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August 2011

Note to reader

The data is accurate at the time of publication 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.

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Foreword

Australian fisheries statistics is an annual report that has been in publication since 1991. It provides annual updates of fisheries production and trade data and serves as an important source of information for the fishing and aquaculture industry, fisheries managers, policy-makers and researchers. The 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.

The current 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 Commonwealth and state commercial fisheries and state aquaculture for 2008–09 and 2009–10 are also provided. These cover selected species, fishing methods and number of licence holders. Additional information is also provided on the recreational fishing sector and Indigenous fishing sector.

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. *Australian commodity statistics* provides a historical series of production and trade statistics for fisheries and a range of other commodities. *Australian commodities* includes forecasts for major fisheries commodities, which are updated each quarter. Detailed analysis of the economic performance of selected Commonwealth fisheries is provided in the annual *Australian fisheries survey report*. An assessment of the economic performance of all fisheries managed by the Australian Fisheries Management Authority is provided in the annual *Fishery status reports*.

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Definitions and explanations

Aquaculture production is the live weight quantity of product produced and marketed by aquaculturists.

Aquaculture value is the assessed value received by aquaculturists on the basis of an 'at farm gate' equivalent, for product marketed.

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

Export value data are supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and are 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.

Import quantity data are supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics on the basis of the net product weight (excluding packaging) imported.

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

Production quantity is a measure of the quantity of fish product landed by a fishery, usually on the basis of catch records.

Production value is the assessed value at the point of landing for the quantity produced and excludes transport and marketing costs.

Products consist of fisheries products marketed for human consumption plus non-edible fisheries products.

Real terms/real prices are historical or future prices adjusted to reflect changes to the purchasing power of money (most commonly measured by the consumer price index).

Re-imports (included in merchandise import statistics) are goods originally exported, which are subsequently imported in either the same condition in which they were exported, or after undergoing repair or minor operations which leave them essentially unchanged. Minor operations include blending, packaging, bottling, cleaning and sorting.

'Reals' and rounding 'Real' 2009–10 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. A dash (–) is used to denote a nil or negligible amount.

Seafood is any fish or other aquatic plant or animal intended for human consumption; it excludes non-edible fisheries products.

Southern bluefin tuna sold from aquaculture farms in South Australia is reported at its market value (that is, at the farm gate aquaculture value). However, 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.

Note on jurisdictions

Australian fisheries are defined as those fisheries falling within the Australian Exclusive Economic Zone, which extends to 200 nautical miles from coastal baselines. To simplify jurisdiction, boundaries have been developed handing over management responsibility to the state, Northern Territory and/or Commonwealth governments. Each state/Northern Territory jurisdiction has responsibility for fisheries that lie within its internal waters (for example, river, lake and estuarine fisheries) and, where applicable, adjacent fisheries within a three nautical mile boundary from the coastline. The Commonwealth has jurisdiction for fisheries that lie between three and 200 nautical miles of 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.

Abbreviations and symbols

$'000	thousand dollars (Australian)
$b	billion dollars (Australian)
$m	million dollars (Australian)
a	aquaculture
AFZ	Australian Fishing Zone
fob	free on board
kg	kilogram
kt	kilotonne
na	not available
nei	not elsewhere included
t	tonne
w	wild-catch

Contents

Production

Fast facts

In 2009–10

- The total volume of Australian fisheries production increased by 2 per cent (3615 tonnes) to 241 123 tonnes (table 1).
- The gross value of Australian fisheries production decreased by 2 per cent ($35.4 million) to $2.18 billion.
- Tasmania accounted for the largest share of gross value of production (26 per cent), followed by South Australia (18 per cent) and Western Australia (17 per cent). Commonwealth fisheries accounted for 15 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 marginally by $3.8 million to $870.4 million, and accounted for 40 per cent of the gross value of Australian fisheries production. The volume of aquaculture production was 73 542 tonnes, accounting for 30 per cent of total Australian fisheries production.
- The value of farmed salmonids rose by 13 per cent to $369.1 million in 2009–10. Farmed salmonids continues to be the largest aquaculture species group produced, and also the most valuable fisheries product in Australia. Salmonids accounted for 42 per cent of the total value of Australian aquaculture production and 17 per cent of the total value of fisheries production.
- In volume terms, the largest species produced is Australian sardines. However Australian sardines are a relatively low value product, mainly for use as baitfish.
- The value of production for the wild-catch sector decreased by 3 per cent, to $1.34 billion. The volume of production decreased slightly by 1 per cent to 171 512 tonnes.

Since 2000–01

- The total annual volume of fisheries production has increased by 9541 tonnes (4 per cent), while the annual real gross value of production has fallen by $996.6 million (31 per cent).
- The majority of the decline in value occurred over the period 2000–01 to 2004–05. Since 2004–05, the real gross value of production decreased by 10 per cent, representing a slowing in the rate of decline.
- The decrease in production volume since 2000–01 has been driven predominantly by lower production of tuna and rock lobster. Production of prawns, crabs and squid also declined over the period.
- Driving the fall in production value has been the decline in the gross value of production of tuna, prawns, rock lobster and abalone. The combined value of these four species has fallen by 50 per cent in real terms over this period, with their combined contribution to total Australian fisheries production falling from 62 per cent to 46 per cent.

Top five, by volume in 2009–10
(wild-catch and aquaculture: tables 2 and 17)

Australian sardine	40 737 tonnes
Salmonids	31 915 tonnes
Prawns	27 034 tonnes
Oyster	14 807 tonnes
Tuna	10 957 tonnes

Top five, by value in 2009–10
(wild-catch and aquaculture: tables 2 and 17)

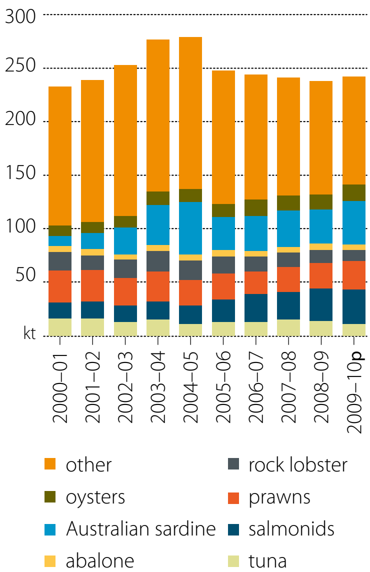
Salmonids	$369.1 million
Rock lobster	$368.8 million
Prawns	$324.1 million
Abalone	$173.6 million
Tuna	$125.3 million

Production by species group

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

The volume of Australian fisheries production varied over the period 2000–01 to 2009–10 (figure 1). The total volume of production increased from 231 582 tonnes in 2000–01 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 237 508 tonnes in 2008–09. In 2009–10, the volume of Australian fisheries production improved, increasing by 2 per cent (3615 tonnes) compared with 2008–09, to 241 123 tonnes.

1 Volume of Australian fisheries production



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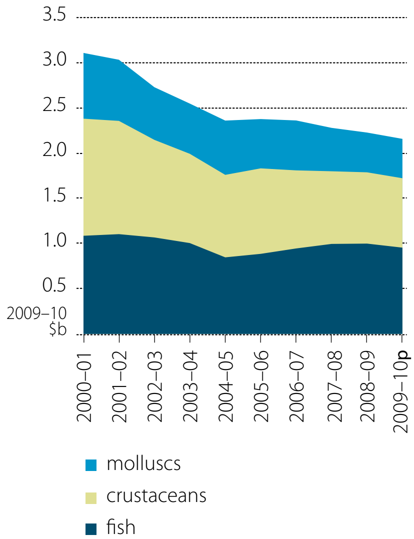
Australian sardines accounted for the highest individual catch by volume in 2009–10 (40 737 tonnes, accounting for 17 per cent), followed by salmonids (31 915 tonnes, 13 per cent), prawns (27 034 tonnes, 11 per cent), oysters (14 807 tonnes, 6 per cent) and tuna (10 957 tonnes, 5 per cent).

Since 2000–01, the real gross value of Australian fisheries production has fallen by 31 per cent, and was $2.18 billion in 2009–10 (figure 2), with the majority of the decline occurring in the period to 2004–05. In general, from 2000–01 to 2009–10, the production value of crustaceans and molluscs has fallen considerably, by 41 per cent ($527 million) and 40 per cent ($291.9 million), respectively. The production value of finfish has also fallen in real terms, but by a lesser amount, $130.6 million or 12 per cent over the same period. Since 2004–05, the real gross value of Australian fisheries production has declined by an average of 2 per cent a year.

2 Real gross value of Australian fisheries production a

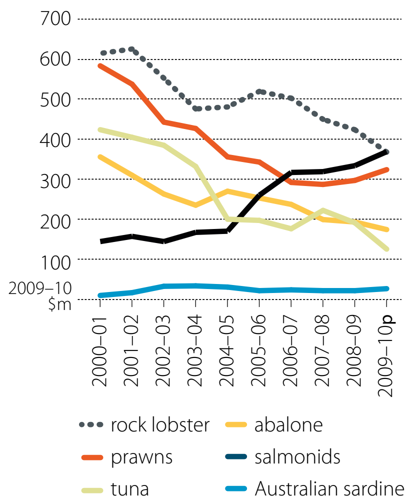


a Excludes other nei. **p** Preliminary

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 species groups halved in real terms from $1.98 billion in 2000–01 to $991.9 million in 2009–10. This represents a decline of $986.8 million in the real value of those species groups over the period. In the period since 2004–05, the decline in total value was partially offset by a significant increase in the value of salmonids exports, which increased at an average rate of 17 per cent a year, to reach $369.1 million in 2009–10.

The declining values of key species groups have been driven by falls in unit prices, with the exception of rock lobster (figure 4). Since production of these species is 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 1). Prices for rock lobster have been

3 Real value of Australian fisheries production, by key species



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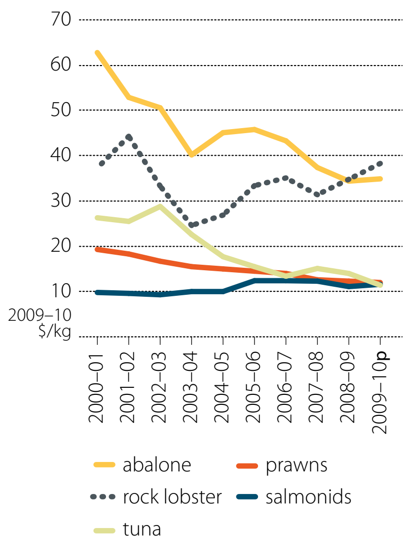
4 Real unit prices for key species



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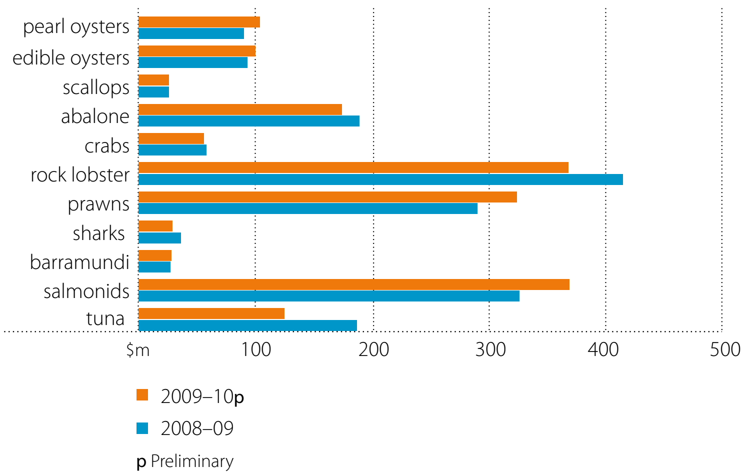
increasing since 2003–04 despite exchange rate movements, owing to increased demand for rock lobster on international markets and lower supply from key producers.

The product composition of the gross value of production of Australian fisheries has not changed substantially over the past few years. The top five fisheries products (by value) still comprise rock lobster, prawn, salmonids, abalone and tuna. Rock lobster has frequently ranked as Australia's most valuable species group over the past decade. However, salmonids surpassed rock lobster to be Australia's most valuable fisheries product in 2009–10, at $369.1 million, representing 17 per cent of the gross value of fisheries production. This was followed by rock lobster ($368.8 million, 17 per cent), prawn ($324.1 million, 15 per cent), abalone ($173.6 million, 8 per cent) and tuna ($125.3 million, 6 per cent) (figure 5).

5 Value of Australian fisheries production, by product



Rock lobster

Key jurisdictions: Western Australia (wild-catch (w)), South Australia (w) and Tasmania (w)

In 2009–10, the value of rock lobster production decreased by 11 per cent ($46 million) to $368.8 million, following a 21 per cent decrease in the volume of rock lobster production. Rock lobsters are caught mainly in Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania.

In 2009–10, rock lobster production decreased by 2575 tonnes to 9628 tonnes as a result of lower production in Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania, which collectively accounted for 91 per cent of the Australian total volume of rock lobster production. The decline was mainly attributable to the significant decreases in production in Western Australia and South Australia. In 2009–10, rock lobster production from these two states combined fell by 21 per cent (1946 tonnes) from 2008–09 to a total of 7501 tonnes.

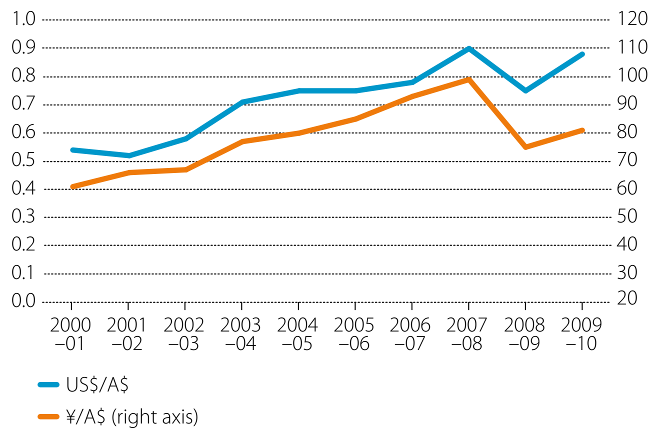
box 1 Exchange rates and unit value

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 appreciation of the Australian dollar between 2001 and 2008 simultaneously made exports less competitive and imports more attractive to domestic consumers. From 2001–02, the Australian dollar appreciated against 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 2009 (24 per cent against the Japanese yen and 16 per cent against the US dollar) increased Australian export unit values in 2008–09. In 2009–10, the Australian dollar appreciated again, by 18 per cent and 8 per cent against the US dollar and the Japanese yen, respectively.

In 2009–10, the improvement in economic conditions in many of the world's major economies underpinned increased demand for fisheries products, resulting in upward pressure on prices. This more than offset the negative effect of the exchange rate appreciation, resulting in the overall Australian export unit value increasing by 1 per cent.

6 US dollar – Australian dollar and Japanese yen – Australian dollar exchange rates



Western Australian rock lobster has historically accounted for a larger share (about 60 per cent on average) of the total value of Australian rock lobster production, while southern Australian rock lobster generally accounted for over 30 per cent. However, since 2003–04, the relative share of western rock lobster in value terms has declined compared with southern rock lobster. The share of western rock lobster in value terms fell from 65 per cent in 2003–04 to 50 per cent in 2009–10. In contrast, the share in value terms of southern rock lobster increased from 30 per cent to 45 per cent over the same period.

Between 2008–09 and 2009–10, catches of both species declined. Although western rock lobster catch fell by 22 per cent (1690 tonnes), its value of production fell by only 4 per cent because of a 23 per cent increase in the average beach price. Southern rock lobster catch fell by a lesser amount, 365 tonnes (10 per cent). Combined with a 4 per cent decrease in its average beach price, this resulted in the value of southern rock lobster production falling by 14 per cent ($26.2 million) in 2009–10. Production of southern rock lobster and western rock lobster contributed $165.5 million and $184.1 million, respectively, to the total value of Australian rock lobster production in 2009–10.

Salmonids

Key jurisdictions: Tasmania (aquaculture (a))

Since the start of salmon farming in 1998, salmonids production has increased significantly. Australian salmonids production has increased over the last 10 years from 14 673 tonnes in 2000–01 to 31 915 tonnes in 2009–10. This reflects a 117 per cent growth in the volume of Australian salmonids production over the period. Most of this is attributable to the strong growth of production in Tasmania, which accounts for over 95 per cent of Australia's salmonids production over this period. In 2009–10, Australian salmonids production increased by 6 per cent (1879 tonnes) compared with 2008–09, and surpassed rock lobster to be Australia's most valuable species group.

Most of Australia's salmonids production occurs in Tasmania. In 2009–10, Tasmania produced 30 950 tonnes of salmonids, accounting for 97 per cent of Australian total salmonids production. The remaining 965 tonnes were produced in New South Wales and Victoria.

The value of salmonids production rose by 13 per cent ($43 million) in 2009–10 to $369.1 million. This increase was driven mainly by a 14 per cent ($43.2 million) increase in the value of Tasmanian salmonids production, with Tasmania's total production accounting for 98 per cent of the total value.

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 strong focus on marketing salmon to Australian consumers. Additionally, the sector's strong growth has been supported by research and development, which has allowed the sector to adopt improved feeding techniques and apply better disease control measures.

Prawns

Key jurisdictions: Queensland (w, a), Western Australia (w), South Australia (w) and Commonwealth (w)

In 2009–10, the gross value of Australian prawn production rose by 12 per cent ($34.1 million) to $324.1 million, following a 12 per cent (2848 tonnes) increase in the volume of production to 27 034 tonnes. Driving this was a 35 per cent increase in the production volume of aquaculture prawns (mostly in Queensland) to 5381 tonnes, valued at $77.5 million. This value was $20.6 million higher than the previous year.

In 2009–10, production of wild-caught prawns rose by 7 per cent (1452 tonnes) to 21 653 tonnes, valued at $246.6 million, which was $13.4 million higher than 2008–09. This was driven mainly by increases in wild-caught prawn production in Queensland and the Commonwealth prawn fisheries production, together increasing by $20.3 million. These increases offset decreases in the value of wild-caught prawn production in New South Wales, falling by $3.8 million.

In 2009–10, the value of prawn production (both wild-caught and aquaculture) in Queensland increased by $27.9 million (22 per cent) to $155.9 million; its production volume increasing by 21 per cent. The value of prawn production in Commonwealth fisheries also increased, by $12.9 million (16 per cent) as a result of a 10 per cent (704 tonnes) increase in production volume. This increase is largely attributable to a 15 per cent (942 tonnes) increase in the volume of prawn production in the Northern Prawn Fishery. In value terms, Northern Prawn Fishery production rose by 21 per cent ($15.2 million) to $88.2 million.

Abalone

Key jurisdictions: Tasmania (w, a), Victoria (w, a) and South Australia (w, a)

In 2009–10, the volume of abalone production fell by 11 per cent, from 5612 tonnes in 2008–09 to 4981 tonnes, with decreases occurring in both wild-catch and aquaculture production. The value of abalone production also declined, by 8 per cent ($14.9 million) to $173.6 million. This comprised decreases in the production value of wild-caught and aquaculture abalone, by $7.3 million and $7.6 million, respectively.

Most of the decrease in abalone production in 2009–10 occurred in Tasmania, which fell by 15 per cent in volume terms and accounted for 52 per cent of Australia's total volume of abalone production. It is important to note that this decline in Australia's total production volume and value could be partly because production volume and value of aquaculture abalone in Victoria were not reported due to confidentiality requirements.

A large proportion of abalone is exported, mostly to Hong Kong, China and Japan. Therefore, exchange rate movements have a significant effect on abalone exports, which in turn affect domestic and export prices. From 2000–01 to 2009–10, following appreciation of the Australian dollar, abalone average unit prices fell by 44 per cent in real terms. As a result, the total value of production in real terms decreased by 51 per cent ($182.5 million) over the same period.

Tuna

Key jurisdictions: South Australia (a) and Commonwealth (w)

In 2009–10, the value of tuna production fell by 33 per cent ($61.8 million) to $125.3 million (excludes southern bluefin tuna wild-catch input to the South Australian tuna farming sector). This was the result of a 20 per cent (2742 tonnes) decrease in production volume to 10 957 tonnes. Lower volumes of both wild-caught and aquaculture tuna production contributed to the fall in production. In 2009–10, the volume of wild-caught tuna production fell by 23 per cent while aquaculture tuna production fell by 17 per cent compared with 2008–09.

The value of wild-caught tuna production decreased by 21 per cent ($15.2 million) to $58.5 million in 2009–10. This was mainly the result of reduced production volume and average unit value of wild-caught tuna; particularly tuna catches in the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery. In 2009–10, the volume of tuna catches in the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery declined by 14 per cent (563 tonnes), resulting in its value falling by 28 per cent ($7.6 million).

Following a 17 per cent decline in production volume, the value of farmed tuna (solely southern bluefin tuna) decreased by $55.6 million to $102.2 million in 2009–10. Despite this fall, farmed tuna still accounted for about 82 per cent of Australian tuna production in value terms.

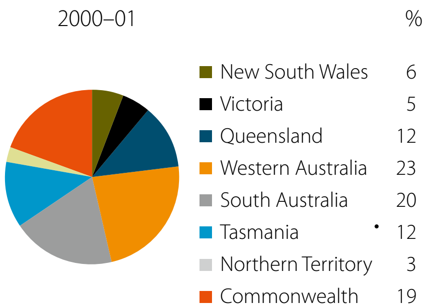
A large proportion of Australia's tuna production is exported, mostly to the Japanese sashimi market. Therefore, prices are dependent on the exchange rate between the Australian dollar and the Japanese yen and demand from the Japanese market. An appreciation of the Australian dollar in 2009–10 resulted in lower Australian export prices for most tuna species.

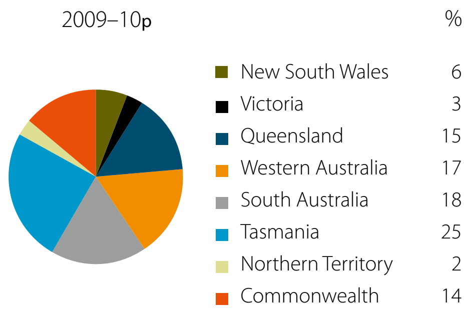
Production by jurisdiction

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 2009–10, Tasmania had the largest gross value of production ($563.8 million), accounting for 25 per cent of total fisheries production, followed by South Australia ($394.4 million, 18 per cent) and Western Australia ($367.7 million, 17 per cent) (figure 7). Commonwealth-managed fisheries accounted for 14 per cent ($316.7 million) of the gross value of production.

7 Shares in gross value of production, by jurisdiction





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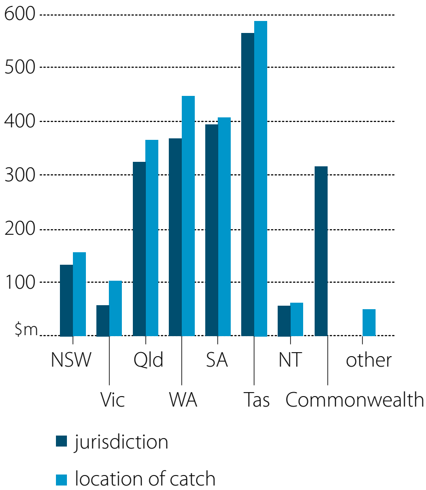
By location of catch—where Commonwealth catch is distributed to the states according to where it was caught—Tasmania accounted for the largest share (27 per cent), followed by Western Australia (21 per cent), South Australia (19 per cent) and Queensland (17 per cent) (figure 8).

8 **Value of Australian fisheries production, by jurisdiction, 2009–10p**



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A substantial shift in the contribution of individual state fishery production to total Australian fisheries production has been evident in recent years (figure 8). Tasmania's share of Australian fisheries gross value of production has more than doubled from 12 per cent in 2000–01 to 25 per cent in 2009–10. South Australia's share of the gross value of production increased from 17 per cent to 21 per cent between 2000–01 and 2008–09. This reflects the strong growth in aquaculture production in these states during this period. However, this share reduced to 18 per cent in 2009–10 as a result of a significant decline in southern bluefin tuna production. In contrast, Western Australia's share declined from 23 per cent to 17 per cent over the same period, reflecting declines in both wild-caught and aquaculture production. The share of Commonwealth fisheries production also fell from 19 per cent to 14 per cent in real value terms over the same period.

New South Wales (table 7)

Key species groups: oysters (a), prawns (w), sea mullet (w) and rock lobster (w)

In 2009–10, the gross value of New South Wales fisheries production was $132.9 million, of which the wild-catch sector accounted for $80.5 million or 61 per cent. The aquaculture sector, which was valued at $52.4 million, accounted for 39 per cent. Compared with 2008–09, the gross value of fisheries production rose by 4 per cent ($5.1 million) in 2009–10, following a 4 per cent increase in average unit values. In contrast, the total volume of fisheries production remained relatively stable, decreasing slightly to 19 138 tonnes in 2009–10 (from 19 221 tonnes in 2008–09).

In 2009–10, the New South Wales wild-catch sector produced 13 422 tonnes of seafood, which was a decrease of 3 per cent (384 tonnes) compared with 2008–09. Despite this decline, the value of wild-catch production increased by 2 per cent ($1.4 million).

The most valuable wild-caught fisheries product in New South Wales is prawns. On average, it has accounted for 20 per cent of the total value of wild-catch production over the past five years. In 2009–10, the sector harvested 1101 tonnes of prawns, worth $13.6 million. A large proportion of the catch is typically made up of school prawns. This species accounted for 54 per cent (600 tonnes) of the total volume of production of wild-caught prawns in 2009–10, and contributed $4.1 million to the total value of production of the wild-catch sector. King prawns accounted for a smaller proportion of the catch (42 per cent or 466 tonnes), but contributed about $9.2 million.

The New South Wales wild-catch sector also comprised a wide range of finfish species in 2009–10, including mullet (3182 tonnes, valued at $8 million), school whiting (839 tonnes, $2.8 million), bream (231 tonnes, $2.7 million), snapper (260 tonnes, $2.7 million) and Australian salmon (541 tonnes, $0.9 million). Despite a significant increase (by 80 per cent or 1415 tonnes) in the volume of mullet, the volume of production of wild-caught finfish decreased slightly by 1 per cent (116 tonnes) to 11 214 tonnes compared with 2008–09. This was a result of decreases in the production volume for most finfish species, such as Australian salmon and school whiting. Despite this, the value of wild-caught finfish increased by 5 per cent ($2.2 million) to $46.5 million in 2009–10 as a result of a 6 per cent increase in the average unit value.

The New South Wales aquaculture sector produced 5716 tonnes of seafood in 2009–10, which represents an increase of 6 per cent (301 tonnes) compared with 2008–09. This increase was largely driven by a 6 per cent (270 tonnes) increase in the volume of mollusc production to 5026 tonnes. Edible oyster production accounted for 99 per cent (4960 tonnes) of this tonnage and was valued at $43 million. Compared with 2008–09, the value of farmed oyster production rose by $3 million (7 per cent). The value of finfish production also increased, by $0.3 million (6 per cent) to $5 million in 2009–10 compared with 2008–09. This was a result of a 7 per cent increase in the average unit value. This resulted in the value of aquaculture production rising by 8 per cent ($3.7 million) to $52.4 million.

Other aquaculture products included prawns (165 tonnes, valued at $2.4 million), silver perch (194 tonnes, $2.3 million), barramundi (86 tonnes, $1 million) and trout (150 tonnes, $1.6 million). These products combined accounted for 10 per cent and 14 per cent of the total volume and value of New South Wales aquaculture production, respectively, in 2009–10.

Victoria (table 8)

Key species groups: abalone (w, a), rock lobster (w) and trout (a)

In 2009–10, the gross value of Victorian fisheries production was estimated to be $58.1 million. The wild-catch sector, which was valued at $47.8 million, accounted for 82 per cent of this total value. The aquaculture sector was valued at $10.3 million and accounted for 18 per cent. Compared with 2008–09, the gross value of fisheries production fell by 17 per cent ($11.7 million) in 2009–10, following a 1 per cent decrease in the total volume of production and a 16 per cent decrease in the average unit price. This decline could also partly be because production volume and value of wild-caught scallops and aquaculture abalone were not reported because of confidentiality requirements (fewer than five licence holders).

The Victorian wild-catch sector produced 4638 tonnes of seafood in 2009–10, with wild-catch production valued at $47.8 million. This was $6.5 million (12 per cent) lower than 2008–09. A 17 per cent ($4.6 million) decrease in the production value of wild-caught abalone contributed to this fall. Rock lobster production—one of the key wild-caught species groups—remained stable at 274 tonnes in 2009–10, valued at $14.4 million. Other key products in the wild-catch sector included King George whiting ($2.1 million, 4 per cent of wild-catch production value), prawns ($0.9 million, 2 per cent), Australian sardines ($0.8 million, 2 per cent) and crabs ($0.7 million, 2 per cent).

The value of Victorian aquaculture production fell by 33 per cent ($5.2 million) to $10.3 million in 2009–10. This could be partly because abalone production was not reported in the total aquaculture production because of confidentiality requirements. Abalone accounted for a large proportion (about 29 per cent) of Victorian aquaculture production in value terms over the last five years. There were insufficient data for eels and yabbies. For individual species groups, salmonids production fell by 7 per cent (62 tonnes) to 815 tonnes in 2009–10, and was valued at $5.1 million. The value of mussel production rose by 48 per cent ($0.6 million) to about $2 million as a result of a 27 per cent increase in its production volume. The value of warm-water finfish also increased, by 51 per cent ($1.1 million) to $3.2 million.

Queensland (table 9)

Key species groups: prawns (w, a), coral trout (w), crabs (w) and barramundi (a)

The gross value of Queensland fisheries production increased by 6 per cent ($17.1 million) in 2009–10 to $323.7 million; wild-catch production accounted for $222.5 million, or 69 per cent, of this value. The aquaculture sector made up the remaining $101.2 million, or 31 per cent. In volume terms, total fisheries production in Queensland increased by 4 per cent (1423 tonnes) to 33 356 tonnes.

In 2009–10, the Queensland wild-catch sector produced 25 562 tonnes of seafood, which was a slight increase of 1 per cent (149 tonnes) compared with 2008–09. This increase was largely the result of increases in the volume of wild-caught prawns and scallops, which accounted for 28 per cent (7052 tonnes) and 11 per cent (2920 tonnes) of total wild-catch production, respectively. In 2009–10, the volume of wild-caught prawn production rose by 12 per cent (738 tonnes), most of which was attributed to a 21 per cent (638 tonnes) increase in king prawn production, compared with 2008–09. Scallop production also increased, by 10 per cent (260 tonnes) to 2920 tonnes compared with 2008–09.

In 2009–10, Queensland's wild-catch production value decreased slightly by $0.5 million to $222.5 million. This was mainly attributed to a decrease in the production value of fish products, particularly barramundi, coral trout, shark and grey mackerel, together accounting for 21 per cent ($47.1 million) of the total wild-catch production value. The largest fall in production value was coral trout, by $5.5 million, resulting from a 15 per cent (167 tonnes) decrease in the volume of production. The value of barramundi production fell by 8 per cent ($0.8 million) as a result of an 8 per cent (91 tonnes) decline in its volume of production. Declines in the production values of shark and grey mackerel, by $1.4 million and $0.7 million, respectively, also contributed. In contrast, the value of wild-caught prawns, which accounted for 36 per cent of the wild-catch production value, rose by 10 per cent ($7.4 million) to $80.8 million. The value of scallops also increased, by 10 per cent ($0.9 million) to $10.3 million in 2009–10.

Aquaculture production in Queensland rose by 20 per cent (1274 tonnes) in 2009–10 to 7794 tonnes, of which farmed prawns accounted for 67 per cent, while farmed barramundi accounted for 31 per cent. In value terms, aquaculture production increased by 21 per cent ($17.7 million) to $101.2 million, mainly because of significant increases in production of aquaculture prawns. A 37 per cent (1395 tonnes) increase in production volume in 2009–10 resulted in the value of aquaculture prawn production increasing by 38 per cent ($20.5 million) to $75.1 million, making up 74 per cent of the total value of aquaculture production in Queensland in 2009–10. In contrast, the value of farmed barramundi decreased by $0.7 million to $20.7 million, while the volume of production remained stable at 2405 tonnes. Other key products in the Queensland aquaculture sector in 2009–10 included silver perch, jade perch, redclaw, oysters and aquarium fish. Together, these products contributed $3.5 million (3 per cent) to the total value of Queensland's aquaculture sector.

Western Australia (table 10)

Key species groups: rock lobster (w), pearls (a) and prawns (w)

The gross value of Western Australian fisheries production was $367.7 million in 2009–10. Compared with 2008–09, this represents a fall of 6 per cent ($25.1 million). The total value of fisheries production in Western Australia included $271.9 million of wild-catch production (74 per cent of the state's total fisheries production value) and $95.8 million of aquaculture production (26 per cent), which includes pearl production. The total volume of fisheries production also fell by 10 per cent (2722 tonnes) to 24 263 tonnes in 2009–10.

In volume terms, wild-catch production in Western Australia totalled 23 156 tonnes in 2009–10. This followed a decrease of 2788 tonnes or 11 per cent relative to 2008–09. A key component of this catch was 5947 tonnes of rock lobster, 22 per cent (1690 tonnes) lower than the 7637 tonnes caught in 2008–09. Wild-caught scallop production also fell, by 29 per cent (1054 tonnes) to 2525 tonnes.

The fall in volume in wild-catch production was also linked to a decline in value of 7 per cent. This was mainly caused by decreases in the value of rock lobster, abalone and scallops, as these species groups accounted for 74 per cent of the total value of Western Australian wild-catch production in 2009–10. The value of rock lobster production fell by 4 per cent ($7.6 million) to $184.1 million, and the value of wild-caught abalone production fell by 18 per cent ($2 million) to $9.2 million. The value of scallop production fell by $4.7 million to $9.1 million given a 29 per cent (1054 tonnes) decrease in production volume. The value of wild-caught prawn production also fell, by 2 per cent ($0.6 million) to $27.9 million. Together, these declines resulted in a $19.5 million decline in value for Western Australian wild-catch production between 2008–09 and 2009–10. Other notable changes included a 4 per cent ($1.4 million) decrease in the value of finfish species production to $31.2 million in 2009–10. This decline can be attributed to decreases in the production value of tropical snappers, shark, Australian salmon, whiting and Spanish mackerel, together accounting for 49 per cent of wild-caught fish production.

Aquaculture production in Western Australia also declined in 2009–10 in value terms, falling by 6 per cent ($5.6 million) to $95.8 million. This fall was mainly the result of a $4.5 million decrease in the value of pearls, which is the most valuable aquaculture product in the state and contributed around 89 per cent ($85.5 million) of aquaculture production value in 2009–10. The edible seafood component of Western Australia's aquaculture sector accounted for 11 per cent of its total aquaculture production value in 2009–10. It decreased from $11.4 million in 2008–09 to $10.3 million in 2009–10. This was caused by decreases in the value of most edible aquaculture species.

In volume terms, the aquaculture sector produced 1107 tonnes of edible seafood. Key edible aquaculture species groups produced in 2009–10 included fish (508 tonnes, valued at \$5.3 million), yabbies (41 tonnes, \$0.8 million), marron (53 tonnes, \$1.4 million) and mussels (505 tonnes, \$1.9 million). These products combined accounted for 10 per cent (\$9.4 million) of the total value of Western Australian aquaculture production in 2009–10.

South Australia (table 11)

Key species groups: southern bluefin tuna (a), rock lobster (w), prawns (w), abalone (w) and oysters (a)

The gross value of fisheries production in South Australia fell by 15 per cent (\$70.8 million) between 2008–09 and 2009–10 to \$394.4 million. The wild-catch sector accounted for the largest proportion of this value, making up \$201.4 million or 51 per cent of the state's total production value. Aquaculture production was valued lower, at \$193 million, accounting for the remaining 49 per cent of the state's total fisheries value. The total production volume increased by 14 per cent (8103 tonnes) to 67 739 tonnes in 2009–10.

Wild-catch production in South Australia increased by 24 per cent (8984 tonnes) in volume terms to 47 189 tonnes. However, in value terms, wild-catch production fell by 8 per cent (\$17.9 million) between 2008–09 and 2009–10, following decreases in the values of rock lobster, prawns and abalone, which accounted for 72 per cent of the total wild-catch value of South Australian production in 2009–10.

The most valuable wild-caught fisheries product in South Australia is rock lobster. Rock lobster accounted for 43 per cent of the total value of wild-catch production in the state in 2009–10. A 14 per cent decrease in the production volume and a 5 per cent decrease in the average unit value resulted in the production value of rock lobster falling by 18 per cent (\$18.9 million) to \$85.8 million in 2009–10.

The production value of other key species groups, particularly prawns and abalone, also fell, by a total of \$5.1 million as a result of falling average unit values for both species groups. In 2009–10, the production value of prawns and abalone was \$31.1 million and \$28.1 million, respectively. These two species groups accounted for 29 per cent of the total production value in the wild-catch sector.

Farmed production of southern bluefin tuna makes up the major share of the value of fisheries production in South Australia. The majority of southern bluefin tuna in Australia is caught by Commonwealth-endorsed vessels in the Great Australian Bight, for delivery to aquaculture farms off Port Lincoln in South Australia for fattening. Almost all farmed tuna is exported to Japan. In 2009–10, the value of farmed southern bluefin tuna production fell by 35 per cent (\$55.6 million) to \$102.2 million. This followed a 17 per cent (1502 tonnes) decrease in volume as a result of a reduction in the southern bluefin tuna national catch allocation.

Despite this fall, southern bluefin tuna still accounted for 35 per cent and 53 per cent of South Australian aquaculture production and value, respectively. These declines in southern bluefin tuna production were the main cause of a 21 per cent (\$52.8 million) fall in the total value of aquaculture production in South Australia in 2009–10.

Other key changes in South Australian aquaculture production in 2009–10 included increases in the value of oyster and abalone production compared with 2008–09, by $2.8 million (9 per cent) and $2.2 million (27 per cent), respectively. As well, the production value of other aquaculture products decreased by $2.3 million (5 per cent) in 2009–10.

Tasmania (table 12)

Key species groups: salmonids (a), abalone (w) and rock lobster (w)

In 2009–10, the gross value of Tasmanian fisheries production increased by 7 per cent ($36.8 million) relative to 2008–09, to $563.8 million. The total volume of production also rose by 2 per cent (637 tonnes) to reach 41 837 tonnes in 2009–10. In value terms, the wild-catch sector accounted for 30 per cent ($171.6 million) of the state's total production and the aquaculture sector accounted for the remaining 70 per cent ($392.2 million).

In volume terms, Tasmania's wild-catch production decreased by 16 per cent (1149 tonnes) between 2008–09 and 2009–10 to 6013 tonnes. Wild-catch production also decreased in value, by 3 per cent ($4.7 million) from $176.3 million in 2008–09 to $171.6 million in 2009–10, driven mainly by a decrease in the value of production of wild-caught rock lobster. Rock lobster accounted for 38 per cent ($65.2 million) of the total value of Tasmanian wild-catch production in 2009–10. This resulted from a 10 per cent ($7.3 million) decrease in value compared with 2008–09, an 8 per cent decrease in catch and a 3 per cent decrease in average unit prices. In contrast, the value of abalone production rose by 3 per cent ($2.4 million) to $97 million in 2009–10, with the volume of production (2443 tonnes) accounting for 41 per cent of the total volume of Tasmanian wild-catch production.

Tasmanian aquaculture production increased by 1787 tonnes (5 per cent) between 2008–09 and 2009–10 to 35 824 tonnes. A large proportion of Tasmania's aquaculture production consists of salmonids, which have accounted for, on average, 85 per cent of the total volume and 89 per cent of the total value of Tasmanian aquaculture production over the past 10 years. The volume of salmonids production rose in 2009–10 by 7 per cent (1934 tonnes) to 30 950 tonnes. This was equivalent to 86 per cent of the total volume of aquaculture production in Tasmania. The value of salmonids production also rose, by 14 per cent ($43.2 million) to $362.4 million in 2009–10.

Another key Tasmanian aquaculture product is edible oysters. It accounted for around 10 per cent of the state's aquaculture production volume in 2009–10 and contributed $21.2 million (5 per cent) toward Tasmania's gross value of production. The remainder of Tasmania's aquaculture production is composed of mussels (982 tonnes, valued at $3.4 million) and abalone (170 tonnes, $5.1 million). These two products accounted for $8.5 million (2 per cent) of Tasmania's gross value of fisheries production in 2009–10.

Northern Territory (table 13)

Key species groups: pearls (a), gold band snapper (w), crabs (w), barramundi (w, a) and mackerel (w)

Fisheries production in the Northern Territory was valued at $56.7 million in 2009–10 following a 4 per cent ($2.1 million) increase compared with 2008–09. Wild-catch production was valued at $31.2 million and accounted for 55 per cent of the Northern Territory's total production value. The aquaculture sector was valued at $25.5 million and accounted for 45 per cent. The volume of production increased by 1 per cent (50 tonnes) between 2008–09 and 2009–10.

In 2009–10, the Northern Territory wild-catch sector harvested a total of 4901 tonnes of seafood, 649 tonnes (12 per cent) lower than in 2008–09. The value of wild-catch production also declined, by 7 per cent ($2.5 million) to $31.2 million. This fall was driven mainly by decreases in the value of fish production, including gold band snapper, snapper, sharks and threadfin salmon, which collectively accounted for 28 per cent of the total wild-catch value. In 2009–10, the total value of these products fell by 13 per cent ($1.3 million) to $8.7 million. A 9 per cent ($1 million) decline in the value of crab production to $9.3 million also contributed to the fall in the value of wild-catch production.

In 2009–10, the value of Northern Territory aquaculture production rose by 22 per cent ($4.6 million) to $25.5 million. Of this total, farmed barramundi accounted for 23 per cent ($5.8 million) and 699 tonnes of farmed barramundi was produced. The remaining $19.7 million consisted of pearls ($19 million) and aquarium production ($0.7 million).

Commonwealth (table 14)

Key species groups: prawns (w), tuna (w) and sharks (w)

In 2009–10, the gross value of production of Commonwealth-managed fisheries increased by 1 per cent ($2 million) to $316.7 million compared with 2008–09. The increase in value was primarily the result of an 11 per cent increase in the average unit value of species caught in Commonwealth fisheries, which more than offset a 9 per cent decrease in production volume. The reduction in production volume was attributed to decreases in catches in the main sectors of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery, such as the Commonwealth Trawl Sector, the Commonwealth Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sectors and the Commonwealth Great Australian Bight Sector. The fall in catches in the Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery and the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery also contributed.

In 2009–10, the Northern Prawn Fishery remained the most valuable Commonwealth-managed fishery, with the gross value of production rising by 20 per cent ($14.8 million) to $88.8 million. This was the result of a 14 per cent increase in catch volume and a 5 per cent increase in average unit value. The increase in production volume was driven by a 15 per cent increase in prawn catches compared with 2008–09, including tiger, banana and endeavour prawns. The increase in average unit value was driven mainly by a 15 per cent increase in banana prawn prices.

The Commonwealth Trawl Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery is the second most valuable Commonwealth-managed fishery. In 2009–10, the sector was valued at $56.7 million, increasing by 1 per cent ($0.8 million) compared with 2008–09. A 12 per cent increase in average unit values was mostly offset by a 9 per cent decrease in the volume of production. Blue grenadier, tiger flathead and silver warehou continue to dominate production in this sector. In 2009–10, these species collectively accounted for 53 per cent of production volume and 59 per cent ($33.4 million) of the sector's total production value.

The third most valuable Commonwealth fishery is the Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery. In 2009, the Commission for the Conservation of southern bluefin tuna reduced Australia's total allowable catch by 20 per cent, leaving a quota of 8030 tonnes for the two years 2010 and 2011 (Wilson et al. 2010). This translated to a 19 per cent (938 tonnes) reduction in the total catch of southern bluefin tuna for farming to 4124 tonnes in 2009–10, relative to 2008–09. As a result, the gross value of production of the fishery fell by 16 per cent ($7.2 million) to $38.1 million in 2009–10.

Prawns, which were valued at $92.2 million, remained the most valuable product caught in Commonwealth-managed fisheries in 2009–10, followed by tuna ($58.4 million). Together these products accounted for 48 per cent of the gross value of Commonwealth fisheries production in 2009–10. Other valuable species included flathead ($15.9 million), blue grenadier ($16.3 million), broadbill swordfish ($8.8 million) and ling ($4.7 million), which collectively accounted for 14 per cent of Commonwealth fisheries' gross value of production.

Top five Commonwealth fisheries and sectors (non-confidential), by value, 2009–10

Northern Prawn Fishery	$89 million
Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery Commonwealth Trawl Sector	$57 million
Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery	$38 million
Eastern Tuna and Billfish Fishery	$30 million
Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sectors	$25 million

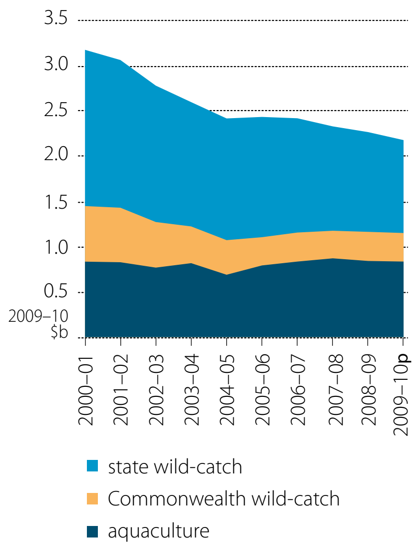
Production by sector

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 2009–10, the total volume of Australian fisheries production increased by 2 per cent (3615 tonnes) to 241 123 tonnes. This increase was mainly the result of higher production in the aquaculture sector, which rose by 5 per cent (3449 tonnes), offset by a 1 per cent (921 tonnes) decrease in the production volume of the wild-catch sector.

The gross value of Australian fisheries production fell by 2 per cent ($35.4 million) from $2.21 billion in 2008–09 to $2.18 billion in 2009–10. The gross value of wild-catch production fell by $48.2 million to $1.34 billion, while the gross value of aquaculture production fell by $3.8 million to $870.4 million.

9 Real value of Australian fisheries production, by sector a



a Aquaculture total has been adjusted to exclude southern bluefin tuna caught in the Commonwealth Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery, which is input to farms in South Australia. This avoids double counting.
p Preliminary

From 2000–01 to 2009–10, the value of state wild-catch production decreased by $700 million (41 per cent) in real terms (figure 9). The value of aquaculture production decreased to a lesser extent, by $40.2 million (4 per cent), over the same period. The value of Commonwealth fisheries production also declined, by $297.5 million (48 per cent) from $614.3 million in 2000–01 to $316.7 million in 2009–10.

Wild-catch (table 2)

Key species groups: prawns, rock lobster, tuna and abalone

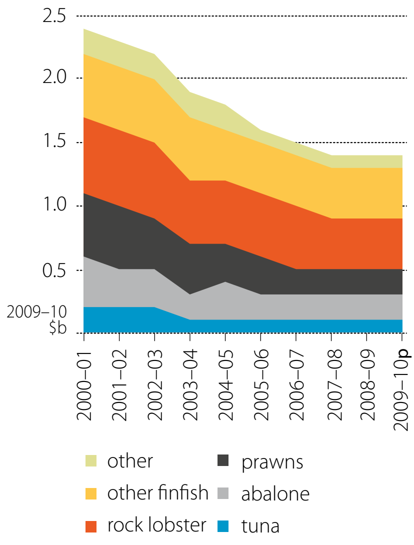
In 2009–10, the total production volume of the wild-catch sector declined by 921 tonnes (1 per cent) to 171 512 tonnes. Declines in production volumes occurred across crustacean and mollusc groups, declining by 2 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively. Fish production increased (557 tonnes) between 2008–09 and 2009–10 to reach 118 943 tonnes.

In value terms, the gross value of wild-catch production fell by 3 per cent ($48.2 million) to $1.34 billion in 2009–10, driven by a 3 per cent decrease in the average unit value for product landed by the sector (figure 10).

The value of fish production fell by 4 per cent ($18.2 million) to $446.7 million in 2009–10. Declines in production volumes for high-valued products, such as tuna and coral trout, were key drivers behind the decrease in the value of wild-caught fish production. This resulted in the value of production for tuna and coral trout declining by 21 per cent ($15.2 million) and 16 per cent ($6.1 million), respectively; a decrease in production volume and value for sharks, by 19 per cent (1631 tonnes, $6.7 million), also contributed. In contrast, the production value for Australian sardine increased by 26 per cent ($5.5 million) to $26.3 million in 2009–10 as a result of a 29 per cent (9079 tonnes) increase in its production volume. The production value for mullet also increased by $3.3 million (30 per cent) as a result of a 33 per cent (1375 tonnes) increase in production volume between 2008–09 and 2009–10.

The value of mollusc production fell by $9.4 million (4 per cent) to $205.6 million between 2008–09 and 2009–10. Abalone and scallop production accounted for 89 per cent of this value. Despite a 5 per cent increase in the average unit value, the value of wild-caught abalone fell by 4 per cent ($7.3 million). A 9 per cent decrease in the production volume was a key driver. The value of scallop production, which accounted for 13 per cent of total mollusc production, also fell by 1 per cent ($0.4 million) to $25.8 million in 2009–10.

10 Real value of Australian wild-catch production



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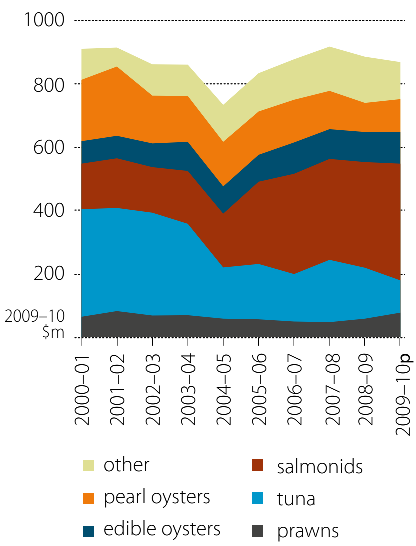
The value of crustacean production fell by 3 per cent ($22.8 million) to $687 million in 2009–10 compared with 2008–09. Rock lobster and prawn production accounted for the major share (90 per cent) of the total value of wild-caught crustacean production in 2009–10. The production volume of rock lobster decreased by 20 per cent (2417 tonnes) to 9628 tonnes in 2009–10, while the value decreased by only 10 per cent ($42 million) to $368.8 million, because of a 12 per cent increase in average unit prices for rock lobster. In contrast, the value of prawn production rose by 6 per cent ($13.4 million), and its volume of production increased by 7 per cent (1452 tonnes).

Since 2000–01, the gross value of wild-catch production decreased by 43 per cent ($997.5 million) in real terms. Falls occurred across all major wild-caught species over this period. The largest declines occurred for prawns ($273.6 million), rock lobster ($253.9 million), abalone ($194.2 million) and tuna ($101.8 million), and were the combined result of declines in unit prices and production volumes.

11 Real value of Australian aquaculture production



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Aquaculture (tables 15–17)

Key species groups: prawns, oyster, tuna, salmonids

The gross value of aquaculture production remained relatively stable in 2009–10, increasing by $3.8 million to $870.4 million compared with 2008–09 (figure 11). Prawns, tuna, salmonids, edible oysters and pearl oysters accounted for 87 per cent of this value, contributing $753 million in 2009–10.

The largest contributor to Australian aquaculture production is salmonids, making up 43 per cent and 42 per cent of the total aquaculture production volume and value, respectively. The production value of farmed salmonids rose by $43 million (13 per cent) between 2008–09 and 2009–10, to $369.1 million. The increase in salmonids value was driven by a 6 per cent (1879 tonnes) increase in production volume and 7 per cent increase in unit value. 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 117 per cent ($198.9 million). The volume of production also increased considerably, by 87 per cent (14 852 tonnes) over the same period.

Farmed tuna production consists solely of farmed southern bluefin tuna from South Australia, which accounted for 12 per cent of the total value of Australian aquaculture production in 2009–10. The value of farmed tuna production fell by $55.6 million (35 per cent) between 2008–09 and 2009–10 to $102.2 million because of a 17 per cent fall in production (to 7284 tonnes) and a 22 per cent decline in average unit prices.

Aquaculture prawns accounted for 9 per cent of the total value of Australian aquaculture production in 2009–10. This species group also increased in value by $20.6 million (36 per cent) between 2008–09 and 2009–10 because of a 35 per cent increase in production volume. Most of the increase in farmed prawn production in 2009–10 occurred in Queensland where the volume of aquaculture prawn production increased by 37 per cent (1395 tonnes) to 5216 tonnes.

Since 2000–01, the gross value of aquaculture production has declined by 4 per cent ($40.2 million) in real terms, predominantly because of a $237.7 million decrease in the real value of tuna production. A decline in the value of pearl aquaculture production, by $89.4 million in real terms between 2000–01 and 2009–10, was also a key factor.

Trade

Fast facts

Exports

In 2009–10

- Australian fisheries products export earnings (edible and non-edible) decreased by 18 per cent ($282.7 million) to $1.2 billion as a result of lower export unit prices following the 18 per cent appreciation of the Australian dollar against the US dollar.
- The share of export earnings derived from edible fishery products increased slightly to 79 per cent. The remainder consisted of non-edible products, predominantly pearls.

Since 2000–01

- The real value of Australian fisheries product exports has fallen by 55 per cent ($1.5 billion).
- The real value of edible fisheries product exports has fallen by 55 per cent ($1.2 billion), with most of this decline attributed to crustacean and mollusc exports (down $866.3 million) and the remainder to fish product exports (down $357.9 million).
- The real value of non-edible fisheries exports has decreased by 56 per cent ($323.3 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. 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 2009–10
(edible and non-edible: tables 18 and 19)

Rock lobster	$400 million
Pearls	$244 million
Abalone	$216 million
Tuna	$118 million
Prawns	$61 million

Top five export destinations in 2009–10
(edible and non-edible: tables 24 and 25)

Hong Kong, China	$629 million
Japan	$265 million
United States	$64 million
China	$44 million
Singapore	$39 million

Imports

In 2009–10

- The total value of Australian imports of fisheries products (edible and non-edible) decreased by 11 per cent ($195.1 million) to $1.5 billion, with most of this fall attributed to lower import values of non-edible fisheries products (predominantly pearl re-imports).
- Approximately 82 per cent of the Australian import value of fisheries products consisted of edible products, which declined by 3 per cent ($37.0 million) to $1.2 billion. The remainder consisted of non-edible products, predominantly pearls and fish meal.

Since 2000–01

- The real value of Australian fisheries imports has increased by 2 per cent ($30.6 million).
- The real value of edible fisheries imports has increased by 11 per cent ($124.4 million), with most of this increase attributed to higher imports of edible fish imports, rising by $95.4 million (15 per cent), and the remainder attributed to higher imports of edible crustacean and mollusc imports, which increased by $29 million (11 per cent).
- The real value of non-edible fisheries imports declined by 26 per cent ($93.7 million), with most of this fall attributed to a decrease in the value of pearl imports, by 28 per cent to $170.8 million.

Top five imports, by value in 2009–10

(edible and non-edible: table 29)

Prepared and preserved fish	$257 million
Frozen fish fillets	$232 million
Prepared and preserved crustaceans and molluscs	$188 million
Pearls	$171 million
Fresh, chilled or frozen prawns	$159 million

Top five import sources in 2009–10

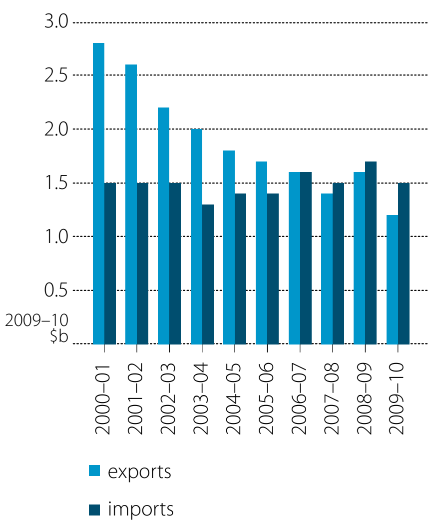
(edible and non-edible: tables 37 and 38)

Thailand	$323 million
New Zealand	$220 million
China	$179 million
Vietnam	$154 million
Malaysia	$64 million

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 rock lobster, tuna and abalone, while imports largely consist of lower value products, such as frozen fish fillets, prepared and preserved fish and frozen prawns.

12 Real value of Australian fisheries exports and imports



In recent years, the gap between imports and exports in value terms has closed and in 2007–08 Australia became a net importer of fisheries products in value terms (figure 12). In 2009–10, this trend continued although the value of Australian imports of fisheries products fell by $195.1 million (11 per cent) compared with 2008–09. Australian exports of fisheries products also decreased, by a greater amount ($282.7 million), further increasing the net import gap in the value of Australian fisheries product trade.

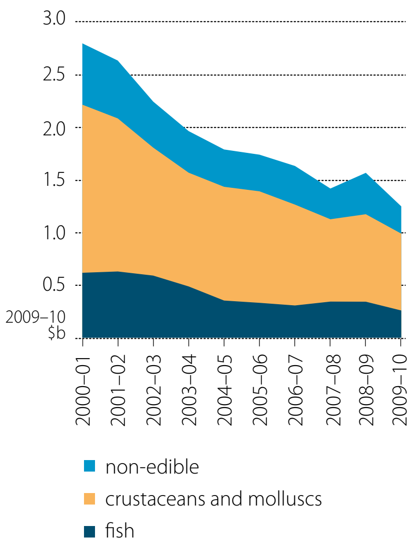
In 2009–10, the total value of Australian exports of fisheries products was $1.2 billion. About 79 per cent of this value was derived from exports of edible fisheries products, such as fish, crustaceans and molluscs, which were valued at $987.7 million. Exports of non-edible fisheries products, such as pearls, fish meals and marine fats and oils, accounted for the remaining 21 per cent ($259 million) of this value.

In real terms, the value of Australian fisheries exports has fallen by 55 per cent ($1.5 billion) since 2000–01 to $1.2 billion, with most of the fall occurring over the period to 2004–05 (figure 12). The main factors contributing to this decline were a 38 per cent (24 739 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 is the result, in part, of an appreciation in the Australian dollar against both the Japanese yen and US dollar over this period. Since 2004–05, the value of Australian fisheries exports decreased by 18 per cent ($282.7 million) as a result of lower export unit prices following an 18 per cent appreciation of the Australian dollar against the US dollar over the period to 2009–10.

In 2009–10, the total value of Australian fisheries imports decreased by 11 per cent ($195.1 million) to $1.5 billion, with most of the fall attributed to lower import values of non-edible fisheries products (predominantly pearl re-imports). Approximately 82 per cent of import value consisted of edible fishery products, which declined in value terms by 3 per cent ($37.0 million) to $1.2 billion driven mainly by lower import unit prices as a result of a sharp appreciation of the exchange rate.

Since 2004–05, the value of Australian fisheries imports, in real terms, has risen by 12 per cent ($156.4 million), following a decline over the period 2000–01 to 2003–04. The main factor contributing to this increase was an 11 per cent (21 227 tonnes) increase in the quantity of edible imports (excluding live products), with this increase in volume distributed between fish products and crustacean and mollusc products.

13 Real value of Australian fisheries exports

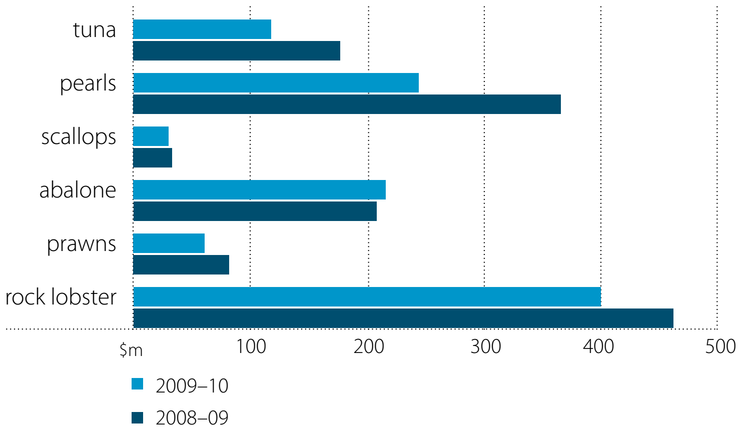


Exports by commodity (tables 18 to 20)

The total export value of fisheries products (edible and non-edible) fell by 18 per cent ($282.7 million) in 2009–10 to $1.2 billion (figure 13). This was driven by a 14 per cent ($157.6 million) and 33 per cent ($125 million) decrease in the value of edible and non-edible exports, respectively. The decline in the value of edible exports was considerable across fish, crustaceans and molluscs. In 2009–10, the export value of fish products fell by $75.6 million (23 per cent), mainly caused by decreases in the export volume of tuna and salmon products. The export value of crustaceans and molluscs decreased by a greater amount—$82 million (10 per cent)—mainly as a result of declines in the export volume of rock lobster and prawns, which declined by 19 per cent (1832 tonnes) and 3 per cent (138 tonnes), respectively. An increase in the export value of abalone offset to some extent the overall decline in the export value of Australian fisheries products, rising by $8 million to $216 million in 2009–10. The decline in the value of non-edible exports is a result of a 33 per cent ($122.6 million) decrease in the export value of pearls.

Rock lobster remained the most valuable export product by value in 2009–10 at $400 million—despite a decrease in export value of $62 million—followed by pearls ($244 million), abalone ($216 million), tuna ($118 million) and prawns ($61 million) (figure 14). These products together accounted for 83 per cent of the Australian total export value of fisheries products in 2009–10.

14 Value of Australian fisheries exports, by key species



Edible fisheries products

Key products: rock lobster, abalone, tuna and prawns

Fish products

The total export volume of fish products decreased by 19 per cent (4937 tonnes) in 2009–10 to 20 769 tonnes. The decline in volume was greatest for salmon product exports, which accounted for 18 per cent of total fish product exports in 2009–10, falling by 41 per cent (2593 tonnes). In value terms, exports of fish products fell by 23 per cent ($75.6 million) in 2009–10 to $258.4 million. The larger decrease in value terms was because much of the decline in the volume of fish exports was for tuna and salmon, which are relatively high-value fish products. In 2009–10, fish product exports accounted for just over half of total fisheries product exports by volume and 21 per cent by value, respectively. Tuna and salmon were the highest single species groups of fish product exports, together accounting for 64 per cent of fish product exports, by volume.

Tuna exports (including canned) dominated edible fish exports, accounting for 46 per cent ($118.5 million) in value terms. In 2009–10, tuna exports fell by 17 per cent (1976 tonnes) in volume terms and 33 per cent ($58.3 million) in value terms. Falls in the export value (49 per cent) and volume (25 per cent) of whole frozen tuna were the main causes of these decreases.

Salmonids exports (including prepared and preserved) accounted for a relatively smaller share of the value of edible finfish exports—10 per cent or $26.6 million. In volume terms, salmon exports accounted for 18 per cent (3687 tonnes) of edible fish exports. Exports of salmon products decreased significantly in 2009–10, by 41 per cent (2593 tonnes) in volume terms and 40 per cent ($17.5 million) in value terms. This decrease was driven mainly by a 38 per cent ($15.8 million) decline in the export of fresh or chilled whole salmon, which accounted for 97 per cent of total salmonids exports by value in 2009–10.

Exports of other fish products remained fairly stable, at $113.4 million, in 2009–10 compared with 2008–09. Increases in the export values of fresh, chilled or frozen fish products (excludes tuna and salmon), by a total of $14.9 million, have largely offset decreases in the export value of prepared and preserved fish products, and dried, salted and smoked products (excludes tuna and salmon). The export value of live fish also declined, by 13 per cent or $6 million, to $40.4 million. In total, exports of other fish products accounted for 44 per cent of total edible finfish exports.

Crustacean and mollusc products

In 2009–10, exports of crustaceans and molluscs fell by 9 per cent (1995 tonnes) in volume terms. At the same time, the total value of crustacean and mollusc exports fell by 10 per cent ($82.1 million). Crustacean and mollusc exports accounted for 48 per cent and 74 per cent of edible export volume and value, respectively.

The major crustacean and mollusc exports were rock lobsters, prawns, crabs, abalone and scallops. Rock lobster exports accounted for 55 per cent of the total export value of crustaceans and molluscs in 2009–10. Compared with 2008–09, the export value of rock lobsters fell by 13 per cent ($62 million) to $399.7 million, driven by a 19 per cent (1832 tonnes) decrease in export volume for rock lobster. Abalone exports accounted for 30 per cent of the total value of crustacean and mollusc exports. The value of these exports rose by 4 per cent ($8.2 million) to $216.3 million in 2009–10, largely because of a 10 per cent (319 tonnes) increase in its export volume. In contrast, the value of prawn exports decreased by 25 per cent ($20.7 million) to $61.5 million. This is linked to a 23 per cent and 3 per cent (138 tonnes) decrease in the average unit prices and volume for exported prawns between 2008–09 and 2009–10, respectively. The total export value of crabs and scallops also decreased, by 13 per cent or $6.3 million. These two commodities contributed $43.3 million (6 per cent) of the total value of crustacean and molluscs exports.

Non-edible fisheries products

Key products: pearls

The value of non-edible fisheries product exports fell by 33 per cent ($125 million) to $259 million in 2009–10. This decline was largely attributable to a $122.6 million decrease in the value of pearl exports. Pearl exports were valued at $243.9 million and were the most valuable non-edible export product, accounting for 94 per cent of the total non-edible export value and 20 per cent of total value of fisheries products exports in 2009–10. The remaining 6 per cent of the total export value of non-edible fisheries products included marine fats and oils, fish meal, ornamental fish and other non-edible products.

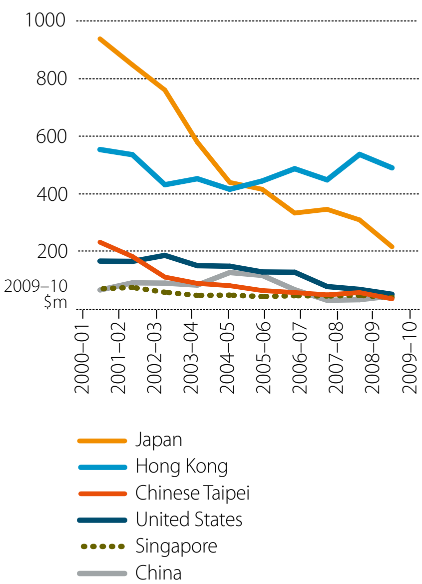
Exports by destination (tables 21 to 25)

Edible fisheries products

Main destinations: Hong Kong, Japan

In 2009–10, Australia's major seafood export destinations were Hong Kong ($491 million), Japan ($215 million), the United States ($49 million), China ($43 million) and Singapore ($38 million) (figure 15), which together accounted for 88 per cent of the total value of Australian seafood exports in 2009–10.

15 Australian exports of edible fisheries products (excluding live), by destination



Most finfish products were exported to Japan (mainly tuna and salmon), New Zealand (prepared and preserved fish), Thailand (whiting) and China (whiting). Hong Kong and Japan remained the primary markets for Australia's exports of crustaceans and molluscs.

In 2009–10, Hong Kong remained Australia's major export destination for edible fisheries products, accounting for 52 per cent of the total export value of edible fisheries products. Rock lobster and abalone were the main export species groups, accounting for 62 per cent and 27 per cent of the total value of exports to Hong Kong, respectively. In 2009–10, the export value of rock lobsters fell by 5 per cent ($14.5 million) to $305.8 million; while exports of abalone fell by 3 per cent ($4 million) to $131.6 million. Exports of scallops, dried, salted or smoked fish, crabs and prawns accounted for most of the remainder of the total edible fish product exports to Hong Kong.

Japan accounted for 23 per cent of the total export value of edible fisheries products in 2009–10. The main edible fisheries products exported were tuna (whole), rock lobster, abalone and prawns, accounting for 90 per cent of the total value of edible exports to Japan. Whole tuna was the most important export product, contributing more than half ($112.2 million) of the total export value. Japan is one of Australia's most important whole tuna export markets and accounted for 96 per cent of Australian exports of whole tuna in value terms.

Other important export destinations in 2009–10 included the United States, Chinese Taipei, Singapore and China. Chinese Taipei and the United States are important export markets for rock lobster, accounting for 8 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively, of the volume of Australia's rock lobster exports in 2009–10. China and Singapore are the main export markets for abalone, with 14 per cent and 12 per cent of the volume of Australian abalone exports in 2009–10, respectively. Chinese Taipei and China accounted for 26 per cent and 15 per cent of the volume of Australian crab exports in the same year, respectively.

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 2009–10 were Hong Kong ($137.8 million), Japan ($49.8 million) and the United States ($15.5 million). Together, these countries comprised 78 per cent of non-edible fisheries product exports in value terms. The major product exported to these markets was pearls, accounting for 100 per cent, 94 per cent and 76 per cent of non-edible exports to Hong Kong, Japan and the United States, respectively.

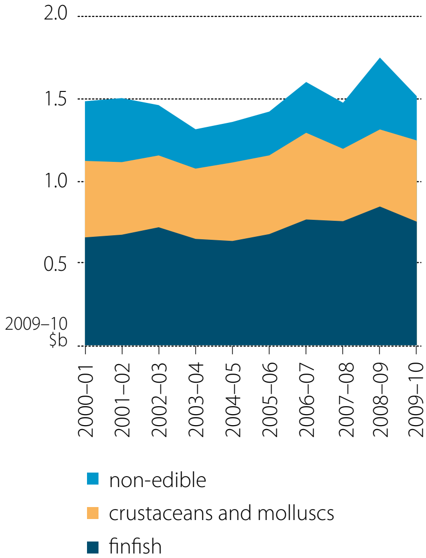
Exports by state (tables 26 to 28)

In 2009–10, Western Australia surpassed South Australia to be the major exporter of edible fisheries products (valued at $266.6 million) followed by South Australia ($258.4 million), Tasmania ($182.8 million) and Queensland ($150.1 million). Together, these states accounted for 87 per cent of the total value of edible exports. The remaining share mostly came from Victoria ($87.3 million) and New South Wales ($22 million).

In 2009–10, Western Australia exported $225.2 million of rock lobster, accounting for 56 per cent of Australia's total rock lobster export value. South Australia exported $115.7 million of fresh, chilled or frozen whole fish, with exports of southern bluefin tuna contributing 87 per cent ($100.5 million) of this value. South Australia also exported a significant amount of rock lobsters in the same year, valued at $92 million. The major export products for Tasmania in 2009–10 were abalone ($105 million) and rock lobster ($33.5 million). For Queensland, the key edible export products were prawns and live fish, together valued at $72.3 million. Queensland also exported about $20.6 million worth of rock lobsters in 2009–10.

Non-edible exports, predominantly pearls, were dominated by exports from the Northern Territory, which accounted for 61 per cent ($148.1 million) in value terms, and Western Australia, which accounted for 21 per cent ($50.5 million).

16 Real value of Australian fisheries imports

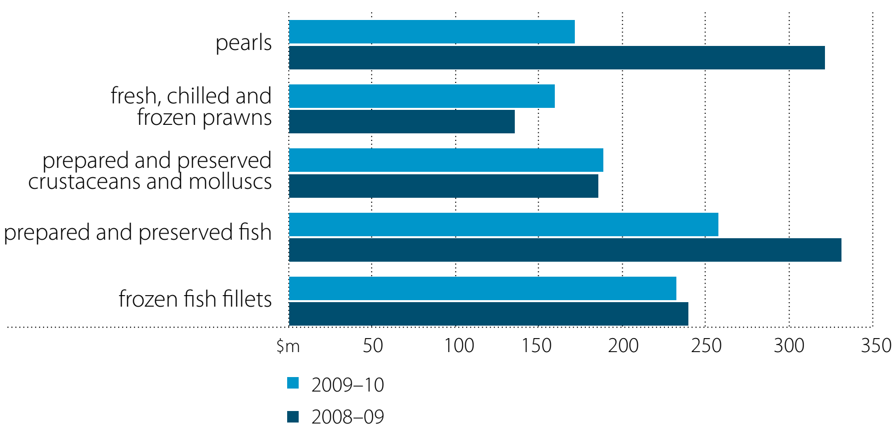


Imports by commodity (tables 29 to 31)

The total value of Australian fisheries imports fell by 11 per cent ($195.1 million) in 2009–10 to $1.5 billion. Approximately 82 per cent of this value consisted of edible products (valued at $1.2 billion). Edible imported products in 2009–10 included $751.5 million of finfish (60 per cent of total edible imports) and $494.2 million of crustaceans and molluscs (40 per cent). Non-edible products accounted for the remaining 18 per cent ($269 million) of imports in value terms and included pearls, fish meal and marine fats and oils (figure 16).

The key cause of the decrease in import value in 2009–10 was a 37 per cent ($158.1 million) decrease in the value of non-edible fisheries products. A decline in the value of finfish imports, which fell by 9 per cent ($73.2 million), was also a key factor. The major imported products in 2009–10 were prepared and preserved fish ($257.5 million), frozen fish fillets ($231.8 million), pearls ($170.8 million) and fresh, chilled or frozen prawns ($159.2 million) (figure 17).

17 Value of Australian imports of fisheries products



Edible fisheries products

Key products: fish (prepared and preserved, frozen fillets), prawns (fresh, chilled or frozen)

Imports of edible fisheries products in 2009–10 fell by 3 per cent ($37 million) in value terms to $1.2 billion. The largest decrease in edible import value was from imports of prepared and preserved fish, which fell by $73.7 million (22 per cent), and frozen fish fillets, which fell by $7 million (3 per cent).

In 2009–10, 60 per cent ($751.5 million) of the total value of edible fisheries product imports was from finfish, while crustaceans and molluscs comprised the remaining 40 per cent ($494.2 million).

Finfish

Finfish imports were valued at $751.5 million and accounted for 60 per cent of total edible imports in 2009–10. The largest categories of edible finfish imports in value terms were prepared and preserved fish ($257.5 million) and frozen fish fillets ($231.8 million).

The value of finfish imports fell by 9 per cent ($73.2 million) in 2009–10 mainly because of the lower import value of prepared and preserved fish and frozen fish fillets. Imports of these product types accounted for a total of 65 per cent of the total value of finfish imports.

Prepared and preserved fish imports fell by 22 per cent, from $331.2 million in 2008–09 to $257.5 million in 2009–10. Prepared and preserved tuna and salmon (predominantly canned) contributed $168.1 million (65 per cent) and $51.9 million (20 per cent), respectively, to the total value of prepared and preserved fish imports.

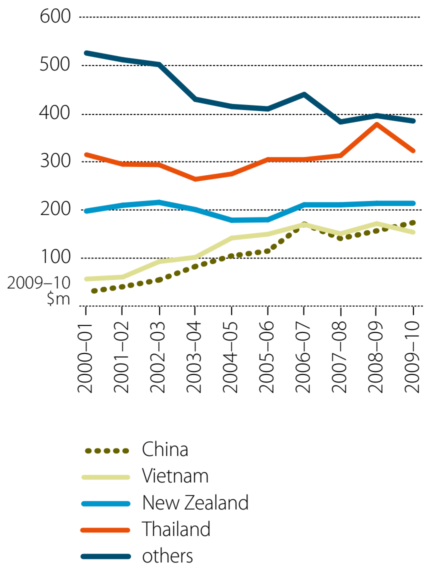
The import value of frozen fish fillets fell by 3 per cent ($7 million) to $231.8 million, because of a decrease in the average unit export price. The value of smoked, dried or salted fish product imports also fell by 8 per cent ($4 million) to $46 million.

Crustaceans and molluscs

In 2009–10, crustacean and mollusc imports rose by 8 per cent ($36.1 million) to $494.2 million. This consisted mainly of prawns ($298.7 million, including prepared and preserved), followed by fresh, chilled or frozen calamari, squid and octopus ($62 million) and fresh, chilled or frozen scallops ($33.5 million).

The increase in value was mainly driven by significant increases in the import values of prawn products, which accounted for 60 per cent of the total value of crustacean and mollusc imports. The import value of prawn products (mainly fresh, chilled or frozen prawns, and prepared and preserved prawns) rose by $28 million (10 per cent) to $298.7 million in 2009–10. This was mainly the result of a 29 per cent increase in its import volume. The import value of fresh, chilled or frozen calamari, squid and octopus also increased, but to a lesser extent, by $7.8 million (14 per cent) to $62 million. This reflected a 20 per cent increase in the average import price. The import value of fresh, chilled or frozen scallops also rose by $3.7 million (12 per cent) to $33.5 million in 2009–10.

18 Real value of Australian imports of edible fisheries products (excluding live), by source



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 2009–10 were Thailand, New Zealand, China and Vietnam (figure 18). Thailand remained the largest source by value ($322.3 million in 2009–10), accounting for 26 per cent of the total import value. New Zealand, China and Vietnam accounted for 17 per cent, 14 per cent and 12 per cent of the total edible import value, respectively.

The major import product from Thailand was prepared and preserved fish (primarily tuna), which accounted for about 55 per cent of the total value of edible fisheries products imported from Thailand in 2009–10.

The major import products from New Zealand were frozen fish fillets and fresh and chilled whole fish. In 2009–10, Australia imported $62 million of frozen fish fillets and $56.4 million of fresh and chilled whole fish from New Zealand.

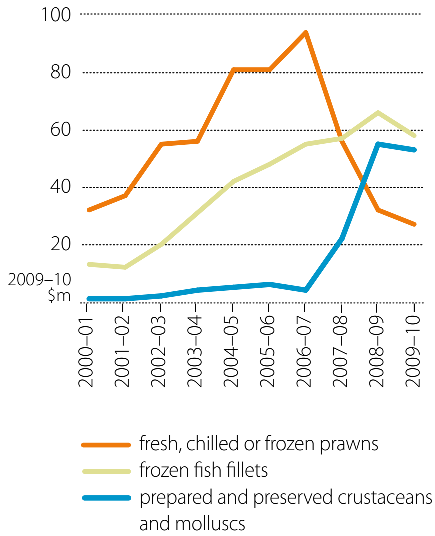
The import value of edible fisheries products from Vietnam and China has increased in recent years (figures 19 and 20). The total import value from Vietnam and China increased by $96.6 million and $144.1 million, respectively, in real terms from 2000–01 to 2009–10. The main commodity imported from both countries was prawns. In 2009–10, Australian imports of fresh, chilled or frozen prawn products from China continued to increase, rising by 42 per cent ($14.6 million) to $49.1 million. This was a result of a 66 per cent ($17.2 million) increase in the value of uncooked frozen whole prawns from $26.2 million in 2008–09 to $43.4 million in 2009–10. In contrast, imports of all prawn products from Vietnam decreased by 5 per cent ($4.5 million) to $79.2 million. This reflected a 14 per cent ($4.4 million) decrease in the value of uncooked frozen whole prawns imported from Vietnam between 2008–09 and 2009–10.

Non-edible fisheries products

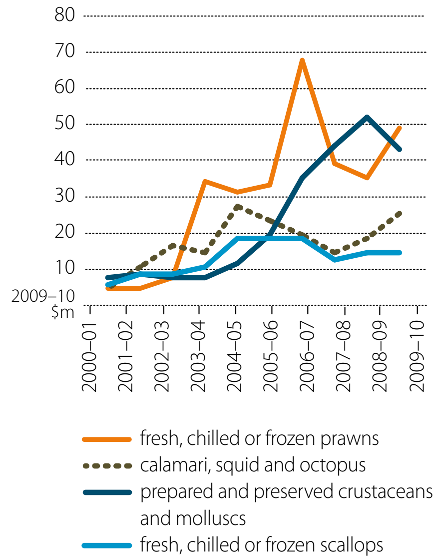
Key sources: Peru, Norway, New Zealand, United States

Imports of non-edible fisheries products fell by 37 per cent ($158.1 million) to $269 million in 2009–10. Imports classified as being re-imported Australian product were 57 per cent of this value and were the cause of the large decrease in 2009–10. Australian re-imports accounted for $154.2 million, nearly all of which comprised re-imported pearl products.

19 Real value of Australian imports of selected edible fisheries products from Vietnam



20 Real value of Australian imports of selected edible fisheries products from China



In 2009–10, most imports of non-edible fisheries products that are not re-imports were sourced from Peru, Norway and New Zealand. Combined, these countries accounted for 22 per cent ($59 million) of the Australian total value of non-edible fisheries products in 2009–10. The major commodities imported from Peru in 2009–10 were fat and oil products ($8.5 million) and fish meals ($33.5 million). The major products imported from Norway were fat and oil products, which contributed $8.8 million of total non-edible import value from that country in 2009–10. Other major import sources were New Zealand and Indonesia, amounting to $7.2 million and $6.6 million, respectively.

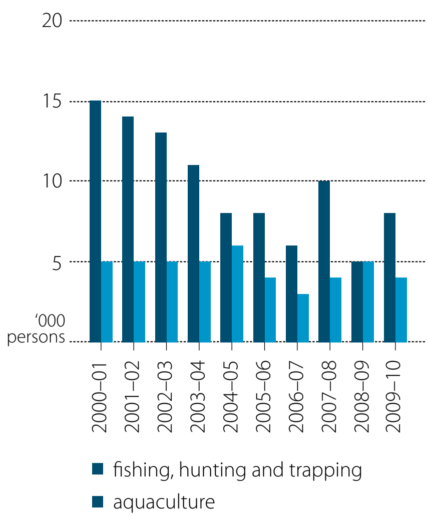
Employment

Fast facts

- In 2009–10, 11 431 people were employed in the commercial fishing, hunting and trapping industry, with 7646 employed in the fishing, hunting and trapping sector, and 3785 in aquaculture enterprises.
- Of this total, 8461 people (74 per cent) worked full-time and 2970 (26 per cent) part-time.
- By gender, 10 228 males (89 per cent) and 1203 females (11 per cent) were employed in the commercial fishing, hunting and trapping industry in 2009–10.
- Compared with 2008–09, total employment in the commercial fishing, hunting and trapping industry increased by 24 per cent (2208 people) following a 30 per cent (1931 people) increase in full-time employment and a 10 per cent (277 people) increase in people engaged in part-time employment in 2009–10.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) does not provide separate employment statistics for the fishing sector, but includes it in the hunting and trapping sector. However, separate statistics are available for the aquaculture sector. The Labour Force Survey (ABS 2010) shows that in 2009–10 total employment in the fishing, hunting and trapping industry was 11 431 people, an increase of 2208 people relative to 2008–09 (figure 21). This was the result of an increase in the number of people employed in the fishing, hunting and trapping sector, which rose by 66 per cent (3040 people) to 7646 people. Meanwhile, the number of people employed in the aquaculture sector fell by 18 per cent (831 people) to 3785 people in 2009–10 (table A).

21 Employment in the Australian fishing, hunting, trapping and aquaculture industry



Full-time employment accounted for 74 per cent of employment in the fishing, hunting and trapping sector, with part-time employment making up the remaining 26 per cent. Compared with 2008–09, the number of people engaged in full-time employment in the fishing, hunting and trapping sector increased by 3093 people (125 per cent) in 2009–10. Part-time employment in the fishing, hunting and trapping sector fell by 54 people (3 per cent) in the same year.

In the aquaculture sector, full-time and part-time employment accounted for 76 per cent and 24 per cent, respectively. Compared with 2008–09, the number of people engaged in full-time employment in the aquaculture sector

A Employment by sector, 2005–06 to 2009–10 a

	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Fishing, hunting and trapping sector					
Full-time					
Male	4 628	4 602	6 522	2 382	5 153
Female	430	347	398	95	419
Total	5 058	4 949	6 920	2 478	5 571
Part-time					
Male	1 802	761	1 559	1 313	1 582
Female	1 607	582	1 047	816	493
Total	3 409	1 343	2 607	2 129	2 075
Total	**8 467**	**6 292**	**9 527**	**4 606**	**7 646**
Aquaculture sector					
Full-time					
Male	2 498	2 283	3 126	3 611	2 654
Female	568	381	541	440	236
Total	3 066	2 664	3 667	4 052	2 890
Part-time					
Male	517	469	481	184	840
Female	336	347	22	381	56
Total	853	815	503	565	895
Total	**3 919**	**3 480**	**4 170**	**4 616**	**3 785**
Total employment	**12 386**	**9 772**	**13 697**	**9 222**	**11 431**

a ANZSIC 2006. Average employment over four quarters.
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2010.

decreased by 1162 people (29 per cent) to 2890 in 2009–10. In contrast, part-time employment in the aquaculture sector increased by 330 people (58 per cent) to 895 between 2008–09 and 2009–10.

Males account for the major share of employment in the aquaculture and fishing, hunting and trapping industries, with 10 228 males (89 per cent) and 1203 females (11 per cent) employed in the industry in 2009–10. By sector, 7646 people were employed in the fishing, hunting and trapping sector and 3785 were employed in the aquaculture sector. The number of females working in the fishing, hunting and trapping sector and the aquaculture sector was 912 and 292, respectively.

The most recent ABS Census Survey detailing employment in the fishing industry, by sector and by state, was conducted in 2006 (table B). Fishing, hunting and trapping and aquaculture activities employed 9736 people, while fish wholesaling and seafood processing employed 6203. Employment consisted of 6108 (63 per cent) people engaged in fishing, hunting and trapping activities and 3628 (37 per cent) in aquaculture activities.

The rock lobster fishing sector employed the largest number of people (1154), followed by prawn fishing (648). By state, Queensland employed the largest number of people in the wild-catch fishing sector, followed by New South Wales and South Australia. Tasmania employed the largest number of people in the aquaculture sector, followed by South Australia and New South Wales.

B Estimated employment in the Australian fishing industry, by sector in 2006

Australian Bureau of Statistics census data, August 2006 [a]

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Aquaculture	709	280	551	325	766	935	62	0	3 628
Finfish trawling	61	52	61	23	53	25	4	0	278
Line fishing	7	10	27	15	18	8	0	0	86
Prawn fishing	130	4	323	93	78	0	19	0	648
Rock lobster fishing	43	93	104	491	227	183	13	0	1 154
Other fishing, hunting and trapping [b]	865	355	945	530	627	427	186	7	3 942
Total	1 815	794	2 011	1 477	1 769	1 578	284	7	9 736
Fish wholesaling	1 039	859	1 037	452	460	295	43	17	4 202
Seafood processing	203	259	273	357	509	385	15	0	2 001
Total	1 242	1 118	1 310	809	969	680	58	17	6 203
Grand total	**3 057**	**1 912**	**3 321**	**2 286**	**2 738**	**2 258**	**342**	**24**	**15 939**

a ANZSIC 2006. **b** Includes fishing, hunting and trapping not elsewhere specified.
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2007.

The Fisheries Research and Development Corporation has noted several points about the ABS employment data, including that it 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. In the Corporation's view, 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 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 commercial fishing employment is between 100 000 and 110 000 (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).

Recreational and charter fishing

Recreational fishing is a popular activity that provides economic and social benefits to regional economies. The ABS (2003) estimated that more than 5 million Australians participate in recreational fishing in Australia and that the sector supports about 90 000 Australian jobs. Ridge Partners (2010) estimated that about 3.4 million Australians engage in recreational fishing each year, directly contributing an estimated additional $2.5 billion to national and regional economies.

Two main industries are dependent on the recreational fishing sector: the fishing tackle and bait industry and the recreational boating industry. Value estimates for the tackle and bait industry vary between sources. ABS (2003) estimates indicate annual industry turnover of more than $170 million. Campbell and Murphy (2005) estimate that recreational fishers spent $223 million on fishing gear and tackle and bait in the 12 months to May 2000, some of which would be attributable to second-hand purchases. In contrast, Dominion Consulting (2005) estimated that the value of retail sales in the tackle and bait industry in 2003–04 was $665 million. For the recreational boating industry, annual turnover has been estimated at around $500 million, of which 60 per cent is related to fishing (ABS 2003). A key component of expenditure on recreational fishing in Australia comes from international tourists who are estimated to spend more than $200 million on recreational fishing each year (ABS 2003).

Individual state and territory authorities are responsible for managing recreational and charter fishing in Australia. Recreational fishers are not required to report their activities to fishery management agencies. However, some states require that recreational fishers be licensed and that anglers carry their licences while fishing. State and territory governments also 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. Charter vessels are licensed in all states and several states have logbook programs to gather information on activities and catches.

Valuation of the recreational sector is difficult because, unlike the commercial sector in which catch is sold on markets, recreational fishers do not have to pay for fish caught when fishing 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 and potentially unreliable. 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.

Australia-wide

The National Recreational and Indigenous Fishing Survey (NRIFS) undertaken during 2000 and 2001 (Henry & Lyle 2003) was the last time recreational fishing was surveyed at the national level. Commonwealth and state fishery management agencies carried out the survey over the 12 months to May 2001. The study used telephone and diary survey methods to gather information on the number of recreational fishers in each state and territory and the extent of their activities. Data collected included catch, fishing mode and location, fishing effort and expenditure.

The results from the survey indicated that 3.36 million fishers participated in recreational fishing between May 2000 and May 2001. Estimated expenditure on services and items related to recreational fishing was $1.85 billion over the 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.

The most recent report on the recreational fishing sector was released in October 2010 by Recfish Australia (2010), *Recreational fishing in Commonwealth Waters: a preliminary assessment*. The report focuses on recreational fishing occurring in Commonwealth waters. The report states that in some regions in 2005–06, particularly the Narooma–Bermagui region, 47 per cent of fishing trips occurred in waters further than 3 nautical miles from shore and generated about $27 million for the local community.

New South Wales

In New South Wales, a recreational fishing license 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 license 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.

Industry & Investment New South Wales 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 post-fishing interviews with gamefishers and tournament results.

The Department of Primary Industries conducted a survey of recreational fishers in New South Wales for two years from March 2007 (I&I NSW 2010). Preliminary results of the survey (March 2007 to February 2008) are available on the New South Wales Department of Primary Industries website. Survey results provide catch records of the 10 most common recreational species during the interview period. Statistics are available for a number of recreational fishing sites, detailing number of interviewees and their catches during the interview period.

Find more information at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au.

Victoria

An all-water recreational fishing license is needed for recreational fishing activities in Victoria. However, exemptions to holding a license exist for some recreational fisheries in the state 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 for the period 1997–2003. 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, and trout (rainbow and brown) in the Goulburn River.

Find more information at www.new.dpi.vic.gov.au.

Queensland

Recreational fishers are not required to hold a licence to fish in Queensland waters. However, anglers 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 also some maximum size limits. People under 18 do not need a permit.

The Queensland Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation's 2009 report, *Prospects for Queensland's Primary Industries 2009–10*, provides estimates of the value generated from recreational fishing activities. In 2009–10, this value was estimated at $73 million (DEEDI 2009). The value from recreational fishing activities is estimated using expenditure figures, including purchases of vessels and fishing equipment, as an indicator of the total recreational fishing value. Therefore, this value is often larger than the commercial equivalent value of fish caught.

Also provided in the report is an estimate of recreational fishing expenditure in Queensland. It was estimated to have ranged between $350 million and $420 million in 2008–09 (DEEDI 2009). Calculation of this expenditure uses an estimate of Queensland recreational fishing expenditure for 2000 (derived from the NRIFS) and adjusts it to 2008–09 dollars assuming the same economic conditions apply.

About 250 charter vessels operate in Queensland waters, catching between 13 500 and 14 000 fish a year. Expenditure related to charter fishing is estimated at about $16 million.

DEEDI has begun the Statewide Recreational Fishing Survey 2010. The survey is designed to obtain 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 combines diary and telephone surveys to collect high-quality data over 12 months (DEEDI 2011). The final report is expected to be available in 2012.

Find more information at www.dpi.qld.gov.au.

Western Australia

In Western Australia, recreational fishing licenses are required for abalone, rock lobster, marron, net fishing and freshwater angling. Two new license categories were also introduced in 2009: a statewide Recreational Boat Fishing license and a West Coast Demersal Scalefish license. New bag limits were introduced at the same time 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. Operators in the aquatic-tour industry, which includes charter fishing operators, have been required to hold a license since 2001.

Since 2 March 2010, a licence is required to undertake fishing activity using a powered vessel for line fishing, catching crabs and octopus, spear fishing, dip-netting for prawns, fishing crabs or shellfish where taken by wading or non–vessel based activities where a powered vessel is used to reach the destination. However, fishers are not required to hold 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 fishing licence. Indigenous fishers are not required to hold a recreational fishing licence to the extent that the person takes fish from any waters if the fish are taken for the purpose of the person or their family and not for a commercial purpose.

In January 2011, the Western Australia Department of Fisheries began the Western Australian Recreational Boat Fishing Survey 2011. A key component of the survey is tracking fishing activity by 3000 randomly selected boat fishers who will each be issued with a logbook. This survey will provide estimates of the quantity of fish retained and released for each Western Australian fishing region. Findings of the survey will be available by September 2012.

Find more information at www.fish.wa.gov.au.

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, recreational fishing of rock lobster for personal use requires use of registered rock lobster pots. Minimum size limits, bag limits, vessel limits, gear restrictions and area and seasonal closures apply for many recreational species. Charter vessel operators are required to hold a charter boat fishery licence, and are also subject to these restrictions.

In 2007–08, the Department of Primary Industries and Resources conducted a recreational fishing survey that provided estimates of recreational fisher participation levels, demographics, fishing effort and catches for 12 key species (Jones 2009). The report, *South Australian Recreational Fishing Survey 2007–08*, is available at www.pir.sa.gov.au.

Tasmania

A license for salt water rod and line fishing is not required but an Inland Fisheries Licence is required for any fishing in inland waters, including some river mouths and estuaries. Recreational fishing licences are needed for collecting abalone, rock lobster, scallops and mullet when using graball net and beach seine net. 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, rock lobster, shellfish and scalefish.

Indigenous fishers undertaking customary fishing are exempt from holding a licence but must comply with all other fisheries rules, such as gear restrictions, possession limits, size restrictions and seasons. 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 have recently released a summary of the findings of 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 provides estimates of recreational fishing participation and catch between December 2007 and November 2008. Other surveys funded through the Tasmanian Fishwise Community Grants program include assessments of the recreational rock lobster fishery, studies of net fishing and a survey of gamefishing in Tasmania (DPIPWE 2010).

Find more information at www.dpiw.tas.gov.au.

Northern Territory

It has been estimated that Northern Territory residents and visitors spend nearly $35 million annually on recreational fishing, with most of this expenditure related to the purchase of vessels and vehicles and their associated running costs (Handley 2010).

Recreational fishers are not required to hold a license 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 (Northern Territory Government 2009a & b). The survey provided information on the numbers of fish caught, the time taken to catch fish, fishing gear used and the location of activity. The final survey report is expected to be available in late 2011.

Find more information at www.nt.gov.au.

Australian Capital Territory

Recreational fishers are not required to hold 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 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. However, bag and size limits and seasonal closures apply. Restrictions on specific fishing gear and bait used for recreational fishing purposes also apply. Enclosed traps, such as bait, minnow and yabby traps, are prohibited in ACT public waters.

Some ACT waters are permanently closed and fishing is prohibited to protect native fish species. Five fish species that are protected in the ACT are trout cod, Macquarie perch, silver perch, two-spined blackfish, and Murray River crayfish. It is required that if caught, these species must be returned to the water unharmed.

Find more information at www.environment.act.gov.au.

Customary fishing

Customary fishing by Indigenous people is increasingly being recognised as separate to other types of fishing. The National Indigenous Fishing Technical Working Group, established in October 2003, aims to enhance Indigenous people's participation in protecting, sharing and using Australian fisheries (NNTT 2003). The working group formulated *The Principles Communiqué on Indigenous Fishing*, which was endorsed by the Australian Government in August 2005. The principles represent a commitment from stakeholders to:

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

The National Indigenous Fishing Technical Working Group defines 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 (Australian Treaty Series (1985, No 4)) 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. Industry & Investment New South Wales defines Indigenous fishing as:

> *fishing activities 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 Indigenous fishing as fishing activities applying to 'an Aboriginal person who has a traditional connection with the area being fished' and 'is fishing for personal, domestic, ceremonial, educational or non-commercial needs' (WA Fisheries 2003). Customary fishing is:

> *not limited to 'traditional' fishing gear, species or methods, but any fishing gear or methods of fishing that are destructive or threaten sustainability (whether traditional or contemporary) and the take of a threatened species must be subject to management to ensure sustainable fishing practices (WA Fisheries 2010).*

Indigenous fishers do not necessarily value individual species in a similar way to the non-Indigenous commercial and recreational fishing sectors, as they have different purposes for fishing that are centred on cultural needs and values. Fish is considered an important food source, as well as an important component of many cultural, ceremonial and social events.

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). Fishing is often done opportunistically with little discarded catch.

The National Recreational and Indigenous Fishing Survey (NRIFS) conducted in 2000–01 aimed to better understand the level of fishing undertaken by the Indigenous fishing sector. The survey collected fisheries catch statistics from 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 northern Australia. It was further estimated that these individuals spent a total of 420 000 days fishing in that same year (Henry & Lyle 2003).

The NRIFS indicated that Indigenous fishers in northern Australia harvested approximately 900 000 finfish, 1.1 million molluscs, 660 000 prawns and yabbies, 180 000 crabs and lobsters and smaller numbers of other species during the survey year. The most prominent finfish species groups were mullet, catfish, perch/snapper, bream and barramundi. The most prominent non-finfish species groups were mussels, cherabin, mud crabs, prawns and oysters. Indigenous fishers also harvest a range of species that are prohibited for non-Indigenous Australians, including crocodiles, turtles and dugong.

A large proportion of Indigenous catches were taken from inshore and coastal waters, reflecting the distribution of key target species. These waters are also more accessible to traditional fishing methods (Campbell & Murphy 2005). While Indigenous fishers use similar fishing methods to recreational fishers, including lines, traps and nets, a major portion of the Indigenous catch is taken by spears and hand collection methods.

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 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.

According to Campbell and Murphy (2005), fish and fishing are important parts of the education process in Indigenous communities, with information being passed on to successive generations. Fishing is considered vital for teaching and practising traditional ways. For that reason, Indigenous fishing rights and opportunities have been formally recognised by many state and territory governments and authorities.

Customary fishing by Indigenous people has been recognised as separate to other types of fishing by the law in Western Australia since 1905 (WA Fisheries 2010). The Northern Territory's *Fisheries Act 1988* exempts Indigenous people from the restrictions of bag limits, size limits, or taking protected species if they are fishing or hunting within their traditional fishing areas (Northern Territory Government 2004).

While many exemptions are being applied to Indigenous/customary fishing, regulations are also needed to ensure such fishing is conducted in a sustainable way to protect fish stocks for future generations, and to provide potential opportunities to enhance Indigenous participation in fisheries management.

Since 1993, the Northern Territory Government has established seven committees that have aimed to provide opportunities for Indigenous groups to participate in fisheries management (NT DoR 2010). In June 2006, the Torres Strait Regional Authority established a Land and Sea Management Unit under the Land and Sea Management Strategy for the Torres Strait. 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). The Western Australian Government drafted a new policy in December 2009 to recognise customary fishing by Indigenous people in its management activities (WA Fisheries 2010). The New South Wales Government has amended its *Fisheries Management Act 1994* to formally recognise cultural fishing (I&I NSW 2009). Fisheries Victoria is developing an Aboriginal Fishing Strategy to recognise customary fishing and increase Aboriginal participation in fisheries management processes (VIC DPI 2009).

Profile of Australian fisheries in 2008–09 and 2009–10

Commonwealth

fishery	species	method	number 2008–09	number 2009–10
Northern Prawn	Banana, tiger, endeavour and king prawn	Otter trawl	52 vessels	52 vessels
Torres Strait [a]	Prawn, rock lobster, Spanish mackerel, pearl shell, trochus, finfish, sea cucumber, crab	Otter trawl, troll, hand line, free dive, hookah	345 rock lobster licences 167 mackerel 91 pearl shell 45 prawn 50 sea cucumber 77 trochus 80 crab 145 line	315 rock lobster licences 130 mackerel 77 pearl shell 46 prawn 46 sea cucumber 67 trochus 64 crab 117 line
Commonwealth Trawl	Mixed fish species particularly ling, blue grenadier, flathead, warehou	Otter trawl, Danish seine	45 vessels	48 vessels
Commonwealth Gillnet , Hook and Trap	Mixed fish species particularly pink ling, blue eye trevalla, gummy shark	Demersal gillnet, demersal longline, dropline, trotline, trap, purse seine	79 vessels	91 vessels
Commonwealth Great Australian Bight	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	50 vessels	33 vessels
Eastern Tuna and Billfish [b]	Yellowfin, bigeye, skipjack and albacore tuna, billfish species	Pelagic longline, purse seine, pole, trolling, rod and reel, handline	75 vessels	63 vessels
Western Tuna and Billfish	Yellowfin, bigeye, skipjack and albacore tuna, billfish species	Pole and line, purse seine, pelagic longline, troll, rod and reel, handline	92 permits	95 SFRs
Bass Strait Scallop	Scallop	Dredge	72 SFR holders	72 SFR holders
Small Pelagics [c]	Blue mackerel, jack mackerel, red bait, Australian sardines	Purse seine, midwater trawl	71 permits	71 permits

continued...

Commonwealth

fishery	species	method	number 2008–09	number 2009–10
Southern Squid	Arrow or gould's squid	Jig	49 SFR holders	50 SFR holders
Sub Antarctic	Patagonian toothfish, mackerel icefish	Trawl (demersal and midwater), longline, trial pot fishing	2 vessels	3 vessels
	Patagonian toothfish	Demersal trawl		
Western Deepwater Trawl	Mixed fish species	Otter trawl	11 permits	11 permits
North West Slope	Scampi	Otter trawl	7 permits	7 permits
Coral Sea	Reef fish including sharks, trochus, lobster, sea cucumber, aquarium fish, live rock.	Demersal line, trawl and fish trap, hand collection with and without breathing aparatus, hand held scoop, seine nets.	17 permits	16 permits
South Tasman Rise	Orange Roughy, Oreo Dory	Deepwater demersal trawl	closed	closed

a Numbers of active transferable vessel holder (TVH) and traditional inhabitant (TIB) licences in the Torres Strait with commercial fishing endorsements. **b** The fishery has moved from a permit fishery to Statutory Fishing Rights (SFRs). Therefore, the number of vessels is listed instead of permits for 2008–09. **c** Includes four permits held in the Informally Managed Fishery (ImF).
Note: Number of licences as of 25 January 2011.
Source: Australian Fisheries Management Authority.

New South Wales

fishery	species	method	number 2008–09 a	number 2009–10 b
Abalone	Blacklip abalone (only)	Diving	45 shareholdings	45 shareholdings
Rock Lobster	Eastern rock lobster	Trapping	108 shareholdings	107 shareholdings
Ocean Trawl	Prawns, flathead and whiting	Otter board trawling	245 shareholdings	238 shareholdings
Ocean Trap and Line	Snapper, leatherjackets, bonito and spanner crabs	Fish and Spanner Crab traps, handline and dropline	374 shareholdings	365 shareholdings
Ocean Hauling	Mullet, Australian sardines and Australian salmon	Hauling (seine) nets and purse seine net	284 shareholdings	286 shareholdings
Southern Fish Trawl	Flathead, whiting and squid	Otter board trawling	23 entitlements	23 entitlements
Estuary Prawn Trawl	School prawns, squid and eastern king prawns	Otter board trawling	180 shareholdings	178 shareholdings
Estuary General	Mullet, bream, prawns and crabs	Mesh and hauling (seine) nets, crab and fish traps and hand gathering	623 shareholdings	616 shareholdings
Inland	Yabbies and carp (only)	Yabbie traps and Gillnets	26 entitlements	26 entitlements
Sea Urchin and Turban Shell	Sea Urchin and Turban Snails	Diving	37 entitlements	37 entitlements
Aquaculture c	Prawns	Pond culture	12 licence holders	11 licence holders
	Yabbies	Ponds and farm dams	87 licence holders	86 licence holders
	Oysters	Rack tray and stick	333 licence holders	336 licence holders
	Silver perch	Pond	96 licence holders	90 licence holders
	Trout	Ponds and raceway	27 licence holders	23 licence holders
	Snapper		13 licence holders	11 licence holders
	Barramundi	Pond culture	7 licence holders	6 licence holders
	Murray cod	Pond culture	44 licence holders	40 licence holders

a As of 16 October 2009. **b** As of 20 October 2010. **c** Aquaculture licence holders may culture more than one species on their licence.
Note: All New South Wales shares/entitlements are held in Fishing Businesses which may have shares and/or entitlements in one or more fisheries. The Abalone, 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: Industry & Investment New South Wales 2010.

Victoria

fishery	species	method	number 2008–09	number 2009–10
Abalone	Greenlip, blacklip	Diving	71 licences	71 licences
Scallops	Scallops	Dredge	91 licences	91 licences
Bay and Inlet	Mixed species	Various	90 licences	89 licences
Rock Lobster	Southern rock lobster	Pots	131 licences and 7235 pots	117 licences and 7204 pots
Giant Crab	Giant crab	Pots	34 licences	33 licences
Inshore Trawl	Mixed species	Various	60 licences	60 licences
Wrasse (Ocean)	Wrasse	Hand lines	27 licences	25 licences
Bait (General)	Mixed species	Various	20 licences	21 licences
Ocean (General)	Mixed species	Various	267 licences	246 licences
Aquaculture **a**	Abalone	Flow-through systems	16 licences	15 licences
	Freshwater eel	Recirculation units and cultured waters	17 licences	16 licences
	Mussels	Longlines	44 licences	35 licences
	Ornamental fish	Recirculation units and ponds	8 licences	8 licences
	Yabbies	Recirculation units, ponds and farm dams	19 licences	16 licences
	Salmonids	Recirculation units and raceways	25 licences	22 licences
	Warmwater finfish	Recirculation units, flow through system and ponds	29 licences	25 licences
	Other		12 licences	16 licences

a Aquaculture licence holders may culture more than one species on their licence.
Note: Number of licences as of 29 October 2010.
Source: Department of Primary Industries, Victoria 2010.

Queensland

fishery	species	method	number 2008–09	number 2009–10
East Coast Trawl	Tiger, banana, king, endeavour and 'bay' prawns, scallops, 'bugs'	Otter trawl	422 licence holders	422 licence holders
River and Estuary Trawl	Banana, 'bay', tiger prawns	Beam trawl	121 licence holders	121 licence holders
Gulf of Carpentaria Inshore	Barramundi, king and blue threadfin, tropical shark, grey mackerel	Net	92 licence holders	92 licence holders
East Coast Net (mainly Tropical)	Barramundi, king and blue threadfin, tropical shark, grey mackerel	Net	159 licence holders	159 licence holders
East Coast Net (mainly Subtropical)	Mullet, tailor, whiting, bream, grey mackerel, tropical shark	Net	167 licence holders	163 licence holders
East Coast Shark	Various tropical shark species	Net	155 licence holders	155 licence holders
East Coast Handline (mainly Tropical)	Coral trout, red throat 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	243 licence holders	241 licence holders
Line RQ (Handline) **a**	Coral trout, red throat emperor, various other reef species	Handline	365 licence holders	369 licence holders
Line SM (Trolling) **b**	Spanish mackerel	Trolling	255 licence holders	255 licence holders
Estuary Crab	Mud and blue swimmer crabs	Pot	780 licence holders	430 licence holders
Oceanic Crab	Spanner crabs	Pot	231 licence holders	231 licence holders
Aquaculture	Prawns	Pond culture	73 development approvals	76 development approvals
	Barramundi	Pond and cage culture	305 development approvals (incl. tank culture)	293 development approvals (incl. tank culture)
	Oysters	Rack and stick culture	102 development approvals	101 development approvals
	Redclaw	Pond culture	241 development approvals	239 development approvals
	Freshwater fish	Pond and tank culture	299 development approvals	298 development approvals
	Eels	Pond and tank culture	44 development approvals	43 development approvals

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.
Note: Number of licences as of 4 November 2010.
Source: Fisheries Queensland, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation 2010.

Western Australia

fishery	species	method	number 2008–09	number 2009–10
West Coast Rock Lobster	Western rock lobster	Pots	399 boats	299 boats
			44 235 pots	29 260 pots
Abalone **a b**	Greenlip, brownlip and roe's abalone	Diving	28 licences	26 licences
Shark Bay Prawn	King, tiger and endeavour prawns, scallops	Trawl	27 licences	27 licences
Exmouth Gulf Prawn	King, tiger and endeavour prawns	Trawl	16 licences	15 licences
Nickol Bay Prawn	King and banana prawns	Trawl	14 licences	14 licences
Shark Bay Scallop	Scallops	Trawl	41 licences	41 licences
			27 prawn boats	27 prawn boats
			14 scallop boats	14 scallop boats
Aquaculture	Pearls	Longlines		
	Yabbies	Ponds and farm dams		
	Marron	Ponds and farm dams		
	Mussels	Longlines		

a 2008–09 number of active boats; actual number of licences is 57. **b** 2009–10 number of active boats; actual number of licences is 54.
Source: Department of Fisheries, Western Australia 2010.

South Australia

fishery	species	method	number 2008–09	number 2009–10
Blue Crab	Blue crab	Pots	9 licence holders	9 licence holders
Central Zone Abalone	Greenlip, blacklip abalone	Diving	6 licence holders	6 licence holders
Gulf St Vincent Prawn	Western 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 traaps	335 licence holders	328 licence holders
Miscellaneous	Various finfish, crustaceans, molluscs, worms	Traps, diving, etc	20 licence holders	20 licence holders
Northern Zone Rock Lobster	Southern rock lobster	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 rock lobster	Pots	181 licence holders	181 licence holders
Southern Zone Abalone	Greenlip, blacklip abalone	Diving	6 licence holders	6 licence holders
Spencer Gulf Prawn	Western king prawn	Trawl	39 licence holders	39 licence holders
West Coast Prawn	Western king prawn	Trawl	3 licence holders	3 licence holders
Western Zone Abalone	Greenlip, blacklip abalone	Diving	23 licence holders	23 licence holders
Aquaculture **a**	Abalone	Ponds, dams, recirculation systems, seacages, contained longlines and uncontained benthic structures	38 licences	29 licences
	Barramundi	Ponds, dams and recirculation systems	28 licences	12 licences
	Yellowtail kingfish	Seacages and tanks	38 licences	33 licences
	Marron	Ponds and dams	34 licences	18 licences
	Oysters	Contained racks and contained longlines	348 licences	346 licences
	Golden and silver perch	Ponds, dams and recirculation systems	6 licences	8 licences
	Southern bluefin tuna	Seacages	38 licences	38 licences
	Yabbies	Ponds and dams	76 licences	48 licences

a Licences may include multiple species. In instances where species are duplicated under one licence, licences were considered for their primary culture species only.
Note: Number of licences for wild-catch sector as of 4 November 2010. Number of licences for aquaculture sector as of 21 May 2010 for 2008–09 and 7 March 2011 for 2009–10.
Sources: South Australian Research and Development Institute; Department of Primary Industries, South Australia 2010.

Tasmania

fishery	species	method	number 2008–09	number 2009–10
Abalone	Blacklip, greenlip	Diving	121 licence holders	122 licence holders
Rock Lobster	Southern rock lobster	Pots	312 licence holders	312 licence holders
Giant Crab	Giant crab	Pots	86 licence holders	86 licence holders
Scallop	Commercial, doughboy, queen	Dredge	75 licence holders	75 licence holders
Scalefish	Various	Netting/hooks	340 licence holders	313 licence holders
Aquaculture	Atlantic salmon	Cage culture	42 licence holders	43 licence holders
	Pacific oysters	Racking/line system	117 licence holders	113 licence holders
	Mussels	Longlines	23 licence holders	17 licence holders
	Rainbow trout	Cage culture	15 licence holders	6 licence holders
	Scallops		10 licence holders	3 licence holders
	Abalone	Sea cages and land-based tanks	14 licence holders	9 licence holders

Note: Number of licences as of 4 November 2010.
Source: Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment 2010.

Northern Territory

fishery	species	method	number 2008–09	number 2009–10
Coastal	Finfish and bait	Line, net and trap	61 licence holders	61 licence holders
Offshore	Mackerel, shark and reef	Trolling, hand and longline net, trap and trawling	107 licence holders	106 licence holders
Barramundi	Barramundi and threadfin	Gillnet	24 licence holders	21 licence holders
Mud crab	Mud crab	Crab pots	49 licence holders	48 licence holders
Other	Molluscs, oyster, trepang, squid and aquarium	Hand harvest, jigging and a variety of other methods	29 licence holders	29 licence holders
Aquaculture **a**			11 licence holders	12 licence holders
	Prawns		8 endorsements	5 endorsements
	Barramundi		8 endorsements	6 endorsements
	Others		29 endorsements	9 endorsements
	Pearls		7 licence holders	8 licence holders

a Aquaculture licence holder 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 Resources 2010.

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1 Gross value of fisheries production – Australia

	2007–08 $'000	2008–09 $'000	2009–10 p $'000
State wild catch fisheries			
New South Wales	89 044	79 111	80 502
Victoria	67 830	54 326	47 802
Queensland	208 205	223 024	222 480
Western Australia	323 524	291 388	271 920
South Australia	205 967	219 285	201 355
Tasmania	165 563	176 326	171 648
Northern Territory	32 948	33 717	31 241
Total	1 093 082	1 077 177	1 026 948
Aquaculture a			
New South Wales	48 111	48 681	52 400
Victoria	17 100	15 499	10 308
Queensland	75 251	83 552	101 238
Western Australia	123 174	101 394	95 801
South Australia	262 128	245 855	193 008
Tasmania	320 924	350 691	392 171
Northern Territory	22 570	20 900	25 480
Total	869 258	866 571	870 406
Commonwealth fisheries			
Northern Prawn	74 451	73 986	88 828
Torres Strait	21 256	15 442	11 617
SESS Commonwealth Trawl Sector	46 398	55 940	56 720
SESS Commonwealth Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sectors	27 544	30 569	24 550
SESS Commonwealth GAB Trawl Sector	12 781	8 977	np
Eastern Tuna and Billfish – Longline and minor line	31 960	38 895	30 140
Southern Bluefin Tuna	44 568	45 341	38 095
Western Tuna and Billfish	1 656	np	np
Bass Strait Scallop	0	1 163	6 400
Southern Squid Jig	232	461	93
Other fisheries b	28 088	43 916	60 295
Total	288 933	314 692	316 737
Total value c	2 207 101	2 214 089	2 178 716

a Excludes the value of hatchery fishery production. **b** Includes entries marked 'np' and Small Pelagics, Macquarie Island, Coral Sea, Cocos and Christmas islands, Heard and McDonald islands, SESS 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.
Sources: ABARES; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Primary Industries; Industry & Investment New South Wales; Northern Territory Department of Regional Development, Primary Industry, Fisheries and Resources; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation; South Australian Research and Development Institute; Primary Industries and Resources, South Australia; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia.

2 Wild catch fisheries production a

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10 p	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Fish						
Australian salmon	3 222	3 826	3 572	4 304	2 257	2 781
Australian sardine	33 647	19 559	31 658	20 777	40 737	26 276
Barramundi	1 622	13 236	1 745	13 869	1 643	12 960
Bream	1 326	8 115	979	5 563	1 125	5 342
Coral trout	1 124	35 854	1 146	37 066	959	30 983
Dories	829	2 866	807	3 565	830	2 640
Flathead	4 364	19 057	3 811	17 310	3 864	17 046
Gemfish	507	1 734	277	1 053	230	940
Ling	1 152	6 528	1 046	7 766	871	4 718
Mullet	6 123	14 674	4 152	11 038	5 527	14 295
Orange roughy	288	720	661	2 019	653	3 507
Sharks **b**	8 834	35 404	8 522	36 067	6 891	29 326
Spanish mackerel	1 285	8 219	1 320	8 945	1 254	8 847
Tuna	10 113	67 469	9 931	73 689	7 603	58 499
Whiting	3 660	21 282	3 351	20 969	3 506	20 348
Other	44 263	181 894	45 408	200 885	40 993	208 215
Total	122 358	440 437	118 386	464 884	118 943	446 724
Crustaceans						
Crabs	5 956	56 303	5 314	57 841	5 185	56 193
Prawns	19 757	228 122	20 201	233 167	21 653	246 605
Rock lobster	14 325	426 020	12 045	410 883	9 628	368 839
Other	179	2 597	397	7 937	795	15 383
Total	40 217	713 041	37 957	709 827	37 261	687 021
Molluscs						
Abalone	4 822	171 907	4 961	165 491	4 525	158 188
Octopus	579	3 484	429	2 777	548	3 813
Pipi	1 000	4 917	672	5 168	415	4 476
Scallops	10 300	32 955	7 599	26 177	7 539	25 801
Squid	1 771	7 238	1 856	7 968	1 627	9 906
Other	222	5 815	235	7 403	293	3 419
Total	18 694	226 316	15 752	214 984	14 947	205 604
Other NEI	398	2 207	338	2 167	361	4 336
Total wild caught	181 668	1 382 014	172 433	1 391 870	171 512	1 343 685

a State and Commonwealth wild catch production. **b** Shark converted to whole weight. **p** Preliminary.
Sources: ABARES; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Primary Industries; Industry & Investment New South Wales; Northern Territory Department of Regional Development, Primary Industry, Fisheries and Resources; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation; South Australian Research and Development Institute; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia.

3 Fisheries production in 2007–08, by state – Australia a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	C'wlth	Aust.
Value	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Fish									
Tuna	0	0	0	218	186 742	0	19	67 232	210 040 b
Salmonids c	1 400	7 775	0	na	0	293 134	0	0	302 310
Other	51 401	13 625	115 732	39 283	56 232	4 362	26 093	124 527 d	431 255
Total	52 801	21 401	115 732	39 501	242 974	297 497	26 112	191 758	943 605
Crustaceans									
Prawns	24 049	239	99 402	28 748	35 874	0	0	84 013	272 325
Rock lobster	5 583	13 905	21 020	218 480	91 666	65 937	0	9 428	426 020
Crab	5 066	725	29 292	6 921	6 007	1 715	6 503	74	56 303
Other	903	130	1 097	2 690	785	0	0	1 532	7 137
Total	35 600	14 999	150 811	256 839	134 332	67 653	6 503	95 048	761 784
Molluscs									
Abalone	3 667	43 947	0	10 450	36 194	94 567	0	0	188 826
Scallops	3	1 882	10 415	17 849	na	2 752	0	55	32 955
Oysters	39 000	na	620	na	30 132	19 375	0	0	89 127
Squid	1 060	679	302	154	2 580	763	0	1 701	7 238
Other	3 154	2 022	1 292	119 313	7 118	3 335	333	360	136 927
Total	46 883	48 531	12 629	147 766	76 024	120 792	333	2 115	455 073
Other NEI	1 871	0	4 284	2 592	14 765	546	22 570	11	46 639
Total value	137 155	84 930	283 456	446 698	468 095	486 487	55 518	288 933 e	2 207 101 b
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish									
Tuna	0	0	0	31	9 757	0	10	10 072	14 649 b
Salmonids c	130	1 309	0	na	0	24 428	0	0	25 867
Other	13 496	3 826	14 653	10 868	35 646	1 311	5 523	32 829 d	118 152
Total	13 626	5 135	14 653	10 899	45 403	25 739	5 533	42 901	158 667
Crustaceans									
Prawns	1 931	34	7 909	2 751	2 316	0	0	7 904	22 845
Rock lobster	122	357	775	8 989	2 309	1 433	0	339	14 325
Crab	349	26	3 295	1 130	732	50	369	5	5 956
Other	52	21	67	122	40	0	na	101	403
Total	2 453	438	12 046	12 992	5 397	1 484	369	8 350	43 529
Molluscs									
Abalone	109	1 385	0	287	1 057	2 487	0	0	5 326
Scallops	1	907	2 965	4 957	na	1 461	0	9	10 300
Oysters	4 500	0	0	na	5 448	3 588	0	0	13 536
Squid	199	67	60	42	303	135	0	965	1 771
Other	330	695	na	643	2 453	856	35	48	5 060
Total	5 139	3 054	3 025	5 929	9 260	8 527	35	1 023	35 992
Other NEI	69	0	121	271	1 727	100	na	4	2 291
Total quantity	21 287	8 627	29 845	30 091	61 788	35 850	5 937	52 277 e	240 479 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 because of confidentiality reasons. **e** Totals include all fisheries under Commonwealth jurisdiction. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Primary Industries; Industry & Investment New South Wales; Northern Territory Department of Regional Development, Primary Industry, Fisheries and Resources; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation; South Australian Research and Development Institute; Primary Industries and Resources, South Australia; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia.

4 Fisheries production in 2008–09, by state – Australia a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	C'wlth	Aust.
Value	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Fish									
Tuna	0	0	na	12	157 777	0	23	73 654	187 114 b
Salmonids c	1 536	5 367	0	na	0	319 175	0	0	326 078
Other	47 565	12 156	116 405	38 227	69 603	4 334	27 496	147 650 d	463 437
Total	49 101	17 524	116 405	38 239	227 380	323 509	27 519	221 304	976 629
Crustaceans									
Prawns	19 709	220	127 928	28 533	34 289	0	0	79 323	290 002
Rock lobster	6 677	14 405	17 117	191 695	104 702	72 524	0	7 707	414 828
Crab	3 241	859	29 621	5 887	5 863	2 087	10 215	68	57 841
Other	1 025	296	1 121	2 375	946	0	0	2 413	8 176
Total	30 652	15 780	175 787	228 490	145 800	74 612	10 215	89 512	770 847
Molluscs									
Abalone	3 098	33 179	0	11 200	38 138	102 932	0	0	188 547
Scallops	2	1 026	9 345	13 883	0	757	0	1 164	26 177
Oysters	40 029	0	510	0	32 231	20 218	0	0	92 988
Squid	846	716	494	175	2 606	758	na	2 372	7 968
Other	1 963	1 600	0	98 366	8 094	3 560	183	327	114 093
Total	45 938	36 521	10 349	123 624	81 068	128 226	183	3 864	429 774
Other NEI	2 100	0	4 035	2 429	10 892	671	16 700	13	36 840
Total value	127 792	69 825	306 576	392 782	465 140	527 017	54 617	314 692 e	2 214 089 b
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish									
Tuna	0	0	0	2	8 786	0	4	9 925	13 699 b
Salmonids c	143	877	0	na	na	29 016	0	0	30 036
Other	11 621	3 245	14 967	10 721	35 261	2 220	5 528	32 175 d	115 738
Total	11 764	4 122	14 967	10 723	44 046	31 235	5 532	42 100	159 473
Crustaceans									
Prawns	1 788	31	10 135	2 836	2 188	0	0	7 207	24 186
Rock lobster	122	276	681	7 637	1 810	1 411	0	265	12 203
Crab	241	26	3 222	1 007	756	57	na	6	5 314
Other	65	29	68	110	45	0	0	127	443
Total	2 216	362	14 106	11 590	4 799	1 468	na	7 605	42 146
Molluscs									
Abalone	103	1 092	0	280	1 065	3 072	0	0	5 612
Scallops	0	403	2 660	3 579	0	362	0	594	7 599
Oysters	4 690	0	na	0	5 848	3 695	0	0	14 233
Squid	131	56	99	45	281	124	0	1 120	1 856
Other	221	504	na	573	2 195	1 154	19	37	4 702
Total	5 145	2 055	2 759	4 477	9 389	8 407	19	1 750	34 001
Other NEI	96	0	101	195	1 402	89	na	5	1 889
Total quantity	19 221	6 539	31 933	26 985	59 636	41 199	5 550	51 460 e	237 508 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 because of confidentiality reasons. **e** Totals include all fisheries under Commonwealth jurisdiction. **na** Not available.
Sources: ABARES; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Primary Industries; Industry & Investment New South Wales; Northern Territory Department of Regional Development, Primary Industry, Fisheries and Resources; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation; South Australian Research and Development Institute; Primary Industries and Resources, South Australia; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia.

5 Fisheries production in 2009–10, by state – Australia a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	C'wlth	Aust.
Value	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Fish									
Tuna	0	0	0	32	102 175	na	37	58 430	125 299 **b**
Salmonids **c**	1 602	5 102	0	na	na	362 422	0	0	369 126
Other	49 924	11 659	107 555	36 682	73 692	4 920	27 506	149 014 **d**	460 951
Total	51 526	16 761	107 555	36 714	175 867	367 342	27 542	207 444	955 376
Crustaceans									
Prawns	16 004	904	155 860	27 940	31 142	0	0	92 242	324 092
Rock lobster	6 753	14 422	5 850	184 101	85 834	65 219	0	6 660	368 839
Crab	3 977	721	28 570	6 897	4 804	1 903	9 262	59	56 193
Other	1 099	314	12 463	2 295	898	0	0	2 271	19 340
Total	27 832	16 361	202 743	221 233	122 678	67 122	9 263	101 232	768 464
Molluscs									
Abalone	1 904	21 919	0	9 227	38 445	102 132	0	0	173 628
Scallops	4	0	10 250	9 141	na	0	0	6 407	25 801
Oysters	43 000	0	520	0	35 027	21 264	0	0	99 811
Squid	1 242	846	710	344	4 683	693	0	1 388	9 906
Other	2 796	2 223	0	89 874	7 403	4 499	19 186	249	126 231
Total	48 946	24 988	11 480	108 586	85 558	128 588	19 186	8 045	435 376
Other NEI	4 597	0	1 940	1 188	10 260	768	730	16	19 499
Total value	132 902	58 110	323 718	367 721	394 363	563 819	56 721	316 737 **e**	2 178 716 **b**
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish									
Tuna	0	0	0	4	7 284	0	6	7 593	10 957 **b**
Salmonids **c**	150	815	0	na	na	30 950	0	0	31 915
Other	11 494	3 386	14 335	10 445	44 697	1 820	5 573	27 986 **d**	119 736
Total	11 644	4 201	14 335	10 449	51 981	32 769	5 579	35 579	162 607
Crustaceans									
Prawns	1 266	130	12 268	2 790	2 669	0	0	7 911	27 034
Rock lobster	122	274	159	5 947	1 554	1 302	0	270	9 628
Crab	299	18	2 917	1 238	663	44	na	6	5 185
Other	66	39	616	103	42	0	0	112	978
Total	1 752	461	15 960	10 078	4 928	1 347	0	8 299	42 825
Molluscs									
Abalone	73	882	0	271	1 142	2 613	0	0	4 981
Scallops	0	0	2 920	2 525	na	0	0	2 094	7 539
Oysters	4 960	0	na	na	6 123	3 724	0	na	14 807
Squid	175	67	141	92	366	172	0	615	1 627
Other	365	623	0	677	1 880	1 111	21	38	4 715
Total	5 573	1 572	3 061	3 565	9 511	7 620	21	2 746	33 670
Other NEI	168	256	0	171	1 319	101	0	6	2 021
Total quantity	19 138	6 490	33 356	24 263	67 739	41 837	5 600	46 630 **e**	241 123 **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 because of confidentiality reasons. **e** Totals include all fisheries under Commonwealth jurisdiction. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABARES; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Primary Industries; Industry & Investment New South Wales; Northern Territory Department of Regional Development, Primary Industry, Fisheries and Resources; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation; South Australian Research and Development Institute; Primary Industries and Resources, South Australia; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia.

6 Fisheries production in 2009–10, by location of catch – Australia ap

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	Other b	Aust.
Value	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Fish									
Tuna	8 118	38	13 941	991	102 175	0	37	0	125 299
Salmonids	1 602	5 102	0	na	na	362 422	0	0	369 126
Other	63 672	51 193	118 374	39 419	86 604	25 906	27 506	48 279	460 951
Total	73 391	56 333	132 315	40 410	188 779	388 328	27 543	48 279	955 376
Crustaceans									
Prawns	16 234	904	167 072	103 469	31 142	na	5 255	15	324 092
Rock lobster	6 753	14 422	12 510	184 101	85 834	65 219	0	0	368 839
Crab	3 991	743	28 570	6 897	4 805	1 909	9 262	17	56 193
Other	1 176	665	12 631	2 739	898	0	62	1 170	19 340
Total	28 153	16 734	220 782	297 206	122 679	67 128	14 579	1 202	768 464
Molluscs									
Abalone	1 904	21 919	0	9 227	38 445	102 132	0	0	173 628
Scallops	4	4 613	10 251	9 147	na	1 787	0	0	25 801
Oysters	43 000	0	520	na	35 027	21 264	0	0	99 811
Squid	1 712	1 379	717	374	4 828	787	2	107	9 906
Other	2 890	2 334	1	89 875	7 403	4 542	19 186	0	126 231
Total	49 510	30 245	11 488	108 622	85 703	130 512	19 189	107	435 376
Other NEI	4 598	4	1 943	1 188	10 260	768	730	7	19 499
Total value	155 653	103 316	366 525	447 426	407 421	586 736	62 041	49 595	2 178 716 c
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish									
Tuna	1 053	8	2 487	119	7 284	0	6	0	10 957
Salmonids	150	815	na	na	na	30 950	0	0	31 915
Other	15 131	12 316	16 535	11 190	47 883	5 989	5 573	5 118	119 736
Total	16 334	13 139	19 022	11 309	55 167	36 939	5 579	5 118	162 607
Crustaceans									
Prawns	1 364	130	13 306	9 172	2 669	0	389	3	27 034
Rock lobster	122	274	429	5 947	1 554	1 302	0	0	9 628
Crab	301	20	2 917	1 238	663	45	na	1	5 185
Other	68	50	629	142	42	0	2	45	978
Total	1 855	475	17 280	16 498	4 928	1 347	391	50	42 825
Molluscs									
Abalone	73	882	0	271	1 142	2 613	0	0	4 981
Scallops	0	1 507	2 920	2 527	na	584	0	0	7 539
Oysters	4 960	na	0	na	6 123	3 724	0	0	14 807
Squid	377	321	143	103	396	217	1	69	1 627
Other	379	641	0	677	1 880	1 117	21	na	4 715
Total	5 789	3 351	3 064	3 578	9 541	8 256	22	69	33 670
Other NEI	169	258	na	171	1 319	101	na	2	2 021
Total quantity	24 147	17 223	39 367	31 556	70 956	46 643	5 992	5 239	241 123 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, Cocos and Christmas islands fisheries. **c** Totals include confidential Commonwealth landings and only sum across. **p** Preliminary **na** Not available.
Sources: ABARES; Australian Fisheries Management Authority; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Primary Industries; Industry & Investment New South Wales; Northern Territory Department of Regional Development, Primary Industry, Fisheries and Resources; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation; South Australian Research and Development Institute; Primary Industries and Resources, South Australia; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia.

7 Fisheries production – New South Wales

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10 p	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Crustaceans						
Rock lobster	122	5 583	122	6 677	122	6 753
King prawns	770	14 733	567	10 432	466	9 185
School prawns	877	5 323	999	6 148	600	4 090
Other prawns **a**	84	1 293	58	851	35	329
Crabs	349	5 066	241	3 241	299	3 977
Other **b**	30	622	51	849	56	924
Total **c**	2 231	32 619	2 038	28 197	1 577	25 257
Molluscs						
Abalone	109	3 667	103	3 098	73	1 904
Cuttlefish	106	378	60	257	79	355
Pipi	73	1 135	32	649	16	342
Octopus	165	1 374	96	873	169	1 527
Squid	93	681	71	589	95	887
Other **d**	72	521	27	158	114	647
Total **c**	618	7 756	389	5 625	547	5 662
Fish						
Sea mullet	3 721	8 634	1 766	4 899	3 182	8 042
Silver trevally	134	675	99	465	91	479
Yellowtail kingfish	136	1 174	133	1 089	244	2 114
Jack mackerel	7	7	7	9	11	15
Black and yellowfin bream	354	3 627	230	2 769	231	2 731
Australian salmon	1 449	2 050	1 531	2 290	541	872
Snapper	323	3 294	244	2 567	260	2 719
Rubberlip morwong	42	191	39	205	36	190
Mulloway	48	451	36	314	40	356
Sand whiting	168	2 162	113	1 556	89	1 231
Luderick	391	692	302	659	262	550
School whiting	1 196	3 649	932	3 015	839	2 776
Dusky flathead	187	1 290	123	1 029	98	823
Other **e**	5 032	19 937	5 775	23 526	5 289	23 645
Total **c**	13 185	47 833	11 330	44 391	11 214	46 542
Other NEI g	24	836	49	897	83	3 040
Total wild caught	16 058	89 044	13 806	79 111	13 422	80 502
Aquaculture h						
Prawns	200	2 700	164	2 279	165	2 400
Yabbies	22	281	14	176	10	175
Oysters	4 500	39 000	4 690	40 029	4 960	43 000
Silver perch	200	2 250	180	1 870	194	2 336
Trout	130	1 400	143	1 536	150	1 602
Mussels	21	127	66	284	66	284
Barramundi	111	1 318	111	1 304	86	1 046
Ornamentals	na	390	na	557	na	557
Other **i**	45	645	47	646	85	1 000
Total	5 229	48 111	5 415	48 681	5 716	52 400
Total production c	21 287	137 155	19 221	127 792	19 138	132 902

a Mainly includes tiger prawns, royal red prawns and greasyback prawns. **b** Mainly includes Balmain bugs, freshwater yabbies and nippers. **c** Excludes catches in the Commonwealth and other jurisdition fisheries landed into NSW. **d** Mainly includes cockles, turban snails, whelks and mussels. **e** Mainly includes Australian sardines, blue mackerel, leatherjackets, flathead, bonito, yellowtail, sandy sprat, tailor, silver biddy and eels. **g** Mainly includes beachworms and sea urchins. **h** Excludes hatchery production. **i** Mainly includes long-finned eel, golden perch, Murray cod, mulloway and pearl oysters.

p Preliminary. **na** Not available.

Source: Industry & Investment New South Wales.

8 Fisheries production – Victoria

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10 p	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Crustaceans						
Rock lobster	357	13 905	276	14 405	274	14 422
Prawns	34	239	31	220	130	904
Crabs	26	725	26	859	18	721
Other	20	120	27	264	39	314
Total	437	14 989	360	15 748	461	16 361
Molluscs						
Abalone	1 219	37 983	913	26 556	882	21 919
Scallops	907	1 882	403	1 026	0	0
Squid **a**	67	679	56	716	67	846
Octopus	24	145	25	165	22	138
Other	29	86	33	97	35	104
Total	2 246	40 775	1 430	28 560	1 006	23 007
Fish						
Australian sardine	1 594	1 419	1 552	1 288	1 512	847
Bream	154	1 330	46	510	41	484
Sea garfish	72	510	64	465	60	445
Shark **b**	58	379	44	286	39	242
Snapper	113	806	101	816	90	695
Eels	84	956	57	774	44	471
Australian salmon	436	607	404	368	641	436
King George whiting	215	3 028	141	2 579	131	2 135
Other	995	3 031	692	2 932	613	2 679
Total	3 721	12 066	3 101	10 018	3 171	8 434
Total wild caught	6 404	67 830	4 891	54 326	4 638	47 802
Aquaculture cd						
Abalone **e**	166	5 964	179	6 623	na	na
Mussels	642	1 791	446	1 338	566	1 981
Yabbies **e**	1	10	2	32	na	na
Salmonids **f**	1 309	7 775	877	5 367	815	5 102
Warmwater finfish **g**	105	1 559	144	2 138	215	3 225
Ornamental fish **h**	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other **i**	na	na	na	na	256	na
Total	2 223	17 100	1 648	15 499	1 852	10 308
Total production	8 627	84 930	6 539	69 825	6 490	58 110

a Arrow squid taken by machine jig are now being reported to the Commonwealth. **b** Shark data only includes Victorian bays and inlets and small quantities taken in ocean waters by non-shark fishers operating in state proclaimed waters. **c** Excludes hatchery production. **d** Victorian Department of Primary Industries no longer collects prices for aquaculture species. Value for 2008–09 and 2009–10 were estimated using prices collected by ABARES. Quantity for individual species is provided by Fisheries Victoria. **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** Only number of fish is reported; 4236 thousand fish for 2007–08, 3914 thousand fish for 2008–09, and 3135 thousand fish for 2009–10. **i** Includes abalone, yabbies and eels. **p** Preliminary. **na** Not available.
Source: Fisheries Victoria, Department of Primary Industries; ABARES.

9 Fisheries production – Queensland

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10 p	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Crustaceans						
Prawns						
Banana	577	4 720	895	7 327	808	6 610
Endeavour	491	3 533	665	4 784	580	4 170
King	2 784	35 631	3 008	38 499	3 646	46 670
Tiger	745	11 392	1 307	19 996	1 216	18 610
Other	424	2 622	439	2 760	802	4 710
Total	5 021	57 898	6 314	73 366	7 052	80 770
Crabs	3 295	29 292	3 222	29 621	2 917	28 570
Lobster (mainly bugs)	775	21 020	681	17 117	719	17 380
Total	9 091	108 210	10 217	120 104	10 688	126 720
Molluscs						
Scallops	2 965	10 415	2 660	9 345	2 920	10 250
Squid **a**	60	302	99	494	141	710
Total	3 025	10 717	2 759	9 839	3 061	10 960
Fish						
Snapper	149	1 213	106	865	95	770
Tropical snapper	875	5 551	915	5 841	977	6 250
Barramundi	978	8 971	1 080	9 908	989	9 070
Bream (including tarwhine)	265	2 118	172	1 373	167	1 340
Mullet	1 838	4 595	1 864	4 660	1 801	4 500
Whiting	1 013	5 057	1 045	5 538	1 333	5 870
Coral trout	1 077	35 195	1 110	36 305	943	30 830
Red throat emperor	282	1 900	247	1 665	274	1 840
Blue threadfin	246	982	248	994	233	930
King threadfin	466	2 027	461	2 006	499	2 170
Shark	1 444	4 331	1 327	3 980	854	2 560
Spanish mackerel	500	3 498	628	4 397	612	4 280
Grey mackerel	956	5 304	967	5 368	833	4 620
Other species	1 965	8 523	2 267	10 174	1 984	8 560
Total	12 054	89 265	12 437	93 074	11 813	84 800
Other NEI	1	13	0	7	0	0
Total wild caught	24 171	208 205	25 413	223 024	25 562	222 480
Aquaculture **b**						
Prawns	2 888	41 504	3 821	54 562	5 216	75 090
Barramundi	2 464	24 307	2 400	21 364	2 405	20 684
Oysters	na	620	na	510	na	520
Pearls	na	1 292	na	na	na	na
Silver perch	76	700	88	1 031	100	1 100
Jade perch	59	573	42	514	17	195
Redclaw	67	1 097	68	1 121	56	933
Aquarium fish **c**	na	887	na	422	na	776
Other **d**	120	4 271	101	4 028	na	1 940
Total	5 674	75 251	6 520	83 552	7 794	101 238
Total production	29 845	283 456	31 933	306 576	33 356	323 718

a Includes cuttlefish. **b** Excludes hatchery production. **c** Exotic and native species (including Queensland lungfish and saratora).
d Includes eels, Murray cod, golden perch, sleepy cod, Australian bass, marine finfish, crabs (and pearls in 2008–09 and 2009–10).
p Preliminary. **na** Not available.
Source: Fisheries Queensland, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.

10 Fisheries production – Western Australia

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10 p	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Crustaceans						
Rock lobster	8 989	218 480	7 637	191 695	5 947	184 101
Prawns	2 751	28 748	2 836	28 533	2 790	27 940
Crabs	1 130	6 921	1 007	5 887	1 238	6 897
Other	10	98	13	131	9	95
Total	12 880	254 247	11 493	226 246	9 984	219 033
Molluscs						
Abalone	287	10 450	280	11 200	271	9 227
Scallops	4 957	17 849	3 579	13 883	2 525	9 141
Squid	42	154	45	175	92	344
Other a	162	5 014	140	6 747	172	2 513
Total	5 448	33 467	4 044	32 005	3 060	21 225
Fish						
Tuna	31	218	2	12	4	32
Shark	1 756	5 067	1 572	4 301	1 194	3 707
Sharkfin	na	1 109	na	1 002	na	721
Australian salmon	685	294	986	424	341	147
Cobbler	69	406	93	549	93	546
Silver cobbler	140	370	76	203	58	154
WA dhufish	117	1 599	85	1 161	81	1 082
Spanish mackerel	321	1 937	312	1 886	295	1 783
Sea mullet	259	572	245	539	274	604
Yelloweye mullet	34	50	25	36	30	45
Australian sardine	1 835	1 651	2 108	1 898	2 651	2 386
Australian herring	285	113	182	72	213	85
Whiting	145	732	179	909	152	722
Breams	123	534	103	461	111	534
Emperors	578	2 121	418	1 474	420	1 519
Pink snapper	471	2 339	425	2 108	445	2 205
Rockcods	351	1 619	324	1 480	311	1 412
Tropical snappers	1 693	9 439	1 696	9 713	1 564	8 825
Other	1 609	4 826	1 381	4 323	1 704	4 641
Total	10 502	34 996	10 212	32 551	9 941	31 150
Other NEI b	271	814	195	586	171	512
Total wild caught	29 101	323 524	25 944	291 388	23 156	271 920
Aquaculture c						
Pearls	na	113 000	na	90 000	na	85 500
Yabbies	61	1 060	44	811	41	761
Marron	51	1 532	53	1 433	53	1 439
Mussels	481	1 299	433	1 619	505	1 861
Fish	397	4 264	511	5 446	508	5 327
Gold fish / koi carp	na	241	na	242	na	237
Ornamental	na	237	na	277	na	231
Other d	na	1 541	na	1 566	na	445
Total	990	123 174	1 041	101 394	1 107	95 801
Total production	30 091	446 698	26 985	392 782	24 263	367 721

Notes: 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 octopuses. **b** Includes beche de mer, sea urchins 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.
Sources: Department of Fisheries, Western Australia.

11 Fisheries production – South Australia

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10 p	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Crustaceans						
Prawns	2 316	35 874	2 188	34 289	2 669	31 142
Rock lobster	2 309	91 666	1 810	104 702	1 554	85 834
Crab	732	6 007	756	5 863	663	4 804
Other	18	226	22	340	19	253
Total	5 375	133 773	4 776	145 194	4 905	122 033
Molluscs						
Abalone	890	31 043	838	30 017	856	28 104
Pipi	607	2 044	469	3 238	300	2 969
Squid	303	2 580	281	2 606	366	4 683
Other	477	2 483	386	2 337	237	1 904
Total	2 277	38 150	1 974	38 198	1 759	37 660
Fish a						
Australian salmon	111	188	130	249	181	327
Mullet	245	714	240	816	230	996
Australian herring	122	394	143	454	168	435
Snapper	741	5 111	780	5 637	916	6 465
King George whiting	329	4 704	339	4 944	342	5 043
Garfish	290	2 058	294	1 971	281	1 691
Leatherjackets	45	76	21	57	155	358
Australian sardine	29 692	16 331	27 850	17 546	36 573	23 041
Yellowfin whiting	82	707	111	904	104	827
Snook	82	266	70	253	65	230
Golden perch	117	1 263	87	1 127	49	640
Other species	1 296	2 232	1 390	1 935	1 461	1 609
Total	33 152	34 044	31 455	35 893	40 525	41 662
Total wild caught	40 804	205 967	38 205	219 285	47 189	201 355
Aquaculture b						
Marron and yabbies c	22	559	23	606	23	645
Oysters d	5 448	30 132	5 848	32 231	6 123	35 027
Southern bluefin tuna e	9 757	186 742	8 786	157 777	7 284	102 175
Barramundi f	421	4 513	na	na	na	na
Abalone g	167	5 151	227	8 121	286	10 341
Mussels	1 369	2 591	1 340	2 519	1 343	2 530
Other h	3 801	32 439	5 208	44 602	5 491	42 290
Total	20 984	262 128	21 431	245 855	20 550	193 008
Total production	61 788	468 095	59 636	465 140	67 739	394 363

a Excludes catch from Commonwealth waters. **b** Excludes hatchery production. **c** Marron and yabbies are grouped together to protect commercial confidentiality. **d** Excludes spat. **e** Processed weight. Input of wild caught southern blue fin tuna from Commonwealth southern bluefin tuna fishery was 5221 tonnes in 2007–08, 5017 tonnes in 2008–09 and 3931 tonnes in 2009–10. **g** Includes the value of local spat sales. **h** Includes yellowtail kingfish, mulloway, rainbow trout, algae and brine shrimp production. It also includes barramundi for 2008–09 and 2009–10, and the value of local fingerling sales for 2009–10. **p** Preliminary. **na** Not available.
Sources: South Australian Research and Development Institute; Primary Industries and Resources, South Australia.

12 Fisheries production – Tasmania

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10 p	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Crustaceans						
Rock lobster	1 433	65 937	1 411	72 524	1 302	65 219
Giant crab	50	1 715	57	2 087	44	1 903
Other	0	0	0	0	na	na
Total	1 484	67 653	1 468	74 612	1 347	67 122
Molluscs						
Abalone	2 317	88 764	2 827	94 620	2 443	97 034
Octopus	110	724	67	461	129	1 061
Scallop **a**	1 461	2 752	362	757	0	0
Other	204	1 248	192	1 489	232	1 384
Total	4 092	93 487	3 449	97 328	2 804	99 479
Fish b						
Australian salmon	256	574	339	901	338	912
Cod	5	20	3	8	2	6
Garfish	31	274	63	477	42	340
Banded morwong	53	848	44	778	58	1 142
Jackass morwong	6	16	5	11	6	12
Elephantfish	2	4	2	3	2	5
Bastard trumpeter	22	120	17	89	10	49
Striped trumpeter	13	156	11	123	10	97
School whiting	40	128	36	132	28	85
Wrasse	88	951	68	763	69	846
Shark	22	157	16	68	13	72
Other	773	1 115	1 617	982	1 241	1 354
Total	1 311	4 362	2 220	4 334	1 820	4 920
Other NEI c	31	61	27	53	44	128
Total wild caught	6 917	165 563	7 163	176 326	6 013	171 648
Aquaculture d						
Salmonids **e**	24 428	293 134	29 016	319 175	30 950	362 422
Oysters	3 588	19 375	3 689	20 105	3 721	21 212
Mussels	746	2 611	1 087	3 099	982	3 438
Abalone	171	5 803	245	8 312	170	5 099
Total	28 933	320 924	34 037	350 691	35 824	392 171
Total production	35 850	486 487	41 199	527 017	41 837	563 819

a Weight is based on whole weight. Value of fishery is calculated on meat weight. No 2009–10 commercial scallop season. **b** Excludes shark from the Commonwealth southern shark fishery. **c** Includes sea urchins. **d** Excludes hatchery production. **e** Includes salmon and trout production, weight in HOGG (head on, gilled and gutted). **p** Preliminary. **na** Not available.
Sources: Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania.

13 Fisheries production – Northern Territory

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10 p	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Crustaceans						
Crab	369	6 503	na	10 215	na	9 262
Total	369	6 503	na	10 215	na	9 263
Molluscs						
Other	35	333	19	183	21	206
Total	35	333	19	183	21	206
Fish						
Tuna	10	19	4	23	6	37
Shark	924	1 416	1 200	1 195	738	955
Snapper	405	1 763	359	1 625	300	1 375
Barramundi	644	4 265	665	3 961	654	3 890
Threadfin salmon	341	1 131	336	982	280	812
Jewfish (mulloway)	222	501	225	517	215	487
Emperor	103	591	123	630	111	600
Cod	41	227	49	174	70	245
Mackerel	613	3 302	671	3 381	693	3 297
Goldband snapper	1 128	8 135	797	6 227	707	5 549
Sea perch	9	36	1 104	4 605	1 104	4 525
Other	1 093	4 727	0	0	0	0
Total	5 533	26 112	5 532	23 319	4 880	21 772
Total wild caught	5 937	32 948	5 550	33 717	4 901	31 241
Aquaculture a						
Barramundi	na	na	na	4 200	699	5 770
Pearls	na	na	na	na	na	18 980
Other **b**	na	22 570	na	16 700	na	730
Total	na	22 570	na	20 900	699	25 480
Total production	5 937	55 518	5 550	54 617	5 600	56 721

a These values are based on derived estimates from a limited number of operators. Excludes hatchery production. Quantities not available because of confidentiality restrictions. **b** Includes aquarium production. **p** Preliminary. **na** Not available.
Source: Northern Territory Department of Regional Development, Primary Industry, Fisheries and Resources.

14 Fisheries production – Commonwealth

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10 p	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Northern Prawn						
Prawn						
Tiger	1 235	22 880	1 024	24 152	1 274	25 996
Banana	5 380	48 658	5 214	46 493	5 771	59 287
Endeavour	201	1 881	218	2 314	355	2 875
King	20	246	7	93	6	60
Other prawns	1	13	2	15	1	8
Total prawns	6 837	73 679	6 465	73 067	7 407	88 226
Other species	67	771	64	919	58	602
Total	6 904	74 451	6 529	73 986	7 465	88 828
Torres Strait						
Prawn						
Tiger	469	6 559	395	4 446	278	2 919
Endeavour	418	2 719	254	1 370	102	611
King	44	507	26	258	9	124
Other prawns	32	299	1	5	13	115
Other a	25	362	23	370	13	117
Total	989	10 445	699	6 449	414	3 888
Tropical rock lobster	339	9 428	265	7 707	270	6 660
Spanish mackerel						
Spanish mackerel	109	674	70	455	82	892
Other species	2	2	1	5	0	1
Total	111	676	71	460	82	893
Reef Line b	53	707	43	826	18	176
Total	1 492	21 256	1 079	15 442	784	11 617
SESS Commonwealth Trawl Sector c						
Orange roughy	239	597	583	1 783	562	3 028
Blue grenadier	3 505	10 725	3 964	14 787	3 460	16 261
Tiger flathead	3 000	12 181	2 805	11 781	2 789	13 723
Redfish	224	527	194	691	185	1 038
Blue warehou	203	573	164	595	93	222
Silver warehou	1 774	3 016	1 628	3 743	1 249	3 372
School whiting	389	906	360	1 101	404	1 371
Jackass morwong	645	1 470	542	1 360	403	1 572
Ling	761	4 268	611	4 169	558	3 016
Gemfish	170	581	201	863	146	638
Silver trevally	94	316	131	552	203	1 035
Mirror dory	441	1 115	445	1 604	531	1 306
Royal red prawn	98	234	65	175	97	225
Ocean perch	194	486	178	535	175	1 173
John dory	98	572	134	763	88	601
Blue eye trevalla	40	298	41	293	41	363
Gummy shark	122	688	141	988	114	717
School shark	17	80	22	133	26	136
Saw shark	150	349	158	480	134	302
Elephant fish	44	68	46	73	66	118
Other	3 002	7 347	3 038	9 471	2 696	6 503
Total	15 211	46 398	15 449	55 940	14 023	56 720

Continued

14 Fisheries production – Commonwealth *continued*

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10 p	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
SESS Commonwealth Gillnet, Hook and Trap Sectors c						
Blue eye trevalla	384	2 978	401	3 275	407	3 460
Blue warehou	1	3	2	7	4	9
Ling	375	2 177	432	3 583	312	1 697
Gummy shark	2 649	16 901	2 415	18 116	2 170	15 193
School shark	380	2 229	331	2 210	279	1 436
Saw shark	197	460	177	630	130	293
Elephant fish	82	125	97	243	92	165
Other shark	171	319	206	320	281	377
Other species	545	2 352	446	2 184	440	1 920
Total	4 785	27 544	4 509	30 569	4 116	24 550
SESS Commonwealth GAB Trawl Sector c						
Orange roughy	49	122	79	236	np	np
Deepwater flathead	1 035	4 977	813	4 063	np	np
Bight redfish	808	2 755	682	2 387	np	np
Leather jacket	219	312	186	371	np	np
Angel shark	221	293	141	234	np	np
Boarfish	86	298	42	167	np	np
Jackass morwong	126	288	73	218	np	np
Squid	108	290	57	123	np	np
Knifejaw	58	88	45	113	np	np
Gemfish	311	1 065	55	131	np	np
Blue grenadier	54	165	4	12	np	np
Queen snapper	46	116	28	76	np	np
Silver warehou	16	28	1	4	np	np
School shark	2	9	2	11	np	np
Gummy shark	77	411	52	311	np	np
Saw shark	37	86	37	106	np	np
Elephant fish	2	4	1	3	np	np
Other	457	1 476	209	412	np	np
Total	3 713	12 781	2 505	8 977	np	np

Continued

14 Fisheries production – Commonwealth *continued*

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10 p	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Eastern Tuna and Billfish – Longline and minor line						
Albacore	1 386	2 772	1 520	4 561	1 210	2 421
Skipjack	9	9	30	30	10	10
Yellowfin	1 267	7 600	1 657	14 320	1 451	10 589
Bigeye	1 254	10 875	712	8 093	686	6 384
Broadbill swordfish	1 235	6 582	1 292	7 310	1 278	7 286
Striped marlin	362	2 415	415	2 680	329	2 201
Other billfish	17	16	17	40	19	15
Other	922	1 691	756	1 862	725	1 234
Total	6 452	31 960	6 399	38 895	5 707	30 140
Southern Bluefin Tuna	5 239	44 568	5 062	45 341	4 124	38 095
Western Tuna and Billfish						
Albacore	10	20	np	np	np	np
Skipjack	0	0	np	np	np	np
Yellowfin	13	81	np	np	np	np
Bigeye	42	365	np	np	np	np
Other tuna	0	0	np	np	np	np
Billfish	220	1 168	np	np	np	np
Other species	20	22	np	np	np	np
Total	305	1 656	np	np	np	np
Bass Strait Scallop	0	0	594	1 163	2 091	6 400
Southern Squid Jig	181	232	308	461	62	93
Other fisheries d	7 995	28 087	9 026	43 916	8 257	60 295
Total production	52 277	288 933	51 460	314 692	46 630	316 737

a Mainly Moreton Bay bugs, scallops and squid. **b** Includes non-Spanish mackerel fish caught by long line. **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, SESS Victorian coastal waters sector, Norfolk Island, South Tasman Rise , Western Skipjack, East Coast Deepwater Trawl, North West Slope Trawl and Western Deepwater Trawl tuna fisheries because of confidentiality requirements. **np** Not for publication because of confidentiality requirements. Included in 'Other fisheries'.
p Preliminary.
Sources: Australian Fisheries Management Authority; ABARES.

15 Aquaculture production in 2007–08, by state – Australia a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
Value	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Fish								
Salmonids **b**	1 400	7 775	na	na	na	293 134	na	302 310
Tuna	na	na	na	na	186 742	na	na	186 742
Silver perch	2 250	na	700	na	na	na	na	2 950
Barramundi	1 318	na	24 307	na	4 513	na	na	30 138
Other **c**	na	1 559	1 460	4 505	17 674	na	na	25 199
Total	4 968	9 335	26 467	4 505	208 930	293 134	na	547 339
Crustaceans								
Prawn	2 700	na	41 504	na	na	na	na	44 204
Yabbies	281	10	na	1 060	na	na	na	1 351
Marron	na	na	na	1 532	559	na	na	2 091
Redclaw	na	na	1 097	na	na	na	na	1 097
Total	2 981	10	42 601	2 592	559	na	na	48 743
Molluscs								
Edible oysters	39 000	na	620	na	30 132	19 375	na	89 127
Pearl oysters **d**	na	na	1 292	113 000	na	na	na	114 292
Abalone	na	5 964	na	na	5 151	5 803	na	16 919
Mussels	127	1 791	na	1 299	2 591	2 611	na	8 419
Other **e**	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	39 127	7 756	1 912	114 299	37 874	27 789	na	228 757
Other NEI f	1 035	na	4 271	1 778	14 765	na	22 570	44 419
Total value	48 111	17 100	75 251	123 174	262 128	320 924	22 570	869 258
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish								
Salmonids **b**	130	1 309	na	na	na	24 428	na	25 867
Tuna	na	na	na	na	9 757	na	na	9 757
Silver perch	200	na	76	na	na	na	na	276
Barramundi	111	na	2 464	na	421	na	na	2 996
Other **c**	na	105	59	397	2 074	na	na	2 635
Total	441	1 414	2 599	397	12 251	24 428	na	41 530
Crustaceans								
Prawn	200	na	2 888	na	na	na	na	3 088
Yabbies	22	1	na	61	na	na	na	84
Marron	na	na	na	51	22	na	na	73
Redclaw	na	na	67	na	na	na	na	67
Total	222	1	2 955	112	22	na	na	3 312
Molluscs								
Edible oysters	4 500	na	na	na	5 448	3 588	na	13 536
Pearl oysters	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Abalone	na	166	na	na	167	171	na	504
Mussels	21	642	na	481	1 369	746	na	3 259
Other **e**	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	4 521	808	na	481	6 983	4 505	na	17 298
Other NEI f	45	na	120	na	1 727	na	na	1 892
Total quantity	5 229	2 223	5 674	990	20 984	28 933	na	64 032

a Excludes hatchery production, crocodiles, microalgae and aquarium worms. **b** Includes salmon and trout production. **c** Includes eels, other native fish and aquarium fish. **d** Total value of pearl production will be an underestimate as it excludes the value of production in NT which remains confidential. **e** Includes scallops and giant clams. **f** 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.
Sources: ABARES; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Primary Industries; Industry & Investment New South Wales; Northern Territory Department of Regional Development, Primary Industry, Fisheries and Resources; Primary Industries and Resources, South Australia; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia.

16 Aquaculture production in 2008–09, by state – Australia a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
Value	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Fish								
Salmonids b	1 536	5 367	0	na	na	319 175	0	326 078
Tuna	0	0	0	0	157 777	0	0	157 777
Silver perch	1 870	0	1 031	na	na	0	0	2 901
Barramundi	1 304	0	21 364	na	na	0	4 200	26 868
Other c	na	2 138	936	5 688	33 710	0	0	42 473
Total	4 710	7 506	23 331	5 688	191 487	319 175	4 200	556 097
Crustaceans								
Prawn	2 279	0	54 562	0	0	0	0	56 841
Yabbies	176	32	0	811	0	0	0	1 019
Marron	0	0	0	1 433	606	0	0	2 039
Redclaw	0	0	1 121	0	na	0	0	1 121
Total	2 455	32	55 683	2 244	606	0	0	61 020
Molluscs								
Edible oysters	40 029	0	510	0	32 231	20 105	0	92 875
Pearl oysters d	0	0	na	90 000	0	0	na	90 000
Abalone	0	6 623	0	0	8 121	8 312	0	23 056
Mussels	284	1 338	0	1 619	2 519	3 099	0	8 859
Other e	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Total	40 313	7 961	510	91 619	42 870	31 516	na	214 789
Other NEI g	1 203	0	4 028	1 843	10 892	na	16 700	34 666
Total value	48 681	15 499	83 552	101 394	245 855	350 691	20 900	866 571
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish								
Salmonids b	143	877	na	na	na	29 016	0	30 036
Tuna	0	na	na	na	8 786	na	0	8 786
Silver perch	180	na	88	na	na	na	0	268
Barramundi	111	na	2 400	na	na	na	na	2 511
Other c	0	144	42	511	3 806	na	0	4 503
Total	434	1 021	2 530	511	12 591	29 016	na	46 103
Crustaceans								
Prawn	164	0	3 821	0	0	0	0	3 985
Yabbies	14	2	0	44	0	0	0	60
Marron	0	0	0	53	23	0	0	76
Redclaw	0	0	68	0	na	0	0	68
Total	178	2	3 889	97	23	0	0	4 189
Molluscs								
Edible oysters	4 690	0	na	0	5 848	3 689	0	14 227
Pearl oysters d	na	na	na	na	na	0	na	na
Abalone	na	179	0	na	227	245	0	651
Mussels	66	446	0	433	1 340	1 087	0	3 372
Other e	0	na	0	0	na	0	0	na
Total	4 756	625	na	433	7 415	5 021	na	18 250
Other NEI f	47	na	101	na	1 402	0	na	1 550
Total quantity	5 415	1 648	6 520	1 041	21 431	34 037	na	70 092

a Excludes hatchery production, crocodiles, microalgae and aquarium worms. **b** Includes salmon and trout production. **c** Includes eels, other native fish and aquarium fish. **d** Total value of pearl production will be an underestimate as it excludes the value of production in NT which remains confidential. **e** Includes scallops and giant clams. **f** 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. In Western Australia, this includes some other crustaceans and molluscs not specified above. In South Australia, this includes snapper, microalgae, aquarium species, murray cod and callop. Total only sums across. **na** Not available.
Sources: ABARES; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Primary Industries; Industry & Investment New South Wales; Northern Territory Department of Regional Development, Primary Industry, Fisheries and Resources; Primary Industries and Resources, South Australia; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia.

17 Aquaculture production in 2009–10, by state – Australia ap

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	Aust.
Value	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Fish								
Salmonids **b**	1 602	5 102	0	na	na	362 422	0	369 126
Tuna	0	0	0	0	102 175	0	0	102 175
Silver perch	2 336	0	1 100	na	na	0	0	3 436
Barramundi	1 046	0	20 684	na	na	0	5 770	27 500
Other **c**	0	3 225	971	5 564	32 030	0	0	41 790
Total	4 984	8 327	22 755	5 564	134 205	362 422	5 770	544 027
Crustaceans								
Prawn	2 400	0	75 090	0	na	0	0	77 490
Yabbies	175	0	0	761	na	0	0	936
Marron	0	0	0	1 439	645	0	0	2 084
Redclaw	0	0	933	na	na	0	0	933
Total	2 575	0	76 023	2 200	645	0	0	81 443
Molluscs								
Edible oysters	43 000	0	520	0	35 027	21 212	0	99 759
Pearl oysters **d**	0	0	0	85 500	0	0	18 980	104 480
Abalone	0	0	0	0	10 341	5 099	0	15 440
Mussels	284	1 981	0	1 861	2 530	3 438	0	10 094
Other **e**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	na
Total	43 284	1 981	520	87 361	47 898	29 749	18 980	229 773
Other NEI g	1 557	0	1 940	676	10 260	0	730	15 163
Total value	52 400	10 308	101 238	95 801	193 008	392 171	25 480	870 406
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish								
Salmonids **b**	150	815	0	na	na	30 950	0	31 915
Tuna	0	0	0	na	7 284	0	0	7 284
Silver perch	194	0	100	na	na	0	0	294
Barramundi	86	0	2 405	na	na	0	699	3 190
Other **c**	0	215	17	508	4 172	0	0	4 912
Total	430	1 030	2 522	508	11 456	30 950	699	47 595
Crustaceans								
Prawn	165	0	5 216	na	0	0	0	5 381
Yabbies	10	0	0	41	0	0	0	51
Marron	0	0	0	53	23	0	0	76
Redclaw	0	0	56	na	0	0	0	56
Total	175	0	5 272	94	23	0	0	5 564
Molluscs								
Edible oysters	4 960	0	na	0	6 123	3 721	0	14 804
Pearl oysters **d**	0	0	0	na	na	0	na	na
Abalone	0	0	0	0	286	170	0	456
Mussels	66	566	0	505	1 343	982	0	3 462
Other **e**	0	0	0	0	na	0	0	na
Total	5 026	566	na	505	7 752	4 874	na	18 723
Other NEI f	85	256	na	na	1 319	0	na	1 660
Total quantity	5 716	1 852	7 794	1 107	20 550	35 824	699	73 542

a Excludes hatchery production, crocodiles, microalgae and aquarium worms. **b** Includes salmon and trout production. **c** Includes eels, other native fish and aquarium fish. **d** Total value of pearl production will be an underestimate as it excludes the value of production in NT which remains confidential. **e** Includes scallops and giant clams. **f** 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. In Western Australia, this includes some other crustaceans and molluscs not specified above. In South Australia, this includes snapper, microalgae, aquarium species, murray cod and callop. Total only sums across. **p** Preliminary. **na** Not available.
Sources: ABARES; Fisheries Queensland, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation; Fisheries Victoria, Department of Primary Industries; Industry & Investment New South Wales; Northern Territory Department of Regional Development, Primary Industry, Fisheries and Resources; Primary Industries and Resources, South Australia; Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania; Department of Fisheries, Western Australia.

18 Exports of fisheries products – Australia

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Edible						
Fish						
Live	na	42 827	na	46 483	na	40 435
Fresh, chilled or frozen						
Whole						
Tuna **a**	12 075	202 340	11 301	175 452	9 322	117 013
Other	6 338	36 584	10 528	71 428	8 388	56 549
Fillets	1 016	5 695	497	4 820	1 025	10 298
Prepared and preserved	1 972	12 560	2 400	9 785	659	5 558
Dried, salted and smoked	176	16 641	190	17 211	175	13 055
Other fish products	838	8 149	790	8 812	1 201	15 488
Total fish **b**	22 414	324 795	25 707	333 992	20 769	258 396
Crustaceans and molluscs						
Rock lobster	9 496	400 864	9 561	461 701	7 729	399 682
Prawns	4 916	68 624	4 797	82 180	4 659	61 461
Abalone	3 580	217 218	3 320	208 185	3 639	216 373
Scallops	1 128	27 838	1 137	33 254	1 089	29 508
Oysters	228	2 133	346	3 278	320	3 138
Crabs	1 414	15 701	1 324	16 370	1 079	13 801
Other	822	8 243	709	6 390	684	5 338
Total	21 584	740 620	21 194	811 356	19 198	729 302
Total edible b	43 998	1 065 415	46 901	1 145 348	39 968	987 698
Non-edible						
Marine fats and oils	na	5 474	na	5 031	na	4 810
Fish meal	na	974	na	1 313	na	2 117
Pearls **c**	na	264 026	na	366 445	na	243 879
Ornamental fish	na	1 950	na	3 397	na	2 685
Other non-edible	na	3 854	na	7 828	na	5 483
Total non-edible	na	276 277	na	384 014	na	258 974
Total fisheries products	na	1 341 692	na	1 529 362	na	1 246 672

a Exports of tuna landed in Australia. **b** Excludes live tonnage but includes live value. **c** Includes items temporarily exported and re-imported (see table 29). **na** Not available.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

19 Exports of fish – Australia

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Tuna a						
Whole						
Fresh or chilled	3 234	43 907	4 036	63 258	3 909	59 309
Frozen	8 840	158 433	7 264	112 194	5 413	57 704
Prepared and preserved	499	3 857	219	1 329	223	1 439
Other	0	2	1	27	2	42
Total	12 574	206 200	11 522	176 808	9 547	118 494
Salmon						
Whole						
Fresh or chilled	2 194	15 741	5 899	41 555	3 620	25 736
Frozen	71	615	375	1 758	63	282
Smoked	38	641	40	726	37	531
Prepared and preserved	472	2 543	5	62	3	32
Total	2 775	19 540	6 320	44 101	3 724	26 581
Other fish						
Live	na	42 827	na	46 483	na	40 435
Whole						
Fresh or chilled	1 211	11 929	1 813	21 136	2 297	23 589
Frozen						
Whiting	1 291	2 960	1 359	3 364	1 305	3 396
Other	1 570	5 339	1 081	3 614	1 103	3 546
Fillets						
Fresh or chilled	772	3 310	64	912	108	1 791
Frozen	244	2 384	433	3 908	916	8 507
Other (fresh, chilled or frozen)	715	6 443	706	6 908	1 127	13 937
Prepared and preserved	1 001	6 160	2 175	8 393	433	4 087
Dried, salted and smoked	138	16 000	150	16 486	137	12 524
Other	123	1 703	83	1 876	72	1 509
Total b	7 065	99 056	7 865	113 082	7 499	113 321
Total fish b	22 414	324 795	25 707	333 992	20 769	258 396

a Exports of tuna landed in Australia. **b** Excludes live tonnage but includes live value. **na** Not available.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

20 Exports of crustaceans and molluscs – Australia

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Rock lobster						
Whole						
Live, fresh or chilled	5 884	264 643	6 701	354 090	5 968	325 715
Frozen	512	16 185	398	12 484	345	14 104
Cooked	1 704	52 504	1 255	38 520	641	23 321
Tails (fresh, chilled or frozen)	1 034	63 378	816	52 646	550	34 547
Other	362	4 153	392	3 960	224	1 995
Total	9 496	400 864	9 561	461 701	7 729	399 682
Prawns						
Headless	435	5 803	466	7 502	491	4 678
Whole	3 869	56 100	3 990	70 680	3 764	53 124
Other	611	6 721	340	3 998	404	3 660
Total	4 916	68 624	4 797	82 180	4 659	61 461
Crabs						
Fresh, frozen or cooked	1 410	15 663	1 317	16 257	1 048	13 500
Other	4	38	7	113	31	301
Total	1 414	15 701	1 324	16 370	1 079	13 801
Abalone						
Fresh, chilled or frozen	2 148	124 187	2 139	118 896	2 189	133 282
Prepared and preserved	1 432	93 031	1 181	89 289	1 449	83 091
Total	3 580	217 218	3 320	208 185	3 639	216 373
Scallops						
Fresh, chilled or frozen	1 127	27 809	1 137	33 252	1 087	29 499
Other	0	29	0	1	2	10
Total	1 128	27 838	1 137	33 254	1 089	29 508
Other	1 050	10 375	1 056	9 668	1 004	8 477
Total crustaceans and molluscs	21 584	740 620	21 194	811 356	19 198	729 302

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

21 Exports of edible fish, by destination – Australia

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Tuna a						
Fresh or chilled (whole)						
France	1	13	5	141	2	24
Japan	2 518	39 103	3 471	58 628	3 625	56 557
Samoa	257	694	19	45	0	0
United States	219	2 384	254	2 517	200	2 014
Vietnam	94	241	0	0	0	0
Other	145	1 473	287	1 926	82	715
Total	3 234	43 907	4 036	63 258	3 909	59 309
Frozen (whole)						
Japan	8 389	157 255	6 429	109 812	4 684	55 728
Samoa	389	1 013	369	1 038	0	0
Thailand	0	0	246	634	441	1 138
United States	1	2	11	34	0	4
Other	62	164	209	677	288	834
Total	8 840	158 433	7 264	112 194	5 413	57 704
Salmon						
Fresh or chilled (whole)						
Hong Kong, China	90	644	1 195	8 376	511	3 379
Indonesia	399	2 192	620	2 964	578	3 307
Japan	1 143	9 237	1 060	11 292	1 243	10 852
Singapore	39	242	691	3 302	314	1 904
Thailand	69	461	139	805	83	570
United Arab Emirates	58	441	76	614	36	289
United States	63	480	171	1 354	117	872
Other	333	2 044	1 947	12 849	737	4 565
Total	2 194	15 741	5 899	41 555	3 620	25 736
Frozen (whole)						
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji	30	22	1	10	0	0
Hong Kong, China	0	3	145	642	1	9
Indonesia	2	33	26	193	1	11
Japan	1	22	7	12	8	22
New Zealand	0	8	2	22	1	20
Thailand	1	18	29	159	19	115
Other	38	510	167	720	34	104
Total	71	615	375	1 758	63	282
Whiting						
Frozen (whole)						
China	582	1 511	630	1 701	492	1 372
Hong Kong, China	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	17	52	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	692	1 397	729	1 663	777	1 928
Other	0	0	0	0	36	96
Total	1 291	2 960	1 359	3 364	1 305	3 396

Continued

21 Exports of edible fish, by destination – Australia *continued*

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Prepared and preserved						
Tuna						
New Zealand	371	1 999	148	892	199	1 285
United States	7	59	2	3	0	0
Other	121	1 799	70	435	24	154
Total	499	3 857	219	1 329	223	1 439
Salmon						
New Zealand	453	2 373	1	10	1	10
United States	5	46	0	0	0	0
Other	14	124	4	52	2	22
Total	472	2 543	5	62	3	32
Other fish						
New Zealand	568	2 020	1 724	4 597	82	801
Singapore	69	359	43	180	0	47
Other	363	3 781	408	3 616	350	3 239
Total	1 001	6 160	2 175	8 393	433	4 087

a Exports of tuna landed in Australia.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

22 Exports of crustaceans, by destination – Australia

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Rock lobster						
Whole						
Live, fresh or chilled						
China	123	5 648	12	696	1	28
Chinese Taipei	197	7 300	242	9 060	108	4 490
France	68	2 587	69	2 550	59	2 173
Hong Kong, China	4 870	223 202	5 806	316 841	5 424	299 983
Japan	540	22 013	520	22 042	329	16 370
Malaysia	15	736	10	631	11	736
Singapore	22	1 119	21	1 228	12	736
United Arab Emirates	12	510	11	582	9	501
United States	12	592	5	230	13	589
Other	25	936	4	229	2	109
Total	5 884	264 643	6 701	354 090	5 968	325 715
Frozen						
China	16	521	2	58	0	8
Chinese Taipei	60	1 647	58	1 432	53	1 885
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong, China	45	1 102	87	2 731	119	4 780
Japan	354	11 562	205	6 620	137	6 026
Mauritius	16	501	9	297	9	246
United Kingdom	9	327	15	605	8	271
Other	14	525	21	742	20	887
Total	512	16 185	398	12 484	345	14 104
Cooked						
China	55	1 790	0	0	0	0
Chinese Taipei	815	23 357	783	23 177	420	15 470
Hong Kong, China	219	7 350	11	435	5	180
Japan	339	10 819	202	6 237	113	4 174
Singapore	180	5 563	102	3 074	44	1 727
Other	96	3 626	156	5 598	59	1 771
Total	1 704	52 504	1 255	38 520	641	23 321
Tails						
Fresh, chilled or frozen						
France	10	770	44	2 674	29	1 257
Hong Kong, China	16	933	5	269	5	211
Japan	26	1 411	39	1 941	17	1 270
United Kingdom	6	420	0	4	0	0
United States	954	58 580	722	47 349	490	31 020
Other	21	1 263	7	411	10	789
Total	1 034	63 378	816	52 646	550	34 547
Other						
France	12	570	21	863	6	259
Japan	249	2 257	260	1 396	180	903
United Kingom	17	680	9	366	0	0
United States	7	205	1	54	1	49
Other	77	441	100	1 281	37	784
Total	362	4 153	392	3 960	224	1 995
Total rock lobster	9 496	400 864	9 561	461 701	7 729	399 682

Continued

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

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Prawns						
Headless						
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	66	1 549	106	2 790	19	439
Malaysia	81	1 032	183	2 213	48	513
New Zealand	3	60	4	66	35	337
United States	0	0	0	2	2	48
Vietnam	138	1 136	9	115	6	49
Other	148	2 026	165	2 316	381	3 291
Total	435	5 803	466	7 502	491	4 678
Whole						
China	430	4 145	608	6 400	543	5 207
Greece	185	3 611	37	482	21	350
Hong Kong, China	425	5 959	625	10 197	518	6 450
Italy	18	179	0	0	0	0
Japan	1 702	29 888	1 923	43 595	1 821	30 918
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	331	3 424	288	2 657	142	1 613
Thailand	105	1 093	113	2 019	48	654
United States	7	86	9	96	9	180
Vietnam	317	3 868	64	827	161	2 209
Other	349	3 847	321	4 407	501	5 543
Total	3 869	56 100	3 990	70 680	3 764	53 124
Other						
France	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	14	323	15	461	4	92
Hong Kong, China	2	47	19	205	40	401
New Zealand	45	603	36	309	4	48
Singapore	25	222	25	261	0	6
Other	526	5 526	245	2 762	357	3 114
Total	611	6 721	340	3 998	404	3 660
Total prawns	4 916	68 624	4 797	82 180	4 659	61 461
Crabs						
Fresh, frozen or cooked						
China	212	4 218	213	4 142	167	4 268
Chinese Taipei	582	3 914	548	4 378	286	2 000
Hong Kong, China	243	3 059	240	3 237	192	2 833
Japan	190	1 696	182	1 923	183	1 899
Singapore	24	745	16	627	17	669
United States	23	482	22	666	16	340
Other	136	1 549	96	1 283	188	1 490
Total	1 410	15 663	1 317	16 257	1 048	13 500
Other crabs	4	38	7	113	31	301
Total crabs	1 414	15 701	1 324	16 370	1 079	13 801
Other crustaceans						
China	1	29	0	16	0	0
Chinese Taipei	0	0	3	80	0	0
Hong Kong, China	45	2 063	14	703	8	457
Japan	1	51	1	50	5	83
Other	39	888	18	663	32	1 188
Total	86	3 031	37	1 511	45	1 728
Total crustaceans	15 912	488 219	15 718	561 761	13 512	476 672

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

23 Exports of molluscs, by destination – Australia

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Abalone						
Fresh, chilled or frozen						
Canada	12	1 588	14	1 723	9	1 218
China	271	14 255	111	5 736	210	10 512
Chinese Taipei	44	2 301	34	1 483	31	1 457
Hong Kong, China	1 492	94 240	1 545	89 809	1 604	88 393
Japan	391	24 057	381	21 978	258	15 278
Singapore	15	1 121	23	1 409	11	748
Other	16	1 479	41	2 049	15	1 291
Total	2 241	139 041	2 148	124 187	2 139	118 896
Prepared and preserved						
Chinese Taipei	134	7 836	66	3 971	43	3 252
Hong Kong, China	883	54 819	732	49 462	593	47 224
Japan	229	16 546	183	12 096	127	8 683
Singapore	324	20 861	339	20 309	321	22 610
United States	39	3 174	41	2 608	27	2 072
Other	61	3 750	70	4 585	70	5 448
Total	1 670	106 987	1 432	93 031	1 181	89 289
Total abalone	3 911	246 028	3 580	217 218	3 320	208 185
Scallops						
Fresh, chilled or frozen						
China	24	445	26	611	26	627
France	187	4 551	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong, China	799	21 042	736	18 461	730	21 796
Malaysia	47	1 130	86	1 909	70	1 927
Singapore	274	7 278	254	6 225	284	8 360
Other	70	967	25	603	27	543
Total	1 401	35 414	1 127	27 809	1 137	33 252
Other scallops	0	3	0	29	0	1
Total scallops	1 401	35 417	1 128	27 838	1 137	33 254
Other molluscs						
Canada	118	609	33	94	65	506
China	347	657	110	90	89	166
Chinese Taipei	8	102	26	250	1	18
Hong Kong, China	660	8 193	473	3 529	442	3 197
Japan	57	842	157	1 574	190	2 723
Singapore	24	558	80	951	124	928
Malaysia	0	0	0	108	5	41
Other	255	1 084	85	749	104	578
Total	1 468	12 045	964	7 344	1 019	8 156
Total molluscs	6 780	293 489	5 672	252 401	5 476	249 595

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

24 Exports of fisheries products, by destination – Australia

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Edible (excluding live)						
Canada	88	3 364	97	2 860	78	2 879
China	1 849	26 089	2 575	29 796	2 204	43 498
Chinese Taipei	2 140	44 739	2 989	53 744	1 529	32 512
France	300	7 518	519	12 946	415	6 659
Greece	186	3 651	45	714	29	468
Hong Kong, China	10 059	425 795	12 113	525 286	10 752	490 745
Indonesia	557	3 882	730	4 557	962	6 801
Italy	60	1 010	184	2 229	313	3 523
Japan	16 652	328 252	15 599	302 258	13 489	215 472
Malaysia	378	7 977	784	12 545	570	9 015
New Zealand	2 453	12 590	2 176	9 154	1 525	16 845
Portugal	0	0	18	218	1	9
Singapore	1 255	40 398	1 815	43 713	1 322	37 533
Spain	431	4 130	545	4 207	263	2 120
Thailand	1 293	7 675	1 506	7 328	1 937	8 995
United Kingdom	73	2 204	79	1 489	61	924
United States	1 774	72 135	1 927	64 403	1 755	48 949
Vietnam	885	7 718	451	3 249	647	4 305
Other	3 562	23 461	2 748	18 168	2 115	16 010
Total	43 998	1 022 588	46 901	1 098 865	39 968	947 263
Nonedible						
China	na	800	na	1 360	na	646
Chinese Taipei	na	84	na	712	na	421
France	na	7 336	na	547	na	1 580
Germany	na	3 719	na	3 132	na	834
Hong Kong, China	na	128 093	na	200 989	na	137 763
Indonesia	na	974	na	224	na	129
Italy	na	1 304	na	3 033	na	1 027
Japan	na	53 333	na	64 284	na	49 836
Korea, Rep. of	na	1 009	na	1 019	na	1 018
New Zealand	na	2 287	na	1 836	na	2 531
Singapore	na	2 446	na	825	na	1 878
Spain	na	3 092	na	969	na	248
Thailand	na	3 623	na	1 414	na	1 993
United Arab Emirates	na	4 053	na	17 693	na	3 480
United Kingdom	na	1 209	na	2 772	na	725
United States	na	24 225	na	22 151	na	15 466
Vietnam	na	1 271	na	572	na	1 155
Other	na	37 420	na	60 483	na	38 243
Total	na	276 277	na	384 014	na	258 974
Total exports	na	1 298 865	na	1 482 878	na	1 206 237

na Not available.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

25 Exports of seafood to selected countries, by product – Australia [a]

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Hong Kong, China						
Dried, salted or smoked fish	104	13 537	139	15 737	124	11 602
Other fish	539	6 490	1 672	13 066	815	7 261
Rock lobster	5 182	232 680	5 933	320 357	5 573	305 848
Prawns	462	6 708	745	11 574	866	9 605
Crabs	243	3 059	240	3 240	192	2 836
Abalone	2 276	139 271	2 197	135 616	2 112	131 590
Scallops	736	18 461	730	21 796	667	18 644
Other	518	5 591	456	3 899	403	3 359
Total	10 059	425 795	12 113	525 286	10 752	490 745
Japan						
Tuna (whole)	10 907	196 358	9 901	168 441	8 310	112 284
Fillets	32	317	5	125	65	446
Dried, salted or smoked fish	14	297	1	0	1	43
Other fish	1 488	13 975	1 676	20 317	1 858	18 164
Rock lobster	1 508	48 062	1 226	38 236	776	28 743
Prawns	1 792	31 848	2 033	46 477	1 843	31 406
Crabs	190	1 696	182	1 923	183	1 899
Abalone	563	34 074	385	23 962	395	21 730
Scallops	0	0	0	4	0	0
Other	158	1 625	191	2 773	59	756
Total	16 652	328 252	15 599	302 258	13 489	215 472
Singapore						
Tuna (whole)	14	329	0	3	2	47
Fillets	8	132	65	416	12	144
Dried, salted or smoked fish	2	261	2	355	5	576
Prepared and preserved fish	73	382	47	227	0	47
Other fish	134	1 437	777	4 268	418	3 009
Rock lobster	212	7 097	137	4 731	59	2 581
Prawns	89	952	28	310	3	41
Crabs	24	745	16	627	17	669
Abalone	362	21 718	331	23 358	419	21 518
Scallops	255	6 253	284	8 360	293	8 118
Other	83	1 094	126	1 058	95	782
Total	1 255	40 398	1 815	43 713	1 322	37 533

Continued

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

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Chinese Taipei						
Fish	324	2 219	1 172	8 626	540	4 178
Rock lobster	1 083	32 414	1 136	34 732	590	21 877
Prawns	26	489	55	1 201	24	197
Crabs	582	3 914	548	4 378	286	2 000
Abalone	100	5 454	74	4 708	79	4 214
Scallops	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	26	250	4	98	10	46
Total	2 140	44 739	2 989	53 744	1 529	32 512
United States						
Fillets	18	182	151	1 984	288	3 188
Prepared and preserved fish	13	108	54	214	2	4
Other fish	648	6 184	896	9 729	838	9 374
Rock lobster	1 006	60 901	757	48 670	533	32 751
Prawns	8	104	9	98	11	228
Crabs	23	482	22	666	16	340
Abalone	57	4 089	37	3 032	34	2 099
Scallops	0	11	0	10	15	260
Other	1	74	0	0	17	705
Total	1 774	72 135	1 927	64 403	1 755	48 949
China						
Fish	654	2 067	1 383	6 231	680	3 111
Rock lobster	202	7 978	24	801	1	54
Prawns	529	4 808	625	6 543	611	5 664
Crabs	212	4 218	213	4 142	167	4 268
Other	252	7 019	330	12 079	744	30 401
Total	1 849	26 089	2 575	29 796	2 204	43 498
APEC						
Tuna	11 669	203 193	10 644	173 263	9 173	117 100
Salmon	2 613	18 183	6 105	42 304	3 590	25 704
Other fish	5 988	86 984	7 022	99 207	6 324	98 405
Rock lobster	9 254	390 947	9 259	449 128	7 560	392 978
Prawns	3 465	51 162	4 123	74 676	4 139	55 280
Abalone	3 574	216 826	3 314	207 784	3 625	215 928
Scallops	1 122	27 754	1 129	33 144	1 085	29 424
Oysters	222	2 069	333	3 161	309	3 022
Crabs	1 388	15 225	1 293	15 741	1 022	13 200
Other crustaceans and molluscs	774	7 510	629	5 713	620	4 687
Total	40 068	1 019 853	43 851	1 104 121	37 447	955 729

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

26 Seafood exports in 2007–08, by state – Australia a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	Aust. b
Value	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Fish								
Live	962	1 517	40 029	3	0	317	0	42 827
Fresh, chilled or frozen								
Whole	4 588	1 158	18 011	835	193 010	16 665	209	238 924
Fillets	299	400	163	2	1 339	2 890	0	5 695
Other	4 964	7 740	17 291	1 146	248	761	139	37 350
Total fish	10 813	10 815	75 494	1 987	194 598	20 632	348	324 795
Crustaceans and molluscs								
Rock lobster	4 616	17 477	20 651	227 411	94 683	33 355	0	400 864
Prawns	4 888	133	37 387	13 355	1 764	0	0	68 624
Abalone	3 317	67 814	1 404	7 080	45 410	91 400	0	217 218
Scallops	487	40	15 330	11 502	352	0	0	27 838
Oysters	74	69	0	10	1 220	712	0	2 133
Crabs	32	1 901	8 649	4 151	471	406	0	15 701
Other	334	3 464	1 892	994	164	538	0	8 243
Total	13 748	90 898	85 312	264 502	144 065	126 412	0	740 620
Total value	24 562	101 713	160 806	266 489	338 663	147 045	348	1 065 415
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish								
Live	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Fresh, chilled or frozen								
Whole	810	155	3 253	134	10 261	2 309	31	18 413
Fillets	29	38	33	0	75	752	0	1 016
Other	664	1 003	378	332	24	57	1	2 986
Total fish	1 503	1 195	3 664	466	10 360	3 119	32	22 414
Crustaceans and molluscs								
Rock lobster	90	379	407	6 060	1 877	623	0	9 496
Prawns	298	11	2 357	979	97	0	0	4 916
Abalone	65	1 149	11	78	578	1 679	0	3 580
Scallops	18	1	610	475	15	0	0	1 128
Oysters	8	7	0	1	139	66	0	228
Crabs	1	44	1 088	252	10	9	0	1 414
Other	13	459	171	29	18	33	0	822
Total	494	2 050	4 643	7 874	2 733	2 409	0	21 584
Total quantity	1 997	3 246	8 307	8 340	13 093	5 527	32	43 998

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. **na** Not available.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

27 Seafood exports in 2008–09, by state – Australia a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	Aust. b
Value	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Fish								
Live	720	1 027	44 094	0	36	552	0	46 483
Fresh, chilled or frozen								
Whole	5 252	1 078	22 226	935	169 544	44 941	96	246 880
Fillets	131	1 108	346	5	1 285	1 308	0	4 820
Other	4 448	7 667	18 368	698	85	860	180	35 808
Total fish	10 551	10 880	85 034	1 639	170 949	47 662	276	333 992
Crustaceans and molluscs								
Rock lobster	7 649	23 583	18 997	250 756	113 785	44 787	0	461 701
Prawns	8 180	12	45 871	19 569	585	0	0	82 180
Abalone	2 664	56 930	2 707	8 866	41 377	94 665	0	208 185
Scallops	177	0	15 279	16 642	918	0	0	33 254
Oysters	93	36	1	310	2 305	420	0	3 278
Crabs	57	2 122	9 608	3 617	206	424	0	16 370
Other	176	2 506	1 723	813	418	391	0	6 390
Total	18 995	85 189	94 184	300 574	159 594	140 687	0	811 356
Total value	29 545	96 069	179 218	302 213	330 544	188 348	276	1 145 348
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish								
Live	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Fresh, chilled or frozen								
Whole	823	152	3 643	179	9 705	6 415	23	21 829
Fillets	13	113	31	5	72	159	0	497
Other	579	1 650	282	248	9	151	3	3 380
Total fish	1 415	1 915	3 957	431	9 786	6 726	26	25 707
Crustaceans and molluscs								
Rock lobster	114	359	348	6 415	1 596	687	0	9 561
Prawns	461	1	2 500	1 086	51	0	0	4 797
Abalone	51	866	21	92	441	1 836	0	3 320
Scallops	4	0	458	619	38	0	0	1 137
Oysters	11	3	0	17	255	48	0	346
Crabs	4	37	1 016	189	3	7	0	1 324
Other	25	356	147	35	78	29	0	709
Total	670	1 622	4 490	8 454	2 462	2 606	0	21 194
Total quantity	2 085	3 536	8 447	8 885	12 248	9 332	26	46 901

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. **na** Not available.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

28 Seafood exports in 2009–10, by state – Australia a

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	WA	SA	Tas.	NT	Aust. b
Value	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Fish								
Live	955	504	38 640	7	0	329	0	40 435
Fresh, chilled or frozen								
Whole	6 427	1 100	18 672	2 373	115 694	28 027	12	173 562
Fillets	119	563	601	83	3 398	5 067	0	10 298
Other	2 406	6 064	12 548	594	135	9 678	0	34 101
Total fish	9 907	8 232	70 461	3 057	119 228	43 101	12	258 396
Crustaceans and molluscs								
Rock lobster	5 275	21 916	20 554	225 192	91 965	33 503	0	399 682
Prawns	4 645	83	33 694	10 453	101	0	0	61 461
Abalone	1 978	54 548	1 797	9 188	43 856	104 965	0	216 373
Scallops	77	136	14 995	13 771	1	7	0	29 508
Oysters	60	68	3	9	2 132	254	3	3 138
Crabs	17	1 595	6 919	3 811	461	448	0	13 801
Other	43	767	1 666	1 100	665	497	0	5 338
Total	12 097	79 113	79 629	263 523	139 181	139 673	3	729 302
Total value	22 005	87 345	150 090	266 581	258 409	182 775	15	987 698
Quantity	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
Fish								
Live	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Fresh, chilled or frozen								
Whole	853	149	3 608	393	8 415	4 001	1	17 710
Fillets	11	39	40	10	174	677	0	1 025
Other	104	420	178	138	4	727	0	2 035
Total fish	968	608	3 826	541	8 594	5 405	1	20 769
Crustaceans and molluscs								
Rock lobster	83	350	405	4 953	1 380	527	0	7 729
Prawns	313	7	2 177	768	7	0	0	4 659
Abalone	44	984	18	145	543	1 898	0	3 639
Scallops	3	11	532	502	0	1	0	1 089
Oysters	7	5	0	1	217	26	0	320
Crabs	1	29	709	268	7	7	0	1 079
Other	3	266	168	31	95	14	0	684
Total	453	1 652	4 009	6 667	2 249	2 473	0	19 198
Total quantity	1 422	2 260	7 834	7 208	10 843	7 878	1	39 968

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. **na** Not available.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

29 Imports of fisheries products – Australia

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Edible						
Fish						
Live fish	na	0	na	0	na	18
Fresh, chilled or frozen						
Fresh or chilled whole	6 881	52 358	7 218	55 099	8 001	60 063
Frozen whole	6 258	22 403	5 816	22 316	6 030	22 099
Fresh or chilled fillets	701	6 975	699	7 331	929	8 869
Frozen fillets	43 308	227 783	40 769	238 866	42 969	231 818
Other	4 765	15 494	2 790	13 285	3 564	19 263
Prepared and preserved fish **a**	53 557	257 466	54 132	331 171	54 135	257 484
Smoked, dried or salted fish	3 755	45 056	3 690	49 971	3 553	45 980
Other fish preparations	17 852	87 467	18 445	106 578	21 219	105 867
Total **b**	137 079	715 002	133 558	824 617	140 399	751 461
Crustaceans and molluscs						
Fresh, chilled or frozen **c**						
Prawns	18 731	166 646	12 828	135 011	17 728	159 154
Lobster	792	14 120	429	9 208	658	11 163
Scallops	2 460	28 081	2 170	29 889	2 810	33 542
Oysters	726	7 270	811	8 867	826	8 696
Mussels	2 194	8 990	2 783	12 007	2 433	9 295
Other	17 449	62 553	19 182	75 436	18 374	81 901
Prepared and preserved **a**	18 824	128 147	21 484	185 124	24 032	188 040
Extracts and pastes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	197	1 406	212	2 549	297	2 428
Total	61 373	417 214	59 899	458 091	67 160	494 218
Total edible **b**	198 452	1 132 217	193 458	1 282 709	207 559	1 245 679
Non-edible						
Pearls **d**	na	166 353	na	320 569	na	170 841
Fish meal	na	41 176	na	41 907	na	51 897
Ornamental fish	na	5 434	na	5 817	na	4 604
Marine fats and oils	na	27 098	na	33 921	na	26 756
Other marine products	na	25 604	na	24 879	na	14 930
Total non-edible	na	265 665	na	427 092	na	269 028
Total fisheries products	na	1 397 882	na	1 709 801	na	1 514 707

a Predominantly canned. **b** Excludes live tonnage, but includes live value. **c** Includes dried and salted. **d** As indicated in table 18, mostly re-imports.
na Not available.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

30 Imports of fish – Australia

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Salmon						
Smoked	1 327	24 643	1 500	28 471	1 462	26 450
Whole						
Frozen	65	795	6	48	77	1 065
Fresh or chilled	748	6 947	583	5 543	796	6 307
Prepared and preserved **a**	8 038	46 402	8 795	65 817	7 438	51 913
Total	10 178	78 788	10 883	99 879	9 773	85 735
Hake						
Frozen						
Fillets	5 741	29 967	5 744	30 997	5 426	26 085
Whole	0	0	1	7	4	30
Mince	1 068	2 048	0	0	2	10
Total	6 810	32 015	5 745	31 005	5 432	26 125
Tuna						
Whole						
Fresh or chilled	209	1 501	120	990	146	1 151
Frozen	30	135	11	143	1	49
Prepared and preserved **a**	38 528	172 434	37 886	222 147	39 770	168 136
Total	38 767	174 070	38 017	223 280	39 916	169 336
Other fish						
Live	na	0	na	0	na	18
Fresh or chilled whole	5 924	43 909	6 515	48 566	7 059	52 605
Frozen whole	6 163	21 472	5 798	22 117	5 948	20 955
Fresh or chilled fillets	701	6 975	699	7 331	929	8 869
Frozen fillets	37 566	197 816	35 025	207 869	37 542	205 733
Other fresh, chilled or frozen products	3 697	13 446	2 790	13 285	3 562	19 253
Other prepared and preserved fish **a**						
Herrings	798	3 764	730	3 895	799	3 980
Sardines	4 080	21 083	4 389	22 845	3 884	17 393
Anchovy	967	9 247	782	9 986	897	9 946
Mackerel	906	3 102	1 311	4 882	1 030	3 947
Other	240	1 434	240	1 600	317	2 170
Total	6 991	38 630	7 451	43 208	6 927	37 435
Smoked						
Herrings	68	385	80	442	89	491
Liver and roes	14	229	7	166	15	287
Other	1 384	10 285	1 282	11 287	1 086	9 946
Total	1 465	10 899	1 369	11 895	1 190	10 725
Dried	690	7 876	634	8 322	683	7 422
Salted	273	1 639	188	1 283	217	1 383
Other fish preparations						
Fish meal	117	153	16	188	24	255
Fishballs, fishcake, sausages	4 021	14 493	4 268	19 794	4 606	18 899
Caviar and pastes	113	2 426	126	2 623	106	2 133
Other	13 602	70 395	14 035	83 974	16 483	84 580
Total	17 852	87 467	18 445	106 578	21 219	105 867
Total other fish **b**	81 324	430 129	78 913	470 454	85 277	470 265
Total fish b	137 079	715 002	133 558	824 617	140 399	751 461

a Predominantly canned. **b** Excludes live tonnage but includes live value. **na** Not available.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

31 Imports of crustaceans and molluscs – Australia

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Prepared and preserved						
Crabs	488	4 853	356	3 933	501	4 482
Prawns	11 087	83 530	13 908	135 715	16 731	139 524
Smoked molluscs	798	4 884	688	5 692	832	5 856
Other molluscs	6 616	36 074	6 641	40 878	6 144	39 367
Extracts and pastes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other preserved	33	213	103	1 455	121	1 239
Total	19 022	129 554	21 696	187 673	24 329	190 468
Other						
Prawns						
Fresh, chilled or frozen	18 730	166 630	12 823	134 959	17 723	159 091
Other	1	16	5	52	6	63
Lobster	792	14 120	429	9 208	658	11 163
Scallops	2 460	28 081	2 170	29 889	2 810	33 542
Oysters	726	7 270	811	8 867	826	8 696
Mussels	2 194	8 990	2 783	12 007	2 433	9 295
Crabs	591	5 468	624	7 411	720	7 882
Calamari, squid and octopus	15 603	45 576	16 829	54 286	15 966	62 036
Other	1 255	11 510	1 730	13 739	1 688	11 982
Total	42 351	287 661	38 203	270 418	42 831	303 750
Total crustaceans and molluscs	61 373	417 214	59 899	458 091	67 160	494 218

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

32 Imports of edible fish, by source – Australia

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Fish (excluding prepared and preserved)						
Tuna						
Indonesia	2	20	1	9	29	186
Fiji	107	791	86	726	93	807
Japan	0	15	0	8	0	46
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	51	450	19	130	11	87
Papua New Guinea	38	163	7	45	11	52
Thailand	11	74	0	0	0	0
Other	30	124	19	215	3	23
Total	239	1 637	131	1 133	146	1 200
Salmon						
Denmark	779	14 825	887	18 312	887	16 330
New Zealand	896	10 318	729	8 348	919	8 602
Norway	450	6 992	473	7 394	528	8 867
Other	15	251	0	8	2	24
Total	2 140	32 386	2 089	34 062	2 335	33 823
Hake						
Argentina	2 169	8 154	878	4 631	924	2 785
Chile	263	482	135	425	105	275
China	292	1 077	195	646	203	537
Chinese Taipei	8	62	0	0	9	43
Namibia	1 232	6 367	1 641	8 824	1 241	5 865
New Zealand	818	4 152	1 165	5 781	1 148	5 629
South Africa	1 863	11 064	1 650	10 303	1 743	10 669
Uruguay	16	60	0	0	0	0
Other	148	597	82	394	60	322
Total	6 810	32 015	5 745	31 005	5 432	26 125
Other						
China	4 869	24 931	4 525	28 554	6 662	34 898
Chinese Taipei	4 269	25 920	4 141	26 453	4 766	27 591
New Zealand	23 811	143 296	23 567	149 216	24 211	156 596
South Africa	2 085	13 081	1 940	12 924	2 681	18 378
Thailand	9 259	35 621	8 923	44 374	8 826	35 292
Vietnam	15 698	59 483	15 893	72 033	17 298	64 003
Other	15 647	94 637	14 228	103 865	15 112	100 995
Total	75 639	396 968	73 216	437 420	79 558	437 754

Continued

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

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Prepared and preserved fish a						
Canada	2 213	12 568	1 840	11 089	2 066	11 023
Chile	526	2 946	391	2 267	233	1 714
China	812	3 353	789	3 828	623	2 353
Denmark	132	706	98	461	26	96
Germany	385	2 410	265	1 836	427	3 736
Greece	66	566	31	255	32	389
Indonesia	429	1 531	378	1 832	330	1 075
Italy	576	5 228	540	6 447	553	5 666
Japan	130	475	90	553	24	200
Korea, Rep. of	193	905	152	954	212	1 148
Malaysia	227	826	264	1 370	234	930
Morocco	257	2 495	170	1 953	151	1 723
Norway	222	3 080	184	2 775	380	5 800
Philippines	935	3 193	725	3 628	1 142	4 907
Poland	541	5 867	341	4 208	347	3 080
Portugal	201	1 061	412	2 473	176	965
Spain	117	1 477	95	1 967	121	1 807
Thailand	39 326	177 728	40 442	235 443	41 727	178 715
United Kingdom	310	2 948	362	3 535	246	1 939
United States	5 070	23 486	5 872	40 111	4 334	26 180
Vietnam	328	1 519	317	1 469	190	749
Other	563	3 098	375	2 717	560	3 289
Total	53 557	257 466	54 132	331 171	54 135	257 484

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

33 Imports of fresh, chilled or frozen fish, by source – Australia

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Fresh or chilled fish						
Whole						
Fiji	116	846	96	786	110	904
Indonesia	248	821	193	803	346	1 499
New Zealand	6 302	49 574	6 707	52 508	7 321	56 447
Papua New Guinea	38	163	5	21	10	50
Vietnam	89	476	13	88	14	82
Other	89	478	203	894	199	1 082
Total	6 881	52 358	7 218	55 099	8 001	60 063
Fillets						
Indonesia	169	1 133	289	2 552	376	2 672
New Zealand	336	3 653	302	3 573	424	4 430
Papua New Guinea	17	121	0	0	3	33
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	179	2 067	108	1 205	126	1 734
Total	701	6 975	699	7 331	929	8 869
Frozen fish						
Whole						
Tuna						
Indonesia	1	4	0	0	0	1
Japan	0	15	0	8	0	46
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	2	6	0	0	0	0
Other	28	110	11	135	0	2
Total	30	135	11	143	1	49
Salmon						
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	6	41	0	3	36	361
Norway	57	743	6	45	3	55
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2	11	0	0	38	649
Total	65	795	6	48	77	1 065
Other						
China	632	2 281	483	2 480	816	3 783
Chinese Taipei	661	1 453	963	2 987	1 049	2 615
India	217	609	435	510	800	1 269
Indonesia	411	517	210	362	124	230
Japan	19	154	19	182	32	479
Myanmar	325	1 127	353	1 613	324	1 006
New Zealand	2 317	10 013	2 422	9 788	1 618	6 790
Thailand	161	385	42	172	34	212
United States	400	259	86	140	163	236
Vietnam	315	1 146	362	1 436	310	1 118
Other	705	3 529	422	2 454	682	3 248
Total	6 163	21 472	5 799	22 124	5 953	20 985

Continued

33 Imports of fresh, chilled or frozen fish, by source – Australia *continued*

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Frozen fish (continued)						
Fillets						
Hake						
Argentina	1 787	7 442	878	4 631	924	2 785
Chile	34	98	135	425	105	275
China	131	707	195	646	203	537
Namibia	1 232	6 367	1 641	8 824	1 241	5 865
New Zealand	538	3 605	1 164	5 773	1 146	5 611
South Africa	1 863	11 064	1 650	10 303	1 742	10 663
Uruguay	16	60	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	72	244	0	0	0	0
Other	67	381	82	394	66	349
Total	5 741	29 967	5 744	30 997	5 426	26 085
Other						
Argentina	897	3 148	739	3 610	682	2 848
Chile	77	149	308	727	0	0
China	2 304	11 704	1 893	12 394	1 908	12 107
Chinese Taipei	3 384	22 598	2 890	21 622	3 410	23 229
Indonesia	1 281	8 838	1 143	9 900	1 016	6 831
Kenya	845	4 003	539	3 529	850	5 720
Malaysia	70	482	31	274	68	512
Myanmar	849	6 798	496	4 629	436	3 202
New Zealand	9 378	59 328	8 222	54 974	8 437	56 410
Norway	397	4 734	286	3 454	400	5 605
Singapore	49	358	73	434	12	66
South Africa	583	3 580	794	5 630	1 630	11 724
Tanzania	432	2 224	490	3 112	256	1 749
Thailand	1 229	8 587	998	8 482	999	7 001
Uganda	289	1 407	146	843	137	925
United Kingdom	23	67	14	86	7	54
United States	680	2 480	848	5 183	779	4 465
Uruguay	38	231	101	633	88	346
Vietnam	14 211	53 545	14 495	64 443	15 884	58 260
Virgin Islands	92	462	36	270	73	475
Other	457	3 094	482	3 638	472	4 206
Total	37 566	197 816	35 025	207 869	37 542	205 733

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

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

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Dried or salted						
China	59	814	54	1 203	36	1 281
Hong Kong, China	22	838	17	662	17	401
Iceland	64	463	80	641	80	474
Korea, Rep. of	79	763	75	795	59	556
Malaysia	56	468	75	627	50	433
Norway	155	2 006	148	2 069	103	1 161
Philippines	23	337	10	41	13	85
Portugal	52	670	37	516	75	388
Thailand	36	229	46	353	70	603
Vietnam	128	769	111	757	105	610
Other	288	2 157	168	1 942	293	2 813
Total	963	9 515	822	9 605	900	8 806
Smoked						
Argentina	30	132	43	204	18	70
China	27	192	23	281	20	268
Denmark	896	17 262	1 097	22 902	1 048	19 774
Japan	5	101	5	118	12	224
Korea, Rep. of	2	20	1	22	1	8
New Zealand	251	3 864	256	3 509	161	2 448
Norway	464	7 412	483	7 606	583	9 650
Philippines	31	269	31	344	34	268
South Africa	960	5 288	774	4 313	596	3 263
United Kingdom	62	435	78	564	77	475
Other	63	566	78	502	103	726
Total	2 792	35 542	2 869	40 366	2 652	37 174
Total dried, salted or smoked fish	3 755	45 056	3 690	49 971	3 553	45 980

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

35 Imports of prepared and preserved fish products, by source – Australia

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Prepared and preserved fish a						
Salmon						
Canada	962	6 778	560	5 762	807	6 132
Chile	261	1 923	130	924	44	349
Thailand	1 112	8 630	1 596	13 432	1 678	12 518
United States	4 927	22 945	5 864	40 049	4 256	25 488
Other	777	6 126	644	5 649	653	7 426
Total	8 038	46 402	8 795	65 817	7 438	51 913
Tuna						
Indonesia	429	1 528	377	1 828	328	1 070
Japan	1	26	19	112	2	38
Thailand	36 782	164 995	36 419	213 568	38 030	160 058
Other	1 316	5 884	1 070	6 639	1 410	6 970
Total	38 528	172 434	37 886	222 147	39 770	168 136
Herrings						
Canada	134	768	274	1 579	242	1 299
Denmark	76	249	91	404	25	80
Germany	297	1 634	212	1 215	267	1 677
Other	290	1 114	154	696	266	924
Total	798	3 764	730	3 895	799	3 980
Sardines						
Canada	1 074	4 787	1 006	3 747	1 018	3 592
Norway	6	83	0	0	50	659
Thailand	1 117	3 377	1 679	6 185	1 443	4 696
United Kingdom	270	2 679	285	3 020	159	1 336
Other	1 614	10 157	1 419	9 893	1 214	7 110
Total	4 080	21 083	4 389	22 845	3 884	17 393
Anchovies						
Italy	441	4 034	369	4 617	438	4 634
Morocco	256	2 492	161	1 922	151	1 723
Spain	58	1 206	62	1 794	89	1 539
Other	213	1 516	189	1 653	218	2 049
Total	967	9 247	782	9 986	897	9 946
Mackerel						
Chile	146	273	112	307	48	129
Denmark	53	424	3	25	1	4
Japan	129	446	68	412	19	102
Malaysia	75	218	117	478	54	194
New Zealand	1	3	0	2	48	245
Thailand	279	534	718	2 058	542	1 240
Other	222	1 205	293	1 600	318	2 033
Total	906	3 102	1 311	4 882	1 030	3 947
Other						
Canada	43	235	0	0	0	0
Chinese Taipei	13	152	21	341	23	299
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	1	8	0	4	0	0
Other	183	1 039	218	1 256	294	1 871
Total	240	1 434	240	1 600	317	2 170
Total prepared and preserved fish	53 557	257 466	54 132	331 171	54 135	257 484

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

36 Imports of crustaceans and molluscs, by source – Australia

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Crustaceans						
Lobster						
Fresh, chilled or frozen						
Cuba	81	2 112	55	1 595	23	452
Indonesia	152	2 240	64	790	40	524
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	23	251	22	270	18	212
Papua New Guinea	99	4 205	73	2 829	84	2 534
Thailand	175	2 349	69	1 132	82	1 240
Other	263	2 962	146	2 592	410	6 201
Total lobster	792	14 120	429	9 208	658	11 163
Prawns						
Fresh, chilled or frozen						
China	5 486	36 737	3 484	34 461	5 719	49 085
Chinese Taipei	46	351	21	246	28	238
India	1 084	12 208	111	1 479	102	1 147
Indonesia	197	1 841	708	8 328	1 959	20 998
Malaysia	1 619	17 535	1 812	20 557	2 170	18 776
Myanmar	267	2 670	70	792	28	311
New Caledonia	7	88	33	489	33	514
Saudi Arabia	327	2 394	12	191	0	0
Singapore	3	23	26	325	0	0
Thailand	4 694	38 613	3 755	35 503	5 033	38 890
Vietnam	4 856	52 951	2 735	31 736	2 504	27 415
Other	144	1 218	55	851	146	1 716
Total	18 730	166 630	12 823	134 959	17 723	159 091
Prepared and preserved						
Malaysia	644	4 778	641	4 878	475	3 520
Thailand	3 633	26 783	3 998	39 512	6 183	50 809
Vietnam	1 964	19 033	4 810	51 994	5 519	51 810
Other	4 845	32 936	4 459	39 332	4 554	33 385
Total	11 087	83 530	13 908	135 715	16 731	139 524
Other						
China	0	5	0	6	1	14
Malaysia	1	6	3	22	4	25
Thailand	0	3	1	18	0	7
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	3	0	6	1	16
Total	1	16	5	52	6	63
Total prawns	29 818	250 176	26 735	270 726	34 460	298 678
Crabs						
Fresh, chilled or frozen						
Indonesia	155	1 108	45	437	52	410
Malaysia	33	197	17	174	30	215
Thailand	145	1 465	96	1 532	123	1 789
Vietnam	147	1 193	122	1 133	57	547
Other	110	1 505	345	4 135	459	4 920
Total	591	5 468	624	7 411	720	7 882
Prepared and preserved						
Thailand	199	1 144	155	1 178	289	1 818
Other	289	3 709	201	2 754	212	2 664
Total	488	4 853	356	3 933	501	4 482
Total crabs	1 078	10 320	979	11 344	1 222	12 363

Continued

36 Imports of crustaceans and molluscs, by source – Australia *continued*

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Molluscs (fresh, chilled or frozen)						
Scallops						
Chile	126	1 241	64	911	24	372
China	1 114	11 195	1 071	13 447	1 291	14 466
Hong Kong, China	27	328	3	187	7	267
Japan	720	9 766	649	10 103	662	9 472
Thailand	293	2 796	197	2 258	395	3 497
United States	21	363	23	395	110	1 768
Vietnam	14	141	29	302	36	453
Other	144	2 252	133	2 286	285	3 247
Total	2 460	28 081	2 170	29 889	2 810	33 542
Mussels						
China	1	11	0	0	5	12
New Zealand	2 169	8 906	2 709	11 581	2 423	9 266
United States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	24	74	74	426	5	18
Total	2 194	8 990	2 783	12 007	2 433	9 295
Calamari, squid and octopus						
China	5 749	13 445	6 502	17 173	6 400	24 682
Chinese Taipei	1 911	4 349	1 491	4 778	1 592	6 663
Hong Kong, China	10	178	11	146	6	138
India	98	424	204	679	178	539
Indonesia	205	811	311	1 393	412	1 752
Korea, Rep. of	283	893	384	1 044	364	1 137
Malaysia	563	2 207	861	3 873	1 314	4 462
Myanmar	153	448	69	326	107	370
New Zealand	2 628	8 499	3 335	7 748	1 962	7 824
Singapore	25	104	4	20	12	55
Thailand	1 898	8 235	1 690	9 229	1 971	8 975
United States	301	543	216	498	385	726
Uruguay	23	27	17	17	0	0
Vietnam	1 362	4 221	1 183	5 335	1 009	3 559
Other	394	1 192	551	2 027	256	1 154
Total	15 603	45 576	16 829	54 286	15 966	62 036
Crustaceans and molluscs (prepared and preserved) a						
China	6 845	41 635	6 502	50 849	6 067	43 119
Korea, Rep. of	67	449	49	416	82	667
Malaysia	2 314	15 531	2 247	16 094	2 120	14 916
New Zealand	1 888	11 174	1 879	11 225	1 894	11 761
Singapore	104	764	101	786	87	760
Thailand	4 860	31 981	5 255	46 911	7 349	56 975
Vietnam	2 101	20 655	4 924	53 271	5 617	53 019
Other	645	5 960	525	5 574	815	6 821
Total	18 824	128 147	21 484	185 124	24 032	188 040

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

37 Imports of fisheries products, by source – Australia

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Edible (excluding live)						
Argentina	3 771	14 351	2 392	12 227	1 862	7 344
Canada	2 452	15 534	1 998	13 309	2 174	13 237
Chile	1 129	5 321	1 002	4 897	605	3 422
China	25 346	133 120	23 805	152 140	27 835	172 987
Chinese Taipei	6 418	32 431	5 791	32 886	6 618	36 685
Denmark	1 120	19 025	1 275	24 201	1 342	23 553
Germany	517	3 425	310	2 226	553	4 886
India	1 636	15 085	1 017	4 063	1 334	4 081
Indonesia	3 759	23 232	3 743	30 925	4 959	38 876
Italy	591	5 408	548	6 536	573	5 864
Japan	1 268	14 600	1 152	16 800	1 190	16 476
Kenya	845	4 003	539	3 529	850	5 720
Korea, Rep. of	1 186	5 480	1 321	6 133	1 405	6 478
Malaysia	7 613	54 926	8 185	65 229	9 355	63 010
Myanmar	1 743	12 283	1 298	10 245	1 355	8 345
Namibia	1 378	7 339	1 806	9 823	1 396	6 686
Norway	1 594	21 275	1 389	20 057	1 744	26 721
New Zealand	33 107	199 010	34 397	208 533	33 599	213 196
Singapore	810	3 701	767	4 636	707	3 756
South Africa	3 992	24 483	3 611	23 393	4 500	29 642
Thailand	59 834	295 340	59 076	368 223	64 699	322 342
United Kingdom	399	3 492	459	4 217	337	2 523
United States	6 731	29 361	7 360	49 567	6 068	37 254
Vietnam	25 076	142 309	25 537	167 371	27 114	152 729
Other	6 135	47 683	4 679	41 542	5 384	39 847
Total	198 452	1 132 217	193 458	1 282 709	207 559	1 245 662
Non-edible						
Chile	na	4 023	na	3 441	na	4 263
Chinese Taipei	na	978	na	891	na	1 007
French Polynesia	na	4 533	na	5 033	na	1 829
Hong Kong, China	na	5 197	na	4 594	na	2 597
Indonesia	na	8 041	na	9 368	na	6 641
Japan	na	2 920	na	2 900	na	2 066
Malaysia	na	699	na	842	na	581
Netherlands	na	2 303	na	1 668	na	2 179
New Zealand	na	8 376	na	8 996	na	7 225
Peru	na	42 242	na	42 863	na	41 916
Philippines	na	331	na	1 493	na	393
Samoa	na	3 825	na	7 641	na	6 067
Singapore	na	1 833	na	1 853	na	1 236
Thailand	na	1 176	na	1 635	na	873
United States	na	19 287	na	18 398	na	5 140
Other	na	159 901	na	315 475	na	185 015
Total	na	265 665	na	427 092	na	269 028
Total imports	na	1 397 882	na	1 709 801	na	1 514 689

na Not available.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.

38 Seafood imports from selected countries, by product – Australia [a]

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
China						
Frozen whole fish	632	2 281	483	2 480	816	3 783
Prepared and preserved fish	812	3 353	789	3 828	623	2 353
Smoked, dried or salted fish	86	1 006	77	1 484	56	1 549
Other fish preparations	1 700	8 720	1 851	10 720	2 696	11 899
Prawns	5 486	36 742	3 484	34 467	5 720	49 100
Scallops	1 114	11 195	1 071	13 447	1 291	14 466
Oysters	5	48	19	94	18	118
Mussels	1	11	0	0	5	12
Prepared and preserved crustaceans and molluscs [b]	6 845	41 635	6 502	50 849	6 067	43 119
Other crustaceans and molluscs	5 917	14 049	7 213	20 096	7 237	28 311
Other	2 747	14 081	2 315	14 675	3 306	18 278
Total	25 346	133 120	23 805	152 140	27 835	172 987
Vietnam						
Frozen whole fish	336	1 179	370	1 547	310	1 118
Frozen fillets	14 283	53 789	14 495	64 443	15 884	58 260
Prepared and preserved fish	328	1 519	317	1 469	190	749
Smoked, dried or salted fish	129	778	112	774	108	632
Other fish preparations	549	2 214	648	3 949	559	2 357
Prawns	4 856	52 951	2 735	31 736	2 504	27 415
Scallops	14	141	29	302	36	453
Oysters	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mussels	0	2	3	15	3	11
Prepared and preserved crustaceans and molluscs [b]	2 101	20 655	4 924	53 271	5 617	53 019
Other crustaceans and molluscs	1 828	6 379	1 564	7 350	1 287	4 894
Other	652	2 702	339	2 513	616	3 820
Total	25 076	142 309	25 537	167 371	27 114	152 729
New Zealand						
Fresh and chilled whole fish	6 302	49 574	6 707	52 508	7 321	56 447
Frozen whole fish	2 323	10 054	2 422	9 791	1 654	7 150
Fresh and chilled fillets	336	3 653	302	3 573	424	4 430
Frozen fillets	9 916	62 933	9 386	60 748	9 583	62 021
Prepared and preserved fish	5	91	13	162	59	378
Smoked, dried or salted fish	253	3 955	256	3 600	164	2 600
Other fish preparations	4 615	24 654	5 030	30 222	6 223	34 351
Lobster	0	0	0	12	8	268
Scallops	1	28	28	550	1	16
Calamari, squid and octopus	2 628	8 499	3 335	7 748	1 962	7 824
Oysters	717	7 128	790	8 675	791	8 399
Mussels	2 169	8 906	2 709	11 581	2 423	9 266
Prepared and preserved crustaceans and molluscs	1 888	11 174	1 879	11 225	1 894	11 761
Other crustaceans and molluscs	121	4 969	164	5 107	172	4 372
Extracts and pastes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1 832	3 393	1 376	3 033	921	3 914
Total	33 107	199 010	34 397	208 533	33 599	213 196

Continued

38 Seafood imports from selected countries, by product – Australia a *continued*

	2007–08		2008–09		2009–10	
	t	$'000	t	$'000	t	$'000
Thailand						
Frozen whole fish	163	391	42	172	34	212
Fillets	122	1 620	33	465	1	15
Prepared and preserved fish	39 326	177 728	40 442	235 443	41 727	178 715
Smoked, dried or salted fish	56	317	62	454	121	922
Other fish preparations	5 630	17 186	5 697	23 510	6 143	21 074
Prawns	4 695	38 617	3 756	35 521	5 034	38 897
Lobster	175	2 349	69	1 132	82	1 240
Scallops	293	2 796	197	2 258	395	3 497
Mussels	11	31	3	9	2	7
Prepared and preserved crustaceans and molluscs b	4 860	31 981	5 255	46 911	7 349	56 975
Other crustaceans and molluscs	2 407	11 190	2 110	12 194	2 388	12 174
Extracts and pastes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2 097	11 134	1 410	10 153	1 423	8 613
Total	59 834	295 340	59 076	368 223	64 699	322 342
United States						
Frozen whole fish	400	259	86	140	163	236
Frozen fillets	680	2 480	866	5 255	798	4 587
Prepared and preserved fish	5 070	23 486	5 872	40 111	4 334	26 180
Smoked, dried or salted fish	0	2	8	77	3	34
Other fish preparations	88	1 079	103	1 163	72	598
Scallops	21	363	23	395	110	1 768
Prepared and preserved crustaceans and molluscs b	0	0	2	38	0	2
Other crustaceans and molluscs	301	551	257	1 076	416	1 195
Other	171	1 141	143	1 311	170	2 654
Total	6 731	29 361	7 360	49 567	6 068	37 254
APEC region						
Fresh and chilled whole fish	6 661	50 965	7 093	54 073	7 861	58 906
Frozen whole fish	5 044	17 441	4 441	17 597	4 301	16 923
Fresh and chilled fillets	655	6 729	673	7 132	912	8 706
Frozen fillets	19 224	119 982	17 648	121 226	18 106	117 792
Prepared and preserved fish	49 366	224 379	50 614	299 482	50 807	227 310
Smoked, dried or salted fish	676	8 810	659	9 170	568	7 899
Other fish preparations	16 140	76 045	16 865	94 686	19 803	96 662
Prawns	0	0	1	7	2	18
Lobster	497	10 128	266	5 754	402	7 512
Scallops	2 266	26 011	2 020	28 160	2 550	31 209
Oysters	726	7 270	811	8 867	826	8 696
Mussels	2 183	8 959	2 714	11 608	2 430	9 285
Prepared and preserved crustaceans and molluscs b	16 539	105 946	16 388	130 594	17 930	132 058
Other crustaceans and molluscs	14 751	51 222	16 437	61 191	16 304	71 557
Extracts and pastes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	15 666	106 801	12 186	110 011	17 802	143 029
Total	150 393	820 687	148 815	959 558	160 604	937 562

a Excludes live imports. **b** Predominantly prawns.
Source: ABS, *International Trade, Australia,* cat. no. 5465.0, Canberra.