between 2011–12 and 2014–15. The rise in production value in this period is in contrast to declines in the value of production from 2004–05 to 2011–12.

FIGURE 30 Real value of WA production, by sector, 2004–05 to 2014–15

^p Preliminary estimate.

Source: ABARES

TABLE 37 Western Australia Sectors, by value and volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Sector	Value
Wild-catch	\$488 million (up 17%)
Aquaculture	\$81 million (up 11%)
Total	\$569 million (up 16%)

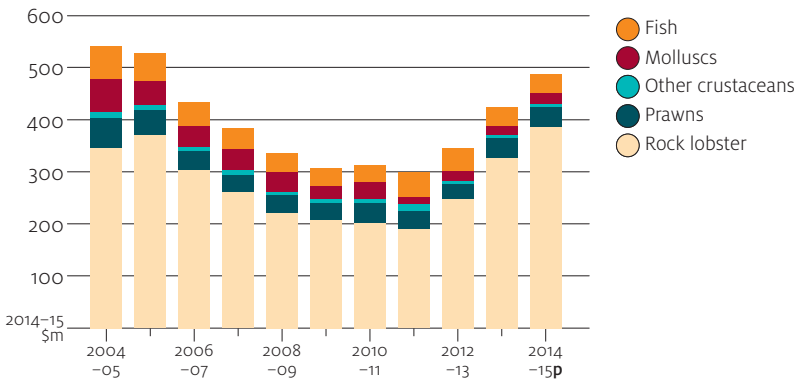
Sector	Volume
Wild-catch	19 804 tonnes (up 4%)
Aquaculture	1 014 tonnes (up 4%)
Total	20 824 tonnes (up 4%)

Wild-catch

In 2014–15, the gross value of Western Australia’s wild-caught fisheries increased by 17 per cent to \$488 million. Contributing to the growth was an increase in production volume by 4 per cent, to 19 804 tonnes. The increase was a result of increasing values and volumes across all major species. Rock lobster was the most significant contributor to the rise in value. Rock lobster contributes 79 per cent of the total value of wild-caught production, and its average unit price rose by 15 per cent.

The value of WA wild-catch fisheries production trended down from 2004–05 to 2011–12. This was caused by rock lobster production volumes almost halving over the period. Since then, wild-catch production volume has rebounded, driven by rock lobster. Rock lobster average unit prices have increased significantly since 2011, with volumes recovering slightly. This price movement is influenced by strong import demand for rock lobster in South-East Asia and favourable currency movements in the last two years.

FIGURE 31 Real value of WA wild-caught production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15



p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 38 Western Australia wild-caught species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Lobster	\$386 million (up 20%)	79%
Prawns	\$37 million (up 4%)	8%
Other crustaceans	\$7 million (up 5%)	1%
Molluscs	\$19 million (up 24%)	4%
Fish	\$38 million (up 4%)	8%
Total	\$488 million (up 17%)	100%

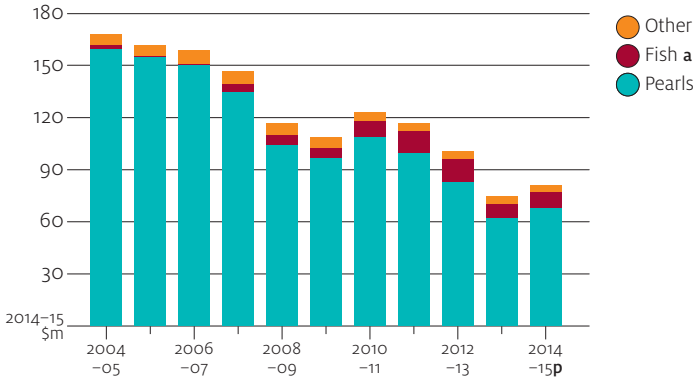
TABLE 39 Western Australia wild-caught species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Volume	Share
Lobster	6 127 tonnes (up 5%)	31%
Prawns	2 979 tonnes (up 1%)	15%
Other crustaceans	719 tonnes (down 1%)	4%
Molluscs	991 tonnes (up 23%)	5%
Fish	8 952 tonnes (up 4%)	45%
Total	19 804 tonnes (up 4%)	100%

Aquaculture

In 2014–15, Western Australia's aquaculture fisheries increased in value (by 11 per cent to \$81 million) and volume (by 4 per cent to 1 014 tonnes). The key product and driver of this increase was pearl oysters. Pearl oyster production value increased along with that of fish, driving the increase in production value and volume. Western Australia's aquaculture fisheries have trended down from 2004–05 to 2014–15. The driver of this downward trend was the global market for pearls, which has seen a reduction of demand since the global financial crisis, particularly from Asia. Another contributing factor was an increase in pearl supply as competition from aquaculture pearl oyster production in South-East Asia expanded. Aquaculture finfish production in Western Australia has also increased significantly since 2004–05, but this has been from quite a small base.

FIGURE 32 Real value of WA aquaculture production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15



a Excludes ornamental fish. p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 40 Western Australia aquaculture species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Pearls	\$68 million (up 12%)	84%
Fish	\$9 million (up 10%)	11%
Other	\$4 million (down 1%)	5%
Total	\$81 million (up 11%)	100%

TABLE 41 Western Australia aquaculture species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

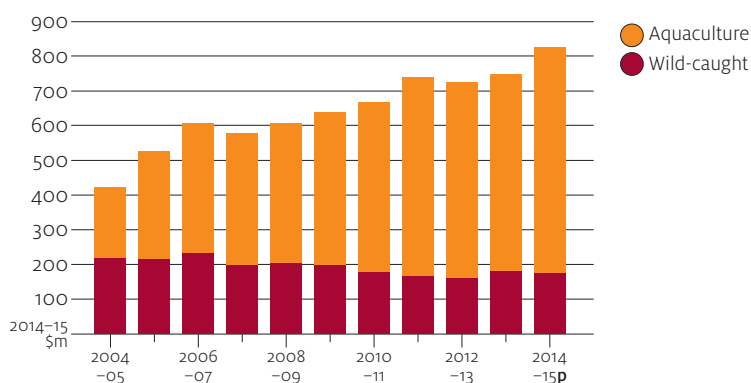
Species group	Volume	Share
Fish	799 tonnes (up 11%)	79%
Other	215 tonnes (down 14%)	21%
Total	1 014 tonnes (up 4%)	100%

Tasmania

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

In 2014–15, the gross value of Tasmanian fisheries and aquaculture production increased by 12 per cent, to \$825 million. Production volume increased by 11 per cent, to 55 609 tonnes. Tasmanian fisheries production has continued its increasing trend, driven by an expanding aquaculture industry. This has occurred as wild-catch production values and volumes have fallen since 2004–05.

FIGURE 33 Real value of Tasmania production, by sector, 2004–05 to 2014–15



^p Preliminary estimate.

Source: ABARES

TABLE 42 Tasmania Sectors, by value and volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

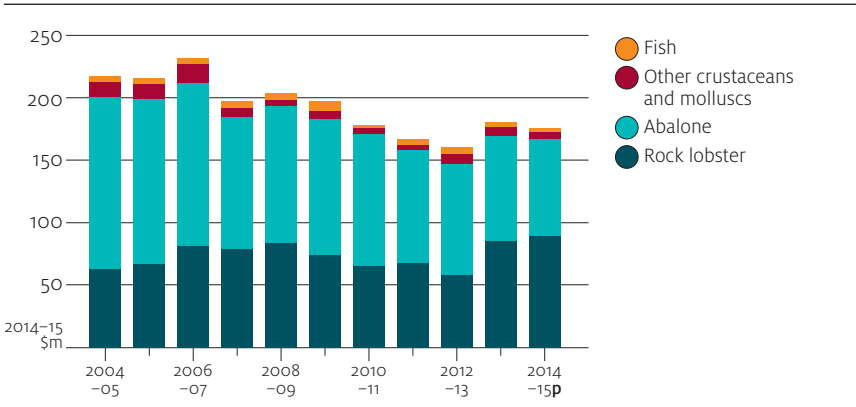
Sector	Value
Wild-catch	\$175 million (down 1%)
Aquaculture	\$650 million (up 17%)
Total	\$825 million (up 12%)
Sector	Volume
Wild-catch	4 139 tonnes (down 24%)
Aquaculture	51 469 tonnes (up 15%)
Total	55 609 tonnes (up 11%)

Wild-catch

In 2014–15, the gross production value of Tasmania’s wild-caught fisheries fell by 1 per cent to \$175 million. Production volume fell by 24 per cent, to 4 139 tonnes. The decrease in production value was driven by the strong fall in volume, while average unit price increases offset this fall. The falls in production value and volume were most significant for abalone and scallops. An increase in rock lobster production value, resulting from increased average unit prices, partially offset the abalone and scallop decreases in 2014–15.

Tasmanian wild-catch fisheries have trended down since 2001–02. The downward trend has been driven by falling abalone production volumes as a result of more conservative total allowable catches. Partially offsetting this trend over the decade has been an increase in rock lobster production value. Rock lobster is the other major wild-caught species in Tasmania—rock lobster and abalone make up a combined 95 per cent of wild-caught production. Rock lobster average unit prices have increased significantly since 2011–12, with volumes recovering slightly.

FIGURE 34 Real value of Tasmanian wild-caught production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15



p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 43 Tasmania wild-caught species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Lobster	\$89 million (up 7%)	51%
Abalone	\$78 million (down 6%)	44%
Other crustaceans and molluscs and NEI	\$5 million (down 28%)	3%
Fish	\$3 million (down 9%)	2%
Total	\$175 million (down 1%)	100%

NEI Not elsewhere included.

TABLE 44 Tasmania wild-caught species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

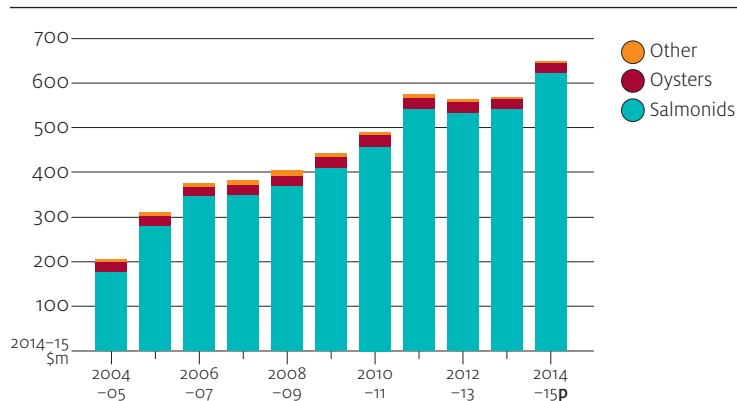
Species group	Volume	Share
Lobster	1 040 tonnes (down 11%)	25%
Abalone	2 897 tonnes (down 12%)	46%
Other crustaceans and molluscs and NEI	872 tonnes (down 50%)	21%
Fish	331 tonnes (down 18%)	8%
Total	4 139 tonnes (down 24%)	100%

NEI Not elsewhere included.

Aquaculture

In 2014–15, Tasmanian aquaculture fisheries increased in value (by 16 per cent to \$650 million) and volume (by 15 per cent to 51 469 tonnes). Salmonids is the major aquaculture product of Tasmania and its increase in volume and value in 2014–15 was the major contributor to the rise of production value.

Tasmanian aquaculture fisheries have grown strongly since 2004–05 as the aquaculture salmonids industry has expanded. Aquaculture salmonids volumes have more than tripled from 2004–05 to 2014–15, with salmonids becoming one of the most valuable fisheries products produced in Australia. This product is mainly consumed domestically, but salmonids exports from Tasmania have increased significantly over the last couple of years.

FIGURE 35 Real value of Tasmanian aquaculture production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15

p Preliminary estimate.

Source: ABARES

TABLE 45 Tasmania aquaculture species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Salmonids	\$620 million (up 17%)	96%
Oysters	\$23 million (up 1%)	4%
Other	\$6 million (up 25%)	1%
Total	\$650 million (up 16%)	100%

TABLE 46 Tasmania aquaculture species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

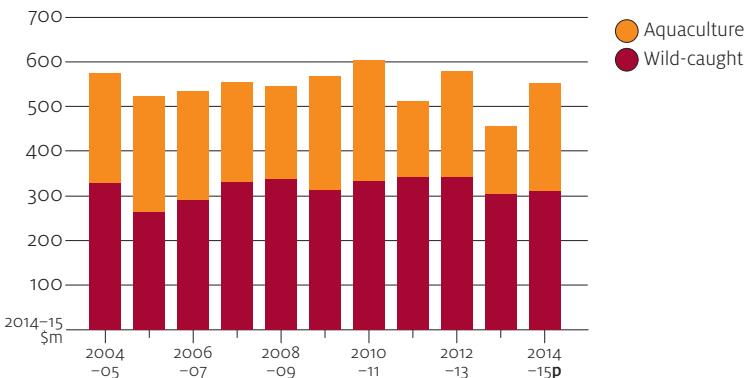
Species group	Volume	Share
Salmonids	47 184 tonnes (up 17%)	92%
Oysters	3 266 tonnes (down 4%)	6%
Other	1 020 tonnes (up 26%)	2%
Total	51 469 tonnes (up 15%)	100%

Northern Territory

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

In 2014–15, the gross value of production of the Northern Territory’s fisheries and aquaculture increased by 21 per cent to \$55 million. Production volume increased by 3 per cent to 6 351 tonnes. The value of the Northern Territory’s annual fisheries production has averaged around \$55 million (in 2014–15 dollars) since 2004–05, with some year-to-year fluctuations. The mix between wild-catch and aquaculture has fluctuated over the period.

FIGURE 36 Real value of NT production, by sector, 2004–05 to 2014–15



p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

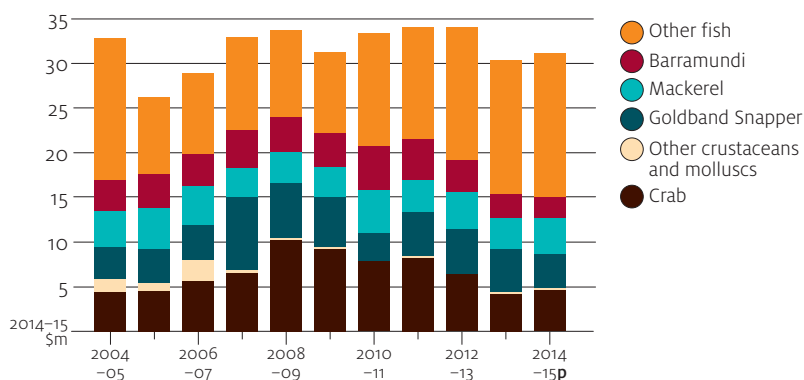
TABLE 47 Northern Territory Sectors, by value and volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Sector	Value
Wild-catch	\$31 million (up 2%)
Aquaculture	\$24 million (up 59%)
Total	\$55 million (up 21%)

Sector	Volume
Wild-catch	5 340 tonnes (up 0.2%)
Aquaculture	1 011 tonnes (up 24%)
Total	6 351 tonnes (up 3%)

Wild-catch

In 2014–15, the Northern Territory's wild-catch sector harvest rose in production value and volume. The main drivers of the value increase were mackerel, crab, and other fish. Over the period from 2004–05 to 2014–15, the Northern Territory's wild-catch fisheries have fluctuated, with a downward trend in crab production since 2008–09 offset by an upward trend in production of other fish.

FIGURE 37 Real value of NT wild-caught production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15

^p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 48 Northern Territory wild-caught species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Crab	\$5 million (up 8%)	15%
Mackerel	\$4 million (up 13%)	13%
Goldband snapper	\$4 million (down 21%)	12%
Barramundi	\$2 million (down 7%)	8%
Other crustaceans and molluscs	\$0.2 million (up 57%)	1%
Other fish	\$16 million (up 7%)	52%
Total	\$31 million (up 2%)	100%

TABLE 49 Northern Territory wild-caught species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Volume	Share
Crab	229 tonnes (up 8%)	4%
Mackerel	744 tonnes (up 7%)	14%
Goldband snapper	489 tonnes (down 21%)	9%
Barramundi	380 tonnes (down 7%)	7%
Other crustaceans and molluscs	47 tonnes (up 57%)	1%
Other fish	3 451 tonnes (up 2%)	65%
Total	5 340 tonnes (up 0.2%)	100%

Aquaculture

The value of aquaculture production in the Northern Territory increased in 2014–15 compared with 2013–14. The species value of production breakdown cannot be provided for 2014–15 because of confidentiality requirements.

Commonwealth

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

In 2014–15, the gross value of production of Commonwealth fisheries increased by 4 per cent to \$350 million. This was the third consecutive annual rise in production value since 2011–12. In species terms the increase in 2014–15 was driven by a rise in the production value of tuna species caught in the Commonwealth Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery (ETBF) and species caught in the 'Other fisheries' group. The gross value of prawn production from the Commonwealth Northern Prawn Fishery fell by 7 per cent in 2014–15, offsetting some of the increase in gross value of production from these fisheries.

Fisheries

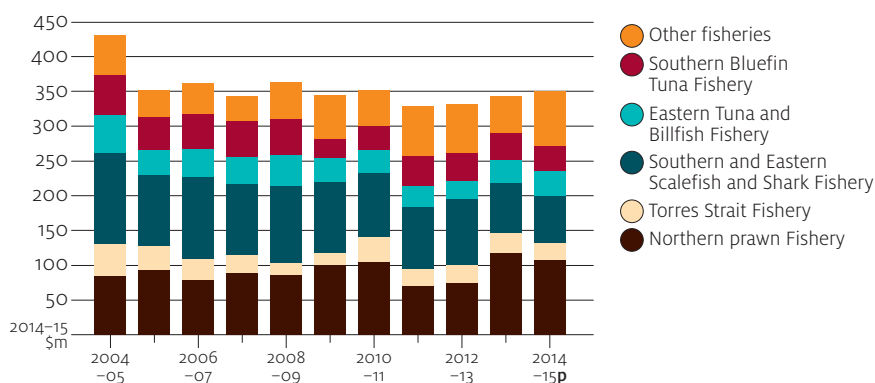
In 2014–15, the Northern Prawn Fishery remained the most valuable Commonwealth fishery, despite a fall in its gross value of production. Significantly higher levels of production value in 2013–14 and 2014–15, compared with 2004–05 to 2013–14, resulted from higher production volumes from the fishery, combined with higher beach prices.

The Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery (SESSF) comprises three separate fishery sectors: the Commonwealth Trawl Sector (with an estimated gross value of \$38 million in 2014–15), the Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sector (\$21 million) and the Great Australian Bight Trawl Sector (\$8 million). In 2014–15, the gross value of the SESSF decreased, driven by lower production values of blue grenadier and blue-eye trevalla. The effect of decreases for these two species on gross value of production were partially offset by increases in values of gummy shark and flathead. The gross value of the SESSF declined significantly over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15. This fishery was restructured through the Commonwealth Securing Our Future Fishing policy, which led to a decrease in participation in the fishery after 2005–06. At the same time, strong competing imports in the form of frozen blue grenadier from New Zealand and basa from South-East Asia have increased significantly, driving down prices.

The gross value of the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery rose in 2014–15, driven by higher yellowfin and bigeye tuna production volumes. In contrast the gross value of the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery (SBTF) fell, reflecting a fall in average unit value more than offsetting an increase in production of bluefin tuna. Production value has trended down in the SBTF since 2004–05, as total allowable catches have restricted production volumes and demand for tuna has varied with the Japanese economy and movements of the Australian dollar against the yen.

'Other fisheries' production value increased, contributing the most to the overall increase in production value for Commonwealth fisheries. There is no breakdown of other fisheries by species, due to confidentiality requirements.

FIGURE 38 Real value of Commonwealth production, by fishery, 2004–05 to 2014–15



^p Preliminary estimate.

Source: ABARES

TABLE 50 Commonwealth production by fishery, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

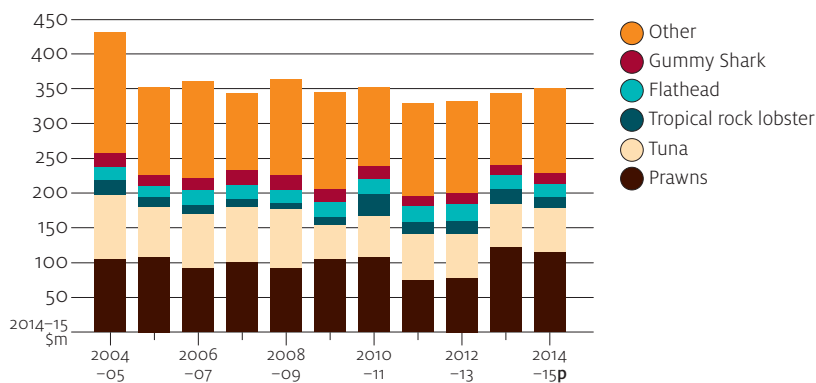
Fishery	Value	Share
Northern Prawn Fishery	\$107 million (down 7%)	31%
Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery	\$67 million (down 6%)	19%
Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery	\$37 million (down 7%)	11%
Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery	\$35 million (up 12%)	10%
Torres Strait Fishery	\$25 million (down 11%)	7%
Other fisheries	\$79 million (up 51%)	23%
Total	\$350 million (up 4%)	100%

TABLE 51 Commonwealth production by fishery, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Fishery	Volume	Share
Northern Prawn Fishery	7 145 tonnes (down 15%)	17%
Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery	15 611 tonnes (down 13%)	37%
Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery	5 447 tonnes (up 3%)	13%
Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery	5 109 tonnes (up 9%)	12%
Torres Strait Fishery	1 119 tonnes (up 0.2%)	3%
Other fisheries	7 439 tonnes (up 41%)	18%
Total	41 869 tonnes (down 2%)	100%

Species

Prawns remained the most valuable species caught in Commonwealth fisheries in 2014–15, despite a fall in production value. Gummy shark and tuna were the other species contributing to the overall increase. These increases were due to increases in volumes for these species except for those classified as 'other'. The increase in 'other' species was most likely because of compositional shifts from lower value species to higher value species, as overall volumes marginally fell.

FIGURE 39 Real value of Commonwealth production, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15

p Preliminary estimate.
Source: ABARES

TABLE 52 Commonwealth production by species, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Value	Share
Prawns	\$115 million (down 4%)	33%
Tuna	\$64 million (up 3%)	18%
Flathead	\$20 million (up 1%)	6%
Gummy shark	\$15 million (up 7%)	4%
Lobster	\$12 million (down 42%)	4%
Other	\$122 million (up 19%)	35%
Total	\$350 million (up 4%)	100%

TABLE 53 Commonwealth production by species, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Volume	Share
Prawns	7 815 tonnes (down 12%)	19%
Tuna	8 888 tonnes (up 9%)	21%
Flathead	3 500 tonnes (up 9%)	8%
Gummy shark	2 323 tonnes (up 4%)	6%
Lobster	314 tonnes (down 44%)	1%
Other	18 962 tonnes (down 4%)	45%
Total	41 869 tonnes (down 2%)	100%



TRADE

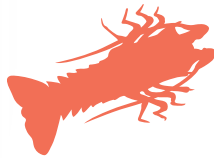
↑10%
to **\$1.4 billion**
in 2014–15



Exports

The value of Australian exports increased, driven by the export values of rock lobster and salmonids.

↑17%
to **\$691 million**
in 2014–15



Rock Lobster

Rock lobster export value rose largely as a result of an increase in the average unit export price.

↑0.3%
to **\$2 billion**
in 2014–15



Imports

Australian fishery product import value increased marginally. Import value of edible fish and non-edible products were partially offset by falls of crustacean and mollusc imports.

↓3%
to **\$504 million**
in 2014–15



Prepared and preserved fish

Prepared and preserved fish (predominantly canned tuna) is the highest value imported fishery product into Australia.

Trade

Fast facts

Exports

- Total export value of fisheries and aquaculture products (edible and non-edible) increased by 10 per cent in 2014–15, (up \$135 million) to \$1.4 billion. This increase built on the rise in export value that occurred in 2013–14.
- Export value derived from edible fisheries and aquaculture products was \$1.3 billion in 2014–15, accounting for 90 per cent of all fisheries and aquaculture product export earnings. Non-edible fisheries and aquaculture product exports were valued at \$147 million in 2014–15, with pearls as the highest contributor (75 per cent) to total non-edible export value.
- Export value for fisheries and aquaculture products was 28 per cent (\$574 million) lower in 2014–15 than 2004–05 (\$2.01 billion in 2014–15 dollars). A decline in export value from 2004–05 to 2012–13 was followed by increases in earnings in 2013–14 and 2014–15. These increases are attributed to significantly higher export unit values attained for rock lobster in 2013–14 and 2014–15.

TABLE 54 Top five edible and non-edible exports, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species	Value (Table s18)
Rock lobster	\$691 million (up 17%)
Abalone	\$174 million (up 2%)
Tuna	\$151 million (up 11%)
Pearls	\$111 million (down 23%)
Prawns	\$94 million (down 7%)

TABLE 55 Top five edible and non-edible export destinations, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Destination	Value (tables s24 and s25)
Vietnam	\$717 million (up 27%)
Hong Kong	\$248 million (down 12%)
Japan	\$215 million (down 2%)
China	\$51 million (up 27%)
United States	\$45 million (up 8%)

Imports

- Total import value of fisheries and aquaculture products (edible and non-edible) remained stable in 2014–15 at \$2 billion.
- The value of Australian fisheries product imports was 31 per cent (\$480 million in 2014–15 dollars) higher in 2014–15 than in 2004–05. Most of this increase is attributed to higher imports of edible fisheries and aquaculture products, which increased by 41 per cent (up \$517 million in 2014–15 dollars) over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15.
- In 2014–15, edible fisheries and aquaculture product imports contributed 88 per cent to the total import value of fisheries and aquaculture products. The import value of non-edible fisheries and aquaculture products made up the remaining 12 per cent.

TABLE 56 Top five edible and non-edible imports, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Imported product	Value (Table s29)
Prepared or preserved fish ^a	\$504 million (down 3%)
Frozen fish	\$368 million (up 18%)
Frozen prawns	\$280 million (down 17%)
Prepared or preserved prawns	\$149 million (down 4%)
Pearls ^b	\$97 million (down 5%)

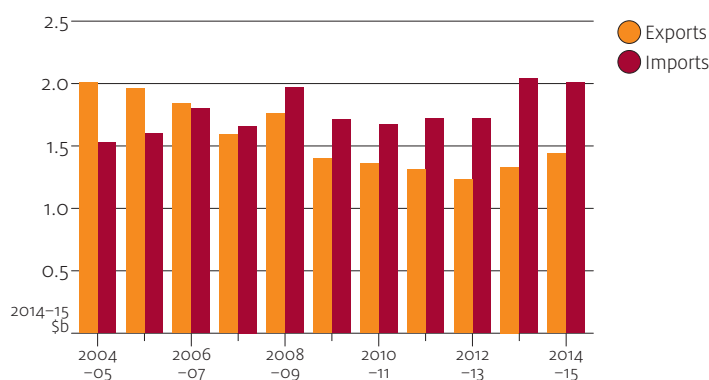
^a Includes items temporarily exported and reimported. ^b Mostly reimports.

TABLE 57 Top five edible and non-edible imports by origin, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Imported product	Value (Table s37)
Thailand	\$429 million (up 2%)
China	\$299 million (down 15%)
Vietnam	\$233 million (up 1%)
New Zealand	\$199 million (down 8%)
Malaysia	\$95 million (down 3%)

Exports and imports

Australian fisheries and aquaculture exports are dominated by high unit value products, such as rock lobster, tuna and abalone. Imports of fisheries and aquaculture products largely consist of lower unit value products, such as frozen and canned fish and frozen prawns. Australia is a net importer of fisheries and aquaculture products in volume terms. Australia became a net importer of fisheries and aquaculture products in value terms in 2007–08 (\$64 million in 2014–15 dollars; Figure 40). Net imports increased from 2007–08, to reach \$568 million by 2014–15.

FIGURE 40 Real value of Australian fisheries exports and imports, 2004–05 to 2014–15

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

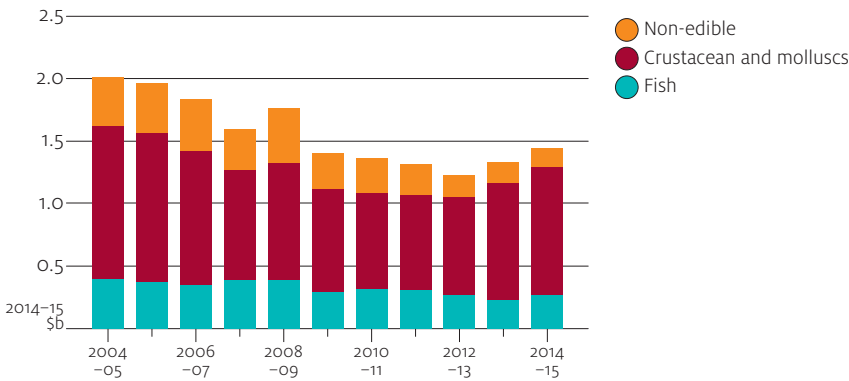
The rise in fisheries and aquaculture product export value in 2014–15 (to \$1.4 billion) built on the rise in export value in 2013–14. These two years were the first time that export earnings rose over consecutive periods since 2004–05, largely as a result of significantly higher export unit values achieved for rock lobster. A fall in export earnings from 2004–05 to 2012–13 of \$786 million (in 2014–15 dollars) coincided with a lower export volume of fisheries and aquaculture products, which fell by 26 per cent (down 23 044 tonnes) in this period, and falling real export unit prices for prawns, tuna and abalone. These products were adversely affected by an appreciation in the Australian dollar against both the Japanese yen (12 per cent) and the US dollar (36 per cent) over the period (Figure 2). The real value of non-edible exports in the period 2004–05 to 2014–15 also fell by \$252 million (63 per cent), mostly due to the fall in pearl export values, which were negatively affected by the global financial crisis of 2007–08.

Between 2004–05 and 2014–15, the value of Australian fisheries and aquaculture product imports rose in real terms by 31 per cent (\$480 million in 2014–15 dollars). Contributing to this increase was a 22 per cent (41 417 tonne) increase in the quantity of edible imports (excluding live products), including fish, crustacean and mollusc products.

Exports by commodity (tables s18 to s20)

Crustacean and mollusc product exports (predominantly rock lobster) contribute most to Australia's fisheries and aquaculture product export earnings. This group accounted for 71 per cent of the total fisheries and aquaculture product export earnings in 2014–15, followed by fish (19 per cent) and non-edible (10 per cent) product exports. The dominance of crustacean product exports in the export mix has increased since 2004–05, rising from 60 per cent of total export earnings in that year. Most of the rise in export share for the crustacean and mollusc group occurred in 2013–14 and 2014–15, following increases in the export unit values for rock lobster.

FIGURE 41 Real value of Australian fisheries exports, 2004–05 to 2014–15



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 58 Fisheries and Aquaculture Exports by Sector, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

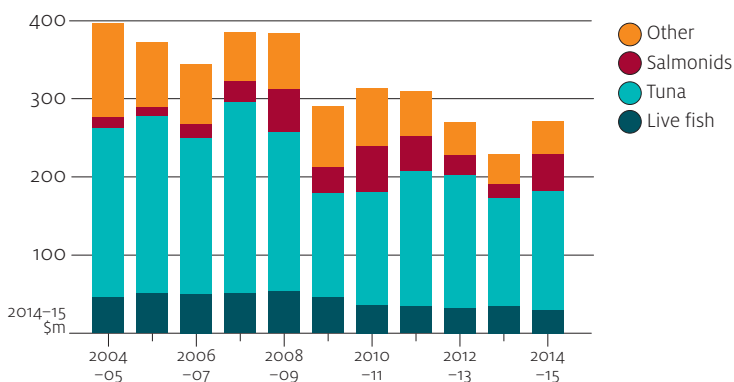
Export product	Value	Share
Crustaceans and molluscs	\$1 021 million (up 12%)	71%
Fish	\$271 million (up 20%)	19%
Non-edible	\$147 million (down 11%)	10%
Total	\$1 440 million (up 10%)	100%

Fish products

In 2014–15, the rise in earnings from finfish exports was largely driven by increased volumes of salmonid products exported (Figure 42). Aquaculture production of salmonids in Australia (see Figure 13 and Table 45 and Table 46 under ‘Tasmania’) has increased significantly since 2004–05, with most of this production consumed in Australia. In 2014–15, most salmonid exports were destined for China, which became the largest market for salmonid exports in that year, taking 2 486 tonnes of fresh, chilled or frozen product, compared to an average of 319 tonnes for the period 2004–05 to 2013–14. Tuna product exports also contributed to growth in finfish export earnings, as a result of higher volumes exported, but to a lesser extent than salmonids.

Over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15, the real value of finfish exports decreased. This fall is mainly attributed to falls in the export unit value of tuna, following a sustained period of Australian dollar appreciation against the Japanese yen. Over this period, the export unit value for tuna declined by 37 per cent, from \$19.77 per kilogram (in 2014–15 Australian dollars) in 2004–05 to \$12.51 per kilogram in 2014–15. In the same period, tuna export volumes were variable, averaging 10 595 tonnes.

FIGURE 42 Real value of finfish exports, by species group, 2004–05 to 2014–15



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 59 Fish Exports, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

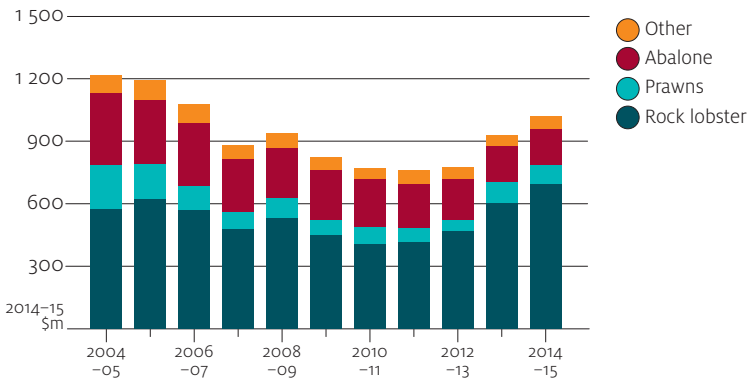
Species group	Value	Share
Tuna	\$151 million (up 11%)	56%
Salmonids	\$48 million (up 177%)	18%
Live fish	\$30 million (down 13%)	11%
Other	\$42 million (up 10%)	15%
Total	\$271 million (up 20%)	100%

TABLE 60 Fish Exports, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Volume	Share
Tuna	12 069 tonnes (up 10%)	51%
Salmonids	4 955 tonnes (up 173%)	21%
Live fish	775 tonnes (down 15%)	3%
Other	5 752 tonnes (up 18%)	25%
Total	23 551 tonnes (up 27%)	100%

Crustacean and mollusc products

Rock lobster, prawns and abalone account for most of Australia's crustacean and mollusc product export earnings. Over the period 2004–05 to 2012–13, the negative effect of lower export volumes and an appreciation of the Australian dollar on export returns was partially offset by strong increases in the export unit price of rock lobster. In 2013–14 and 2014–15, export earnings were boosted by the combined effects of increased export volumes of rock lobster and strong demand for rock lobster from the China, Vietnam, and Hong Kong region, which increased international prices for lobster, and a depreciation of the Australian dollar.

FIGURE 43 Real value of crustacean and mollusc exports, by species, 2004–05 to 2014–15

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 61 Crustacean and Mollusc Exports, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

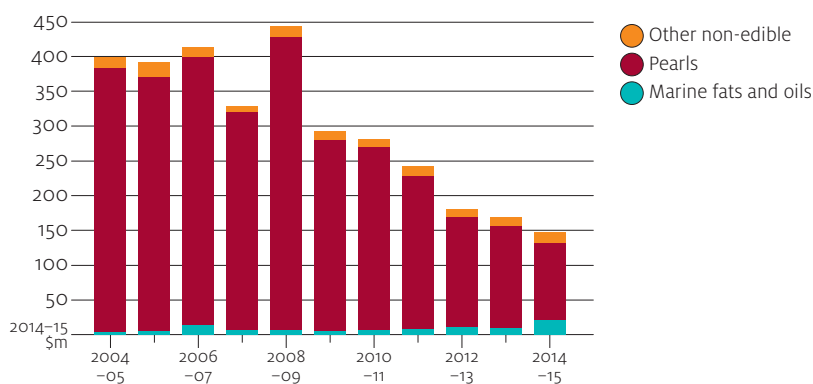
Species group	Value	Share
Rock lobster	\$691 million (up 17%)	68%
Abalone	\$174 million (up 2%)	17%
Prawns	\$94 million (down 7%)	9%
Other	\$62 million (up 21%)	6%
Total	\$1 021 million (up 12%)	100%

TABLE 62 Crustacean and Mollusc Exports, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species group	Volume	Share
Rock lobster	8 203 tonnes (up 3%)	42%
Abalone	2 578 tonnes (down 6%)	13%
Prawns	6 491 tonnes (down 8%)	33%
Other	2 438 tonnes (down 4%)	12%
Total	19 710 tonnes (down 3%)	100%

Non-edible fisheries and aquaculture products

Pearl exports contribute most to export value from non-edible fisheries and aquaculture product exports. Following the global financial crisis of 2007–08, earnings from pearl exports experienced a period of decline. Export earnings from marine fats and oils is a minor component of total earnings from non-edible products. However, in 2014–15, export earnings from marine fats and oils increased significantly, continuing a trend of growing marine fat and oil exports.

FIGURE 44 Real value of non-edible exports, by product, 2004–05 to 2014–15

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 63 Non-edible Exports, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

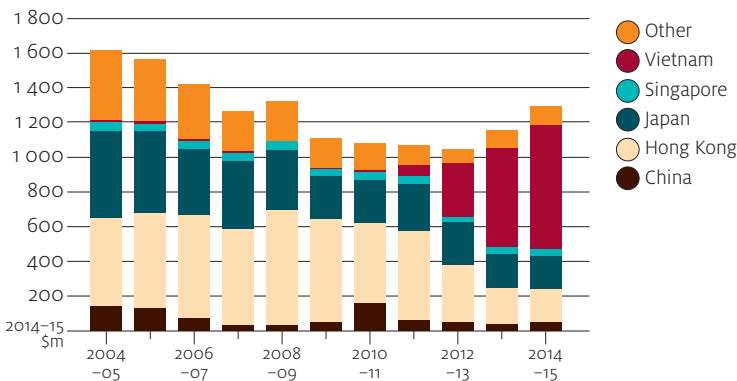
Species group	Value	Share
Pearls	\$111 million (down 23%)	75%
Marine fats and oils	\$21 million (up 131%)	14%
Other	\$15 million (up 22%)	11%
Total	\$147 million (down 11%)	100%

Exports by destination (tables s21 to s25)

Edible fisheries and aquaculture products

Main destinations: Vietnam, Hong Kong

In 2014–15, Australia's major seafood export destinations were Vietnam (\$716 million), Hong Kong (\$192 million), Japan (\$192 million), China (\$49 million) and Singapore (\$35 million), together accounting for 92 per cent of the total value of Australian seafood exports in 2014–15 (Figure 45). Japan was Australia's main export destination for fisheries and aquaculture products up to 2004–05. Since then, the majority of Australian fisheries and aquaculture products have been exported to Hong Kong and more recently Vietnam. The increasing share of fisheries and aquaculture product exports to Vietnam after 2010–11 reflects the redirection of rock lobster exports from Hong Kong. The falling share of fisheries and aquaculture product export value from Japan over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15 reflects lower export unit values achieved for tuna over this period. Other minor export destinations include China and Singapore. A large increase in salmonid exports to China boosted earnings from this market. Export earnings from Singapore, predominantly from abalone, were fairly constant over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15.

FIGURE 45 Real value of edible exports, by destination, 2004–05 to 2014–15

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 64 Destination of Exports, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Destination	Value	Share
Vietnam	\$716 million (up 27%)	55%
Hong Kong	\$192 million (down 8%)	15%
Japan	\$192 million (down 0.03%)	15%
China	\$49 million (up 33%)	4%
Singapore	\$35 million (up 2%)	3%
Other	\$109 million (up 8%)	8%
Total	\$1 293 million (up 14%)	100%

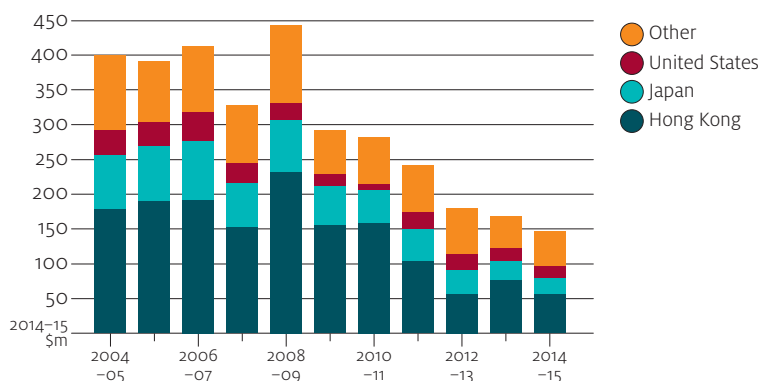
TABLE 65 Destination of Exports, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Destination	Volume	Share
Vietnam	11 201 tonnes (up 14%)	26%
Hong Kong	4 538 tonnes (down 4%)	10%
Japan	11 958 tonnes (up 7%)	28%
China	3 485 tonnes (up 101%)	8%
Singapore	1 256 tonnes (up 30%)	3%
Other	10 823 tonnes (up 3%)	25%
Total	43 261 tonnes (up 11%)	100%

Non-edible fisheries and aquaculture products

Main destinations: Hong Kong, Japan, United States

Non-edible fisheries and aquaculture product export earnings (predominantly from pearl exports) fell to all major export destinations over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15.

FIGURE 46 Real value of non-edible exports, by destination, 2004–05 to 2014–15

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 66 Destination of Non-edible Exports, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Destination	Value	Share
Hong Kong	\$56 million (down 25%)	38%
Japan	\$23 million (down 13%)	16%
United States	\$17 million (down 14%)	11%
Other	\$51 million (up 13%)	35%
Total	\$147 million (down 11%)	100%

Exports by state (tables s26 to s28)

In 2014–15, export value from seafood products increased for Western Australia (up \$92.6 million), Tasmania (up \$32.8 million) and Victoria (up \$9.8 million). These three states together accounted for 88 per cent of the increase in Australian fisheries and aquaculture export earnings in 2014–15 (up \$154 million). Export earnings for Western Australia and Victoria increased in 2014–15 as a result of increased volumes and export unit values for rock lobster. Export earnings for Tasmania increased as a result of increased volumes of salmonids exported to China.

Fisheries and aquaculture exports from South Australia increased by \$7.1 million in 2014–15 as a result of increased export value of tuna, abalone and prawns. Some of this increase was offset by lower export earnings from rock lobster. NSW fisheries and aquaculture exports increased by \$4.6 million in 2014–15 as a result of increased export value of tuna and other fish. In 2014–15, fisheries and aquaculture export earnings for Queensland declined by \$9.8 million.

Over 2004–05 to 2014–15, Western Australia and South Australia were the largest exporting states by value. In Western Australia, rock lobster dominates the export mix, with its contribution to fisheries and aquaculture product export earnings ranging between 82 per cent and 93 per cent of total earnings. Other major products exported from Western Australia include prawns and abalone. Export value for South Australia fell considerably from 2004–05 to 2014–15, because of lower export values for all major species exports, including, tuna, rock lobster and abalone. Tuna remained the major export product from South Australia over the decade. SA tuna exports primarily consist of southern bluefin tuna exported to Japan. Export earnings have declined as a result of the appreciation of the Australian dollar against the yen, and subdued economic conditions in Japan.

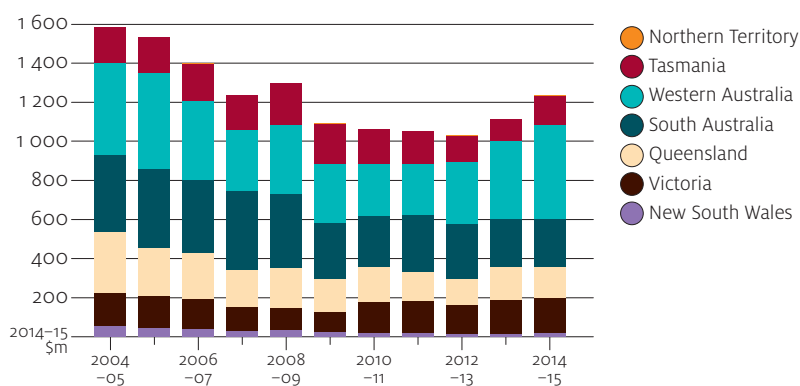
The value of edible fisheries and aquaculture product exports from Queensland fell significantly (by \$148 million in 2014–15 dollars) between 2004–05 and 2014–15. Contributing to this decline was lower export value from finfish products (down \$65 million), prawns (down \$52 million), scallops (down \$20 million) and crab products (down \$12 million).

Victorian exports fell strongly from 2004–05 to 2009–10, but recovered in the period 2011–12 to 2014–15. The major export products from Victoria have been rock lobster and abalone (making up between 84 per cent and 93 per cent of total Victorian exports for each year in the period). Over the period, rock lobster replaced abalone as Victoria's most valuable export fisheries and aquaculture product.

Tasmanian exports have traditionally been dominated by abalone and rock lobster. Both of these products experienced declines in export value over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15, with the falls in rock lobster being the most marked. By contrast, salmonid exports have grown significantly in the later part of the period, owing to growth of the aquaculture salmonid industry in Tasmania.

NSW and NT exports are relatively small compared to those of the other states. The major NSW products are tuna and other fish. The Northern Territory exports mainly crab products.

FIGURE 47 Real value of Australian seafood exports, by state and territory, 2004–05 to 2014–15



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

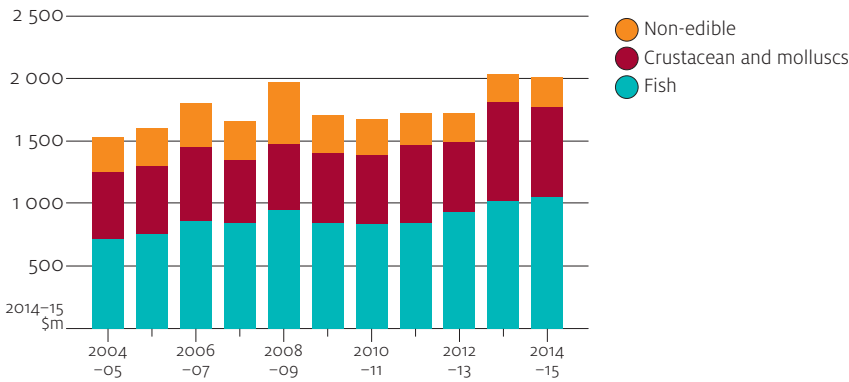
TABLE 67 Source of Exports, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Source	Value	Share
Western Australia	\$486 million (up 24%)	38%
South Australia	\$244 million (up 3%)	19%
Queensland	\$160 million (down 6%)	12%
Victoria	\$177 million (up 6%)	14%
Tasmania	\$147 million (up 29%)	11%
New South Wales	\$19 million (up 33%)	1%
Northern Territory	\$0.25 million (up 395%)	0.02%
Australia	\$1 293 million (up 14%)	100%

Imports by commodity (tables s29 to s31)

The value of fisheries and aquaculture product imports remained relatively constant in 2014–15, following a strong rise in 2013–14. Fish imports continue to make up over half of all fisheries and aquaculture product imports to Australia, with lower unit value processed products dominating. Over the longer term, the relative contributions of fish, crustaceans and molluscs, and non-edible products has remained relatively constant, suggesting that the demand mix for imports has not changed significantly.

FIGURE 48 Real value of Australian fisheries imports, by product type, 2004–05 to 2014–15



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 68 Fisheries and Aquaculture Imports by Sector, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Product type	Value	Share
Fish	\$1 055 million (up 5%)	53%
Crustaceans and molluscs	\$712 million (down 8%)	35%
Non-edible	\$241 million (up 9%)	12%
Total	\$2 008 million (up 0.3%)	100%

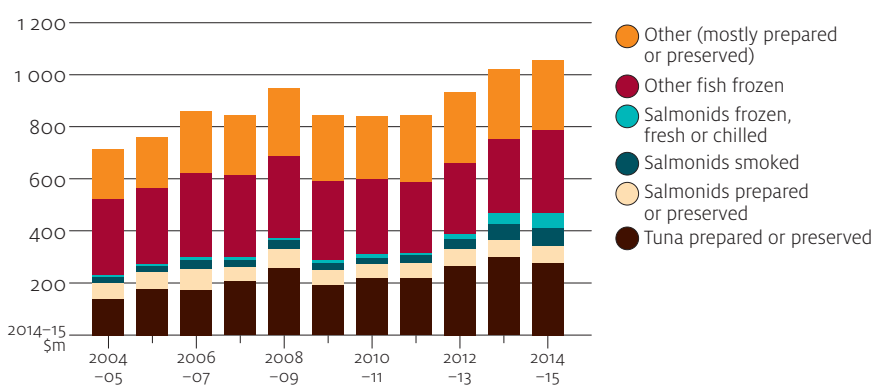
Edible fisheries and aquaculture products

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

In 2014–15, fish imports rose, driven by increases in salmonids and other frozen fish. This rise was partially offset by falls in prepared and preserved salmonids and tuna. The key driver of these rises was increased volumes of smoked, frozen, fresh and chilled salmonid imports. Over the period 2004–05 to 2014–15, the value of finfish imports increased. The increase for salmonids and prepared and preserved tuna products has been the most significant.

Finfish

FIGURE 49 Real value of finfish imports, by product type, 2004–05 to 2014–15



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 69 Finfish Imports by Product, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Product type	Value	Share
Tuna prepared and preserved	\$278 million (down 5%)	26%
Salmonids smoked	\$69 million (up 13%)	7%
Salmonids prepared and preserved	\$63 million (down 3%)	6%
Salmonids frozen, fresh and chilled	\$59 million (up 40%)	6%
Other fish frozen	\$320 million (up 15%)	30%
Other	\$266 million (down 0.1%)	25%
Total	\$1 055 million (up 5%)	100%

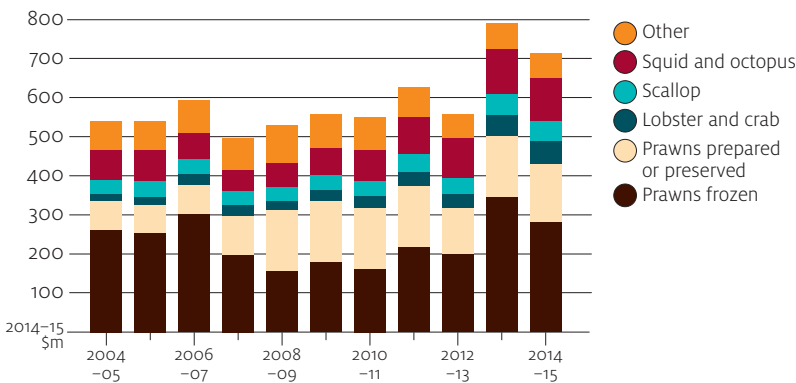
TABLE 70 Finfish Imports by Product, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Product type	Volume	Share
Tuna prepared and preserved	48 344 tonnes (down 2%)	30%
Salmonids smoked	3 601 tonnes (up 14%)	2%
Salmonids prepared and preserved	8 128 tonnes (up 2%)	5%
Salmonids frozen, fresh and chilled	4 398 tonnes (up 42%)	3%
Other fish frozen	54 795 tonnes (up 3%)	34%
Other	40 557 tonnes (down 7%)	25%
Total	159 823 tonnes (down 1%)	100%

Crustaceans and molluscs

The decrease in value of crustacean and mollusc imports for 2014–15 was mainly driven by a lower import value of frozen prawns, which is the major imported crustacean and mollusc product. Import values for every other product group are down also, with lobster and crab being the only exceptions.

Crustacean and mollusc imports in 2013–14 and 2014–15 were significantly higher than for the period 2004–05 to 2012–13, driven primarily by higher values of prawn imports, which have traditionally dominated crustacean and mollusc product imports. This increase stems from a combination of higher volumes imported and higher unit prices.

FIGURE 50 Real value of crustacean and mollusc imports, 2004–05 to 2014–15

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 71 Crustacean and Mollusc Imports by Product, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Product type	Value	Share
Prawns frozen	\$280 million (down 17%)	39%
Prawns prepared and preserved	\$149 million (down 4%)	21%
Squid and octopus	\$112 million (down 3%)	16%
Lobster and crabs	\$59 million (up 17%)	8%
Scallops	\$50 million (down 6%)	7%
Other	\$62 million (down 3%)	9%
Total	\$712 million (down 8%)	100%

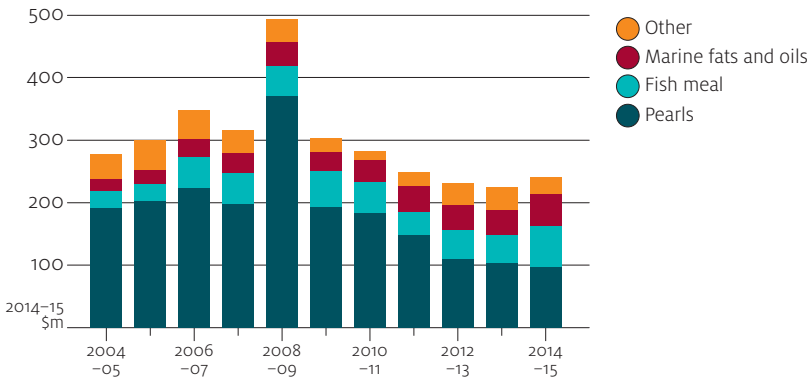
TABLE 72 Crustacean and mollusc Imports by Product, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Product type	Volume	Share
Prawns frozen	20 313 tonnes (down 21%)	30%
Prawns prepared and preserved	11 973 tonnes (down 7%)	18%
Squid and octopus	22 254 tonnes (down 4%)	33%
Lobster and crabs	3 144 tonnes (up 2%)	5%
Scallops	2 864 tonnes (down 17%)	4%
Other	7 222 tonnes (down 14%)	10%
Total	67 769 tonnes (down 12%)	100%

Non-edible fisheries and aquaculture products

The value of non-edible imports increased slightly in 2014–15. Large increases in fish meal and marine fats and oils imports were partially offset by falls in pearl imports, which typically dominate non-edible imports.

Since 2008–09, non-edible fisheries and aquaculture products have been trending downward, driven by falls in pearl imports, with other products remaining relatively stable.

FIGURE 51 Real value of non-edible imports, by product type, 2004–05 to 2014–15

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 73 Non-edible Imports, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

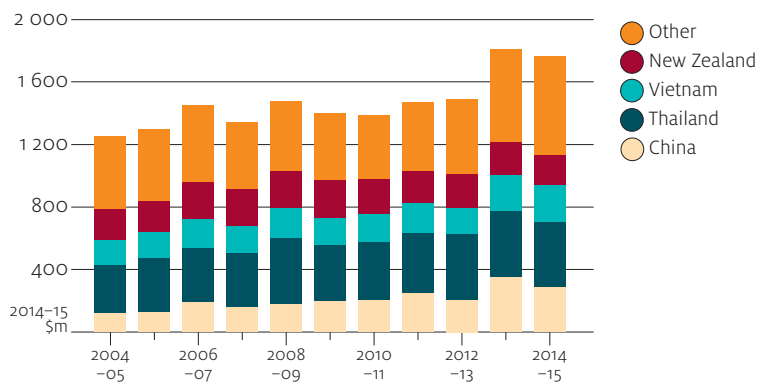
Product type	Value	Share
Pearls	\$97 million (down 5%)	40%
Fish meal	\$64 million (up 49%)	27%
Marine fats and oils	\$53 million (up 31%)	22%
Other	\$27 million (down 24%)	11%
Total	\$241 million (up 9%)	100%

Imports by source (tables s32 to s38)

Edible fisheries and aquaculture products

Key sources: Thailand, China, Vietnam, New Zealand

In 2014–15, the major sources for Australian edible imports (excluding live products) were Thailand, China, Vietnam and New Zealand (Figure 52). Together, they contributed to 64 per cent of imports in 2014–15. Imports from Thailand, China, and Vietnam have been trending upwards in real terms from 2004–05 to 2014–15.

FIGURE 52 Real value of edible imports (excluding live), by source, 2004–05 to 2014–15

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 74 Source of Imports, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Source	Value	Share
Thailand	\$422 million (up 1%)	24%
China	\$284 million (down 17%)	16%
Vietnam	\$233 million (up 1%)	13%
New Zealand	\$190 million (down 8%)	11%
Other	\$634 million (up 9%)	36%
Total	\$1 767 million (down 1%)	100%

TABLE 75 Source of Imports, by volume (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Source	Volume	Share
Thailand	66 076 tonnes (down 0.4%)	29%
China	35 186 tonnes (down 14%)	15%
Vietnam	31 597 tonnes (down 1%)	14%
New Zealand	28 115 tonnes (down 10%)	12%
Other	66 638 tonnes (down 0.3%)	30%
Total	43 612 tonnes (up 11%)	100%

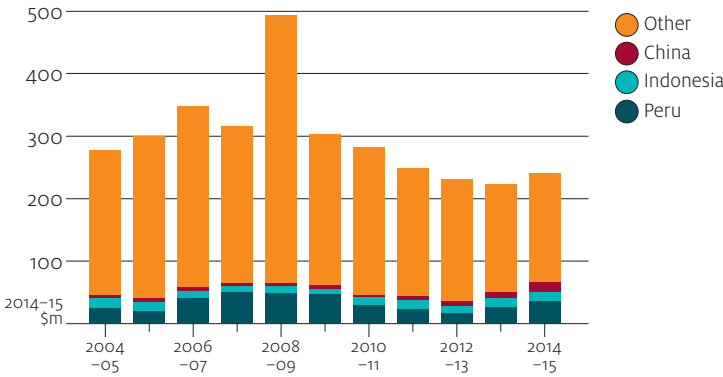
Thailand is Australia's largest source of imports of edible fisheries products, followed by China and Vietnam. The major product group imported from Thailand is prepared and preserved tuna (mostly canned tuna). Prawns, both frozen and prepared and preserved, are imported from Thailand, China and Vietnam. Other significant imports from China include frozen scallops, squid and octopus. Imports from New Zealand are predominantly prepared and preserved fish and mollusc products.

Non-edible fisheries and aquaculture products

Key sources: Peru, Indonesia, China

Non-edible imports are dominated by reimported Australian products, predominantly pearls, which includes Australian pearls which have returned having not been sold in overseas markets (contained in the 'Other' category). Most imports of non-edible fisheries and aquaculture products that were not reimports were sourced from Peru, Indonesia, and China. Apart from pearls, the main non-edible fishery commodities imported are marine fats and oils and fish meal.

FIGURE 53 Real value of non-edible imports, by source, 2004–05 to 2014–15



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

TABLE 76 Source of Non-edible Imports, by value (annual per cent change), 2014–15

Species	Value	Share
Peru	\$36 million (up 34%)	15%
Indonesia	\$16 million (up 15%)	6%
China	\$15 million (up 61%)	6%
Other	\$175 million (up 2%)	73%
Total	\$241 million (up 9%)	100%

Employment

Fast facts

- In 2014–15, an estimated 14 213 people were employed in the commercial fishing and aquaculture industry, with 7 225 employed in fishing enterprises and 6 988 in aquaculture.
- Of this total, an estimated 10 682 people (75 per cent) worked full-time and 3 530 (25 per cent) part-time.
- In 2014–15, of the people employed in the commercial fishing sector, 88 per cent were male and 12 per cent female. Of the people employed in aquaculture enterprises, 75 per cent were male and 25 per cent female.

Table 77 is based on data from the ABS Labour Force Survey. The labour market survey data are presented as an annual average of four quarters (three months ending August, November, February and May). The ABS five-yearly Census of Population and Housing covers the entire population, provides more accurate and comprehensive employment data than surveys and provides data at smaller geographic scales.

TABLE 77 Employment in the Australian commercial fishing and aquaculture industry, 2014–15 ^a

Sector			no.
Fishing	Full-time	Male	5 238
		Female	17
		Total full-time	5 254
	Part-time	Male	1 086
		Female	885
		Total part-time	1 971
Total employed in fishing			7 225
Aquaculture	Full-time	Male	4 489
		Female	939
		Total full-time	5 428
	Part-time	Male	780
		Female	780
		Total part-time	1 560
Total employed in aquaculture			6 988
Grand total			14 213

^a Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. Average employment is averages over four quarters. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) advises caution in 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, provides more accurate and comprehensive employment data than surveys and provides data at smaller geographic scales.
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

In its Labour Force Survey summary (ABS 2016), the ABS estimates that in 2014–15 the fishing and aquaculture industry employed 14 213 people, comprising 7 225 people in the fishing sector and 6 988 people in the aquaculture sector. Of the 14 213 people employed in the commercial fishing and aquaculture sector, 88 per cent were male and 12 per cent female.

Employment in the fisheries and aquaculture sector in 2014–15 comprised 75 per cent full-time employees and 25 per cent part-time employees. In 2014–15, the aquaculture sector had a higher proportion of full-time employees compared with the fishing sector.

The 2011 ABS Census survey is the most recent survey 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 78 Estimated employment in the Australian commercial fishing and aquaculture industry, 2011 a

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
Grand total	2 700	1 700	2 790	2 306	1 748	2 265	283	21	13 813

a 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 either depend 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 their 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 research priorities for Recfishing Research (part of the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation) in 2015 was '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 has 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 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 rates and total days spent fishing. With the exception of the 2009–10 Northern Territory survey, the recent statewide surveys do not include data on expenditure by fishers.

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, holders of a Pensioner Concession Card 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. The NSW Department of Primary Industries conducted a 2013–14 recreational fishing survey using the same methodology as the 2000–01 NRIFS. The survey estimated that 849 249 NSW and ACT residents participated in fishing in the 12 months to June 2013 (a participation rate of 11.9 per cent). More males than females fished, with the male participation rate 16.9 per cent compared to 6.6 per cent for females. The highest number of fishers were between 30 and 44 years of age. The highest participation rate of any age group was 19.6 per cent for 5–14-year-olds (West et al. 2016). For more information about recreational fishing in New South Wales, see the NSW Department of Primary Industries website.

The NSW 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.

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 for 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 and Fisheries 2013–14 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 results estimate that 15 per cent of Queenslanders aged five years and older had engaged in recreational fishing. The survey combined diary and telephone surveys to collect high-quality data over 12 months (Queensland DAFF 2015). For more information about recreational fishing in Queensland, see the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries website.

South Australia

Recreational fishers are not required to hold a licence to fish in South Australian 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 2013–14, a recreational fishing survey was conducted that provided estimates of recreational fisher participation levels, demographics and fishing effort (Giri & Hall 2015). The survey estimated that 277 027 South Australian residents engaged in recreational fishing in the 12 months prior to November 2013 (a participation rate of 18.3 per cent). For more information about recreational fishing in South Australia see the South Australian Recreational Fishing Survey 2013–14 (Giri & Hall 2015).

Western Australia

In Western Australia, recreational fishing licences are required for abalone, rock lobster, marron, net fishing, boat 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 State-wide Survey of Boat-based Recreational Fishing 2013–14 were published in late 2015 (Ryan et al. 2015). The survey provides estimates of the quantity of fish retained and released for each WA fishing region. The survey found that 70 per cent of the recreational catch consisted of finfish species, with school whiting being the most caught finfish. 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 grab-all 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 at the University of Tasmania carried out the 2012–13 Survey of Recreational Fishing in Tasmania (Lyle, Stark & Tracey 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 include 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 Northern Territory 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 Northern Territory Government conducted a recreational fishing survey from February 2009 to March 2010. The survey repeated the National Recreational and Indigenous Fishing Survey (NRIFS) methodology of a telephone screening/participation survey and a 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 annually 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 Resources is conducting a recreational fishing survey for 2016–17. 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 open 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 Australian Capital Territory public waters. Some Australian Capital Territory 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 New South Wales statewide recreational fishing survey. For more information about recreational fishing in the Australian Capital Territory, see the ACT Government Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development 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 NSW 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 South Australian *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 *Akiba v Commonwealth of Australia* (2013), the High Court of Australia found that commercial native title fishing rights still exist in the 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 following.

- 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 restrictions on 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 the 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, the Fisheries Victoria 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 the 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, and added up to 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 prawns, 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 the 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 was 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 Islander and Aboriginal people as a key stakeholder group, the Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (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 people's 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 2013–14 and 2014–15

TABLE 79 Commonwealth fisheries profiles, 2013–14 to 2014–15

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2013–14)	Number (2014–15)
Northern Prawn	Banana prawn, tiger prawn, Endeavour prawn and king prawn	Otter trawl	52 vessels	55 vessels
Torres Strait a	Prawns, tropical rock lobster, Spanish mackerel, pearl shell, trochus, finfish, sea cucumber, crab	Otter trawl, troll, handline, free dive, hookah	309 rock lobster licences 153 mackerel 73 pearl shell 51 prawn 50 sea cucumber 53 trochus 75 crab 128 line	286 rock lobster licences 131 mackerel 42 pearl shell 59 prawn 71 sea cucumber 48 trochus 75 crab 129 line
SESSF Commonwealth Trawl Sector	Mixed fish species, particularly pink ling, blue grenadier, flathead, silver warehou	Otter trawl, Danish seine	54 vessels	52 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	75 vessels	74 vessels
SESSF Great Australian Bight Trawl Sector	Deepwater flathead, Bight redfish	Demersal otter, limited midwater trawl	8 vessels	6 vessels
Southern Bluefin Tuna	Southern bluefin tuna	Purse seine, pole and line, longline, trolling	24 vessels	23 vessels
Eastern Tuna and Billfish	Yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, albacore, billfish	Pelagic longline, purse seine, pole, trolling, rod and reel, handline	44 vessels	40 vessels

continued ...

TABLE 79 Commonwealth fisheries profiles, 2013–14 to 2014–15 *continued*

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2013–14)	Number (2014–15)
Western Tuna and Billfish	Yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, albacore, billfish	Pole and line, purse seine, pelagic longline, troll, rod and reel, handline	6 vessels	3 vessels
Bass Strait Scallop	Scallop	Dredge	12 vessels	11 vessels
Small Pelagic	Blue mackerel, jack mackerel, redbait, Australian sardine	Purse seine, midwater trawl	1 vessel	3 vessels
Southern Squid Jig	Gould's squid	Jig	12 vessels	11 vessels
Sub Antarctic	Patagonian toothfish, mackerel icefish Patagonian toothfish	Trawl (demersal and midwater), longline, trial pot fishing Demersal trawl	5 vessels	7 vessels
Western Deepwater Trawl	Mixed fish species	Otter trawl	11 permits, 1 vessel	11 permits, no fishing
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, 5 vessels	16 permits, 3 vessels
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 the Torres Strait with commercial fishing endorsements.

SESSF Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery.

Source: Australian Fisheries Management Authority

TABLE 80 New South Wales fisheries profiles, 2013–14 to 2014–15

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2013–14)	Number (2014–15)
Abalone	Blacklip abalone (only)	Diving	48 shareholdings	50 shareholdings
Rock Lobster	Eastern rock lobster	Trapping	99 shareholdings	99 shareholdings
Ocean Trawl	Prawns, flathead and school whiting	Otter board trawling	203 shareholdings	205 shareholdings
Ocean Trap and Line	Snapper, leatherjacket, bonito and spanner crab	Fish and spanner crab traps, handline and dropline	349 shareholdings	345 shareholdings
Ocean Hauling	Mullet, Australian sardine and Eastern Australian salmon	Hauling (seine) nets and purse seine net	275 shareholdings	263 shareholdings
Southern Fish Trawl	Flathead, school whiting and squid	Otter board trawling	23 entitlements	19 entitlements
Estuary Prawn Trawl	School prawn, squid and king prawn	Otter board trawling	162 shareholdings	153 shareholdings
Estuary General	Mullet, bream, prawn and crab	Mesh and hauling (seine) nets, crab and fish traps and hand gathering	595 shareholdings	588 shareholdings
Inland	Yabby and European carp (only)	Yabby traps and gillnets	27 entitlements	28 entitlements
Sea Urchin and Turban Shell	Sea urchin and periwinkle	Diving	37 entitlements	37 entitlements
Aquaculture ^a	Prawns	Pond culture	10 licence holders	10 licence holders
	Yabby	Ponds and farm dams	71 licence holders	70 licence holders
	Oyster	Rack tray and stick	308 licence holders	293 licence holders
	Silver perch	Pond	72 licence holders	77 licence holders
	Trout	Ponds and raceway	20 licence holders	23 licence holders
	Snapper	na	8 licence holders	9 licence holders
	Barramundi	Pond culture	7 licence holders	9 licence holders

^a Aquaculture licence holders may culture more than one species per licence. **na** Not applicable. Note: All NSW 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: NSW Department of Primary Industries

TABLE 81 Victoria fisheries profiles, 2013–14 to 2014–15

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2013–14)	Number (2014–15)
Abalone	Greenlip abalone, blacklip abalone	Diving	71 licences	71 licences
Scallops	Scallop	Dredge	91 licences	90 licences
Bay and Inlet	Mixed species	Various	88 licences	89 licences
Rock Lobster	Southern rock lobster	Pots	116 licences and 7 235 pots	116 licences and 7 235 pots
Giant Crab	Giant crab	Pots	20 licences	18 licences
Inshore Trawl	Mixed species	Various	57 licences	54 licences
Wrasse (Ocean)	Wrasse	Handlines	23 licences	22 licences
Bait (General)	Mixed species	Various	18 licences	12 licences
Ocean (General)	Mixed species	Various	204 licences	195 licences
Aquaculture ^a	Abalone	Flow-through systems	15 licences	11 licences
	Freshwater eel, longfin eel	Recirculation units and cultured waters	13 licences	10 licences
	Mussels	Longlines	19 licences	18 licences
	Ornamental fish	Recirculation units and ponds	10 licences	8 licences
	Yabby	Recirculation units, ponds and farm dams	15 licences	16 licences
	Salmonids	Recirculation units and raceways	27 licences	23 licences
	Warm-water finfish	Recirculation units, flow-through system and ponds	25 licences	22 licences
	Other	na	6 licences	4 licences

^a Aquaculture licence holders may culture more than one species on their licence. **na** Not applicable.

Source: Victorian Department of Environment and Primary Industries

TABLE 82 Queensland fisheries profiles, 2013–14 to 2014–15

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2013–14)	Number (2014–15)
East Coast Trawl	Tiger prawn, banana prawn, king prawn, Endeavour prawn, bay prawn, saucer scallop, bug	Otter trawl	388 licence holders	383 licence holders
River and Estuary Trawl	Banana prawn, bay prawn, tiger prawn	Beam trawl	105 licence holders	92 licence holders
Gulf of Carpentaria Inshore	Barramundi, king threadfin, blue threadfin, shark, grey mackerel	Net	90 licence holders	89 licence holders
East Coast Net (mainly Tropical)	Barramundi, king threadfin, blue threadfin, shark, grey mackerel	Net	141 licence holders	120 licence holders

TABLE 82 Queensland fisheries profiles, 2013–14 to 2014–15 *continued ...*

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2013–14)	Number (2014–15)
East Coast Net (mainly Subtropical)	Mullet, tailor, whiting, bream, grey mackerel, shark	Net	125 licence holders	99 licence holders
East Coast Shark	Various shark species	Net	147 licence holders	134 licence holders
East Coast Handline (mainly Tropical)	Coral trout, redthroat emperor, various other reef species	Handline	202 licence holders	195 licence holders
East Coast Handline (mainly Subtropical)	Snapper, pearl perch, other rocky reef species	Handline	238 licence holders	232 licence holders
Line RQ (Handline) a	Coral trout, redthroat emperor, various other reef species	Handline	364 licence holders	356 licence holders
Line SM (Trolling) b	Spanish mackerel	Trolling	252 licence holders	250 licence holders
Estuary Crab	Mud crab, blue swimmer crab	Pot	431 licence holders	420 licence holders
Oceanic Crab	Spanner crab	Pot	237 licence holders	221 licence holders
Aquaculture	Prawns	Pond culture	58 development approvals (20 producing)	58 development approvals (22 producing)
	Barramundi	Pond and cage culture (incl. tank culture)	228 development approvals (20 producing)	220 development approvals (23 producing)
	Oyster	Rack and stick culture	102 development approvals (26 producing)	198 development approvals (29 producing)
	Redclaw	Pond culture	165 development approvals (27 producing)	158 development approvals (26 producing)
	Freshwater fish	Pond and tank culture	192 development approvals (20 producing)	215 development approvals (12 producing)
	Eel	Pond and tank culture	55 development approvals (5 producing)	52 development approvals (2 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 and Fisheries

TABLE 83 South Australia fisheries profiles, 2013–14 to 2014–15

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2013–14)	Number (2014–15)
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	310 licence holders	309 licence holders
Miscellaneous	Various finfish, crustaceans, molluscs, worms	Traps, diving, etc.	18 licence holders	15 licence holders
Northern Zone rock Lobster	Southern rock lobster	Pots	63 licence holders	63 licence holders
Restricted Marine Scalefish	Various finfish, crustaceans, molluscs	Netting, line fishing, handlines, traps	7 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	180 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	22 licence holders	22 licence holders
Aquaculture	Land-based Category A: native species to local area, e.g. yabby	Ponds, dams	59 licences	59 licences
	Land-based Category B: exotic species to locality, e.g. marron, barramundi	Ponds, dams and recirculation systems	38 licences	38 licences
	Land-based Category C: high risk, e.g. abalone	Ponds, recirculation systems	14 licences	14 licences
	Marine: abalone	Sea cages, contained longlines, uncontained benthic structures	15 licences	15 licences
	Marine: intertidal molluscs, e.g. oyster	Contained racks and contained longlines	334 licences	334 licences
	Marine: subtidal molluscs, e.g. blue mussel	Longlines	38 licences	38 licences
	Marine: tuna	Sea cages	20 licences	20 licences
	Marine: finfish	Sea cages	25 licences	25 licences

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

TABLE 84 Western Australia fisheries profiles, 2013–14 to 2014–15

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2013–14)	Number (2014–15)
West Coast Rock Lobster a	Western rock lobster	Pots	259 boats	252 boats
Abalone b	Greenlip abalone, brownlip abalone, Roe's abalone	Diving	37 licences	42 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	14 licences	14 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 licensing and operation of the fishery. **b** Number of active licences was 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 85 Tasmania fisheries profiles, 2013–14 to 2014–15

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2013–14)	Number (2014–15)
Abalone	Blacklip abalone, greenlip abalone	Diving	121 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	72 licence holders	70 licence holders
Scalefish	Various	Netting/hooks	391 licence holders	285 licence holders
Aquaculture	Atlantic salmon	Sea cages	55 licence holders	45 licence holders
	Pacific oyster	Racking/line system	105 licence holders	100 licence holders
	Blue mussel	Longlines	8 licence holders	8 licence holders
	Rainbow trout	Sea cages	10 licence holders	9 licence holders
	Other	na	6 licence holders	5 licence holders
	Abalone	Land-based tanks	6 licence holders	5 licence holders

na Not applicable.

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

TABLE 86 Northern Territory fisheries profiles, 2013–14 to 2014–15

Fishery	Species	Method	Number (2013–14)	Number (2014–15)
Coastal	Finfish and bait	Line, net and trap	61 licence holders	61 licence holders
Offshore ^a	Mackerel, shark, reef fish	Trolling, hand and longline net, trap and trawling	67 licence holders	67 licence holders
Barramundi	Barramundi and threadfin	Gillnet	17 licence holders	17 licence holders
Mud crab	Mud crab	Crab pots	59 licence holders	49 licence holders
Other	Molluscs, oyster, sea cucumber, squid and aquarium fish	Hand harvest, jigging and a variety of other methods	20 licence holders	20 licence holders
Aquaculture ^b	Prawns	na	0 endorsements	0 endorsements
	Barramundi	na	1 endorsement	1 endorsement
	Others	na	5 endorsements	3 endorsements
	Pearls	na	6 licence holders	3 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 Resources

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 (f.o.b.) 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 (f.o.b.) 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	'real 2014–15 dollars' or 'real terms' refers to conversion of nominal dollar values to take account of inflation; comparison from year to year is expressed in nominal terms unless stated otherwise
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 and are 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
rounding	small discrepancies in totals are generally caused by the rounding components
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 these 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 responsibilities 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 3 nautical miles from the coastline (coastal waters).

The Commonwealth has jurisdiction for fisheries that lie between 3 nautical miles 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.

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Statistical tables



TABLE S1 Gross value of fisheries and aquaculture production, Australia

	2012–13 \$'000	2013–14 \$'000	2014–15 ^p \$'000
State wild-catch fisheries			
New South Wales	80 772	91 633	86 776
Victoria	55 745	54 840	58 742
Queensland	195 345	191 192	177 063
South Australia	198 105	210 410	240 204
Western Australia	330 872	416 919	488 420
Tasmania	153 869	176 947	175 265
Northern Territory	34 090	30 359	31 071
Total	1 048 798	1 172 300	1 257 541
Aquaculture ^a			
New South Wales	50 135	53 365	60 660
Victoria	21 199	25 395	29 054
Queensland	81 771	89 136	114 058
South Australia	242 740	181 370	227 480
Western Australia	96 089	73 300	81 186
Tasmania	539 920	559 052	649 629
Northern Territory	23 900	15 200	24 100
Total	1 055 754	996 818	1 186 167
Commonwealth fisheries			
Northern Prawn	71 039	115 201	106 827
Torres Strait	25 056	28 193	25 109
SESSF Commonwealth Trawl Sector	56 345	40 133	38 357
SESSF Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sector	22 023	20 397	20 915
SESSF Great Australian Bight Trawl Sector	11 995	11 215	8 473
Eastern Tuna and Billfish – Longline and minor line	24 842	31 216	34 974
Southern Bluefin Tuna	38 366	39 477	36 807
Western Tuna and Billfish	np	np	np
Bass Strait Scallop	502	546	2 761
Southern Squid Jig	np	np	np
Other fisheries ^b	67 646	51 806	76 057
Total	317 813	338 184	350 281
Total value ^c	2 385 378	2 469 834	2 760 543

^a Excludes the value of hatchery fishery production. ^b 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. ^c 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. **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; 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 a

Fish	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Fish						
Australian salmon	2 866	4 057	2 225	3 237	1 668	2 567
Australian sardine	38 436	23 820	35 867	21 268	38 759	24 786
Barramundi	1 582	13 017	1 235	10 207	1 073	9 895
Bream	1 153	6 402	1 115	6 350	1 023	6 096
Coral trout	774	24 738	871	28 081	774	25 042
Dories	559	2 296	410	1 972	466	2 103
Flathead	3 901	25 712	3 458	21 280	3 740	21 611
Gemfish	144	422	143	348	117	279
Pink ling	1 002	6 342	809	4 367	969	4 559
Mullet	4 892	14 257	5 849	18 496	4 844	14 119
Orange roughy	217	1 036	210	795	280	1 646
Shark b	5 748	26 603	5 455	24 436	5 485	25 755
Spanish mackerel	1 196	9 128	1 208	9 038	1 244	9 331
Tuna	7 293	59 491	8 191	61 796	8 889	63 653
Whiting	2 929	17 129	2 325	14 937	2 567	17 502
Other	35 902	214 652	35 372	186 874	32 251	200 994
Total	108 596	449 102	104 744	413 480	104 146	429 938
Crustaceans						
Crab	4 668	53 067	4 981	54 966	4 995	54 898
Prawns	17 511	217 872	21 239	275 008	19 777	272 040
Rock lobster	10 336	439 236	10 436	586 098	10 307	667 628
Other	452	8 073	400	6 372	453	6 293
Total	32 967	718 248	37 057	922 445	35 532	1 000 860
Molluscs						
Abalone	4 313	154 040	3 922	138 203	3 753	135 681
Octopus	563	5 664	622	4 944	664	5 004
Pipi	561	4 895	584	4 760	605	5 059
Scallop	6 752	14 697	4 421	11 323	4 322	11 253
Squid	2 924	12 515	1 169	8 974	1 846	11 580
Other	298	6 549	299	5 202	339	7 259
Total	15 411	198 360	11 018	173 406	11 530	175 836
Other NEI	177	900	285	1 155	231	1 184
Total wild-caught	157 151	1 366 611	153 104	1 510 486	151 439	1 607 817

a State and Commonwealth wild-catch production. **b** Shark converted to whole weight. **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 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 2012–13, by state, Australia ^a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	C'with	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish									
Tuna	0	0	0	153 500	18	0	18	59 454	176 004
Salmonids ^c	2 189	5 847	0	0	64	509 914	na	0	518 014
Other	43 483	12 251	89 345	54 033	54 957	5 978	27 704	158 142 ^d	445 892
Total	45 672	18 098	89 345	207 533	55 039	515 892	27 722	217 596	1 139 910
Crustaceans									
Prawns	21 125	454	124 994	30 135	26 716	0	0	74 511	277 935
Rock lobster	7 507	17 000	17 752	86 168	237 049	55 516	0	18 243	439 236
Crab	5 023	120	29 728	4 196	5 627	1 960	6 354	59	53 067
Other	3 130	334	738	1 077	1 982	1	0	4 166	11 427
Total	36 785	17 908	173 212	121 576	271 375	57 477	6 354	96 979	781 665
Molluscs									
Abalone	3 838	37 575	0	38 225	9 136	88 951	0	0	177 725
Scallop	2	0	11 659	0	1 705	776	0	556	14 697
Oyster	35 907	0	523	35 000	0	22 117	0	0	93 547
Squid	778	457	661	4 933	483	3 073	0	2 130	12 515
Other	1 761	2 907	0	7 908	88 303	5 404	13	424	106 721
Total	42 287	40 938	12 843	86 066	99 626	120 321	14	3 110	405 204
Other NEI	6 163	0	1 717	25 670	921	99	23 900	130	58 599
Total value	130 907	76 944	277 116	440 845	426 961	693 789	57 990	317 813 ^e	2 385 378
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish									
Tuna	0	0	0	7 486	3	0	11	7 279	10 581
Salmonids ^c	198	1 063	0	0	4	41 762	0	0	43 027
Other	9 881	3 234	12 150	39 358	10 376	1 879	5 473	24 188 ^d	106 539
Total	10 079	4 297	12 150	46 844	10 383	43 641	5 484	31 467	160 147
Crustaceans									
Prawns	1 817	46	9 612	1 881	2 321	0	0	5 576	21 252
Rock lobster	138	307	728	1 552	6 069	1 096	0	446	10 336
Crab	361	10	2 835	652	440	45	318	7	4 668
Other	228	30	41	33	75	0	0	186	593
Total	2 544	393	13 216	4 118	8 905	1 141	318	6 215	36 849
Molluscs									
Abalone	120	1 197	0	1 112	259	2 349	0	0	5 037
Scallop	0	0	5 393	0	294	811	0	255	6 752
Oyster	3 371	0	0	5 710	0	3 301	0	0	12 382
Squid	91	37	132	459	37	1 055	0	1 112	2 924
Other	194	1 037	0	2 095	520	1 190	4	61	5 101
Total	3 776	2 271	5 525	9 376	1 110	8 706	4	1 428	32 196
Other NEI	211	0	108	3 407	13	76	0	8	3 822
Total quantity	16 609	6 961	30 998	63 745	20 411	53 564	5 805	39 118 ^e	233 014

^a State totals include aquaculture but exclude hatchery production. ^b 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. ^c Includes salmon and trout production. ^d Includes fish (excluding tuna) component of Commonwealth fisheries, plus catch from Commonwealth fisheries that cannot be disaggregated for confidentiality reasons. ^e 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 S4 Fisheries and aquaculture production in 2013–14, by state, Australia ^a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	C'with	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish									
Tuna	0	0	0	122 400	7	0	41	61 748	146 726
Salmonids ^c	2 739	8 863	0	0	32	531 322	na	0	542 956
Other	50 585	9 582	92 057	46 105	45 236	3 539	25 939	130 162 ^d	403 204
Total	53 324	18 445	92 057	168 505	45 274	534 861	25 980	191 910	1 092 886
Crustaceans									
Prawns	22 117	1 876	129 206	29 845	36 006	0	0	119 480	338 529
Rock lobster	10 003	21 710	20 251	108 465	321 229	83 529	0	20 911	586 098
Crab	7 534	85	30 129	4 877	6 872	1 220	4 221	29	54 966
Other	2 362	421	682	1 276	1 793	0	1	2 959	9 493
Total	42 015	24 092	180 267	144 463	365 900	84 749	4 222	143 379	989 087
Molluscs									
Abalone	3 876	34 252	0	33 014	8 058	84 716	0	0	163 917
Scallop	0	0	5 435	0	1 987	3 346	0	555	11 323
Oyster	36 007	0	522	32 080	0	22 688	0	0	91 297
Squid	824	410	657	4 006	542	759	1	1 775	8 974
Other	2 342	3 036	0	7 972	66 623	4 647	155	472	85 248
Total	43 049	37 698	6 614	77 072	77 211	116 156	157	2 803	360 759
Other NEI	6 610	0	1 389	1 740	1 834	234	15 200	95	27 102
Total value	144 998	80 235	280 328	391 780	490 219	735 999	45 559	338 184 ^e	2 469 834
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish									
Tuna	0	0	0	7 544	1	0	6	8 184	10 686
Salmonids ^c	253	1 186	0	0	3	40 405	0	0	41 846
Other	10 797	3 044	11 424	36 994	9 337	405	5 084	24 237 ^d	101 322
Total	11 050	4 230	11 424	44 538	9 341	40 810	5 090	32 421	153 854
Crustaceans									
Prawns	1 721	159	9 482	1 805	2 939	0	0	8 908	25 013
Rock lobster	146	312	818	1 577	5 860	1 165	0	559	10 436
Crab	521	7	2 804	684	722	25	211	7	4 981
Other	179	65	36	29	69	0	0	151	530
Total	2 567	543	13 139	4 095	9 590	1 190	211	9 625	40 960
Molluscs									
Abalone	130	1 165	0	992	239	2 222	0	0	4 748
Scallop	0	0	2 514	0	280	1 346	0	281	4 421
Oyster	3 266	0	0	4 900	0	3 386	0	0	11 552
Squid	101	37	131	358	40	68	0	434	1 169
Other	295	800	0	2 201	433	928	30	56	4 743
Total	3 792	2 002	2 645	8 451	992	7 950	30	771	26 633
Other NEI	305	0	94	230	56	130	815	9	1 640
Total quantity	17 714	6 775	27 302	57 314	19 978	50 080	6 146	42 826 ^e	223 086

^a State totals include aquaculture but exclude hatchery production. ^b 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. ^c Includes salmon and trout production. ^d Includes fish (excluding tuna) component of Commonwealth fisheries, plus catch from Commonwealth fisheries that cannot be disaggregated for confidentiality reasons. ^e 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 2014–15, by state, Australia ^a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	C'with	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish									
Tuna	0	0	0	130 670	7	0	0	63 646	160 882
Salmonids c	2 838	7 490	0	na	51	620 464	na	0	630 842
Other	43 607	12 066	91 503	61 693	47 525	3 224	26 246	147 879 ^d	433 744
Total	46 445	19 556	91 503	192 363	47 582	623 687	26 246	211 526	1 225 468
Crustaceans									
Prawns	24 457	1 904	143 993	35 569	37 330	0	0	115 075	358 328
Rock lobster	11 430	24 296	17 763	124 709	385 884	89 008	0	14 537	667 628
Crab	7 624	0	29 479	4 827	7 112	1 254	4 578	25	54 898
Other	1 577	1 334	1 043	1 370	2 157	0	0	2 654	10 134
Total	45 088	27 534	192 278	166 475	432 483	90 262	4 578	132 291	1 090 988
Molluscs									
Abalone	3 515	34 941	0	36 638	8 888	80 384	0	0	164 366
Scallop	0	0	4 407	0	3 107	952	0	2 786	11 253
Oyster	40 641	0	424	28 390	0	22 859	0	0	92 314
Squid	932	742	608	4 859	470	963	1	3 006	11 580
Other	2 481	5 023	0	7 749	75 457	5 354	246	589	96 898
Total	47 568	40 706	5 439	77 636	87 922	110 512	247	6 381	376 411
Other NEI	8 335	0	1 900	31 210	1 619	433	24 100	79	67 675
Total value	147 436	87 796	291 121	467 684	569 606	824 894	55 171	350 281 ^e	2 760 543
Quantity									
Fish	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Tuna	0	0	0	8 418	1	0	0	8 888	12 360
Salmonids c	277	1 147	0	0	6	47 184	0	0	48 614
Other	9 093	2 535	11 641	40 384	9 744	331	5 064	22 236 ^d	101 027
Total	9 370	3 682	11 641	48 802	9 751	47 514	5 064	31 124	162 001
Crustaceans									
Prawns	1 638	156	10 375	2 097	2 979	0	0	7 815	25 059
Rock lobster	154	289	753	1 563	6 127	1 040	0	381	10 307
Crab	507	0	2 862	668	705	21	229	3	4 995
Other	143	151	45	30	82	0	0	145	596
Total	2 441	596	14 035	4 358	9 893	1 061	229	8 345	40 957
Molluscs									
Abalone	124	1 175	0	1 079	248	1 977	0	0	4 602
Scallop	0	0	2 041	0	438	485	0	1 359	4 322
Oyster	3 713	0	0	3 891	0	3 266	0	0	10 870
Squid	110	59	122	462	36	102	0	955	1 846
Other	321	1 160	0	2 166	416	1 099	47	78	5 287
Total	4 268	2 394	2 163	7 598	1 137	6 928	47	2 391	26 927
Other NEI	341	0	163	4 160	37	105	1 011	8	5 824
Total quantity	16 420	6 672	28 002	64 918	20 818	55 609	6 351	41 869 ^e	235 710

^a State totals include aquaculture but exclude hatchery production. ^b 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. ^c Includes salmon and trout production. ^d Includes fish (excluding tuna) component of Commonwealth fisheries, plus catch from Commonwealth fisheries that cannot be disaggregated for confidentiality reasons. ^e Totals include all fisheries under Commonwealth jurisdiction. ^p Preliminary. ^{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 2014–15, by location of catch and production, Australia ap

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Other b	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish									
Tuna	10 456	8	17 682	130 675	2 058	3	0	0	160 882
Salmonids	2 838	7 490	0	0	51	620 464	0	0	630 842
Other	55 517	43 954	101 156	75 078	49 836	11 930	26 246	70 027	433 744
Total	68 811	51 452	118 837	205 754	51 944	632 396	26 246	70 027	1 225 468
Crustaceans									
Prawns	24 987	1 904	160 473	35 569	132 943	0	2 398	54	358 328
Rock lobster	11 430	24 296	32 298	124 709	385 887	89 008	0	0	667 628
Crab	7 630	14	29 479	4 827	7 112	1 259	4 578	0	54 898
Other	1 611	1 493	1 469	1 370	3 338	0	99	755	10 134
Total	45 658	27 706	223 719	166 475	529 279	90 267	7 075	809	1 090 988
Molluscs									
Abalone	3 515	34 941	0	36 638	8 888	80 384	0	0	164 366
Scallop	0	1 766	4 407	0	3 126	1 948	6	0	11 253
Oyster	40 641	0	424	28 390	0	22 859	0	0	92 314
Squid	1 590	1 487	619	5 187	554	1 232	7	905	11 580
Other	2 613	5 344	0	7 750	75 457	5 488	246	0	96 898
Total	48 359	43 538	5 450	77 964	88 025	111 911	258	905	376 411
Other NEI	8 335	11	1 900	31 210	1 619	433	24 100	67	67 675
Total value	171 163	122 708	349 906	481 403	670 867	835 008	57 680	71 808	2 760 543 c
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish									
Tuna	1 403	1	2 344	8 419	193	0	0	0	12 360
Salmonids	277	1 147	0	0	6	47 184	0	0	48 614
Other	12 133	10 312	13 285	42 981	10 072	2 000	5 064	5 180	101 027
Total	13 814	11 460	15 628	51 400	10 271	49 184	5 064	5 180	162 001
Crustaceans									
Prawns	1 796	156	11 477	2 097	9 386	0	142	7	25 059
Rock lobster	154	289	1 134	1 563	6 127	1 040	0	0	10 307
Crab	508	2	2 862	668	705	22	229	0	4 995
Other	144	155	78	30	152	0	3	34	596
Total	2 601	602	15 551	4 358	16 370	1 061	373	41	40 957
Molluscs									
Abalone	124	1 175	0	1 079	248	1 977	0	0	4 602
Scallop	0	866	2 041	0	442	973	1	0	4 322
Oyster	5 532	0	0	3 891	0	3 266	0	0	12 689
Squid	313	299	123	535	47	189	1	337	1 846
Other	337	1 208	0	2 166	416	1 113	47	0	5 287
Total	6 306	3 548	2 164	7 672	1 154	7 517	49	337	26 927
Other NEI	341	3	163	4 160	37	105	1 011	5	5 824
Total quantity	23 062	15 613	33 506	67 590	27 831	57 867	6 497	5 562	235 710 c

a 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. b 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. c 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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Crustaceans						
Rock lobster	138	7 507	146	10 003	154	11 430
King prawn	665	11 165	589	11 208	600	12 340
School prawn	914	6 319	808	6 159	683	6 695
Other prawn a	16	157	37	255	23	311
Crab	361	5 023	521	7 534	507	7 624
Other b	213	2 855	161	2 077	128	1 239
Total c	2 306	33 026	2 262	37 235	2 095	39 640
Molluscs						
Blacklip abalone	120	3 838	130	3 876	124	3 515
Cuttlefish	49	225	64	298	72	341
Pipi	48	591	69	648	111	1 108
Octopus	84	821	177	1 368	202	1 283
Squid	42	553	37	526	38	591
Other d	11	73	11	93	8	80
Total c	355	6 101	488	6 809	555	6 918
Fish						
Sea mullet	2 449	7 627	3 728	12 635	2 539	8 004
Silver trevally	168	694	168	666	84	451
Yellowtail kingfish	124	1 497	108	1 247	113	1 068
Jack mackerel	1	1	2	3	0	0
Black bream and yellowfin bream	294	3 472	356	3 984	319	3 520
Eastern Australian salmon	1 361	1 883	1 057	1 827	764	1 200
Snapper	241	2 547	205	2 060	164	1 722
Grey morwong	34	183	27	149	21	93
Mulloway	79	795	57	602	73	683
Sand whiting	84	1 232	80	1 186	118	1 643
Luderick	400	624	371	591	375	644
Eastern school whiting	908	3 323	626	2 688	768	2 611
Dusky flathead	126	1 187	118	1 175	137	1 305
Other e	3 413	15 939	3 640	18 116	3 308	16 712
Total c	9 682	41 003	10 543	46 929	8 784	39 656
Other NEI f	81	643	90	660	82	562
Total wild-caught	12 423	80 772	13 383	91 633	11 516	86 776
Aquaculture g						
Prawns	223	3 484	287	4 495	331	5 110
Yabby	15	275	18	285	15	338
Oyster	3 371	35 907	3 266	36 007	3 713	40 641
Silver perch	149	1 879	195	2 718	246	3 010
Trout	198	2 189	253	2 739	277	2 838
Blue mussel	50	279	38	233	0	10
Barramundi	50	601	59	938	62	941
Ornamental fish	0	355	0	411	0	437
Other h	130	5 166	215	5 539	259	7 336
Total	4 186	50 135	4 331	53 365	4 904	60 660
Total production c	16 609	130 907	17 714	144 998	16 420	147 436

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

Crustaceans						
Rock lobster	307	17 000	312	21 710	289	24 296
Prawns	46	454	159	1 876	156	1 904
Crab	10	120	7	85	0	0
Other	27	304	64	411	148	1 318
Total	390	17 878	542	24 082	593	27 518
Molluscs						
Abalone	832	26 424	734	21 474	739	20 200
Scallop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Squid ^b	37	457	37	410	59	742
Octopus	24	215	23	155	21	86
Other	147	440	133	730	125	698
Total	1 040	27 536	927	22 770	944	21 726
Fish						
Australian sardine	1 134	669	1 076	560	863	1 536
Black bream	93	779	55	445	66	720
Southern garfish	49	314	48	540	34	252
Shark ^c	44	111	43	108	41	225
Snapper	152	1 081	144	1 060	147	1 385
Eel	86	1 145	94	1 348	66	930
Australian salmon	364	200	381	217	211	141
King George whiting	104	1 593	85	1 282	115	2 522
Other	1 048	4 439	961	2 429	722	1 786
Total	3 074	10 331	2 887	7 988	2 265	9 497
Total wild caught	4 504	55 745	4 356	54 840	3 802	58 742
Aquaculture ^d						
Abalone	365	11 151	431	12 778	436	14 741
Blue mussel	866	2 252	644	2 150	1 014	4 239
Yabby	3	30	1	10	3	16
Salmonids ^e	1 063	5 847	1 186	8 863	1 147	7 490
Warmwater finfish ^f	160	1 920	157	1 594	270	2 569
Ornamental fish	no	0	no	0	no	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2 457	21 199	2 419	25 395	2 870	29 054
Total production	6 961	76 944	6 775	80 235	6 672	87 796

^a Victorian Department of Primary Industries did not collect prices for wild fisheries and aquaculture species during the 2012–13, 2013–14 and 2014–15 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; 3 261 thousand fish for 2012–13, 3 370 thousand fish for 2013–14 and 2 777 thousand fish for 2014–15.

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

TABLE S9 Fisheries and aquaculture production, Queensland

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Crustaceans						
Prawns						
Banana prawn	835	6 834	930	7 612	712	5 831
Endeavour prawn	489	3 519	428	3 076	541	3 888
King prawn	3 188	40 802	3 161	40 460	2 634	33 712
Tiger prawn	856	13 101	1 103	16 882	1 103	16 878
Other	725	4 159	373	2 150	434	2 507
Total	6 093	68 415	5 995	70 179	5 424	62 815
Crab	2 835	29 728	2 804	30 129	2 862	29 479
Rock lobster and bug	728	17 752	818	20 251	753	17 763
Total	9 656	115 896	9 617	120 559	9 039	110 057
Molluscs						
Scallop	5 393	11 659	2 514	5 435	2 041	4 407
Squid a	132	661	131	657	122	608
Total	5 525	12 320	2 645	6 092	2 163	5 015
Fish						
Snapper	57	461	64	523	60	487
Tropical snapper	233	1 303	222	1 246	240	1 360
Barramundi	1 028	9 428	826	7 580	693	7 459
Bream (including tarwhine)	158	1 260	134	1 074	133	1 066
Mullet	2 020	5 050	1 681	4 202	1 937	4 843
Tailor	na	na	na	na	na	na
Whiting	1 096	3 842	864	3 071	904	3 095
Coral trout	751	24 563	840	27 466	753	24 646
Redthroat emperor	218	1 467	219	1 477	202	1 359
Blue threadfin	215	860	208	831	157	628
King threadfin	439	1 907	311	1 350	345	1 500
Shark	538	1 614	580	1 740	573	1 718
Spanish mackerel	512	3 586	550	3 848	535	3 747
Grey mackerel	979	5 434	719	3 992	766	4 252
Other species	1 359	5 828	1 287	5 513	1 232	5 247
Total	9 677	67 130	8 595	64 541	8 613	61 990
Other NEI	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total wild-caught	24 859	195 345	20 856	191 192	19 815	177 063
Aquaculture b						
Prawns	3 519	56 578	3 487	59 027	4 951	81 178
Barramundi	2 319	19 660	2 682	25 105	2 931	27 501
Oyster	0	523	0	522	0	424
Pearls	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silver perch	95	1 143	97	1 107	53	626
Barcoo grunter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redclaw	41	738	36	682	45	1 043
Aquarium fish c	0	667	0	737	0	889
Other d	167	2 462	145	1 956	207	2 397
Total	6 140	81 771	6 446	89 136	8 187	114 058
Total production	30 998	277 116	27 302	280 328	28 002	291 121

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

p 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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Crustaceans						
Prawns	1 881	30 135	1 805	29 845	2 097	35 569
Southern rock lobster	1 552	86 168	1 577	108 465	1 563	124 709
Crab	652	4 196	684	4 877	668	4 827
Other	22	697	17	846	17	920
Total	4 107	121 196	4 083	144 033	4 345	166 025
Molluscs						
Abalone	876	29 625	662	22 124	745	25 238
Pipi	443	3 283	444	3 118	430	3 060
Squid	459	4 933	358	4 006	462	4 859
Other	172	1 685	138	1 404	159	1 619
Total	1 950	39 526	1 602	30 652	1 796	34 776
Fish a						
Western Australian salmon	75	149	61	153	276	464
Mullet	237	1 112	213	970	138	710
Australian herring	137	401	143	397	116	406
Snapper	549	4 485	549	4 815	586	5 065
King George whiting	307	4 603	265	4 249	310	5 189
Garfish	242	1 758	261	1 957	216	1 770
Leatherjacket	106	282	59	146	76	195
Australian sardine	35 065	21 039	33 197	19 254	36 020	21 612
Yellowfin whiting	152	1 073	110	902	96	885
Snook	47	211	40	192	45	207
Golden perch	34	341	88	1 096	84	1 134
Other	1 207	1 929	1 196	1 594	1 051	1 766
Total	38 158	37 383	36 182	35 725	39 014	39 403
Total wild-caught	44 215	198 105	41 867	210 410	45 155	240 204
Aquaculture b						
Marron and yabby c	11	380	12	430	13	450
Oyster d	5 710	35 000	4 900	32 080	3 891	28 390
Southern bluefin tuna e	7 486	153 500	7 544	122 400	8 418	130 670
Abalone f	236	8 600	330	10 890	334	11 400
Blue mussel	1 480	2 940	1 619	3 450	1 577	3 070
Other g	4 607	42 320	1 042	12 120	5 530	53 500
Total	19 530	242 740	15 447	181 370	19 763	227 480
Total production	63 745	440 845	57 314	391 780	64 918	467 684

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 4 198 tonnes in 2012–13, 5 050 tonnes in 2013–14 and 4 947 tonnes in 2014–15. f Includes the value of local spat sales. g Includes barramundi, yellowtail kingfish, mulloway, 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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Crustaceans						
Rock lobster	6 069	237 049	5 860	321 229	6 127	385 884
Prawns	2 321	26 716	2 939	36 006	2 979	37 330
Crab	440	5 627	722	6 872	705	7 112
Other	4	50	7	79	14	162
Total	8 834	269 443	9 527	364 186	9 825	430 488
Molluscs						
Abalone	259	9 136	239	8 058	248	8 888
Scallop	294	1 705	280	1 987	438	3 107
Squid	37	483	40	542	36	470
Other a	278	8 116	245	5 110	269	6 961
Total	868	19 439	804	15 698	991	19 426
Fish						
Tuna	3	18	1	7	1	7
Shark	933	3 824	985	3 573	1 035	3 678
Sharkfin	22	450	23	343	0	362
Western Australian salmon	236	162	328	164	191	94
Estuary cobbler	55	277	71	284	53	255
Silver cobbler	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Australian dhufish	81	1 420	67	1 013	61	886
Spanish mackerel	309	2 575	294	2 407	299	2 454
Sea mullet	154	392	198	600	204	491
Yelloweye mullet	26	34	22	32	20	26
Australian sardine	2 221	2 053	1 516	1 366	1 763	1 514
Australian herring	288	214	154	172	66	162
Whiting	182	1 082	171	1 026	201	1 358
Bream	92	611	93	585	86	526
Emperor	460	2 417	391	2 056	431	2 213
Snapper	478	4 058	488	3 849	357	2 723
Rockcod	424	3 331	319	2 433	359	2 734
Tropical snapper	1 671	13 107	1 496	11 199	1 619	12 924
Other	1 539	5 935	2 003	5 760	2 207	5 991
Total	9 175	41 960	8 620	36 869	8 952	38 396
Other NEI b	13	30	56	167	37	110
Total wild caught	18 889	330 872	19 007	416 919	19 804	488 420
Aquaculture c						
Pearls	0	79 170	0	60 728	0	67 863
Yabby	19	415	15	304	17	432
Marron	52	1 517	48	1 411	51	1 563
Blue mussel	243	1 017	188	785	147	633
Fish	1 208	12 857	720	8 180	799	8 980
Goldfish and European carp	0	222	0	224	0	207
Ornamental fish	0	121	0	191	0	278
Other d	0	771	0	1 477	0	1 230
Total	1 522	96 089	971	73 300	1 014	81 186
Total production	20 411	426 961	19 978	490 219	20 818	569 606

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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15 ^p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Crustaceans						
Southern rocklobster	1 096	55 516	1 165	83 529	1 040	89 008
Giant crab	45	1 960	25	1 220	21	1 254
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1 141	57 477	1 190	84 749	1 061	90 262
Molluscs						
Abalone	2 226	85 017	2 158	82 670	1 897	77 841
Octopus	90	781	117	1 089	81	787
Scallop ^a	811	776	1 346	3 346	485	952
Other	1 114	3 741	131	1 322	180	1 767
Total	4 241	90 315	3 751	88 426	2 643	81 347
Fish ^b						
Australian salmon	404	1 048	101	307	44	100
Southern rock cod	2	5	2	9	2	9
Garfish	53	359	38	333	33	290
Banded morwong	52	1 015	47	1 025	44	945
Jackass morwong	1	5	1	3	1	2
Elephantfish	2	6	1	5	1	2
Bastard trumpeter	9	45	8	75	7	61
Striped trumpeter	12	151	9	114	10	131
Eastern school whiting	22	112	37	240	3	22
Wrasse	63	802	66	896	83	1 126
Shark	11	104	9	85	11	104
Other	1 248	2 327	85	448	93	433
Total	1 879	5 978	405	3 539	331	3 224
Other NEI ^c	76	99	130	234	105	433
Total wild-caught	7 338	153 869	5 476	176 947	4 139	175 265
Aquaculture ^d						
Salmonids ^e	41 762	509 914	40 405	531 322	47 184	620 464
Oyster	3 301	22 117	3 386	22 688	3 266	22 859
Blue mussel	1 041	3 955	749	2 996	941	3 763
Abalone	123	3 934	64	2 046	79	2 544
Total	46 227	539 920	44 604	559 052	51 469	649 629
Total production	53 564	693 789	50 080	735 999	55 609	824 894

^a Weight is based on whole weight. Value of fishery is calculated on meat weight. ^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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Crustaceans						
Crab	318	6 354	211	4 221	229	4 578
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	318	6 354	211	4 222	229	4 578
Molluscs						
Squid	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other	4	13	30	155	47	246
Total	4	14	30	157	47	247
Fish						
Tuna	11	18	6	41	0	0
Shark	439	1 043	149	382	138	319
Tropical snapper	114	527	41	157	183	1 006
Barramundi	554	3 589	409	2 628	380	2 437
Threadfin salmon	283	894	225	710	224	709
Black jewfish	184	574	158	515	146	847
Emperor	145	971	73	452	72	279
Rockcod	73	303	63	207	50	210
Mackerel	608	4 063	695	3 503	744	3 959
Goldband snapper	691	5 125	617	4 824	489	3 820
Sea Perch	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2 382	10 614	2 653	12 562	2 638	12 662
Total	5 484	27 722	5 090	25 980	5 064	26 246
Total wild-caught	5 805	34 090	5 331	30 359	5 340	31 071
Aquaculture a						
Barramundi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pearls	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other b	0	23 900	815	15 200	1 011	24 100
Total	0	23 900	815	15 200	1 011	24 100
Total production	5 805	57 990	6 146	45 559	6 351	55 171

a These values are based on derived estimates from a limited number of operators. Excludes hatchery production. Quantities not available because of confidentiality restrictions. b Includes aquarium production. p Preliminary. na Not available.

Source: Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries

TABLE S14 Fisheries production, Commonwealth

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Northern Prawn						
Prawns						
Tiger prawn	1 340	26 041	2 025	39 883	1 760	34 365
Banana prawn	2 990	37 859	5 780	67 968	4 555	61 858
Endeavour prawn	500	4 221	497	5 372	692	8 461
King prawn	15	232	21	297	13	206
Other prawn	2	15	5	93	24	405
Total prawn	4 847	68 369	8 328	113 613	7 043	105 296
Other species	153	2 670	108	1 588	102	1 531
Total	4 999	71 039	8 436	115 201	7 145	106 827
Torres Strait						
Prawns						
Tiger prawn	382	4 781	324	4 925	478	8 219
Endeavour prawn	102	784	74	589	122	896
King prawn	2	27	3	32	5	65
Other prawn	0	1	0	2	2	15
Other a	19	414	19	285	25	318
Total	505	6 007	420	5 834	632	9 513
Tropical rock lobster	446	18 243	559	20 911	381	14 535
Spanish mackerel						
Spanish mackerel	85	613	106	807	84	642
Other species	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	85	613	106	808	84	642
Reef Line b	24	194	33	641	22	418
Total	1 061	25 056	1 117	28 193	1 119	25 109
SESSF Commonwealth Trawl Sector c						
Orange roughy	217	1 036	210	795	267	1 571
Blue grenadier	4 007	15 507	3 934	6 452	1 344	1 854
Tiger flathead	2 607	16 529	2 325	13 438	2 905	15 428
Redfish	64	245	92	303	73	232
Blue warehou	46	142	44	145	10	30
Silver warehou	786	1 729	561	932	350	532
Eastern school whiting	500	1 805	596	1 956	800	2 513
Jackass morwong	335	1 321	200	741	116	426
Pink ling	657	4 157	534	2 897	599	2 769
Gemfish	107	312	97	236	94	224
Silver trevally	90	585	149	549	92	415
Mirror dory	351	926	196	614	262	751
Royal red prawn	238	534	171	287	156	520
Ocean perch	1	6	2	8	2	6
John dory	78	561	72	589	74	569
Blue-eye trevalla	9	82	17	143	36	336
Gummy shark	165	1 137	135	849	139	895
School shark	14	79	28	166	21	123
Sawshark	134	364	123	226	126	239
Elephantfish	48	87	42	50	38	45
Other	3 212	9 201	2 612	8 758	2 717	8 879
Total	13 665	56 345	12 140	40 133	10 222	38 357

Continued

TABLE S14 Fisheries production, Commonwealth *continued*

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
SESSF Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sector c						
Blue-eye trevalla	300	2 767	386	3 155	236	2 056
Blue warehou	3	9	1	4	0	0
Pink ling	341	2 157	258	1 377	361	1 752
Gummy shark	2 054	14 192	2 011	12 648	2 120	13 676
School shark	185	1 023	267	1 591	269	1 617
Sawshark	137	371	117	228	132	251
Elephantfish	72	130	58	70	50	59
Other Shark	181	247	184	220	215	707
Other species	245	1 126	273	1 105	212	796
Total	3 517	22 023	3 556	20 397	3 596	20 915
SESSF Great Australian Bight Trawl Sector c						
Orange roughy	0	0	0	0	13	75
Deepwater flathead	1 028	7 092	887	6 117	595	4 230
Bight redfish	273	1 367	207	1 222	238	1 266
Leatherjacket	215	425	240	501	174	384
Angel shark	240	492	174	307	137	281
Yellowspotted boarfish	100	313	120	383	78	258
Jackass morwong	33	130	30	111	28	102
Squid	89	417	78	501	73	327
Knifejaw	35	118	42	129	28	114
Gemfish	26	75	26	63	9	21
Blue grenadier	5	19	61	99	26	36
Blue morwong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silver warehou	0	0	0	0	0	0
School shark	1	5	1	8	2	13
Gummy shark	79	549	81	512	64	413
Sawshark	43	117	44	87	31	58
Elephantfish	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	223	876	334	1 175	297	894
Total	2 389	11 995	2 326	11 215	1 794	8 473

Continued

TABLE S14 Fisheries production, Commonwealth *continued*

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15 <i>p</i>	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Eastern Tuna and Billfish – longline and minor line						
Albacore	739	1 848	797	1 944	762	2 026
Skipjack tuna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellowfin tuna	1 393	11 394	1 493	14 397	1 862	17 320
Bigeye tuna	553	5 027	478	4 722	625	5 442
Broadbill swordfish	1 065	4 610	1 197	7 185	1 112	6 817
Striped marlin	256	1 022	249	1 227	297	1 356
Other billfish	12	18	15	19	17	21
Other	356	922	451	1 723	434	1 992
Total	4 374	24 842	4 682	31 216	5 109	34 974
Southern Bluefin Tuna	4 356	38 366	5 297	39 477	5 447	36 807
Western Tuna and Billfish						
Albacore	20	np	12	np	20	np
Skipjack tuna	0	np	0	np	0	np
Yellowfin tuna	36	np	30	np	60	np
Bigeye tuna	182	np	76	np	112	np
Other tuna	0	np	0	np	0	np
Billfish	260	np	205	np	248	np
Other species	16	np	12	np	12	np
Total	513	np	336	np	452	np
Bass Strait Scallop	244	502	279	546	1 354	2 761
Southern Squid Jig	np	np	np	np	np	np
Other fisheries <i>d</i>	3 999	67 646	4 658	51 806	5 633	76 057
Total production	39 118	317 813	42 826	338 184	41 869	350 281

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 2012–13, by state, Australia ^a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish								
Salmonids b	2 189	5 847	na	0	64	509 914	na	518 014
Tuna	0	0	0	153 500	0	0	0	153 500
Silver perch	1 879	0	1 143	0	263	0	0	3 285
Barramundi	601	0	19 660	0	12 510	0	0	32 771
Other c	0	1 920	1 412	16 650	242	0	0	20 224
Total	4 669	7 767	22 216	170 150	13 079	509 914	0	727 794
Crustaceans								
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	1 517	0	0	1 897
Redclaw	0	0	738	0	0	0	0	738
Total	3 759	30	57 316	380	1 932	0	0	63 417
Molluscs								
Edible oyster	35 907	0	523	35 000	0	22 117	0	93 547
Pearl oyster	0	0	0	0	79 170	0	0	79 170
Abalone	na	11 151	na	8 600	na	3 934	na	23 685
Blue mussel	279	2 252	0	2 940	1 017	3 955	0	10 442
Total	36 186	13 402	523	46 540	80 187	30 006	0	206 844
Other NEI d	5 521	0	1 717	25 670	891	0	23 900	57 698
Total value	50 135	21 199	81 771	242 740	96 089	539 920	23 900	1 055 754
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish								
Salmonids b	198	1 063	na	0	4	41 762	na	43 027
Tuna	0	0	0	7 486	0	0	0	7 486
Silver perch	149	0	95	0	13	0	0	256
Barramundi	50	0	2 319	0	1 190	0	0	3 560
Other c	0	160	59	1 200	1	0	0	1 420
Total	397	1 223	2 473	8 686	1 208	41 762	0	55 749
Crustaceans								
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	0	0	0	0	41
Total	238	3	3 560	11	71	0	0	3 883
Molluscs								
Edible oyster	3 371	0	0	5 710	0	3 301	0	12 382
Pearl oyster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abalone	na	365	na	236	na	123	na	724
Blue mussel	50	866	0	1 480	243	1 041	0	3 679
Total	3 421	1 231	0	7 426	243	4 465	0	16 785
Other NEI d	130	0	108	3 407	0	0	0	3 645
Total quantity	4 186	2 457	6 140	19 530	1 522	46 227	0	80 061

^a Excludes hatchery production, crocodiles, microalgae and aquarium worms. ^b Includes salmon and trout production. ^c Includes eel, other native fish and aquarium fish. ^d Includes aquaculture production not elsewhere specified because of confidentiality restrictions. In Victoria, this includes 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 2013–14, by state, Australia ^a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish								
Salmonids b	2 739	8 863	na	0	32	531 322	na	542 956
Tuna	0	0	0	122 400	0	0	0	122 400
Silver perch	2 718	0	1 107	0	334	0	0	4 160
Barramundi	938	0	25 105	0	7 814	0	0	33 857
Other c	0	1 594	1 304	10 380	224	0	0	13 502
Total	6 395	10 457	27 517	132 780	8 405	531 322	0	716 875
Crustaceans								
Prawns	4 495	0	59 027	0	0	0	0	63 522
Yabby	285	10	0	0	304	0	0	599
Marron	0	0	0	430	1 411	0	0	1 841
Redclaw	0	0	682	0	0	0	0	682
Total	4 780	10	59 708	430	1 714	0	0	66 643
Molluscs								
Edible oyster	36 007	0	522	32 080	0	22 688	0	91 297
Pearl oyster	0	0	0	0	60 728	0	0	60 728
Abalone	na	12 778	na	10 890	na	2 046	na	25 714
Blue mussel	233	2 150	0	3 450	785	2 996	0	9 614
Total	36 240	14 928	522	46 420	61 513	27 730	0	187 353
Other NEI d	5 950	0	1 389	1 740	1 668	0	15 200	25 947
Total value	53 365	25 395	89 136	181 370	73 300	559 052	15 200	996 818
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish								
Salmonids b	253	1 186	na	0	3	40 405	na	41 846
Tuna	0	0	0	7 544	0	0	0	7 544
Silver perch	195	0	97	0	18	0	0	310
Barramundi	59	0	2 682	0	699	0	0	3 440
Other c	0	157	51	812	0	0	0	1 019
Total	507	1 343	2 829	8 356	720	40 405	0	54 160
Crustaceans								
Prawns	287	0	3 487	0	0	0	0	3 774
Yabby	18	1	0	0	15	0	0	34
Marron	0	0	0	12	48	0	0	60
Redclaw	0	0	36	na	0	0	0	36
Total	305	1	3 523	12	63	0	0	3 903
Molluscs								
Edible oyster	3 266	0	0	4 900	0	3 386	0	11 552
Pearl oyster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abalone	na	431	na	330	na	64	na	825
Blue mussel	38	644	0	1 619	188	749	0	3 237
Total	3 304	1 075	0	6 849	188	4 199	0	15 615
Other NEI d	215	0	94	230	0	0	815	1 354
Total quantity	4 331	2 419	6 446	15 447	971	44 604	815	75 032

^a Excludes hatchery production, crocodiles, microalgae and aquarium worms. ^b Includes salmon and trout production. ^c Includes eel, other native fish and aquarium fish. ^d Includes aquaculture production not elsewhere specified because of confidentiality restrictions. In Victoria, this includes 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 S17 Aquaculture production in 2014–15, by state, Australia ^a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish								
Salmonids b	2 838	7 490	na	0	51	620 464	na	630 842
Tuna	0	0	0	130 670	0	0	0	130 670
Silver perch	3 010	0	626	0	313	0	0	3 949
Barramundi	941	0	27 501	0	8 616	0	0	37 058
Other c	0	2 569	1 386	22 290	207	0	0	26 452
Total	6 789	10 059	29 513	152 960	9 187	620 464	0	828 971
Crustaceans								
Prawns	5 110	0	81 178	0	0	0	0	86 288
Yabby	338	16	0	0	432	0	0	785
Marron	0	0	0	450	1 563	0	0	2 013
Redclaw	0	0	1 043	0	0	0	0	1 043
Total	5 447	16	82 221	450	1 995	0	0	90 129
Molluscs								
Edible oyster	40 641	0	424	28 390	0	22 859	0	92 314
Pearl oyster	0	0	0	0	67 863	0	0	67 863
Abalone	na	14 741	na	11 400	na	2 544	na	28 685
Blue mussel	10	4 239	0	3 070	633	3 763	0	11 714
Total	40 651	18 980	424	42 860	68 496	29 165	0	200 576
Other NEI ^d	7 773	0	1 900	31 210	1 509	0	24 100	66 492
Total value	60 660	29 054	114 058	227 480	81 186	649 629	24 100	1 186 167
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish								
Salmonids b	277	1 147	na	0	6	47 184	na	48 614
Tuna	0	0	0	8 418	0	0	0	8 418
Silver perch	246	0	53	0	15	0	0	314
Barramundi	62	0	2 931	0	779	0	0	3 772
Other c	0	270	44	1 370	0	0	0	1 684
Total	586	1 417	3 028	9 788	799	47 184	0	62 801
Crustaceans								
Prawns	331	0	4 951	0	0	0	0	5 282
Yabby	15	3	0	0	17	0	0	34
Marron	0	0	0	13	51	0	0	64
Redclaw	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	45
Total	346	3	4 996	13	68	0	0	5 426
Molluscs								
Edible oyster	3 713	0	0	3 891	0	3 266	0	10 870
Pearl oyster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abalone	na	436	na	334	na	79	na	849
Blue mussel	0	1 014	0	1 577	147	941	0	3 678
Total	3 713	1 450	0	5 802	147	4 286	0	15 398
Other NEI ^d	259	0	163	4 160	0	na	1 011	5 593
Total quantity	4 904	2 870	8 187	19 763	1 014	51 469	1 011	89 217

^a Excludes hatchery production, crocodiles, microalgae and aquarium worms. ^b Includes salmon and trout production. ^c Includes eel, other native fish and aquarium fish. ^d Includes aquaculture production not elsewhere specified because of confidentiality restrictions. In Victoria, this includes 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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Edible						
Fish						
Live a	832	30 664	910	34 174	775	29 862
Tuna	8 901	162 636	11 000	135 539	12 069	150 993
Salmonids b	2 584	25 402	1 817	17 396	4 955	48 142
Swordfish	455	3 929	443	3 921	478	4 404
Whiting	394	1 355	62	189	17	56
Other fish	4 657	34 179	4 377	34 216	5 257	37 736
Total fish c	17 822	258 166	18 608	225 434	23 551	271 192
Crustaceans and molluscs						
Rock lobster	7 819	447 263	7 966	590 293	8 203	691 232
Prawns	3 917	51 797	7 055	100 976	6 491	94 166
Abalone	2 818	185 996	2 742	170 043	2 578	173 753
Scallop	417	10 792	549	13 576	297	10 674
Crab	446	8 155	421	5 534	565	7 948
Other	2 064	40 171	1 562	32 491	1 576	43 691
Total	17 482	744 175	20 295	912 914	19 710	1 021 464
Total edible c	35 304	1 002 341	38 904	1 138 348	43 261	1 292 656
Non-edible						
Marine fats and oils	na	10 041	na	9 056	na	20 933
Fish meal	na	1 038	na	707	na	994
Pearls	na	151 501	na	144 366	na	110 805
Ornamental fish	na	3 772	na	2 029	na	1 897
Other non-edible	na	6 495	na	9 746	na	12 337
Total non-edible	na	172 848	na	165 904	na	146 965
Total fisheries products	na	1 175 189	na	1 304 252	na	1 439 621

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. **na** Not available.

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

TABLE S19 Exports of fish, Australia

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Live a	832	30 664	910	34 174	775	29 862
Tuna						
Fresh or chilled	1 983	35 109	1 491	22 030	2 097	24 884
Frozen	6 657	126 068	7 451	109 769	8 446	122 558
Prepared and preserved	260	1 459	2 057	3 740	1 526	3 550
Total	8 901	162 636	11 000	135 539	12 069	150 993
Salmonids b						
Fresh or chilled	2 453	23 380	1 150	13 913	4 389	45 527
Frozen	80	1 327	235	1 604	197	617
Smoked	22	435	15	287	23	505
Prepared and preserved	29	261	417	1 592	345	1 492
Total	2 584	25 402	1 817	17 396	4 955	48 142
Swordfish						
Total c	455	3 929	443	3 921	478	4 404
Whiting						
Total	394	1 355	62	189	17	56
Other fish						
Fresh or chilled	248	2 333	283	3 636	406	4 891
Fillets	13	132	26	1 036	34	340
Other	235	2 202	257	2 600	371	4 552
Frozen	3 855	18 225	3 019	16 843	3 747	24 743
Fillets	812	3 476	663	3 055	182	3 017
Other	3 044	14 749	2 356	13 788	3 565	21 726
Prepared and preserved	313	3 087	806	4 777	1 049	5 096
Dried, salted and smoked	126	10 266	97	8 734	55	3 000
Other	115	268	171	226	0	6
Total d	4 657	34 179	4 377	34 216	5 257	37 736
Total fish d	17 822	258 166	18 608	225 434	23 551	271 192

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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Rock lobster						
Frozen						
Whole	167	7 440	160	7 247	65	3 022
Tails	200	12 743	187	13 331	149	10 718
Other	94	1 331	73	1 014	29	522
Unfrozen	7 359	425 748	7 546	568 701	7 960	676 970
Total	7 819	447 263	7 966	590 293	8 203	691 232
Prawns						
Frozen	3 871	51 269	6 956	99 422	6 416	92 960
Unfrozen	22	261	1	17	12	149
Prepared or preserved	24	267	98	1 538	63	1 057
Total	3 917	51 797	7 055	100 976	6 491	94 166
Crabs						
Frozen	208	2 872	310	2 777	431	4 288
Unfrozen	236	5 277	109	2 754	121	3 269
Prepared or preserved	1	7	1	4	13	391
Total	446	8 155	421	5 534	565	7 948
Abalone						
Live, fresh or chilled	1 415	79 568	1 489	73 512	1 343	77 432
Frozen or cooked	701	54 846	713	55 806	758	60 318
Prepared or preserved	701	51 583	541	40 725	477	36 003
Total	2 818	185 996	2 742	170 043	2 578	173 753
Scallops						
Live, fresh or chilled	6	247	4	120	10	387
Frozen or cooked	412	10 545	545	13 456	287	10 287
Total	417	10 792	549	13 576	297	10 674
Other crustaceans and molluscs						
Prepared or preserved	166	709	116	888	107	963
Dried, salted or smoked	1 263	32 440	683	23 026	852	36 298
Other	635	7 022	763	8 577	617	6 430
Total	2 064	40 171	1 562	32 491	1 576	43 691
Total crustaceans and molluscs	17 482	744 175	20 295	912 914	19 710	1 021 464

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

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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Tuna						
Fresh or chilled						
France	2	53	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	13	0	4	0	0
Hong Kong	0	15	0	5	1	13
Japan	1 884	33 995	1 280	19 908	1 585	19 398
United States	90	856	208	2 030	489	4 914
Other	6	177	3	83	23	558
Total	1 983	35 109	1 491	22 030	2 097	24 884
Frozen						
Japan	6 285	124 413	6 960	105 496	8 003	119 469
Thailand	173	514	80	210	135	414
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	199	1 141	411	4 063	308	2 675
Total	6 657	126 068	7 451	109 769	8 446	122 558
Salmonids a						
Fresh or chilled						
China	357	2 938	3	31	2 339	24 418
Indonesia	346	3 409	281	3 246	453	4 423
Japan	1 014	10 336	631	7 790	651	8 205
Taiwan	144	995	6	73	186	1 705
Vietnam	114	875	2	27	2	31
Other	479	4 827	228	2 745	757	6 743
Total	2 453	23 380	1 150	13 913	4 389	45 527
Frozen						
China	1	540	51	56	147	190
Hong Kong	14	177	34	110	22	103
Japan	19	340	20	521	2	46
Other	46	271	131	916	28	279
Total	80	1 327	235	1 604	197	617
Swordfish						
Fresh, chilled or frozen						
Japan	311	2 644	192	1 674	159	1 265
United States	143	1 278	251	2 246	315	3 118
Other	1	8	0	1	4	20
Total	455	3 929	443	3 921	478	4 404
Whiting						
Frozen						
China	24	89	0	0	0	0
Thailand	266	894	62	187	16	49
Other	104	372	1	2	1	6
Total	394	1 355	62	189	17	56

Continued

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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Prepared and preserved						
Tuna						
Guam	5	23	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	155	1 015	2 001	3 544	1 436	3 245
Papua New Guinea	7	66	8	68	7	42
Other	93	354	48	127	83	264
Total	260	1 459	2 057	3 740	1 526	3 550
Salmonids ^a						
New Zealand	28	245	398	1 453	290	914
Papua New Guinea	0	4	0	0	3	5
Singapore	0	0	14	88	25	108
Other	0	11	5	51	28	465
Total	29	261	417	1 592	345	1 492
Other fish						
Hong Kong	9	1 404	7	848	0	57
Malaysia	83	585	14	56	3	3
Micronesia	83	193	29	141	19	86
New Zealand	98	708	332	1 905	749	3 881
Other	39	198	423	1 826	279	1 070
Total	313	3 087	806	4 777	1 049	5 096
Dried, salted or smoked						
Salmonids ^a						
Denmark	7	96	8	161	0	0
Hong Kong	1	26	0	4	0	4
New Zealand	8	151	0	0	0	0
Other	6	162	6	123	23	502
Total	22	435	15	287	23	505
Other fish						
Hong Kong	89	8 295	71	6 854	13	1 112
Japan	9	943	10	1 027	11	1 223
Singapore	9	742	6	567	0	26
Other	19	286	11	286	30	639
Total	126	10 266	97	8 734	55	3 000

^a 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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Rock lobster						
Frozen						
France	1	46	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	51	2 068	14	682	13	551
Japan	177	5 847	104	3 207	45	1 632
Singapore	0	0	0	0	2	0
Taiwan	27	1 199	124	5 076	43	1 819
United States	184	11 655	171	12 369	135	9 785
Other	19	701	6	257	6	360
Total	461	21 514	420	21 592	243	14 262
Unfrozen						
China	125	7 445	69	4 593	12	962
Hong Kong	2 695	149 595	941	63 655	621	44 680
Japan	143	7 728	74	4 769	27	1 989
Taiwan	13	613	5	278	1	94
Thailand	4	236	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	4 304	256 076	6 394	490 922	7 260	625 873
Other	74	4 056	63	4 483	39	3 372
Total	7 359	425 748	7 546	568 701	7 960	676 970
Prawns						
Frozen						
China	323	3 027	766	6 859	225	3 398
Hong Kong	366	5 190	777	12 912	1 029	15 638
Japan	1 207	22 355	1 207	23 295	971	17 668
Malaysia	263	2 327	446	4 904	561	6 513
New Zealand	245	3 026	292	4 159	200	2 958
Vietnam	482	6 288	2 198	32 252	1 989	30 718
Other	986	9 056	1 269	15 040	1 442	16 067
Total	3 871	51 269	6 956	99 422	6 416	92 960
Unfrozen						
Hong Kong	7	60	0	1	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	0	0	1	16	9	139
Other	15	201	0	0	3	0
Total	22	261	1	17	12	149
Prepared or preserved						
China	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	1	14	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	10	99	88	1 384	61	1 026
Other	12	155	10	154	2	31
Total	24	267	98	1 538	63	1 057

Continued

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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Crabs						
Frozen						
China	93	1 586	133	885	98	807
Hong Kong	14	178	25	383	44	600
Japan	1	19	5	48	13	141
Singapore	1	61	2	102	2	113
Taiwan	75	426	41	315	119	962
United States	4	137	2	59	1	44
Other	20	465	103	985	154	1 621
Total	208	2 872	310	2 777	431	4 288
Unfrozen						
China	87	2 624	39	1 149	27	965
Hong Kong	65	1 113	41	618	58	1 015
Japan	39	322	2	17	7	74
Singapore	15	619	11	451	18	658
Taiwan	21	193	8	59	1	42
Other	9	407	8	460	9	515
Total	236	5 277	109	2 754	121	3 269
Other crustaceans						
China	72	1 756	6	458	2	96
Hong Kong	63	4 204	41	3 480	9	700
Thailand	12	165	3	91	3	124
Vietnam	187	11 758	146	10 484	174	16 758
Other	29	531	94	1 499	35	686
Total	363	18 414	290	16 011	223	18 364

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

TABLE S23 Exports of molluscs, by destination, Australia

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Abalone						
Live, fresh or chilled						
China	380	21 840	378	18 929	200	11 873
Hong Kong	692	39 007	496	23 662	505	30 154
Japan	81	4 254	91	4 367	63	2 919
Singapore	7	574	7	486	8	457
Taiwan	20	756	34	1 254	29	1 079
Vietnam	232	12 981	476	24 416	530	30 620
Other	3	156	7	398	7	329
Total	1 415	79 568	1 489	73 512	1 343	77 432
Frozen or cooked						
Canada	10	1 136	8	931	14	1 466
China	25	1 130	7	707	8	1 035
Hong Kong	240	25 990	220	24 033	226	27 184
Japan	271	14 105	265	14 025	208	11 005
Singapore	97	7 715	126	9 904	126	8 327
United States	9	864	20	1 427	82	4 696
Other	50	3 906	68	4 781	95	6 605
Total	701	54 846	713	55 806	758	60 318
Prepared or preserved						
Hong Kong	378	29 880	238	19 825	204	16 536
Japan	49	3 944	28	2 679	42	3 287
Malaysia	15	970	10	725	8	588
Singapore	198	12 389	209	13 179	175	11 482
Taiwan	19	1 342	18	1 401	15	1 206
United States	18	1 295	14	1 175	19	1 808
Other	24	1 764	23	1 740	13	1 097
Total	701	51 583	541	40 725	477	36 003
Scallop						
Live, fresh or chilled						
Hong Kong	4	0	4	113	9	336
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1	0	49	0	1	51
Other	0	0	0	8	0	0
Total	6	247	4	120	10	387
Frozen or cooked						
China	17	73	1	42	12	113
Hong Kong	186	7 049	245	8 139	102	4 669
Malaysia	19	632	17	498	6	202
Singapore	55	1 972	99	3 574	108	4 450
Other	134	820	183	1 203	59	853
Total	412	10 545	545	13 456	287	10 287
Other molluscs						
Canada	75	552	0	0	26	387
China	205	1 637	138	1 281	148	1 759
Hong Kong	749	11 674	697	10 076	739	16 861
Japan	66	1 767	39	910	71	1 948
Malaysia	21	293	35	356	33	262
Singapore	174	3 268	187	1 558	158	2 600
Other	411	2 565	176	2 299	179	1 511
Total	1 701	21 757	1 272	16 480	1 353	25 327

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

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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Edible (including live fish)						
Canada	98	2 670	23	1 907	50	2 632
China	1 808	45 193	1 736	36 588	3 485	48 685
France	109	1 671	19	1 069	20	620
Germany	26	355	128	1 017	69	1 305
Hong Kong	6 541	317 017	4 750	208 934	4 538	192 347
Indonesia	1 125	7 357	1 054	9 892	1 057	9 333
Italy	68	1 371	63	1 836	154	3 267
Japan	11 794	236 010	11 124	192 114	11 958	192 062
Malaysia	566	7 779	604	9 880	732	11 166
New Zealand	1 435	9 123	3 783	14 493	2 973	13 918
Singapore	775	30 998	963	34 203	1 256	34 981
Taiwan	534	9 783	433	13 717	685	15 068
Thailand	1 732	9 268	1 310	7 986	1 443	9 975
United States	580	17 850	803	22 066	1 228	27 978
Vietnam	5 905	293 217	9 837	565 646	11 201	715 600
Other	2 208	12 677	2 272	17 001	2 412	13 719
Total	35 304	1 002 341	38 904	1 138 348	43 261	1 292 656
Non-edible						
China	na	2 757	na	3 745	na	2 703
France	na	290	na	674	na	391
Germany	na	1 719	na	798	na	2 180
Hong Kong	na	54 310	na	74 557	na	55 939
Indonesia	na	2 696	na	3 333	na	9 972
Italy	na	580	na	1 119	na	1 625
Japan	na	33 025	na	26 929	na	23 388
New Zealand	na	2 905	na	2 531	na	3 759
Singapore	na	2 727	na	2 281	na	1 047
Switzerland	na	1 576	na	2 522	na	1 033
Thailand	na	5 416	na	3 070	na	3 430
United Arab Emirates	na	1 947	na	2 188	na	1 626
United Kingdom	na	667	na	936	na	1 354
United States	na	20 955	na	19 239	na	16 634
Vietnam	na	1 203	na	838	na	1 579
Other	na	40 074	na	21 144	na	20 306
Total	na	172 848	na	165 904	na	146 965
Total exports	na	1 175 189	na	1 304 252	na	1 439 621

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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Hong Kong						
Rock lobster (unfrozen)	2 695	149 595	941	63 655	621	44 680
Abalone	1 310	94 877	953	67 520	935	73 874
Prawns (frozen)	366	5 190	777	12 912	1 029	15 638
Tuna	1	16	4	40	1	16
Salmonids	104	1 270	92	900	127	1 097
Crabs	79	1 291	66	1 000	108	1 807
Other	1 985	64 778	1 918	62 907	1 717	55 235
Total	6 541	317 017	4 750	208 934	4 538	192 347
Japan						
Tuna	8 169	158 408	8 239	125 404	9 588	138 868
Prawns (frozen)	1 207	22 355	1 207	23 295	971	17 668
Rock lobster (unfrozen)	143	7 728	74	4 769	27	1 989
Rock lobster (frozen)	177	5 847	104	3 207	45	1 632
Abalone	400	22 303	384	21 071	313	17 211
Salmonids	1 034	10 723	651	8 315	653	8 251
Crabs	40	341	6	65	25	388
Scallops	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	311	2 644	192	1 674	159	1 265
Other	313	5 660	265	4 314	176	4 789
Total	11 794	236 010	11 124	192 114	11 958	192 062
China						
Abalone	405	22 987	385	19 639	208	12 909
Rock lobster (unfrozen)	125	7 445	69	4 593	12	962
Prawns (frozen)	323	3 027	766	6 859	225	3 398
Prawns (prepared and preserved)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crabs	180	4 210	172	2 034	125	1 772
Salmonids	359	3 494	54	97	2 486	24 607
Whiting	24	89	0	0	0	0
Scallops	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	393	3 942	290	3 365	431	5 037
Total	1 808	45 193	1 736	36 588	3 485	48 685
United States						
Rock lobster (frozen)	184	11 655	171	12 369	135	9 785
Tuna	90	857	224	2 079	489	4 916
Salmonids	38	465	43	521	79	742
Crabs	6	232	2	122	2	118
Abalone	28	2 200	36	2 724	105	6 686
Swordfish	143	1 278	251	2 246	315	3 118
Other	90	1 163	75	2 006	105	2 612
Total	580	17 850	803	22 066	1 228	27 978

Continued

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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Singapore						
Abalone	303	20 678	342	23 568	309	20 266
Rock lobster (frozen)	0	0	0	0	2	115
Rock lobster (unfrozen)	25	1 607	21	1 717	18	1 730
Scallops	55	1 972	99	3 574	108	4 450
Crabs	16	680	13	553	21	772
Oysters	77	2 270	78	791	56	533
Salmonids	78	619	42	414	403	3 093
Other	221	3 173	369	3 586	339	4 022
Total	775	30 998	963	34 203	1 256	34 981
Taiwan						
Rock lobster (frozen)	27	1 199	124	5 076	43	1 819
Rock lobster (unfrozen)	13	613	5	278	1	94
Abalone	48	2 638	63	3 332	59	3 147
Salmonids	144	999	6	73	187	1 720
Prawns (frozen)	83	1 260	79	1 462	104	2 106
Crabs	96	618	49	374	120	1 003
Other	123	2 456	107	3 122	171	5 178
Total	534	9 783	433	13 717	685	15 068
Vietnam						
Rock lobster (unfrozen)	4 304	256 076	6 394	490 922	7 260	625 873
Prawns (frozen)	482	6 288	2 198	32 252	1 989	30 718
Prawns (unfrozen)	0	0	1	16	9	139
Prawns (prepared and preserved)	10	99	88	1 384	61	1 026
Abalone	258	15 292	502	26 808	587	34 692
Salmonids	139	1 022	76	144	16	139
Tuna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	712	14 441	576	14 119	1 279	23 012
Total	5 905	293 217	9 837	565 646	11 201	715 600
APEC						
Rock lobster (unfrozen)	7 326	424 225	7 523	567 278	7 951	676 228
Rock lobster (frozen)	443	20 872	420	21 578	243	14 221
Tuna	8 621	161 533	10 741	134 721	11 889	150 411
Abalone	2 809	185 344	2 732	169 207	2 571	173 290
Prawns (frozen)	3 801	50 234	6 784	96 573	6 249	90 053
Salmonids	2 490	24 447	1 766	16 793	4 883	46 886
Scallops	415	10 761	548	13 551	296	10 656
Crabs	434	7 863	414	5 347	540	7 520
Whiting	377	1 309	62	189	17	56
Other	6 660	102 835	6 138	99 084	6 405	106 725
Total	33 375	989 423	37 126	1 124 321	41 043	1 276 045

^a Excludes live.

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

TABLE S26 Seafood exports in 2012–13, by state, Australia ^a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust. ^b
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish								
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	0	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
Crustaceans and molluscs								
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	0	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
Total value	14 142	137 678	130 660	266 172	303 887	131 927	103	1 002 341
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish								
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	0	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
Crustaceans and molluscs								
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	0	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
Total quantity	1 116	2 995	7 645	9 650	6 518	5 157	4	35 304

^a 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. ^b 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 2013–14, by state, Australia ^a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust. ^b
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish								
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	0	3 689	0	182	0	0	3 921
Whiting	43	0	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
Crustaceans and molluscs								
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
Total value	13 930	167 393	170 128	236 684	393 380	114 117	51	1 138 348
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish								
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	0	412	0	22	0	0	443
Whiting	14	0	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
Crustaceans and molluscs								
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
Total quantity	1 303	3 319	8 679	9 589	7 025	3 752	4	38 904

^a 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. ^b 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 2014–15, by state, Australia ^a

Value	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust. ^b
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish								
Live	378	985	25 895	149	0	590	0	29 862
Tuna	5 692	1 199	10 241	128 942	907	68	0	150 993
Salmonids	248	1 777	31	99	1	44 055	0	48 142
Swordfish	82	17	3 847	0	450	0	0	4 404
Whiting	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	56
Other fish	8 184	2 660	11 894	3 686	5 634	59	30	37 736
Total fish	14 584	6 638	51 957	132 876	6 992	44 772	30	271 192
Crustaceans and molluscs								
Rock lobster	1 506	110 331	29 052	58 091	442 561	26 674	0	691 232
Prawns	752	34	56 105	2 443	16 371	0	0	94 166
Abalone	1 217	51 345	3 749	28 802	14 223	73 382	0	173 753
Scallop	312	84	6 281	4	3 205	78	0	10 674
Crab	75	520	3 857	96	2 013	0	216	7 948
Other	118	8 245	9 029	21 491	635	2 031	5	43 691
Total	3 979	170 558	108 072	110 926	479 008	102 165	222	1 021 464
Total value	18 563	177 197	160 029	243 802	486 000	146 937	252	1 292 656
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish								
Live	10	41	626	6	0	47	0	775
Tuna	468	275	1 326	8 531	122	1	0	12 069
Salmonids	40	192	4	12	0	4 385	0	4 955
Swordfish	13	4	397	0	64	0	0	478
Whiting	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	17
Other fish	1 379	814	1 839	245	318	20	2	5 257
Total fish	1 910	1 326	4 208	8 794	504	4 452	2	23 551
Crustaceans and molluscs								
Rock lobster	19	1 110	442	609	5 476	276	0	8 203
Prawns	158	2	3 757	164	1 151	0	0	6 491
Abalone	26	737	68	284	240	1 211	0	2 578
Scallop	8	3	152	0	69	21	0	297
Crab	3	7	335	1	136	0	7	565
Other	11	318	238	692	32	72	0	1 576
Total	225	2 175	4 992	1 750	7 103	1 580	7	19 710
Total quantity	2 135	3 501	9 200	10 544	7 607	6 032	9	43 261

^a 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. ^b 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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Edible						
Fish						
Live fish	na	0	na	0	na	5
Fresh or chilled						
Tuna	131	1 220	110	861	136	1 552
Salmonids	750	7 161	702	7 887	870	10 323
Swordfish	176	1 351	135	919	123	971
Shark	507	3 555	549	3 883	534	3 855
Other	12 235	81 127	11 383	80 538	9 852	79 164
Frozen						
Hake	6 103	23 340	4 507	19 435	4 925	21 805
Salmonids	1 256	14 540	2 401	33 903	3 528	48 341
Tuna	485	2 617	446	3 278	676	4 806
Toothfish	186	2 162	163	2 550	140	3 474
Other	49 932	232 376	48 071	253 639	49 055	289 435
Prepared or preserved fish a	84 264	466 535	87 401	519 180	84 814	504 273
Smoked, dried or salted fish	4 350	54 713	4 788	74 917	5 031	82 404
Other fish preparations	128	3 310	155	3 905	141	4 194
Total b	160 503	894 006	160 811	1 004 896	159 823	1 054 602
Crustaceans and molluscs						
Frozen c						
Prawns	20 996	190 089	25 783	338 699	20 313	280 441
Lobsters	780	14 822	948	21 112	1 108	26 645
Crabs	1 051	11 860	1 550	20 758	1 566	25 187
Mussels	2 397	9 493	2 100	10 364	1 793	9 923
Scallops	3 011	39 906	3 271	51 119	2 762	48 410
Squid and octopus	15 482	69 215	17 758	80 961	17 355	77 728
Other	1 463	14 966	1 896	18 939	1 562	20 265
Unfrozen c						
Prawns	46	691	80	1 527	73	1 662
Mussels	10	62	30	165	37	296
Squid and octopus	15	60	198	690	144	491
Other	206	6 461	241	3 703	265	5 074
Prepared or preserved						
Prawns	13 710	113 984	12 808	154 887	11 973	149 097
Crabs	476	4 959	540	7 448	416	5 735
Lobster	21	289	1	20	4	112
Other	7 354	47 544	8 594	55 388	7 814	54 757
Mixed preparations	849	9 047	891	10 498	585	6 653
Total	67 867	533 448	76 689	776 276	67 769	712 476
Other edible c	22	225	10	116	20	207
Total edible b	228 391	1 427 679	237 511	1 781 288	227 612	1 767 284
Non-edible						
Pearls d	na	105 367	na	102 081	na	97 208
Fish meal	na	43 295	na	43 208	na	64 309
Ornamental fish	na	3 980	na	4 509	na	4 388
Marine fats and oils	na	39 054	na	40 089	na	52 692
Other marine products	na	28 975	na	30 415	na	22 178
Total non-edible	na	220 671	na	220 302	na	240 775
Total fisheries products	na	1 648 350	na	2 001 590	na	2 008 059

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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Live fish	na	0	na	0	na	5
Tuna						
Fresh or chilled	131	1 220	110	861	136	1 552
Frozen	485	2 617	446	3 278	676	4 806
Prepared or preserved a	46 315	254 349	49 573	291 966	48 344	277 537
Total	46 931	258 185	50 129	296 105	49 155	283 894
Salmonids						
Fresh or chilled	750	7 161	702	7 887	870	10 323
Frozen	1 256	14 540	2 401	33 903	3 528	48 341
Smoked	2 250	38 216	3 153	61 027	3 601	69 082
Prepared or preserved	7 689	58 916	7 987	64 633	8 128	62 908
Total	11 945	118 833	14 243	167 451	16 127	190 654
Hake						
Frozen	6 103	23 340	4 507	19 435	4 925	21 805
Total b	6 107	23 366	4 510	19 450	4 931	21 841
Swordfish						
Fresh or chilled	176	1 351	135	919	123	971
Frozen	24	256	22	234	44	580
Other preparations	10	95	14	217	13	176
Total	211	1 701	171	1 370	180	1 727
Toothfish						
Frozen	186	2 162	163	2 550	140	3 474
Other preparations b	0	0	19	414	0	0
Total	186	2 162	182	2 964	140	3 474
Herrings						
Fresh or chilled	1	4	0	4	0	0
Frozen	889	654	4	15	366	253
Smoked, salted or dried	88	609	66	480	45	403
Prepared or preserved	833	3 834	801	4 048	639	3 269
Total	1 811	5 101	872	4 548	1 050	3 925

Continued

TABLE S30 Imports of fish, Australia continued

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Shark						
Fresh or chilled	507	3 555	549	3 883	534	3 855
Frozen	11	85	115	810	46	279
Smoked, salted or dried ^c	16	979	22	767	16	770
Total	534	4 619	686	5 459	596	4 905
Other fish						
Fresh or chilled	12 229	81 097	11 380	80 519	9 846	79 128
Frozen	49 009	231 380	47 930	252 581	48 598	288 323
Prepared or preserved fish ^a						
Sardines	4 018	18 008	4 169	20 329	4 194	21 287
Anchovies	967	9 754	901	10 090	849	10 306
Mackerel	1 343	4 801	1 318	5 109	1 340	5 188
Other	23 099	116 874	22 651	123 004	21 321	123 778
Smoked, salted or dried						
Liver and roes	33	404	54	468	27	368
Anchovies	79	555	43	388	43	480
Cod	134	1 313	140	1 345	115	1 200
Other	1 749	12 637	1 310	10 441	1 183	10 102
Caviar and pastes	117	3 215	123	3 274	128	4 018
Total	92 779	480 038	90 018	507 548	87 644	544 177
Total fish ^d	160 503	866 483	160 811	1 004 896	159 823	1 054 602

^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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Prawns						
Frozen a	20 996	190 089	25 783	338 699	20 313	280 441
Unfrozen a	46	691	80	1 527	73	1 662
Prepared or preserved	13 710	113 984	12 808	154 887	11 973	149 097
Total	34 752	304 764	38 672	495 113	32 359	431 201
Lobsters						
Frozen a	780	14 822	948	21 112	1 108	26 645
Unfrozen a	5	207	32	1 235	37	1 530
Prepared or preserved	21	289	1	20	4	112
Total	807	15 318	981	22 366	1 149	28 287
Crabs						
Frozen a	1 051	11 860	1 550	20 758	1 566	25 187
Unfrozen a	0	4	7	131	14	148
Prepared or preserved	476	4 959	540	7 448	416	5 735
Total	1 527	16 824	2 097	28 337	1 996	31 070
Mussels						
Frozen a	2 397	9 493	2 100	10 364	1 793	9 923
Unfrozen a	10	62	30	165	37	296
Total b	3 685	17 102	3 568	19 122	3 134	17 922
Scallops						
Frozen a	3 011	39 906	3 271	51 119	2 762	48 410
Unfrozen a	13	218	67	657	0	0
Total b	3 121	41 062	3 456	52 907	2 864	49 552
Squid and octopus						
Frozen a	15 482	69 215	17 758	80 961	17 355	77 728
Unfrozen a	15	60	198	690	144	491
Total b	19 860	97 658	23 166	114 470	22 254	111 575

Continued

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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Other crustaceans and molluscs						
Frozen a						
Abalone	4	250	3	84	4	214
Other c	1 459	14 716	1 893	18 855	1 559	20 051
Unfrozen a						
	188	6 032	136	1 680	213	3 396
Mixed preparations d						
Oysters	517	6 854	608	8 634	394	5 528
Snails	1	21	5	73	6	89
Other c	331	2 172	278	1 791	185	1 036
Prepared or preserved						
Molluscs	926	6 709	1 231	8 949	1 011	7 553
Crustaceans	25	217	8	83	9	109
Other c	665	3 750	589	3 812	634	4 893
Total	4 116	40 721	4 750	43 961	4 014	42 869
Total crustaceans and molluscs	67 867	533 448	76 689	776 276	67 769	712 476

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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Tuna						
Fresh or chilled						
Fiji	2	28	1	17	0	2
Indonesia	31	323	24	159	42	465
Maldives	75	719	42	424	45	538
New Zealand	9	68	6	60	5	41
Other	14	81	37	201	43	505
Total	131	1 220	110	861	136	1 552
Frozen						
Indonesia	80	1 001	101	1 155	107	1 748
Japan	1	112	2	214	4	341
Other	404	1 504	343	1 909	565	2 716
Total	485	2 617	446	3 278	676	4 806
Salmonids						
Fresh or chilled						
New Zealand	132	1 509	190	2 386	25	414
Norway	773	9 018	1 235	18 435	2 065	28 147
Other	352	4 013	976	13 082	1 439	19 780
Total	1 256	14 540	2 401	33 903	3 528	48 341
Hake						
Frozen						
Argentina	564	845	98	253	228	481
China	503	1 414	545	1 013	375	1 060
Namibia	1 220	5 200	981	5 061	1 160	6 173
New Zealand	1 763	5 114	1 399	4 653	1 759	6 185
South Africa	1 975	10 456	1 388	7 971	1 385	7 799
Other	77	311	96	484	20	108
Total	6 103	23 340	4 507	19 435	4 925	21 805
Toothfish						
Frozen						
New Zealand	23	165	16	147	1	15
Other a	163	1 997	147	2 403	140	3 459
Total	186	2 162	163	2 550	140	3 474

Continued

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

	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Swordfish						
Fresh or chilled						
Indonesia	42	366	45	315	58	514
New Zealand	126	934	88	587	61	429
Other	7	50	2	17	4	28
Total	176	1 351	135	919	123	971
Frozen						
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	20	232	3	20	8	73
Other	4	23	19	214	36	507
Total	24	256	22	234	44	580
Herrings						
Fresh or chilled						
Denmark	1	4	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	4	0	0
Total	1	4	0	4	0	0
Frozen						
Philippines	0	1	2	10	1	4
Other	888	653	2	5	365	249
Total	889	654	4	15	366	253
Shark						
Fresh or chilled						
New Zealand	507	3 555	549	3 881	534	3 855
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	507	3 555	549	3 883	534	3 855
Frozen						
New Zealand	11	85	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	115	810	46	279
Total	11	85	115	810	46	279

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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Prepared and preserved fish						
Tuna a						
China	174	503	173	624	86	231
Indonesia	1 963	12 449	3 542	22 537	4 660	32 271
Philippines	650	3 764	366	1 885	573	2 632
Thailand	43 096	234 548	45 048	263 242	42 569	238 757
Other	432	3 085	444	3 677	455	3 646
Total	46 315	254 349	49 573	291 966	48 344	277 537
Salmonids						
Canada	444	4 241	604	5 567	738	7 396
Norway	269	3 074	477	3 542	59	873
Thailand	1 686	13 087	1 866	14 683	2 758	14 731
United States	5 105	37 257	4 652	38 108	3 989	34 234
Other	184	1 257	387	2 733	584	5 676
Total	7 689	58 916	7 987	64 633	8 128	62 908
Herrings						
Canada	206	1 108	143	872	92	571
Estonia	207	531	171	502	109	313
Germany	285	1 492	306	1 595	282	1 455
Other	135	704	181	1 079	155	930
Total	833	3 834	801	4 048	639	3 269
Sardines						
Canada	988	3 322	962	3 504	880	3 295
Poland	377	3 533	505	4 896	479	4 442
Thailand	1 348	4 717	1 174	4 815	1 349	5 377
United Kingdom	239	1 650	220	1 766	284	2 451
Other	1 065	4 785	1 308	5 349	1 203	5 722
Total	4 018	18 008	4 169	20 329	4 194	21 287
Anchovies						
Chile	152	1 371	178	1 331	166	1 463
Italy	452	4 621	401	4 841	399	4 848
Morocco	134	1 261	91	1 155	108	1 357
Spain	59	1 231	66	1 374	77	1 657
Other	170	1 270	165	1 388	99	981
Total	967	9 754	901	10 090	849	10 306
Mackerels						
Germany	52	428	18	132	8	43
Malaysia	112	441	93	418	83	462
Thailand	718	1 748	747	2 103	853	2 522
United Kingdom	100	718	117	929	100	842
Other	360	1 466	343	1 528	297	1 319
Total	1 343	4 801	1 318	5 109	1 340	5 188
Other						
China	4 292	21 064	5 068	27 320	5 001	29 334
Malaysia	3 741	22 761	3 278	21 499	4 114	25 634
New Zealand	4 164	25 588	2 924	20 018	1 202	11 889
Thailand	6 537	21 439	6 678	23 883	6 720	25 560
Other	4 365	26 021	4 703	30 284	4 284	31 362
Total	23 099	116 874	22 651	123 004	21 321	123 778

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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Smoked, salted or dried						
Salmonids (smoked only)						
Denmark	1 544	27 341	1 848	37 523	2 398	47 011
New Zealand	64	1 316	49	1 277	49	1 344
Norway	603	8 930	800	14 137	1 052	18 633
Other	39	629	457	8 091	102	2 093
Total	2 250	38 216	3 153	61 027	3 601	69 082
Herrings						
Greece	8	67	5	62	11	124
Philippines	6	24	7	42	5	41
United Kingdom	70	499	43	314	27	222
Other	5	19	11	63	3	16
Total	88	609	66	480	45	403
Sharks a						
China	2	431	1	264	1	244
Hong Kong	3	41	1	345	4	344
Indonesia	2	284	0	84	0	94
Other	9	223	19	74	11	88
Total	16	979	22	767	16	770
Anchovies						
Greece	20	157	10	82	8	70
Malaysia	2	13	0	2	0	2
Other	57	386	32	304	35	408
Total	79	555	43	388	43	480
Cod						
Italy	3	34	11	175	1	30
Norway	45	462	68	631	66	696
Portugal	67	556	48	431	41	382
Other	19	261	13	108	7	92
Total	134	1 313	140	1 345	115	1 200
Livers and roes						
Greece	17	48	34	108	10	35
Japan	16	328	15	300	14	292
Other	1	28	5	61	2	41
Total	33	404	54	468	27	368
Other						
China	21	469	79	1 170	19	990
Denmark	71	795	13	133	3	20
Korea, Republic of	81	708	61	772	59	769
Norway	140	1 625	57	493	73	605
South Africa	785	4 677	502	2 824	492	2 684
Other	650	4 363	599	5 049	537	5 035
Total	1 749	12 637	1 310	10 441	1 183	10 102

a 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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Prawns						
Frozen a						
China	6 764	55 046	12 322	158 889	7 579	102 941
Malaysia	3 296	31 549	3 445	42 653	3 112	41 258
Thailand	5 867	51 227	3 684	44 732	4 321	61 283
Vietnam	3 646	37 224	4 657	65 323	3 976	54 356
Other	1 423	15 043	1 675	27 103	1 325	20 603
Total	20 996	190 089	25 783	338 699	20 313	280 441
Prepared or preserved						
China	2 558	19 413	3 319	40 025	1 936	24 317
Thailand	4 971	44 473	2 693	28 961	3 119	38 527
Vietnam	5 622	45 589	5 798	74 425	6 177	77 427
Other	558	4 509	998	11 476	740	8 827
Total	13 710	113 984	12 808	154 887	11 973	149 097
Lobsters						
Frozen a						
Cuba	35	847	30	850	71	1 664
Papua New Guinea	52	1 907	40	1 427	78	2 849
United States	186	3 332	174	4 013	147	4 775
Vietnam	127	1 835	103	1 638	41	701
Other	380	6 902	601	13 183	770	16 656
Total	780	14 822	948	21 112	1 108	26 645
Prepared or preserved						
Japan	1	19	1	20	0	10
Taiwan	15	248	0	0	0	0
Other	5	22	0	0	3	101
Total	21	289	1	20	4	112
Crabs						
Frozen a						
Chile	112	1 828	144	2 453	138	3 149
Myanmar	400	4 113	458	6 886	600	9 034
Thailand	55	1 062	140	2 303	250	4 435
Other	483	4 856	809	9 116	578	8 569
Total	1 051	11 860	1 550	20 758	1 566	25 187
Prepared or preserved						
Indonesia	138	2 257	170	2 581	92	1 779
Thailand	99	821	88	1 108	103	1 017
Vietnam	128	834	78	670	117	1 495
Other	111	1 048	204	3 089	103	1 444
Total	476	4 959	540	7 448	416	5 735

a 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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Mussels						
Frozen						
Chile	180	643	307	1 207	79	358
New Zealand	2 192	8 775	1 769	9 079	1 687	9 477
Vietnam	23	58	21	44	24	73
Other	3	17	3	33	3	15
Total	2 397	9 493	2 100	10 364	1 793	9 923
Unfrozen						
New Zealand	10	62	30	165	37	296
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	62	30	165	37	296
Scallops						
Frozen						
China	1 918	22 332	1 421	19 694	1 868	29 750
Japan	527	7 765	635	13 160	277	7 026
Thailand	80	882	229	2 963	175	1 722
United States	259	4 819	171	4 018	135	2 771
Other	227	4 108	815	11 283	306	7 141
Total	3 011	39 906	3 271	51 119	2 762	48 410
Unfrozen						
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	13	218	67	657	0	0
Total	13	218	67	657	0	0
Squid and octopus						
Frozen						
China	8 677	34 676	9 842	41 311	10 125	40 380
Malaysia	754	3 974	799	4 403	633	3 788
New Zealand	1 711	7 379	2 250	8 498	1 894	7 558
Taiwan	648	3 267	699	2 823	805	2 930
Thailand	1 524	9 577	1 500	10 205	1 429	10 044
Vietnam	599	2 988	696	3 720	625	3 373
Other	1 568	7 353	1 972	10 001	1 844	9 656
Total	15 482	69 215	17 758	80 961	17 355	77 728
Unfrozen						
China	10	32	146	460	113	359
New Zealand	1	4	3	17	0	1
South Africa	4	25	48	202	22	92
Other	0	0	1	11	8	39
Total	15	60	198	690	144	491
Other molluscs a						
Prepared or preserved						
China	515	3 813	686	4 691	624	4 668
Malaysia	28	420	0	0	1	7
New Zealand	32	219	38	305	1	32
Thailand	256	1 387	243	1 545	198	1 145
Other	94	869	263	2 408	188	1 701
Total	926	6 709	1 231	8 949	1 011	7 553

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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Edible (excluding live fish)						
Argentina	1 040	3 166	1 030	5 583	1 083	5 840
Canada	1 884	12 625	2 010	15 340	2 192	21 118
Chile	876	5 301	1 223	7 554	897	7 324
China	32 594	196 493	41 079	341 524	35 186	284 684
Denmark	1 981	32 153	2 434	44 769	3 247	58 150
Germany	634	4 341	838	5 663	552	4 253
India	3 440	5 877	1 899	12 351	1 350	7 857
Indonesia	6 342	50 865	8 369	73 491	9 226	85 564
Italy	584	6 520	551	6 939	511	6 404
Japan	1 087	14 742	1 531	21 135	813	14 165
Korea, Republic of	1 202	7 061	1 127	7 159	1 059	7 625
Malaysia	10 823	80 965	11 346	97 873	10 993	94 730
Myanmar	1 528	10 664	1 624	15 466	1 928	18 173
Namibia	1 588	6 815	1 297	6 372	1 466	7 566
New Zealand	32 700	206 286	31 342	206 836	28 115	189 552
Norway	2 404	29 925	3 238	45 361	4 659	68 109
Philippines	1 263	6 641	942	5 375	1 088	5 596
Poland	573	5 280	1 470	18 084	1 497	17 205
Singapore	639	3 663	616	4 088	611	4 318
South Africa	5 603	35 101	4 856	31 559	4 316	27 471
Taiwan	7 947	48 147	7 727	44 473	7 573	58 297
Thailand	68 700	399 778	66 373	416 952	66 076	422 086
United Kingdom	487	3 779	945	9 126	1 128	12 194
United States	7 050	52 151	7 021	56 005	6 276	52 970
Vietnam	30 560	163 097	31 880	231 676	31 597	233 059
Other	4 865	36 240	4 743	50 532	4 172	52 971
Total	228 391	1 427 679	237 511	1 781 288	227 612	1 767 279
Non-edible						
Chile	na	11 388	na	3 723	na	7 191
China	na	8 970	na	9 097	na	14 681
Ecuador	na	10 449	na	6 852	na	9 602
French Polynesia	na	1 339	na	1 551	na	1 938
Hong Kong	na	3 944	na	5 156	na	7 077
Indonesia	na	9 491	na	13 484	na	15 499
Japan	na	2 981	na	3 213	na	2 335
New Zealand	na	8 840	na	8 754	na	9 731
Norway	na	7 336	na	8 252	na	9 323
Peru	na	16 587	na	26 632	na	35 699
Samoa (American)	na	8 936	na	9 606	na	10 647
Thailand	na	5 993	na	3 825	na	6 694
United States	na	4 890	na	14 817	na	8 429
Other ^a	na	119 526	na	105 336	na	101 930
Total	na	220 671	na	220 302	na	240 775
Total imports	na	1 648 350	na	2 001 590	na	2 008 054

^a 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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Thailand						
Prepared or preserved						
Tuna b	43 096	234 548	45 048	263 242	42 569	238 757
Salmonids	1 686	13 087	1 866	14 683	2 758	14 731
Other fish	8 620	27 997	8 612	30 894	8 936	33 553
Prawns	4 971	44 473	2 693	28 961	3 119	38 527
Frozen c						
Fish meat	1 526	8 594	1 384	9 507	1 332	9 823
Squid and octopus	1 524	9 577	1 500	10 205	1 429	10 044
Scallops	80	882	229	2 963	175	1 722
Crabs	55	1 062	140	2 303	250	4 435
Lobsters	92	1 310	78	1 220	66	1 096
Prawns	5 867	51 227	3 684	44 732	4 321	61 283
Total	68 700	399 778	66 373	416 952	66 076	422 086
New Zealand						
Frozen c						
Hake	1 763	5 114	1 399	4 653	1 759	6 185
Salmonids	132	1 509	190	2 386	25	414
Otherfish	12 037	65 067	11 928	68 103	11 910	65 216
Mussels	10	62	30	165	37	296
Squid and octopus	1 711	7 379	2 250	8 498	1 894	7 558
Unfrozen c						
Salmonids	647	5 905	598	6 346	487	5 924
Shark	507	3 555	549	3 881	534	3 855
Otherfish	7 048	56 410	7 354	59 233	6 876	58 631
Smoked salted or dried						
Salmonids (smoked only)	64	1 316	49	1 277	49	1 344
Shark d	7	67	19	73	10	64
Prepared or preserved						
Fish	4 168	25 666	2 927	20 088	1 205	11 932
Molluscs	32	219	38	305	1	32
Mixed preparations e						
Oysters	411	5 990	490	7 578	346	5 041
Total	32 700	206 286	31 342	206 836	28 115	189 552
China						
Prepared or preserved						
Tuna	174	503	173	624	86	231
Other fish	4 586	22 265	5 366	28 513	5 272	30 652
Prawns	2 558	19 413	3 319	40 025	1 936	24 317
Molluscs	515	3 813	686	4 691	624	4 668
Frozen c						
Hake	503	1 414	545	1 013	375	1 060
Other fish	4 176	20 323	3 337	21 692	4 189	27 879
Prawns	6 764	55 046	12 322	158 889	7 579	102 941
Squid and octopus	8 677	34 676	9 842	41 311	10 125	40 380
Scallops	1 918	22 332	1 421	19 694	1 868	29 750
Smoked, salted or dried						
Fish	23	900	81	1 443	20	1 234
Total	32 594	196 493	41 079	341 524	35 186	284 684

Continued

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

	2012–13		2013–14		2014–15	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Vietnam						
Frozen c						
Fish	16 198	56 432	16 700	63 038	16 744	71 272
Prawns	3 646	37 224	4 657	65 323	3 976	54 356
Squid and octopus	599	2 988	696	3 720	625	3 373
Lobsters	127	1 835	103	1 638	41	701
Crabs	71	627	121	1 193	92	900
Prepared or preserved						
Prawns	5 622	45 589	5 798	74 425	6 177	77 427
Fish	1 047	4 010	1 251	5 601	1 703	8 363
Crabs	128	834	78	670	117	1 495
Total	30 560	163 097	31 880	231 676	31 597	233 059
Malaysia						
Prepared or preserved						
Mackerel	112	441	93	418	83	462
Other fish	3 904	23 571	3 423	22 177	4 244	26 317
Prawns	256	2 128	471	5 607	264	2 616
Frozen c						
Prawns	3 296	31 549	3 445	42 653	3 112	41 258
Squid and octopus	754	3 974	799	4 403	633	3 788
Fish	175	844	816	5 233	501	4 037
Unfrozen c						
Fish	249	3 895	196	3 044	190	2 829
Smoked, salted or dried						
Fish	60	569	82	852	57	624
Total	10 823	80 965	11 346	97 873	10 993	94 730
APEC region						
Prepared or preserved						
Tuna	46 116	252 693	49 358	289 907	48 140	275 568
Salmonids	55 350	7 368	59 293	7 281	57 546	7 675
Sardines	10 715	3 105	11 348	2 941	12 806	3 223
Other fish	22 727	110 132	21 965	113 273	21 041	115 006
Prawns	13 553	112 787	12 597	152 848	11 831	147 335
Molluscs	917	6 625	1 217	8 795	993	7 384
Frozen c						
Fish meat	898	7 239	1 021	10 203	935	9 386
Squid and octopus	15 218	68 193	17 355	79 184	16 773	74 940
Prawns	20 516	185 552	25 052	327 622	19 875	273 940
Scallops	3 011	39 906	3 270	51 101	2 761	48 383
Crabs	546	7 091	925	12 737	856	14 813
Mixed preparations e						
Oysters	517	6 854	608	8 634	394	5 528
Total	204 356	1 257 504	213 948	1 549 887	202 537	1 497 864

^a Excludes live imports. ^b Predominantly canned. ^c Includes smoked, salted or dried. ^d Predominantly dried shark fin.

^e 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

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