

A vision for the future of aquaculture in NSW

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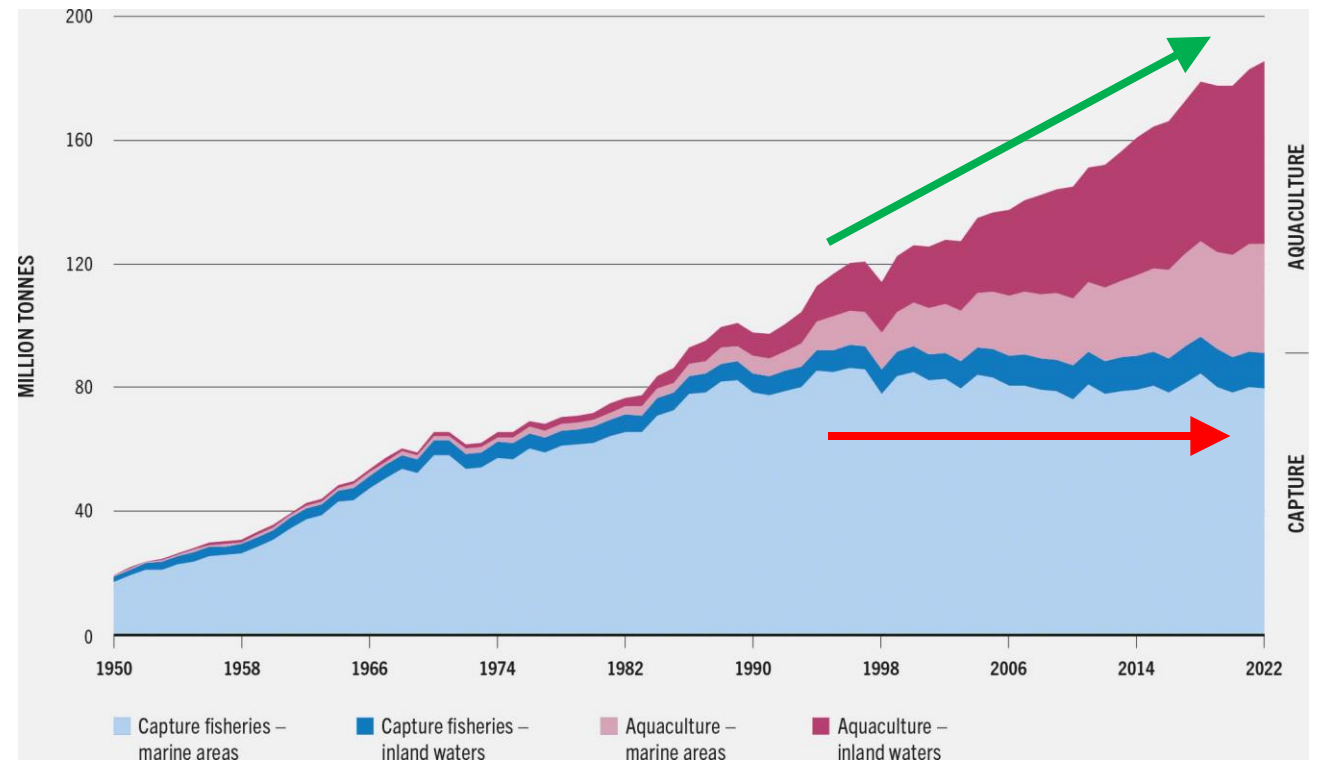
The Department acknowledges that it stands on Country which always was and always will be Aboriginal land.

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land and waters, and we show our respect for Elders past, present and emerging.

We are committed to providing places in which Aboriginal people are included socially, culturally and economically through thoughtful and collaborative approaches to our work.

Global and national trends in seafood production

- Wild catch production has plateaued since the 1990's
- Aquaculture production is growing to meet global demand
- Aquaculture production has exceeded wild capture fisheries production globally



Value of Australian aquaculture production - \$1.94B

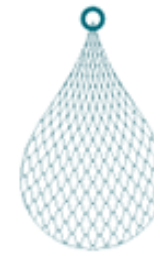


Australian fisheries and aquaculture production



Aquaculture GVP increased by 13% to \$1.94 billion, accounting for 56% of total GVP

Aquaculture volume decreased by 2% to 128,835 tonnes, accounting for 42% of total volume



Wild-catch GVP increased by 2% to \$1.51 billion, accounting for 44% of total GVP

Wild-catch volume increased by 3% to 178,017 tonnes, accounting for 58% of total volume

Note: 2021-22 figures are preliminary.

Wild-catch and aquaculture figures may not sum to total GVP and volume presented due to rounding and adjustment for Southern Bluefin Tuna caught in the Commonwealth Southern Bluefin Tuna Fishery as an input to farms in South Australia.

Source: ABARES

Snapshot of Australian fisheries and aquaculture



\$3.42b

↑ 8%
in 2021-22

Production

Production value increased, largely a result of higher prices for Salmonids in the export market. Higher aquaculture production value across most Finfish, Crustaceans and Molluscs species partially offset the decline in wild-catch fisheries.

\$1.28b

↑ 2%
in 2021-22

Exports

Total export value increased driven by higher Salmonids and Abalone export value. Lower export returns for Rock Lobsters, Prawns, Tunas and Pearl Oysters partially offset the overall increase.

\$2.19b

↑ 2%
in 2021-22

Imports

Higher import value was driven by an increase in Crustaceans and Molluscs import value, mainly higher value of Prawns.

350kt

of seafood
was consumed
in 2021-22

Consumption

Apparent seafood consumption decreased in 2021-22. Imports accounted for 65% of consumption, an increase from previous years.

17,000

people employed
in 2021-22

Employment

10,000 people were employed in wild-catch fisheries and 7,000 people were employed in aquaculture.

Note: 2021-22 figures are preliminary. Employment data represent estimates derived using a combination of data collected by the ABS and business tax data sourced from the Australian Taxation Office (and therefore differ from employment estimates in the 2021 Census).

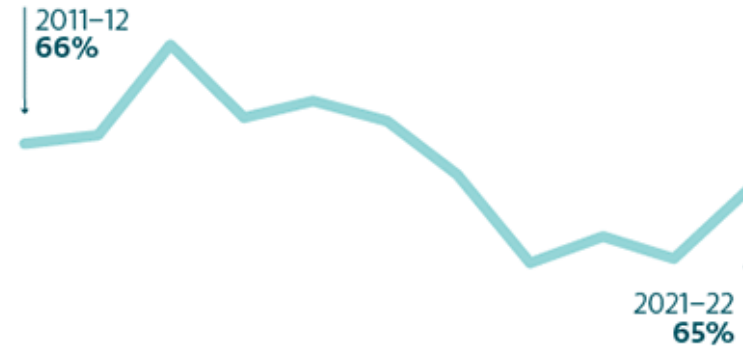
Source: ABS; ABARES

Total apparent consumption of seafood in Australia was

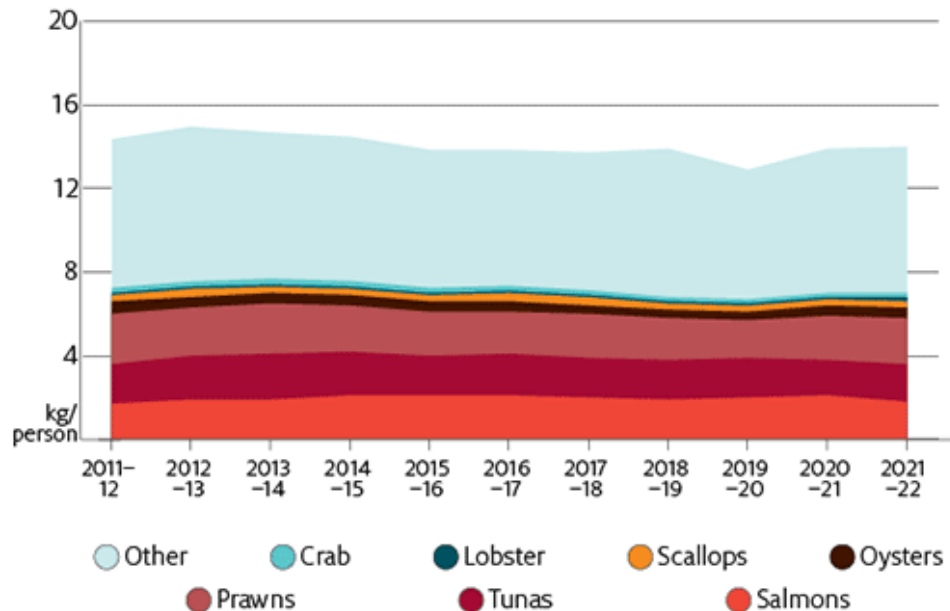
350kt

in 2021-22

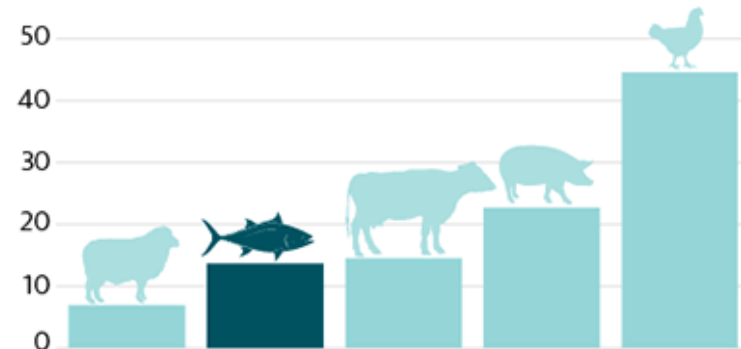
Import share of apparent seafood consumption



Apparent seafood consumption per person (kg), by commodity



Apparent consumption (kg), per person, 2021-22



Note: Apparent consumption is the sum of edible production and edible imports, less edible exports.
Source: ABARES

NSW aquaculture is more valuable than wild catch



\$105M aquaculture 2021/22
(\$113M in 2022/23)

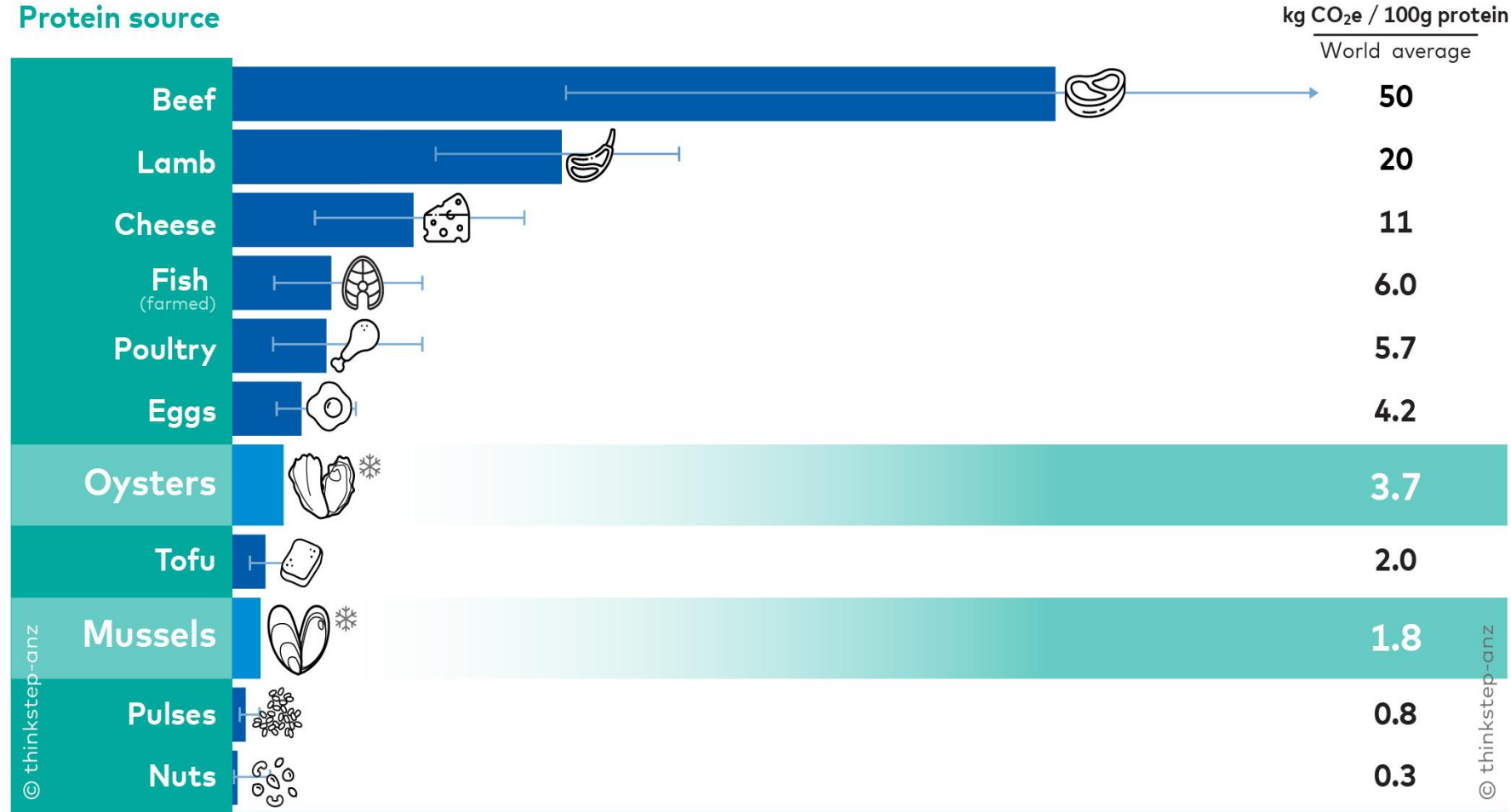


\$452M direct economic contribution



2,321 FTE

Aquaculture makes more food with less

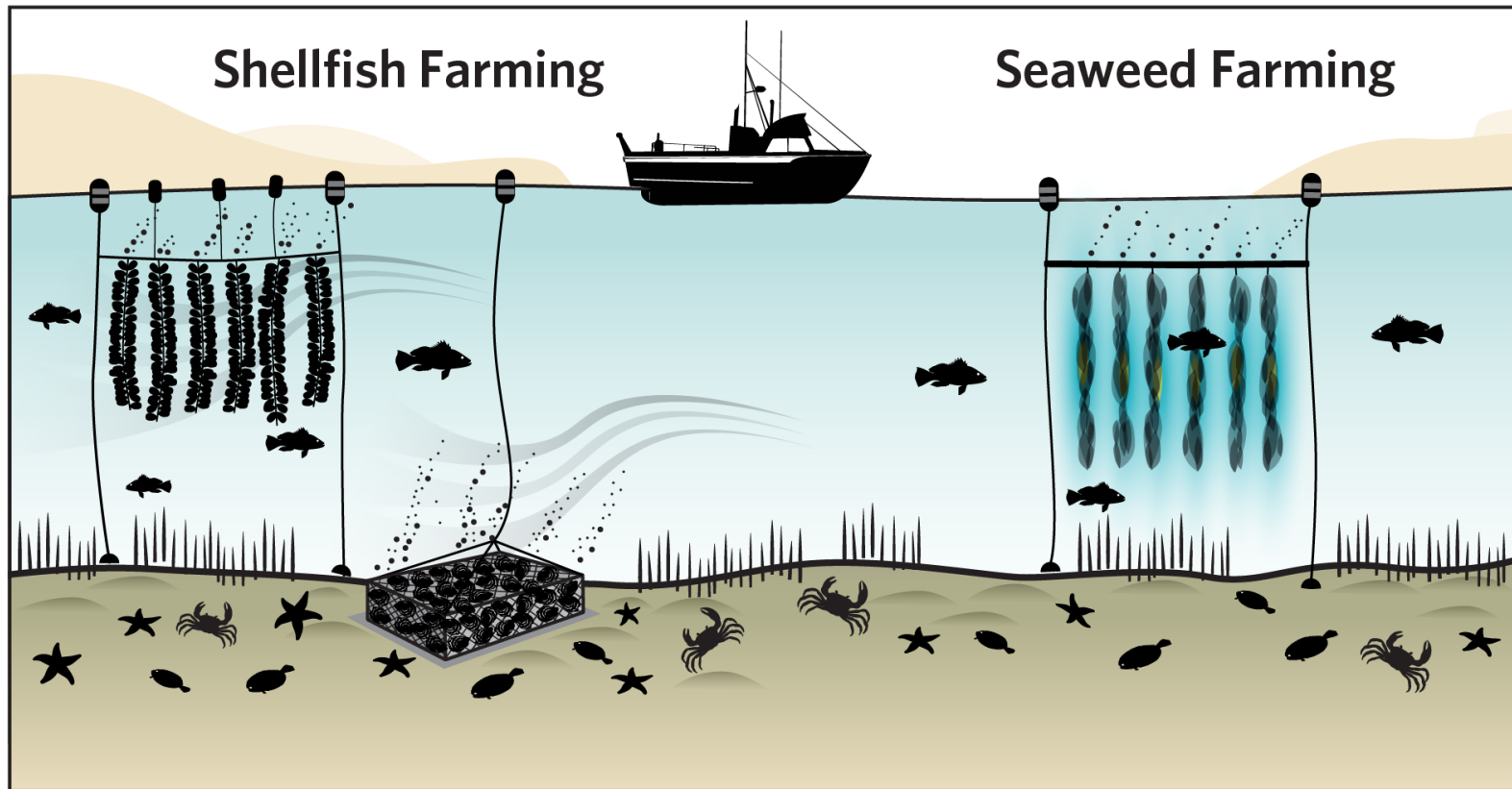


— = range of results for each protein source

This chart shows global production & consumption data. It does not necessarily reflect New Zealand conditions. Frozen half-shell products have been chosen because they are the most common product exported from New Zealand.

Carbon footprints of different dietary proteins on the global market – production to retail only in kg CO₂e / 100g protein

Environmental services - N & P removal worth \$5.6M



REMOVES

more than half a ton of nitrogen (which would cost ~US\$50K to remove through wastewater treatment)

FILTERS

up to 25M gallons of water per day (about 40 Olympic-sized swimming pools)

INCREASES

the abundance of wild fish by up to 5 tons per year

CAPTURES

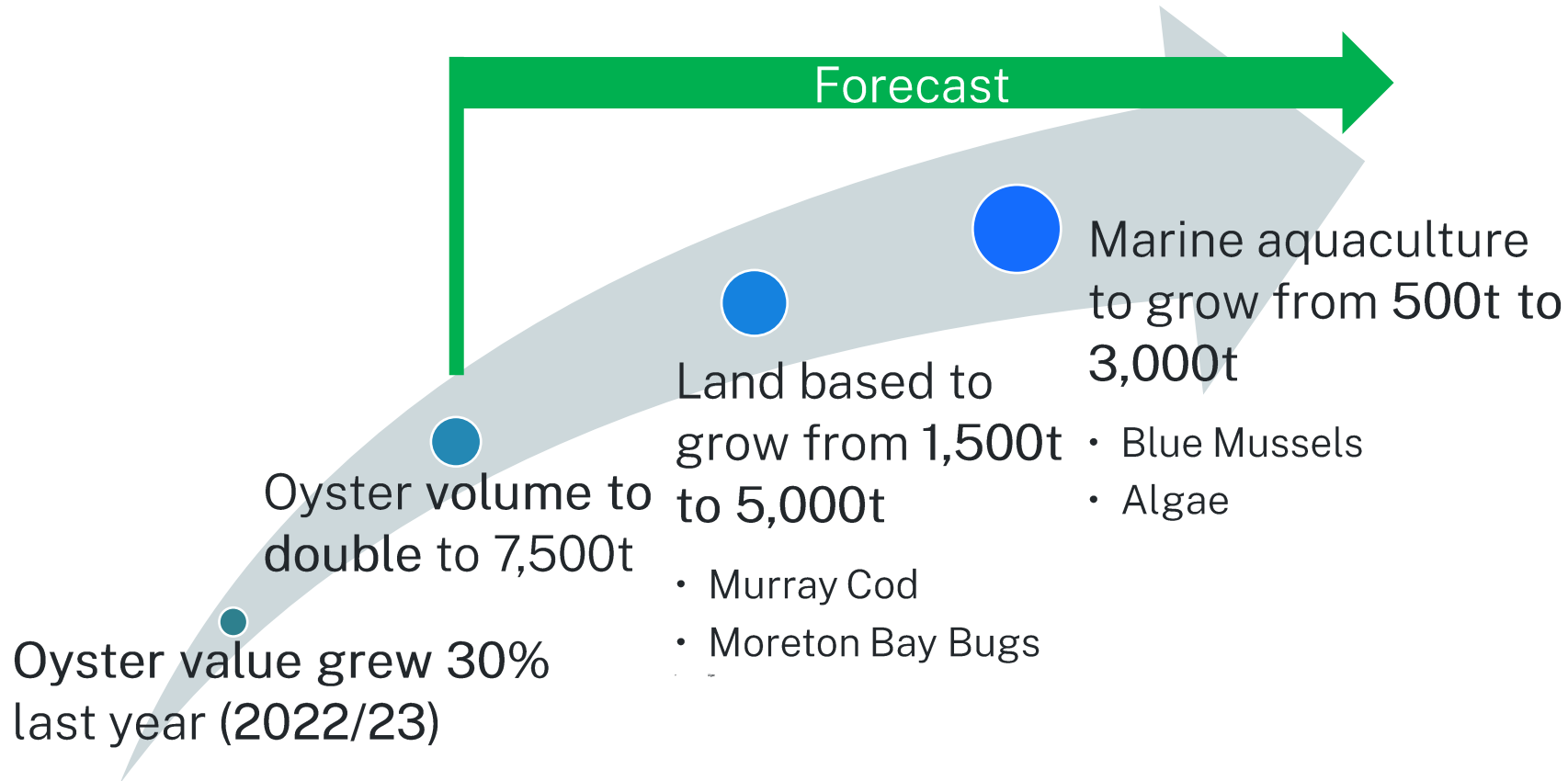
carbon dioxide in coastal waterways and prevents ocean acidifications

NSW has some competitive advantages

- Many suitable estuaries for aquaculture (33/160)
- Long history of aquaculture (Georges River)
- Large population of seafood consumers – 8.5M
- Access to market and logistics (SFM)
- Ecosystem of research, development & innovation
- Priority Oyster Aquaculture Areas
- Shellfish Quality Assurance Program
- Farming native species (SRO, Mussels, clams, Murray cod)
- Access to complementary workforce



Potential growth by 2030



Pathway to growth - \$300M by 2030

- Whole of Government and Industry partnership approach
- Address water quality issues – move to direct harvest
- R&D (and production) of climate & disease resilient stock
- Diversify species composition
- Using wastewater streams to grow bioproducts
- Increase available marine lease areas
- Increased access to capital - financial institutions – lease tenure
- Engage with community – improve social licence
- Promote environmental services values - water quality
- Aboriginal community involvement – closing the gap
- Improve online transactions with Government - AquaDirect



Way forward

Industry and government partnership to translate vision into strategy & action

Department of Primary Industries
and Regional Development

