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Note to reader

The data is accurate at the time of submission but updates may subsequently be available on state websites until they can be incorporated into the following year's publication. A wider data set is available on request.

Foreword

Since 1991 Australian fisheries statistics has presented annual updates of fisheries production and trade data. The report is an important source of information for the fishing and aquaculture industry, fisheries managers, policymakers and researchers. Estimates of the gross value of production provided in the report are used for a range of purposes; for example, 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. Profiles of Australian commercial and aquaculture fisheries for 2010–11 and 2011–12 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 Indigenous fishing is also included.

Australian fisheries statistics is part of a suite of ABARES publications that provide a comprehensive account of historical trends in, and the outlook for, Australian fisheries. *Agricultural commodity statistics* presents series of 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*.

In December 2012, the inaugural *Status of key Australian fish stocks reports 2012* was released. It provides the first national assessment of the status of key wild capture fish stocks and is available from fish.gov.au.

Kim Ritman
Acting Executive Director
ABARES
November 2013

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.

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Chapter 1

Production

Fast facts

In 2011–12

- The gross value of Australian commercial fisheries production increased by 3 per cent to \$2.3 billion (Table 1).
- Tasmania accounted for the largest share of gross value of production (30 per cent), followed by South Australia (19 per cent) and Western Australia (17 per cent). Commonwealth fisheries accounted for 13 per cent of gross value of production.
- The gross value of aquaculture production (including southern bluefin tuna wild-catch input to the South Australian tuna farming sector) increased by \$100 million to \$1.1 billion, and accounted for 46 per cent of the gross value of Australian fisheries production. The volume of aquaculture production increased by 10 per cent to 84 605 tonnes, accounting for 36 per cent of total Australian fisheries production.
- The value of farmed salmonids rose by 20 per cent to \$513 million. Farmed salmonids continue to be the largest aquaculture species group produced, and also the most valuable fisheries product in Australia. Salmonids accounted for 49 per cent of the total value of Australian aquaculture production and 22 per cent of the total value of fisheries production.
- In volume terms, Australian fisheries production increased slightly, by 476 tonnes to 237 540 tonnes (Table 5).
- For the first time, salmonids became the largest quantity of any fisheries commodity produced. From 2003–04 to 2010–11 Australian sardine, a relatively low valued product, was the largest single species produced.
- The value of production for the wild-catch sector declined by 1 per cent to \$1.3 billion, while production volume decreased by 4 per cent to 157 505 tonnes.

From 2001–02 to 2011–12

- Total annual volume of fisheries production has decreased by 2468 tonnes (1 per cent), while annual real gross value of production has fallen by \$912 million (28 per cent).
- The majority of the decline in value occurred from 2001–02 to 2004–05, when the real gross value of production declined by 21 per cent. Since 2004–05, the real gross value of production has decreased by 9 per cent, representing a slowing in the rate of decline.
- Driving the fall in production value has been the decline in the gross value of tuna, prawns, rocklobster and abalone production. The combined value of these four species groups has fallen by 50 per cent in real terms over this period, with their combined contribution to total fisheries production falling from 61 per cent to 43 per cent.
- In contrast, farmed salmonids, predominantly from Tasmania, has increased significantly in both value and volume terms. Over this period, the value of farmed salmonids increased by 211 per cent (\$348 million) while its production volume rose by more than 171 per cent (27 769 tonnes).

Top five, by volume in 2011–12 (wild–catch and aquaculture—tables 2 and 17)		Top five, by value in 2010–11 (wild–catch and aquaculture—tables 2 and 17)	
Salmonids	43 989 tonnes	Salmonids	\$513 million
Australian sardine	41 319 tonnes	Rocklobster	\$384 million
Prawns	22 537 tonnes	Prawns	\$266 million
Oyster	15 745 tonnes	Abalone	\$172 million
Tuna	10 071 tonnes	Tuna	\$170 million

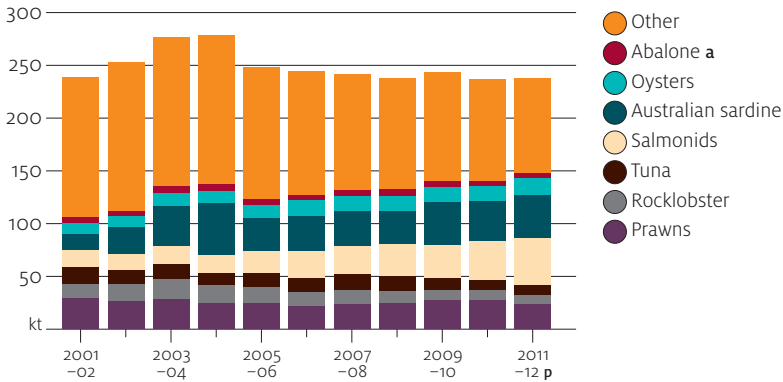
Production by species group

The gross volume and value of Australian fisheries production by species group are presented in tables 3 to 5. Production and value summaries are also presented for the wild-catch sector (Table 2), individual jurisdictions (tables 7 to 14) and the aquaculture sector (tables 15 to 17).

The volume of Australian fisheries production varied over the period from 2001–02 to 2011–12 (Figure 1). The total volume of production increased from 240 008 tonnes in 2001–02 to 275 972 tonnes in 2003–04, and peaked at 279 099 tonnes in 2004–05. After falling considerably in 2005–06, the volume of Australian fisheries production has declined gradually at a rate of 1 per cent on average from 2006–07 to 2008–09, reaching 237 554 tonnes in 2008–09. In 2009–10 the volume of Australian fisheries production improved, increasing by 2 per cent (5 702 tonnes) compared with 2008–09. However, production volume fell again in 2010–11 and then remained relatively constant in 2011–12 at 237 540 tonnes.

Since 2003–04 Australian sardine has accounted for the highest catch by volume of any species, despite a large decline in volume in 2005–06. However, salmonids overtook Australian sardine and became the highest species produced for the first time in 2011–12, with a volume of 43 989 tonnes and accounting for 19 per cent of total Australian fisheries production. This was followed by Australian sardine (41 319 tonnes, 17 per cent), prawns (22 537 tonnes, 9 per cent), oysters (15 745 tonnes, 7 per cent) and tuna (10 071 tonnes, 4 per cent).

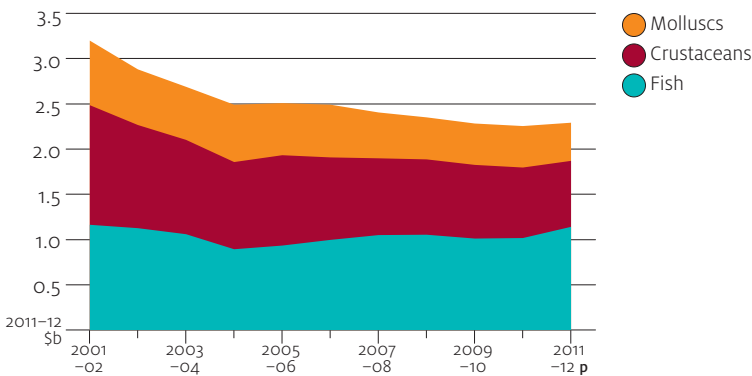
FIGURE 1 Volume of Australian fisheries production by species group, 2001–02 to 2011–12



a Volume of Victorian aquaculture abalone production is not included for 2009–10 and 2010–11.
p Preliminary estimate.

Since 2001–02, the real gross value of Australian fisheries production fell by 28 per cent to \$2.3 billion in 2011–12 (Figure 2, Box 1). Most of this decline occurred between 2001–02 and 2004–05, when the real gross value of production decreased at an average rate of 8 per cent a year. Since 2004–05, the real gross value of production fell at a much slower rate of 1 per cent on average each year. The decline in production value since 2001–02 was primarily driven by falls in the real production values of crustaceans and molluscs, which fell by 45 per cent (\$592 million) and 41 per cent (\$292 million), respectively. The value of finfish also fell in real terms, but by a lesser amount, \$23 million (2 per cent) over the same period.

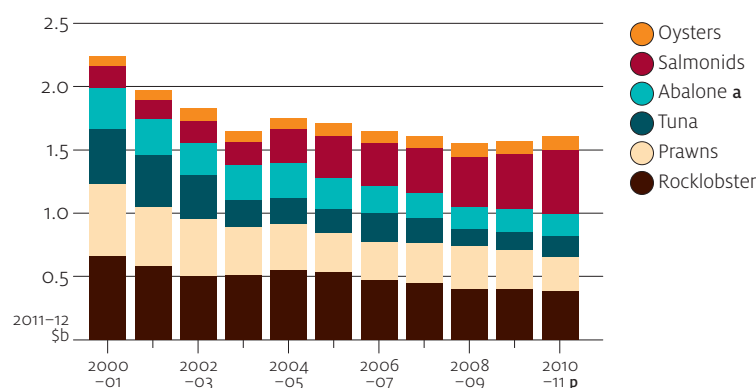
FIGURE 2 Real gross value of Australian fisheries production, 2001–02 to 2011–12 a



a Excludes fisheries products not included elsewhere, such as sea urchins, bêche-de-mer, beachworms and other unclassified wild-catch and aquaculture production. p Preliminary estimate.

At the species group level, the decline in real value was largely driven by decreases in the value of rock lobster, prawns, abalone and tuna (Figure 3). The combined value of these four species groups halved in real terms from \$2 billion in 2001–02 to \$1 billion in 2011–12. This represents a fall in their combined contribution to total fisheries production from 61 per cent to 43 per cent over the same period. Since 2004–05 the decline in total value was partially offset by a significant increase in the real value of salmonids production, which increased at an average rate of 16 per cent a year, from \$180 million to \$513 million in 2011–12.

FIGURE 3 Real value of Australian fisheries production, by key species group, 2001–02 to 2011–12



^a Value of Victorian aquaculture abalone production is not included for 2009–10 and 2010–11.

^p Preliminary estimate.

For abalone, tuna and prawns, the decline in their production values over the past decade have been primarily driven by falls in their real unit prices (Figure 4). Since these species are export-oriented, prices are strongly influenced by exchange rate movements. The strength of the Australian dollar against the currencies of major trading partners, particularly the United States and Japan, has reduced the competitiveness of Australian fisheries exports in recent years (Box 2). Prices for rocklobster have been increasing since 2003–04 despite exchange rate movements, owing to increased demand on international markets, particularly from Hong Kong, and lower supply from key producers following the introduction of quotas in Western Australia. Salmonids and oysters are mainly sold on the domestic market and therefore were not notably affected in their real unit prices as a result of changes in exchange rates over the same period.

Box 1 Gross value of fisheries production

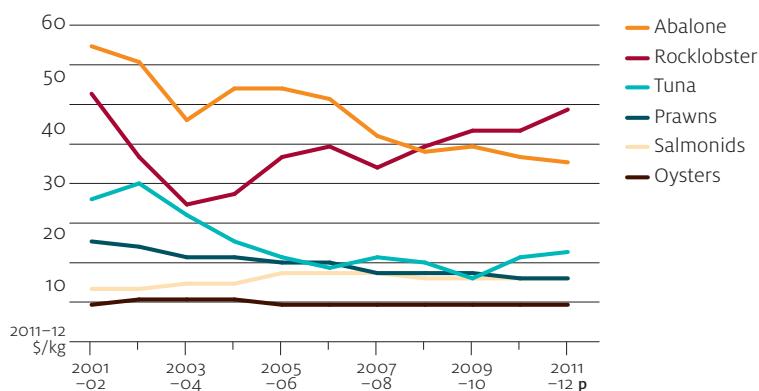
Gross value of production is a useful measure that provides industry and policymakers with information about gross income generated from the harvest of stocks, within fisheries and across jurisdictions. These values also provide an estimate of the activity level, in value terms, of fisheries and relative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

The use of 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. The publication of official gross value of production statistics for Australian fisheries, by jurisdiction and at a national level, was undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from 1935 to the late 1980s (CBCS 1936, ABS 1989). The bureau no longer collects Australian fisheries statistics. Since the early 1990s ABARES has produced *Australian fisheries statistics*. This publication presents statistics on the value of production of fisheries products for each Australian fishery jurisdiction, using data provided by each state/territory jurisdiction. Information on the international trade in fisheries products is drawn from data provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

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 farm-gate price for fisheries products produced in aquaculture establishments. When defined this way these prices broadly reflect the unit prices that fishers receive for their catch or 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 seafood is processed and on-sold. The use of landed value (beach price) in the derivation of gross value of production is common across Commonwealth and state jurisdictions.

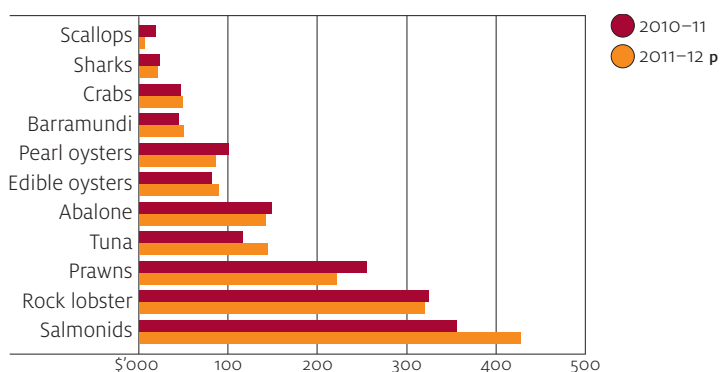
Price data can be derived from a range of sources, including fishers and aquaculture farm operators, seafood markets and seafood buyers and processors. For some states, the values are collected by the fisheries management authority, while other states depend on information provided by a relatively small sample of buyers. As most fish is sold on a market away from the point of landing or aquaculture farm gate, it is usually necessary to subtract transport and marketing margins to estimate the beach/farm-gate price received by commercial fishers and aquaculture farmers respectively.

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

FIGURE 4 Real average unit prices for key species groups, 2001–02 to 2011–12

p Preliminary estimate.

The product composition of the gross value of production of Australian fisheries has not changed substantially since 2006–07. The top five species groups (by value) still comprise rocklobster, prawn, salmonids, abalone and tuna. Rocklobster has frequently ranked as Australia's most valuable species group over the past decade. However, salmonids became Australia's most valuable species group in 2010–11. In 2011–12, salmonids production was valued at \$513 million, representing 22 per cent of the total gross value of fisheries production. This was followed by rocklobster (\$384 million, 17 per cent), prawns (\$266 million, 11 per cent), tuna (\$172 million, 7 per cent) and abalone (\$170 million, 7 per cent) (Figure 5).

FIGURE 5 Value of Australian fisheries production, by species group, 2010–11 and 2011–12

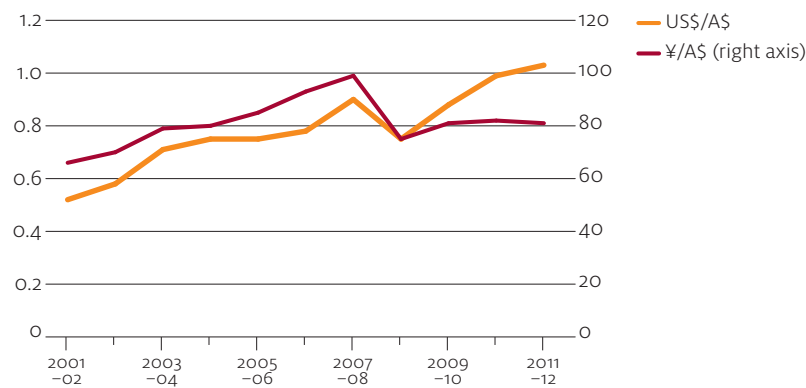
p Preliminary estimate.

Box 2 Exchange rates and unit value

As a small producer and exporter of fisheries products, prices Australian producers receive are generally set on world markets in foreign currencies. If all other things are equal, a depreciating Australian dollar results in producers receiving a higher export price in Australian dollar terms, while an appreciating Australian dollar results in a lower export price.

The strong appreciations of the Australian dollar over the last decade have made exports less competitive while simultaneously increasing the appeal of imports to domestic consumers. From 2001–02, the Australian dollar appreciated against both the US dollar and the Japanese yen, causing Australian export prices to fall. From 2001–02 to 2007–08, the Australian dollar appreciated by 71 per cent against the US dollar and 50 per cent against the Japanese yen (Figure 6). However, a depreciation of the Australian dollar against these currencies in 2008–09 (16 per cent against the US dollar and 24 per cent against the Japanese yen) increased Australian export unit prices in that year. Between 2008–09 and 2011–12 the Australian dollar appreciated against these currencies, by 37 per cent against the US dollar and 9 per cent against the Japanese yen, which put downward pressure export unit prices.

FIGURE 6 Australian dollar exchange rate, against the US dollar and Japanese yen, 2001–02 to 2011–12



Salmonids

Key jurisdictions: Tasmania (aq)

Since Atlantic salmon farming in Australia began in the mid 1980s, salmon production has increased significantly. Over the last decade, production of Australian salmonids (mainly Atlantic salmon and a small portion of trout) increased by 171 per cent, from 16 220 tonnes in 2001–02 to 43 989 tonnes in 2011–12. This was largely due to the strong growth of production in Tasmania, which accounted for almost all of Australia's salmonids production over this period.

Between 2010–11 and 2011–12, Australian salmonids production increased by 19 per cent (7140 tonnes) and surpassed Australian sardines to be Australia's highest species group produced in volume terms. Tasmania accounted for 43 249 tonnes or 98 per cent of Australian total salmonids production in 2011–12 with the remaining 740 tonnes coming from Victoria, New South Wales and Western Australia.

In recent years, salmonids has also become the most valuable fishery species group produced. In 2011–12, the value of salmonids production rose by 20 per cent (\$85 million) to \$513 million. This increase was mainly driven a 21 per cent (7564 tonnes) increase in the production volume of salmonids farmed in Tasmania. Salmonids production in Tasmania accounted for 99 per cent of total Australian salmonids production by value in 2011–12.

Tasmanian producers supply most of their salmonids to the domestic market. A key factor contributing to the rapid growth in recent years has been a focus on marketing salmon to Australian consumers. Growth has also been supported by research and development, which has allowed the sector to adopt improved feeding techniques and apply better disease control measures.

Rocklobster

Key jurisdictions: Western Australia (wc), South Australia (wc) and Tasmania (wc)

There are two key species of rocklobster caught in Australia, southern and western rocklobster. Southern rocklobster is harvested mainly from South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria wild-catch fisheries while western rocklobster is generally caught in the waters around Western Australia. Other rocklobster species harvested in Australia include tropical rocklobster landed in Queensland and Commonwealth fisheries and eastern rocklobster found mainly in New South Wales waters.

In 2011–12 the total volume of rocklobster production, including Queensland bugs, decreased by 12 per cent (1234 tonnes) to 8657 tonnes. Despite this, the value of rocklobster production only fell by 1 per cent (\$6 million), to \$384 million. This was primarily driven by an increase in the price of southern rocklobster. Southern rocklobster is usually the preferred choice in China, Hong Kong and other parts of Asia owing to its highly uniform size and bright red colour when cooked (SRL 2012). Given that Australia is the largest supplier of southern rocklobster to Hong Kong, the reduction in export supply from South Australia and Victoria in 2011–12 is likely to have contributed to the increase in southern rocklobster price (PIRSA 2012). Strong demand from China, Hong Kong and Taiwan during the Chinese New Year, year of the dragon, celebration period is also likely to have put upward pressure on prices for Australian southern rocklobster.

Western rocklobster has historically accounted for a larger share (over 60 per cent on average) of the total value of Australian rocklobster production. However, since 2003–04 the relative share of western rocklobster in value terms has declined compared with southern rocklobster. The share of western rocklobster in value terms fell from 65 per cent in 2003–04 to 46 per cent in 2011–12. By contrast, the share in value terms of southern rocklobster increased from 30 per cent to 46 per cent over the same period.

Between 2010–11 and 2011–12, the volume of western rocklobster declined significantly, by 7 per cent (360 tonnes). Value of production also fell, but to a lesser extent, by 4 per cent (\$7 million). Southern rocklobster catch fell by 6 per cent (183 tonnes) to 2949 tonnes in 2011–12 while production value increased substantially, by 14 per cent (\$21 million). This was the result of higher unit price values discussed earlier. Production of southern rocklobster and western rocklobster contributed both \$177 million (46 per cent) each, to the total value of Australian rocklobster production in 2011–12.

Other species of rocklobster produced in Australia are tropical rocklobster from Queensland and Commonwealth fisheries, and eastern rocklobster from New South Wales. The combined value of these species (including Queensland bugs) was \$30 million in 2011–12. Compared with 2010–11, this represented a fall of 40 per cent or \$20 million. In volume terms, the combined rocklobster and Queensland bug production from these three fisheries fell by 46 per cent (691 tonnes) to 820 tonnes in 2011–12, with most of the fall occurring in the Queensland state fishery.

Prawns

Key jurisdictions: Queensland (wc, aq), Western Australia (wc), South Australia (wc) and Commonwealth (wc)

In 2011–12, the gross value of Australian prawn production fell by 13 per cent (\$40 million) to \$266 million. This was the result of a 17 per cent (\$42 million) decrease in the value of wild-caught prawns, which was a reflection of a significant decrease of 19 per cent (4433 tonnes) in the volume of wild-caught prawns. The fall in production was primarily attributable to a 35 per cent (3412 tonnes) fall in the volume of prawns landed in the Commonwealth Northern Prawn Fishery, most of which were from falls in banana prawn catch. Banana prawn catch varies from year to year with stock levels, which is generally thought to be closely correlated with seasonal rainfall (Woodhams et al. 2012). Most of the remaining decline in volume of wild-caught prawns came from Queensland (11 per cent, 608 tonnes), South Australia (14 per cent, 329 tonnes) and Western Australia (6 per cent, 197 tonnes).

Aquaculture prawn production made up 22 per cent of total Australian prawn production, contributing \$59 million in value terms in 2011–12. This represents a marginal reduction of 1 per cent (29 tonnes) in volume terms but an increase in value of 3 per cent (\$2 million). The increase in value is the result of a slight increase in the unit price of prawns. Queensland continues to dominate as the largest producing state of aquaculture prawns in 2011–12, accounting for 95 per cent of total aquaculture prawn produced by volume and 96 per cent by value.

Despite falling by 17 per cent (\$42 million) in value terms, the wild-catch sector remained the largest prawn producing sector in 2011–12, with a value of \$207 million. Most of wild-caught prawns were landed in state wild-catch fisheries, predominantly Queensland which contributed \$60 million to state wild-catch prawn production. Other key prawn producing states include Western Australia, with a wild-caught prawn production value and volume of \$33 million and 3023 tonnes,

South Australia (\$29 million, 1964 tonnes) and New South Wales (\$16 million, 1478 tonnes). Commonwealth prawn fisheries accounted for 34 per cent (\$70 million) total wild-catch prawn production.

Abalone

Key jurisdictions: Victoria (aq, wc), South Australia (wc, aq) and Tasmania (wc, aq)

In 2011–12, the volume of wild-catch and aquaculture abalone production fell by 4 per cent, from 5227 tonnes in 2010–11 to 4998 tonnes. The value of abalone production also fell, by 5 per cent (\$8 million) to \$170 million, with the production value of wild-caught abalone decreasing by \$11 million and aquaculture abalone increasing by \$3 million.

Most of the decrease in abalone production occurred in Tasmania, the largest abalone producing state in Australia, accounting for over 50 per cent (2518 tonnes) of Australia's total abalone production by volume in 2011–12. Tasmanian abalone production (mainly greenlip and blacklip abalone) reduced by 12 per cent (356 tonnes) in volume terms in 2011–12. This reduction was simply a reflection of the state's management arrangements to keep abalone stock consistent with its sustainability objective. In value terms, Tasmanian abalone production fell by 15 per cent (\$16 million) to \$87 million.

Other key abalone producing states include South Australia and Victoria, which together accounted for 42 per cent (2088 tonnes) of total abalone production in Australia by volume in 2011–12. This is 6 per cent (261 tonnes) higher compared to 2010–11. In value terms, abalone production from South Australia and Victoria was \$69 million in 2011–12, representing a 9 per cent (\$6 million) increase. However, it should be noted that Victorian aquaculture abalone production was confidential in 2010–11 and was therefore not accounted for in the comparisons.

Majority of abalone produced in Australia is exported, mostly to Hong Kong, China and Japan. From 2001–02 to 2011–12, following the appreciation of the Australian dollar, abalone average unit prices fell by 39 per cent in real terms. As a result, the total value of production, decreased by 48 per cent in real terms (\$157 million) over this period.

Tuna

Key jurisdictions: South Australia (aq) and Commonwealth (wc)

In 2011–12, the total value of Australian tuna production, not double counting southern bluefin tuna wild-catch input to the South Australian tuna farming sector, increased by 24 per cent (\$33 million) to \$172 million. This was the result of a 10 per cent (938 tonnes) increase in the quantity of tuna produced and a 12 per cent increase in the unit price of tuna owing to favourable market conditions.

The majority of commercial tuna produced in Australia comes from Commonwealth fisheries, which harvests almost 100 per cent of all wild-caught tuna. The two largest Commonwealth tuna fisheries are the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery and the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery.

The Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery accounted for 62 per cent (4659 tonnes) of total Commonwealth tuna production by volume, while the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery accounted 36 per cent (2736 tonnes). In 2011–12, the value of southern bluefin tuna caught in the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery increased by 33 per cent (\$10 million) as a result of a 19 per cent (759 tonnes) increase in the volume of

production. In contrast, the value and volume of tuna production in the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery (mainly yellowfin, skipjack, albacore and bigeye tuna) fell by 12 per cent (\$3 million) and 12 per cent (377 tonnes), respectively.

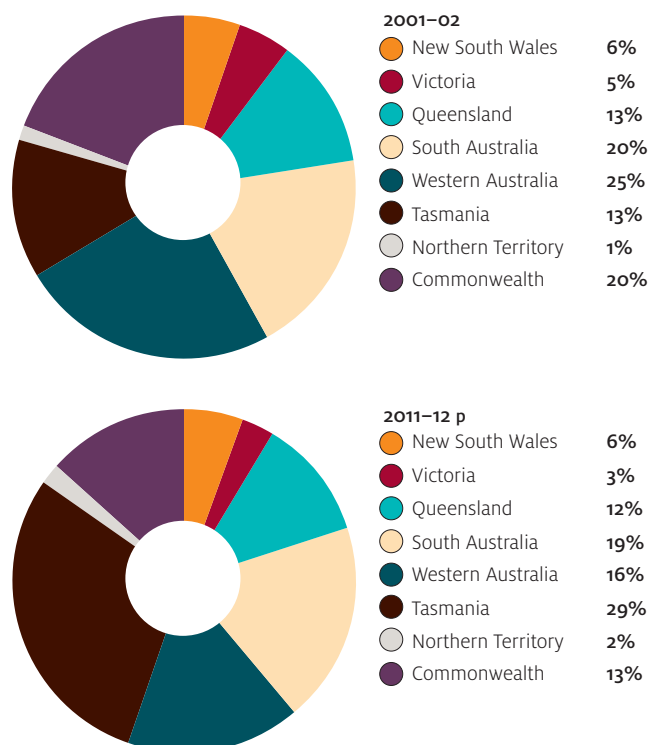
The principal tuna species landed in Australia is southern bluefin tuna, which is caught from Commonwealth waters using purse seine methods and then fattened in farms near Port Lincoln, in South Australia. Southern bluefin tuna is also the only tuna species farmed in Australia, with all farmed production coming from South Australia. The volume of farmed tuna, and including wild-catch inputted into tuna farms, increased by 22 per cent (1287 tonnes) in 2011–12. This reflects the increase in the volume of southern bluefin tuna landed in Commonwealth fisheries. In value terms, tuna aquaculture production increased by 31 per cent (\$36 million) and this was mainly driven by higher production and unit prices for tuna.

Almost 90 per cent of Australia's tuna production is exported, mostly to the Japanese sashimi market and the United States, but increasingly to Thailand. As a result, tuna prices depend on the exchange rate between the Australian dollar and the Japanese yen, demand from the Japanese market and global tuna production. Despite the slight 4 per cent appreciation of the Australian dollar against the yen in 2011–12, average tuna price increased owing to higher demand for tuna on the world market especially during the Japanese New Year celebration period and post the 2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami (FAO Globefish 2012a and 2012b).

Production by jurisdiction

The gross volume and value of Australian fisheries production by jurisdiction and location of catch is given in tables 3 to 6. Production and value summaries for each jurisdiction are given in tables 7 to 14.

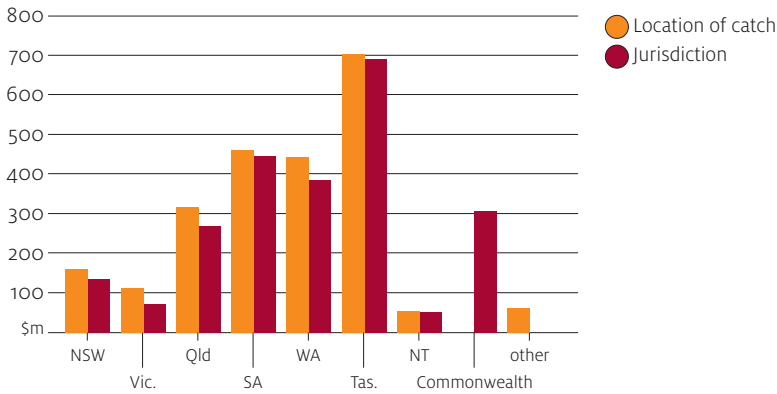
In 2011–12 Tasmania had the largest gross value of production (\$690 million), accounting for 29 per cent of total fisheries production, followed by South Australia (\$446 million, 19 per cent) and Western Australia (\$385 million, 16 per cent) (Figure 7). Percentages are calculated based on the sum of gross jurisdictional production values, which have not been adjusted for tuna caught in the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery and introduced into South Australian farms. Commonwealth-managed fisheries accounted for 13 per cent (\$308 million) of the gross value of production.

FIGURE 7 Shares in gross value of production, by jurisdiction, 2001–02 and 2011–12 ^a

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

This represents a substantial shift in the contribution of individual state fishery production to total Australian fisheries production compared to 2001–02 (Figure 7). Tasmania's share of Australian fisheries gross value of production more than doubled from 13 per cent in 2001–02 to 29 per cent in 2011–12. By contrast, Western Australia's share declined from 25 per cent to 16 per cent over the same period, reflecting declines in both wild-caught and aquaculture production. The share of Commonwealth fisheries production also fell from 20 per cent to 13 per cent.

FIGURE 8 Value of Australian fisheries production, by jurisdiction, 2011–12 ap



a Location of catch and aquaculture production has been adjusted to exclude southern bluefin tuna caught in the Commonwealth Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery and introduced into farms in South Australia. Jurisdiction of production has not been adjusted. p Preliminary estimate.

By location of catch—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 South Australia (20 per cent), Western Australia (19 per cent) and Queensland (14 per cent) (Figure 8, Table 6).

New South Wales (Table 7)

Key species groups: oysters (aq), prawns (wc), sea mullet (wc) and rocklobster (wc)

In 2011–12 the gross value of New South Wales fisheries production was \$136 million, of which the wild-catch sector accounted for \$82 million or 60 per cent (Table 7). The aquaculture sector, which was valued at \$55 million, accounted for 40 per cent. Compared with 2010–11, the gross value of fisheries production rose by 6 per cent (\$8 million) in 2011–12. This occurred despite a 4 per cent (794 tonnes) decrease in production volumes, which fell to 18 680 tonnes (from 19 474 tonnes in 2010–11).

In 2011–12 the New South Wales wild-catch sector produced 13 240 tonnes of seafood, a decrease of 11 per cent (1565 tonnes) compared with 2010–11. In contrast, the value of wild-catch production increased marginally, by 2 per cent (\$1 million) to \$82 million. This was primarily attributable to increased catch of higher valued species such as abalone and king prawns and snapper. Improved unit values of lower valued species such as school whiting also assisted in offsetting the decrease in total wild-catch production in 2011–12.

The most valuable wild-caught fisheries product in New South Wales was prawns. On average, it has accounted for around 20 per cent of the total value of wild-catch production over the past five years. In 2011–12 the sector harvested 1478 tonnes of prawns, worth \$16 million. School prawns often comprised a large proportion of the catch, accounting for 61 per cent (902 tonnes) of the total volume of production of wild-caught prawns in 2011–12, and contributing \$6 million to the total value of production of the wild-catch sector. King prawns accounted for a smaller proportion of the catch (38 per cent or 555 tonnes), but contributed about \$10 million.

The New South Wales wild-catch sector also comprised a wide range of finfish species in 2011–12, including sea mullet (2265 tonnes, valued at \$5 million), eastern

school whiting (1337 tonnes, \$5 million), snapper (336 tonnes, \$4 million), bream (233 tonnes, \$3 million), yellowtail kingfish (272 tonnes, \$3 million) and eastern Australian salmon (1134 tonnes, \$1 million). The volume of production of wild-caught finfish decreased by 13 per cent (1609 tonnes) to 10 710 tonnes compared with 2010–11. This was mainly a result of a large decrease in the landed volume of sea mullet, which fell by 37 per cent (1333 tonnes). The value of wild-caught finfish also decreased, but to a lesser extent, by 3 per cent (\$1 million) to \$44 million in 2011–12 owing to an 11 per cent increase in the average unit value.

The New South Wales aquaculture sector produced 5440 tonnes of seafood in 2011–12, an increase of 17 per cent (771 tonnes) compared with 2010–11. Overall, the value of aquaculture production rose by 14 per cent (\$7 million) to \$55 million in 2011–12. This increase was largely driven by a 16 per cent (617 tonnes) increase in the volume of edible oyster production to 4500 tonnes. Compared with 2010–11, the value of farmed oyster production rose by \$5 million (12 per cent). The value of other New South Wales aquaculture products also increased in 2011–12. These include prawns (by \$0.5 million or 32 per cent), silver perch (\$0.3 million, 11 per cent) and trout (\$0.2 million, 12 per cent). The increases in production value of other aquaculture species were the result of production volume increases of each corresponding species.

Victoria (Table 8)

Key species groups: abalone (wc, aq), southern rocklobster (wc) and trout (aq)

In 2011–12, the gross value of Victorian fisheries production was estimated to be \$71 million. The wild-catch sector, valued at \$55 million, accounted for 77 per cent of this total value (Table 8). Accounting for the remaining 23 per cent is the aquaculture sector, valued at \$17 million. Compared with 2010–11, the gross value of fisheries production rose by 1 per cent (\$1 million) in 2011–12, despite a 13 per cent decrease in the total volume of production.

The Victorian wild-catch sector produced 5263 tonnes of seafood in 2011–12, with a production value of \$55 million. This was \$3 million (7 per cent) higher than 2010–11, largely due to a 16 per cent (\$2 million) increase in the production value of wild-caught southern rocklobster. Production values of a large number of finfish species also increased, including eels, bream and Australian salmon, all of which more than doubled in value in 2011–12.

The key wild-caught species in Victoria in 2011–12 included abalone, valued at \$24 million or 43 per cent of wild-catch production, southern rocklobster (\$18 million, 33 per cent), King George whiting (\$3 million, 5 per cent), eels (\$1 million, 3 per cent) and snapper (\$1 million, 2 per cent).

The value of Victorian aquaculture production, on the other hand, fell by 13 per cent (\$2 million) to \$16 million in 2011–12. Abalone accounted for a large proportion of Victorian aquaculture production in value terms over the last five years. In 2011–12, aquaculture abalone production was valued at \$10 million, contributing 59 per cent to total Victorian aquaculture production. This compares to a real production value of \$7 million in 2008–09 (in 2011–12 dollars). Due to confidentiality restrictions, aquaculture abalone values for 2009–10 and 2010–11 were not reported. The second highest valued aquaculture species group in 2011–12 was salmonids, contributing 24 per cent (\$4 million) to total aquaculture production. Compared with 2010–11, the value and volume of salmonids production fell substantially, by 49 per cent (\$4 million) and 46 per cent (449 tonnes), respectively. The value of mussel production also decreased in 2011–12, by 41 per cent (\$1 million) to \$2 million. This was mainly driven by an 18 per cent (173 tonnes) reduction in the volume of production.

Queensland (Table 9)

Key species groups: prawns (wc, aq), coral trout (wc), crabs (wc) and barramundi (aq)

In 2011–12, the gross value of Queensland fisheries production declined slightly, by 1 per cent, to \$268 million while production volume decreased by 3 per cent (970 tonnes). Wild-catch production accounted for the majority of Queensland fisheries production, contributing \$186 million (69 per cent) to total value and 20 628 tonnes (76 per cent) to total volume. The aquaculture sector made up the remaining 31 per cent (\$83 million) of total value and 24 per cent (6418 tonnes) of total volume (Table 9).

Over the last decade, the largest wild-caught fisheries product in Queensland has been prawns. An estimated 5183 tonnes of prawns were landed in 2011–12. This represents a reduction of 11 per cent (608 tonnes). As a result, total value of wild-catch prawn production fell by 8 per cent (\$5 million) compared with 2010–11 to \$60 million in 2011–12. The fall in prawn productions came primarily from reductions in banana and tiger prawn catches, together falling by 1040 tonnes. This was slightly offset by a 19 per cent (439 tonnes) increase in king prawns, the largest prawn species caught in Queensland.

The second largest species caught in Queensland in 2011–12 was crabs. A total of 2981 tonnes were landed, which contributed \$32 million to total production value in the wild-catch sector. This was 8 per cent (\$2 million) higher compared to 2010–11. Other key species landed in Queensland's wild-catch sector include coral trout (\$24 million, 726 tonnes), barramundi (\$14 million, 1500 tonnes), scallops (\$6 million, 1609 tonnes) and lobsters which are composed of mainly Queensland bugs (\$6 million, 151 tonnes). Most of these species improved in production value in 2011–12 with the exception of coral trout and lobsters, which fell by 9 per cent (\$2 million) and 58 per cent (\$8, million), respectively. Overall, total Queensland wild-catch production declined marginally, by 2 per cent (\$3 million), largely a result of the declines in lobsters and prawns.

Aquaculture production, on the other hand, remained relatively constant at \$83 million despite a 7 per cent (486 tonnes) decline in production volumes. This is primarily driven by higher unit values received for aquaculture prawns and barramundi. The value of farmed prawns was \$57 million in 2011–12 and accounted for 69 per cent of total aquaculture production in Queensland. This was followed by farmed barramundi with a value of \$21 million (26 per cent), silver perch (\$1 million, 1 per cent) and redclaw (\$1 million, 1 per cent). In volume terms, farmed prawns and barramundi contributed 3751 tonnes and 2416 tonnes to Queensland aquaculture production. This reflects reduction in production of both commodities compared to 2010–11, with prawns falling by 71 tonnes (2 per cent) and barramundi by 348 tonnes (13 per cent).

South Australia (Table 10)

Key species groups: southern bluefin tuna (aq), southern rocklobster (wc), prawns (wc), abalone (wc) and oysters (aq)

The gross value of fisheries production in South Australia rose by 8 per cent (\$34 million) from \$412 million in 2010–11 to \$446 million in 2011–12. The aquaculture sector accounted for the largest proportion of this value, making up \$237 million (53 per cent) of the state's total production value. Wild-catch production was valued slightly lower, at \$209 million, accounting for the remaining 47 per cent of the state's total fisheries value.

In 2011–12 South Australian aquaculture production increased by 10 per cent (\$21 million) in value terms. This was primarily driven by a large increase in the value of southern bluefin tuna. Southern bluefin tuna is the most valuable fishery species produced in South Australia, accounting for 63 per cent of aquaculture production and 34 per cent of total fisheries production in South Australia in 2011–12. Most southern bluefin tuna in Australia is caught by Commonwealth endorsed vessels in the Great Australian Bight and delivered to aquaculture farms off Port Lincoln in South Australia for fattening. Almost all farmed southern bluefin tuna is exported to Japan. In 2011–12 the value of farmed southern bluefin tuna production rose by 31 per cent (\$36 million) to \$150 million. This followed a 22 per cent increase in production volume and a 7 per cent increase in the average unit value of southern bluefin tuna.

The value of wild-catch production in South Australia also increased in 2011–12, by 7 per cent (\$14 million) to \$209 million. This was mainly the result of an 18 per cent (\$15 million) increase in the value of southern rocklobster production. Southern rocklobster is the most valuable wild-caught fisheries product in South Australia, accounting for 46 per cent (\$96 million) of the state's total wild-catch production by value in 2011–12. The 18 per cent increase in production value of southern rocklobster in 2011–12 was attributable to a 19 per cent increase in its average unit value, which is likely to have been driven by a reduction in export supply from Australia, the largest supplier of southern rocklobster to Hong Kong (PIRSA 2012). Strong demand from China and Hong Kong during the Chinese New Year celebration period is also likely to have put upward pressure on prices for southern rocklobster.

By volume, Australian sardine is the largest single species caught in the South Australia wild-catch sector. It constitutes around 79 per cent of total catch and 10 per cent of total value in the sector. Between 2010–11 and 2011–12, the volume of Australian sardine production increased by 11 per cent (3742 tonnes) and as a result, the production value also increased, by 7 per cent (\$1 million) to \$21 million.

Other key species landed in the South Australia wild-catch sector include prawns (\$29 million, 1964 tonnes), abalone (\$29 million, 822 tonnes), snapper (\$6 million, 878 tonnes) and crabs (\$6 million, 748 tonnes). In 2011–12, the value of wild-caught prawns fell by 16 per cent (\$6 million) following a 14 per cent decline in its production volume. In contrast, the value of abalone and crab production both increased, by 3 per cent (\$1 million) and 14 per cent (\$1 million), respectively.

Western Australia (Table 11)

Key species groups: western rocklobster (wc), pearls (aq) and prawns (wc)

The gross value of Western Australian fisheries production was \$385 million in 2011–12. This represents a decrease of 3 per cent (\$12 million) compared to 2010–11. The total value of fisheries production for Western Australia included \$276 million of wild-catch production, 72 per cent of the state's total fisheries production value, and \$109 million of aquaculture production (the remaining 28 per cent). The total volume of fisheries production also declined in 2011–12, by 18 per cent (4218 tonnes) to 19 883 tonnes.

Most of the decline in production value and volume in 2011–12 came from the wild-catch sector. Production value of Western Australian wild-catch sector fell by 3 per cent (\$9 million) in 2011–12 and this was mainly due to falls in the value of scallop and western rocklobster production. Scallop production decreased substantially in 2011–12 as a result of poor growth and recruitment brought about by very strong La Niña and Leeuwin Current (Sporer et al. 2012). La Niña events are

associated with higher water temperatures in the western Pacific, which is near Western Australia's key scallop fisheries, and this is likely to have stressed and affected the productive cycle of scallops in recent years (Pearce et al. 2011). The volume of scallop production fell by 95 per cent (2902 tonnes) to 158 tonnes while the production value fell by 94 per cent (\$14 million) to \$1 million. The value of western rocklobster production also fell in 2011–12, by 4 per cent (\$7 million) to \$177 million. This was primarily driven by a 7 per cent (360 tonnes) decrease in the volume of western rocklobster production.

The production of other wild-caught crustaceans also fell in value and volume terms. The value of prawns fell by 5 per cent (\$2 million) while the value of crabs fell by 15 per cent (\$1 million). Both decreases were the result of falls in the volume of production. In 2011–12, the volume of prawn and crab production decreased by 6 per cent (197 tonnes) and 57 per cent (718 tonnes), respectively. In contrast, the production value of most finfish species increased in 2011–12. These include tropical snappers, which increased by 53 per cent or \$5 million, snapper (77 per cent, \$2 million), rockcods (99 per cent, \$2 million) and emperors (53 per cent, \$1 million).

Aquaculture production in Western Australia also decreased in 2011–12 in value terms, falling by 3 per cent (\$3 million) to \$109 million. This was mainly driven by a 6 per cent (\$6 million) decrease in the value of pearls, which is the most valuable aquaculture product in the state. Pearls accounted for around 85 per cent (\$93 million) of total aquaculture production by value in 2011–12 while the edible aquaculture component accounted for 14 per cent. Edible aquaculture in Western Australia mainly consists of marron, mussels and fish species. This component of aquaculture has been increasing in recent years. In 2011–12, the value of edible aquaculture products increased by 25 per cent (\$3 million) to \$15 million. This was driven mostly by increases in the value of aquaculture fish species.

Tasmania (Table 12)

Key species groups: salmonids (aq), abalone (wc) and southern rocklobster (wc)

In 2011–12, the gross value of Tasmanian fisheries production increased by 13 per cent (\$78 million) to \$690 million, while the volume of production increased by 17 per cent (7577 tonnes) to 52 554 tonnes. Most of Tasmania's fisheries production comes from the aquaculture sector, which contributed 92 per cent (48 284 tonnes) to total production in volume terms and 78 per cent (\$537 million) in value terms. The wild-catch sector accounted for the remaining 8 per cent (4270 tonnes) of production volume and 22 per cent (\$153 million) of production value.

Compared to 2010–11, Tasmanian aquaculture production rose by 20 per cent (7970 tonnes) in 2011–12. This was primarily driven by an increase in salmonids production. Salmonids is the largest aquaculture species group in Tasmania, in both value and volume terms. In 2011–12, salmonids production accounted for 90 per cent of Tasmania's aquaculture production volume and 82 per cent of the total volume of fisheries production. In value terms, salmonids constituted 94 per cent of Tasmanian aquaculture production and 73 per cent of total fisheries production in Tasmania in 2011–12. Both the value and volume of salmonids production increased in 2011–12. The volume of salmonids production increased by 21 per cent (7564) tonnes to 43 249 tonnes while production value by 21 per cent (\$89 million) to \$506 million.

Another important Tasmanian aquaculture product is edible oysters, which accounted for around 8 per cent of the state's aquaculture production volume in 2011–12 and contributed \$24 million towards Tasmania's gross value of production.

The remainder of Tasmania's aquaculture production in 2011–12 consisted of mussels (927 tonnes, valued at \$3 million) and abalone (97 tonnes, \$3 million).

The volume of wild-catch production fell by 8 per cent (393 tonnes) between 2010–11 and 2011–12. This contributed to a 6 per cent (\$10 million) decrease in the value of Tasmanian wild-catch production. Most of the decline came from a decrease in the abalone production. Abalone is Tasmania's largest wild-caught species by value. It accounted for 55 per cent (\$84 million) of wild-catch production in value terms in 2011–12. This represents a 13 per cent (\$13 million) decrease compared to 2010–11 and was driven primarily by a 10 per cent (280 tonnes) fall in its production. Rocklobster is the second largest wild-caught species in Tasmania and accounted for 41 per cent (\$63 million) of wild-catch production by value in 2011–12. Compared to 2010–11, this represents a 7 per cent (\$4 million) increase.

Northern Territory (Table 13)

Key species groups: pearls (aq), goldband snapper (wc), Mud crab (wc), barramundi (wc, aq) and mackerel (wc)

Fisheries production in the Northern Territory was valued at \$51 million in 2011–12 following a 14 per cent (\$8 million) decrease compared with 2010–11. Wild-catch production was valued at \$34 million and accounted for 66 per cent of the Northern Territory's total production value. The aquaculture sector was valued at \$17 million and accounted for the remaining 34 per cent. The volume of production rose by 17 per cent (1002 tonnes) between 2010–11 and 2011–12.

In 2011–12 the Northern Territory wild-catch sector harvest increased by around 15 per cent, amounting to 6087 tonnes of seafood. Similarly, the value of wild-catch production also increased, by 5 per cent (\$2 million), to \$34 million. This was mainly driven by increases in the value of fish production of gold band snapper, shark and tropical snapper, which collectively increased by \$3 million to \$9 million. In 2011–12, these three species made up 26 per cent of total wild-catch production by value. The increase in wild-catch production was moderated slightly by declines in the value of mackerel, barramundi, jewfish and emperor production, which collectively declined by \$2 million to \$9 million in 2011–12.

The value of aquaculture production, on the other hand, fell by 36 per cent (\$10 million) to \$17 million. This was mainly the result of a 56 per cent (\$12 million) decrease in the value of pearl production. Pearls are Northern Territory's largest aquaculture production, accounting for around 54 per cent (\$9 million) of total aquaculture production in Northern Territory. The other key aquaculture product is farmed barramundi, which accounted for 45 per cent (\$8 million) of total aquaculture production in 2011–12. Both value and volume of barramundi production increased in 2011–12, by 48 per cent (\$2 million) and 35 per cent (230 tonnes), respectively.

Commonwealth (Table 14)

Key species groups: prawns (wc), tuna (wc) and Sharks (wc)

In 2011–12 the gross value of production of Commonwealth-managed fisheries decreased by 4 per cent (\$13 million) to \$308 million compared with 2010–11. The decrease in value was primarily the result of large decreases in the production value of tiger and banana prawns caught in the Northern Prawn fishery, tropical rocklobster from the Torres Strait Tropical Rock Lobster Fishery and yellowfin tuna from the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery. In 2011–12, the volume of tiger and banana prawn production in the Northern Prawn Fishery decreased by 47 per cent (763 tonnes) and 36 per cent (2721 tonnes), respectively. As a result, the combined

value of these two prawn species dropped by 35 per cent (\$31 million) to \$59 million. Tropical rocklobster and yellowfin tuna production fell to a lesser extent, by 34 per cent (270 tonnes) and 28 per cent (567 tonnes), respectively. The combined gross value of production decrease from these two species was \$16 million. This was somewhat offset by the 33 per cent (\$10 million) increase in the production value of southern bluefin tuna from the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, which was the result of both higher production volumes and an increase in unit prices received for southern bluefin tuna.

The Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery was the most valuable Commonwealth managed fishery in 2011–12. It comprises of three separate fishery sectors: the Commonwealth trawl sector (\$51 million), the Gillnet, hook and trap sector (\$21 million) and the Great Australian Bight trawl sector (\$12 million). In 2011–12, the value of the largest Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery sector, the Commonwealth trawl sector, increased by 4 per cent (\$2 million) compared with 2010–11. Most of this increase was attributable to increases in the production values of blue grenadier, orange roughy and tiger flathead, which together increased by \$2 million to \$27 million. The increase in the production value of these three species is mainly attributable to increases in the volume of production. Production value of the Commonwealth trawl sector continues to be dominated by tiger flathead, blue grenadier, pink ling, silver warehou and mirror dory. In 2011–12, these species collectively accounted for 62 per cent (9212 tonnes) of the sector's production volume and 66 per cent (\$34 million) of production value.

In 2011–12, Northern Prawn Fishery became the second most valuable Commonwealth managed fishery following a 32 per cent (\$30 million) in its gross value of production. This was mainly the result of the large falls in catch of its primary two species groups, tiger and banana prawns. Large falls in the average unit value of endeavour and other prawns further exacerbated the decrease in its gross value of production.

In terms of commodities, prawns remained the most valuable product caught in Commonwealth-managed fisheries in 2011–12, valued at \$70 million. This was followed by tuna (\$62 million). Together these products accounted for 43 per cent of the gross value of Commonwealth fisheries production in 2011–12. Other valuable species included tropical rocklobster (\$16 million), flathead (\$21 million), gummy shark (\$14 million) and blue grenadier (\$12 million), which collectively accounted for 20 per cent of Commonwealth fisheries' gross value of production.

Top five Commonwealth fisheries and sectors (non-confidential), by value, 2011–12

Northern Prawn Fishery	\$65 million
Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery Commonwealth Trawl Sector	\$51 million
Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery	\$41 million
Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery	\$28 million
Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery Gillnet, Hook and Trap sectors	\$21 million

Production by sector

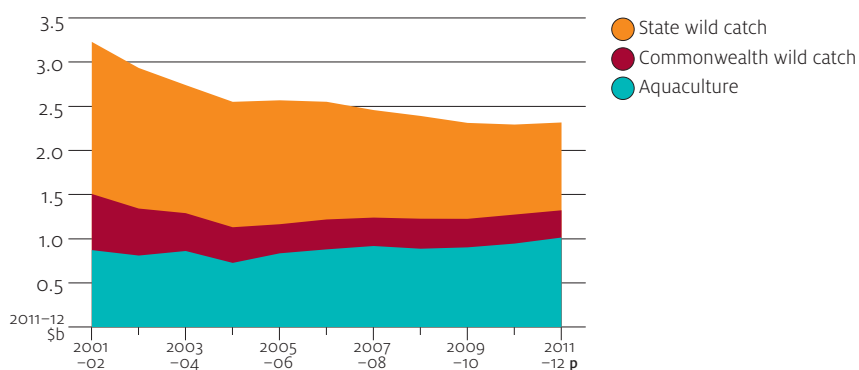
The gross volume and value of Australian production, by sector, is given in Table 1. Production and value summaries for each sector are given in Table 2 (wild-catch sector) and tables 15 to 17 (aquaculture sector).

In 2011–12 the total volume of Australian fisheries production remained relatively constant at 237 540 tonnes, not including southern bluefin tuna caught in the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery and introduced into farms in South Australia. The gross value of Australian fisheries production, on the other hand, rose by 3 per cent (\$75 million), from \$2.2 billion in 2010–11 to \$2.3 billion in 2011–12. This was driven by a 20 per cent (\$85 million) increase in the value of aquaculture salmonids production and also a 3 per cent rise in the average unit value of wild-catch production, mostly from higher valued fisheries products such as tuna, rocklobster and crabs.

Historically, the wild-catch has been the larger sector of the two, in both value and volume terms. However, over the last few years, Australia's aquaculture sector has grown significantly. In 2011–12, the wild-catch sector was valued at \$1.3 billion, representing 56 per cent of Australian total fisheries production, while the aquaculture sector contributed \$1 billion (44 per cent) to total fisheries production (Figure 9). The value for aquaculture production has been adjusted to exclude southern bluefin tuna inputs into South Australian farms.

From 2001–02 to 2011–12, the value of state wild-catch production decreased by \$727 million (42 per cent) in real terms (Figure 9). The value of Commonwealth fisheries production also declined, by \$327 million (51 per cent), from \$635 million in 2001–02 to \$308 million in 2011–12. In contrast, the real value of aquaculture production (excluding southern bluefin tuna farm input) increased by \$142 million (16 per cent) over the same period.

FIGURE 9 Real value of Australian fisheries production, by sector, 2001–02 to 2011–12 ^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.

Wild-catch (Table 2)

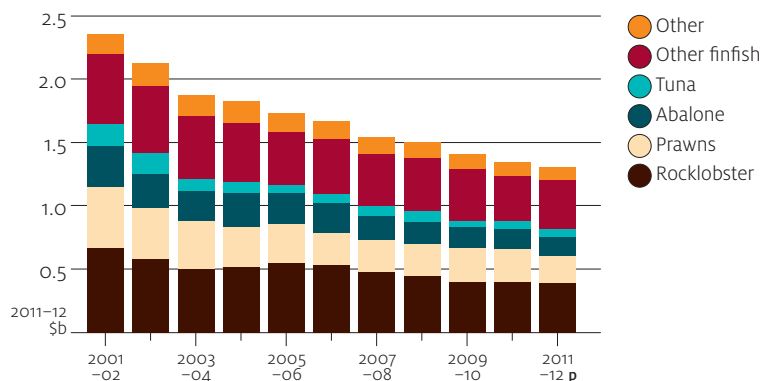
Key species groups: prawns, rocklobster, tuna and abalone

In 2011–12 the total production volume of the wild-catch sector declined by 6676 tonnes (4 per cent) to 157 505 tonnes. Declines in production volumes occurred predominantly in crustaceans (5766 tonnes, 15 per cent) and mollusc groups (3558 tonnes, 25 per cent). Fish production increased by 3 per cent (3034 tonnes) between 2010–11 and 2011–12 to reach 113 310 tonnes.

In value terms, the gross value of wild-catch production declined by 1 per cent (\$14 million) to \$1.3 billion in 2011–12. The value of fish production rose by 10 per cent (\$42 million) to \$451 million, while the production value of crustaceans and molluscs fell by 5 per cent (\$34 million) and 10 per cent (\$21 million), respectively. The main factors driving the decrease in production value were declines in landed catch of high-valued products, such as prawns, abalone and scallops. A 19 per cent (4433 tonnes) reduction in the volume of wild-caught prawns contributed to the value of prawn production falling by 17 per cent (\$42 million) to \$207 million in 2011–12. Declines in production volumes of abalone and scallops also contributed to falling production values for the two commodities, which fell by 7 per cent (\$11 million) and 65 per cent (\$14 million), respectively. Decreases in production volume and average unit value for sea mullet and coral trout also contributed to the decline in gross value of wild-catch production.

By species category, tuna continued to dominate wild-catch fish production in 2011–12 with a value of \$62 million (14 per cent of total wild-caught fish production). This represents a 14 per cent (\$8 million) increase in its production value compared to in 2010–11. In volume terms, the largest species landed in Australia's wild-catch sector is Australian sardine. With a volume of 41 319 tonnes, Australian sardine contributes 36 per cent to the total volume of fish species landed in the wild-catch sector in 2011–12. Other key fish species caught in 2011–12 include sharks (\$25 million, 6003 tonnes), coral trout (\$24 million, 764 tonnes), flathead (\$23 million, 4059 tonnes) and whiting (\$19 million, 3441 tonnes)

For wild-caught mollusc production, abalone remained the highest valued species in 2011–12 despite a 7 per cent (\$11 million) fall in its production value. The fall in production value was primarily driven by a 7 per cent (343 tonnes) decrease in the volume of abalone production. In 2011–12, abalone production was valued of \$151 million constituting 82 per cent of total mollusc production. In volume terms, scallops have historically been the largest species group produced, accounting for 46 per cent on average, of total mollusc production from 2001–02 to 2010–11. However, in 2011–12 scallop production decreased considerably, by 62 per cent (3874 tonnes) to 2344 tonnes, leaving abalone as the largest mollusc species group. The fall in scallop production volume in 2011–12 reflects both poorer abundance and scallop conditions across Commonwealth and state fisheries. In contrast, the volume of squid production increased by 35 per cent (740 tonnes), which helped to drive its production value up by a 28 per cent (\$3 million) to \$13 million in 2011–12.

FIGURE 10 Real value of Australian wild-catch production, 2001–02 to 2011–12

p Preliminary estimate.

Rocklobster remains the highest valued species group for wild-caught crustaceans in 2011–12. The value of rocklobster production rose by 1 per cent (\$4 million) to \$394 million despite an 8 per cent (746 tonnes) fall in its production volume. In 2011–12, rocklobster accounted for 59 per cent of total wild-caught crustaceans by value and 28 per cent by volume. The second largest species group was prawns. Prawns remains the largest crustacean species group caught despite the 19 per cent (4433 tonnes) fall in its production volume. In 2011–12, prawn production accounted for 56 per cent (18 596 tonnes) of total volume of wild-caught crustaceans and 31 per cent (\$207 million) of total value.

Since 2001–02 the real gross value of wild-catch production decreased by 45 per cent (\$1 billion) in real terms. Falls occurred across all major wild-caught species over this period. The largest declines occurred for prawns (\$273 million), rocklobster (\$273 million), abalone (\$172 million) and tuna (\$113 million), and were the combined result of declines in unit prices and production volumes.

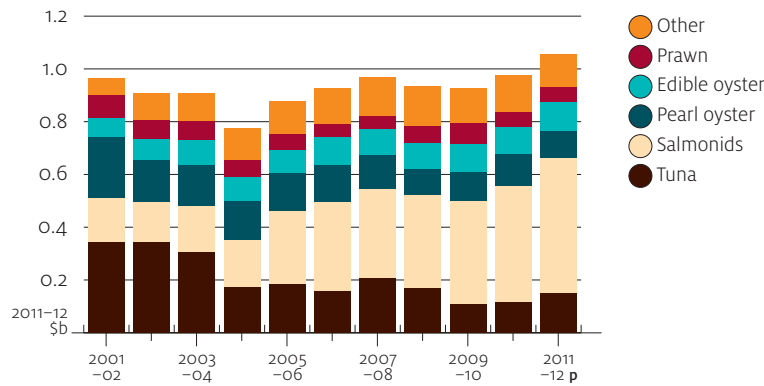
Aquaculture (tables 15 to 17)

Key species groups: prawns, oyster, tuna, salmonids

The gross value of aquaculture production rose by 10 per cent (\$100 million) to \$1.1 billion in 2011–12 (Figure 11). Prawns, tuna, salmonids, edible oysters and pearl oysters accounted for 88 per cent of this value, contributing \$931 million in 2011–12.

The largest contributor to Australian aquaculture production in 2011–12 was salmonids, which make up 52 per cent of the total aquaculture production volume and 49 per cent of the value. The production value of farmed salmonids rose by \$85 million (20 per cent) between 2010–11 and 2011–12, to \$513 million. This increase was driven by a 19 per cent (7140 tonnes) increase in production volume. Most salmonids production occurred in Tasmania. Rapid growth of this species group in Tasmania since 2005–06 has contributed significantly to expansion of Australian salmonids production. Compared with 2004–05, the real value of Australian farmed salmonids production increased by 185 per cent (\$333 million). The volume of production also increased considerably, by 158 per cent (26 926 tonnes), over the same period.

FIGURE 11 Real value of Australian aquaculture production, 2001–02 to 2011–12



p Preliminary estimate.

Farmed tuna production consists solely of farmed southern bluefin tuna from South Australia, which accounted for 14 per cent of the total value of Australian aquaculture production in 2011–12. The value of farmed tuna production rose by \$36 million (31 per cent) between 2010–11 and 2011–12, to \$150 million. This was primarily due to a 22 per cent (1287 tonnes) increase in its volume of production as well as a 7 per cent increase in its average unit price.

Aquaculture prawns accounted for 6 per cent of the total value of Australian aquaculture production in 2011–12. Between 2010–11 and 2011–12 this species group also increased in value, but to a lesser extent, by \$2 million (3 per cent) to \$59 million. This was primarily the result of a 4 per cent increase in its average unit value, which offset the 1 per cent (29 tonnes) decrease in its production volume.

Since 2001–02 the gross value of aquaculture production has increased significantly, by 9 per cent (\$88 million), in real terms. The largest increase over this period came from the production of salmonids and edible oysters. Salmonids production rose by \$348 million (211 per cent), while edible oyster production increased by \$32 million (43 per cent).

Chapter 2

Trade

Fast facts

Exports

In 2011–12

- Australian fisheries products export earnings (edible and non-edible) declined by 2 per cent (\$21 million) to \$1.2 billion.
- The share of export earnings derived from edible fishery products increased to 82 per cent from 79 per cent in 2010–11. This was the result of increases in both earnings from edible fish and edible crustaceans and molluscs.
- Total export earnings from edible fishery products increased by 1 per cent despite a 4 per cent (or 1902 tonnes) reduction in the volume of edible fishery products. This increase was driven by higher export earnings of tuna and rocklobster.
- Non-edible products made up the other 18 per cent of Australian export earnings with pearls contributing 91 per cent to total non-edible export earnings.

From 2001–02 to 2011–12

- The real value of Australian fisheries product exports has fallen by 56 per cent (\$1.5 billion).
- The real value of edible fisheries product exports has fallen by 54 per cent (\$1.2 billion), with most of this decline attributed to crustacean and mollusc exports (down \$820 million) and the remainder to fish product exports (down \$372 million).
- The real value of non-edible fisheries exports has decreased by 61 per cent (\$353 million) with almost all of this decrease accounted for by pearl exports.
- The majority of the decline in value occurred in the first half of the decade, a period in which the Australian dollar strongly appreciated. Since 2004–05 the real value of Australian fisheries product exports has continued to decline, but at a slower pace.

Top five exports, by value in 2011–12 (edible and non-edible: table 18)		Top five export destinations in 2011–12 (edible and non-edible: tables 24 and 25)	
Rocklobster	\$387 million	Hong Kong	\$576 million
Pearls ^a	\$207 million	Japan	\$299 million
Abalone	\$197 million	Vietnam	\$62 million
Tuna	\$163 million	China	\$61 million
Prawns	\$67 million	United States	\$45 million

^a Includes items temporarily exported and re-imported.

Imports

In 2011–12

- The total value of Australian imports of fisheries products (edible and non-edible) increased by 5 per cent to \$1.6 billion.
- The value of edible fishery imports increased by 8 per cent to \$1.4 billion and constituted about 86 per cent of total import value of Australian fisheries products.
- Import value of non-edible fishery products made up the remaining 14 per cent, and this included predominantly pearls that were temporarily exported.

From 2001–02 to 2011–12

- The real value of Australian fisheries imports has increased by 2 per cent (\$25 million).
- The real value of edible fisheries imports has increased by 17 per cent (\$203 million). This was largely due to higher imports of edible crustacean and mollusc, rising by \$120 million (26 per cent), and higher imports of edible fish, which increased by \$83 million (12 per cent).
- The real value of non-edible fisheries imports declined by 43 per cent (\$178 million), with most of this fall attributed to a decrease in the value of pearl imports (mainly re-imports of previously exported products), by 52 per cent to \$138 million.

Top five imports, by value in 2011–12 (edible and non-edible: table 29)		Top five import sources in 2011–12 (edible and non-edible: tables 37 and 38)	
Prepared and preserved fish ^a	\$406 million	Thailand	\$366 million
Frozen fish	\$258 million	China	\$237 million
Frozen prawns	\$203 million	New Zealand	\$206 million
Prepared and preserved prawns	\$147 million	Vietnam	\$175 million
Pearls ^b	\$138 million	Malaysia	\$74 million

^a Predominantly canned. ^b Mostly re-imports.

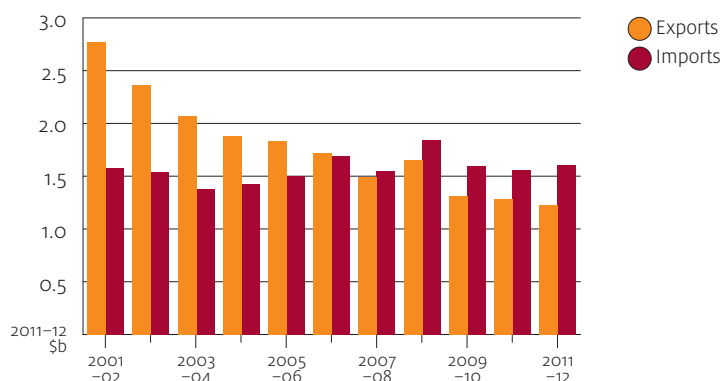
Exports and imports

Historically, Australia has been a net importer of fisheries products in volume terms but a net exporter in value terms. This disparity reflects the composition of Australian fisheries exports compared with imports. Australian fisheries exports are dominated by high value products, such as rocklobster, tuna and abalone, while imports largely consist of lower value products, such as frozen and canned fish, and frozen prawns.

In recent years, the value of the net export gap closed and in 2007–08 Australia became a net importer of fisheries products in value terms (Figure 12). In 2011–12 this trend continued with the value of imports increasing by \$77 million (5 per cent) compared to 2010–11. Export value, on the other hand, fell by \$21 million (2 per cent), further increasing the net import gap in the trade value of Australian fisheries products.

In 2011–12 the total value of Australian fisheries exports was \$1.2 billion. About 82 per cent of this value was derived from exports of edible fisheries products, such as fish, crustaceans and molluscs, which were valued at \$1 billion. Exports of non-edible fisheries products, such as pearls, fish meals and marine fats and oils, accounted for the remaining 18 per cent (\$226 million) of total fishery exports.

FIGURE 12 Real values of Australian fisheries exports and imports, 2001–02 to 2011–12



In real terms, the value of Australian fisheries exports has fallen by 56 per cent (\$1.5 billion) since 2001–02 to \$1.2 billion in 2011–12, with most of the fall occurring over the period to 2004–05 (Figure 12). The main factors contributing to this decline were a 39 per cent (25 469 tonnes) decrease in the volume of edible exports and falling unit export prices for most major export products, particularly prawns, tuna and abalone. The decline in unit export prices was the result, in part, of an appreciation in the Australian dollar against both the Japanese yen and US dollar over the last decade. From 2004–05 the real value of Australian fisheries exports decreased by 35 per cent (\$658 million) as a result of lower export unit prices following a 37 per cent appreciation of the Australian dollar against the US dollar over the period to 2011–12.

In 2011–12 the total value of Australian fisheries imports increased by 5 per cent (\$77 million) to \$1.6 billion. Approximately 86 per cent of import value consisted of edible fishery products, which increased in value terms by 8 per cent (\$103 million) to \$1.4 billion.

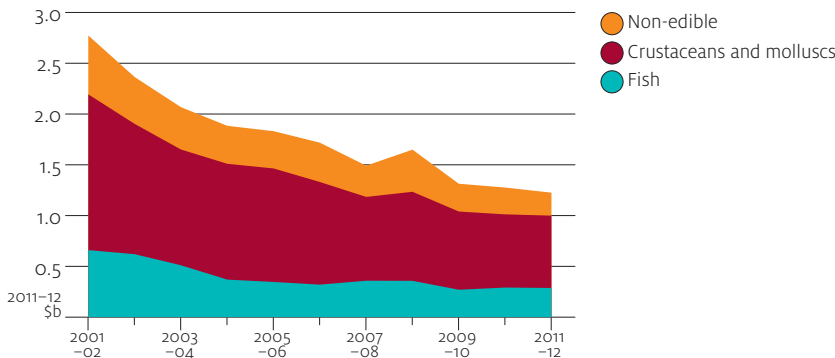
Since 2004–05 the value of Australian fisheries imports, in real terms, has risen by 12 per cent (\$176 million), following a decline over the period from 2001–02 to 2003–04. The main factor contributing to this increase was a 15 per cent (28 029 tonnes) increase in the quantity of edible imports (excluding live products), with this increase in volume distributed between fish, crustacean and mollusc products.

Exports by commodity (tables 18 to 20)

The total export value of fisheries products (edible and non-edible) declined by 2 per cent \$1.2 billion in 2011–12 (Figure 13). Total non-edible exports declined by 12 per cent from \$258 million in 2010–11 to \$226 million in 2011–12. This was predominantly driven by a decline in pearl exports, which fell by 14 per cent from \$241 million in 2010–11 to \$207 million in 2011–12. However, the decline in export earnings from non-edible fishery products was offset by a 1 per cent (\$10 million) increase in the value of edible fishery exports. The increase in edible exports was mainly driven by increased export values of tuna and rocklobster, which rose by 24 per cent (\$31 million) and 5 per cent (\$17 million), respectively. In contrast, the value of abalone exports fell by 7 per cent (\$15 million) along with declines in exports of salmonids (23 per cent, \$13 million) and prawns (14 per cent, \$10 million).

The large increase in tuna export earnings is the result of both increases in the volume of tuna exports and its export unit price. The export volume of tuna increased by 14 per cent (1079 tonnes), while the price of tuna export per kilogram increased by 9 per cent (\$1.48) in 2011–12. These increases reflect good market demand for sashimi, especially during the Japanese year-end/New Year celebration from December 2011 to January in 2012 (FAO Globefish 2012a).

FIGURE 13 Real value of Australian fisheries exports, 2001–02 to 2011–12



In 2011–12, rocklobster remained the most valuable export product by value (\$387 million), followed by pearls (\$207 million), abalone (\$197 million), tuna (\$163 million) and prawns (\$67 million) (Figure 14). These products together accounted for 83 per cent of the Australian total export value of fisheries products in 2011–12.

Edible fisheries products

Key products: rocklobster, abalone, tuna and prawns

Fish products

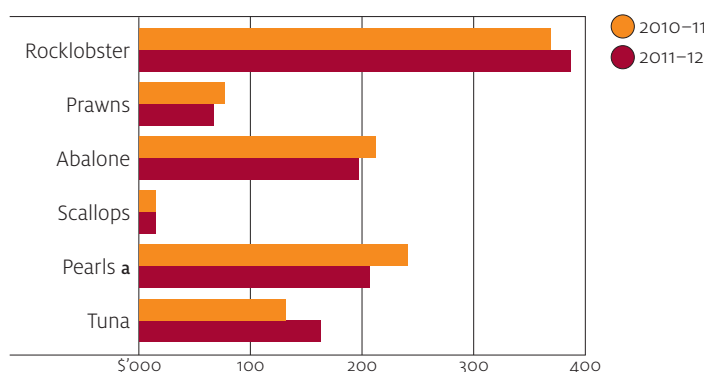
The total volume of fish products exported decreased by 3 per cent (722 tonnes) to 22 025 tonnes in 2011–12. Most of this decline came from exports of whiting and salmonids, which fell by 50 per cent (894 tonnes) and 10 per cent (628 tonnes), respectively. Some of this was offset by the 14 per cent (1079 tonnes) increase in tuna export volume.

In value terms, exports of fish products increased by 1 per cent (\$3 million) in 2011–12 to \$289 million. Although export value of frozen tuna increased by 52 per cent (\$47 million), this was offset by declines in fresh or chilled tuna and salmonids, which decreased by 39 per cent (\$16 million) and 25 per cent (\$13 million), respectively. Fresh or chilled fish, other than tuna, salmonids, whiting or swordfish, also declined by 56 per cent (\$9 million).

In 2011–12, total fish product exports accounted for just over half of total edible fisheries product exports by volume and 29 per cent by value. Tuna and salmonids were the largest species groups of fish product exports, together accounting for 66 per cent (14 638 tonnes) of fish exports by volume. Tuna exports are comprised mostly of frozen tuna (78 per cent or 6921 tonnes) and fresh or chilled tuna (19 per cent or 1721 tonnes). The key contributor to salmonids exports is fresh or chilled salmonids, which constitutes around 96 per cent (5500 tonnes) of total salmonids exports in 2011–12.

In value terms, exports of tuna accounted for 56 per cent (\$163 million) of edible fish product exports in 2011–12, with most of its export earnings deriving from frozen tuna (\$137 million). Salmonids exports, made up for a relatively smaller share of total edible fish exports (14 per cent or \$42 million). Most of the export earnings from salmonids came from fresh or chilled salmonids (\$39 million).

FIGURE 14 Value of Australian fisheries exports, by key species group 2010–11 and 2011–12



a Includes items temporarily exported and re-imported.

Crustacean and mollusc products

In 2011–12, exports of crustaceans and molluscs increased by 1 per cent (\$8 million) in value terms, to \$711 million, but decreased by 6 per cent (1179 tonnes) in volume terms, to 18 436 tonnes. The increase in value was primarily driven by an increase in the export value of rocklobster, which rose by 5 per cent (\$17 million) to \$387 million. The fall in volume, on the other hand, came from all key export species of crustaceans and molluscs: rocklobster (1 per cent or 101 tonnes), prawns (16 per cent or 1026 tonnes), abalone (8 per cent or 275 tonnes), scallops (22 per cent or 124 tonnes) and crabs (17 per cent or 169 tonnes).

By composition, crustacean and mollusc exports accounted for 46 per cent of total edible export volume and 71 per cent of edible export value in 2011–12. Rocklobster exports accounted for 54 per cent (\$387 million) of crustacean and mollusc exports in value terms. This is followed by abalone (28 per cent or \$197 million) and prawns (9 per cent or \$67 million). Both abalone and prawn export decreased in value in 2011–12, by 7 per cent (\$15 million) and 14 per cent (\$10 million), respectively.

Non-edible fisheries products

Key products: pearls

The value of non-edible fisheries product exports decreased substantially in 2011–12, by 12 per cent (\$32 million) to \$226 million. This decline was mostly as a result of a 14 per cent (\$35 million) decrease in the value of pearl exports. Pearl exports were valued at \$207 million making it the most valuable non-edible export product in 2011–12, accounting for 91 per cent of the total non-edible export value and 17 per cent of the total value of fisheries products exports. However, a large portion of this is temporarily exported and then re-imported into Australia. In 2011–12, re-imported pearls were valued at \$112 million. The remaining 9 per cent of non-edible fisheries product exports is made up of marine fats and oils, ornamental fish, fish meal and other non-edible products.

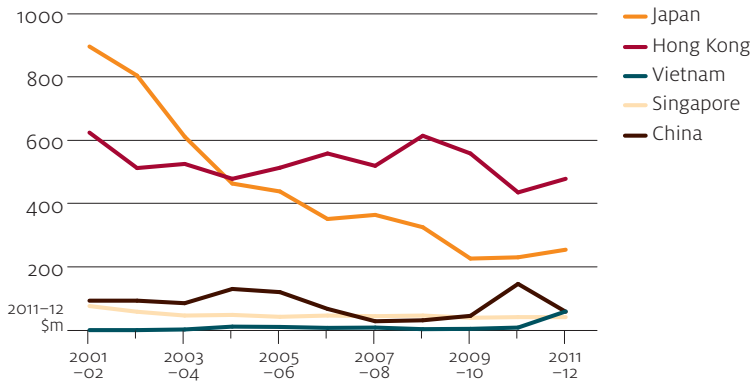
Exports by destination (tables 21 to 25)

Edible fisheries products

Main destinations: Hong Kong, Japan

In 2011–12 Australia’s major seafood export destinations were Hong Kong (\$479 million), Japan (\$255 million), Vietnam (\$60 million), China (\$59 million) and Singapore (\$42 million), which together accounted for 89 per cent of the total value of Australian seafood exports in 2011–12 (Figure 15).

FIGURE 15 Australian exports of edible fisheries products, by destination, 2001–02 to 2011–12 a



a Includes live fish.

Most finfish products were exported to Japan (mainly tuna and salmonids), Hong Kong (live fish) and Vietnam (fresh or chilled salmonids). Hong Kong and Japan remained the primary markets for Australia's exports of crustaceans and molluscs. Hong Kong also remains the largest destination for all preparations (live, fresh or chilled, frozen or cooked and prepared or preserved) abalone with China becoming a large market for live, fresh or chilled abalone and unfrozen rocklobster exports. In 2010–11 China imported 1355 tonnes of rocklobster, which represents 19 per cent of all Australian rocklobster exports. However, this fell to 201 tonnes in 2011–12, at a value of \$12 million.

In 2011–12 Hong Kong remained Australia's major export destination for edible fisheries products, accounting for 48 per cent of the total export value of these products. Rocklobster and abalone were the main fishery products exported to Hong Kong: rocklobster accounted for 61 per cent of the total value of exports to Hong Kong and abalone 21 per cent. In 2011–12 the export value of rocklobsters to Hong Kong increased by 29 per cent (\$65 million) to \$291 million, while exports of abalone fell by 9 per cent (\$9 million) to \$102 million. Exports of prawns, salmonids, crabs and dried, salted or smoked fish accounted for most of the remainder of the total edible fisheries product exports to Hong Kong.

Japan accounted for 25 per cent of the total export value of edible fisheries products in 2011–12. The main edible fisheries products exported to Japan were tuna, frozen prawns, abalone, rocklobster and salmonids, together accounting for 96 per cent of the total edible exports to Japan in value terms. Tuna was the most important export product to Japan, contributing 62 per cent (\$158 million) of the total export value to Japan, of which 85 per cent was frozen (\$134 million). Japan is Australia's most important tuna export market. It accounted for 97 per cent of total export earnings from tuna in 2011–12.

Other important export destinations in 2011–12 included Vietnam, China and Singapore. China and Singapore are important export markets for abalone, accounting for 15 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively, of the value of Australian abalone exports in 2011–12. China was also the main export market for crabs. It accounted for around 44 per cent of total crab export value and 31 per cent of total crab export volume in 2011–12. Vietnam has historically been a small export market for Australian fisheries products. However, in 2011–12 unfrozen rocklobster exports to Vietnam increased considerably, from \$8 thousand to \$31 million.

Non-edible fisheries products

Main destinations: Hong Kong, Japan, United States

The key export destinations for Australian non-edible fisheries products in value terms in 2011–12 were Hong Kong (\$97 million), Japan (\$44 million) and the United States (\$22 million). Together, these countries comprised 72 per cent of non-edible fisheries product exports in value terms. The major product exported to these markets was pearls, with Hong Kong accounting for 47 per cent, Japan 21 per cent and the United States 9 per cent of total pearl exports.

Exports by state (tables 26 to 28)

In 2011–12, South Australia and Western Australia topped edible fisheries products exports in value terms at \$270 million and \$246 million, respectively. They are

followed by Tasmania (\$159 million), Victoria (\$154 million) and Queensland (\$139 million). Together, these states accounted for 97 per cent of the total value of edible exports.

The key commodities exported from South Australia in 2011–12 were tuna (\$150 million), most of which was southern bluefin tuna, southern rocklobster (\$60 million) and abalone (\$34 million). Together, these three commodities constitute 90 per cent of South Australia’s export earnings from edible fisheries products. Western Australia, on the other hand, is the largest exporting state of rocklobster in Australia. In 2011–12, Western Australia exported \$206 million of western rocklobster, accounting for 84 per cent of Western Australia’s export earnings from edible fisheries products and 53 per cent of Australia’s total rocklobster export value. For Tasmania, the major fisheries products exported in 2011–12 included abalone (\$88 million), salmonids (\$35 million) and rocklobster (\$23 million). The key edible export products for Queensland were prawns (\$39 million), tropical rocklobster (\$28 million) and live fish (\$29 million).

Non-edible exports, predominantly pearls (\$207 million), were dominated by exports from the Northern Territory (41 per cent, \$84 million in value terms), and Western Australia (41 per cent, \$84 million).

Imports by commodity (tables 29 to 31)

The total value of Australian fisheries imports rose by 5 per cent (\$77 million) to \$1.6 billion in 2011–12. Approximately 86 per cent of this value consisted of edible products (valued at \$1.4 billion). Edible imported products in 2011–12 included \$789 million of finfish (57 per cent of total edible imports) and \$585 million of crustaceans and molluscs (43 per cent). Non-edible products accounted for the remaining 14 per cent (\$233 million) of total fisheries imports by value and included pearls, marine fats and oils and fish meal (Figure 16).

The largest imported product in 2011–12 by value was prepared and preserved fish at \$406 million, of which most was canned fish such as tuna. This was followed by frozen fish (\$258 million), frozen prawns (\$203 million), prepared and preserved prawns (\$147 million) and pearls (\$138 million) (Figure 17).

FIGURE 16 Real value of Australian fisheries imports, 2001–02 to 2011–12

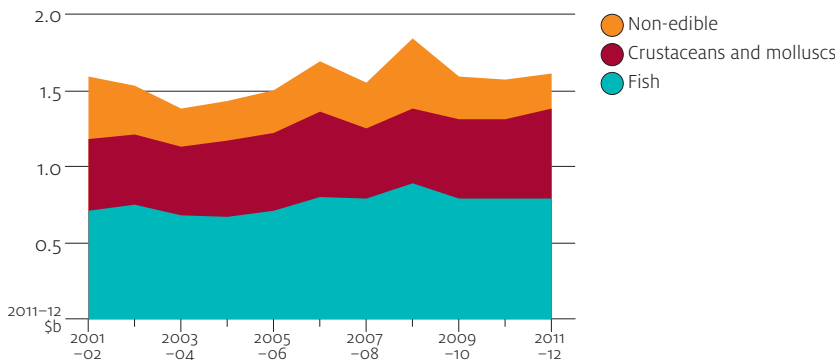
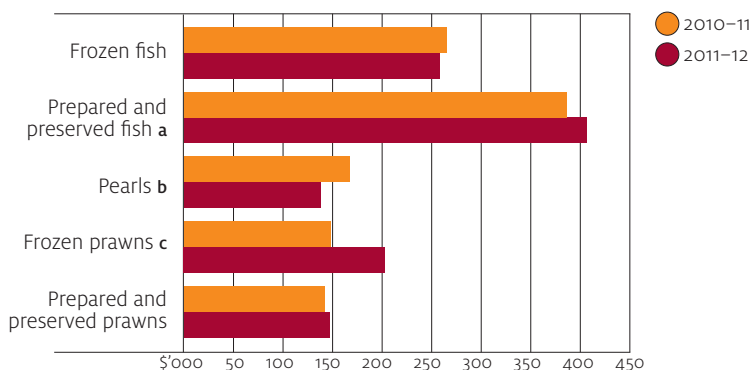


FIGURE 17 Value of Australian imports of fisheries products, 2010–11 and 2011–12

^a Predominantly canned. ^b Mostly re-imports. ^c Includes dried and salted.

Edible fisheries products

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

Imports of edible fisheries products in 2011–12 rose by 8 per cent (\$103 million) to \$1.4 billion in value terms. The largest change in edible import value came from frozen prawn imports, which rose by \$56 million (38 per cent), and prepared and preserved fish, which increased by \$21 million (5 per cent). Frozen scallop imports also increased considerably in 2011–12, by \$9 million or 25 per cent.

Finfish imports made up 57 per cent (\$789 million) of the total edible fisheries import value in 2011–12, while crustaceans and molluscs comprised the remaining 43 per cent (\$585 million).

Finfish

The largest categories of edible finfish imports in value terms were prepared and preserved fish (\$406 million) and frozen fish (\$258 million). Most of the prepared and preserved fish imported in 2011–12 were tuna (\$204 million), salmonids (\$57 million), sardines (\$16 million), anchovies (\$10 million) and mackerel (\$5 million). For frozen fish, the largest single species imported in value terms is hake at \$21 million.

The value of finfish imports rose by 3 per cent (\$21 million) in 2011–12, mainly due to the higher import value of prepared and preserved fish. Prepared and preserved fish imports rose by 5 per cent, from \$386 million in 2010–11 to \$406 million in 2011–12. Most of this increase came from salmonids imports, which rose by 15 per cent or \$7 million. The value of prepared and preserved tuna imports also increased, by 2 per cent (\$4 million).

The import value of frozen fish fell by 2 per cent (\$7 million) in 2011–12, mainly as a result of a 23 per cent decrease in the value of frozen hake imports. This was a result of a 21 per cent (1407 tonnes) reduction in the volume of frozen hake imported. The value of smoked, dried or salted fish product imports, on the other hand, rose by 13 per cent (\$6 million) to \$48 million owing to a 27 per cent (\$6 million) increase in the value of smoked salmonids imported.

Crustaceans and molluscs

In 2011–12, crustacean and mollusc imports rose by 16 per cent (\$82 million) to \$585 million. This consisted mainly of prawns (\$351 million), followed by squid and octopus (\$90 million) and scallops (\$44 million). The majority of the prawns imported in 2011–12 were frozen prawns (\$203 million) and prepared and preserved prawns (\$147 million). Similarly, scallop and squid and octopus imports primarily consisted of frozen scallops and squid and octopus products (\$43 million and \$78 million).

The increase in value of crustacean and mollusc imports was mainly driven by a significant increase in the import value of frozen prawns, which rose by 38 per cent (\$56 million) (Table 31). This was primarily the result of a 30 per cent increase in the volume of frozen prawns imported. The value of frozen scallops, and to a lesser extent, frozen squid and octopus also increased, by 25 per cent (\$9 million) and 4 per cent (\$3 million), respectively. Other major import commodities also increased. The value of crab imports rose by 17 per cent (\$2 million), mussels increased by 14 per cent (\$1 million) and lobster by 7 per cent (\$1 million).

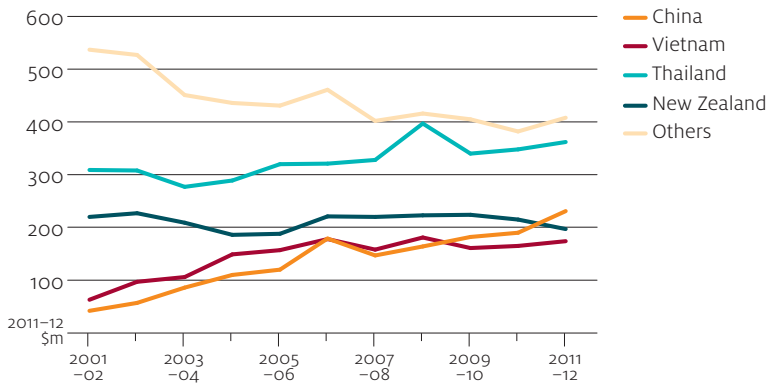
Imports by source (tables 32 to 38)

Edible fisheries products

Key sources: Thailand, New Zealand, China, Vietnam

The major sources for Australian edible imports (excluding live products) in 2011–12 were Thailand, China, New Zealand and Vietnam (Figure 18). Thailand remained the largest source by value (\$362 million), accounting for 26 per cent of the total edible import value. China overtook New Zealand as the second largest source of edible fisheries imports in 2011–12 with a total import value of \$231 million, representing 17 per cent of total edible imports by value. New Zealand and Vietnam accounted for 14 per cent and 13 per cent of the total edible import value, respectively.

FIGURE 18 Australian imports of edible fisheries products (excluding live), by source, 2001–02 to 2011–12



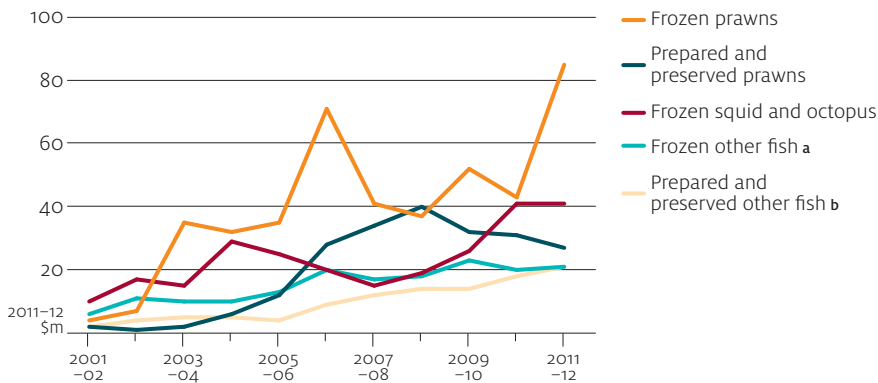
The major import product from Thailand was prepared and preserved tuna, which accounted for about 54 per cent (\$194 million) of the total value of edible fisheries products imported from Thailand in 2011–12. The second largest import product group from Thailand is prawns. In 2011–12, the value of prepared and preserved prawn imports from Thailand surged by 31 per cent (\$14 million) to \$57 million while the value of frozen prawns also increased, by 11 per cent (\$4 million) to \$42 million.

Over the last decade, edible fisheries imports from China have increased considerably (Figure 19). From 2001–02 to 2011–12, the volume and value of fishery imports from China have increased by 28 599 tonnes and \$189 million (in real terms), respectively. Historically, prawns have been the key commodity group imported from China and this trend continued in 2011–12, with the value of frozen prawn products from China doubling from \$42 million in 2010–11 to \$85 million in 2011–12. This was a result of a 95 per cent (4407 tonnes) increase in the imported volume of frozen prawns from China. China has also become a large source of frozen squid and octopus imports in recent years. In 2011–12, the value of frozen squid and octopus imports from China remained relatively constant at \$41 million, representing 53 per cent of all frozen squid and octopus imports into Australia. This compares to real import value of \$26 million in 2009–10 (in 2011–12 dollars).

New Zealand remained an important source of seafood imports for Australia. In 2011–12, total edible fishery imports fell by 6 per cent (\$13 million) to \$197 million. This was primarily driven by declines in prepared and preserved fish and mollusc imports, which fell by 11 per cent (\$3 million) and 37 per cent (\$3 million), respectively. The key imported products continue to be frozen and unfrozen fish. In 2011–12, Australia imported \$68 million of frozen fish from New Zealand, most of which was fish other than hake and salmonids. The main imported products of unfrozen fish were salmonids (\$3 million), shark (\$3 million) and unfrozen fish other than shark and salmonids (\$51 million).

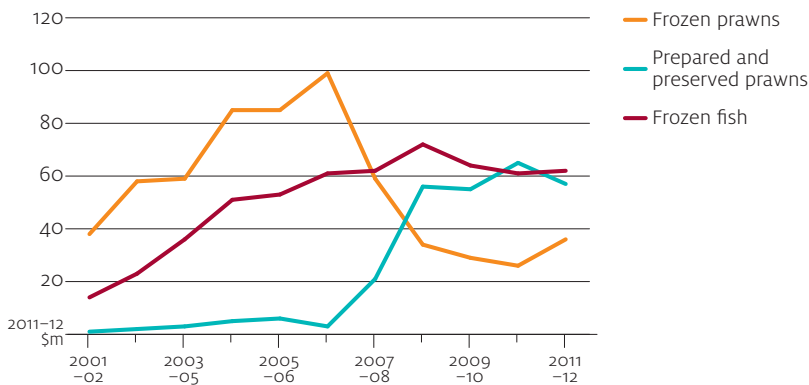
Like China, edible fishery imports from Vietnam have also grown considerably over the last decade, although the growth has slowed down since 2009–10 (Figure 19). In 2011–12, seafood imports from Vietnam rose by 8 per cent (\$13 million) with prawns continuing to dominate total edible fishery imports (Figure 20). The value of prawns imported from Vietnam in 2011–12 increased by 4 per cent (\$3 million) to \$92 million. This was primarily driven by a 39 per cent (\$10 million) increase in the value of frozen prawns imported from Vietnam, which makes up 20 per cent of total edible imports from that country. The second largest commodity group imported from Vietnam is frozen fish, which increased by 4 per cent (\$2 million) to \$62 million in 2011–12.

FIGURE 19 Real value of Australian imports of selected edible fisheries products from China, 2001–02 to 2011–12



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

FIGURE 20 Real value of Australian imports of selected edible fisheries products from Vietnam, 2001–02 to 2011–12



Non-edible fisheries products

Key sources: Peru, Norway, New Zealand, United States

Imports of non-edible fisheries products fell by 10 per cent (\$26 million) to \$233 million in 2011–12. Imports classified as being re-imported Australian product were 48 per cent of this value and were the main cause of the decrease in 2011–12. Australian re-imports (mostly re-imported pearl products) accounted for \$112 million in 2011–12, compared with \$145 million in 2010–11.

In 2011–12 most imports of non-edible fisheries products that were not re-imports were sourced from Peru (\$21 million), Indonesia (\$14 million), Norway (\$12 million) and New Zealand (\$9 million). Combined, these countries accounted for 24 per cent (\$55 million) of the Australian total value of non-edible fisheries products in 2011–12. The major commodities imported from Peru in 2011–12 were fat and oil products (\$11 million) and fish meal (\$10 million). The main imported product from Indonesia was pearls, which was worth \$12 million or 91 per cent of total non-edible import value from that country in 2011–12.

Chapter 3

Employment

Fast facts

- In 2011–12, 10 633 people were employed in the commercial fishing, hunting and trapping industry, with 6991 employed in the fishing, hunting and trapping sector, and 3642 in aquaculture enterprises.
- Of this total, 8216 people (77 per cent) worked full-time and 2417 (23 per cent) part-time.
- In 2011–12 the commercial fishing, hunting and trapping industry employed 9629 males (91 per cent) and 1004 females (9 per cent).
- Compared with 2010–11, total employment in the commercial fishing, hunting and trapping industry decreased by 8.7 per cent (1010 people); full-time employment decreased by 6 per cent (520 people) in 2011–12, while part-time employment fell by 17 per cent (490 people).

Employment in the Australian commercial fishing, hunting and trapping industry, by sector, 2007–08 to 2011–12 ^a

		2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Fishing, hunting and trapping sector						
Full-time	Male	6522	2384	5139	5139	4685
	Female	398	95	419	22	308
	Total	6920	2479	5558	5161	4993
Part-time	Male	1559	1314	1576	1031	1555
	Female	1047	816	494	1097	442
	Total	2607	2130	2070	2128	1998
Total		9527	4610	7628	7289	6991
Aquaculture sector						
Full-time	Male	3126	3613	2651	2721	3124
	Female	541	440	236	853	99
	Total	3667	4054	2887	3574	3222
Part-time	Male	481	184	839	548	265
	Female	22	381	56	232	154
	Total	503	565	894	779	419
Total		4170	4618	3781	4353	3642

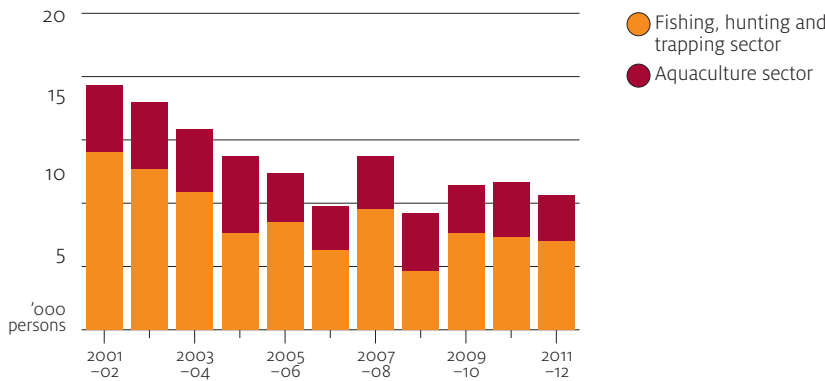
^a ANZSIC 2006. Average employment is averaged over four quarters.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2013

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) does not provide separate employment statistics for the fishing sector; these figures are included in the hunting and trapping sector. However, separate statistics are available for the aquaculture sector.

The Labour Force Survey (ABS 2013) shows that in 2011–12 the fishing, hunting and trapping industry employed 10 633 people, a decrease of 1010 relative to 2010–11 (Figure 21). Employment in the aquaculture sector fell by 16 per cent (711 people) to 3642 people in 2011–12, while employment in the fishing, hunting and trapping sector fell by 4 per cent (298 people) to 6991 people.

FIGURE 21 Employment in the Australian commercial fishing, hunting and trapping industry, 2001–02 to 2011–12



Full-time employment accounted for 71 per cent of employment in the fishing, hunting and trapping sector, with part-time employment making up the remaining 29 per cent. Compared with 2010–11, the number of people engaged in full-time employment in the fishing, hunting and trapping sector decreased by 3.3 per cent (168 people) in 2011–12. Part-time employment in the fishing, hunting and trapping sector also fell, by 6.1 per cent (130 people) in the same year.

In the aquaculture sector, full-time and part-time employment accounted for 88 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively. Compared with 2010–11, the number of people employed full-time in the aquaculture sector decreased by 9.8 per cent (352 people) to 3222 people in 2011–12. By contrast, part-time employment in the aquaculture sector almost halved in the same period, falling from 779 people 2010–11 to 419 people in 2011–12.

Males have historically dominated the employment share in the commercial fishing, hunting and trapping industry. In 2011–12 the number of males employed in the industry increased by 2 per cent (190 males) and made up 91 per cent (9629 males) of total employment in the industry. The number of females employed in the industry more than halved between 2010–11 and 2011–12, from 2204 to 1004, and constituted only 9 per cent of total employment in the industry. By sector, fishing, hunting and trapping employed 6991 people, of which 750 were female, while aquaculture employed 3642 people, of which 253 were female.

Estimated employment in the Australian commercial fishing industry, by sector, 2011 ^a

	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	1274
Offshore Caged Aquaculture	8	7	11	121	6	592	0	0	745
Rocklobster and Crab Potting	37	64	103	211	443	189	11	0	1058
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	1690
Other Fishing	347	105	197	148	131	246	119	4	1297
Total	1399	646	1514	1556	1020	1685	225	4	8049
Seafood Processing	277	209	298	320	348	312	15	4	1783
Fish and Seafood Wholesaling	1024	845	978	430	380	268	43	13	3981
Total	1301	1054	1276	750	728	580	58	17	5764
Grand total	2700	1700	2790	2306	1748	2265	283	21	13813

^a Based on the 2011 ABS Census data. Categories are consistent with the ANZSIC 2006.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2012

The most recent ABS Census Survey detailing employment in the fishing industry, by sector and by state, was conducted in 2011. Fishing, hunting and trapping and aquaculture activities employed 8049 people, with 58 per cent (4681 people) engaged in fishing, hunting and trapping activities and 42 per cent (3368 people) in aquaculture activities. Fish wholesaling and seafood processing employed 5764, with 69 per cent (3981 people) employed in fish wholesaling and 31 per cent (1783 people) in seafood processing.

The offshore longline and rack aquaculture sector employed the largest number of people (1274), followed by rocklobster fishing (1058). 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 (1152 people), followed by South Australia (673 people) and New South Wales (588 people).

The Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (FRDC) have noted that ABS employment data provides a highly conservative estimate of employment in the commercial fishing industry. Employment in commercial fishing covers Commonwealth fishing employment and state fisheries and aquaculture. Data collected by the ABS are not disaggregated in sufficient detail to be useful for planning and strategic purposes. These data tend to 'under-report employees, including through attribution of some fishing industry activities to other industries such as transport and generalised food processing' (FRDC 2005).

Furthermore, ABS employment data do not appear to be consistent with data collected by AFMA in connection with fishing vessels, fishing licences and other forms of fishing regulation. However, the latter sources are not sufficiently comprehensive to provide a substitute for ABS data. Until accurate information is available, the FRDC estimates that total commercial fishing employment (direct and indirect) is between 100 000 and 120 000 (FRDC 2010). This figure includes people employed in the wild-catch, aquaculture and all post-harvest processes (including putative seafood components of transport, wholesaling, retailing and restaurants).

Chapter 4

Recreational and charter fishing

Recreational fishing is a popular activity that contributes economic and social benefits to the Australian economy, particularly in regional areas. Ridge Partners (2010) estimates that about \$3.4 million Australians engage in recreational fishing each year, directly contributing an estimated \$2.5 billion to the economy.

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

Estimation of 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 via 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.

Valuation of the recreational sector is difficult; unlike commercial fishers, who sell their catch on markets, recreational fishers do not have to pay for fish caught recreationally and, 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. Questions also arise over how comparable such recreational values are 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. ‘Measuring the economic and employment contribution of recreational fishing at a national level’ has become one of the top priorities for research investment as proposed in the Recfishing Research 2012–13 business plan (InfoFish Australia 2012).

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 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 results from the survey indicated that 3.36 million fishers participated in recreational fishing in the twelve months prior to May 2000. Estimated expenditure on services and items related to recreational fishing was \$1.85 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 timeframes. A comparison of key participation and fishing effort statistics from the NRIFS and subsequent statewide surveys shows that, for the states where the surveys have recently been repeated, there has been a moderate reduction in numbers of resident fishers but a more pronounced reduction in participation rate and total days spent fishing (see below). Statistics on expenditure by fishers are not available in the recent statewide surveys, except for the 2009–10 Northern Territory survey.

Participation statistics for National Recreational and Indigenous Fishing Survey and statewide surveys, 2000, 2007 and 2010 a

		Australia		QLD		SA		Tas.		NT	
Year		2000		2000	2010	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2010
Participation	'000	3 400		747	700	317	236	125	118	44	32
	%	19.5		23	17	23.4	16.1	29.4	26.1	31.6	22.3
Fishing days		'000	20 600	3 600	2 600	1 800	1 100	700	600	198	151
Average days per fisher			6.1	5.4	4.0	5.9	4.5	6.4	5.0	5.0	4.9

a Participation and fishing days statistics for South Australia, Tasmania and Queensland are only for residents of that state. Northern Territory statistics are for all residents surveyed in 2000 but excludes Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander persons in 2009.

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

New South Wales

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

The 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 within the region, by location and for the region as a whole.

The Department of Primary Industries has collected data on gamefishing tournaments since the early 1990s (Park 2007). The program collects catch and effort data from scheduled radio reports routinely broadcast during tournaments and more detailed data from tournament results and post-fishing interviews with gamefishers.

In 2013 and 2014, a statewide survey of recreational fishers is being conducted, using the NRIFS design of a telephone screening/participation survey and a twelve month fisher diary survey. The diary survey will conclude at the end of May 2014.

For more information about recreational fishing in New South Wales, see the state **Department of Primary Industries** website.

Victoria

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

Fisheries Victoria ran a Statewide Angler Fishing Diary Program to collect statistics on Victorian recreational fishing during 1997–2006 (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.

Currently, angler diary programs 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. The estimated total retained catch of southern bluefin tuna from the Victorian recreational fishery was 240 tonnes; however, this is likely to be an underestimate because the survey excluded some fishers, such those with moored boats (Green et al. 2012).

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 are comparable to the 2000–01 NRIFS.

For more information about recreational fishing in Victoria, see the state

Department of Environment and Primary Industries website.

Queensland

Recreational fishers are not required to hold a licence to fish in Queensland waters. However, anglers over the age of 18 must purchase a permit when they fish in certain Queensland dams. Many species have limits on the size (length) of fish that can be legally taken, including minimum size limits and some maximum size limits.

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

The Queensland Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry's 2010 Statewide Recreational Fishing Survey collected reliable estimates of recreational participation rates, statewide and regional annual catch, common species caught by recreational fishers and regions where recreational fishing activities take place. The survey combined diary and telephone surveys to collect high-quality data over 12 months (Queensland DAFF 2012). Statistics for fisher participation are shown in the comparative table above. The final report was released in October 2012.

For more information about recreational fishing in Queensland, see the state

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry website.

South Australia

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

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

Western Australia

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

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 Western Australia Department of Fisheries Recreational Boat Fishing Survey 2011 are due to be published in late 2013. The survey tracked fishing activity by 3000 randomly selected boat fishers who were each issued with a logbook. This survey provides estimates of the quantity of fish retained and released for each Western Australian fishing region.

For more information about recreational fishing in Western Australia, see the state **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 rocklobster and scallops, and when using graball nets, mullet nets and beach seine nets. Fishing using any type of set line, including dropline or longline, also requires a licence. A range of gear restrictions, bag limits, size limits, seasonal closures and area restrictions apply for abalone, southern rocklobster, 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 Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment and the Tasmanian Aquaculture and Fisheries Institute carried out the *2007–08 Survey of Recreational Fishing in Tasmania*, which was funded by the Tasmanian Fishwise Community Grants program (Lyle et al. 2009). The survey provided estimates of recreational fishing participation and landed catch between December 2007 and November 2008 and used the same survey methodology as the NRIFS. Other surveys funded through the Tasmanian Fishwise Community Grants program include assessments of the recreational rocklobster and abalone fisheries (Lyle and Tracey 2012), studies of net fishing, and a survey of gamefishing in Tasmania (Forbes et al. 2009).

For more information about recreational fishing in Tasmania, see the state **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. However, 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 NRIFS methodology of a telephone screening/participation survey and fisher diary but also included surveys of boat ramps and accommodation establishments in key catchments (West et al. 2012). The survey results provided an estimate of \$47 million annual expenditure by Northern Territory non-Indigenous residents on goods and services directly related to recreational fishing. The majority of this amount (\$33 million) was spent on boats and trailers.

For more information about recreational fishing in the Northern Territory, see the **Northern Territory Government** website.

Australian Capital Territory

Recreational fishers do not need a licence to fish in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT). However, a permit is required when using any type of powered vessel for recreational fishing on Canberra's urban lakes. The main recreational species targeted are Murray cod, golden perch, trout, redfin and European carp.

ACT public waters are opened for fishing all year round and are divided into three categories: open waters, permanently closed waters and trout waters. Bag and size limits and seasonal closures apply, as do restrictions on specific fishing gear and bait used for recreational fishing purposes. Enclosed traps, such as bait, minnow and yabby traps, are prohibited in ACT public waters.

Some ACT waters are permanently closed to protect native fish species. These species are trout cod, Macquarie perch, silver perch, two-spined blackfish, and Murray River crayfish. If caught, these species must be returned to the water unharmed.

ACT fishers have also been surveyed by the 2013–14 NSW state-wide recreational fishing survey (see above).

For more information about recreational fishing in the Australian Capital Territory, see the **ACT Environment and Sustainable Government** website.

Commonwealth waters

Although state and territory governments manage recreational fishing offshore from their coastlines, the Australian Government has responsibility for managing many fish stocks in Commonwealth waters, that is, waters further than three nautical miles from shore. 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. These species include tuna, billfish and deepwater finfish.

In October 2010 Recfish Australia released, *Recreational fishing in Commonwealth Waters: a preliminary assessment*. The report focuses 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 gamefishers, local businesses and community members at three eastern Australian sites where gamefishing 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 gamefishing trips to that site, amounting to 15 days per year. Those at Port Stephens averaged 6 trips (9 days) and those at Bermagui, 4 trips (11 days) per year. On average fishers spent \$4625 for a tournament trip to Port Stephens, \$2698 per trip to Bermagui and \$2378 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 of Port Stephens (\$67), but survey respondents travelled greater distances to experience game fishing in Bermagui.

Chapter 5

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 (DFAT 1978).

Other definitions include slight variations on these. The New South Wales Department of Primary Industries defines cultural fishing as:

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

The Western Australian 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 2009).

In the South Australian Fisheries Management Act 2007, a definition is provided for aboriginal traditional fishing. It is taken to mean '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' (SA Government 2007).

As indicated by these definitions, the value attached to fishing activity and catches of individual species by Indigenous fishers extends beyond the values typically associated with commercial and recreational fishing sectors. For Indigenous people, fish is often viewed as an important food source, as well as a component of many cultural, ceremonial and social events. The act of fishing also allows communities and families to retain their independence and connection to their fishing areas and reinforce their social networks through the sharing of gathered food (Campbell & Murphy 2005). In particular, fish and fishing are important educational tools in Indigenous communities, with information being passed on to successive generations who are better enabled to practice traditional ways. Indigenous fishers have also traditionally harvested a range of species that are prohibited for non-Indigenous Australians, including crocodiles, turtles and dugong.

For these reasons, customary fishing by Indigenous people has become increasingly recognised as separate to 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 has been *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)

This has 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 by jurisdictions include:

- The New South Wales Government released an Indigenous Fisheries Strategy and Implementation Plan in December 2002. It aims to protect and enhance the traditional cultural fishing activities of Aboriginal communities (NSW DPI 2013). The New South Wales Government also amended its Fisheries Management Act 1994 to formally recognise cultural fishing (I&I NSW 2009).
- The Northern Territory's Fisheries Act 1988 exempts Indigenous people from bag limits, size limits, and taking protected species when fishing in traditional areas (NT Fisheries 2004). The Northern Territory Government also has an Indigenous Fishing Development Strategy 2012–2014 (DPIF 2012). This aims to support sustainable, culturally appropriate, business and employment opportunities for Aboriginal communities in fisheries activities.
- The South Australian Fisheries Management Act 2007 explicitly accounts for management of Aboriginal traditional fishing (the previous Act did not). It allows for development of aboriginal traditional fishing management plans that are consistent with the objectives of the South Australian Fisheries Management Act 2007 (SA Government 2007).

- The Tasmanian government's Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995 provides for aboriginal activities, including non-commercial fishing, the taking of prescribed fish for the manufacture of artefacts for sale and by the issuing of permits and exemptions (DPIPWE 2013).
- The Victorian Department of Environment and Primary Industries released an Aboriginal Fishing Strategy in August 2012. This strategy seeks to provide a guide to addressing Native Title, customary fishing, economic development opportunities and increasing Aboriginal participation in fisheries management (VIC DPI 2012).
- Western Australian law has recognised customary fishing by Indigenous people since 1905 (WA Fisheries 2012). The Western Australian government recently 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, there has also been a focus on promoting greater Indigenous engagement in fisheries management. For example, in the Northern Territory there are currently 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). Similarly, Fisheries Victoria's Aboriginal Fishing Strategy (VIC DPI 2012) and NSW Indigenous Fisheries Strategy (NSW DPI 2013) both aim to increase Aboriginal participation in fisheries management.

While the importance of customary Indigenous fishing is widely recognised, there is a relative paucity of data on such fishing activities when compared to commercial and recreational fishing activities. This is likely to reflect a number of factors, including the relative isolation of many Indigenous fishing activities and the small-scale and dispersed nature of these fishing activities.

The most comprehensive evaluation of Indigenous fishing activities at the national level was the 2000–01 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 the survey year. This was equivalent to 91.7 per cent of the Indigenous population in the region. It was estimated that these individuals spent a total of 420 000 days fishing in that same 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 rocklobsters and smaller numbers of other species during 2000–01 (Henry & Lyle 2003). The most major finfish species groups harvested were mullet, catfish, tropical snapper, bream and barramundi. Major non-fish species groups included mussels, freshwater prawn, mud crabs, prawns and oysters. A large proportion (70%) 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 as well as more traditional methods such as 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, while the expenditure by those that resided in southern Australia was \$20.6 million.

In recognising Torres Strait Island and Aboriginal people as key stakeholder group, FRDC has recently increased its focus on improving the research and information available regarding Indigenous fishing. In 2010, it established an Interim Indigenous Reference Group to provide expert advice on FRDC's investment in research development and extension (RD&E) for Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fishing and seafood industry.

The first face to face meeting of the group occurred at the Cairns Forum 2011 which brought together over thirty relevant experts. A key outcome of the forum was the nomination of six Indigenous people to form FRDC's Indigenous Reference Group (IRG) (FRDC 2013a) the aim of which was to develop a Fisheries and Aquaculture Research, Development and Extension Plan for Indigenous Australians. In line with this, the IRG have developed a futures plan which includes Eleven Key Principles for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders' RD&E in the fishing and seafood industry. Drawing on the identified Principles, the IRG have also developed a *'Five RD&E Priorities for Indigenous Involvement in the Fishing and Seafood Industry'* document.

A second forum, the Cairns Forum 2012, these documents were endorsed 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 follows:

- **Primacy for Indigenous people** — Indigenous people have certain recognised rights associated with and based on the prior and continuing occupation of country and water and activities (e.g. fishing, gathering) associated with the use and management of 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 relation to use and management of aquatic biological resources
- **Economic development opportunities arising from Indigenous peoples cultural assets and associated rights** — Indigenous people have the right to engage in economic activity based on the use of traditional aquatic biological resources and/or the right to share in the benefits derived from the exploitation of aquatic biological resources
- **Capacity building opportunities for Indigenous people are enhanced** — Indigenous people have the right to access capacity building activities to further their aspirations in the use and management of aquatic biological resources (FRDC 2013b).

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

Chapter 6

Profile of Australian fisheries in 2010–11 and 2011–12

Commonwealth

Fishery	Species	Method	Number	Number
			2010–11	2011–12
Northern Prawn	Banana prawn, tiger prawn, Endeavour prawn and king prawn	Otter trawl	55 vessels	55 vessels
Torres Strait a	Prawns, tropical rocklobster, Spanish mackerel, pearl shell, trochus, finfish, sea cucumber, crab	Otter trawl, troll, hand line, free dive, hookah	344 rocklobster licences	328 rocklobster licences
			155 mackerel	155 mackerel
			73 pearl shell	118 pearl shell
			61 prawn	61 prawn
			48 sea cucumber	59 sea cucumber
			80 trochus	68 trochus
			78 crab	80 crab
			129 line	134 line
SESSF Commonwealth Trawl Sector	Mixed fish species particularly pink ling, blue grenadier, flathead, silver warehou	Otter trawl, Danish seine	50 vessels	50 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	73 vessels	69 vessels

Continued

Commonwealth *continued*

Fishery	Species	Method	Number	Number
			2010–11	2011–12
SESSF Great Australian Bight Trawl Sector	Deepwater flathead, Bight redfish	Demersal otter, limited midwater trawl	5 vessels	5 vessels
Southern Bluefin Tuna	Southern bluefin tuna	Purse seine, pole and line, longline, trolling	20 vessels	16 vessels
Eastern Tuna and Billfish	Yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, albacore, billfish	Pelagic longline, purse seine, pole, trolling, rod and reel, handline	56 vessels	54 vessels
Western Tuna and Billfish	Yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack tuna, albacore, billfish	Pole and line, purse seine, pelagic longline, troll, rod and reel, handline	95 SFRs	95 SFRs
Bass Strait Scallop	Scallop	Dredge	73 permits	66 permits
Small Pelagic ^b	blue mackerel, jack mackerel, redbait, Australian sardine	Purse seine, midwater trawl	70 permits	70 permits
Southern Squid Jig	Gould's squid	Jig	56 SFR packages	56 SFR packages
Sub Antarctic	Patagonian toothfish, mackerel icefish	Trawl (demersal and midwater), longline, trial pot fishing	4 vessels	4 vessels
	Patagonian toothfish	Demersal trawl		
Western Deepwater Trawl	Mixed fish species	Otter trawl	11 permits	11 permits
North West Slope Trawl	Scampi	Otter trawl	7 permits	7 permits
Coral Sea	Reef fish including shark, trochus, tropical rock lobster, sea cucumber, aquarium fish, live rock.	Demersal line, trawl and fish trap, hand collection with and without breathing apparatus, hand-held scoop, seine nets.	16 permits	16 permits
South Tasman Rise	Orange roughy, smooth oreodory, spikey oreodory	Deepwater demersal trawl	closed	closed

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

^b Includes four permits held in the Informally Managed Fishery.

SESSF Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery. SFR statutory fishing right.

Source: Australian Fisheries Management Authority and ABARES 2013

New South Wales

Fishery	Species	Method	Number	Number
			2010–11	2011–12
Abalone	Blacklip abalone (only)	Diving	47 shareholdings	47 shareholdings
Rock Lobster	Eastern rocklobster	Trapping	104 shareholdings	100 shareholdings
Ocean Trawl	Prawns, flathead and school whiting	Otter board trawling	223 shareholdings	216 shareholdings
Ocean Trap and Line	Snapper, leatherjacket, bonito and spanner crab	Fish and spanner crab traps, handline and dropline	362 shareholdings	357 shareholdings
Ocean Hauling	Mullet, Australian sardine and Eastern Australian salmon	Hauling (seine) nets and purse seine net	283 shareholdings	280 shareholdings
Southern Fish Trawl	Flathead, school whiting and squid	Otter board trawling	23 entitlements	23 entitlements
Estuary Prawn Trawl	School prawn, squid and king prawn	Otter board trawling	172 shareholdings	169 shareholdings
Estuary General	Mullet, bream, prawn and crab	Mesh and hauling (seine) nets, crab and fish traps and hand gathering	608 shareholdings	605 shareholdings
Inland	Yabby and European carp (only)	Yabby traps and gillnets	26 entitlements	26 entitlements
Sea Urchin and Turban Shell	Sea urchin and periwinkle	Diving	37 entitlements	37 entitlements
Aquaculture ^a	Prawns	Pond culture	11 licence holders	10 licence holders
	Yabby	Ponds and farm dams	78 licence holders	72 licence holders
	Oyster	Rack tray and stick	328 licence holders	322 licence holders
	Silver perch	Pond	87 licence holders	77 licence holders
	Trout	Ponds and raceway	23 licence holders	20 licence holders
	Snapper		11 licence holders	9 licence holders
	Barramundi	Pond culture	6 licence holders	6 licence holders
	Murray cod	Pond culture	36 licence holders	36 licence holders

^a Aquaculture licence holders may culture more than one species on their licence.

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

Source: New South Wales Department of Primary Industries 2013

Victoria

Fishery	Species	Method	Number	Number
			2010–11	2011–12
Abalone	Greenlip abalone, blacklip abalone	Diving	71 licences	71 licences
Scallops	Scallop	Dredge	91 licences	91 licences
Bay and Inlet	Mixed species	Various	89 licences	89 licences
Rock Lobster	Southern rocklobster	Pots	117 licences and 7186 pots	116 licences and 7235 pots
Giant Crab	Giant crab	Pots	27 licences	25 licences
Inshore Trawl	Mixed species	Various	60 licences	60 licences
Wrasse (Ocean)	Wrasse	Hand lines	25 licences	25 licences
Bait (General)	Mixed species	Various	25 licences	19 licences
Ocean (General)	Mixed species	Various	230 licences	221 licences
Aquaculture ^a	Abalone	Flow-through systems	15 licences	15 licences
	Southern shortfin eel	Longlines	35 licences	24 licences
	longfin eel	Recirculation units and cultured waters	12 licences	12 licences
	Blue mussel	Longlines	24 licences	22 licences
	Ornamental fish	Recirculation units and ponds	7 licences	10 licences
	Yabby	Recirculation units, ponds and farm dams	15 licences	16 licences
	Salmonids	Recirculation units and raceways	21 licences	21 licences
	Warm-water finfish	Recirculation units, flow through system and ponds	23 licences	21 licences
	Other		19 licences	18 licences

^a Aquaculture licence holders may culture more than one species on their licence.

Source: Victorian Department of Environment and Primary Industries 2012

Queensland

Fishery	Species	Method	Number	Number
			2010–11	2011–12
East Coast Trawl	Tiger prawn, banana prawn, king prawn, Endeavour prawn, bay prawn, saucer scallop, bug	Otter trawl	397 licence holders	396 licence holders
River and Estuary Trawl	Banana prawn, bay prawn, tiger prawn	Beam trawl	109 licence holders	109 licence holders
Gulf of Carpentaria Inshore	Barramundi, king threadfin, blue threadfin, shark, grey mackerel	Net	92 licence holders	92 licence holders
East Coast Net (mainly Tropical)	Barramundi, king threadfin, blue threadfin, shark, grey mackerel	Net	159 licence holders	159 licence holders
East Coast Net (mainly Subtropical)	Mullet, tailor, whiting, bream, grey mackerel, shark	Net	162 licence holders	162 licence holders
East Coast Shark	Various Shark species	Net	153 licence holders	155 licence holders
East Coast Handline (mainly Tropical)	Coral trout, redthroat emperor, various other reef species	Handline	204 licence holders	204 licence holders
East Coast Handline (mainly Subtropical)	Snapper, pearl perch, other rocky reef species	Handline	241 licence holders	241 licence holders
Line RQ (Handline) a	Coral trout, redthroat emperor, various other reef species	Handline	370 licence holders	370 licence holders
Line SM (Trolling) b	Spanish mackerel	Trolling	255 licence holders	255 licence holders
Estuary Crab	Mud crab, blue swimmer crab	Pot	437 licence holders	437 licence holders
Oceanic Crab	Spanner crab	Pot	233 licence holders	234 licence holders
Aquaculture	Prawns	Pond culture	71 development approvals (20 producing)	63 development approvals (20 producing)
	Barramundi	Pond and cage culture (incl. tank culture)	305 development approvals (30 producing)	268 development approvals (17 producing)
	Oyster	Rack and stick culture	98 development approvals (26 producing)	98 development approvals (20 producing)

Continued

Queensland *continued*

Fishery	Species	Method	Number	Number
			2010–11	2011–12
Aquaculture	Redclaw	Pond culture	199 development approvals (28 producing)	189 development approvals (28 producing)
	Freshwater fish	Pond and tank culture	273 development approvals (29 producing)	255 development approvals (25 producing)
	Eel	Pond and tank culture	44 development approvals (7 producing)	44 development approvals (4 producing)

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

Source: Fisheries Queensland, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry 2013

South Australia

Fishery	Species	Method	Number	Number
			2010–11	2011–12
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	334 licence holders	330 licence holders
Miscellaneous	Various finfish, crustaceans, molluscs, worms	Traps, diving, etc	19 licence holders	19 licence holders
Northern Zone Rock Lobster	Southern rocklobster	Pots	68 licence holders	68 licence holders
Restricted Marine Scalefish	Various finfish, crustaceans, molluscs	Netting, line fishing, handlines, traps	12 licence holders	12 licence holders
River Fishery	Freshwater finfish, crustaceans	Netting, pots	6 licence holders	6 licence holders
Southern Zone Rock Lobster	Southern rocklobster	Pots	181 licence holders	181 licence holders
Southern Zone Abalone	Greenlip abalone, blacklip abalone	Diving	6 licence holders	6 licence holders
Spencer Gulf Prawn	King prawn	Trawl	39 licence holders	39 licence holders
West Coast Prawn	King prawn	Trawl	3 licence holders	3 licence holders
Western Zone Abalone	Greenlip abalone, blacklip abalone	Diving	23 licence holders	23 licence holders
Aquaculture ^a	Land-based Category A: native species to local area, e.g. yabby	Ponds, dams	66 licences	65 licences
	Land-based Category B: exotic species to locality, e.g. marron, barramundi	Ponds, dams and recirculation systems	42 licences	38 licences
	Land-based Category C: high risk, e.g. abalone	Ponds, recirculation systems	15 licences	15 licences

Continued

South Australia *continued*

Fishery	Species	Method	Number	Number
			2010–11	2011–12
	Marine: abalone	Seacages, contained longlines, uncontained benthic structures	17 licences	17 licences
	Marine: intertidal molluscs, e.g. oyster	Contained racks and contained longlines	382 licences	339 licences
	Marine: subtidal molluscs, e.g. blue mussel	Longlines	44 licences	38 licences
	Marine: tuna	Seacages	40 licences	41 licences
	Marine: finfish	Seacages	31 licences	32 licences

Sources: South Australian Research and Development Institute; Department of Primary Industries and Regions South Australia 2012

Western Australia

Fishery	Species	Method	Number	Number
			2010–11	2011–12
West Coast Rock Lobster a	Western rocklobster	Pots	286 active licences	292 active licences
			34 060 pots	41 400 pots
Abalone b c	Greenlip abalone, brownlip abalone, Roe's abalone	Diving	26 boats	25 boats
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
Shark Bay Scallop	Saucer scallop	Trawl	28 licences	28 licences
			18 prawn boats	18 prawn boats
			10 scallop boats	10 scallop boats
Aquaculture	Pearls	Longlines		
	Yabby	Ponds and farm dams		
	Marron	Ponds and farm dams		
	Blue mussel	Longlines		

a 2010–11 and 2011–12 number of active licences provided rather than the number of active boats due to a change of data collection process.

b 2010–11 number of active boats; actual number of licences is 45. **c** 2011–12 number of active boats; actual number of licences is 40.

Source: Western Australian Department of Fisheries 2013

Tasmania

Fishery	Species	Method	Number	Number
			2010–11	2011–12
Abalone	Blacklip abalone, greenlip abalone	Diving	121 licence holders	121 licence holders
Rock Lobster	Southern rocklobster	Pots	312 licence holders	312 licence holders
Giant Crab	Giant crab	Pots	86 licence holders	85 licence holders
Scallop	Commercial scallop, doughboy scallop, queen scallop	Scallop harvester	75 licence holders	74 licence holders
Scalefish	Various	Netting/hooks	307 licence holders	307 licence holders
Aquaculture	Atlantic salmon	Seacages	43 licence holders	42 licence holders
	Pacific oyster	Racking/line system	111 licence holders	111 licence holders
	Blue mussel	Longlines	17 licence holders	13 licence holders
	Rainbow trout	Seacages	6 licence holders	6 licence holders
	Scallop		3 licence holders	1 licence holders
	Abalone	Seacages and land-based tanks	10 licence holders	8 licence holders

Source: Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment 2013

Northern Territory

Fishery	Species	Method	Number	Number
			2010–11	2011–12
Coastal	Finfish and bait	Line, net and trap	61 licence holders	60 licence holders
Offshore a	Mackerel, shark, reef fish	Trolling, hand and longline net, trap and trawling	122 licence holders	79 licence holders
Barramundi	Barramundi and threadfin	Gillnet	20 licence holders	20 licence holders
Mud crab	Mud crab	Crab pots	49 licence holders	49 licence holders
Other	Molluscs, oyster, sea cucumber, squid and aquarium fish	Hand harvest, jigging and a variety of other methods	29 licence holders	25 licence holders
Aquaculture b			12 licence holders	12 licence holders
	Prawns		5 endorsements	8 endorsements
	Barramundi		6 endorsements	8 endorsements
	Others		29 endorsements	29 endorsements
	Pearls		8 licence holders	8 licence holders

a Changes in the Timor Reef Fishery and Demersal Fishery have changed the management arrangements and licence holder criteria.

This fishery is now managed by individual transferrable quota and there are no restrictions on the amount 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; that is, if a licence is approved for barramundi, prawns and other species, it will be listed once in each category.

Source: Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries 2013

Glossary

aq (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 farm gate' equivalent, for product marketed

export quantity data supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) on the basis of the net product weight (excluding packaging) exported. Exports are identified by the ABS according to source state or territory, not state or territory in which the product was caught or farmed.

export value data supplied by the ABS, and valued on a free on board (fob) basis at the Australian port of export. The costs of freight, insurance and other distributive services beyond the Australian customs border are not included.

fisheries refers to Commonwealth, state and territory waters in which marine and freshwater animals are commercially caught or farmed, unless otherwise specified

fisheries production refers to commercial production of wild-caught and aquaculture marine or freshwater animals from Commonwealth, state and territory waters and aquaculture farms, unless otherwise specified

import quantity data supplied by the ABS on the basis of the net product weight (excluding packaging) imported

import value data supplied by the ABS on the basis of product cost. Imports are valued on a customs value for duty basis that is identical to a free on board (fob) basis. The customs value for duty is the price actually paid at the port of origin, including inland freight and insurance costs incurred in delivering the product(s) to the port of origin. The freight and insurance costs of delivering the product(s) to the Australian port of destination are excluded.

La Niña the extensive cooling of the central and eastern Pacific Ocean. In Australia, La Niña events are associated with an increased probability of wetter conditions.

Leeuwin Current a warm ocean current that transports warm tropical water southwards along Western Australian coast and east around southern Australia

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)

products fisheries products marketed for human consumption plus non-edible fisheries products

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-exports goods (included in merchandise exports statistics) originally imported and then exported in either the same condition in which they were imported, or after undergoing repair or minor alterations that leave them essentially unchanged. Not considered to be Australian production or manufacture. Minor operations include blending, packaging, bottling, cleaning and sorting.

re-imports 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.

reals and rounding real 2011–12 dollars or real terms refer to conversion of nominal dollar values to take account of inflation. Comparison from year to year is expressed in nominal terms unless stated otherwise. 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 products.

southern bluefin tuna sold from aquaculture farms in South Australia and reported at its market value (farm-gate aquaculture value). The input value of those tuna is also included as a production output from the Commonwealth's Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery. To avoid double counting, the input value is netted out of Australian totals.

wc (wild-catch) marine or freshwater animals commercially taken from the wild rather than farmed in-land 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 currently of limited importance to the Australian fishing industry as jurisdiction is restricted to sedentary marine organisms. To simplify jurisdiction, maritime boundaries (determined by legislation) specify the default management responsibility of the state, Northern Territory and Commonwealth governments. Each state and Northern Territory has responsibility for fisheries that lie within its internal waters (for example, river, lake and estuarine fisheries) and, where applicable, adjacent fisheries within three nautical miles from the coastline (coastal waters).

The Commonwealth has jurisdiction for fisheries that lie between three and 200 nautical miles from the coastline. When a particular 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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TABLE 1 Gross value of fisheries production, Australia

	2009–10 \$'000	2010–11 \$'000	2011–12 ^p \$'000
State wild catch fisheries			
New South Wales	80 701	80 202	81 571
Victoria	47 663	51 258	54 686
Queensland	222 411	188 450	185 514
South Australia	199 489	195 440	208 838
Western Australia	272 368	284 800	275 520
Tasmania	175 135	163 053	153 495
Northern Territory	31 241	32 442	34 104
Total	1 029 008	995 646	993 728
Aquaculture ^a			
New South Wales	52 400	48 087	54 675
Victoria	17 598	18 904	16 459
Queensland	99 381	82 471	82 509
South Australia	193 452	216 708	237 339
Western Australia	96 395	112 448	109 235
Tasmania	392 893	448 740	536 673
Northern Territory	25 480	26 980	17 214
Total	877 600	954 337	1 054 104
Commonwealth fisheries			
Northern Prawn	88 828	94 828	64 708
Torres Strait	14 527	33 931	23 914
SESSF Commonwealth Trawl Sector	55 673	48 579	50 644
SESSF Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sector	24 550	23 830	20 860
SESSF Great Australian Bight Trawl Sector	11 692	11 074	11 639
Eastern Tuna and Billfish – Longline and minor line	30 140	30 917	28 035
Southern Bluefin Tuna	24 220	30 551	40 603
Western Tuna and Billfish	np	np	np
Bass Strait Scallop	3 744	2 946	1 027
Southern Squid Jig	93	1 657	2 075
Other fisheries ^b	52 527	42 497	64 739
Total	305 994	320 810	308 244
Total value ^c	2 191 102	2 240 993	2 316 273

^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.

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 2 Wild catch fisheries production ^a

Fish	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12 ^p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Fish						
Australian salmon	3 383	4 481	1 802	2 123	2 604	3 044
Australian sardine	39 673	25 606	38 225	22 970	41 319	24 541
Barramundi	1 658	13 096	1 996	16 756	2 259	18 288
Bream	1 200	5 990	1 108	5 840	1 021	5 898
Coral trout	959	30 986	842	26 842	764	24 246
Dories	830	2 640	938	2 871	818	3 139
Flathead	3 829	20 896	3 871	22 016	4 059	23 075
Gemfish	230	940	247	687	208	643
Pink ling	871	4 718	1 105	7 180	1 217	6 680
Mullet	6 559	15 728	5 628	14 439	4 418	11 093
Orange roughy	653	3 507	280	1 025	263	1 365
Shark ^b	6 877	29 124	6 627	27 612	6 003	25 228
Spanish mackerel	1 254	8 858	1 140	8 091	1 174	8 867
Tuna	7 601	44 611	7 120	54 328	7 554	62 106
Whiting	3 592	20 352	3 896	21 109	3 441	19 460
Other	40 691	204 502	35 451	174 924	36 188	213 595
Total	119 861	436 034	110 276	408 812	113 310	451 266
Crustaceans						
Crab	5 272	56 975	5 683	56 344	5 090	58 964
Prawns	21 995	249 336	23 029	248 921	18 596	207 160
Rocklobster	10 149	381 306	9 890	389 909	9 145	394 177
Other	273	4 028	292	4 611	298	5 960
Total	37 689	691 646	38 894	699 786	33 128	666 261
Molluscs						
Abalone	4 526	157 988	4 737	161 965	4 394	150 928
Octopus	589	3 466	658	3 616	479	3 806
Pipi	414	4 566	394	3 749	466	4 107
Scallop	7 609	23 399	6 218	21 986	2 344	7 780
Squid	1 659	9 062	2 144	9 876	2 885	12 683
Other	285	3 687	251	3 488	275	3 908
Total	15 082	202 167	14 401	204 679	10 843	183 211
Other NEI	725	5 155	609	3 179	223	1 234
Total wild caught	173 357	1 335 003	164 180	1 316 456	157 505	1 301 972

^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 3 Fisheries production in 2009–10, by state, Australia ^a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	C'wlth	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish									
Tuna	0	0	0	102 175	19	na	37	44 556	125 286 ^b
Salmonids ^c	1 602	5 365	0	na	102	362 422	0	0	369 491
Other	50 053	11 759	106 392	73 044	36 774	7 043	27 506	151 892 ^d	464 462
Total	51 655	17 124	106 392	175 219	36 894	369 465	27 542	196 447	959 239
Crustaceans									
Prawns	17 893	743	154 544	31 145	28 166	0	0	92 242	324 732
Rocklobster	6 780	14 454	15 064	85 837	184 102	65 499	0	9 570	381 306
Crab	4 285	719	28 945	4 804	6 941	1 960	9 262	59	56 975
Other	1 177	383	956	898	2 456	1	0	2 271	8 141
Total	30 135	16 299	199 508	122 684	221 665	67 460	9 263	104 142	771 155
Molluscs									
Abalone	1 940	21 933	0	38 198	9 228	102 129	0	0	173 428
Scallop	3	0	10 509	0	9 137	0	0	3 751	23 399
Oyster	43 000	0	513	35 471	0	21 934	0	0	100 917
Squid	1 322	850	715	3 706	336	744	0	1 388	9 062
Other	2 487	2 212	0	7 403	90 023	4 888	19 186	249	126 447
Total	48 752	24 995	11 737	84 778	108 724	129 695	19 186	5 389	433 254
Other NEI	2 559	6 844	4 155	10 260	1 481	1 408	730	16	27 454
Total value	133 101	65 261	321 792	392 941	368 763	568 028	56 721	305 994 ^e	2 191 102 ^b
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish									
Tuna	0	0	0	7 284	2	na	6	7 593	10 954 ^b
Salmonids ^c	150	857	0	na	8	30 950	0	0	31 964
Other	13 514	3 363	14 142	43 634	10 481	1 971	5 573	27 986 ^d	120 665
Total	13 664	4 220	14 142	50 918	10 491	32 921	5 579	35 579	163 583
Crustaceans									
Prawns	1 538	107	12 238	2 669	2 812	0	0	7 911	27 275
Rocklobster	122	274	670	1 554	5 947	1 312	0	270	10 149
Crab	326	18	2 963	663	1 251	45	na	6	5 272
Other	63	78	57	42	113	0	0	112	465
Total	2 049	477	15 928	4 928	10 123	1 358	0	8 299	43 161
Molluscs									
Abalone	75	883	0	1 141	270	2 612	0	0	4 981
Scallop	0	0	2 991	0	2 524	0	0	2 094	7 609
Oyster	4 960	0	na	6 123	0	3 848	0	0	14 931
Squid	171	67	143	399	89	176	0	615	1 659
Other	387	618	0	1 880	677	1 132	21	38	4 753
Total	5 593	1 568	3 134	9 543	3 560	7 768	21	2 746	33 934
Other NEI	141	316	548	1 319	171	76	na	6	2 577
Total quantity	21 447	6 581	33 753	66 707	24 345	42 123	5 600	46 630 ^e	243 255 ^b

^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 4 Fisheries production in 2010–11, by state, Australia ^a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	C'wlth	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish									
Tuna	0	0	0	114 500	18	na	55	54 255	139 028 b
Salmonids ^c	1 964	7 529	0	na	133	417 872	0	0	427 498
Other	48 824	10 425	98 666	68 020	38 854	2 795	29 735	130 854 ^d	428 172
Total	50 788	17 954	98 666	182 520	39 005	420 667	29 790	185 108	994 698
Crustaceans									
Prawns	17 415	911	120 634	34 140	34 772	0	0	98 379	306 252
Rocklobster	7 706	15 393	13 273	81 326	184 338	59 529	0	28 344	389 909
Crab	4 415	604	29 405	5 257	6 968	1 841	7 819	35	56 344
Other	1 365	343	908	1 848	1 956	0	29	2 163	8 612
Total	30 901	17 251	164 220	122 571	228 034	61 370	7 848	128 921	761 117
Molluscs									
Abalone	2 829	23 887	0	38 840	10 193	102 605	0	0	178 354
Scallop	0	0	3 917	0	14 960	156	0	2 952	21 986
Oyster	38 305	0	473	35 205	0	23 340	0	0	97 323
Squid	1 048	807	504	3 487	207	397	0	3 426	9 876
Other	1 675	3 658	0	7 054	103 448	3 118	20 974	298	140 225
Total	43 857	28 351	4 894	84 586	128 808	129 616	20 974	6 677	447 763
Other NEI	2 743	6 605	3 141	22 471	1 401	139	810	105	37 415
Total value	128 289	70 162	270 921	412 148	397 248	611 793	59 422	320 810 ^e	2 240 993 ^b
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish									
Tuna	0	0	0	5 800	3	na	7	7 110	9 133 b
Salmonids ^c	168	985	0	na	11	35 685	0	0	36 850
Other	12 634	4 329	13 208	40 588	10 057	379	5 538	25 223 ^d	111 956
Total	12 802	5 315	13 208	46 388	10 071	36 064	5 545	32 332	157 938
Crustaceans									
Prawns	1 646	92	9 614	2 293	3 220	0	0	10 134	26 999
Rocklobster	130	300	584	1 557	5 248	1 275	0	796	9 890
Crab	341	12	2 932	710	1 256	37	391	4	5 683
Other	94	46	52	79	85	0	29	89	474
Total	2 211	450	13 182	4 639	9 809	1 312	420	11 024	43 047
Molluscs									
Abalone	94	827	0	1 133	299	2 874	0	0	5 227
Scallop	0	0	1 115	0	3 060	10	0	2 033	6 218
Oyster	3 883	0	na	6 154	0	3 890	0	0	13 927
Squid	129	75	101	352	54	41	0	1 392	2 144
Other	202	1 048	0	1 736	701	685	1	45	4 418
Total	4 308	1 950	1 216	9 375	4 114	7 501	1	3 469	31 934
Other NEI	153	387	410	2 977	107	101	na	11	4 145
Total quantity	19 474	8 102	28 016	63 379	24 101	44 977	5 966	46 836 ^e	237 065 ^b

^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 5 Fisheries production in 2011–12, by state, Australia a p

	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	150 000	9	na	56	62 041	172 303 b
Salmonids c	2 200	3 870	0	na	61	506 446	0	0	512 577
Other	47 679	11 867	95 871	57 376	55 872	2 517	33 343	151 821 d	456 347
Total	49 879	15 737	95 871	207 376	55 942	508 963	33 399	213 862	1141 227
Crustaceans									
Prawns	18 150	413	116 457	28 578	32 907	0	0	69 724	266 229
Rocklobster	8 098	17 873	5 552	96 060	177 075	63 418	0	16 057	384 133
Crab	4 665	598	31 796	5 967	5 941	1 752	8 196	50	58 964
Other	2 072	277	10 836	1 151	1 903	0	1	3 085	19 324
Total	32 985	19 160	164 641	131 756	217 826	65 170	8 197	88 916	728 651
Molluscs									
Abalone	3 874	33 287	0	35 315	10 575	87 068	0	0	170 119
Scallop	4	0	5 653	0	870	167	0	1 086	7 780
Oyster	43 000	0	513	39 789	0	24 066	0	0	107 369
Squid	1 169	563	758	5 442	504	397	0	3 850	12 683
Other	1 799	2 398	0	7 176	97 905	4 197	9 438	506	123 420
Total	49 846	36 248	6 924	87 723	109 854	115 896	9 438	5 442	421 371
Other NEI	3 536	0	587	19 321	1 133	139	284	24	25 023
Total value	136 246	71 145	268 023	446 177	384 755	690 168	51 318	308 244 e	2 316 273 b
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish									
Tuna	0	0	0	7 087	1	na	11	7 542	10 071 b
Salmonids c	200	536	0	na	4	43 249	0	0	43 989
Other	11 045	4 071	12 657	42 096	10 286	366	6 505	25 578 d	112 605
Total	11 245	4 607	12 657	49 183	10 292	43 615	6 516	33 120	166 665
Crustaceans									
Prawns	1 668	65	8 934	1 964	3 023	0	0	6 883	22 537
Rocklobster	142	301	151	1 550	4 888	1 098	0	527	8 657
Crab	326	13	2 981	748	538	38	441	5	5 090
Other	139	37	529	47	73	0	0	113	938
Total	2 275	416	12 596	4 309	8 522	1 136	441	7 527	37 222
Molluscs									
Abalone	110	1 088	0	1 000	283	2 518	0	0	4 998
Scallop	0	0	1 609	0	158	85	0	492	2 344
Oyster	4 500	0	na	7 234	0	4 011	0	0	15 745
Squid	136	47	152	512	36	41	0	1 961	2 885
Other	192	912	0	1 845	549	1 047	11	68	4 624
Total	4 938	2 047	1 761	10 592	1 026	7 702	11	2 520	30 597
Other NEI	222	5	32	2 647	43	101	na	7	3 057
Total quantity	18 680	7 074	27 046	66 731	19 883	52 554	6 968	43 174 e	237 540 b

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. **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 6 Fisheries production in 2011–12, by location of catch and production, Australia ^{a p}

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Other ^b	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish									
Tuna	8 147	2	12 420	150 000	1 658	19	56	0	172 303
Salmonids	2 200	3 870	0	0	61	506 446	0	0	512 577
Other	62 239	50 153	104 173	72 504	57 997	16 636	33 344	59 301	456 347
Total	72 586	54 025	116 593	222 504	59 716	523 102	33 400	59 301	1141 227
Crustaceans									
Prawns	18 537	413	129 315	28 578	86 769	0	2 609	9	266 229
Rocklobster	8 098	17 873	21 610	96 060	177 075	63 418	0	0	384 133
Crab	4 671	632	31 796	5 967	5 941	1 761	8 196	0	58 964
Other	2 106	518	11 575	1 151	3 017	0	153	803	19 324
Total	33 413	19 435	194 296	131 757	272 801	65 179	10 959	812	728 651
Molluscs									
Abalone	3 874	33 287	0	35 315	10 575	87 068	0	0	170 119
Scallop	4	787	5 654	0	882	408	46	0	7 780
Oyster	43 000	0	513	39 789	0	24 066	0	0	107 369
Squid	1 660	1 521	761	5 600	528	517	4	2 091	12 683
Other	1 922	2 697	0	7 177	97 906	4 280	9 438	0	123 420
Total	50 460	38 291	6 929	87 882	109 891	116 339	9 488	2 091	421 371
Other NEI	3 536	16	592	19 321	1 133	140	284	na	25 023
Total value	159 995	111 768	318 405	461 464	443 541	704 760	54 130	62 204	2 316 273 ^c
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish									
Tuna	989	0	1 834	7 087	147	2	11	0	10 071
Salmonids	200	536	0	0	4	43 249	0	0	43 989
Other	15 054	13 676	14 399	45 056	10 532	3 830	6 505	3 553	112 605
Total	16 243	14 212	16 233	52 143	10 684	47 081	6 517	3 553	166 665
Crustaceans									
Prawns	1 820	65	10 071	1 964	8 423	0	190	4	22 537
Rocklobster	142	301	678	1 550	4 888	1 098	0	0	8 657
Crab	327	17	2 981	748	538	39	441	0	5 090
Other	140	44	555	47	122	0	5	25	938
Total	2 429	427	14 284	4 309	13 972	1 137	635	28	37 222
Molluscs									
Abalone	110	1 088	0	1 000	283	2 518	0	0	4 998
Scallop	0	371	1 609	0	160	199	6	0	2 344
Oyster	4 500	0	0	7 234	0	4 011	0	0	15 745
Squid	450	731	152	548	43	126	1	834	2 885
Other	208	954	0	1 846	549	1 057	11	0	4 624
Total	5 268	3 143	1 762	10 628	1 034	7 910	18	834	30 597
Other NEI	222	10	34	2 647	43	101	0	na	3 057
Total quantity	24 162	17 792	32 313	69 726	25 733	56 229	7 170	4 415	237 540 ^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 7 Fisheries production, New South Wales

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Crustaceans						
Rocklobster	122	6 780	130	7 706	142	8 098
King prawn	568	9 942	489	9 258	555	9 976
School prawn	767	5 305	979	6 140	902	5 631
Other prawn a	38	246	30	285	21	263
Crab	326	4 285	341	4 415	326	4 665
Other b	53	1 002	75	1 148	114	1 747
Total c	1 874	27 560	2 044	28 952	2 060	30 380
Molluscs						
Blacklip abalone	75	1 940	94	2 829	110	3 874
Cuttlefish	67	249	61	208	57	218
Pipi	15	432	9	319	20	358
Octopus	252	1 470	118	938	86	931
Squid	104	1 073	68	840	79	951
Other d	54	304	46	254	46	314
Total c	567	5 468	396	5 388	398	6 646
Fish						
Sea mullet	4 071	9 096	3 598	8 973	2 265	5 266
Silver trevally	117	449	96	320	146	550
Yellowtail kingfish	241	1 706	292	2 043	272	2 852
Jack mackerel	8	8	na	na	5	6
Black bream and yellowfin bream	303	3 349	337	3 703	233	2 911
Eastern Australian salmon	1 431	2 001	792	1 008	1 134	1 479
Snapper	276	2 819	298	2 882	336	3 509
Grey morwong	44	214	32	159	40	208
Mulloway	55	461	84	674	94	881
Sand whiting	119	1 592	145	1 924	117	1 530
Luderick	297	567	362	580	380	613
Eastern school whiting	885	2 348	1 243	3 291	1 337	4 654
Dusky flathead	120	1 086	175	1 247	170	1 254
Other e	5 267	20 975	4 865	18 268	4 181	17 896
Total c	13 234	46 671	12 319	45 072	10 710	43 609
Other NEI g	56	1 002	46	790	72	936
Total wild caught	15 731	80 701	14 805	80 202	13 240	81 571
Aquaculture h						
Prawns	165	2 400	148	1 732	190	2 280
Yabby	10	175	19	217	25	325
Oyster	4 960	43 000	3 883	38 305	4 500	43 000
Silver perch	194	2 336	240	2 814	260	3 120
Trout	150	1 602	168	1 964	200	2 200
Blue mussel	66	284	29	164	40	200
Barramundi	86	1 046	75	938	75	950
Ornamental fish	na	557	na	436	na	500
Other i	85	1 000	107	1 517	150	2 100
Total	5 716	52 400	4 669	48 087	5 440	54 675
Total production c	21 447	133 101	19 474	128 289	18 680	136 246

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. **g** Mainly includes beachworms and sea urchin. **h** Excludes hatchery production. **i** 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 8 Fisheries production, Victoria ^a

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12 ^p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Crustaceans						
Rocklobster	274	14 454	300	15 393	301	17 873
Prawns	107	743	92	911	65	413
Crab	18	719	12	604	13	598
Other	76	383	43	310	32	237
Total	475	16 299	447	17 218	411	19 120
Molluscs						
Abalone	883	21 933	827	23 887	758	23 606
Scallop	na	na	0	0	0	0
Squid ^b	67	850	75	807	47	563
Octopus	21	131	28	176	26	187
Other	30	96	38	113	77	228
Total	1 001	23 010	968	24 983	908	24 584
Fish						
Australian sardine	1 512	847	2 628	1 550	1 923	1 096
Black bream	43	499	75	456	111	1 057
Southern garfish	60	445	70	321	63	353
Shark ^c	39	242	49	196	46	149
Snapper	90	697	120	758	198	1 337
Eel	44	471	42	521	111	1 369
Australian salmon	641	436	415	220	772	448
King George whiting	131	2 138	173	2 701	183	2 816
Other	576	2 579	562	2 335	537	2 356
Total	3 136	8 354	4 134	9 057	3 944	10 981
Total wild caught	4 612	47 663	5 549	51 258	5 263	54 686
Aquaculture ^d						
Abalone ^e	na	na	na	na	330	9 681
Blue mussel	567	1 985	982	3 368	809	1 983
Yabby ^e	2	na	3	33	5	40
Salmonids ^f	857	5 365	985	7 529	536	3 870
Warmwater finfish ^g	227	3 405	195	1 368	127	886
Ornamental fish	no	na	no	na	no	na
Other ^h	316	6 844	387	6 605	5	na
Total	1 969	17 598	2 553	18 904	1 811	16 459
Total production	6 581	65 261	8 102	70 162	7 074	71 145

^a Victorian Department of Primary Industries did not collect prices for wild fisheries during the 2010–11 and 2011–12 financial years and for aquaculture species in 2008–09, 2009–10 and 2010–11. 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 includes 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 Insufficient data to report because of policy requirement to protect commercial confidentiality of data. ^f Includes salmon and trout production. ^g Includes Australian bass, barramundi, catfish, golden perch, Murray cod and silver perch.

^h Includes abalone, yabby and eel. ^p Preliminary. ^{na} Not available. ^{no} Only number of fish is reported; 3135 thousand fish for 2009–10, 3161 thousand fish for 2010–11 and 2832 thousand fish for 2011–12.

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

TABLE 9 Fisheries production, Queensland

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Crustaceans						
Prawns						
Banana prawn	815	6 670	1 233	10 089	537	4 392
Endeavour prawn	581	4 176	497	3 572	502	3 610
King prawn	3 698	47 333	2 262	28 959	2 702	34 582
Tiger prawn	1 225	18 744	1 263	19 325	919	14 063
Other	805	4 622	537	3 090	524	3 020
Total	7 123	81 544	5 792	65 034	5 183	59 668
Crab	2 963	28 945	2 932	29 405	2 981	31 796
Rocklobster and bug	670	15 064	584	13 273	639	15 596
Total	10 756	125 552	9 308	107 712	8 803	107 060
Molluscs						
Scallop	2 991	10 509	1 115	3 917	1 609	5 653
Squid a	143	715	101	504	152	758
Total	3 134	11 224	1 216	4 421	1 761	6 411
Fish						
Snapper	95	774	77	624	65	529
Tropical snapper	978	6 247	666	4 193	600	3 736
Barramundi	1 004	9 206	1 289	11 818	1 500	13 753
Bream (including tarwhine)	169	1 349	105	839	128	1 024
Mullet	1 938	4 846	1 477	3 691	1 739	4 347
Tailor	na	na	na	na	na	na
Whiting	1 336	5 886	1 314	5 386	795	2 954
Coral trout	943	30 832	799	26 098	726	23 727
Redthroat emperor	274	1 845	257	1 734	230	1 553
Blue threadfin	235	939	183	732	181	725
King threadfin	511	2 223	450	1 955	556	2 419
Shark	889	2 666	701	2 103	574	1 723
Spanish mackerel	613	4 290	486	3 404	513	3 593
Grey mackerel	856	4 752	1 027	5 700	971	5 388
Other species	1 674	6 860	1 351	5 777	1 441	6 254
Total	11 615	83 420	10 243	74 493	10 064	72 037
Other NEI	416	2 215	345	1 824	0	6
Total wild caught	25 922	222 411	21 112	188 450	20 628	185 514
Aquaculture b						
Prawns	5 115	73 000	3 822	55 600	3 751	56 789
Barramundi	2 410	20 700	2 764	21 200	2 416	21 295
Oyster	na	513	na	473	na	513
Pearls	na	na	na	na	na	na
Silver perch	100	1 092	114	1 360	75	886
Barcoo grunter	17	195	24	303	31	368
Redclaw	57	956	52	908	41	792
Aquarium fish c	na	985	na	471	na	463
Other d	132	1 940	128	2 156	104	1 403
Total	7 831	99 381	6 904	82 471	6 418	82 509
Total production	33 753	321 792	28 016	270 921	27 046	268 023

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 in 2008–09 and 2009–10). p Preliminary. na Not available. NEI Not elsewhere included.

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

TABLE 10 Fisheries production, South Australia

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Crustaceans						
Prawns	2 669	31 145	2 293	34 140	1 964	28 578
Southern rocklobster	1 554	85 837	1 557	81 326	1 550	96 060
Crab	663	4 804	710	5 257	748	5 967
Other	19	253	42	816	35	808
Total	4 905	122 039	4 602	121 539	4 297	131 413
Molluscs						
Abalone	855	27 857	816	27 998	822	28 905
Pipi	300	2 969	300	2 221	374	2 713
Squid	399	3 706	352	3 487	512	5 442
Other	237	1 904	262	2 408	194	1 786
Total	1 791	36 436	1 730	36 114	1 902	38 846
Fish a						
Western Australian salmon	181	327	162	270	212	348
Mullet	230	996	271	1 113	177	714
Australian herring	168	435	118	343	99	342
Snapper	916	6 465	972	6 513	878	6 371
King George whiting	343	5 063	340	5 081	307	4 465
Garfish	281	1 691	261	1 530	249	1 609
Leatherjacket	155	358	88	266	116	282
Australian sardine	35 509	22 371	33 220	19 268	36 962	20 699
Yellowfin whiting	104	827	98	768	104	773
Snook	65	230	62	213	47	185
Golden perch	49	640	68	870	57	654
Other	1 461	1 611	1 140	1 552	1 150	2 137
Total	39 462	41 014	36 800	37 787	40 358	38 579
Total wild caught	46 158	199 489	43 132	195 440	46 557	208 838
Aquaculture b						
Marron and yabby c	23	645	37	1 032	12	343
Oyster d	6 123	35 471	6 154	35 205	7 234	39 789
Southern bluefin tuna e	7 284	102 175	5 800	114 500	7 087	150 000
Abalone g	286	10 341	317	10 842	178	6 410
Blue mussel	1 343	2 530	1 174	2 425	1 277	2 677
Other h	5 491	42 290	6 765	52 704	4 385	38 118
Total	20 549	193 452	20 247	216 708	20 174	237 339
Total production	66 707	392 941	63 379	412 148	66 731	446 177

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 3931 tonnes in 2009–10, 3786 tonnes in 2010–11 and 4570 tonnes in 2011–12. **g** Includes the value of local spat sales. **h** Includes barramundi, yellowtail kingfish, mullet, rainbow trout, algae and brine shrimp production. It also includes the value of local fingerling sales for 2009–10. **p** Preliminary. **na** Not available.

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

TABLE 11 Fisheries production, Western Australia

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Crustaceans						
Rocklobster	5 947	184 102	5 248	184 338	4 888	177 075
Prawns	2 812	28 166	3 220	34 772	3 023	32 907
Crab	1 251	6 941	1 256	6 968	538	5 941
Other	12	122	14	147	4	82
Total	10 022	219 331	9 738	226 225	8 453	216 005
Molluscs						
Abalone	270	9 228	299	10 193	283	10 575
Scallop	2 524	9 137	3 060	14 960	158	870
Squid	89	336	54	207	36	504
Other a	171	2 510	336	2 984	199	3 476
Total	3 054	21 211	3 749	28 344	676	15 425
Fish						
Tuna	2	19	3	18	1	9
Shark	1 193	3 706	980	3 024	887	3 725
Sharkfin	na	720	na	613	na	407
Western Australian salmon	342	147	101	44	201	121
Estuary cobbler	93	545	68	404	64	356
Silver cobbler	na	na	na	na	na	na
West Australian dhufish	80	1 083	74	1 009	86	1 479
Spanish mackerel	295	1 783	286	1 732	276	2 517
Sea mullet	274	604	234	519	191	581
Yelloweye mullet	30	45	24	36	22	31
Australian sardine	2 651	2 386	2 371	2 134	2 410	2 676
Australian herring	214	85	147	59	119	127
Whiting	150	728	169	806	165	1 071
Bream	111	541	109	510	95	637
Emperor	429	1 543	535	1 837	498	2 814
Snapper	442	2 203	456	2 265	479	4 017
Rockcod	313	1 414	345	1 618	393	3 224
Tropical snapper	1 587	8 926	1 673	9 143	1 680	13 984
Other	1 777	4 835	1 600	4 139	1 546	6 185
Total	9 983	31 313	9 175	29 910	9 113	43 961
Other NEI b	171	513	107	321	43	129
Total wild caught	23 230	272 368	22 769	284 800	18 285	275 520
Aquaculture c						
Pearls	na	85 642	na	99 107	na	93 062
Yabby	47	884	20	390	19	377
Marron	54	1 449	51	1 419	50	1 444
Blue mussel	506	1 871	365	1 357	350	1 367
Fish	508	5 331	896	8 888	1 179	11 842
Goldfish and European carp	na	250	na	207	na	140
Ornamental fish	na	232	na	108	na	58
Other d	na	736	na	972	na	946
Total	1 115	96 395	1 332	112 448	1 598	109 235
Total production	24 345	368 763	24 101	397 248	19 883	384 755

Note: Historical valuation of Western Australia's wild harvested pearl shells were 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 12 Fisheries production, Tasmania

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Crustaceans						
Southern rocklobster	1 312	65 499	1 275	59 529	1 098	63 418
Giant crab	45	1 960	37	1 841	38	1 752
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1 358	67 460	1 312	61 370	1 136	65 170
Molluscs						
Abalone	2 443	97 030	2 701	97 058	2 421	83 968
Octopus	90	781	51	417	51	417
Scallop a	na	na	10	156	85	167
Other	235	1 413	110	1 117	110	1 117
Total	2 768	99 224	2 872	98 748	2 667	85 669
Fish b						
Australian salmon	404	1 048	65	176	65	176
Southern rock cod	0	8	2	4	2	4
Garfish	52	435	23	201	23	201
Banded morwong	87	1 730	50	1 022	38	744
Jackass morwong	7	15	2	5	2	5
Elephantfish	3	6	1	2	1	2
Bastard trumpeter	14	72	7	37	7	37
Striped trumpeter	14	99	7	46	7	46
Eastern school whiting	36	111	34	105	34	105
Wrasse	91	1 127	49	624	49	624
Shark	17	65	7	59	7	59
Other	1 248	2 327	132	514	132	514
Total	1 971	7 043	379	2 795	366	2 517
Other NEI c	76	1 408	101	139	101	139
Total wild caught	6 173	175 135	4 662	163 053	4 270	153 495
Aquaculture d						
Salmonids e	30 950	362 422	35 685	417 872	43 249	506 446
Oyster	3 848	21 934	3 890	23 340	4 011	24 066
Blue mussel	982	3 438	566	1 981	927	3 060
Abalone	170	5 099	173	5 547	97	3 101
Total	35 950	392 893	40 314	448 740	48 284	536 673
Total production	42 123	568 028	44 977	611 793	52 554	690 168

a Weight is based on whole weight. Value of fishery is calculated on meat weight. No commercial scallop season in 2009–10, 2010–11 and 2011–12. Production statistics for 2010–11 and 2011–12 are landings from pre-season surveys. b Excludes shark from the Commonwealth Southern Shark Fishery. c Includes sea urchins. d Excludes hatchery production. e Includes salmon and trout production, weight in HOGG (head on, gilled and gutted). p Preliminary. na Not available. NEI Not elsewhere included.

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

TABLE 13 Fisheries production, Northern Territory

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Crustaceans						
Crab	na	9 262	391	7 819	441	8 196
Other	0	0	29	29	0	1
Total	na	9 263	420	7 848	441	8 197
Molluscs						
Other	21	206	1	4	11	188
Total	21	206	1	4	11	188
Fish						
Tuna	6	37	7	55	11	56
Shark	738	955	891	1 749	888	2 482
Tropical snapper	300	1 375	174	911	337	1 406
Barramundi	654	3 890	707	4 938	759	4 534
Threadfin salmon	280	812	319	1 087	383	1 108
Black jewfish	215	487	165	555	167	407
Emperor	111	600	82	672	113	640
Rockcod	70	245	25	86	64	241
Mackerel	693	3 297	701	4 814	741	3 600
Goldband snapper	707	5 549	444	3 137	636	4 962
Saddletail snapper a	1 104	4 525	1 114	5 352	1 252	5 371
Other	na	na	265	1 234	284	913
Total	4 880	21 772	4 894	24 590	5 635	25 719
Total wild caught	4 901	31 241	5 315	32 442	6 087	34 104
Aquaculture b						
Barramundi	699	5 770	651	5 200	881	7 680
Pearls	na	18 980	na	20 970	na	9 250
Other c	na	730	na	810	na	284
Total	699	25 480	651	26 980	881	17 214
Total production	5 600	56 721	5 966	59 422	6 968	51 318

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

Source: Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries

TABLE 14 Fisheries production, Commonwealth

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Northern Prawn						
Prawns						
Tiger prawn	1 274	25 996	1 627	28 305	864	16 617
Banana prawn	5 771	59 287	7 577	61 372	4 855	41 961
Endeavour prawn	355	2 875	426	4 558	498	4 491
King prawn	6	60	10	95	8	78
Other prawn	1	8	0	7	2	18
Total prawn	7 407	88 226	9 640	94 336	6 228	63 166
Other species	58	602	33	492	77	1 543
Total	7 465	88 828	9 673	94 828	6 304	64 708
Torres Strait						
Prawns						
Tiger prawn	278	2 919	278	3 136	377	5 171
Endeavour prawn	102	611	91	593	117	928
King prawn	9	124	5	52	5	64
Other prawn	13	115	2	11	0	0
Other a	13	117	16	413	20	561
Total	414	3 888	392	4 205	520	6 724
Tropical rocklobster	270	9 570	796	28 344	527	16 057
Spanish mackerel						
Spanish mackerel	82	892	75	595	78	577
Other species	0	1	1	2	0	1
Total	82	893	75	597	78	577
Reef Line b	18	176	46	785	42	556
Total	784	14 527	1 310	33 931	1 167	23 914
SESSF Commonwealth Trawl Sector c						
Orange roughy	562	3 028	165	620	229	1 187
Blue grenadier	3 460	16 261	4 014	10 636	4 047	11 695
Tiger flathead	2 789	13 723	2 658	13 901	2 835	14 573
Redfish	185	428	141	402	86	298
Blue warehou	93	222	107	249	98	402
Silver warehou	1 249	3 372	1 298	2 271	1 031	2 030
Eastern school whiting	404	1 371	339	936	344	936
Jackass morwong	403	1 572	390	984	404	1 041
Pink ling	558	3 016	743	4 831	752	4 126
Gemfish	146	638	174	493	130	401
Silver trevally	203	599	219	608	180	701
Mirror dory	531	1 306	625	1 587	548	1 217
Royal red prawn	97	225	108	239	150	378
Ocean perch	175	1 173	204	558	205	657
John dory	88	601	78	532	89	597
Blue-eye trevalla	41	363	27	212	16	149
Gummy shark	114	717	134	927	144	916
School shark	26	136	34	172	24	114
Sawshark	134	302	149	288	125	274
Elephantfish	66	118	47	35	51	50
Other	2 696	6 503	2 950	8 096	3 263	8 904
Total	14 023	55 673	14 603	48 579	14 749	50 644

Continued

TABLE 14 Fisheries production, Commonwealth *continued*

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
SESSF Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sector c						
Blue-eye trevalla	407	3 460	401	3 201	341	3 187
Blue warehou	4	9	10	24	7	30
Pink ling	312	1 697	354	2 303	453	2 487
Gummy shark	2 170	15 193	2 111	14 633	1 920	12 233
School shark	279	1 436	292	1 482	212	988
Sawshark	130	293	170	327	116	254
Elephantfish	92	165	68	51	77	75
Other Shark	281	377	245	223	185	247
Other species	440	1 920	404	1 586	318	1 360
Total	4 116	24 550	4 055	23 830	3 631	20 860
SESSF Great Australian Bight Trawl Sector c						
Orange roughy	91	479	116	405	34	178
Deepwater flathead	851	5 874	968	6 679	973	6 716
Bight redfish	470	2 395	298	1 488	341	1 707
Leatherjacket	211	201	172	310	209	313
Angel shark	147	454	158	295	184	227
Yellowspotted boarfish	68	277	64	224	77	238
Jackass morwong	57	223	34	86	35	90
Squid	28	142	24	133	34	156
Knifejaw	45	62	28	18	41	140
Gemfish	54	223	40	107	65	201
Blue grenadier	2	4	10	26	28	81
Blue morwong	30	104	19	47	22	149
Silver warehou	0	0	1	1	1	2
School shark	2	9	2	9	1	3
Gummy shark	79	472	78	539	85	538
Sawshark	43	97	47	91	26	56
Elephantfish	1	1	0	0	0	0
Other	195	676	157	616	206	841
Total	2 374	11 692	2 215	11 074	2 363	11 639

Continued

TABLE 14 Fisheries production, Commonwealth *continued*

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12 p	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Eastern Tuna and Billfish – Longline and minor line						
Albacore	1 210	2 421	662	1 766	784	1 802
Skipjack tuna	10	10	na	na	na	na
Yellowfin tuna	1 451	10 589	2 026	16 635	1 459	12 606
Bigeye tuna	686	6 384	425	4 135	493	5 377
Broadbill swordfish	1 278	7 286	1 039	5 443	1 254	5 856
Striped marlin	329	2 201	278	1 216	310	1 450
Other billfish	19	15	28	23	12	17
Other	725	1 234	711	1 699	421	926
Total	5 707	30 140	5 169	30 917	4 733	28 035
Southern Bluefin Tuna	4 124	24 220	3 900	30 551	4 659	40 603
Western Tuna and Billfish						
Albacore	16	np	18	np	15	np
Skipjack tuna	0	np	0	np	0	np
Yellowfin tuna	22	np	17	np	26	np
Bigeye tuna	74	np	61	np	106	np
Other tuna	0	np	0	np	0	np
Billfish	401	np	247	np	210	np
Other species	25	np	9	np	6	np
Total	538	np	352	np	362	np
Bass Strait Scallop	2 091	3 744	2 032	2 946	484	1 027
Southern Squid Jig	62	93	650	1 657	830	2 075
Other fisheries d	10 551	52 527	2 877	42 497	3 891	64 739
Total production	46 630	305 994	46 836	320 810	43 174	308 244

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. **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 15 Aquaculture production in 2009–10, by state, Australia ^a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish								
Salmonids b	1 602	5 365	0	na	102	362 422	0	369 491
Tuna	0	0	0	102 175	0	0	0	102 175
Silver perch	2 336	0	1 092	na	436	0	0	3 864
Barramundi	1 046	0	20 700	na	4 512	0	5 770	32 028
Other c	0	3 405	1 180	32 030	532	0	0	37 147
Total	4 984	8 770	22 972	134 205	5 581	362 422	5 770	544 704
Crustaceans								
Prawns	2 400	0	73 000	0	0	0	0	75 400
Yabby	175	na	0	0	884	0	0	1 059
Marron	0	0	0	645	1 449	0	0	2 094
Redclaw	0	0	956	na	0	0	0	956
Total	2 575	na	73 956	645	2 334	0	0	79 509
Molluscs								
Edible oyster	43 000	0	513	35 471	0	21 934	0	100 917
Pearl oyster	0	0	na	0	85 642	0	18 980	104 622
Abalone	0	na	0	10 341	0	5 099	0	15 440
Blue mussel	284	1 985	0	2 530	1 871	3 438	0	10 107
Total	43 284	1 985	513	48 342	87 513	30 471	18 980	231 087
Other NEI d	1 557	6 844	1 940	10 260	968	na	730	22 299
Total value	52 400	17 598	99 381	193 452	96 395	392 893	25 480	877 600
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish								
Salmonids b	150	857	0	na	8	30 950	0	31 964
Tuna	0	0	0	7 284	0	0	0	7 284
Silver perch	194	0	100	na	27	0	0	321
Barramundi	86	0	2 410	na	433	0	699	3 628
Other c	0	227	17	4 172	40	0	0	4 456
Total	430	1 084	2 527	11 456	508	30 950	699	47 653
Crustaceans								
Prawns	165	0	5 115	0	0	0	0	5 280
Yabby	10	2	0	0	47	0	0	59
Marron	0	0	0	23	54	0	0	77
Redclaw	0	0	57	na	0	0	0	57
Total	175	2	5 172	23	101	0	0	5 473
Molluscs								
Edible oyster	4 960	0	na	6 123	0	3 848	0	14 931
Pearl oyster	0	0	na	0	na	0	na	na
Abalone	0	na	0	286	0	170	0	455
Blue mussel	66	567	0	1 343	506	982	0	3 465
Total	5 026	567	na	7 752	506	5 000	na	18 851
Other NEI d	85	316	132	1 319	na	na	na	1 852
Total quantity	5 716	1 969	7 831	20 549	1 115	35 950	699	73 829

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 abalone, warmwater finfish, ornamental fish, other shellfish, shrimps and aquatic worms. Total only sums across. **na** Not available. **NEI** Not elsewhere included.

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

TABLE 16 Aquaculture production in 2010–11, by state, Australia ^a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish								
Salmonids b	1 964	7 529	0	na	133	417 872	0	427 498
Tuna	0	0	0	114 500	0	0	0	114 500
Silver perch	2 814	0	1 360	na	311	0	0	4 485
Barramundi	938	0	21 200	na	8 392	0	5 200	35 730
Other c	0	1 368	1 613	30 233	259	0	0	33 473
Total	5 716	8 897	24 173	144 733	9 095	417 872	5 200	615 686
Crustaceans								
Prawns	1 732	0	55 600	0	0	0	0	57 332
Yabby	217	33	0	0	390	0	0	640
Marron	0	0	0	1 032	1 419	0	0	2 451
Redclaw	0	0	908	na	0	0	0	908
Total	1 949	33	56 508	1 032	1 809	0	0	61 331
Molluscs								
Edible oyster	38 305	0	473	35 205	0	23 340	0	97 323
Pearl oyster	0	0	na	0	99 107	0	20 970	120 077
Abalone	0	na	0	10 842	0	5 547	0	16 389
Blue mussel	164	3 368	0	2 425	1 357	1 981	0	9 296
Total	38 469	3 368	473	48 472	100 464	30 868	20 970	243 084
Other NEI d	1 953	6 605	1 317	22 471	1 080	na	810	34 236
Total value	48 087	18 904	82 471	216 708	112 448	448 740	26 980	954 337
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish								
Salmonids b	168	985	0	na	11	35 685	0	36 850
Tuna	0	0	0	5 800	0	0	0	5 800
Silver perch	240	0	114	na	18	0	0	372
Barramundi	75	0	2 764	na	862	0	651	4 352
Other c	0	195	87	3 788	5	0	0	4 075
Total	483	1 181	2 965	9 588	896	35 685	651	51 449
Crustaceans								
Prawns	148	0	3 822	0	0	0	0	3 970
Yabby	19	3	0	0	20	0	0	42
Marron	0	0	0	37	51	0	0	88
Redclaw	0	0	52	na	0	0	0	52
Total	167	3	3 874	37	71	0	0	4 152
Molluscs								
Edible oyster	3 883	0	na	6 154	0	3 890	0	13 927
Pearl oyster	0	0	na	0	na	0	na	na
Abalone	0	na	0	317	0	173	0	491
Blue mussel	29	982	0	1 174	365	566	0	3 115
Total	3 912	982	na	7 645	365	4 629	na	17 534
Other NEI d	107	387	65	2 977	na	na	na	3 536
Total quantity	4 669	2 553	6 904	20 247	1 332	40 314	651	76 671

^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 abalone, warmwater finfish, ornamental fish, other shellfish, shrimps and aquatic worms. Total only sums across. **na** Not available. **NEI** Not elsewhere included.

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

TABLE 17 Aquaculture production in 2011–12, by state, Australia a p

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish								
Salmonids b	2 200	3 870	0	na	61	506 446	0	512 577
Tuna	0	0	0	150 000	0	0	0	150 000
Silver perch	3 120	0	886	na	254	0	0	4 260
Barramundi	950	0	21 295	na	11 135	0	7 680	41 061
Other c	0	886	1 654	18 797	531	0	0	21 867
Total	6 270	4 755	23 835	168 797	11 981	506 446	7 680	729 764
Crustaceans								
Prawns	2 280	0	56 789	0	0	0	0	59 069
Yabby	325	40	0	0	377	0	0	742
Marron	0	0	0	343	1 444	0	0	1 787
Redclaw	0	0	792	na	0	0	0	792
Total	2 605	40	57 581	343	1 821	0	0	62 390
Molluscs								
Edible oyster	43 000	0	513	39 789	0	24 066	0	107 369
Pearl oyster	0	0	na	0	93 062	0	9 250	102 312
Abalone	0	9 681	0	6 410	0	3 101	0	19 192
Blue mussel	200	1 983	0	2 677	1 367	3 060	0	9 288
Total	43 200	11 663	513	48 877	94 429	30 227	9 250	238 160
Other NEI d	2 600	0	580	19 321	1 004	na	284	23 789
Total value	54 675	16 459	82 509	237 339	109 235	536 673	17 214	1054 104
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish								
Salmonids b	200	536	0	na	4	43 249	0	43 989
Tuna	0	0	0	7 087	0	0	0	7 087
Silver perch	260	0	75	na	14	0	0	349
Barramundi	75	0	2 416	na	1 127	0	881	4 498
Other c	0	127	103	1 738	34	0	0	2 001
Total	535	663	2 593	8 825	1 179	43 249	881	57 924
Crustaceans								
Prawns	190	0	3 751	0	0	0	0	3 941
Yabby	25	5	0	0	19	0	0	48
Marron	0	0	0	12	50	0	0	62
Redclaw	0	0	41	na	0	0	0	41
Total	215	5	3 793	12	69	0	0	4 093
Molluscs								
Edible oyster	4 500	0	na	7 234	0	4 011	0	15 745
Pearl oyster	0	0	na	0	na	0	na	na
Abalone	0	330	0	178	0	97	0	604
Blue mussel	40	809	0	1 277	350	927	0	3 404
Total	4 540	1 139	na	8 690	350	5 035	na	19 754
Other NEI d	150	5	32	2 647	na	na	na	2 834
Total quantity	5 440	1 811	6 418	20 174	1 598	48 284	881	84 605

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 abalone, warmwater finfish, ornamental fish, other shellfish, shrimps and aquatic worms. Total only sums across. 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 Primary Industries; Northern Territory Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries; Primary Industries and Regions, South Australia; South Australian Research and Development Institute

TABLE 18 Exports of fisheries products, Australia

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Edible						
Fish						
Live a	990	40 435	880	33 372	930	31 953
Tuna	9 547	118 494	7 809	131 388	8 888	162 703
Salmonids b	4 033	29 640	6 378	54 437	5 750	41 779
Swordfish	447	4 181	428	4 464	509	4 241
Whiting	1 305	3 396	1 786	4 979	892	2 535
Other fish	5 376	61 632	5 466	58 143	5 056	46 166
Total fish c	21 698	257 779	22 747	286 784	22 025	289 377
Crustaceans and molluscs						
Rocklobster	7 729	399 682	7 017	369 271	6 916	386 710
Prawns	4 659	61 461	6 419	77 096	5 393	66 677
Abalone	3 639	216 373	3 424	212 036	3 149	197 255
Scallop	1 089	29 508	567	15 423	443	15 347
Crab	1 079	13 801	970	13 440	801	10 961
Other	1 004	8 477	1 220	16 296	1 735	34 391
Total	19 198	729 302	19 616	703 562	18 436	711 342
Total edible c	40 896	987 081	42 363	990 346	40 461	1 000 719
Non-edible						
Marine fats and oils	na	4 810	na	5 416	na	7 254
Fish meal	na	2 117	na	1 562	na	392
Pearls d	na	243 879	na	241 331	na	206 623
Ornamental fish	na	2 685	na	2 273	na	2 344
Other non-edible	na	5 483	na	7 282	na	9 437
Total non-edible	na	258 974	na	257 865	na	226 050
Total fisheries products	na	1 246 055	na	1 248 211	na	1 226 769

a Includes all species of live fish exports. **b** Predominantly salmon. Includes trout and salmon like products. **c** Excludes live tonnage but includes live value. **d** Includes items temporarily exported and re-imported (see Table 29). **na** Not available.

Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 19 Exports of fish, Australia

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Live	990	40 435	880	33 372	930	31 953
Tuna a						
Fresh or chilled	3 909	59 309	2 715	39 910	1 721	24 355
Frozen	5 415	57 746	4 909	90 453	6 921	137 107
Prepared and preserved	223	1 439	185	1 025	246	1 241
Total	9 547	118 494	7 809	131 388	8 888	162 703
Salmonids b						
Fresh or chilled	3 861	27 709	6 182	52 267	5 500	39 074
Frozen	131	1 368	158	1 819	162	1 742
Smoked	37	531	15	293	34	658
Prepared and preserved	3	32	23	57	54	304
Total	4 033	29 640	6 378	54 437	5 750	41 779
Swordfish						
Total c	447	4 181	428	4 464	509	4 241
Whiting						
Total	1 305	3 396	1 786	4 979	892	2 535
Other fish						
Fresh or chilled	1 770	20 018	1 505	16 021	752	7 011
Fillets	108	1 790	70	1 175	124	537
Other	1 661	18 228	1 435	14 846	628	6 474
Frozen	3 026	24 111	3 366	18 877	3 701	21 051
Fillets	916	8 506	1 384	8 993	1 308	7 635
Other	2 110	15 605	1 982	9 884	2 393	13 417
Prepared and preserved	433	4 086	412	4 380	475	4 392
Dried, salted and smoked	147	13 408	183	18 865	128	13 712
Other	1	8	0	0	0	0
Total d	5 376	61 632	5 466	58 143	5 056	46 166
Total fish d	21 698	257 779	22 747	286 784	22 025	289 377

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: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 20 Exports of crustaceans and molluscs, Australia

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Rocklobster						
Frozen						
Whole	986	37 425	641	25 458	234	10 608
Tails	536	33 923	366	23 388	252	14 914
Other	211	1 327	199	2 833	140	2 026
Unfrozen	5 995	327 008	5 811	317 593	6 290	359 162
Total	7 729	399 682	7 017	369 271	6 916	386 710
Prawns						
Frozen	4 511	60 153	6 377	76 702	5 252	65 328
Unfrozen	14	191	4	77	40	452
Prepared or preserved	133	1 117	37	317	101	897
Total	4 659	61 461	6 419	77 096	5 393	66 677
Crabs						
Frozen	487	4 703	474	3 544	396	3 232
Unfrozen	561	8 796	496	9 891	387	7 531
Prepared or preserved	31	301	0	5	18	198
Total	1 079	13 801	970	13 440	801	10 961
Abalone						
Live, fresh or chilled	1 832	100 201	1 676	88 116	1 583	81 167
Frozen or cooked	708	53 443	773	58 645	772	56 735
Prepared or preserved	1 099	62 729	974	65 276	794	59 352
Total	3 639	216 373	3 424	212 036	3 149	197 255
Scallops						
Live, fresh or chilled	0	3	0	5	1	25
Frozen or cooked	1 089	29 505	567	15 417	443	15 323
Total	1 089	29 508	567	15 423	443	15 347
Other crustaceans and molluscs						
Prepared or preserved	37	342	39	272	108	627
Dried, salted or smoked	824	5 671	926	6 384	1 176	24 799
Other	143	2 464	254	9 640	451	8 965
Total	1 004	8 477	1 220	16 296	1 735	34 391
Total crustaceans and molluscs	19 198	729 302	19 616	703 562	18 436	711 342

Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 21 Exports of edible fish products, by destination, Australia

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Tuna						
Fresh or chilled						
France	2	24	2	33	1	17
Germany	6	132	2	44	1	14
Hong Kong	1	36	9	117	2	77
Japan	3 625	56 557	2 522	38 018	1 637	23 523
United States	200	2 014	165	1 485	75	583
Other	75	548	15	213	5	143
Total	3 909	59 309	2 715	39 910	1 721	24 355
Frozen						
Japan	4 684	55 728	4 490	88 973	6 345	134 398
Thailand	441	1 138	270	729	465	1 413
Vietnam	203	607.896	102.599	353.827	31.08	93
Other	88	272	46	397	80	1 202
Total	5 415	57 746	4 909	90 453	6 921	137 107
Salmonids a						
Fresh or chilled						
China	146	1 032	1 349	11 588	508	3 017
Indonesia	617	3 575	843	6 696	670	4 725
Japan	1 270	11 086	1 507	14 079	1 543	13 177
Taiwan	367	2 278	588	4 665	758	4 552
Vietnam	34	107	56	491	1 154	7 210
Other	1 427	9 631	1 839	14 748	867	6 392
Total	3 861	27 709	6 182	52 267	5 500	39 074
Frozen						
China	0	0	0.22	5.515	3.536	46
Hong Kong	15	168	8	105	20	200
Japan	57	756	62	931	103	1 092
Other	60	445	87	778	35	404
Total	131	1 368	158	1 819	162	1 742
Swordfish						
Fresh, chilled or frozen						
Japan	374	3 461	369	3 894	339	2 836
United States	71	706	58	555	170	1 404
Other	2	14	2	15	0	0
Total	447	4 181	428	4 464	509	4 241
Whiting						
Frozen						
China	492	1 372	550	1 692	292	861
Thailand	777	1 928	1 112	2 961	451	1 253
Other	36	96	124	326	149	421
Total	1 305	3 396	1 786	4 979	892	2 535

Continued

TABLE 21 Exports of edible fish products, by destination, Australia *continued*

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Prepared and preserved						
Tuna						
Guam	12	49	2	7	11	40
New Zealand	199	1 285	167	905	189	978
Papua New Guinea	6	57	8	65	16	108
Other	6	49	9	48	31	115
Total	223	1 439	185	1 025	246	1 241
Salmonids ^a						
New Zealand	1	10	2	17	53	282
Papua New Guinea	1	6	1	9	0	14
Singapore	0	0	0	1	0	3
Other	2	16	20	30	0	5
Total	3	32	23	57	54	304
Other fish						
Hong Kong	176	2 695	186	3 021	138	2 434
Malaysia	1	7	3	47	1	6
Micronesia	79	148	80	148	110	242
New Zealand	82	801	101	818	165	968
Other	95	435	42	346	62	741
Total	433	4 086	412	4 380	475	4 392
Dried, salted or smoked						
Salmonids ^a						
Denmark	16	108	0	0	12	204
Hong Kong	7	167	4	86	1	14
New Zealand	10	154	3	54	1	18
Other	4	103	8	154	21	422
Total	37	531	15	293	34	658
Other fish						
Hong Kong	117	11 436	130	16 534	94	11 652
Japan	10	894	7	672	8	791
Singapore	5	576	8	824	11	1 064
Other	15	503	38	835	16	205
Total	147	13 408	183	18 865	128	13 712

^a Predominantly salmon. Includes trout and salmon like products.

Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 22 Exports of crustaceans, by destination, Australia

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Rocklobster						
Frozen						
France	63	2 323	23	937	5	211
Hong Kong	136	5 232	68	2 342	29	904
Japan	447	12 357	301	8 466	230	6 974
Singapore	47	1 845	12	458	6	258
Taiwan	482	17 387	326	12 662	100	4 191
United States	506	31 538	370	23 066	241	14 188
Other	53	1 993	106	3 749	15	821
Total	1 734	72 674	1 206	51 678	626	27 548
Unfrozen						
China	1	46	1 355	69 433	201	12 032
Hong Kong	5 437	300 616	3 993	223 624	5 185	289 982
Japan	329	16 387	197	10 369	194	10 309
Taiwan	108	4 490	68	3 068	33	1 480
Thailand	0	21	69	4 597	127	9 529
Vietnam	0	15	0	8	468	30 900
Other	120	5 433	128	6 494	82	4 930
Total	5 995	327 008	5 811	317 593	6 290	359 162
Prawns						
Frozen						
China	598	5 587	1 327	10 862	578	4 308
Hong Kong	862	9 525	882	11 213	780	8 380
Japan	1 843	31 406	1 930	33 350	1 573	29 048
Malaysia	201	1 828	557	4 252	145	1 111
New Zealand	142	1 770	149	1 825	243	2 850
Vietnam	198	2 575	691	6 352	1 489	14 698
Other	668	7 462	841	8 849	444	4 933
Total	4 511	60 153	6 377	76 702	5 252	65 328
Unfrozen						
Hong Kong	2	34	1	10	4	87
New Zealand	8	138	3	55	0	6
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	35	349
Other	4	19	1	11	0	10
Total	14	191	4	77	40	452
Prepared or preserved						
China	13	78	8	69	22	124
Thailand	44	390	0	0	75	722
Vietnam	36	298	0	0	1	22
Other	40	351	30	248	2	29
Total	133	1 117	37	317	101	897

Continued

TABLE 22 Exports of crustaceans, by destination, Australia *continued*

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Crabs						
Frozen						
China	102	1 748	115	748	83	693
Hong Kong	13	260	28	390	11	157
Japan	53	689	32	380	5	50
Singapore	2	61	1	30	11	283
Taiwan	131	653	118	569	84	467
United States	5	113	11	226	7	230
Other	182	1 179	170	1 202	195	1 352
Total	487	4 703	474	3 544	396	3 232
Unfrozen						
China	65	2 520	145	4 802	156	4 067
Hong Kong	180	2 573	137	1 988	74	1 221
Japan	130	1 210	78	800	58	550
Singapore	15	608	24	805	20	794
Taiwan	155	1 347	96	817	72	599
Other	17	539	16	678	6	300
Total	561	8 796	496	9 891	387	7 531
Other crustaceans						
China	0	0	25	1 521	14	1 015
Hong Kong	8	457	88	5 726	179	13 633
Thailand	6	123	26	1 389	21	1 357
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	34	2 676
Other	31	1 148	37	510	21	856
Total	45	1 728	176	9 146	268	19 538

Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 23 Exports of molluscs, by destination, Australia

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Abalone						
Live, fresh or chilled						
China	490	27 462	690	36 262	473	24 363
Hong Kong	1 188	65 615	830	44 148	917	46 887
Japan	119	5 517	113	5 635	97	4 757
Singapore	8	436	15	861	17	1 178
Taiwan	21	900	21	897	14	532
Vietnam	1	49	0	20	60	3 175
Other	5	222	8	293	5	274
Total	1 832	100 201	1 676	88 116	1 583	81 167
Frozen or cooked						
Canada	11	1 222	8	866	6	660
China	11	1 735	49	4 480	73	5 477
Hong Kong	352	31 872	314	30 201	231	22 906
Japan	190	10 946	224	12 270	290	15 360
Singapore	85	4 857	108	6 687	119	8 739
United States	13	868	31	1 770	12	1 009
Other	46	1 943	39	2 370	42	2 585
Total	708	53 443	773	58 645	772	56 735
Prepared or preserved						
Hong Kong	571	34 103	511	36 736	412	31 797
Japan	87	5 267	68	4 694	62	5 072
Malaysia	32	2 073	28	1 669	15	974
Singapore	325	16 225	293	17 376	227	16 040
Taiwan	38	2 290	42	2 708	25	1 691
United States	20	1 175	18	1 166	31	2 163
Other	25	1 595	13	928	21	1 615
Total	1 099	62 729	974	65 276	794	59 352
Scallop						
Live, fresh or chilled						
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	22
Indonesia	0	3	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	5	0	3
Total	0	3	0	5	1	25
Frozen or cooked						
China	10	143	0	2	0	9
Hong Kong	667	18 644	290	8 540	215	8 232
Malaysia	69	1 608	47	1 170	19	529
Singapore	293	8 118	197	5 274	202	6 381
Other	60	1 135	34	434	7	181
Total	1 089	29 505	567	15 417	443	15 323
Other molluscs						
Canada	26	240	44	134	102	639
China	232	1 018	162	941	207	1 420
Hong Kong	395	2 902	459	3 566	706	7 946
Japan	54	673	84	767	115	2 132
Malaysia	11	109	33	257	36	376
Singapore	94	753	100	791	129	1 268
Other	147	1 053	162	694	172	1 072
Total	959	6 749	1 044	7 150	1 468	14 853

Source: ABS, *International Trade*, Australia, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 24 Exports of fisheries products, by destination, Australia

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Edible (including live fish)						
Canada	79	2 890	116	2 212	138	2 418
China	2 204	43 498	5 938	143 225	2 723	58 533
France	415	6 659	339	5 978	252	3 005
Germany	166	2 217	166	2 062	120	1 268
Hong Kong	11 692	530 031	9 401	425 946	10 040	479 092
Indonesia	967	6 895	1 164	8 653	935	6 096
Italy	313	3 523	267	2 853	53	944
Japan	13 489	215 477	12 136	225 874	12 969	254 639
Malaysia	577	9 162	1 050	12 863	425	7 666
New Zealand	1 504	16 595	1 416	9 642	1 573	10 130
Singapore	1 306	37 449	1 568	41 226	1 266	42 455
Taiwan	1 530	32 522	1 489	29 599	1 264	17 504
Thailand	1 936	8 991	2 230	16 003	1 802	18 136
United States	1 764	49 458	1 277	35 739	864	23 077
Vietnam	647	4 305	1 157	8 376	3 559	60 464
Other	2 309	17 408	2 648	20 094	2 477	15 293
Total	40 896	987 081	42 363	990 346	40 461	1 000 719
Nonedible						
China	na	646	na	2 693	na	2 135
France	na	1 580	na	1 764	na	378
Germany	na	834	na	808	na	549
Hong Kong	na	137 763	na	145 102	na	96 603
Indonesia	na	129	na	305	na	2 400
Italy	na	1 027	na	1 094	na	1 579
Japan	na	49 836	na	43 320	na	44 401
New Zealand	na	2 531	na	2 750	na	2 864
Singapore	na	1 878	na	1 766	na	1 427
Switzerland	na	91	na	2 812	na	6 102
Thailand	na	1 993	na	2 202	na	1 473
United Arab Emirates	na	3 480	na	705	na	2 281
United Kingdom	na	725	na	1 291	na	498
United States	na	15 466	na	8 056	na	22 200
Vietnam	na	1 155	na	524	na	1 064
Other	na	39 840	na	42 671	na	40 098
Total	na	258 974	na	257 865	na	226 050
Total exports	na	1 246 055	na	1 248 211	na	1 226 769

na Not available.

Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 25 Exports of seafood to selected countries, by product, Australia a

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Hong Kong						
Rocklobster (unfrozen)	5 437	300 616	3 993	223 624	5 185	289 982
Abalone	2 112	131 590	1 656	111 084	1 560	101 590
Prawns (frozen)	862	9 525	882	11 213	780	8 380
Tuna	1	36	9	117	2	77
Salmonids	588	4 284	506	4 183	128	1 162
Crabs	192	2 836	165	2 383	85	1 379
Other	2 500	81 145	2 190	73 341	2 300	76 523
Total	11 692	530 031	9 401	425 946	10 040	479 092
Japan						
Tuna	8 310	112 284	7 012	126 991	7 982	157 921
Prawns (frozen)	1 843	31 406	1 930	33 350	1 573	29 048
Rocklobster (unfrozen)	329	16 387	197	10 369	194	10 309
Rocklobster (frozen)	447	12 357	301	8 466	230	6 974
Abalone	395	21 730	404	22 599	449	25 189
Salmonids	1 329	11 876	1 572	15 061	1 647	14 284
Crabs	183	1 899	109	1 180	63	599
Scallops	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swordfish	374	3 461	369	3 894	339	2 836
Other	280	4 078	240	3 964	492	7 478
Total	13 489	215 477	12 136	225 874	12 969	254 639
China						
Abalone	501	29 241	741	40 812	547	29 998
Rocklobster (unfrozen)	1	46	1 355	69 433	201	12 032
Prawns (frozen)	598	5 587	1 327	10 862	578	4 308
Prawns (prepared and preserved)	13	78	8	69	22	124
Crabs	167	4 268	260	5 550	239	4 760
Salmonids	146	1 040	1 350	11 593	512	3 063
Whiting	492	1 372	550	1 692	292	861
Scallops	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	285	1 867	348	3 214	332	3 387
Total	2 204	43 498	5 938	143 225	2 723	58 533
United States						
Rocklobster (frozen)	506	31 538	370	23 066	241	14 188
Tuna	200	2 018	170	1 522	79	598
Salmonids	204	1 623	92	836	64	635
Crabs	16	340	14	300	7	241
Abalone	34	2 099	50	2 968	44	3 227
Swordfish	71	706	58	555	170	1 404
Other	732	11 134	525	6 491	258	2 783
Total	1 764	49 458	1 277	35 739	864	23 077

Continued

TABLE 25 Exports of seafood to selected countries, by product, Australia ^a *continued*

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Singapore						
Abalone	419	21 518	416	24 924	363	25 957
Rocklobster (frozen)	47	1 845	12	458	6	258
Rocklobster (unfrozen)	12	737	25	1 449	17	1 144
Scallops	293	8 118	197	5 274	202	6 381
Crabs	17	669	24	835	31	1 077
Oysters	77	629	62	524	45	549
Salmonids	324	2 004	640	4 962	327	2 102
Other	117	1 930	193	2 799	275	4 988
Total	1 306	37 449	1 568	41 226	1 266	42 455
Taiwan						
Rocklobster (frozen)	482	17 387	326	12 662	100	4 191
Rocklobster (unfrozen)	108	4 490	68	3 068	33	1 480
Abalone	79	4 214	86	5 086	56	3 255
Salmonids	367	2 278	588	4 665	758	4 552
Prawns (frozen)	8	71	36	408	38	707
Crabs	286	2 000	214	1 386	157	1 066
Other	199	2 082	170	2 325	122	2 253
Total	1 530	32 522	1 489	29 599	1 264	17 504
Vietnam						
Rocklobster (unfrozen)	0	15	0	8	468	30 900
Prawns (frozen)	198	2 575	691	6 352	1 489	14 698
Prawns (unfrozen)	0	0	0	0	35	349
Prawns (prepared and preserved)	36	298	0	0	1	22
Abalone	10	136	1	61	64	3 477
Salmonids	45	117	56	494	1 163	7 255
Tuna	203	608	103	354	31	94
Other	155	556	307	1 107	308	3 667
Total	647	4 305	1 157	8 376	3 559	60 464
APEC						
Rocklobster (unfrozen)	5 926	324 278	5 741	314 507	6 256	357 531
Rocklobster (frozen)	1 635	68 716	1 108	47 334	607	26 587
Tuna	9 376	117 708	7 771	131 148	8 821	162 423
Abalone	3 634	216 064	3 415	211 568	3 138	196 573
Prawns (frozen)	4 230	56 876	6 072	73 331	5 086	63 028
Salmonids	3 937	28 845	6 192	52 877	5 592	40 099
Scallops	1 087	29 464	564	15 368	442	15 330
Crabs	1 041	13 340	953	12 879	791	10 781
Whiting	1 288	3 339	1 770	4 928	875	2 489
Other	5 904	101 068	6 257	100 687	6 664	109 863
Total	38 057	959 697	39 843	964 627	38 275	984 703

^a Excludes live.Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 26 Seafood exports in 2009–10, by state, Australia ^a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust. ^b
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish								
Live	955	504	38 640	0	7	329	0	40 435
Tuna	4 323	11	11 389	100 556	656	0	0	118 494
Salmonids	34	940	259	123	0	28 004	0	29 640
Swordfish	218	0	2 634	1	1 316	0	0	4 181
Whiting	390	40	2 966	0	0	0	0	3 396
Other fish	3 752	6 471	14 459	18 547	1 079	14 768	12	61 632
Total fish	9 671	7 966	70 346	119 228	3 057	43 101	12	257 779
Crustaceans and molluscs								
Rocklobster	5 275	21 916	20 554	91 965	225 192	33 503	0	399 682
Prawns	4 645	83	33 694	101	10 453	0	0	61 461
Abalone	1 978	54 548	1 797	43 856	9 188	104 965	0	216 373
Scallop	77	136	14 995	1	13 771	7	0	29 508
Crab	17	1 595	6 919	461	3 811	448	0	13 801
Other	104	836	1 669	2 797	1 109	751	3	8 477
Total	12 097	79 113	79 629	139 181	263 523	139 673	3	729 302
Total value	21 768	87 080	149 975	258 409	266 581	182 775	15	987 081
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish								
Live	53	25	889	0	0	24	0	990
Tuna	412	1	1 725	7 100	55	0	0	9 547
Salmonids	3	110	31	9	0	3 860	0	4 033
Swordfish	34	0	272	0	139	0	0	447
Whiting	180	14	1 111	0	0	0	0	1 305
Other fish	331	435	682	1 484	347	1 546	1	5 376
Total fish	1 013	584	4 709	8 594	541	5 429	1	21 698
Crustaceans and molluscs								
Rocklobster	83	350	405	1 380	4 953	527	0	7 729
Prawns	313	7	2 177	7	768	0	0	4 659
Abalone	44	984	18	543	145	1 898	0	3 639
Scallop	3	11	532	0	502	1	0	1 089
Crab	1	29	709	7	268	7	0	1 079
Other	10	271	168	312	32	40	0	1 004
Total	453	1 652	4 009	2 249	6 667	2 473	0	19 198
Total quantity	1 467	2 236	8 718	10 843	7 208	7 902	1	40 896

^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: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 27 Seafood exports in 2010–11, by state, Australia ^a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	Aust. ^b
Value	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Fish								
Live	944	276	31 839	0	25	288	0	33 372
Tuna	4 394	70	10 501	114 526	699	0	0	131 388
Salmonids	18	3 298	338	795	5	49 854	0	54 437
Swordfish	119	2	3 183	4	1 146	0	0	4 464
Whiting	228	36	4 714	0	0	0	0	4 979
Other fish	4 008	7 844	19 638	15 356	1 378	6 591	10	58 143
Total fish	9 710	11 527	70 213	130 681	3 254	56 732	10	286 784
Crustaceans and molluscs								
Rocklobster	4 072	59 385	29 562	58 039	198 266	17 490	0	369 271
Prawns	91	67	48 675	216	17 366	0	0	77 096
Abalone	1 801	74 576	1 117	38 369	7 774	88 381	0	212 036
Scallop	2	34	5 364	1	9 682	152	0	15 423
Crab	17	1 903	6 204	1 133	3 513	405	79	13 440
Other	65	737	1 458	9 974	267	2 451	0	16 296
Total	6 049	136 702	92 382	107 732	236 867	108 879	79	703 562
Total value	15 759	148 229	162 594	238 413	240 121	165 612	89	990 346
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish								
Live	54	10	795	0	2	19	0	880
Tuna	405	7	1 363	5 760	62	0	0	7 809
Salmonids	1	390	31	86	0	5 844	0	6 378
Swordfish	18	0	300	0	109	0	0	428
Whiting	87	13	1 687	0	0	0	0	1 786
Other fish	410	602	889	1 349	492	1 096	1	5 466
Total fish	976	1 021	5 063	7 195	664	6 959	1	22 747
Crustaceans and molluscs								
Rocklobster	66	956	567	883	4 200	282	0	7 017
Prawns	5	6	3 725	10	1 350	0	0	6 419
Abalone	38	1 221	12	435	95	1 623	0	3 424
Scallop	0	4	189	0	338	20	0	567
Crab	2	31	644	24	243	5	4	970
Other	7	185	161	516	30	65	0	1 220
Total	118	2 404	5 297	1 867	6 256	1 996	4	19 616
Total quantity	1 094	3 425	10 360	9 062	6 921	8 956	5	42 363

^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: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 28 Seafood exports in 2011–12, by state, Australia ^a

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

^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: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 29 Imports of fisheries products, Australia

	2009–10	\$'000	2010–11	\$'000	2011–12	\$'000
	t		t		t	
Edible						
Fish						
Live fish	na	18	na	0	na	23
Fresh or chilled						
Tuna	146	1 151	97	805	115	984
Salmonids	796	6 308	1 171	9 775	486	3 874
Swordfish	176	1 341	167	1 173	139	1 094
Shark	620	4 236	468	3 189	446	3 085
Other	7 212	56 140	7 209	56 903	8 821	64 207
Frozen						
Hake	5 432	26 125	6 662	27 244	5 256	20 930
Salmonids	87	1 135	292	3 818	379	4 245
Tuna	1	49	4	51	203	831
Toothfish	93	1 302	78	1 182	74	1 318
Other	46 913	244 170	46 265	232 658	47 422	231 124
Prepared or preserved fish ^a	75 104	359 203	80 949	385 523	77 149	406 100
Smoked, dried or salted fish	3 553	45 980	3 574	42 592	3 825	48 304
Other fish preparations	122	2 288	161	2 810	95	2 496
Total b	140 255	749 446	147 098	767 722	144 409	788 615
Crustaceans and molluscs						
Frozen ^c						
Prawns	17 662	158 448	16 365	147 683	21 222	203 266
Lobsters	658	11 158	821	14 263	770	15 023
Crabs	720	7 877	794	9 757	979	11 137
Mussels	2 432	9 272	2 621	10 108	2 197	8 360
Scallops	2 794	33 428	2 591	34 443	2 904	43 009
Squid and octopus	15 909	61 693	15 183	74 199	15 083	77 523
Other	1 508	7 151	1 389	6 839	1 540	11 243
Unfrozen ^c						
Prawns	66	706	83	934	76	1 061
Mussels	1	23	18	128	46	317
Squid and octopus	57	343	19	114	62	376
Other	196	4 938	268	7 328	245	7 103
Prepared or preserved						
Prawns	16 731	139 524	16 140	142 340	16 236	146 616
Crabs	501	4 482	566	3 501	484	4 316
Lobster	39	646	43	722	83	930
Other	7 057	45 816	7 202	45 380	7 044	45 823
Mixed preparations	828	8 713	574	5 790	855	9 005
Total	67 160	494 218	64 677	503 529	69 827	585 110
Other edible ^c	24	255	4	68	9	97
Total edible b	207 439	1 243 918	211 779	1 271 319	214 244	1 373 822
Non-edible						
Pearls ^d	na	170 841	na	166 945	na	138 229
Fish meal	na	51 897	na	46 660	na	34 236
Ornamental fish	na	4 604	na	3 886	na	3 743
Marine fats and oils	na	26 756	na	31 011	na	39 467
Other marine products	na	14 930	na	9 886	na	17 120
Total non-edible	na	269 028	na	258 389	na	232 795
Total fisheries products	na	1 512 946	na	1 529 707	na	1 606 617

^a Predominantly canned. ^b Excludes live tonnage, includes live value. ^c Includes smoked, dried or salted. ^d Predominantly prawns.
^e As indicated in Table 18, mostly re-imports. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 30 Imports of fish, Australia

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Live fish	na	18	na	0	na	23
Tuna						
Fresh or chilled	146	1 151	97	805	115	984
Frozen	1	49	4	51	203	831
Prepared or preserved a	39 770	168 136	45 533	199 967	40 458	203 714
Total	39 916	169 336	45 633	200 823	40 775	205 529
Salmonids						
Fresh or chilled	796	6 308	1 171	9 775	486	3 874
Frozen	87	1 135	292	3 818	379	4 245
Smoked	1 462	26 450	1 155	21 210	1 544	26 859
Prepared or preserved	7 438	51 913	7 319	49 599	7 778	56 850
Total	9 783	85 806	9 938	84 402	10 186	91 828
Hake						
Frozen	5 432	26 125	6 662	27 244	5 256	20 930
Total b	5 432	26 125	6 662	27 244	5 258	20 946
Swordfish						
Fresh or chilled	176	1 341	167	1 173	139	1 094
Frozen	32	268	27	217	10	105
Other preparations	16	155	7	76	2	13
Total	225	1 764	201	1 465	151	1 211
Toothfish						
Frozen	93	1 302	78	1 182	74	1 318
Other preparations b	0	0	8	195	0	0
Total	93	1 302	87	1 377	74	1 318
Herrings						
Fresh or chilled	0	0	0	0	1	7
Frozen	2	6	147	101	1	11
Smoked, salted or dried	90	500	101	644	67	502
Prepared or preserved	799	3 980	761	3 577	802	3 637
Total	892	4 486	1 009	4 322	871	4 156

Continued

TABLE 30 Imports of fish, Australia *continued*

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Shark						
Fresh or chilled	620	4 236	468	3 189	446	3 085
Frozen	2	25	0	4	6	52
Smoked, salted or dried c	7	1 334	10	1 220	29	882
Total	629	5 595	479	4 413	481	4 019
Other fish						
Fresh or chilled	7 212	56 140	7 201	56 707	8 818	64 184
Frozen	46 876	243 871	46 091	232 337	47 405	230 956
Prepared or preserved fish a						
Sardines	3 884	17 393	4 454	18 039	3 735	16 366
Anchovies	897	9 946	979	9 898	1 002	9 665
Mackerel	1 030	3 947	1 173	4 247	1 202	4 557
Other	21 287	103 888	20 730	100 196	22 172	111 311
Smoked, salted or dried						
Liver and roes	15	287	13	249	23	313
Anchovies	20	165	21	157	26	131
Cod	182	1 510	143	1 407	122	1 222
Other	1 777	15 735	2 133	17 704	2 015	18 396
Caviar and pastes	106	2 133	154	2 735	92	2 483
Total	83 284	455 014	83 090	443 676	86 612	459 585
Total fish d	140 255	751 461	147 098	769 089	144 409	788 610

a Predominantly canned. **b** Includes fresh or chilled. **c** Predominantly dried shark fins. **d** Excludes live tonnage but includes live value. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

TABLE 31 Imports of crustaceans and molluscs, Australia

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Prawns						
Frozen a	17 662	158 448	16 365	147 683	21 222	203 266
Unfrozen a	66	706	83	934	76	1 061
Prepared or preserved	16 731	139 524	16 140	142 340	16 236	146 616
Total	34 460	298 678	32 588	290 957	37 534	350 943
Lobsters						
Frozen a	658	11 158	821	14 263	770	15 023
Unfrozen a	1	5	0	5	6	60
Prepared or preserved	39	646	43	722	83	930
Total	698	11 809	864	14 989	859	16 013
Crabs						
Frozen a	720	7 877	794	9 757	979	11 137
Unfrozen a	1	5	0	12	4	70
Prepared or preserved	501	4 482	566	3 501	484	4 316
Total	1 222	12 363	1 360	13 269	1 467	15 523
Mussels						
Frozen a	2 432	9 272	2 621	10 108	2 197	8 360
Unfrozen a	1	23	18	128	46	317
Total b	2 433	9 295	2 639	10 236	2 792	11 690
Scallops						
Frozen a	2 794	33 428	2 591	34 443	2 904	43 009
Unfrozen a	16	114	3	33	22	284
Total b	2 810	33 542	2 594	34 476	2 952	43 584
Squid and octopus						
Frozen a	15 909	61 693	15 183	74 199	15 083	77 523
Unfrozen a	57	343	19	114	62	376
Total b	15 966	62 036	15 202	74 313	16 972	90 377

Continued

TABLE 31 Imports of crustaceans and molluscs, Australia *continued*

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Other crustaceans and molluscs						
Frozen a						
Abalone	6	111	13	529	14	639
Other c	1 502	7 040	1 376	6 310	1 526	10 604
Unfrozen a	178	4 814	264	7 279	213	6 690
Mixed preparations d						
Oysters	826	8 696	573	5 763	724	8 246
Snails	2	17	2	27	2	20
Other c	0	0	0	0	129	739
Prepared or preserved						
Molluscs	3 463	22 592	3 407	21 204	2 495	16 297
Crustaceans	82	593	57	490	36	328
Other c	3 513	22 631	3 738	23 686	2 111	13 417
Total	9 572	66 494	9 430	65 288	7 250	56 980
Total crustaceans and molluscs	67 160	494 218	64 677	503 529	69 827	585 110

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: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 32 Imports of edible fish, by source, Australia

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Tuna						
Fresh or chilled						
Fiji	93	807	48	396	18	145
Indonesia	29	185	44	370	39	319
Maldives	0	0	0	0	42	378
New Zealand	11	87	5	37	16	142
Other	13	73	0	2	0	0
Total	146	1 151	97	805	115	984
Frozen						
Indonesia	0	1	0	0	18	206
Japan	0	46	0	34	0	76
Other	0	2	3	16	184	548
Total	1	49	4	51	203	831
Salmonids						
Fresh or chilled						
New Zealand	36	361	30	273	37	465
Norway	3	55	47	728	197	2 071
Other	48	719	216	2 818	145	1 709
Total	87	1 135	292	3 818	379	4 245
Hake						
Frozen						
Argentina	924	2 785	1 599	4 641	644	1 695
China	203	537	246	669	369	897
Namibia	1 241	5 865	1 331	6 179	1 008	4 357
New Zealand	1 148	5 629	1 761	6 326	1 771	6 189
South Africa	1 743	10 669	1 647	9 087	1 396	7 541
Other	174	640	79	341	67	250
Total	5 432	26 125	6 662	27 244	5 256	20 930
Toothfish						
Frozen						
New Zealand	12	209	2	20	10	226
Other a	81	1 093	76	1 162	65	1 092
Total	93	1 302	78	1 182	74	1 318

Continued

TABLE 32 Imports of edible fish, by source, Australia *continued*

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Swordfish						
Fresh or chilled						
Indonesia	4	34	18	74	17	155
New Zealand	168	1 279	149	1 099	123	938
Other	5	28	0	0	0	0
Total	176	1 341	167	1 173	139	1 094
Frozen						
Thailand	4	20	6	22	0	0
Vietnam	15	145	21	193	8	100
Other	14	103	0	1	1	5
Total	32	268	27	217	10	105
Herrings						
Fresh or chilled						
Denmark	0	0	0	0	1	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	0	0	0	0	1	7
Frozen						
Philippines	2	6	1	1	0	0
Other	0	0	147	100	1	11
Total	2	6	147	101	1	11
Shark						
Fresh or chilled						
New Zealand	620	4 236	465	3 163	444	3 078
Other	0	0	4	26	1	7
Total	620	4 236	468	3 189	446	3 085
Frozen						
New Zealand	2	25	0	0	6	51
Other	0	0	0	4	0	1
Total	2	25	0	4	6	52

a Mostly re-imports.

Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 33 Imports of prepared and preserved fish products, by source, Australia

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Prepared and preserved fish						
Tuna a						
China	248	578	181	367	238	596
Indonesia	328	1 070	489	1 650	808	3 443
Philippines	696	3 554	83	578	534	2 902
Thailand	38 030	160 058	44 228	193 838	38 497	194 205
Other	468	2 876	552	3 534	382	2 568
Total	39 770	168 136	45 533	199 967	40 458	203 714
Salmonids						
Canada	807	6 132	1 050	8 542	655	5 764
Norway	328	5 055	221	3 212	321	4 198
Thailand	1 678	12 518	1 313	10 228	1 628	13 313
United States	4 256	25 488	4 254	24 750	4 959	32 093
Other	369	2 721	482	2 867	215	1 482
Total	7 438	51 913	7 319	49 599	7 778	56 850
Herrings						
Canada	242	1 299	217	1 166	191	1 013
Estonia	135	400	201	513	220	564
Germany	267	1 677	229	1 350	265	1 492
Other	156	603	114	548	126	567
Total	799	3 980	761	3 577	802	3 637
Sardines						
Canada	1 018	3 592	867	3 288	1 004	3 331
Poland	313	2 981	677	3 641	439	3 965
Thailand	1 443	4 696	1 829	5 604	1 274	3 933
United Kingdom	159	1 336	203	1 523	205	1 440
Other	951	4 788	878	3 983	813	3 697
Total	3 884	17 393	4 454	18 039	3 735	16 366
Anchovies						
Chile	141	1 235	236	1 639	182	1 323
Italy	438	4 634	468	4 706	537	5 019
Morocco	151	1 723	121	1 379	101	1 173
Spain	89	1 539	94	1 650	75	1 286
Other	78	814	60	524	108	864
Total	897	9 946	979	9 898	1 002	9 665
Mackerels						
Germany	16	180	67	502	82	738
Malaysia	54	194	101	331	109	407
Thailand	542	1 240	444	1 104	459	1 152
United Kingdom	87	598	107	689	94	619
Other	330	1 734	453	1 620	457	1 641
Total	1 030	3 947	1 173	4 247	1 202	4 557
Other						
China	2 774	12 179	3 383	15 724	4 194	19 953
Malaysia	3 037	19 755	2 854	18 494	3 758	23 559
New Zealand	6 182	33 363	5 635	29 749	4 730	26 598
Thailand	6 130	20 934	5 585	18 834	5 795	20 177
Other	3 164	17 657	3 273	17 395	3 695	21 025
Total	21 287	103 888	20 730	100 196	22 172	111 311

a Predominantly canned.

Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 34 Imports of dried, salted or smoked fish, by source, Australia

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Smoked, salted or dried						
Salmonids (smoked only)						
Denmark	849	15 680	624	11 931	961	17 683
New Zealand	87	1 934	45	960	45	930
Norway	525	8 812	464	7 917	519	7 887
Other	2	24	23	403	18	359
Total	1 462	26 450	1 155	21 210	1 544	26 859
Herrings						
Greece	12	89	15	128	4	35
Philippines	1	8	5	23	6	28
United Kingdom	58	327	76	470	51	418
Other	18	76	4	23	5	21
Total	90	500	101	644	67	502
Sharks a						
China	4	847	3	544	3	363
Hong Kong	1	143	1	294	0	37
Indonesia	0	76	4	138	9	253
Other	2	268	2	244	17	228
Total	7	1 334	10	1 220	29	882
Achovies						
Greece	17	137	16	118	11	48
Malaysia	1	4	3	17	2	11
Other	2	23	2	22	13	72
Total	20	165	21	157	26	131
Cod						
Italy	2	21	6	40	5	43
Norway	57	727	62	669	76	809
Portugal	75	388	56	506	34	317
Other	49	374	19	192	6	53
Total	182	1 510	143	1 407	122	1 222
Livers and roes						
Greece	2	21	1	11	6	18
Japan	12	224	11	218	12	233
Other	2	42	1	20	5	62
Total	15	287	13	249	23	313
Other						
China	51	696	74	1 101	36	588
Denmark	205	4 116	187	3 440	276	4 839
Republic of Korea	59	561	99	772	93	721
Norway	104	1 272	127	2 063	205	3 068
South Africa	596	3 263	864	5 036	798	4 707
Other	762	5 826	782	5 292	607	4 473
Total	1 777	15 735	2 133	17 704	2 015	18 396

a Predominantly dried shark fin.

Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 35 Imports of major crustaceans products, by source, Australia

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Prawns						
Frozen a						
China	5 717	49 073	4 655	42 358	9 061	84 549
Malaysia	2 169	18 769	3 468	29 013	2 373	22 601
Thailand	5 009	38 526	5 000	37 991	5 153	42 148
Vietnam	2 471	27 164	2 215	25 728	3 050	35 673
Other	2 295	24 916	1 027	12 592	1 584	18 294
Total	17 662	158 448	16 365	147 683	21 222	203 266
Prepared or preserved						
China	4 159	30 584	3 924	30 081	3 496	26 676
Thailand	6 183	50 809	5 129	43 901	6 264	57 404
Vietnam	5 519	51 810	6 382	63 371	5 738	56 558
Other	870	6 321	705	4 987	738	5 979
Total	16 731	139 524	16 140	142 340	16 236	146 616
Lobsters						
Frozen a						
Cuba	23	452	51	1 470	54	1 391
Papua New Guinea	84	2 534	88	2 745	55	1 899
United States	157	2 538	285	4 837	212	4 710
Vietnam	142	1 823	163	2 359	163	2 021
Other	252	3 811	234	2 853	287	5 002
Total	658	11 158	821	14 263	770	15 023
Prepared or preserved						
Japan	0	12	1	24	1	20
Taiwan	39	633	42	697	51	846
Other	0	0	0	0	32	64
Total	39	646	43	722	83	930
Crabs						
Frozen a						
Chile	26	309	72	1 006	148	2 393
Myanmar	241	2 042	296	2 391	356	2 837
Thailand	123	1 789	162	2 188	81	1 247
Other	330	3 737	264	4 172	393	4 660
Total	720	7 877	794	9 757	979	11 137
Prepared or preserved						
Indonesia	65	836	71	1 089	133	1 712
Thailand	289	1 818	206	1 119	92	785
Vietnam	104	1 374	90	726	181	1 095
Other	44	454	199	566	78	724
Total	501	4 482	566	3 501	484	4 316

a Includes smoked, salted or dried.

Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 36 Imports of major molluscs products, by source, Australia

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Mussels						
Frozen						
Chile	0	0	1	32	56	173
New Zealand	2 422	9 242	2 566	9 733	2 117	8 083
Vietnam	3	11	26	69	16	53
Other	7	19	28	274	8	50
Total	2 432	9 272	2 621	10 108	2 197	8 360
Unfrozen						
New Zealand	1	23	18	128	46	315
Other	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	1	23	18	128	46	317
Scallops						
Frozen						
China	1 291	14 466	1 387	16 482	1 361	17 578
Japan	662	9 472	508	8 120	550	10 080
Thailand	379	3 387	162	1 254	362	4 082
United States	110	1 768	247	4 577	193	3 741
Other	352	4 335	287	4 011	438	7 528
Total	2 794	33 428	2 591	34 443	2 904	43 009
Unfrozen						
Thailand	16	110	3	33	22	279
Other	0	3	0	0	0	5
Total	16	114	3	33	22	284
Squid and octopus						
Frozen						
China	6 400	24 682	7 965	40 414	8 164	40 896
Malaysia	1 295	4 387	923	3 827	852	4 372
New Zealand	1 960	7 808	1 982	9 424	1 377	7 310
Taiwan	1 592	6 663	532	3 153	474	2 602
Thailand	1 971	8 975	1 589	8 380	1 636	9 748
Vietnam	1 009	3 559	707	2 724	1 074	5 230
Other	1 683	5 620	1 485	6 278	1 507	7 364
Total	15 909	61 693	15 183	74 199	15 083	77 523
Unfrozen						
China	0	0	0	0	55	317
New Zealand	2	16	2	16	1	11
South Africa	35	237	17	98	0	0
Other	19	90	0	0	6	48
Total	57	343	19	114	62	376
Other molluscs a						
Prepared or preserved						
China	1 225	8 009	1 184	7 219	978	6 695
Malaysia	302	2 069	242	1 707	142	964
New Zealand	1 381	8 480	1 232	8 187	787	5 133
Thailand	188	1 096	179	996	251	1 345
Other	368	2 940	571	3 095	337	2 160
Total	3 463	22 592	3 407	21 204	2 495	16 297

a Includes aquatic invertebrates.

Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 37 Imports of fisheries products, by source, Australia

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Edible (excluding live fish)						
Argentina	1 862	7 344	2 153	7 263	1 633	6 341
Canada	2 174	13 237	2 309	14 899	2 107	14 228
Chile	605	3 422	767	4 477	816	5 549
China	27 834	172 984	28 902	185 607	34 188	231 496
Denmark	1 342	23 553	1 085	18 813	1 496	25 256
Germany	553	4 886	590	5 001	550	4 166
India	1 334	4 081	1 257	2 458	2 393	6 738
Indonesia	4 959	38 876	3 821	27 949	4 801	36 296
Italy	573	5 864	606	6 430	673	6 506
Japan	1 183	16 367	1 085	14 388	1 173	18 055
Korea, Republic of	1 398	6 457	1 280	6 221	1 067	6 589
Malaysia	9 355	63 010	9 950	71 184	9 918	73 188
Myanmar	1 355	8 345	1 222	7 906	1 317	8 544
Namibia	1 396	6 686	1 443	6 728	1 205	5 274
New Zealand	33 567	212 333	33 530	209 979	31 669	197 275
Norway	1 744	26 721	1 640	24 684	2 011	27 054
Philippines	1 350	6 031	684	3 003	1 163	5 472
Poland	414	3 408	793	4 535	543	4 452
Singapore	695	3 582	761	3 984	715	3 924
South Africa	4 500	29 642	4 418	28 231	4 939	31 315
Taiwan	6 618	36 685	6 333	39 465	6 295	38 931
Thailand	64 672	322 106	68 440	340 213	63 528	362 148
United Kingdom	337	2 523	459	3 267	431	3 195
United States of America	6 068	37 254	5 904	39 894	6 182	45 143
Viet Nam	27 100	152 695	28 278	161 683	29 706	174 499
Other	4 450	35 806	4 069	33 056	3 726	32 165
Total	207 439	1243 901	211 779	1271 319	214 244	1373 799
Non-edible						
Chile	na	4 263	na	4 133	na	2 461
China	na	5 934	na	4 221	na	5 651
Ecuador	na	4 047	na	5 952	na	7 354
French Polynesia	na	1 829	na	1 613	na	1 872
Hong Kong	na	2 597	na	2 791	na	3 872
Indonesia	na	6 641	na	10 819	na	13 527
Japan	na	2 066	na	1 785	na	1 168
New Zealand	na	7 225	na	4 899	na	8 597
Norway	na	9 826	na	13 259	na	11 784
Peru	na	41 916	na	27 134	na	21 459
Samoa (American)	na	6 067	na	6 967	na	6 798
Thailand	na	873	na	3 161	na	4 173
United States of America	na	5 140	na	4 618	na	6 179
Other a	na	170 603	na	167 036	na	137 900
Total	na	269 028	na	258 389	na	232 795
Total imports	na	1512 928	na	1529 707	na	1606 594

a Predominantly re-imports. na Not available.

Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

TABLE 38 Seafood imports from selected countries, by product, Australia a

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Thailand						
Prepared or preserved						
Tuna b	38 030	160 058	44 228	193 838	38 497	194 205
Salmonids	1 678	12 518	1 313	10 228	1 628	13 313
Other fish	8 128	26 950	7 876	25 640	7 543	25 341
Prawns	6 183	50 809	5 129	43 901	6 264	57 404
Frozen c						
Fish meat	1 323	8 033	1 240	7 698	932	5 623
Squid and octopus	1 971	8 975	1 589	8 380	1 636	9 748
Scallops	379	3 387	162	1 254	362	4 082
Crabs	123	1 789	162	2 188	81	1 247
Lobsters	82	1 240	43	574	79	972
Prawns	5 009	38 526	5 000	37 991	5 153	42 148
Total	64 672	322 106	68 440	340 213	63 528	362 148
New Zealand						
Frozen c						
Hake	1 148	5 629	1 761	6 326	1 771	6 189
Salmonids	36	361	30	273	37	465
Otherfish	10 974	67 093	10 601	63 061	11 396	61 411
Mussels	1	23	18	128	46	315
Squid and octopus	1 960	7 808	1 982	9 424	1 377	7 310
Unfrozen c						
Salmonids	796	6 307	1 171	9 775	457	3 497
Shark	620	4 236	465	3 163	444	3 078
Otherfish	6 329	50 337	6 550	52 906	6 410	51 256
Smoked salted or dried						
Salmonids (smoked only)	87	1 934	45	960	45	930
Shark d	0	53	0	86	16	90
Prepared or preserved						
Fish	6 241	33 741	5 678	29 965	4 751	26 724
Molluscs	1 381	8 480	1 232	8 187	787	5 133
Mixed preparations e						
Oysters	791	8 399	532	5 499	652	7 720
Total	33 567	212 333	33 530	209 979	31 669	197 275
China						
Prepared or preserved						
Tuna	248	578	181	367	238	596
Other fish	3 053	13 325	3 919	17 639	4 500	21 012
Prawns	4 159	30 584	3 924	30 081	3 496	26 676
Molluscs	1 225	8 009	1 184	7 219	978	6 695
Frozen c						
Hake	203	537	246	669	369	897
Other fish	3 911	21 451	3 749	19 252	4 135	21 180
Prawns	5 717	49 073	4 655	42 358	9 061	84 549
Squid and octopus	6 400	24 682	7 965	40 414	8 164	40 896
Scallops	1 291	14 466	1 387	16 482	1 361	17 578
Smoked, salted or dried						
Fish	56	1 549	84	1 689	39	958
Total	27 834	172 984	28 902	185 607	34 188	231 496

Continued

TABLE 38 Seafood imports from selected countries, by product, Australia ^a

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12	
	t	\$'000	t	\$'000	t	\$'000
Vietnam						
Frozen c						
Fish	16 609	60 864	17 206	59 775	16 899	62 102
Prawns	2 471	27 164	2 215	25 728	3 050	35 673
Squid and octopus	1 009	3 559	707	2 724	1 074	5 230
Lobsters	142	1 823	163	2 359	163	2 021
Crabs	57	546	33	310	60	525
Prepared or preserved						
Prawns	5 519	51 810	6 382	63 371	5 738	56 558
Fish	735	3 074	1 057	4 266	847	3 485
Crabs	104	1 374	90	726	181	1 095
Total	27 100	152 695	28 278	161 683	29 706	174 499
Malaysia						
Prepared or preserved						
Mackerel	54	194	101	331	109	407
Other fish	3 215	20 480	3 009	19 186	3 876	24 095
Prawns	475	3 520	405	2 672	362	2 946
Frozen c						
Prawns	2 169	18 769	3 468	29 013	2 373	22 601
Squid and octopus	1 295	4 387	923	3 827	852	4 372
Fish	199	1 013	72	567	91	543
Unfrozen c						
Fish	143	1 904	203	2 401	178	2 866
Smoked, salted or dried						
Fish	50	433	60	490	68	636
Total	9 355	63 010	9 950	71 184	9 918	73 188
APEC region						
Prepared or preserved						
Tuna	39 635	167 077	45 334	198 264	40 290	202 334
Salmonids	45 439	6 993	44 862	6 917	52 015	7 386
Sardines	10 186	3 037	10 496	3 171	9 010	2 824
Other fish	21 756	103 162	21 544	101 458	22 230	108 480
Prawns	16 510	138 069	16 030	141 467	16 047	145 176
Molluscs	3 456	22 492	3 386	20 938	2 476	16 146
Frozen c						
Fish meat	166	2 019	139	1 721	355	3 004
Squid and octopus	15 553	60 488	14 912	73 163	14 617	75 706
Prawns	17 446	155 871	16 224	145 740	20 775	198 408
Scallops	2 776	33 254	2 589	34 410	2 901	42 994
Crabs	464	5 578	476	7 251	601	8 194
Mixed preparations e						
Oysters	826	8 696	573	5 763	724	8 246
Total	188 502	1 094 790	192 864	1 134 428	194 145	1 223 025

^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: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra

The 'Biosphere' Graphic Element

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



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