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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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## 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 |

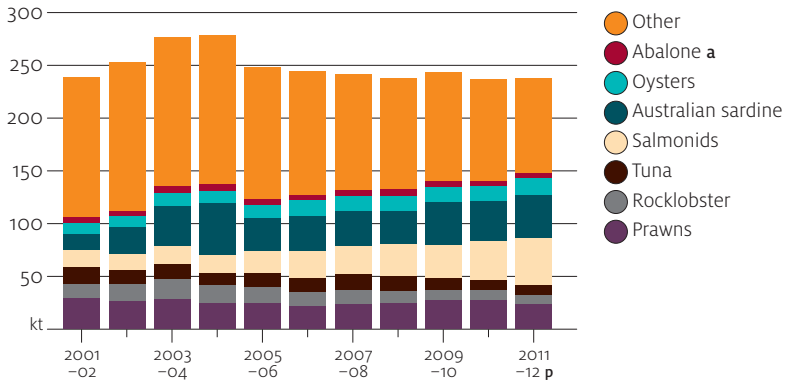
## Production by species group

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).

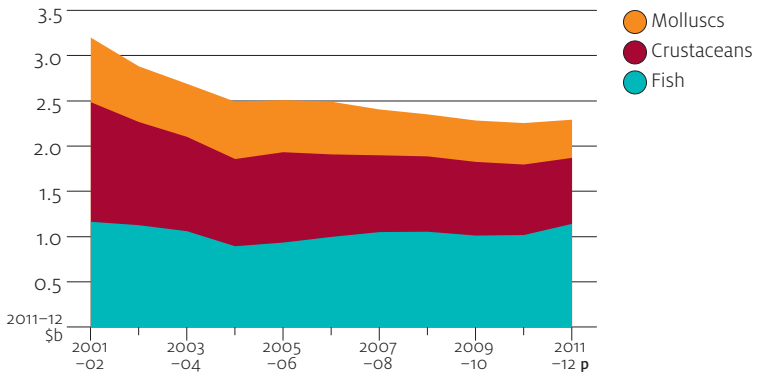
## FIGURE 1 Volume of Australian fisheries production by species group, 2001–02 to 2011–12




**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.

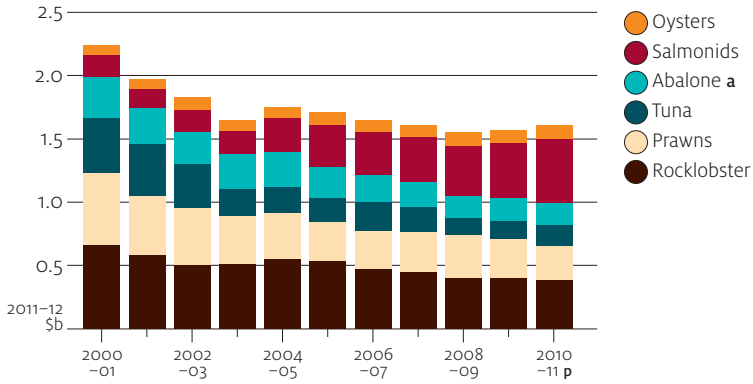
## FIGURE 2 Real gross value of Australian fisheries production, 2001–02 to 2011–12 a




**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.

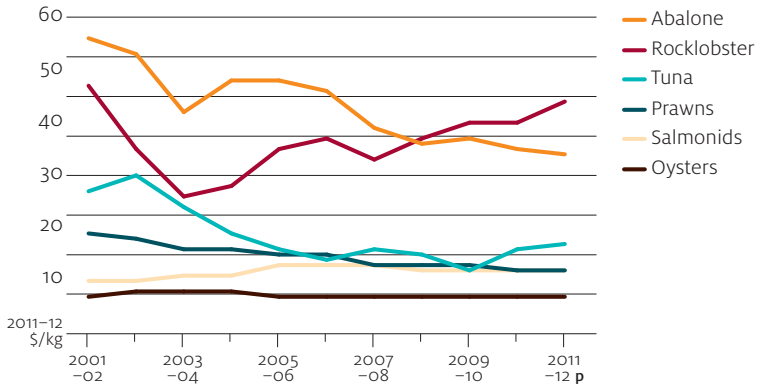
The use of gross value of production as a measure of the production value of Australian fisheries in official statistics began in the early 1900s; it is a measure of the value of fisheries production generated by commercial fishers or produced by aquaculture farmers. The publication of official gross 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.

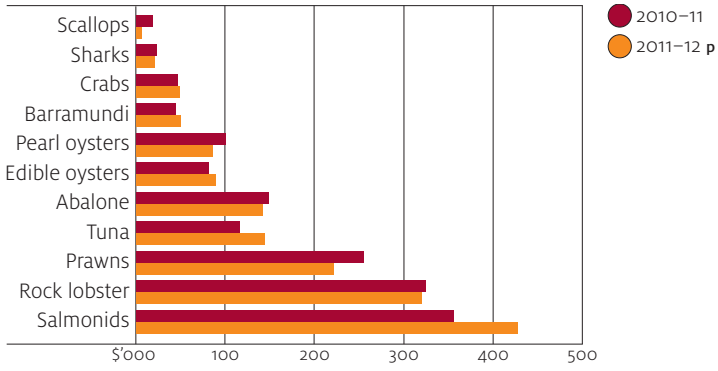
FIGURE 4 Real average unit prices for key species groups, 2001–02 to 2011–12




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



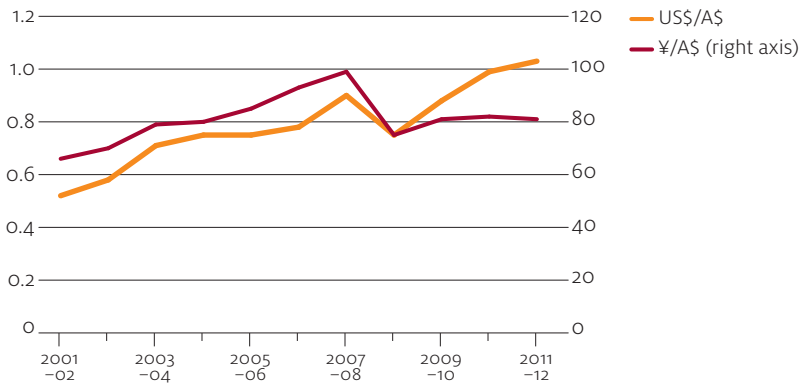

p Preliminary estimate.

## 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.

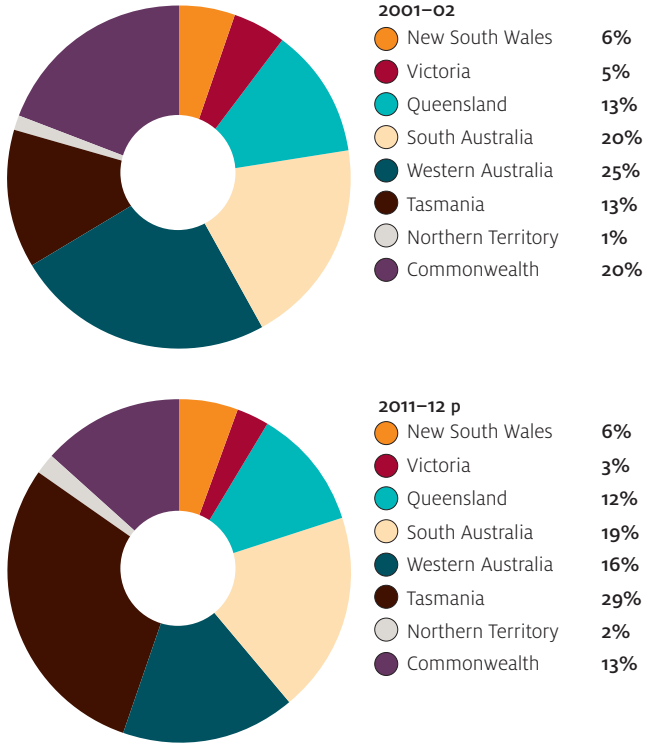
Almost 90 per cent of Australia's tuna production is exported, mostly to the Japanese sashimi market and the United States, but increasingly to Thailand. As a result, tuna prices depend on the exchange rate between the Australian dollar and the Japanese yen, demand from the Japanese market and global 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.

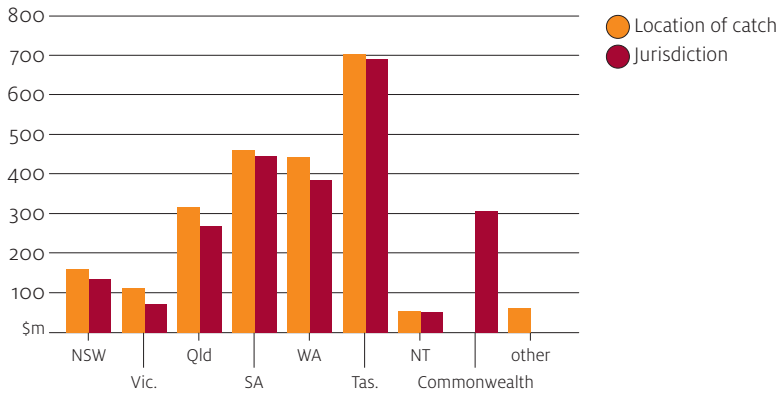
FIGURE 7 Shares in gross value of production, by jurisdiction, 2001–02 and 2011–12 a




**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

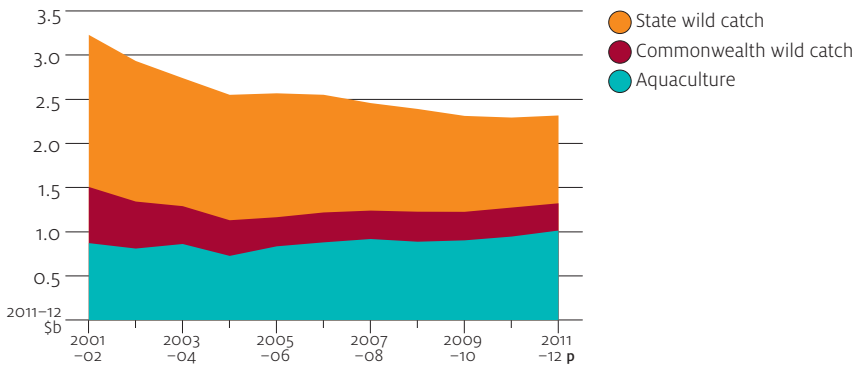
The gross volume and value of Australian production, by sector, is given in Table 1. Production and value summaries for each sector are given in Table 2 (wild-catch sector) and tables 15 to 17 (aquaculture sector).

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

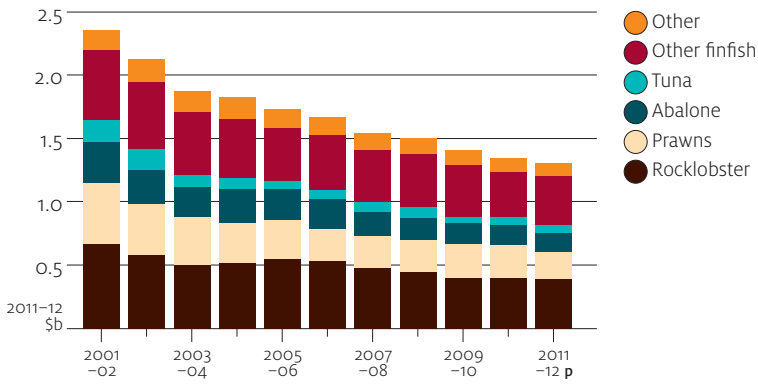
In 2011–12 the total production volume of the wild-catch sector declined by 6676 tonnes (4 per cent) to 157 505 tonnes. Declines in production volumes occurred predominantly in crustaceans (5766 tonnes, 15 per cent) and mollusc groups (3558 tonnes, 25 per cent). Fish production increased by 3 per cent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

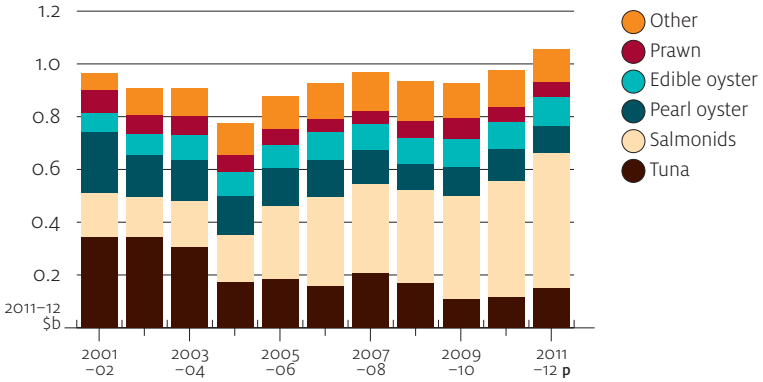
## Aquaculture (tables 15 to 17)

### 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.

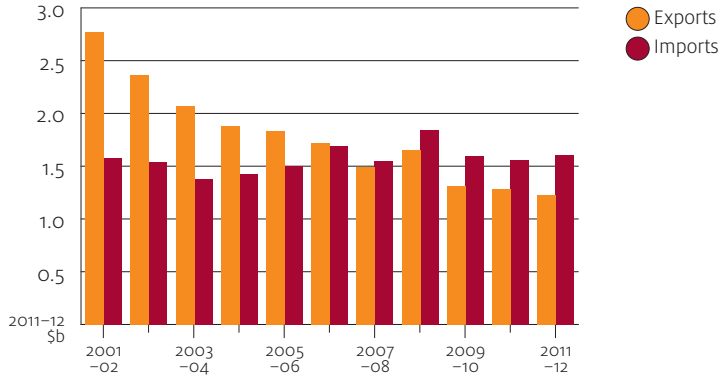
# Exports and imports

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.

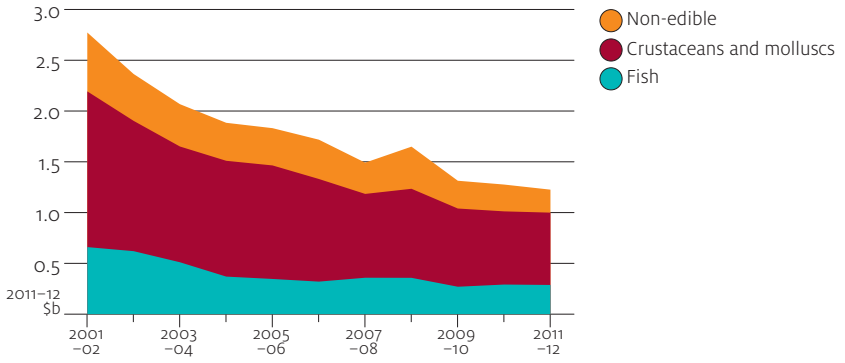
Since 2004–05 the value of Australian fisheries imports, in real terms, has risen by 12 per cent ($176 million), following a decline over the period from 2001–02 to 2003–04. The main factor contributing to this increase was a 15 per cent (28 029 tonnes) increase in the quantity of edible imports (excluding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

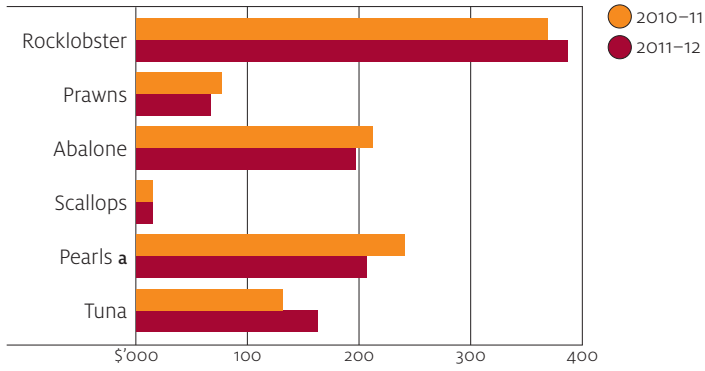
The total volume of fish products exported decreased by 3 per cent (722 tonnes) to 22 025 tonnes in 2011–12. Most of this decline came from exports of whiting and salmonids, which fell by 50 per cent (894 tonnes) and 10 per cent (628 tonnes), respectively. Some of this was offset by the 14 per cent (1079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

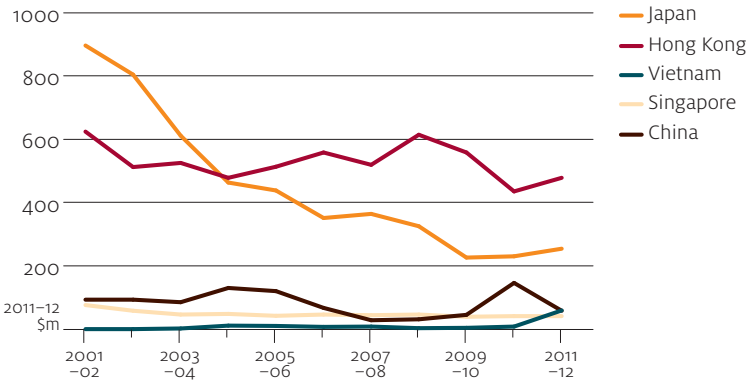
# Exports by destination (tables 21 to 25)

## 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

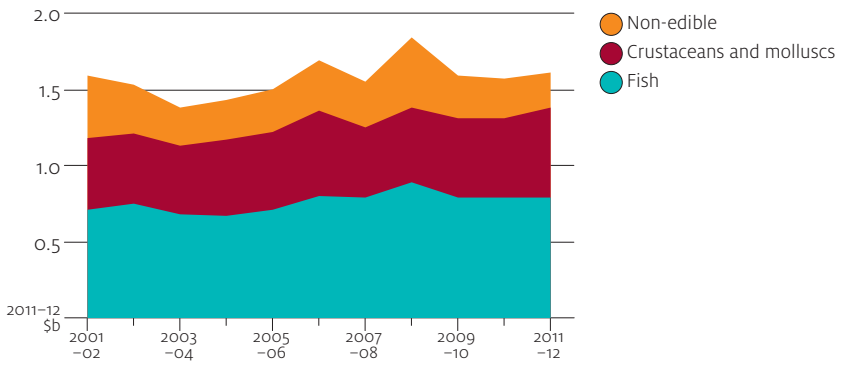
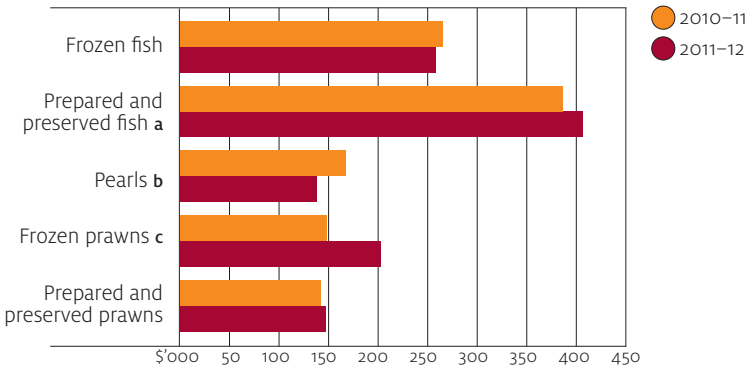


FIGURE 17 Value of Australian imports of fisheries products, 2010–11 and 2011–12




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).

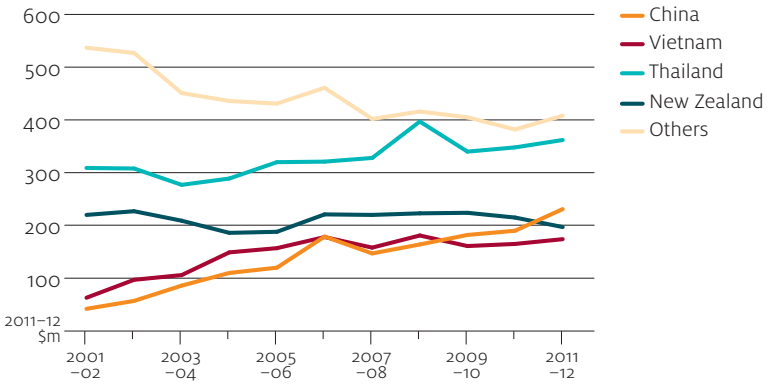
## Imports by source (tables 32 to 38)

## 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



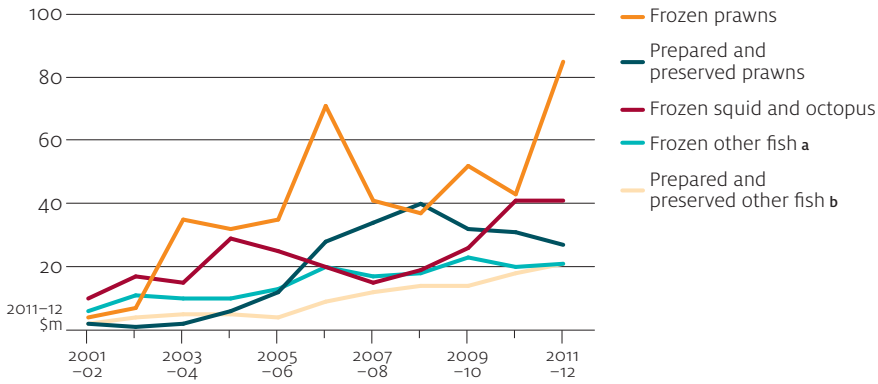
The major import product from Thailand was prepared and preserved tuna, which accounted for about 54 per cent ($194 million) of the total value of edible fisheries products imported from Thailand in 2011–12. The second largest import product group from Thailand is prawns. In 2011–12, the value of prepared 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).

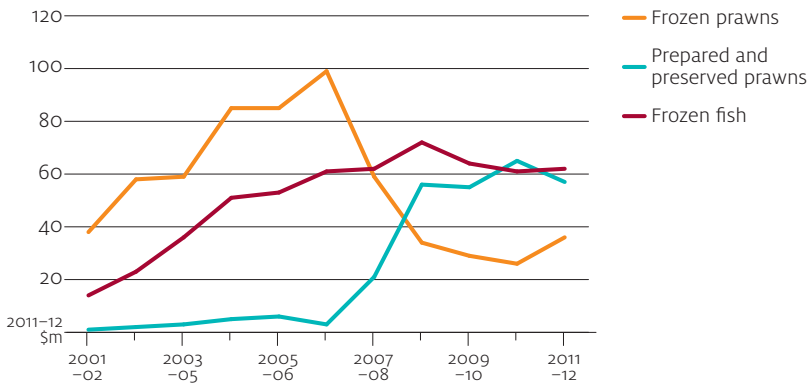
Like China, edible fishery imports from Vietnam have also grown considerably over the last decade, although the growth has slowed down since 2009–10 (Figure 19). In 2011–12, seafood imports from Vietnam rose by 8 per cent ($13 million) with prawns continuing to dominate total edible fishery imports (Figure 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** |

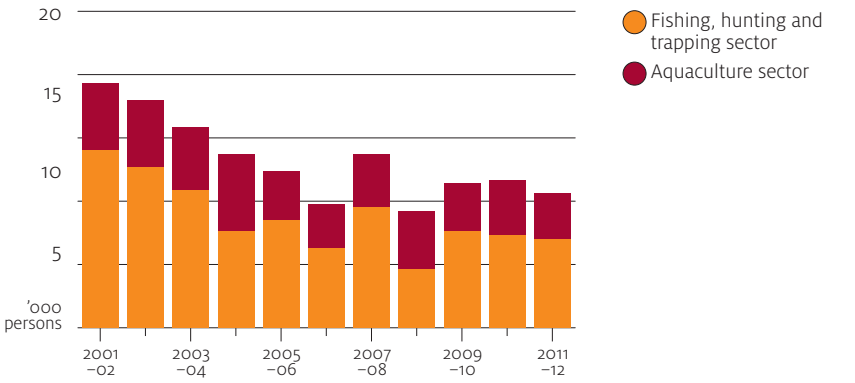
**a** ANZSIC 2006. Average employment is averaged over four quarters.

*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 | Vic. | Qld | SA | WA | Tas. | NT | ACT | Australia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | 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-finfish 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 2010–11 | Number 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 2010–11 | Number 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 2010–11 | Number 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 2010–11 | Number 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 2010–11 | Number 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 2010–11 | Number 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 2010–11 | Number 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 2010–11 | Number 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 2010–11 | Number 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 2010–11 | Number 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

| | 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'wlth | 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, mulloway, 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 rout 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 | 61461 | 6419 | 77096 | 5393 | 66677 |
| **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 | | 2010–11 | | 2011–12 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | t | $'000 | t | $'000 | t | $'000 |
| **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** Predominatly 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 Zealnd | 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 | 1094 790 | 192 864 | 1134 428 | 194 145 | 1223 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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- Australian fisheries statistics 2009 – August 2010
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