

The Economic Contribution of Aquaculture in the South Australian State and Regional Economies, 2022/23

A report for PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture

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Abbreviations

ABARES	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences
ASBTIA	Australian Southern Bluefin Tuna Industry Association
doz	dozen
DPC	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
fte	full-time equivalent
GRP	gross regional product
GSP	gross state product
GVP	gross value of production
JPY	Japanese yen
KI	Kangaroo Island
PIRSA	Department of Primary Industries and Regions
SA	South Australia
SARDI	South Australian Research and Development Institute
SBT	Southern Bluefin Tuna
US	United States

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Executive summary

This study estimates the economic contribution of aquaculture activity in South Australia in 2022/23. The results update those provided in previous studies (BDO EconSearch 2023a). This report provides estimates of economic contribution for 2022/23 by aquaculture sector (Tuna, Kingfish¹, Oysters, Mussels, Abalone, Freshwater Finfish, Marron/Yabbies and Other aquaculture) at the state and regional (West Coast, Eyre Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula, Kangaroo Island, Adelaide and Hills, and Murraylands and South East) levels.

This study illustrates the significance of aquaculture in South Australia in terms of business activity, household income and contribution to the state's growth and employment levels.

The following stages in the marketing chain are included in the quantifiable economic contribution:

- the farm gate value of production
- the net value of local (SA) processing
- the net value of local retail and food service trade
- the value of local transport services at all stages of the marketing chain.

In addition, other facets of regional economic development associated with the aquaculture industry are qualitatively assessed.

Value of output and production estimates for South Australian aquaculture for 2022/23, as in previous years, were based on PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture's 2022/23 Production Returns as reported by South Australian aquaculture licence holders. The number of licences covered by production returns represented approximately 93 per cent of the total number of aquaculture licences. BDO EconSearch coordinated the compilation, analysis, and validation of these data. Estimates of SA aquaculture production and value of production for the years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are provided in Table ES-1. Whilst the overall volume of production of the aquaculture sector has not changed significantly between 2021/22 and 2022/23, the overall value has increased by 11 per cent in nominal terms.

The state's total value of aquaculture production (landed) in 2022/23 was \$264.4m (Table ES-1). In aggregate, Tuna was the largest single sector in the state's aquaculture industry, accounting for 45 per cent of the state's gross value of aquaculture production in 2022/23. The other main sectors were Kingfish (23 per cent), Oysters (22 per cent each), and Abalone (4 per cent).

In previous reporting years, data were collected for licenced aquaculture tourism ventures offering the opportunity to interact with marine life held in aquaculture farming structures. However, there have been no visitors to licenced aquaculture tourism ventures in SA between 2020/21 and 2022/23, a fall from an estimated 2,500 visitors in 2019/20 with a value of \$0.41m. This was initially a result of the global COVID-19 pandemic and resulting lockdowns and travel restrictions, as well as other external factors (e.g. infrastructure developments) which restricted access to aquaculture tourism ventures. Recently, in December 2023, the *Aquaculture Act 2001* and *Aquaculture Regulations 2016* were amended to permit the assessment and approval of tourism developments which do not involve the farming of aquatic organisms (i.e. aquaculture), but rather promote or provide a benefit to aquaculture. Future reporting years may contain economic information regarding these new tourism developments.

A large proportion of South Australian aquaculture production, particularly Tuna, is considered a premium high value product, and is exported overseas to high-end markets. Accordingly, changes in the value of the Australian dollar have the potential to influence the demand for Australian aquaculture exports, significantly

¹ Formerly called Marine Finfish.

impacting the economic performance of the industry. The Australian dollar depreciated overall between 2021/22 (US\$0.73) and 2022/23 (US\$0.67), a decrease of 8 per cent, making Australian exports relatively more competitive in foreign markets.

Table ES-1 Aquaculture production and value of production, South Australia, 2021/22 and 2022/23

	Weight ('000kg)			Value (\$m)		
	2021/22	2022/23	Change	2021/22	2022/23	Change
Southern Bluefin Tuna	8,322	8,000	-4%	110.40	120.00	9%
Kingfish	2,919	3,354	15%	41.45	59.90	45%
Oysters						
adult ^a	4,929	5,748	17%	47.78	58.84	23%
on-grown ^b	796	724	-9%	2.61	2.62	0%
spat ^c	-	-	-	6.40	6.43	0%
Mussels	2,113	2,318	10%	4.65	5.10	10%
Abalone ^d	402	382	-5%	15.37	11.18	-27%
Freshwater Finfish	295	292	-1%	4.90	4.93	1%
Marron and Yabbies	4	3	-25%	0.20	0.15	-24%
Other ^e	1,753	577	-67%	13.15	4.33	-67%
Total ^f	20,737	20,673	0%	237.90	264.44	11%

^a The weight for adult Oysters is an approximation on the basis that a dozen Oysters weighs one kilogram.

^b The volume of production for on-grown Oysters is shown in '000s of dozens. The volume and value of juvenile Oysters sold for on-growing are excluded from the total volume and value of aquaculture as it is considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Oysters.

^c The value of spat is also excluded from the total. All spat grown in SA is now sold in SA (i.e. no spat grown in SA is exported to other states) and is considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Oysters.

^d Abalone produced from marine and land-based aquaculture sites, i.e. the data represent species not class of licence.

^e Other aquaculture production in 2021/22 and 2022/23 was mostly comprised of land-based Microalgae production.

^f Totals may contain rounding errors.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022/23 Production Returns

The results of the contribution analysis, at the state level, are summarised in Table ES-2. The direct contributions measure on-farm and aquaculture related downstream activities (fish processing, transport, retail, and food services). The flow-on contributions measure the economic effects in other sectors of the economy (trade, transport, etc.) generated by the aquaculture industry, that is, the multiplier effects.

The direct output contribution was estimated to be \$350.3m (\$264.4m on-farm and \$85.9m in downstream activities) in 2022/23 (Table ES-2). Total output includes elements of double counting so is not further discussed.

In 2022/23, aquaculture's total contribution to gross state product (GSP) of \$386.3m (Table ES-2) represented 0.27 per cent of the total GSP for South Australia (\$142.0b in 2022/23). Around 77 per cent of the contribution to GSP was generated in regional South Australia (Table ES-3).

Direct employment was estimated to be 1,285 fte (855 on-farm and 430 in downstream activities) in 2022/23 with 1,196 flow-on jobs, giving total employment of 2,481 fte (Table ES-2). Around 73 per cent of these jobs were generated in regional South Australia (Table ES-3). Direct household income was estimated to be

approximately \$63.2m in 2022/23 and flow-on income approximately \$110.3m, giving a total household income contribution of around \$173.5m (Table ES-2). Around 68 per cent of the household income contribution was generated in regional South Australia (Table ES-3).

Table ES-2 The economic contribution of aquaculture in South Australia, 2022/23

	Tuna	Kingfish	Mussels	Oysters	Abalone ^a	Freshwater Finfish	Marron and Yabbies	Other ^b	Total
Output (\$m)									
Direct									
On-farm	120.0	59.9	5.1	58.8	11.2	4.9	0.2	4.3	264.4
Downstream	14.6	22.9	4.8	41.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	85.9
Total Direct	134.6	82.8	9.9	100.7	11.7	6.1	0.2	4.3	350.3
Total Flow-on	187.7	58.3	11.5	90.7	10.8	6.5	0.3	2.9	368.7
Total ^{c,d}	322.3	141.1	21.5	191.4	22.6	12.5	0.5	7.2	719.0
Contribution to GSP (\$m)									
Direct									
On-farm	36.7	31.4	3.0	49.6	5.6	2.8	0.1	2.3	131.6
Downstream	4.7	10.8	2.2	19.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	37.8
Total Direct	41.5	42.2	5.2	68.9	5.8	3.3	0.1	2.3	169.4
Total Flow-on	116.6	32.2	6.4	49.9	6.2	3.7	0.2	1.7	216.9
Total ^d	158.1	74.4	11.6	118.8	12.0	7.0	0.3	4.0	386.3
Employment (fte)									
Direct									
On-farm	291	124	17	317	46	44	6	10	855
Downstream	39	127	25	231	1	6	0	0	430
Total Direct	330	251	42	547	48	51	6	10	1,285
Total Flow-on	593	198	39	298	35	22	1	10	1,196
Total ^d	923	449	81	845	83	72	7	20	2,481
Household income (\$m)									
Direct									
On-farm	11.1	7.0	1.1	14.9	2.2	1.9	0.1	0.5	38.7
Downstream	2.4	7.2	1.4	12.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	24.5
Total Direct	13.4	14.2	2.6	27.8	2.3	2.3	0.1	0.5	63.2
Total Flow-on	54.7	18.0	3.7	27.5	3.3	2.0	0.1	1.0	110.3
Total ^d	68.1	32.2	6.3	55.3	5.7	4.3	0.2	1.4	173.5

^a Abalone produced from marine and land-based aquaculture sites, i.e. the data represent species not class of licence.

^b Other aquaculture production in 2022/23 was mostly comprised of land-based Microalgae production.

^c Note there is double counting in the total output contribution (see Section 2.2 for an explanation).

^d Totals may contain rounding errors.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

In regional areas, the contribution of the aquaculture industry in 2022/23 was concentrated in the Eyre Peninsula region, reflecting the dominance of Tuna, Kingfish and Mussel farming and most of the production of Other aquaculture and Oyster farming (Table ES-3).

Table ES-3 The total regional economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, 2022/23

	Output ^a		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
West Coast	24.3	4%	17.7	5%	127	6%	5.8	4%
Eyre Peninsula	583.9	93%	334.2	92%	1,836	89%	126.3	91%
Yorke Peninsula	0.6	0%	0.4	0%	13	1%	0.6	0%
Kangaroo Island	11.8	2%	6.3	2%	39	2%	2.5	2%
Adelaide and Hills ^b	5.5	1%	3.0	1%	38	2%	2.1	1%
Murraylands and SE	3.4	1%	1.9	1%	19	1%	1.0	1%
Total Regional Contribution ^c	629.5	100%	363.4	100%	2,072	100%	138.3	100%
Regional Contribution as a Proportion of Total	-	74%	-	77%	-	73%	-	68%

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

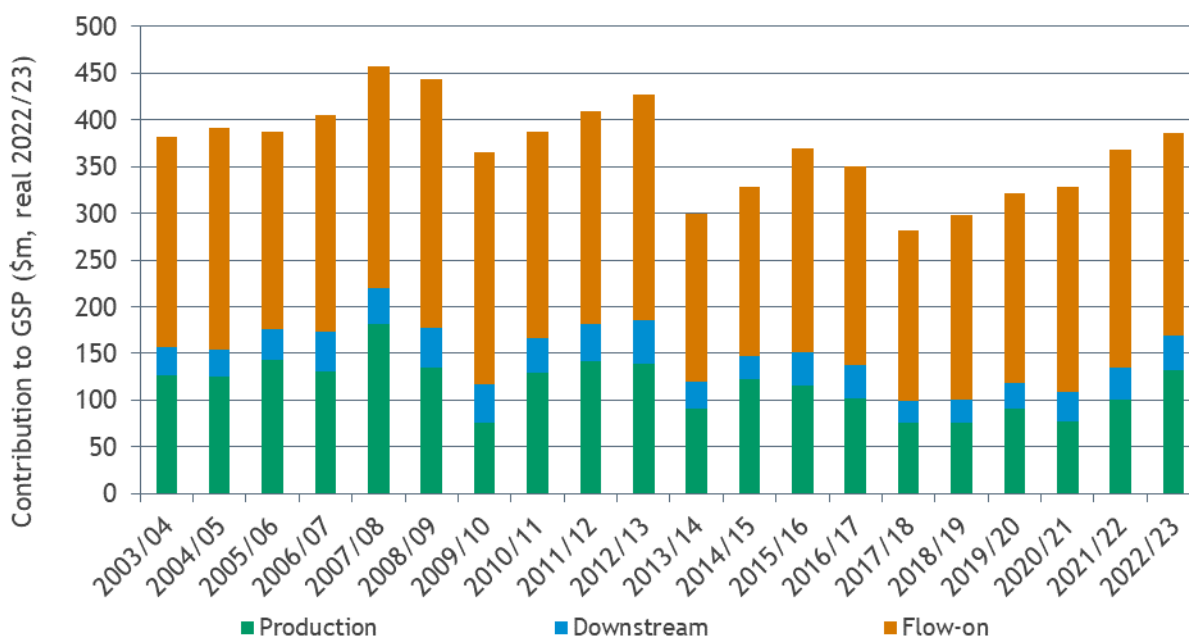
^b Includes Adelaide metropolitan area.

^c Totals may contain rounding errors.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

Total contribution to GSP, in real terms, attributable to aquaculture in SA exhibited a declining trend, despite fluctuations, until 2017/18 where it began to rise again through to 2022/23 (Figure ES-1). Real GSP fell by 30 per cent between 2012/13 and 2013/14 as a result of a fall in value for a number of sectors including Tuna, Kingfish, Oysters, Freshwater Finfish and Other aquaculture. Real GSP fell by 24 per cent between 2015/16 and 2017/18 resulting from falls in Oyster production related to difficulties sourcing spat after the POMS outbreak in Tasmania in early 2016, and a reduction of microalgae production by a major aquaculture business. Since 2017/18 real GSP has steadily increased principally because of an increase in the value of production of Oysters and Kingfish.

Figure ES-1 Total GSP contribution of aquaculture in SA, 2003/04 to 2022/23 ^a

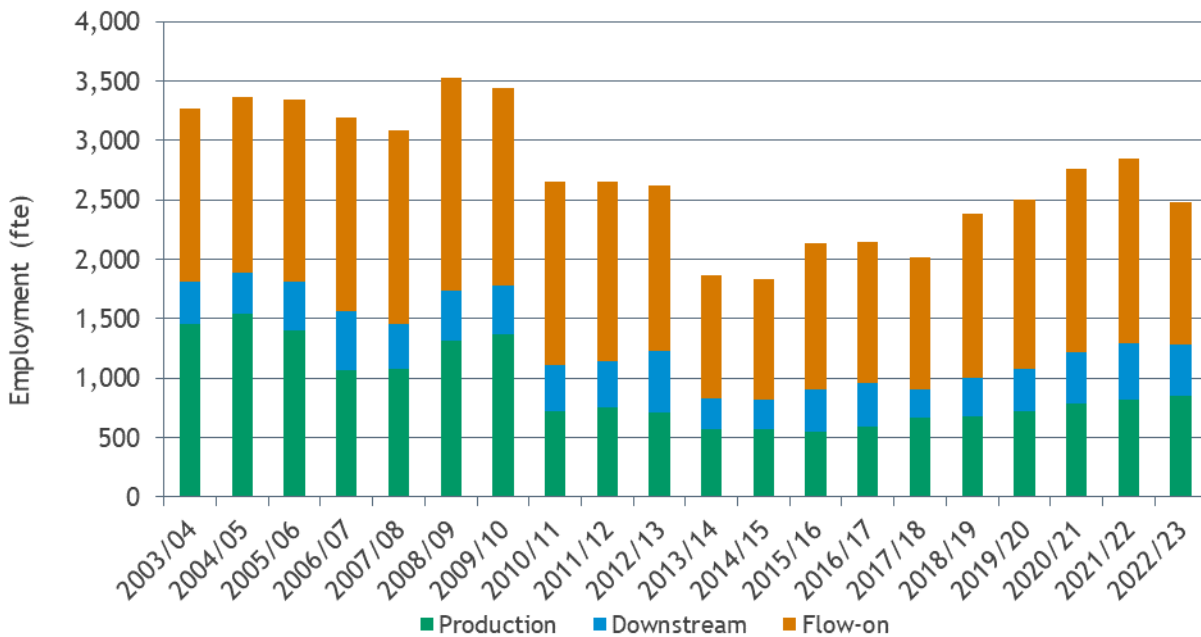


^a Estimates of GSP are expressed in real 2022/23 terms.

Source: Figure 12-1

The total employment contribution attributable to aquaculture in SA exhibited a downward trend between 2003/04 and 2013/14 and then an increasing trend since. The fall in total employment in 2022/23 was a result of a reduction in estimated flow-on employment. This was due to using updated RISE models developed with Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) for use by the whole of SA Government. A change in methodology was introduced in the updated models such that employment data align to total jobs in ABS Labour Accounts, which is considered to be the best source of industry employment data by the ABS.

Figure ES-2 Total employment contribution of aquaculture in SA, 2003/04 to 2022/23



Source: Figure 12-2

Projections for each sector in terms of production and on-farm employment over the three-year period, 2023/24 to 2025/26, are summarised in Table ES-4 by species and in Table ES-5 by region. These projections are based on PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture’s 2022/23 Production Return responses submitted by the aquaculture industry. Where possible, these data were validated and improved by industry representatives and with other sources of information.

Table ES-4 Projected growth in South Australian aquaculture production and employment, by species, 2023/24 to 2025/26 ^a

	Estimated cumulative change relative to 2022/23					
	Production			On-farm employment		
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Southern Bluefin Tuna	-6%	9%	21%	-3%	2%	3%
Kingfish	3%	4%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Oysters	13%	9%	10%	7%	9%	8%
Mussels	9%	18%	23%	9%	9%	9%
Abalone	5%	8%	7%	3%	8%	8%
Freshwater Finfish ^b	9%	9%	10%	1%	-2%	-4%
Marron and Yabbies	-3%	4%	6%	3%	3%	8%
Other ^c	-7%	0%	1%	1%	3%	6%

^a Based on an analysis of PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture’s 2022/23 Production Return responses submitted by the aquaculture industry. The plausibility of the projections for Tuna, Kingfish, Mussels, Oysters, and Abalone have been validated or modified by industry representatives.

^b Predominantly Barramundi production.

^c Other aquaculture production in 2022/23 was comprised predominantly of land-based Microalgae production.

The projections for each sector through to 2025/26, relative to 2022/23, can be summarised as follows.

- Tuna production is expected to increase through to 2025/26 (Daniel Casement, ASBTIA, pers. comm.).
 - The Australian wild catch Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) quota for the triennium 2024 to 2026 is 7,295t (Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna 2023). This is due to a 17 per cent increase in quota which is likely to further increase starting 2027 (Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna 2023).
 - The finalisation of the *Aquaculture (Zones - Lower Eyre Peninsula) Policy 2023* will increase the tonnage allowed in the Policy for Tuna farming by approximately 109 per cent (Department of Primary Industries and Regions (PIRSA) 2023).
 - The expansion of quota is underpinning confidence to invest in tuna farming volume and productivity.
- Tuna employment - Direct employment is expected to decline slightly in 2023/24, then increase in 2024/25 and 2025/26 (Daniel Casement, ASBTIA, pers. comm.).
 - The 2023/24 reduction in employment is due to industry rationalisation leading to fewer companies.
 - However, as production increases (due to increased quota) employment is expected to increase in 2024/25 and 2025/26.
 - Output per fte is expected to increase.
- Kingfish production is expected to increase steadily through to 2024/25 (5 per cent). Prices are expected to increase across key categories (Clean Seas Seafood Limited 2022). Employment is projected to remain stable to 2025/26 (Rob Gratton, Clean Seas Seafood Limited, pers. comm.).
- Oysters - Sale of mature Oysters and associated employment is expected to increase modestly between 2023/24 and 2025/26 (Lynlee Lowe, South Australian Oyster Growers Association, pers. comm.).
- Mussels - Modest increases in production are expected between 2023/24 and 2025/26. Employment is expected to remain constant at a 9 per cent increase through to 2025/26 (Andy Dyer, SA Mussel Growers Association, pers. comm.).

- Abalone - Production is expected to rise by 7 per cent in 2025/26. Employment is expected to increase along with production (Ray Henderson, Yumbah, pers. comm.).
- Freshwater Finfish - A production increase of 10 per cent is expected by 2025/26. Employment is expected to increase slightly in 2023/24 followed with a decline in 2024/25 and 2025/26.
- Marron and Yabbies - Production is expected to decrease in 2023/24 but then increase in 2024/25 and 2025/26. Increases in employment are expected through to 2025/26 (8 per cent).
- Other aquaculture - A decline in production is expected in 2023/24 (7 per cent) with production returning to the 2022/23 level in 2024/25 and then a slight increase in 2025/26. Employment is expected to slightly increase by 6 per cent in 2025/26.

Table ES-5 Projected growth in South Australian aquaculture production and employment, by region, 2023/24 to 2025/26 ^a

	Estimated cumulative change relative to 2022/23					
	Production			On-farm employment		
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Adelaide and Hills	29%	4%	4%	2%	1%	1%
Eyre Peninsula	2%	10%	17%	3%	5%	6%
Kangaroo Island	8%	7%	12%	-3%	4%	5%
Murraylands and South East	-20%	16%	18%	0%	-9%	-18%
West Coast	11%	9%	8%	8%	13%	8%
Yorke Peninsula	12%	10%	6%	1%	4%	14%

^a See notes to Table ES-4. Changes are assumed to occur within the same region as current operations as plans to expand into other regions are not collected in the Production Returns.

Based on two sets of price assumptions, namely a ‘no price’ response and a ‘generic small but negative price’ effect, high and low projections of gross value of aquaculture production (GVP) for the period 2023/24 to 2025/26 have been imputed from the production projections. These GVP projections are presented in Table ES-6.

Table ES-6 Projected growth in South Australian aquaculture value of production, 2023/24 to 2025/26 ^a

	Actual GVP (\$m)	Low GVP Forecast (\$m) ^b			High GVP Forecast (\$m) ^c		
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Southern Bluefin Tuna	120.0	115.0	125.0	165.0	115.0	125.0	165.0
Kingfish	59.9	61.5	62.0	62.5	61.7	62.3	62.9
Oysters	58.8	65.7	63.2	63.8	66.8	63.9	64.6
Mussels	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.3
Abalone	11.2	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.8	12.0	11.9
Freshwater Finfish	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Marron and Yabbies	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.4
Total ^d	264.4	268.9	278.0	319.2	270.4	279.2	320.7

^a All estimates of gross value of production (GVP) are in 2024 AUD.

^b The low estimate of gross value of production (GVP) is based on a small but negative price effect for that proportion of the growth that is likely to be supplied to the SA domestic market. It was assumed that 100 per cent of the growth in Tuna and Abalone production would be exported to interstate and overseas markets (i.e. low and high estimates of GVP identical) and 75 per cent of the growth in other sectors would be exported.

^c The high estimate of GVP is based on no price response over the projection period (i.e. prices remain at 2022/23 levels).

^d Totals may contain rounding errors.

1. Introduction

This study estimates the economic contribution of aquaculture activity in South Australia in 2022/23. The results update those provided in previous studies (BDO EconSearch 2023). Estimates of the economic contribution of aquaculture activity in South Australia in 2022/23 are provided for the following aquaculture sectors:

- Tuna (Southern Bluefin Tuna, *Thunnus maccoyii*)
- Kingfish² (Yellowtail Kingfish, *Seriola lalandi*)
- Oysters (predominantly Pacific Oyster, *Magallana gigas*)
- Mussels (Blue Mussel, *Mytilus galloprovincialis*)
- Abalone (predominantly Greenlip Abalone, *Haliotis laevis*)
- Freshwater Finfish (predominantly Barramundi, *Lates calcarifer* and Rainbow Trout, *Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
- Marron (*Cherax tenuimanus*) and Yabbies (*Cherax destructor*)
- Other aquaculture (comprised of land-based Microalgae, *Dunaliella salina*; and Goldfish, *Carassius auratus*).

The contributions of these sectors are presented at both the regional and state levels. Regional contributions are based on the following disaggregation and illustrated in Figure 1-1:

- West Coast (Western Australian border to Elliston including Wudinna)
- Eyre Peninsula (Lower Eyre Peninsula to Port Augusta, including Kimba)
- Yorke Peninsula (covers Yorke Peninsula, Mid North and Barossa)
- Kangaroo Island
- Adelaide and Adelaide Hills (including Fleurieu peninsula)
- Murraylands (Riverland and Murraylands) and the South East (Limestone Coast).

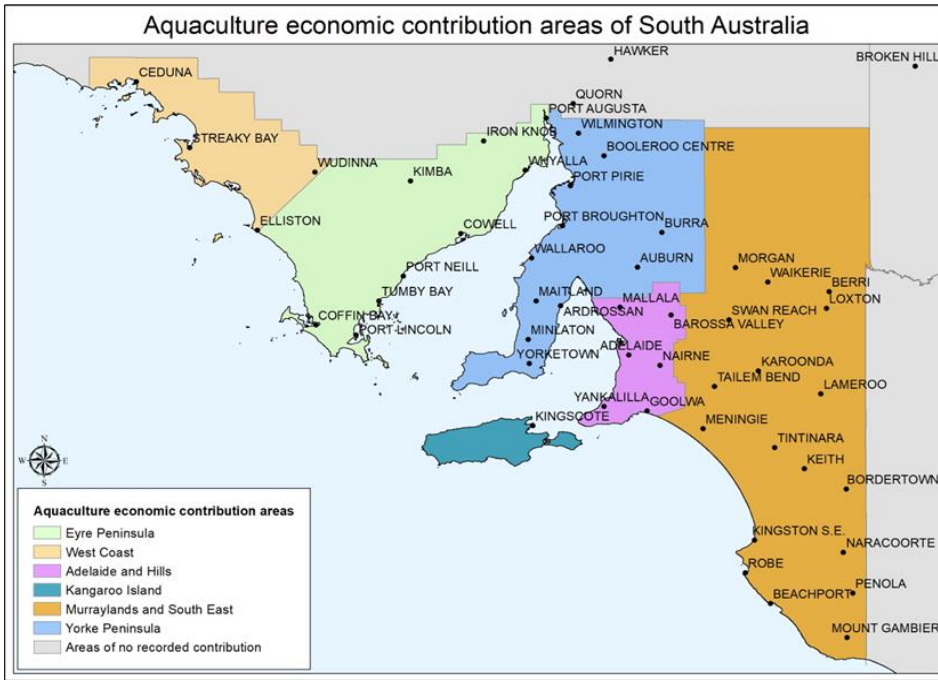
Major aquaculture growing regions are shown in Figure 1-2.

The report is structured as follows.

- Section 2: The general approach to the study is outlined.
- Section 3: A summary of aquaculture production in South Australia.
- Sections 4 to 10: The economic contributions of each aquaculture sector are presented at the state and regional levels.
- Section 11: Other facets of regional economic development associated with aquaculture activity in SA are presented.
- Section 12: Economic contributions of aquaculture over time.

² Formerly called Marine Finfish.

Figure 1-1 Aquaculture economic contribution regions



Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture

Figure 1-2 Spatial distribution of aquaculture in SA



Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture

2. Method

2.1. Method of analysis

The presence of a large industry or set of enterprises has considerable effects on the character of the local economy in which it is embedded. In the case of an aquaculture development, the enterprise, to support its own activities, makes purchases of spat or fingerlings, feedstuffs, farming equipment, other material inputs, labour, energy, and services. Much of the expenditure goes to persons and companies situated in the local region.

The principle of this expenditure dependence is clearly defined. If aquaculture activity were to cease, there would be consequent reductions in the gross revenues of other sectors in the region. Conversely, if aquaculture activity were to increase, there would be increases in the gross revenues of other sectors. The extent of this type of economic contribution can be measured through input-output modelling. This study applies input-output analytical procedures to measure the contribution of aquaculture development on the South Australian state and regional economies.

Economic contributions at the state and regional levels were based on input-output models prepared for the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. For a technical description of the input-output modelling procedure, see BDO EconSearch (2023b).

In terms of scope, estimates of the economic contribution of aquaculture presented in this report and all reports since 2003/04 are consistent with the ‘message’ and method in:

- PIRSA’s Food for the Future value chain analysis 2022/23 (Seafood Scorecard)
- Seafood Growth Strategy for South Australia 2021-2031 (2021).

To this end, the following stages in the marketing chain have been included in the quantifiable economic contribution:

- the farm gate value of production
- the net value of local (SA) processing
- the net value of local retail and food service trade
- the value of local transport services at all stages of the marketing chain.

In addition, other facets of regional economic development associated with the aquaculture industry were qualitatively assessed. The table below illustrates the change in scope of the economic contribution assessment.

2.2. Indicators of economic contribution

As with previous reports, estimates of direct and flow-on economic contribution are presented in terms of the following indicators:

- output
- contribution to gross state or regional product
- employment
- household income.

(Value of) Output is a measure of the gross revenue of goods and services produced by commercial organisations (e.g. farm-gate value of Tuna production) and gross expenditure by government agencies. Total output needs to be used with care as it includes elements of double counting (e.g. the value of Tuna farm output includes the gross value of Tuna fishing).

Contribution to gross state or regional product (GSP or GRP) is a measure of the net contribution of an activity to the state or regional economy. Contribution to GSP/GRP is measured as value of output less the

cost of goods and services (including imports) used in producing the output. In other words, it can be measured as household income plus other value added (gross operating surplus and all taxes, less subsidies). It represents payments to the primary inputs of production (labour, capital, and land). Using contribution to GRP/GSP as a measure of economic contribution avoids the problem of double counting that may arise from using value of output for this purpose.

Employment is a measure of the number of working proprietors, managers, directors, and other employees, in terms of the number of full-time equivalent (fte) jobs.

Household income is a component of GSP/GRP and is a measure of wages and salaries paid in cash and in kind, drawings by owner operators and other payments to labour including overtime payments, employer's superannuation contributions and income tax, but excluding payroll tax.

Estimates of economic contribution are presented in terms of

- direct contributions
- flow-on (or indirect) contributions
- total contributions.

Direct contributions are the initial round of output, employment and household income generated by an economic activity. Estimates of the direct economic contribution of aquaculture in the South Australian state and regional economies are consistent with the method employed in PIRSA's Food for the Future value-chain analysis, 2009/10, as outlined above.

Flow-on (or indirect) contributions are the sum of production-induced effects and consumption-induced effects. Production-induced effects are additional output, employment and household income resulting from re-spending by firms (e.g. transport contractors) that receive payments from the sale of services to firms undertaking, for example, Oyster production. Consumption-induced effects are additional output, employment and household income resulting from re-spending by households that receive income from employment in direct and indirect activities.

Total contributions are the sum of direct and flow-on contributions.

2.3. Data

Value of output and production estimates for South Australian aquaculture for 2022/23 were based on PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture's 2022/23 Production Returns submitted by the aquaculture industry. The number of licences covered by production returns represented approximately 93 per cent of the total number of aquaculture licences.

Representative cost structures and other relevant information for enterprises operating in individual sectors of the aquaculture and fishing industries were updated from 2002/03 to 2022/23 using a range of indicators, including data derived from the Production Returns. These data, included:

- number of employees and unpaid individuals (including owner-operator) - average per enterprise
- proportion of stock (i.e. spat or fingerlings) sourced from local region, other SA or interstate - average per enterprise
- proportion of feed sourced from local region, other SA, or interstate - average per enterprise.

The representative cost structures were applied to industry value of output estimates to obtain estimates of aggregate expenditures on a regional and state basis.

Estimates of the net value of local (SA and regional) processing margins, the net value of local retail and food service trade margins and the value of local transport margins at all stages of the marketing chain were

imputed for each aquaculture sector based on discussions with a range of relevant industry contacts in each sector.

3. Aquaculture production and employment in SA

3.1. Production and value of production

Estimates of South Australian aquaculture production and value of production for the years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are presented in Table 3-1. Some description of these data is provided below. Similar data for the period 1995/96 to 2022/23 are provided in Appendix 1 of the report. Overall, total production declined slightly between 2021/22 (20,737t) and 2022/23 (20,637t) but total value increased by 11 per cent (from \$237.9m to \$264.4m) (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1 Aquaculture production and value of production, SA, 2021/22 and 2022/23

	Weight ('000kg)			Value (\$m)		
	2021/22	2022/23	Change	2021/22	2022/23	Change
Southern Bluefin Tuna	8,322	8,000	-4%	110.40	120.00	9%
Kingfish	2,919	3,354	15%	41.45	59.90	45%
Oysters						
adult ^a	4,929	5,748	17%	47.78	58.84	23%
on-grown ^b	796	724	-9%	2.61	2.62	0%
spat ^c	-	-	-	6.40	6.43	0%
Mussels	2,113	2,318	10%	4.65	5.10	10%
Abalone ^d	402	382	-5%	15.37	11.18	-27%
Freshwater Finfish	295	292	-1%	4.90	4.93	1%
Marron and Yabbies	4	3	-25%	0.20	0.15	-24%
Other ^e	1,753	577	-67%	13.15	4.33	-67%
Total ^f	20,737	20,673	0%	237.90	264.44	11%

^a The weight for adult Oysters is an approximation on the basis that a dozen Oysters weighs one kilogram.

^b The volume of production for on-grown Oysters is shown in '000s of dozens. The volume and value of juvenile Oysters sold for on-growing are excluded from the total volume and value of aquaculture as it is considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Oysters.

^c The value of spat is also excluded from the total. All spat grown in SA is now sold in SA (i.e. no spat grown in SA is exported to other states) and is considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Oysters.

^d Abalone produced from marine and land-based aquaculture sites, i.e. the data represent species not class of licence.

^e Other aquaculture production in 2021/22 and 2022/23 was mostly comprised of land-based Microalgae production.

^f Totals may contain rounding errors.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022/23 Production Returns

Between 2021/22 and 2022/23 the following changes in production and value of production are apparent.

- The value of Tuna farm output increased by 9 per cent because of a 13 per cent increase in the per unit price and despite a 4 per cent fall in volume of farmed Tuna. Because exports are concentrated in May to August, the ABARES data were modified to adjust the data from calendar year to financial year and to include domestic sales. Most of the Tuna production is exported to Japan (ABARES data modified and verified by Daniel Casement, ASBTIA, pers. comm.).
- The value of Kingfish production significantly increased between 2021/22 and 2022/23 (45 per cent) as a result of a 15 per cent rise in production and a 26 per cent increase in the price of Kingfish (validated by Rob Gratton, Clean Seas Seafood Limited, pers. comm.).
- The value of adult Oyster production increased by 23 per cent because of a 17 per cent rise in volume and a 3 per cent increase in price. Higher prices are due to increased demand from many closures and

extreme weather conditions in NSW and Tasmania (validated by Lynlee Lowe, South Australian Oyster Growers Association, pers. comm.).

- The value of Mussel production increased by 10 per cent due to a 10 per cent rise in the volume of Mussel production (validated by Andy Dyer, SA Mussel Growers Association, pers. comm.).
- The value of Abalone production decreased by 27 per cent because of a 5 per cent fall in Abalone production and a 23 per cent fall in price. This is due to a general downturn in the market where both volume and pricing are under pressure (validated by Ray Henderson, Head of Operations, Yumbah Aquaculture, pers. comm.).
- The value of Freshwater Finfish production increased by 1 per cent because of a 2 per cent rise in the per unit price and despite a 1 per cent fall in the volume of Freshwater Finfish.
- The value of Marron/Yabbies production decreased by 24 per cent because of a 25 per cent fall in the volume of Marron/Yabbies production, slightly moderated by a 2 per cent increase per unit price of Marron/Yabbies.
- The value of Other aquaculture production decreased by 67 per cent as a result of a 67 per cent decrease in Microalgae production.

A breakdown of aquaculture value of production in 2022/23 by region is detailed in Table 3-2 and Table 3-3. Similar data for the volume of aquaculture production in 2022/23 are detailed in Table 3-4 and Table 3-5.

Activity in the Tuna, Kingfish, Oysters, Mussels, and Other aquaculture is concentrated in the Eyre Peninsula region. The production of remaining aquaculture species (i.e. Abalone, Freshwater Finfish and Marron/Yabbies) is more widely distributed across SA.

Table 3-2 Aquaculture value of production by sector and region, South Australia, 2022/23 (\$'000) ^{a,b}

	West Coast	Eyre Peninsula	Yorke Peninsula	Kangaroo Island	Adelaide and Hills	Murraylands and South East	All regions
Southern Bluefin Tuna	0	120,000	0	0	0	0	120,000
Kingfish	0	59,899	0	0	0	0	59,899
Oysters	15,493	42,609	143	599	0	0	58,844
Mussels	0	5,099	0	0	0	0	5,099
Abalone	0	4,183	0	7,000	0	0	11,183
Freshwater Finfish	1	3	0	5	2,921	2,002	4,933
Marron and Yabbies	0	9	8	55	80	0	152
Other	3	4,324	0	0	0	0	4,327
Total ^c	15,497	236,126	151	7,660	3,001	2,002	264,438

^a There were no visitors to licenced aquaculture tourism operations in 2022/23.

^b Includes the value of fingerling sales but excludes local spat and on-grown sales for Oysters.

^c Totals may contain rounding errors.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022/23 Production Returns

Table 3-3 Proportion of aquaculture value of production by sector and region, South Australia, 2022/23

	West Coast	Eyre Peninsula	Yorke Peninsula	Kangaroo Island	Adelaide and Hills	Murraylands and South East	All regions
Southern Bluefin Tuna	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Kingfish	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Oysters	26.3%	72.4%	0.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mussels	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Abalone	0.0%	37.4%	0.0%	62.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Freshwater Finfish	0.0%	0.06%	0.0%	0.1%	59.2%	40.6%	100.0%
Marron and Yabbies	0.0%	5.8%	5.4%	36.2%	52.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Other	0.1%	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	5.9%	89.3%	0.1%	2.9%	1.1%	0.8%	100.0%

Source: Table 3-2

Table 3-4 Aquaculture production by sector and region, South Australia, 2022/23 (kg) ^{a,b}

	West Coast	Eyre Peninsula	Yorke Peninsula	Kangaroo Island	Adelaide and Hills	Murraylands and South East	All regions
Southern Bluefin Tuna	0	8,000,000	0	0	0	0	8,000,000
Kingfish	0	3,353,819	0	0	0	0	3,353,819
Oysters	1,535,847	4,144,620	8,676	59,349	0	0	5,748,492
Mussels	0	2,317,541	0	0	0	0	2,317,541
Abalone	0	200,000	0	182,039	0	0	382,039
Freshwater Finfish	44	315	0	390	170,353	120,883	291,984
Marron and Yabbies	0	153	274	789	1,780	0	2,996
Other	53	576,561	2	0	0	0	576,616
Total ^c	1,535,943	18,593,009	8,952	242,567	172,133	120,883	20,673,487

^{a-c} See Table 3-2 footnotes.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022/23 Production Returns

Table 3-5 Proportion of aquaculture production by sector and region, South Australia, 2022/23

	West Coast	Eyre Peninsula	Yorke Peninsula	Kangaroo Island	Adelaide and Hills	Murraylands and South East	All regions
Southern Bluefin Tuna	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Kingfish	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Oysters	26.7%	72.1%	0.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mussels	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Abalone	0.0%	52.4%	0.0%	47.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Freshwater Finfish	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	58.3%	41.4%	100.0%
Marron and Yabbies	0.0%	5.1%	9.1%	26.3%	59.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Other	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	7.4%	89.9%	0.04%	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	100.0%

Source: Table 3-4

3.2. Employment in SA Aquaculture

Estimates of direct employment in South Australian aquaculture for the years 2021/22 and 2022/23 are provided in Table 3-6. Consistent with previous analyses undertaken by BDO EconSearch, these estimates also include employment on inactive, undeveloped, and underdeveloped leases. As for the production data, these employment estimates have been derived from PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture's 2022/23 Production Returns submitted by the aquaculture industry. Overall, direct employment in aquaculture operations reported by industry, increased by 5 per cent between 2021/22 (815 fte) and 2022/23 (855 fte). In 2021/22 and in 2022/23 there were no jobs reported for licenced aquaculture tourism operations within the PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022/23 Production Returns.

Table 3-6 Direct employment by aquaculture sector, South Australia, 2021/22 and 2022/23

	Employment (fte)		Change from 2021/22
	2021/22	2022/23	
Southern Bluefin Tuna	306	291	-5%
Kingfish	91	124	37%
Oysters	298	317	6%
Mussels	15	17	13%
Abalone	35	46	33%
Freshwater Finfish	52	44	-15%
Marron and Yabbies	10	6	-40%
Other ^a	9	10	7%
Total ^b	815	855	5%

^a 'Other aquaculture' also includes land-based and miscellaneous licences which cannot be allocated to specific sectors.

^b Note employment totals include rounding.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022/23 Production Returns

Some notable differences in direct employment between 2021/22 and 2022/23 by species are:

- 37 per cent increase in Kingfish as a result of an increase in production in 2022/23.
- 33 per cent increase in Abalone despite a slight fall in production in 2022/23.
- 40 per cent decrease in Marron and Yabbies as a result of a decrease in production in 2022/23.

A breakdown of direct employment in 2022/23 in SA aquaculture by region is detailed in Table 3-7 and Table 3-8. There are some notable differences in the recorded regional distribution of production and employment. For example, Kangaroo Island was estimated to produce only 26 per cent of Marron and Yabbies by volume but was responsible for 73 per cent of Marron and Yabbies employment (Table 3-5 and Table 3-8). These differences may reflect labour intensity of Marron and Yabbies farming on KI.

Table 3-7 Direct employment by aquaculture sector and region, South Australia, 2022/23 (fte)

	West Coast	Eyre Peninsula	Yorke Peninsula	Kangaroo Island	Adelaide and Hills	Murraylands and South East	All regions
Southern Bluefin Tuna	0	291	0	0	0	0	291
Kingfish	0	124	0	0	0	0	124
Oysters	95	210	8	4	0	0	317
Mussels	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
Abalone	0	32	0	14	0	0	46
Freshwater Finfish	0	2	0	1	28	13	44
Marron and Yabbies	0	0	0	4	1	0	6
Other	1	6	3	0	0	0	10
Total^a	96	682	11	24	30	13	855

^a Totals may contain rounding errors.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022/23 Production Returns

Table 3-8 Proportion of direct employment by region, South Australia, 2022/23

	West Coast	Eyre Peninsula	Yorke Peninsula	Kangaroo Island	Adelaide and Hills	Murraylands and South East	All regions
Southern Bluefin Tuna	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Kingfish	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Oysters	30.0%	66.3%	2.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Mussels	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Abalone	0.0%	69.2%	0.0%	30.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Freshwater Finfish	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	2.3%	64.2%	30.2%	100.0%
Marron and Yabbies	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	73.3%	21.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Other	6.3%	62.5%	31.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	11.2%	79.8%	1.3%	2.7%	3.5%	1.6%	100.0%

Source: Table 3-7

3.3. Projected growth in production and employment

Aquaculture licence holders were required to provide projections of their production and on-farm employment over the three-year period, 2023/24 to 2025/26. The projections from the PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022/23 Production Returns are summarised in Table 3-9 by species and in Table 3-10 by region. Where possible, these data were validated and improved by industry representatives and with other sources of information. The implied production (tonnes or '000 doz.) and on-farm employment (full-time equivalents) levels by species are provided in Table 3-11 and Table 3-12, respectively.

Table 3-9 Projected growth in South Australian aquaculture production and on-farm employment, by species, 2023/24 to 2025/26 (percentage change on 2022/23) ^a

	Estimated cumulative change relative to 2022/23					
	Production			On-farm employment		
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Southern Bluefin Tuna	-6%	9%	21%	-3%	2%	3%
Kingfish	3%	4%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Oysters	13%	9%	10%	7%	9%	8%
Mussels	9%	18%	23%	9%	9%	9%
Abalone	5%	8%	7%	3%	8%	8%
Freshwater Finfish ^b	9%	9%	10%	1%	-2%	-4%
Marron and Yabbies	-3%	4%	6%	3%	3%	8%
Other ^c	-7%	0%	1%	1%	3%	6%

^a Based on an analysis of PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture’s 2022/23 Production Return responses. The plausibility of the projections for Tuna, Kingfish, Mussels, Oysters and Abalone have been validated or modified by industry representatives and annual reports (pers. comm., Clean Seas Seafood Limited 2023).

^b Predominantly Barramundi production.

^c Predominantly land-based Microalgae production.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022/23 Production Returns, Clean Seas Seafood Limited, Daniel Casement pers. comm., SA Mussel Growers Association, Yumbah Aquaculture and SA Oyster Growers Association.

Table 3-10 Projected growth in South Australian aquaculture production and on-farm employment, by region, 2023/24 to 2025/26 (percentage change on 2022/23)^a

	Estimated cumulative change relative to 2022/23					
	Production			On-farm employment		
	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Adelaide and Hills	29%	4%	4%	2%	1%	1%
Eyre Peninsula	2%	10%	17%	3%	5%	6%
Kangaroo Island	8%	7%	12%	-3%	4%	5%
Murraylands and South East	-20%	16%	18%	0%	-9%	-18%
West Coast	11%	9%	8%	8%	13%	8%
Yorke Peninsula	12%	10%	6%	1%	4%	14%

^a See notes to Table 3-9. Changes are assumed to occur within the same region as current operations as plans to expand into other regions are not collected in the Production Returns.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022/23 Production Returns, Clean Seas Seafood Limited, Daniel Casement pers. comm., SA Mussel Growers Association, Yumbah Aquaculture and SA Oyster Growers Association.

The projections for each sector through to 2025/26, relative to 2022/23, can be summarised as follows.

- Tuna production is expected to increase through to 2025/26 (Daniel Casement, ASBTIA, pers. comm.).
 - The Australian wild catch Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT) quota for the triennium 2024 to 2026 is 7,295t (Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna 2023). This is due to a 17 per cent increase in quota which is likely to further increase starting 2027 (Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna 2023).
 - The finalisation of the *Aquaculture (Zones - Lower Eyre Peninsula) Policy 2023* will increase the tonnage allowed in the Policy for Tuna farming by approximately 109 per cent (Department of Primary Industries and Regions (PIRSA) 2023).
 - The expansion of quota is underpinning confidence to invest in tuna farming volume and productivity.

- Tuna employment - Direct employment is expected to decline slightly in 2023/24, then increase in 2024/25 and 2025/26 (Daniel Casement, ASBTIA, pers. comm.).
 - The 2023/24 reduction in employment is due to industry rationalisation leading to fewer companies.
 - However, as production increases (due to increased quota) employment is expected to increase in 2024/25 and 2025/26.
 - Output per fte is expected to increase.
- Kingfish production is expected to increase steadily through to 2024/25 (5 per cent). Prices are expected to increase across key categories (Clean Seas Seafood Limited 2022). Employment is projected to remain stable to 2025/26 (Rob Gratton, Clean Seas Seafood Limited, pers. comm.).
- Oysters - Sale of mature Oysters and associated employment is expected to increase modestly between 2023/24 and 2025/26 (Lynlee Lowe, South Australian Oyster Growers Association, pers. comm.).
- Mussels - Modest increases in production are expected between 2023/24 and 2025/26. Employment is expected to remain constant at 9 per cent increase through to 2025/26 (Andy Dyer, SA Mussel Growers Association, pers. comm.).
- Abalone - Production is expected to rise by 7 per cent in 2025/26. Employment is expected to increase along with production (Ray Henderson, Yumbah, pers. comm.).
- Freshwater Finfish - A production increase of 10 per cent is expected by 2025/26. Employment is expected to increase slightly in 2023/24 followed with a decline in 2024/25 and 2025/26.
- Marron and Yabbies - Production is expected to decrease in 2023/24 but then increase in 2024/25 and 2025/26. Increases in employment are expected through to 2025/26 (8 per cent).
- Other aquaculture - A decline in production is expected in 2023/24 (7 per cent) with production returning to the 2022/23 level in 2024/25 and then a slight increase in 2025/26. Employment is expected to slightly increase by 6 per cent in 2025/26.

Table 3-11 Projected growth in South Australian aquaculture production, 2023/24 to 2025/26 (t or '000 doz.)

	Actual Production ^a	Forecast Production ^b			Av. annual growth rate
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	
Southern Bluefin Tuna (t)	8,000	7,800	9,000	10,000	7.7%
Kingfish (t)	3,354	3,454	3,488	3,522	1.6%
Oysters ('000 doz.)	5,748	6,524	6,244	6,309	3.1%
Mussels (t)	2,318	2,531	2,745	2,852	7.2%
Abalone (t)	382	403	411	407	2.1%
Freshwater Finfish (t)	292	318	319	322	3.3%
Marron and Yabbies (t)	3	3	3	3	1.9%
Other (t)	577	538	577	584	0.4%
Total ^c	20,673	21,571	22,787	23,999	5.1%

^a See Table 3-1

^b Based on the projections summarised in Table 3-9. Figures rounded to the nearest thousand so small percentage changes are not reflected in the absolute values.

^c Totals may contain rounding errors.

Source: Table 3-1, PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture and BDO EconSearch analysis

Table 3-12 Projected growth in South Australian aquaculture on-farm employment, 2023/24 to 2025/26 (full-time equivalents)

	Actual Employment ^a	Forecast Employment ^b			Av. annual growth rate
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	
Southern Bluefin Tuna	291	282	297	300	1.0%
Kingfish	124	124	124	124	0.0%
Oysters	317	340	346	343	2.6%
Mussels	17	18	18	18	2.9%
Abalone	46	48	50	50	2.7%
Freshwater Finfish	44	45	43	42	-1.3%
Marron and Yabbies	6	6	6	6	2.5%
Other	10	10	10	10	2.0%
Total ^c	855	873	895	894	1.5%

^a Derived from PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture's 2022/23 Production Returns responses. Includes employment on inactive, undeveloped and underdeveloped leases.

^b Based on the projections summarised in Table 3-9.

^c Totals may contain rounding errors.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture and BDO EconSearch analysis

Under the assumption that aquaculture producers in the state are price takers and that changes in industry supply will have little effect on prices received, then the effect of the projected production changes (Table 3-9) could be translated directly into changes in gross value of production (GVP). Even if a negative price response were to arise from production increases, it could be argued that consumer demand pressures for seafood will have an offsetting, positive impact on price. Indeed, in a comprehensive analysis (Delgado *et al.* 2003) of the global seafood market it was forecast under baseline (most likely) assumptions that, while global aquaculture production would increase by 84 per cent over the period 1997 to 2020 (19 per cent increase in wild catch), real prices are expected to increase by around 15 per cent for crustaceans and high-value finfish and by 4-6 per cent for molluscs and low value food fish.

Nevertheless, the projected production increases summarised in Table 3-9 are significant in some sectors and, other things being equal, the prices received would tend to decrease as the quantity supplied increases. This relationship can be measured using a price flexibility coefficient, that is, the percentage change in price given a one per cent change in the quantity supplied. This can, in turn, be approximated using the reciprocal of the price elasticity of demand.

Short-run elasticities of demand for primary products are generally relatively price inelastic. In the longer run, however, with opportunities for exports and substitution with other products, elasticities of demand for primary products are generally relatively price elastic (i.e. less than -1.0). In the absence of empirically estimated elasticities for aquaculture products, it was assumed for the purpose of this analysis that the medium-run price elasticity of demand for aquaculture products is -2.0 and the reciprocal, the price flexibility coefficient, is -0.5.

It is likely that a price response of this magnitude would apply only to that proportion of the growth in aquaculture production that is supplied to the South Australian domestic market. For this analysis, it was assumed that 100 per cent of the growth in Tuna and Abalone production would be exported to interstate and overseas markets and 75 per cent of the growth in other sectors would be exported. For that proportion of production growth that is exported from the state to interstate or overseas markets, it was assumed that the producers are price takers and that changes in industry supply will have little effect on prices received.

These two sets of price assumptions, namely a ‘no price’ response and a ‘generic small but negative price’ effect, were used as the basis for high and low projections of gross value of aquaculture production for the period 2023/24 to 2025/26. These projections are presented in Table 3-13.

Table 3-13 Projected growth in South Australian aquaculture value of production, 2023/24 to 2025/26 ^a

	Actual GVP (\$m)	Low GVP Forecast (\$m) ^b			High GVP Forecast (\$m) ^c		
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Southern Bluefin Tuna	120.0	115.0	125.0	165.0	115.0	125.0	165.0
Kingfish	59.9	61.5	62.0	62.5	61.7	62.3	62.9
Oysters	58.8	65.7	63.2	63.8	66.8	63.9	64.6
Mussels	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.3
Abalone	11.2	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.8	12.0	11.9
Freshwater Finfish	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Marron and Yabbies	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.4
Total ^d	264.4	268.9	278.0	319.2	270.4	279.2	320.7

^a All estimates of gross value of production (GVP) are in 2023 AUD.

^b The low estimate of gross value of production (GVP) is based on a small but negative price effect for that proportion of the growth that is likely to be supplied to the SA domestic market. It was assumed that 100 per cent of the growth in Tuna and Abalone production would be exported to interstate and overseas markets (i.e. low and high estimates of GVP identical) and 75 per cent of the growth in other sectors would be exported.

^c The high estimate of GVP is based on no price response over the projection period (i.e. prices remain at 2022/23 levels).

^d Totals may contain rounding errors.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture and BDO EconSearch analysis

3.4. Other indicators from the production returns

It was possible to derive a range of other data from the 2022/23 Production Returns. Estimates are provided below for the following indicators for SA for 2022/23.

- Proportion of aquaculture production, value of production and employment by sector (Table 3-14)
- Aquaculture spat and fingerling introductions and sales (Table 3-15)
- The number of aquaculture licences reporting activity by sector (Table 3-16).

Table 3-14 Proportion of aquaculture production, value of production and employment by sector, South Australia, 2022/23

	Production	Value of production	Direct employment
Southern Bluefin Tuna	39%	45%	34%
Kingfish	16%	23%	15%
Oysters	28%	22%	37%
Mussels	11%	2%	2%
Abalone	2%	4%	5%
Freshwater Finfish	1%	2%	5%
Marron and Yabbies	0.01%	0.06%	1%
Other	3%	2%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022/23 Production Returns

Table 3-15 Aquaculture spat and fingerling introductions and sales, South Australia, 2022/23

	All licence holders		Spat/fingerling sales ^g		
	No. spat/fingerlings introduced ('000)	Proportion sourced from SA	No. spat/fingerlings sold ('000)	Value (\$'000)	No. of respondents
Southern Bluefin Tuna ^a	152	100%	-	-	0
Kingfish ^b	1,222	100%	n.p.	-	1
Oysters ^c	312,295	100%	201,819	6,427	10
Mussels ^d	0	-	-	-	0
Abalone ^e	230	100%	-	-	0
Freshwater Finfish ^h	436	56%	1,231	2,926	9
Marron and Yabbies	0	-	-	-	0
Other ^f	0	-	n.p.	n.p.	1
Total	5,286,341		204,272	9,353	21

^a Wild caught fish, on-grown product sourced from Commonwealth waters off SA.

^b Self-produced, on-grown fingerlings.

^c Excludes stock sourced from other producers in SA for on-growing.

^d Wild spat caught on-site, no spat was reported to be sourced from hatcheries.

^e Includes self-produced at a land-based hatchery, on-grown spat.

^f Other aquaculture is dominated by land-based Microalgae production for which juvenile introduction is not relevant.

^g Where the number of respondents is less than 5 the data has not been published (n.p.) to ensure the confidentiality of respondents.

^h Non SA sourced Freshwater Finfish fingerlings were from Tasmania, New South Wales and Queensland.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022/23 Production Returns

Table 3-16 Number of aquaculture licences submitting a production return ^a, by sector, South Australia, 2022/23

	Production reported	Nil production reported	Total
Southern Bluefin Tuna	8	0	8
Kingfish	18	1	19
Oysters	247	105	352
Mussels	25	9	34
Abalone	6	1	7
Freshwater Finfish	14	4	18
Marron and Yabbies	7	8	15
Other	2	0	2
Tourism	0	1	1
Total	327	129	456

^a This is not the total number of licences in each sector as not every licence holder submitted a production return and licences are counted twice if they produced in two sectors in 2022/23.

Source: PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022/23 Production Returns

Some reasons that aquaculture licence holders provided for submitting a nil return included:

- Normal operation does not involve sales
- None provided/ambiguous/personal
- Ownership/regulatory
- Stock levels too low/unable to purchase spat/fingerlings
- No infrastructure on site/still in development

- Poor market conditions
- Environmental conditions
- Not operating.

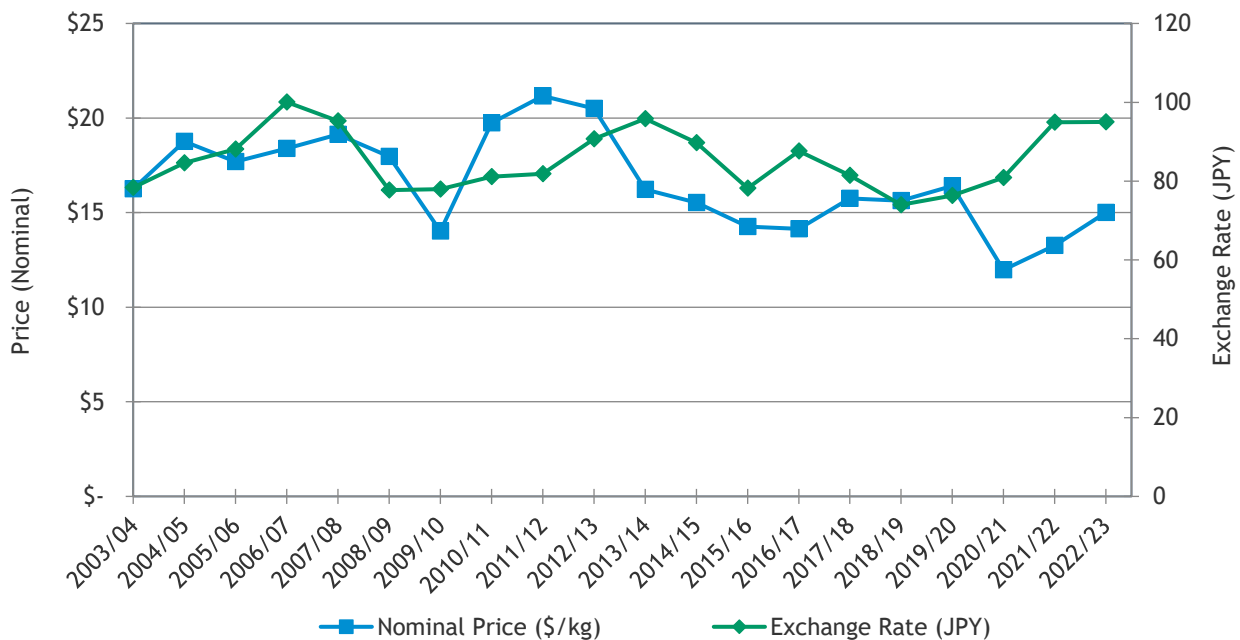
3.5. Exchange rates

A large proportion of South Australian aquaculture production, particularly Tuna, is considered a premium high value product, and is exported overseas to high-end markets. Accordingly, changes in the value of the Australian dollar have the potential to influence the Australian dollar value of Australian aquaculture exports, significantly impacting the economic performance of the industry. The Australian dollar depreciated overall between 2021/22 (US\$0.73) and 2022/23 (US\$0.67) (RBA 2023), a decrease of 8 per cent, making Australian exports relatively more competitive in foreign markets.

A significant export destination for South Australian Tuna is Japan. Thus, it may be useful to compare the value of the Australian dollar with the Japanese yen (JPY). The average rate of exchange in 2021/22 was 85.11 JPY increasing to 92.38 (JPY) in 2022/23 (Figure 3-1).

The relationship between the price of Tuna and the exchange rate (JPY) between 2003/04 and 2022/23 can be readily observed in Figure 3-1. A widely used measure of the relationship between two variables, such as price and exchange rate, is the coefficient of correlation. The coefficient of correlation can range in value from +1.0 for a perfect positive correlation to -1.0 for a perfect inverse correlation. The coefficient of correlation between the exchange rate (JPY) and the price for SA farmed Tuna for the period 2003/04 to 2022/23 is 0.13. This indicates that there is no inverse relationship between the two variables. Thus, when the Australian dollar appreciates against the JPY there is, generally, no corresponding decline in the average price of SA farmed Tuna as evidenced by 2021/22 and 2022/23 in Figure 3-1.

Figure 3-1 Exchange rate (JPY) and price for Tuna, 2003/04 to 2022/23



Source: RBA (2023)

4. The economic contribution of aquaculture in SA, 2022/23

Estimates of the direct economic contribution of aquaculture production, aquaculture processing, the transport of aquaculture products and the sale of aquaculture products to the retail and food service sectors in South Australia in 2022/23 are provided in this section of the report.

Complementary estimates of the flow-on effects generated by these activities through the purchase of materials, services and labour are also provided. These flow-on effects have been estimated using input-output analysis. Input-output analysis is widely used in economic contribution analysis and is a practicable method for measuring economic contributions at regional and state levels. To compile a representative cost structure for each sector, costs were derived from data provided by operators in 2002/03 and updated to 2022/23, as described earlier. On an item-by-item basis, the expenditures were allocated between those occurring in South Australia and those goods and services imported from outside the state. These data were then incorporated into the state input-output model to estimate the flow-on or indirect economic contributions.

4.1. The economic contribution of Tuna Farming in South Australia 2022/23

Estimates of the economic contribution generated by the Tuna farming industry in SA on a sector-by-sector basis for 2022/23 are provided in Table 4-1 and Figure 4-1 to Figure 4-4. Contributions are measured in terms of value of output, contribution to gross state product (GSP), employment and household income.

Output contributions

There are substantial economic contributions from the Tuna farming industry in South Australia. Direct output (business turnover) generated in South Australia by Tuna farms summed to \$120.0m and in other sectors (processing and transport), \$14.6m in 2022/23 (Table 4-1).

Contribution to gross state product

Contribution to gross state product (GSP) is calculated as the value of output less the cost of goods and services used in producing the output. GSP provides an assessment of the net contribution to state economic growth of a particular enterprise or activity.

The direct contribution to GSP by the Tuna industry (i.e. farming, processing and transport) was \$41.5m in 2022/23 (\$36.7m from tuna farming and \$4.7m from downstream activities). Associated with this was flow-on GSP in the other sectors of the state economy of \$116.6m (Table 4-1). The flow-on effects were greatest in the Sardine fishing (\$24.7m), property and business services (\$21.9m), Tuna fishing (\$19.7m), finance and insurance (\$8.4m), trade (\$8.0m), manufacturing (\$4.2m) and transport (\$3.2m) sectors (Figure 4-2). The total contribution to GSP was approximately \$158.1m in 2022/23.

The bottom row in Table 4-1 shows that for each one dollar contribution to GSP by the Tuna industry there was an additional \$2.80 (\$3.80 in total) contribution to GSP in other sectors of the state economy (e.g. tuna fishing, property and business services, SA Sardine fishing, trade, manufacturing and finance sectors).

Table 4-1 The economic contribution of Tuna farming in South Australia, 2022/23

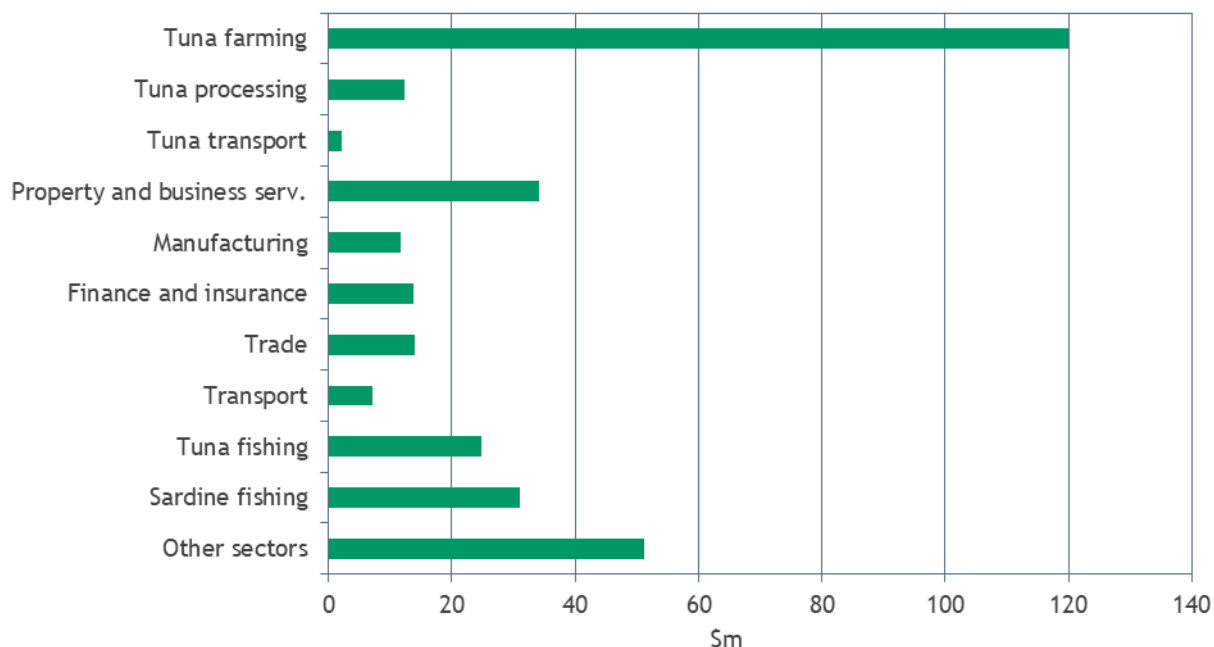
Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Tuna farming	120.0	37%	36.7	23%	291	32%	11.1	16%
Processing	12.4	4%	3.7	2%	30	3%	1.6	2%
Transport	2.2	1%	1.0	1%	9	1%	0.7	1%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Total Direct	134.6	42%	41.5	26%	330	36%	13.4	20%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	34.1	11%	21.9	14%	94	10%	10.8	16%
Sardine fishing	31.0	10%	24.7	16%	82	9%	6.7	10%
Tuna fishing	24.8	8%	19.7	12%	65	7%	5.4	8%
Manufacturing	11.6	4%	4.2	3%	36	4%	3.2	5%
Finance and insurance	13.8	4%	8.4	5%	21	2%	2.6	4%
Trade	14.0	4%	8.0	5%	70	8%	5.3	8%
Transport	7.2	2%	3.2	2%	26	3%	2.2	3%
Other Sectors ^b	51.2	16%	26.6	17%	199	22%	18.5	27%
Total Flow-on	187.7	58%	116.6	74%	593	64%	54.7	80%
Total ^a	322.3	100%	158.1	100%	923	100%	68.1	100%
Total/Direct	2.4		3.8		2.8		5.1	

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

^b E.g. accommodation, restaurants and cafes, utilities, communications, agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

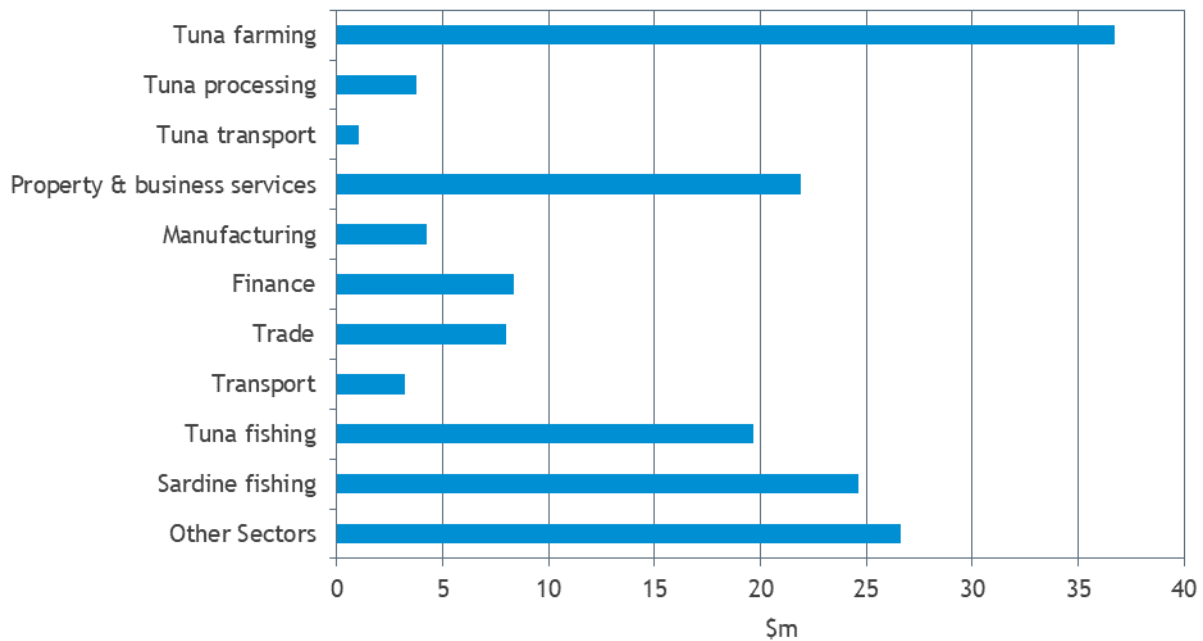
Figure 4-1 Tuna farming in South Australia, output contributions by sector, 2022/23 ^a



^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution. Other sectors include accommodation, restaurants and cafes, utilities, communications, agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

Figure 4-2 Tuna farming in South Australia, contribution to GSP by sector, 2022/23 ^a



^a Other sectors include accommodation, restaurants and cafes, utilities, communications, agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors. Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

Employment and household income

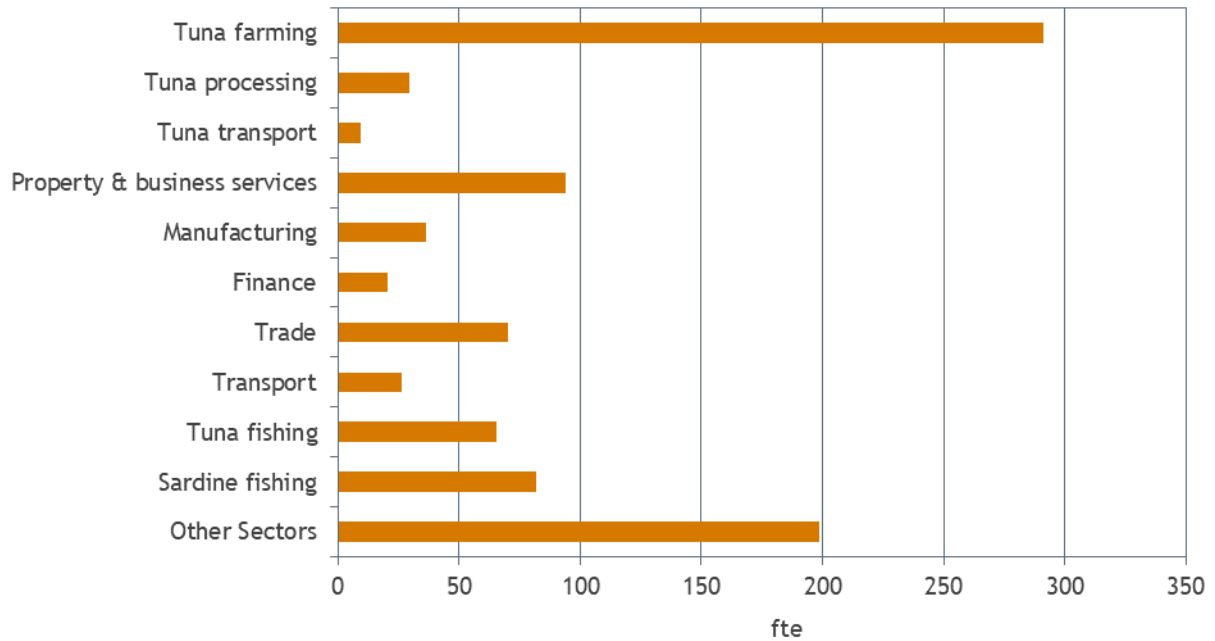
A significant number of jobs were created because of the flow-on business activity associated with Tuna farming, processing and transport. The Tuna farms were responsible for the direct employment of approximately 291 full-time equivalents (fte) and, through associated processing and transport activities, another 39 fte in 2022/23 (Table 4-1). Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 593 fte to give total employment of 923 fte in the state. The sectors of the economy with employment flow-on effects include the property and business services (94 fte), Sardine fishing (82 fte), trade (70 fte), Tuna fishing (65 fte), manufacturing (36 fte) and transport (26 fte) (Figure 4-3).

The bottom row in Table 4-1 shows that for each fte job generated directly in Tuna farming, processing and transport there were an additional 1.80 jobs (2.80 jobs in total) in the rest of the state.

Household income of \$11.1m was earned in the Tuna farming sector and another \$2.4m in downstream activities. This comprised both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An additional \$54.7m of household income was earned in other businesses in the state as a result of Tuna farming and downstream activities. The total household income contribution was \$68.1m (Figure 4-4).

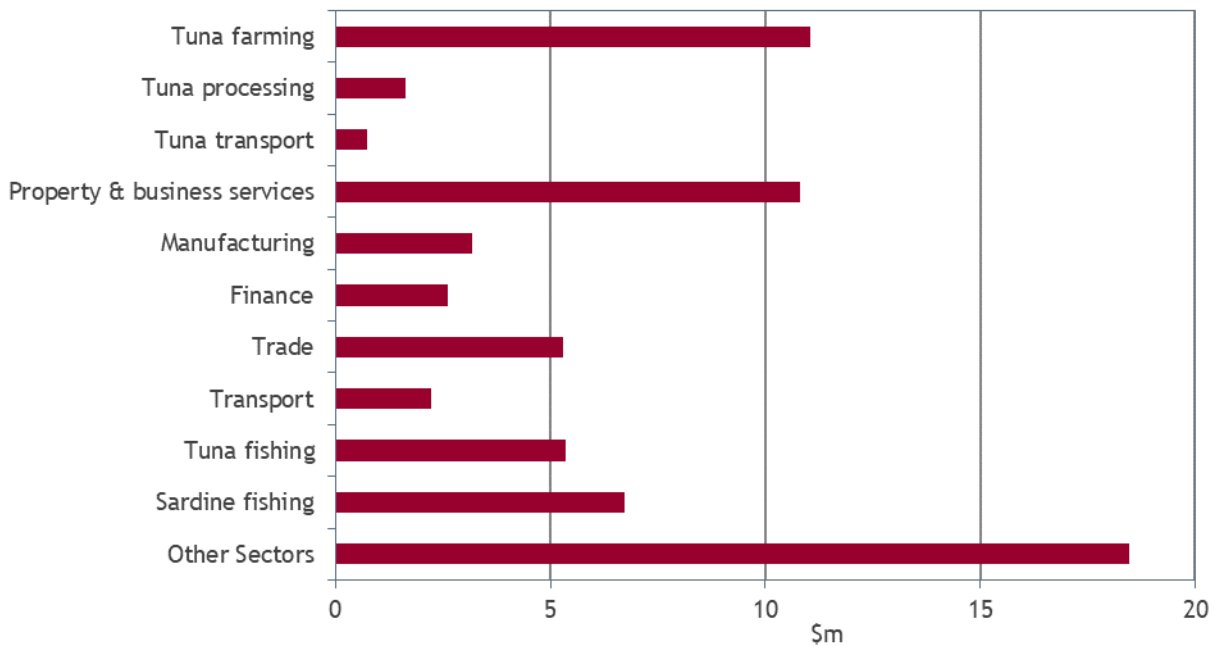
For each \$1.00 of household income generated directly by Tuna farming, processing, and transport in 2022/23 there was an additional \$4.10 (\$5.10 in total) generated in other sectors of the state economy (Table 4-1).

Figure 4-3 Tuna farming in South Australia, employment contributions by sector, 2022/23 ^a



^a Other sectors include accommodation, restaurants and cafes, utilities, communications, agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors. Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

Figure 4-4 Tuna farming in South Australia, household income contributions by sector, 2022/23



^a Other sectors include accommodation, restaurants and cafes, utilities, communications, agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors. Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

4.2. The economic contribution of Oyster Farming in South Australia, 2022/23

Table 4-2 provides estimates of the economic contribution generated by Oyster farming in South Australia on a sector-by-sector basis in 2022/23. As for Tuna in the previous section, contributions are measured in terms of output (business turnover), contribution to GSP, employment and household income.

It should be noted that the gross value of production includes the value of adult Oyster sales only. Approximately \$6.4m of spat sales and \$2.6m of sales from on-grown Oysters have been excluded as they are considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Oysters. In earlier reports (EconSearch 2018 and earlier) the value of spat sales was included as some spat was exported interstate. However, all spat grown in SA are now supplied to SA Oyster farms and are, as stated above, now considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Oysters.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated in SA by Oyster farming enterprises summed to \$58.8m in 2022/23 while output generated in SA by associated downstream activities (processing, transport, retail, and food service) summed to \$41.8m.

Contribution to gross state product

As noted above, contribution to GSP is calculated as the value of output less the cost of goods and services used in producing the output. In 2022/23, total Oyster farming-related contribution to GSP in South Australia was approximately \$118.8m, \$49.6m generated by Oyster farming directly, \$19.3m generated directly by downstream activities and \$49.9m generated in other sectors of the state economy.

Table 4-2 The economic contribution of Oyster farming in South Australia, 2022/23 ^a

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Oyster farming ^b	58.8	31%	49.6	42%	317	37%	14.9	27%
Processing	7.2	4%	2.2	2%	17	2%	1.0	2%
Transport	6.7	4%	3.1	3%	29	3%	2.3	4%
Retail	0.5	0%	0.3	0%	3	0%	0.2	0%
Food services	27.4	14%	13.7	12%	182	22%	9.5	17%
Total Direct	100.7	53%	68.9	58%	547	65%	27.8	50%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv	24.8	13%	16.3	14%	62	7%	6.7	12%
Manufacturing	7.6	4%	2.4	2%	22	3%	1.8	3%
Trade	11.8	6%	6.7	6%	59	7%	4.4	8%
Transport	4.1	2%	1.8	2%	14	2%	1.2	2%
Finance	9.6	5%	5.5	5%	14	2%	1.9	3%
Other Sectors	32.8	17%	17.2	14%	128	15%	11.6	21%
Total Flow-on	90.7	47%	49.9	42%	298	35%	27.5	50%
Total ^c	191.4	100%	118.8	100%	845	100%	55.3	100%
<i>Total/Direct</i>	<i>1.9</i>		<i>1.7</i>		<i>1.5</i>		<i>2.0</i>	

^a Constitutes an upper estimate of the flow-on effects given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

^b Includes sales of adults but excludes sales of spat and on-grown oysters.

^c Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

Employment and household income

In 2022/23, SA Oyster farming was responsible for the direct employment of around 317 fte and downstream activities created employment for around 231 fte. Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 298 fte to give total employment of 845 fte in the state. The flow-on jobs were concentrated in the property and business services (62 fte), trade (59 fte), and manufacturing (22 fte).

Household income of \$14.9m was earned in the Oyster farming sector and another \$12.9m in downstream activities. This comprised both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An additional \$27.5m of household income was earned in other businesses in the state as a result of Oyster farming and downstream activities. The total household income contribution was \$55.3m.

4.3. The economic contribution of Kingfish Farming in South Australia, 2022/23

Table 4-3 provides estimates of the economic contribution generated by Kingfish farming in South Australia on a sector-by-sector basis in 2022/23. As for Tuna and Oysters in the previous sections, contributions are measured in terms of output (business turnover), contribution to GSP, employment and household income.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated in SA by Kingfish farming enterprises summed to \$59.9m in 2022/23 while output generated in SA by associated downstream activities (processing, transport, retail, and food service) summed to \$22.9m (Table 4-3).

Table 4-3 The economic contribution of Kingfish farming in South Australia, 2022/23

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Kingfish farming	59.9	42%	31.4	42%	124	28%	7.0	22%
Processing	3.7	3%	1.1	1%	9	2%	0.5	2%
Transport	3.7	3%	1.7	2%	16	3%	1.2	4%
Retail	2.0	1%	1.2	2%	12	3%	0.8	2%
Food services	13.6	10%	6.8	9%	90	20%	4.7	15%
Total Direct	82.8	59%	42.2	57%	251	56%	14.2	44%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv	14.8	10%	9.6	13%	37	8%	4.0	13%
Manufacturing	4.1	3%	1.3	2%	11	3%	0.9	3%
Trade	9.1	6%	5.2	7%	48	11%	3.5	11%
Transport	3.6	3%	1.6	2%	13	3%	1.1	3%
Finance	5.9	4%	3.4	5%	9	2%	1.2	4%
Other Sectors	20.7	15%	11.0	15%	79	18%	7.3	23%
Total Flow-on	58.3	41%	32.2	43%	198	44%	18.0	56%
Total^a	141.1	100%	74.4	100%	449	100%	32.2	100%
<i>Total/Direct</i>	<i>1.7</i>		<i>1.8</i>		<i>1.8</i>		<i>2.3</i>	

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

Contribution to gross state product

In 2022/23, total Kingfish farming-related contribution to GSP in South Australia was approximately \$74.4m, \$31.4m generated by Kingfish farming directly, \$10.8 generated directly by downstream activities and \$32.2m generated in other sectors of the state economy.

Employment and household income

In 2022/23, SA Kingfish farming was responsible for the direct employment of around 124 fte and downstream activities created employment for around 127 fte. Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 198 fte to give total employment of 449 fte in the state. The flow-on jobs were concentrated in the trade (48 fte), property and business services (37 fte) and transport (13 fte).

Household income of around \$7.0m was earned in the Kingfish farming sector and another \$7.2m in downstream activities. This comprised both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An additional \$18.0m of household income was earned in other businesses in the state as a result of Kingfish farming and downstream activities. The total household income contribution was \$32.2m.

4.4. The economic contribution of the remaining Aquaculture sectors in South Australia, 2022/23

The economic contributions of the remaining individual aquaculture sectors in South Australia in 2022/23 are reported in Table 4-4 to Table 4-8, respectively.

These results are reported without comment, as the interpretation is identical to that for Kingfish, Oysters and Tuna farming described in the previous sections.

For some of the following aquaculture sectors, the contributions in terms of flow-on employment and household income are relatively low. As these sectors grow and sales increase, household income and flow-on employment contributions generated by recurrent expenditure are expected to increase as well. The flow-on effects constitute an upper estimate given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

Table 4-4 The economic contribution of Mussel farming in South Australia, 2022/23

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Mussel farming	5.1	24%	3.0	26%	17	21%	1.1	18%
Processing	1.2	6%	0.4	3%	3	4%	0.2	3%
Transport	0.8	4%	0.3	3%	3	4%	0.3	4%
Retail	0.6	3%	0.4	3%	4	5%	0.2	4%
Food services	2.3	11%	1.1	10%	15	19%	0.8	13%
Total Direct	9.9	46%	5.2	45%	42	51%	2.6	41%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv	2.8	13%	1.9	16%	7	9%	0.8	12%
Manufacturing	0.9	4%	0.3	3%	3	3%	0.2	4%
Trade	1.4	6%	0.8	7%	7	8%	0.5	8%
Transport	0.5	2%	0.2	2%	2	2%	0.1	2%
Finance	1.2	5%	0.7	6%	2	2%	0.2	4%
Other Sectors	4.8	22%	2.6	22%	19	24%	1.8	29%
Total Flow-on	11.5	54%	6.4	55%	39	49%	3.7	59%
Total ^a	21.5	100%	11.6	100%	81	100%	6.3	100%
<i>Total/Direct</i>	2.2		2.2		1.9		2.4	

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

Table 4-5 The economic contribution of Abalone^a farming in South Australia, 2022/23

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Abalone farming	11.2	50%	5.6	47%	46	56%	2.2	40%
Processing	0.5	2%	0.2	1%	1	1%	0.1	1%
Transport	0.1	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Total Direct	11.7	52%	5.8	48%	48	57%	2.3	41%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv	2.1	9%	1.4	12%	5	6%	0.5	9%
Manufacturing	0.5	2%	0.2	1%	2	2%	0.1	2%
Trade	1.4	6%	0.8	7%	7	9%	0.5	9%
Transport	0.5	2%	0.2	2%	2	2%	0.2	3%
Finance	0.9	4%	0.5	5%	1	2%	0.2	3%
Other Sectors	5.4	24%	3.1	26%	19	22%	1.8	32%
Total Flow-on	10.8	48%	6.2	52%	35	43%	3.3	59%
Total ^a	22.6	100%	12.0	100%	83	100%	5.7	100%
<i>Total/Direct</i>	1.9		2.1		1.7		2.4	

^a Abalone produced from marine and land-based aquaculture sites, i.e. the data represent species not class of licence.

^b Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

Table 4-6 The economic contribution of Freshwater Finfish farming in South Australia, 2022/23

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Freshwater finfish farming	4.9	39%	2.8	40%	44	61%	1.9	44%
Processing	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Transport	0.4	3%	0.2	3%	2	2%	0.1	3%
Retail	0.1	1%	0.0	1%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Food services	0.6	5%	0.3	5%	4	6%	0.2	5%
Total Direct	6.1	48%	3.3	47%	51	70%	2.3	53%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv	1.6	13%	1.1	16%	3	5%	0.4	9%
Manufacturing	0.4	3%	0.1	2%	1	2%	0.1	2%
Trade	0.9	8%	0.5	8%	5	7%	0.4	8%
Transport	0.3	3%	0.1	2%	1	2%	0.1	2%
Finance	0.7	6%	0.4	6%	1	1%	0.1	3%
Other Sectors	2.5	20%	1.4	19%	10	14%	0.9	22%
Total Flow-on	6.5	52%	3.7	53%	22	30%	2.0	47%
Total ^a	12.5	100%	7.0	100%	72	100%	4.3	100%
<i>Total/Direct</i>	2.1		2.1		1.4		1.9	

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

Table 4-7 The economic contribution of Marron/Yabby farming in South Australia, 2022/23

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Marron/yabbies farming	0.2	31%	0.1	28%	6	82%	0.1	36%
Processing	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Transport	0.0	1%	0.0	1%	0	0%	0.0	1%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.1	12%	0.0	12%	0	6%	0.0	13%
Total Direct	0.2	44%	0.1	40%	6	88%	0.1	50%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv	0.1	15%	0.0	18%	0	2%	0.0	12%
Manufacturing	0.0	4%	0.0	2%	0	1%	0.0	3%
Trade	0.0	7%	0.0	8%	0	3%	0.0	9%
Transport	0.0	2%	0.0	2%	0	1%	0.0	2%
Finance	0.0	6%	0.0	6%	0	1%	0.0	3%
Other Sectors	0.1	22%	0.1	23%	0	5%	0.0	22%
Total Flow-on	0.3	56%	0.2	60%	1	12%	0.1	50%
Total ^a	0.5	100%	0.3	100%	7	100%	0.2	100%
<i>Total/Direct</i>	2.3		2.5		1.1		2.0	

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

Table 4-8 The economic contribution of Other aquaculture farming in South Australia, 2022/23 ^a

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Other aquaculture	4.3	60%	2.3	58%	10	49%	0.5	34%
Processing	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Transport	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Total Direct	4.3	60%	2.3	58%	10	49%	0.5	34%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv	0.6	8%	0.4	10%	1	7%	0.2	11%
Manufacturing	0.2	2%	0.1	1%	0	2%	0.0	3%
Trade	0.4	6%	0.2	6%	2	11%	0.2	11%
Transport	0.1	2%	0.1	2%	1	3%	0.0	3%
Finance	0.3	4%	0.2	4%	0	2%	0.1	4%
Other Sectors	1.4	19%	0.8	20%	5	26%	0.5	35%
Total Flow-on	2.9	40%	1.7	42%	10	51%	1.0	66%
Total ^b	7.2	100%	4.0	100%	20	100%	1.4	100%
<i>Total/Direct</i>	4.3		2.3		10		0.5	

^a Other aquaculture production in 2022/23 was mostly comprised of land-based Microalgae production. The downstream contributions of Other aquaculture production are unknown and have been excluded from the analysis.

^b Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

5. The economic contribution of aquaculture in the Eyre Peninsula region, 2022/23

This region covers the Eyre Peninsula from Lower Eyre Peninsula to Port Augusta, including Kimba (see Figure 1-1). Production and value by aquaculture sector for the Eyre Peninsula is summarised in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Production and value of production in the Eyre Peninsula Region, 2022/23

	Production (kg)	Value of Production (\$'000)
Southern Bluefin Tuna	8,000,000	120,000
Kingfish	3,353,819	59,899
Oysters	4,144,620	42,609
Mussels	2,317,541	5,099
Abalone	200,000	4,183
Freshwater Finfish	315	3
Marron and Yabbies	153	9
Other	576,561	4,324
Total	18,593,009	236,126

Source: Table 3-2 and Table 3-4

Estimates of the economic contribution of all aquaculture in the Eyre Peninsula region of South Australia in 2022/23 are reported in Table 5-2. The interpretation of these results is identical to the state-level contributions described in Section 4 of the report.

Table 5-2 The economic contribution of all aquaculture in the Eyre Peninsula Region, 2022/23

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Aquaculture production	236.1	40%	114.0	34%	682	37%	30.5	24%
Aquaculture downstream ^a	32.2	6%	12.0	4%	108	6%	6.9	5%
Total Direct	268.4	46%	126.0	38%	790	43%	37.4	30%
Flow-on effects								
Tuna Fishing	24.8	4%	19.2	6%	65	4%	5.4	4%
Other Sectors	290.7	50%	189.0	57%	981.3	53%	83.5	66%
Total Flow-on	315.5	54%	208.2	62%	1047	57%	88.8	70%
Total	583.9	100%	334.2	100%	1,836	100%	126.3	100%

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

5.1. The economic contribution of Tuna Farming in the Eyre Peninsula Region, 2022/23

Estimates of the economic contribution of Tuna farming in the Eyre Peninsula region of South Australia in 2022/23 are reported in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3 The economic contribution of Tuna farming in the Eyre Peninsula Region, 2022/23

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Tuna farming	120.0	44%	36.7	28%	291	36%	11.1	21%
Processing	12.4	5%	3.7	3%	30	4%	1.6	3%
Transport	2.2	1%	1.0	1%	9	1%	0.7	1%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
<i>Total Direct</i>	<i>134.6</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>32%</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>41%</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>25%</i>
Flow-on effects								
Sardine fishing	31.0	11%	24.0	18%	82	10%	6.7	13%
Tuna fishing	24.8	9%	19.2	15%	65	8%	5.4	10%
Property and business serv.	20.8	8%	13.7	10%	56	7%	6.1	11%
Manufacturing	5.3	2%	2.2	2%	36	4%	2.9	5%
Finance and insurance	5.6	2%	3.6	3%	9	1%	1.0	2%
Trade	10.7	4%	6.1	5%	57	7%	4.1	8%
Transport	5.5	2%	2.5	2%	20	2%	1.6	3%
Other Sectors ^b	90.3	33%	61.3	47%	292	37%	24.6	46%
<i>Total Flow-on</i>	<i>138.3</i>	<i>51%</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>68%</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>59%</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>75%</i>
Total ^a	272.8	100%	131.0	100%	800	100%	53.7	100%
<i>Total/Direct</i>	<i>2.0</i>		<i>3.2</i>		<i>2.4</i>		<i>4.0</i>	

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated locally by Tuna farms summed to \$120.0m and in other sectors (processing and transport), \$14.6m in 2022/23 (Table 5-3).

The bottom row of Table 5-3 gives the total contribution/direct contribution ratio for each economic indicator. For output, the ratio of 2.0 indicates that for each dollar of sales generated directly by Tuna farming, processing, and transport there was a total of \$2.00 of output generated by businesses throughout the Eyre Peninsula region, \$1.00 in Tuna farming, processing and transport and \$1.00 in other sectors of the regional economy.

Contribution to gross regional product

The direct contribution to gross regional product (GRP) in the Eyre Peninsula region by Tuna farming, processing and transport was \$41.5m in 2022/23 (\$36.7m directly by Tuna farming and \$4.7m by downstream businesses). Flow-on GRP generated in the other sectors of the regional economy was \$89.5m in 2022/23. The flow-on effects were greatest in the Sardine fishing (\$24.0m), Tuna fishing (\$19.2m), property and business services (\$13.7m) and trade (\$6.1m) sectors. The total contribution to GSP was approximately \$131.0m in 2022/23.

The bottom row in Table 5-3 shows that for each dollar of GRP generated directly in Tuna farming, processing, and transport there was an additional \$2.20 (\$3.20 in total) generated in other sectors of the regional economy.

Employment and household income

A significant number of jobs are created as a result of the flow-on business activity. The Tuna farms were responsible for the direct employment of around 291 fte and associated processing and transport, approximately 39 fte in the Eyre Peninsula region in 2022/23. Flow-on business activity was estimated to have generated a further 470 fte locally to give total employment of approximately 800 fte in the region. The sectors of the local economy with employment flow-on effects from Tuna farming, processing and transport included the Sardine fishing (82 fte), Tuna fishing (65 fte), trade (57 fte), property and business services (56 fte) and manufacturing (36 fte) sectors.

The bottom row in Table 5-3 shows that for each job generated directly in Tuna farming, processing and transport there was an additional 1.4 jobs (2.4 jobs in total) in the rest of the region.

Household income of \$11.1m was earned in the Tuna farming sector and another \$2.3m in downstream activities. This comprised both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An additional \$40.3m of household income was earned in other businesses in the region as a result of Tuna farming and downstream activities. The total household income contribution was \$53.7m.

For each \$1.00 of household income generated directly by Tuna farming, processing and transport in 2022/23 there was an additional \$3.00 (\$4.00 in total) generated in other sectors of the Eyre Peninsula regional economy.

5.2. The economic contribution of Oyster Farming in the Eyre Peninsula Region, 2022/23

Estimates of the economic contribution of Oyster farming in the Eyre Peninsula region in 2022/23 are reported in Table 5-4. The interpretation of these results is identical to the state-level contributions described in Section 4 of the report.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated by Oyster enterprises in the Eyre Peninsula region summed to approximately \$42.6m in 2022/23 while output generated in the Eyre Peninsula region by associated downstream activities (processing, transport, retail, and food service) summed to \$7.2m (Table 5-4).

Contribution to gross regional product

Total Oyster farming-related contribution to GRP in the Eyre Peninsula region was \$50.6m in 2022/23, \$38.4m generated by Oyster farming directly, \$3.2m generated by downstream activities and \$9.0m generated in other sectors of the regional economy.

Employment and household income

In 2022/23 in the Eyre Peninsula region, Oyster farming was responsible for the direct employment of approximately 210 fte and associated downstream activities created employment for an additional 31 fte. Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 56 fte. The total employment contribution was 297 fte.

In 2022/23, household income of \$12.0m was earned in Oyster farming and downstream activities in the Eyre Peninsula region comprising both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An

additional \$4.7m of household income was earned in other local businesses as a result of Oyster industry operations. The total household income contribution was around \$16.7m.

Table 5-4 The economic contribution of Oyster farming in the Eyre Peninsula region, 2022/23 ^a

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Oyster farming ^b	42.6	65%	38.4	76%	210	71%	9.9	59%
Processing	1.3	2%	0.4	1%	3	1%	0.2	1%
Transport	4.9	7%	2.3	4%	21	7%	1.6	10%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	1.0	2%	0.5	1%	7	2%	0.3	2%
Total Direct	49.8	76%	41.6	82%	241	81%	12.0	72%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	4.1	6%	3.0	6%	6	2%	0.6	4%
Manufacturing	0.5	1%	0.2	0%	2	1%	0.1	1%
Trade	2.9	4%	1.7	3%	16	5%	1.1	7%
Transport	1.0	1%	0.4	1%	3	1%	0.3	2%
Finance	0.8	1%	0.5	1%	1	0%	0.2	1%
Other Sectors	6.3	10%	3.3	6%	28	9%	2.4	14%
Total Flow-on	15.6	24%	9.0	18%	56	19%	4.7	28%
Total ^c	65.4	100%	50.6	100%	297	100%	16.7	100%
<i>Total/Direct</i>	<i>1.3</i>		<i>1.2</i>		<i>1.3</i>		<i>1.4</i>	

^a Constitutes an upper estimate of the flow-on effects given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

^b Includes sales of adults but excludes sales of spat and on-grown oysters.

^c Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

5.3. The economic contribution of Kingfish Farming in the Eyre Peninsula Region, 2022/23

Estimates of the economic contribution of Kingfish farming in the Eyre Peninsula region in 2022/23 are reported in Table 5-5. The interpretation of these results is identical to the state-level contributions described in Section 4 of the report.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated by Kingfish farming enterprises in the Eyre Peninsula region summed to approximately \$59.9m in 2022/23 while output generated in the Eyre Peninsula region by associated downstream activities (processing, transport, retail and food service) summed to \$8.2m (Table 5-5).

Contribution to gross regional product

Total Kingfish farming-related contribution to GRP in the Eyre Peninsula region was \$48.1m in 2022/23, \$31.4m generated by Kingfish farming directly, \$3.2m generated by downstream activities and \$13.5m generated in other sectors of the regional economy.

Table 5-5 The economic contribution of Kingfish farming in the Eyre Peninsula region, 2022/23

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Kingfish farming	59.9	65%	31.4	65%	124	50%	7.0	42%
Processing	3.7	4%	1.1	2%	9	4%	0.5	3%
Transport	3.7	4%	1.7	4%	16	6%	1.2	7%
Retail	0.1	0%	0.1	0%	1	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.7	1%	0.3	1%	5	2%	0.2	1%
Total Direct	68.1	74%	34.7	72%	154	62%	8.9	54%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	4.9	5%	3.4	7%	10	4%	1.0	6%
Manufacturing	0.5	1%	0.2	0%	2	1%	0.2	1%
Trade	5.6	6%	3.3	7%	33	13%	2.2	13%
Transport	2.4	3%	1.1	2%	9	4%	0.7	4%
Finance	1.3	1%	0.8	2%	2	1%	0.2	1%
Other Sectors	9.0	10%	4.7	10%	38	15%	3.2	20%
Total Flow-on	23.8	26%	13.5	28%	94	38%	7.6	46%
Total ^a	91.8	100%	48.1	100%	248	100%	16.5	100%
<i>Total/Direct</i>	<i>1.3</i>		<i>1.4</i>		<i>1.6</i>		<i>1.8</i>	

^a Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

Employment and household income

In 2022/23 in the Eyre Peninsula region, Kingfish farming was responsible for the direct employment of approximately 124 fte and associated downstream activities created employment for an additional 30 fte. Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 94 fte. The total employment contribution was 248 fte.

In 2022/23, household income of \$8.9m was earned in Kingfish farming and downstream activities in the Eyre Peninsula region comprising both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An additional \$7.6m of household income was earned in other local businesses as a result of Oyster industry operations. The total household income contribution was around \$16.5m.

5.4. The economic contribution of the remaining Aquaculture Sectors in the Eyre Peninsula Region, 2022/23

The economic contributions of the remaining aquaculture sectors in the Eyre Peninsula region in 2022/23 (i.e. Mussels, Abalone, Freshwater Finfish, Marron and Yabbies and Other aquaculture enterprises) are reported in aggregate in Table 5-6. These results are reported without comment, as the interpretation is identical to that for Oysters and Tuna farming described in the previous sections.

Note that for some of these remaining aquaculture sectors, the contributions in terms of flow-on employment and household income are relatively low. As these sectors grow and sales increase, household income and flow-on employment contributions generated by recurrent expenditure are expected to increase as well. The flow-on effects constitute an upper estimate given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

Table 5-6 The economic contribution of the remaining aquaculture sectors ^a in the Eyre Peninsula region, 2022/23 ^b

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Remaining aquaculture	13.6	54%	7.4	54%	57	56%	2.7	42%
Processing	1.4	6%	0.4	3%	3	3%	0.2	3%
Transport	0.8	3%	0.4	3%	3	3%	0.3	4%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.1	0%	0.1	0%	1	1%	0.0	1%
Total Direct	15.9	63%	8.3	60%	64	64%	3.2	50%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	1.8	7%	1.3	9%	4	4%	0.4	6%
Manufacturing	0.3	1%	0.1	1%	2	2%	0.1	2%
Trade	1.5	6%	0.9	6%	8	8%	0.6	9%
Transport	0.5	2%	0.2	2%	2	2%	0.2	2%
Finance	0.5	2%	0.3	2%	1	1%	0.1	1%
Other Sectors	4.8	19%	2.7	20%	20	20%	1.9	30%
Total Flow-on	9.4	37%	5.5	40%	37	36%	3.2	50%
Total ^c	25.4	100%	13.8	100%	101	100%	6.3	100%
<i>Total/Direct</i>	<i>1.6</i>		<i>1.7</i>		<i>1.6</i>		<i>2.0</i>	

^a Includes Mussels, Abalone, Freshwater Finfish, Marron and Yabby farming and Other aquaculture enterprises.

^b Constitutes an upper estimate of the flow-on effects given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

^c Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

6. The economic contribution of aquaculture in the West Coast region, 2022/23

This region covers the West Coast of SA from the Western Australian border to Elliston including Wudinna (see Figure 1-1). Production and value by aquaculture sector for the West Coast region is summarised in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Production and value of production in the West Coast Region, 2022/23

	Production (kg)	Value of Production (\$'000)
Southern Bluefin Tuna	0	0
Kingfish	0	0
Oysters	1,535,847	15,493
Mussels	0	0
Abalone	0	0
Freshwater Finfish	44	1
Marron and Yabbies	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	1,535,891	15,494

Source: Table 3-2 and Table 3-4

Estimates of the economic contribution of aquaculture in the West Coast region of SA in 2022/23 (Oysters and Freshwater Finfish) are reported in Table 6-2. Note that for some of the aquaculture sectors in the West Coast region, the contributions in terms of flow-on employment and household income are relatively low. As these sectors grow and sales increase, household income and flow-on employment contributions generated by recurrent expenditure are expected to increase as well. The flow-on effects constitute an upper estimate given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated by aquaculture summed to \$15.5m and associated downstream activities, \$2.1m in the West Coast region in 2022/23 (Table 6-2).

Contribution to gross regional product

Total aquaculture-related contribution to gross regional product in the West Coast region was approximately \$17.7m in 2022/23, \$13.1m generated by aquaculture directly, \$0.7m generated in associated downstream activities and \$3.9m generated in other sectors of the regional economy.

Employment and household income

Aquaculture and downstream activities were responsible for the direct employment of 102 fte in 2022/23 in the West Coast region. Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 25 fte. The total employment contribution was 127 fte.

In 2022/23, household income of \$3.7m was earned in aquaculture and downstream activities in the West Coast region comprising both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An additional \$2.1m of household income was earned in other local businesses as a result of aquaculture industry operations. Total household income contribution was \$5.8m in 2022/23.

Table 6-2 The economic contribution of aquaculture ^a in the West Coast region, 2022/23 ^b

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Aquaculture	15.5	64%	13.1	74%	95	75%	3.3	57%
Processing	1.8	7%	0.5	3%	4	3%	0.2	4%
Transport	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Retail	0.4	1%	0.2	1%	2	2%	0.1	2%
Food services	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Total Direct	17.6	72%	13.8	78%	102	80%	3.7	64%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	1.6	7%	1.2	7%	3	3%	0.3	6%
Manufacturing	0.3	1%	0.1	1%	1	1%	0.1	2%
Trade	1.2	5%	0.7	4%	6	5%	0.4	8%
Transport	0.4	2%	0.2	1%	1	1%	0.1	2%
Finance	0.4	2%	0.2	1%	1	0%	0.1	1%
Other Sectors	2.9	12%	1.5	9%	12	10%	1.0	18%
Total Flow-on	6.7	28%	3.9	22%	25	20%	2.1	36%
Total ^c	24.3	100%	17.7	100%	127	100%	5.8	100%
<i>Total/Direct</i>	<i>1.4</i>		<i>1.3</i>		<i>1.2</i>		<i>1.6</i>	

^a Includes Oysters and Freshwater Finfish farming enterprises.

^b Constitutes an upper estimate of the flow-on effects given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

^c Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

7. The economic contribution of aquaculture in the Yorke Peninsula region, 2022/23

This region covers the Yorke Peninsula, Mid North, and Barossa (see Figure 1-1). Production and value by aquaculture sector for the Yorke Peninsula region is summarised in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 Production and value of production in the Yorke Peninsula Region, 2022/23

	Production (kg)	Value of Production (\$'000)
Southern Bluefin Tuna	0	0
Kingfish	0	0
Oysters	8,676	143
Mussels	0	0
Abalone	0	0
Freshwater Finfish	0	0
Marron and Yabbies	274	8
Other	2	0
Total	8,952	151

Source: Table 3-2 and Table 3-4

Estimates of the economic contribution of aquaculture in the Yorke Peninsula region of SA in 2022/23 (i.e. Oysters, Marron/Yabby and Other enterprises) are reported in aggregate in Table 7-2.

Note that for some of the aquaculture sectors in the Yorke Peninsula region, the contributions in terms of flow-on employment and household income are relatively low. As these sectors grow and sales increase, household income and flow-on employment contributions generated by recurrent expenditure are expected to increase as well. The flow-on effects constitute an upper estimate given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated by aquaculture summed to \$0.2m and associated downstream activities, less than \$0.1m in the Yorke Peninsula region in 2022/23 (Table 7-2).

Contribution to gross regional product

Total aquaculture-related contribution to gross regional product in the Yorke Peninsula region was approximately \$0.4m in 2022/23, \$0.1m generated by aquaculture directly in farming and associated downstream activities, and \$0.3m generated in other sectors of the regional economy.

Employment and household income

Aquaculture and downstream activities were responsible for the direct employment of 11 fte in 2022/23 in the Yorke Peninsula region. Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate 2 fte. The total employment contribution was 13 fte.

In 2022/23, household income of \$0.4m was earned in aquaculture and downstream activities in the Yorke Peninsula region comprising both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. Approximately \$0.2m of household income was earned in other local businesses as a result of aquaculture industry operations. Total household income contribution was \$0.6m in 2022/23.

Table 7-2 The economic contribution of aquaculture ^a in the Yorke Peninsula region, 2022/23 ^b

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Aquaculture	0.2	24%	0.1	31%	11	87%	0.4	77%
Processing	0.0	1%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Transport	0.0	3%	0.0	2%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	1%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Total Direct	0.2	28%	0.1	34%	11	87%	0.4	79%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	0.1	21%	0.1	24%	0	1%	0.0	2%
Manufacturing	0.0	5%	0.0	2%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Trade	0.1	9%	0.0	9%	0	3%	0.0	4%
Transport	0.0	3%	0.0	2%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Finance	0.0	4%	0.0	4%	0	0%	0.0	1%
Other Sectors	0.2	30%	0.1	25%	1	7%	0.1	12%
Total Flow-on	0.5	72%	0.3	66%	2	13%	0.1	21%
Total ^c	0.6	100%	0.4	100%	13	100%	0.6	100%
<i>Total/Direct</i>	<i>3.7</i>		<i>3.0</i>		<i>1</i>		<i>1.3</i>	

^a Includes Oysters, Marron/Yabby and Other farming enterprises.

^b Constitutes an upper estimate of the flow-on effects given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

^c Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

8. The economic contribution of aquaculture on Kangaroo Island, 2022/23

This region covers the Island of Kangaroo Island (see Figure 1-1).

Production and value by aquaculture sector for Kangaroo Island is summarised in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1 Production and value of production on Kangaroo Island, 2022/23

	Production (kg)	Value of Production (\$'000)
Southern Bluefin Tuna	0	0
Kingfish	0	0
Oysters	59,349	599
Mussels	0	0
Abalone	182,039	7,000
Freshwater Finfish	390	5
Marron and Yabbies	789	55
Other	0	0
Total	242,567	7,660

Source: Table 3-2 and Table 3-4

Estimates of the economic contribution of aquaculture on Kangaroo Island (KI) in 2022/23 (i.e. Abalone, Oysters, Marron/Yabby and Freshwater Finfish farming enterprises) are reported in aggregate in Table 8-2.

Note that for some of the aquaculture sectors in the KI region, the contributions in terms of flow-on employment and household income are relatively low. As these sectors grow and sales increase, household income and flow-on employment contributions generated by recurrent expenditure are expected to increase as well. The flow-on effects constitute an upper estimate given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated by aquaculture summed to \$7.7m and associated downstream activities, \$0.4m on KI in 2022/23 (Table 8-2).

Contribution to gross regional product

Total aquaculture-related contribution to gross regional product on KI was approximately \$6.3m in 2022/23, \$4.0m generated by aquaculture directly, \$0.2m generated in associated downstream activities and \$2.1m generated in other sectors of the regional economy.

Employment and household income

Aquaculture and downstream activities were responsible for the direct employment of 25 fte in 2022/23 on KI region. Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 14 fte. The total employment contribution was 39 fte.

In 2022/23, personal income of \$1.4m was earned in aquaculture and downstream activities on KI comprising both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An additional \$1.1m of household income was earned in other local businesses because of aquaculture industry operations. The total household income contribution was approximately \$2.5m in 2022/23.

Table 8-2 The economic contribution of aquaculture ^a on KI, 2022/23 ^b

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Aquaculture	7.7	65%	4.0	64%	24	60%	1.4	54%
Processing	0.3	3%	0.1	2%	1	2%	0.0	2%
Transport	0.1	1%	0.0	1%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Total Direct	8.1	69%	4.2	66%	25	63%	1.4	57%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	0.8	6%	0.5	9%	2	4%	0.2	6%
Manufacturing	0.1	1%	0.0	1%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Trade	0.5	5%	0.3	5%	4	9%	0.2	8%
Transport	0.2	1%	0.1	1%	1	2%	0.1	2%
Finance	0.1	1%	0.1	1%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Other Sectors	1.9	16%	1.0	17%	8	20%	0.6	24%
Total Flow-on	3.6	31%	2.1	34%	14	37%	1.1	43%
Total ^c	11.8	100%	6.3	100%	39	100%	2.5	100%
<i>Total/Direct</i>	<i>1.4</i>		<i>1.5</i>		<i>1.6</i>		<i>1.8</i>	

^a Includes Abalone, Oysters, Marron/Yabby and Freshwater Finfish farming enterprises.

^b Constitutes an upper estimate of the flow-on effects given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

^c Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

9. The economic contribution of aquaculture in the Adelaide and Hills region, 2022/23

This region covers Adelaide, the Adelaide Hills, and Fleurieu Peninsula. Production and value by aquaculture sector for the Adelaide and Hills region is summarised in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Production and value of production in the Adelaide and Hills Region, 2022/23

	Production (kg)	Value of Production (\$'000)
Southern Bluefin Tuna	0	0
Kingfish	0	0
Oysters	0	0
Mussels	0	0
Abalone	0	0
Freshwater Finfish	170,353	2,921
Marron and Yabbies	1,780	80
Other	0	0
Total	172,133	3,001

Source: Table 3-2 and Table 3-4

Estimates of the economic contribution of aquaculture in the Adelaide and Hills region of SA in 2022/23 (i.e. Freshwater Finfish and Marron and Yabby enterprises) are reported in aggregate in Table 9-2.

Note that for some of the aquaculture sectors in the Adelaide and Hills region, the contributions in terms of flow-on employment and household income are relatively low. As these sectors grow and sales increase, household income and flow-on employment contributions generated by recurrent expenditure are expected to increase as well. The flow-on effects constitute an upper estimate given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated by aquaculture summed to \$3.0m and associated downstream activities, \$0.3m in the Adelaide and Hills region in 2022/23 (Table 9-2).

Contribution to gross regional product

Total aquaculture-related contribution to gross regional product in the Adelaide and Hills region was approximately \$3.0 in 2022/23, \$1.8m generated by aquaculture directly and \$1.2m generated in other sectors of the regional economy.

Employment and household income

Aquaculture and downstream activities were responsible for the direct employment of 30 fte in 2022/23 in the Adelaide and Hills region. Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 7 fte. The total employment contribution was 38 fte.

In 2022/23, household income of \$1.4m was earned in aquaculture and downstream activities in the Adelaide and Hills region comprising both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An additional \$0.7m of household income was earned in other local businesses as a result of aquaculture industry operations. The total household income contribution was \$2.1m in 2022/23.

Table 9-2 The economic contribution of aquaculture ^a in the Adelaide and Hills region, 2022/23 ^b

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Aquaculture	3.0	55%	1.7	57%	30	79%	1.4	66%
Processing	0.2	4%	0.1	2%	1	2%	0.0	2%
Transport	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Total Direct	3.3	60%	1.8	60%	30	81%	1.4	68%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	0.6	11%	0.4	14%	1	3%	0.1	6%
Manufacturing	0.1	2%	0.0	1%	0	1%	0.0	2%
Trade	0.4	7%	0.2	8%	2	6%	0.2	8%
Transport	0.1	2%	0.0	1%	0	1%	0.0	2%
Finance	0.1	2%	0.1	3%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Other Sectors	0.9	16%	0.4	13%	3	8%	0.3	14%
Total Flow-on	2.2	40%	1.2	40%	7	19%	0.7	32%
Total ^c	5.5	100%	3.0	100%	38	100%	2.1	100%
<i>Total/Direct</i>	<i>1.7</i>		<i>1.7</i>		<i>1.2</i>		<i>1.5</i>	

^a Includes Freshwater Finfish and Marron/Yabby farming enterprises.

^b Constitutes an upper estimate of the flow-on effects given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

^c Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

10. The economic contribution of aquaculture in the Murraylands and South East region, 2022/23

This region covers the Murraylands (Riverland and Murraylands) and the South East (Limestone Coast). Production and value by aquaculture sector for the Murraylands and South East region is summarised in Table 10-1.

Table 10-1 Production and value of production in the Murraylands and South East Region, 2022/23

	Production (kg)	Value of Production (\$)
Southern Bluefin Tuna	0	0
Kingfish	0	0
Oysters	0	0
Mussels	0	0
Abalone	0	0
Freshwater Finfish	120,883	2,001,841
Marron and Yabbies	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	120,883	2,001,841

Source: Table 3-2 and Table 3-4

Estimates of the economic contribution of aquaculture in the Murraylands and South East region of SA in 2022/23 (Freshwater Finfish enterprises only) are reported in aggregate in Table 10-2.

Note that for some of the aquaculture sectors in the Murraylands and South East region, the contributions in terms of flow-on employment and household income are relatively low. As these sectors grow and sales increase, household income and flow-on employment contributions generated by recurrent expenditure are expected to increase as well. The flow-on effects constitute an upper estimate given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

Output contributions

Direct output (business turnover) generated by aquaculture summed to \$2.0m and associated downstream activities, \$0.2m in the Murraylands and South East region in 2022/23 (Table 10-2).

Contribution to gross regional product

Total aquaculture-related contribution to gross regional product in the Murraylands and South East region was \$1.9m in 2022/23, \$1.2m generated by aquaculture directly and in associated downstream activities and \$0.7m generated in other sectors of the regional economy.

Employment and household income

Aquaculture and downstream activities were responsible for the direct employment of 14 fte in 2022/23 in the Murraylands and South East region. Flow-on business activity was estimated to generate a further 5 fte. The total employment contribution was 19 fte.

In 2022/23, personal income of \$0.7m was earned in aquaculture and downstream activities in the Murraylands and South East region comprising both wages of employees and estimated drawings by owner/operators. An additional \$0.3m of household income was earned in other local businesses as a result of aquaculture industry operations. The total household income contribution was \$1.0m in 2022/23.

Table 10-2 The economic contribution of aquaculture ^a in the Murraylands and South East region, 2022/23 ^b

Sector	Output		Contribution to GRP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Direct effects								
Aquaculture	2.0	59%	1.1	58%	13	69%	0.6	61%
Processing	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Transport	0.2	5%	0.1	4%	1	4%	0.1	5%
Retail	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Food services	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	0	0%	0.0	0%
Total Direct	2.2	65%	1.2	63%	14	74%	0.7	67%
Flow-on effects								
Property and business serv.	0.3	8%	0.2	11%	1	3%	0.0	4%
Manufacturing	0.1	2%	0.0	1%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Trade	0.2	7%	0.1	7%	1	7%	0.1	8%
Transport	0.1	2%	0.0	2%	0	2%	0.0	2%
Finance	0.1	2%	0.0	2%	0	1%	0.0	1%
Other Sectors	0.5	15%	0.3	15%	3	13%	0.2	17%
Total Flow-on	1.2	35%	0.7	37%	5	26%	0.3	33%
Total ^c	3.4	100%	1.9	100%	19	100%	1.0	100%
<i>Total/Direct</i>	<i>1.6</i>		<i>1.6</i>		<i>1</i>		<i>1.5</i>	

^a Freshwater Finfish and Marron and Yabby production.

^b Constitutes an upper estimate of the flow-on effects given the likelihood of some double counting of consumption-induced effects in the retail and food services margins.

^c Note there is double counting in the total output contribution.

Source: BDO EconSearch analysis

11. Other factors of regional economic development associated with aquaculture activity in SA

In addition to the quantifiable economic contributions outlined above there are a number of other facets of regional economic development associated with aquaculture activity in South Australia.

Increasing the diversity and complexity of regional economies

Many of the small regional towns in South Australia are characterised by a heavy reliance on one or a small number of major industries, combined with a set of other "fundamental" activities that provide basic services and infrastructure to those industries. They lack the diversity and complexity of larger economic units.

The aquaculture industry has developed over a number of years. Through its relatively large requirement for labour and material inputs, the industry has shown the potential to increase the complexity and diversity of local economies. The demand for local labour, goods and services assists in offsetting the contraction of other local industries and may help avoid a range of other economic and social pressures associated with declining regional economies.

Re-investment of profits in local enterprises

In addition to the regional contributions generated by recurrent expenditures in the aquaculture sector, further economic contributions are generated by the investment of profits in new or under-resourced local ventures by aquaculture operators.

For example, the Tuna farming sector underpins the very substantial local investment by Tuna farmers in the local processors, shipyard, marinas, property (e.g. hotels), tourism, other fisheries and aquaculture (e.g. Yellowtail Kingfish aquaculture) and other industries (e.g. viticulture) (Daniel Casement, pers. comm.).

Tourism

Tourism activities associated with the aquaculture sector can provide a further source of income and employment for regional economies. Licensed aquaculture tourism operators offer the opportunity to interact with marine organisms held in aquaculture farming structures. Over the period 2011/12 to 2018/19 the average number of annual visitors to licensed aquaculture tourism operations was almost 6,000 people for a value of \$400,000 (in nominal terms). Licensed aquaculture tourism activity ceased in 2020/21 and have remained closed since. This was initially in response to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as other external factors (e.g. infrastructure developments) which restricted access to licensed aquaculture tourism ventures. Recently, in December 2023 the *Aquaculture Act 2001* and *Aquaculture Regulations 2016* were amended to permit the assessment and approval of tourism developments which do not involve the farming of aquatic organisms (i.e. aquaculture), but rather promote or provide a benefit to aquaculture. Future reporting years may contain economic information regarding these new tourism developments.

Education and Research

The aquaculture sector is characterised by a high level of innovation. These innovative ideas have been directed towards value adding and productivity opportunities in the Tuna industry (e.g. rapid freeze), finfish industry (e.g. creating a new market segment for rapid frozen Yellowtail Kingfish), Oyster industry (e.g. marketing 'King' oysters that are larger in size), the mussel industry (e.g. exploring innovative packaging for product) among other new research and development opportunities.

The success of the Tuna industry, in particular, has been a catalyst for the development of significant research (e.g. Australian Seafood Cooperative Research Centre and the South Australian Research and Development Institute) and education resources (e.g. the Marine Science Centre at Port Lincoln) within South Australia.

There are a number of schools involved in the aquaculture industry which hold land-based or marine based licences for educational purposes of the students. The Eyre Peninsula's Cowell Area School, for example, offers a structured course in aquaculture which is conducted over two years by senior secondary students on their land-based facility, in addition to a fully operational marine Oyster licence. Other schools that are licensed for aquaculture and offer aquaculture courses are Ceduna Area School, Port Lincoln High School, Lucindale Area School and the Kangaroo Island Community Education. Education and research opportunities also exist at a higher level where South Australian based universities and vocational education providers offer marine biology and aquaculture related certificates and tertiary awards.

12. Economic contribution of aquaculture in SA, time series, 2003/04 to 2022/23

Estimates of the economic contribution of aquaculture on the South Australian economy for the period 2003/04 to 2022/23, in terms of contribution to GSP and employment, are provided in Figure 12-1 and Figure 12-2, respectively. Further detail is provided by aquaculture sector in Appendix 2.

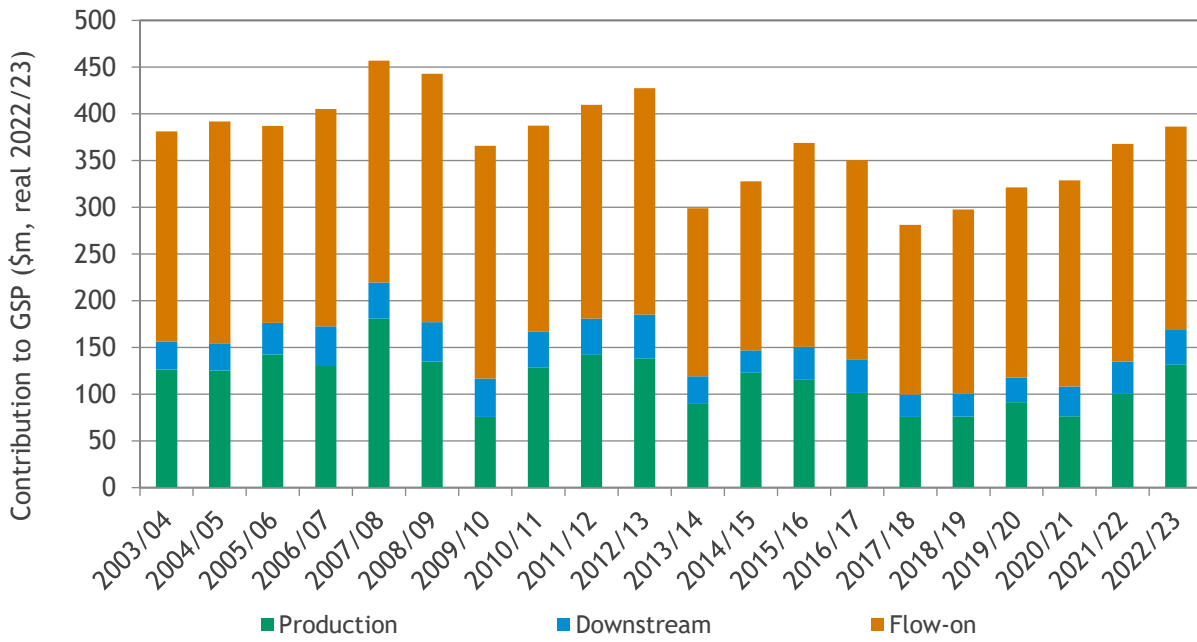
It is important to note that some of the variability in the GSP and employment contributions of SA aquaculture over the period 2003/04 to 2022/23 is a function of changes in methodology. Other methodological and data-related influences include:

- the use of revised input-output tables
- updates of the representative cost structures for individual aquaculture sectors
- revisions to the processing, transport, retail and food service trade margins used in the analysis
- improvements in the quality of the responses and response rate to the PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture Production Returns.

Total contribution to GSP, in real terms, attributable to aquaculture in SA exhibited a declining trend, despite fluctuations, until 2017/18 where it began to rise again through to 2022/23 (Figure 12-1). Real GSP fell by 30 per cent between 2012/13 and 2013/14 as a result of a fall in value for a number of sectors including Tuna, Kingfish, Oysters, Freshwater Finfish and Other aquaculture. Real GSP fell by 24 per cent between 2015/16 and 2017/18 resulting from falls in Oyster production related to difficulties sourcing spat after the POMS outbreak in Tasmania in early 2016, and a reduction of microalgae production by a major aquaculture business. Since 2017/18 real GSP has steadily increased principally because of an increase in the value of production of Oysters and Kingfish.

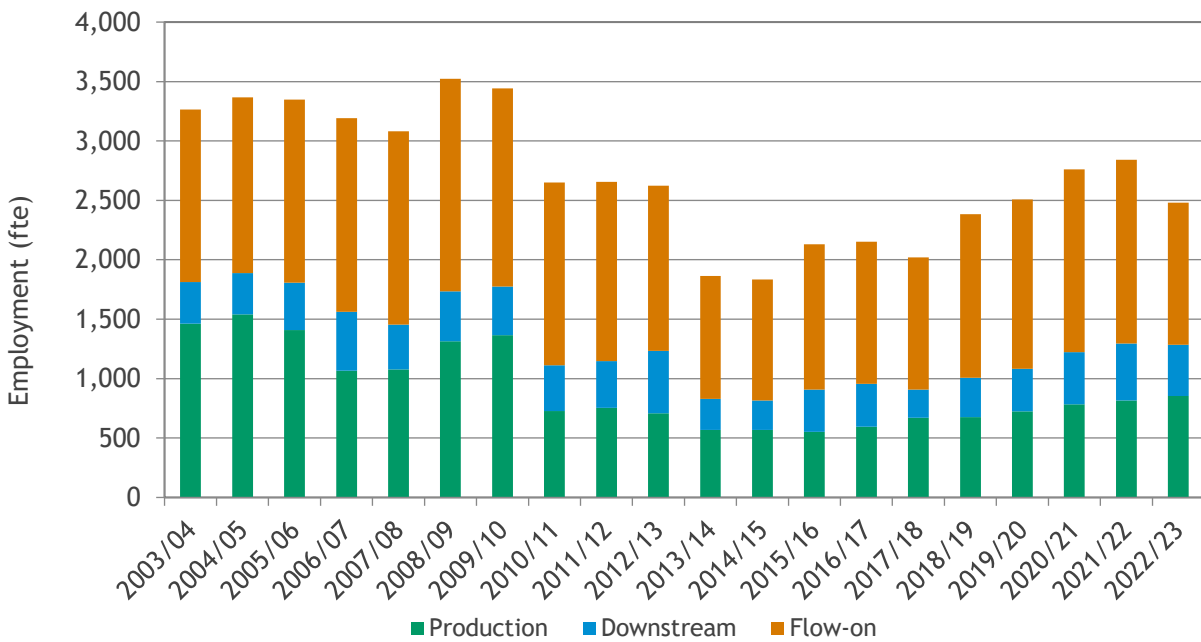
The total employment contribution attributable to aquaculture in SA exhibited a downward trend between 2003/04 and 2013/14 and then an increasing trend since (Figure 12-2). The fall in total employment in 2022/23 was a result of a reduction in estimated flow-on employment. This was due to using updated RISE models developed with Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) for use by the whole of SA Government. A change in methodology was introduced in the updated models such that employment data align to total jobs in ABS Labour Accounts, which is considered to be the best source of industry employment data by the ABS.

Figure 12-1 Total GSP contribution of aquaculture in SA, 2003/04 to 2022/23 ^a



^a Estimates of GSP are expressed in real 2022/23 terms.
Source: BDO EconSearch (2023), Table ES-2 and ABS (2023)

Figure 12-2 Total employment contribution of aquaculture in SA, 2003/04 to 2022/23



Source: BDO EconSearch (2023) and Table ES-2

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Disclaimer

The assignment is a consulting engagement as outlined in the ‘Framework for Assurance Engagements’, issued by the Auditing and Assurances Standards Board, Section 17. Consulting engagements employ an assurance practitioner’s technical skills, education, observations, experiences, and knowledge of the consulting process. The consulting process is an analytical process that typically involves some combination of activities relating to: objective-setting, fact-finding, definition of problems or opportunities, evaluation of alternatives, development of recommendations including actions, communication of results, and sometimes implementation and follow-up.

The nature and scope of work has been determined by agreement between BDO and the Client. This consulting engagement does not meet the definition of an assurance engagement as defined in the ‘Framework for Assurance Engagements’, issued by the Auditing and Assurances Standards Board, Section 10.

Except as otherwise noted in this report, we have not performed any testing on the information provided to confirm its completeness and accuracy. Accordingly, we do not express such an audit opinion and readers of the report should draw their own conclusions from the results of the review, based on the scope, agreed-upon procedures carried out and findings.

Appendix 1 Aquaculture Production and Value, 1995/96 to 2022/23

Appendix Table 1-1 Farmed Tuna production, SA, 1995/96 to 2022/23

	Into Farms	Farm Output	
	Whole Weight	Processed Weight	Farm Gate Value
	'000kg	'000kg	\$m
1995/96	3,362	1,170	29.3
1996/97	2,498	4,069	91.5
1997/98	3,610	4,927	120.7
1998/99	4,992	6,805	166.7
1999/00	5,131	7,750	240.0
2000/01	5,162	9,051	263.8
2001/02	5,234	9,245	260.5
2002/03	5,375	9,102	266.9
2003/04	5,002	9,290	151.0
2004/05	5,215	7,458	140.0
2005/06	5,189	8,806	155.8
2006/07	5,342	7,486	137.7
2007/08	5,221	9,757	186.7
2008/09	5,017	8,786	157.8
2009/10	4,124	7,284	102.2
2010/11	3,786	5,800	114.5
2011/12	4,570	7,087	150.0
2012/13	4,198	7,486	153.5
2013/14	5,050	7,544	122.4
2014/15	5,447	8,418	130.7
2015/16	4,899	8,895	126.9
2016/17	4,686	8,200	116.0
2017/18	5,130	8,000	126.0
2018/19	5,294	8,252	129.0
2019/20	4,570	8,345	137.0
2020/21	4,594	7,600	91.0
2021/22	4,943	8,322	110.4
2022/23	4,699	8,000	120.0

Source: ABARES and Daniel Casement (pers. comm. 1/02/2024)

Appendix Table 1-2 Oyster production, SA, 1994/95 to 2022/23 ^a

	Production ^b	Value (\$'000)		
	Number ('000 doz.)	Adult	Spat	Total ^c
1994/95	855	3,535	na	3,535
1995/96	976	3,950	na	3,950
1996/97	1,336	5,205	610	5,815
1997/98	1,298	4,908	1,168	6,076
1998/99	1,441	5,489	997	6,486
1999/00	2,516	9,389	800	10,189
2000/01	2,936	11,011	579	11,590
2001/02	3,464	13,303	856	14,159
2002/03	3,865	15,116	1,002	16,118
2003/04	4,644	19,959	1,193	21,152
2004/05	4,650	19,995	1,195	21,190
2005/06	5,397	23,879	957	24,836
2006/07	7,720	37,841	1,143	38,984
2007/08	5,448	30,132	1,469	31,601
2008/09	5,848	32,231	320	32,551
2009/10	6,123	35,027	444	35,471
2010/11	6,154	35,205	1,267	36,472
2011/12	5,241	30,972	271	31,243
2012/13	5,710	35,002	298	35,300
2013/14	4,900	32,077	227	32,303
2014/15	3,891	28,385	333	28,718
2015/16	4,589	30,945	611	30,945
2016/17	5,158	40,066	1,084	40,066
2017/18	2,177	20,161	2,200	20,161
2018/19	2,099	20,451	5,089	20,451
2019/20	2,659	24,948	6,346	24,948
2020/21	4,687	43,748	6,414	43,748
2021/22	4,929	47,780	6,403	47,780
2022/23	5,748	58,844	6,427	58,844

^a All figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand. Individual figures provided in the columns may not sum to the 'Total' for this reason.

^b Adult Oysters only. Excludes the volume of spat and juvenile Oysters sold for on-growing.

^c Excludes the value of juvenile oysters sold for on-growing because they are considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Oysters. The value of spat is also excluded from the total from 2015/16 onwards. Since 2015/16, all spat grown in SA is sold in SA (i.e. no spat grown in SA is exported to other states) and is considered an input to production for the final sales of adult Oysters.

Source: SARDI Aquatic Sciences and PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture

Appendix Table 1-3 Remaining aquaculture sector production, SA, 1994/95 to 2022/23^a

	Kingfish		Mussels		Abalone		Freshwater Finfish		Marron and Yabbies		Other ^b		Total		Tourism	
	Weight (t)	Value (\$'000)	Weight (t)	Value (\$'000)	Weight (t)	Value (\$'000)	Weight (t)	Value (\$'000)	Weight (t)	Value (\$'000)	Weight (t)	Value (\$'000)	Weight (t)	Value (\$'000)	Visitors (no.)	Value (\$'000)
1994/95	na	na	na	na	na	na	32	188	14	185	296	2,629	342	3,002	na	na
1995/96	na	na	na	na	na	na	21	158	23	316	323	3,158	367	3,632	na	na
1996/97	na	na	na	na	na	na	163	1,833	15	227	280	2,012	458	4,072	na	na
1997/98	na	na	na	na	na	na	216	2,799	17	246	379	3,041	612	6,086	na	na
1998/99	na	na	84	183	21	856	263	3,293	34	391	412	3,259	814	7,982	na	na
1999/00	na	na	81	173	40	2,000	287	3,379	28	460	337	2,828	773	8,840	na	na
2000/01	na	na	111	260	53	2,677	277	2,919	25	368	480	4,322	946	10,546	na	na
2001/02	na	na	171	371	34	1,901	281	2,845	19	377	334	3,375	839	8,869	na	na
2002/03	na	na	254	466	59	3,080	489	6,322	29	626	1,077	8,769	1,908	19,263	na	na
2003/04	na	na	400	697	105	3,155	256	2,585	28	633	894	7,533	1,683	14,603	na	na
2004/05	na	na	377	657	177	5,318	283	2,810	42	893	2,019	17,015	2,898	26,693	na	na
2005/06	na	na	469	950	250	8,222	453	3,726	12	318	2,148	17,591	3,332	30,807	na	na
2006/07	na	na	1,032	1,914	196	7,155	423	4,019	29	721	1,953	18,514	3,633	32,323	na	na
2007/08	2,074	17,674	1,369	2,591	167	5,151	421	4,513	22	559	1,707	13,533	5,759	44,022	na	na
2008/09	3,382	29,209	1,340	2,519	227	8,121	424	4,501	23	606	1,402	10,892	6,798	55,847	na	na
2009/10	3,757	27,133	1,343	2,530	286	10,341	415	4,897	23	645	1,319	10,260	7,143	55,807	na	na
2010/11	3,620	27,909	1,174	2,425	317	10,842	168	2,323	37	1,032	2,977	22,471	8,293	67,003	na	na
2011/12	1,504	16,121	1,277	2,677	178	6,410	234	2,676	12	343	2,647	19,321	5,852	47,549	11,959	623
2012/13	889	11,262	1,480	2,935	236	8,600	311	5,386	11	383	3,407	25,673	6,335	54,240	9,284	511
2013/14	579	8,013	1,619	3,446	330	10,890	233	2,368	12	434	230	1,740	3,004	26,892	8,303	511
2014/15	1,076	18,185	1,577	3,069	334	11,401	272	4,108	8	455	4,160	31,212	7,426	68,430	9,732	na
2015/16	2,018	30,001	2,088	4,400	350	14,733	441	6,851	5	204	4,412	37,518	9,314	93,707	460	40
2016/17	2,294	27,088	1,777	3,877	324	13,608	382	4,927	4	132	3,441	25,825	8,222	75,457	0	0
2017/18	2,487	29,865	1,833	3,977	399	14,241	390	5,269	2	95	697	5,237	5,809	58,684	4,900	390
2018/19	2,951	39,479	1,898	3,796	337	13,817	177	2,387	2	74	355	2,699	5,720	62,252	5,500	606
2019/20	3,068	39,608	1,737	3,472	285	11,972	274	3,597	3	126	1,101	8,257	6,468	67,031	2,500	410
2020/21	2,825	33,560	1,845	3,690	440	18,470	307	4,690	2	80	647	4,850	6,066	65,340	0	0
2021/22	2,919	41,450	2,113	4,650	402	15,370	295	4,900	4	200	1,753	13,150	7,486	79,720	0	0
2022/23	3,354	59,899	2,318	5,099	382	11,183	292	4,933	3	152	577	4,327	6,925	85,593	0	0

^a All weights are in whole weight. All figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand. Individual figures provided in the columns may not sum to the 'Total' for this reason.

^b Other aquaculture production is comprised predominantly of land-based Microalgae production but varies year to year.

Source: SARDI Aquatic Sciences and PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture

Appendix 2 Total Economic Contribution of Aquaculture in SA, by Sector, 2003/04 to 2022/23

Appendix Table 2-1 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2003/04

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	347.9	69.2%	171.9	69.8%	1,759	53.9%	76.9	62.1%
Oyster farming	117.1	23.3%	56.4	22.9%	1,028	31.5%	34.2	27.6%
Abalone farming	9.0	1.8%	4.0	1.6%	149	4.6%	3.7	3.0%
Mussels farming	4.2	0.8%	2.1	0.9%	76	2.3%	2.0	1.6%
Barramundi farming	5.4	1.1%	3.0	1.2%	52	1.6%	1.7	1.4%
Yabby/Marron farming	1.5	0.3%	0.8	0.3%	19	0.6%	0.3	0.3%
Other aquaculture	17.8	3.5%	8.0	3.2%	182	5.6%	5.1	4.1%
Total (SA)	502.9	100.0%	246.2	100.0%	3,264	100.0%	123.9	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-2 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2004/05

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	333.3	64.3%	171.9	66.4%	1,535	45.6%	69.5	54.9%
Oyster farming	118.5	22.9%	56.6	21.9%	1,023	30.4%	35.0	27.7%
Abalone farming	15.5	3.0%	6.6	2.5%	255	7.6%	6.3	5.0%
Mussels farming	4.0	0.8%	2.0	0.8%	72	2.1%	1.9	1.5%
Barramundi farming	6.0	1.2%	3.1	1.2%	55	1.6%	2.2	1.8%
Yabby/Marron farming	2.1	0.4%	1.2	0.5%	28	0.8%	0.4	0.4%
Other aquaculture	38.8	7.5%	17.4	6.7%	397	11.8%	11.1	8.8%
Total (SA)	518.2	100.0%	258.7	100.0%	3,366	100.0%	126.5	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-3 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2005/06

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	331.6	60.3%	163.0	61.5%	1,425	42.6%	60.8	49.7%
Oyster farming	133.7	24.3%	64.4	24.3%	1,180	35.3%	38.6	31.5%
Abalone farming	18.8	3.4%	7.8	2.9%	151	4.5%	4.1	3.4%
Mussels farming	4.9	0.9%	2.5	1.0%	81	2.4%	2.2	1.8%
Barramundi farming	9.8	1.8%	4.6	1.7%	65	1.9%	4.0	3.3%
Yabby/Marron farming	0.7	0.1%	0.4	0.2%	41	1.2%	0.1	0.1%
Other aquaculture	50.5	9.2%	22.4	8.5%	406	12.1%	12.5	10.2%
Total (SA)	550.1	100.0%	265.1	100.0%	3,348	100.0%	122.4	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-4 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2006/07

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	306.3	51.6%	145.0	51.4%	1,149	36.0%	53.8	38.7%
Oyster farming	193.9	32.7%	94.6	33.5%	1,295	40.6%	56.4	40.6%
Abalone farming	18.0	3.0%	7.9	2.8%	136	4.3%	5.7	4.1%
Mussels farming	9.2	1.6%	4.6	1.6%	109	3.4%	3.3	2.3%
Barramundi farming	8.9	1.5%	4.2	1.5%	56	1.8%	2.5	1.8%
Yabby/Marron farming	1.6	0.3%	0.9	0.3%	47	1.5%	0.3	0.2%
Other aquaculture	55.9	9.4%	25.1	8.9%	400	12.5%	16.9	12.2%
Total (SA)	593.8	100.0%	282.4	100.0%	3,192	100.0%	138.9	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-5 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2007/08

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	383.2	58.3%	198.8	59.7%	1,229	39.9%	70.2	48.9%
Kingfish farming ^a	57.6	8.8%	24.0	7.2%	287	9.3%	13.8	9.6%
Oyster farming	152.8	23.3%	79.8	23.9%	1105	35.8%	43.9	30.5%
Mussels farming	13.7	2.1%	7.2	2.2%	148	4.8%	4.9	3.4%
Abalone farming	16.4	2.5%	6.0	1.8%	112	3.6%	4.3	3.0%
Freshwater finfish farming	10.9	1.7%	5.5	1.7%	86	2.8%	3.1	2.2%
Marron and yabbies farming	1.3	0.2%	0.8	0.2%	46	1.5%	0.2	0.2%
Other aquaculture	21.1	3.2%	10.9	3.3%	70	2.3%	3.3	2.3%
Total (SA)	656.9	100.0%	333.0	100.0%	3,083	100.0%	143.7	100.0%

^a Includes Mulloway production.

Appendix Table 2-6 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2008/09

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	360.4	52.3%	168.6	51.5%	1,291	36.7%	70.5	43.0%
Kingfish farming ^a	95.6	13.9%	39.8	12.2%	438	12.4%	23.4	14.3%
Oyster farming	162.5	23.6%	84.4	25.8%	1211	34.4%	47.2	28.8%
Mussels farming	13.4	1.9%	7.0	2.1%	185	5.3%	4.8	2.9%
Abalone farming	24.8	3.6%	10.5	3.2%	161	4.6%	7.7	4.7%
Freshwater finfish farming	12.3	1.8%	6.2	1.9%	114	3.2%	4.4	2.7%
Marron and yabbies farming	1.4	0.2%	0.9	0.3%	38	1.1%	0.3	0.2%
Other aquaculture	18.9	2.7%	10.0	3.1%	84	2.4%	5.6	3.4%
Total (SA)	689.2	100.0%	327.6	100.0%	3,523	100.0%	163.8	100.0%

^a Includes Mulloway production.

Appendix Table 2-7 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2009/10

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	288.1	45.8%	119.3	42.9%	1,179	34.3%	62.2	40.2%
Kingfish farming ^a	94.8	15.1%	33.8	12.1%	422	12.3%	21.2	13.7%
Oyster farming	172.4	27.4%	89.9	32.3%	1259	36.6%	50.1	32.4%
Mussels farming	13.5	2.1%	7.0	2.5%	185	5.4%	4.8	3.1%
Abalone farming	30.7	4.9%	12.8	4.6%	189	5.5%	8.8	5.7%
Freshwater finfish farming	12.4	2.0%	6.5	2.3%	112	3.3%	4.1	2.7%
Marron and yabbies farming	1.5	0.2%	0.9	0.3%	26	0.7%	0.3	0.2%
Other aquaculture	15.7	2.5%	8.0	2.9%	69	2.0%	3.2	2.1%
Total (SA)	629.2	100.0%	278.3	100.0%	3,441	100.0%	154.8	100.0%

^a Includes Mulloway production.

Appendix Table 2-8 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2010/11

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	283.2	44.2%	140.2	45.8%	868	32.8%	49.7	34.9%
Kingfish farming	95.9	15.0%	35.0	11.4%	425	16.0%	21.8	15.3%
Oyster farming	176.1	27.5%	91.5	29.9%	966	36.5%	51.8	36.4%
Mussels farming	12.1	1.9%	6.4	2.1%	73	2.8%	4.3	3.0%
Abalone farming	33.7	5.3%	12.6	4.1%	185	7.0%	8.8	6.2%
Freshwater finfish farming	7.2	1.1%	3.8	1.3%	53	2.0%	2.7	1.9%
Marron and yabbies farming	2.4	0.4%	1.5	0.5%	27	1.0%	0.4	0.3%
Other aquaculture	29.7	4.6%	15.1	4.9%	52	2.0%	2.8	1.9%
Total (SA)	640.3	100.0%	306.1	100.0%	2,649	100.0%	142.4	100.0%

^a Includes Mulloway production.

Appendix Table 2-9 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2011/12

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	328.4	50.0%	162.5	49.6%	964	36.3%	56.4	37.9%
Kingfish farming	49.9	7.6%	22.5	6.9%	257	9.7%	12.8	8.6%
Oyster farming	210.9	32.1%	109.2	33.3%	1077	40.5%	63.0	42.3%
Mussels farming	13.3	2.0%	7.0	2.1%	85	3.2%	4.7	3.1%
Abalone farming	20.8	3.2%	8.4	2.6%	139	5.2%	6.6	4.4%
Freshwater finfish farming	8.2	1.2%	4.1	1.3%	74	2.8%	3.1	2.1%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.8	0.1%	0.5	0.2%	19	0.7%	0.1	0.1%
Other aquaculture	25.2	3.8%	13.4	4.1%	42	1.6%	2.2	1.5%
Total (SA)	657.4	100.0%	327.6	100.0%	2,656	100.0%	149.0	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-10 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2012/13

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	339.3	48.0%	166.7	47.8%	954	36.3%	56.9	36.4%
Kingfish farming	30.6	4.3%	14.9	4.3%	112	4.3%	6.0	3.8%
Oyster farming	249.5	35.3%	122.8	35.2%	1240	47.2%	76.1	48.6%
Mussels farming	15.8	2.2%	8.3	2.4%	77	2.9%	5.5	3.5%
Abalone farming	25.5	3.6%	9.6	2.8%	112	4.3%	5.6	3.6%
Freshwater finfish farming	13.0	1.8%	7.5	2.2%	73	2.8%	4.0	2.6%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.9	0.1%	0.6	0.2%	22	0.8%	0.2	0.1%
Other aquaculture	32.1	4.5%	18.5	5.3%	35	1.3%	2.1	1.3%
Total (SA)	706.7	100.0%	348.9	100.0%	2,625	100.0%	156.4	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-11 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2013/14

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	288.4	55.8%	136.0	54.0%	776	41.6%	50.0	42.7%
Kingfish farming	21.4	4.1%	10.9	4.3%	94	5.1%	4.9	4.2%
Oyster farming	144.5	28.0%	78.7	31.2%	699	37.5%	44.9	38.3%
Mussels farming	17.1	3.3%	9.3	3.7%	99	5.3%	6.3	5.4%
Abalone farming	34.1	6.6%	11.1	4.4%	120	6.4%	7.2	6.2%
Freshwater finfish farming	7.3	1.4%	3.6	1.4%	49	2.6%	2.7	2.3%
Marron and yabbies farming	1.0	0.2%	0.6	0.3%	15	0.8%	0.2	0.2%
Other aquaculture	3.0	0.6%	1.6	0.6%	12	0.6%	0.9	0.8%
Total (SA)	516.7	100.0%	251.9	100.0%	1,865	100.0%	117.1	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-12 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2014/15

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	272.6	49.6%	135.8	48.6%	665	36.3%	44.2	35.3%
Kingfish farming	46.6	8.5%	24.2	8.6%	156	8.5%	10.7	8.5%
Oyster farming	113.9	20.7%	64.3	23.0%	620	33.8%	36.3	29.0%
Mussels farming	15.5	2.8%	8.5	3.1%	100	5.4%	5.8	4.6%
Abalone farming	35.0	6.4%	11.6	4.1%	133	7.2%	7.6	6.0%
Freshwater finfish farming	11.6	2.1%	5.8	2.1%	56	3.0%	4.5	3.6%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.8	0.1%	0.6	0.2%	10	0.5%	0.1	0.1%
Other aquaculture	53.3	9.7%	28.8	10.3%	94	5.1%	16.1	12.9%
Total (SA)	549.4	100.0%	279.5	100.0%	1,833	100.0%	125.2	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-13 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2015/16

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	306.1	46.6%	132.0	41.7%	817	38.3%	56.9	36.9%
Kingfish farming	76.7	11.7%	40.5	12.8%	228	10.7%	17.3	11.2%
Oyster farming	132.3	20.1%	74.1	23.4%	668	31.4%	41.3	26.8%
Mussels farming	21.6	3.3%	11.9	3.8%	110	5.2%	8.2	5.3%
Abalone farming	43.7	6.6%	14.5	4.6%	132	6.2%	8.7	5.7%
Freshwater finfish farming	15.2	2.3%	8.7	2.8%	74	3.5%	4.8	3.1%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.4	0.1%	0.3	0.1%	7	0.3%	0.1	0.1%
Other aquaculture	60.8	9.3%	34.5	10.9%	94	4.4%	16.8	10.9%
Total (SA)	656.9	100.0%	316.6	100.0%	2,131	100.0%	154.1	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-14 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2016/17

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	289.1	45.9%	124.1	40.7%	856	39.8%	58.2	37.9%
Kingfish farming	77.3	12.3%	36.7	12.0%	270	12.6%	19.0	12.4%
Oyster farming	156.5	24.9%	90.5	29.6%	712	33.1%	47.5	30.9%
Mussels farming	18.6	3.0%	10.3	3.4%	81	3.8%	7.0	4.6%
Abalone farming	33.5	5.3%	13.8	4.5%	104	4.9%	6.3	4.1%
Freshwater finfish farming	11.7	1.9%	6.2	2.0%	53	2.5%	3.6	2.4%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.3	0.0%	0.2	0.1%	6	0.3%	0.1	0.0%
Other aquaculture	42.4	6.7%	23.5	7.7%	69	3.2%	11.9	7.7%
Total (SA)	629.4	100.0%	305.3	100.0%	2,151	100.0%	153.6	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-15 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2017/18

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	307.2	56.4%	133.5	53.1%	981	48.6%	63.4	50.0%
Kingfish farming	85.3	15.7%	40.2	16.0%	322	16.0%	21.0	16.6%
Oyster farming	69.5	12.8%	41.5	16.5%	413	20.5%	20.2	15.9%
Mussels farming	19.4	3.6%	10.7	4.2%	89	4.4%	7.4	5.9%
Abalone farming	42.3	7.8%	14.2	5.6%	136	6.7%	8.5	6.7%
Freshwater finfish farming	12.2	2.2%	6.6	2.6%	53	2.6%	3.8	3.0%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.2	0.0%	0.1	0.1%	8	0.4%	0.0	0.0%
Other aquaculture	8.6	1.6%	4.7	1.9%	17	0.9%	2.4	1.9%
Total (SA)	544.7	100.0%	251.5	100.0%	2,019	100.0%	126.8	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-16 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2018/19

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	329.2	57.9%	139.2	51.5%	1,165	48.8%	69.7	50.2%
Kingfish farming	105.8	18.6%	55.2	20.4%	429	18.0%	27.2	19.6%
Oyster farming	71.8	12.6%	44.1	16.3%	489	20.5%	23.9	17.2%
Mussels farming	18.6	3.3%	10.5	3.9%	109	4.6%	7.2	5.2%
Abalone farming	32.3	5.7%	15.3	5.7%	138	5.8%	7.9	5.7%
Freshwater finfish farming	6.1	1.1%	3.4	1.2%	34	1.4%	1.9	1.4%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.3	0.0%	0.1	0.0%	7	0.3%	0.1	0.1%
Other aquaculture	4.8	0.8%	2.5	0.9%	15	0.6%	0.9	0.7%
Total (SA)	568.9	100.0%	270.2	100.0%	2,385	100.0%	138.9	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-17 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2019/20

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	331.0	54.9%	145.1	49.4%	1,087	43.4%	65.7	44.3%
Kingfish farming	107.8	17.9%	55.3	18.8%	439	17.5%	27.9	18.8%
Oyster farming	97.8	16.2%	59.4	20.2%	682	27.2%	37.8	25.5%
Mussels farming	15.6	2.6%	8.7	3.0%	92	3.7%	5.2	3.5%
Abalone farming	27.6	4.6%	13.2	4.5%	116	4.6%	6.6	4.4%
Freshwater finfish farming	8.8	1.5%	4.8	1.6%	53	2.1%	2.9	2.0%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.4	0.1%	0.2	0.1%	6	0.3%	0.1	0.1%
Other aquaculture	13.7	2.3%	7.1	2.4%	31	1.2%	2.0	1.4%
Total (SA)	602.6	100.0%	293.8	100.0%	2,506	100.0%	148.2	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-18 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2020/21

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	269.3	43.3%	126.3	40.9%	985	35.7%	60.7	36.9%
Kingfish farming	95.4	15.4%	46.9	15.2%	400	14.5%	25.4	15.4%
Oyster farming	178.0	28.6%	95.8	31.0%	1016	36.8%	57.9	35.2%
Mussels farming	16.5	2.7%	9.2	3.0%	94	3.4%	5.4	3.3%
Abalone farming	41.6	6.7%	19.4	6.3%	144	5.2%	8.8	5.3%
Freshwater finfish farming	12.3	2.0%	7.1	2.3%	96	3.5%	5.0	3.0%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.2	0.0%	0.1	0.0%	7	0.2%	0.1	0.0%
Other aquaculture	8.1	1.3%	4.3	1.4%	20	0.7%	1.3	0.8%
Total (SA)	621.4	100.0%	309.1	100.0%	2,762	100.0%	164.7	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-19 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2021/22

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	325.8	46.3%	163.2	44.4%	1,119	39.4%	76.0	41.9%
Kingfish farming	105.7	15.0%	53.5	14.5%	416	14.6%	27.0	14.9%
Oyster farming	174.4	24.8%	104.8	28.5%	934	32.8%	54.9	30.3%
Mussels farming	20.1	2.8%	11.3	3.1%	90	3.2%	6.1	3.4%
Abalone farming	42.4	6.0%	16.2	4.4%	137	4.8%	8.8	4.9%
Freshwater finfish farming	12.5	1.8%	7.2	2.0%	87	3.1%	4.7	2.6%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.6	0.1%	0.3	0.1%	12	0.4%	0.2	0.1%
Other aquaculture	22.6	3.2%	11.3	3.1%	48	1.7%	3.5	1.9%
Total (SA)	704.0	100.0%	367.9	100.0%	2,843	100.0%	181.1	100.0%

Appendix Table 2-20 The total economic contribution (direct and flow-on) of aquaculture in SA, by aquaculture sector, 2022/23

Sector	Output		Contribution to GSP		Employment		Household Income	
	(\$m)		(\$m)		(fte)		(\$m)	
Tuna farming	322.3	44.8%	158.1	40.9%	923	37.2%	68.1	39.3%
Kingfish farming	141.1	19.6%	74.4	19.3%	449	18.1%	32.2	18.5%
Oyster farming	191.4	26.6%	118.8	30.8%	845	34.1%	55.3	31.9%
Mussels farming	21.5	3.0%	11.6	3.0%	81	3.3%	6.3	3.6%
Abalone farming	22.6	3.1%	12.0	3.1%	83	3.4%	5.7	3.3%
Freshwater finfish farming	12.5	1.7%	7.0	1.8%	72	2.9%	4.3	2.5%
Marron and yabbies farming	0.5	0.1%	0.3	0.1%	7	0.3%	0.2	0.1%
Other aquaculture	7.2	1.0%	4.0	1.0%	20	0.8%	1.4	0.8%
Total (SA)	719.0	100.0%	386.3	100.0%	2,481	100.0%	173.5	100.0%

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