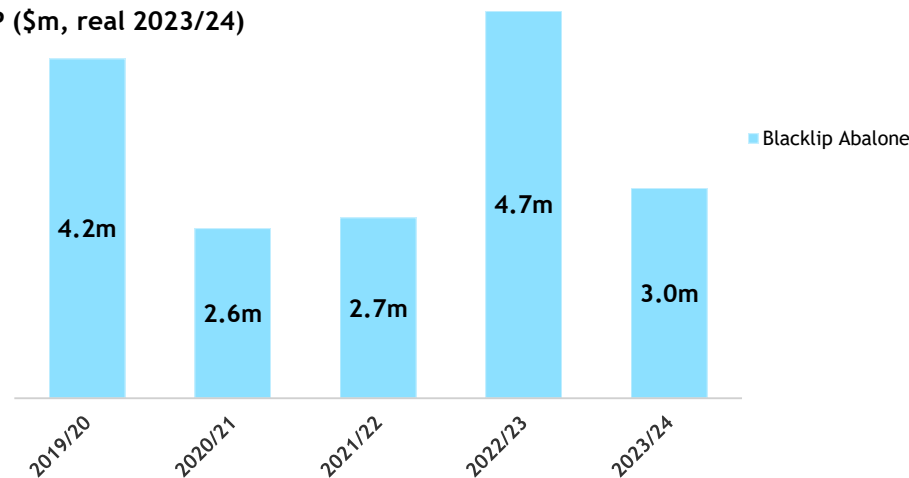


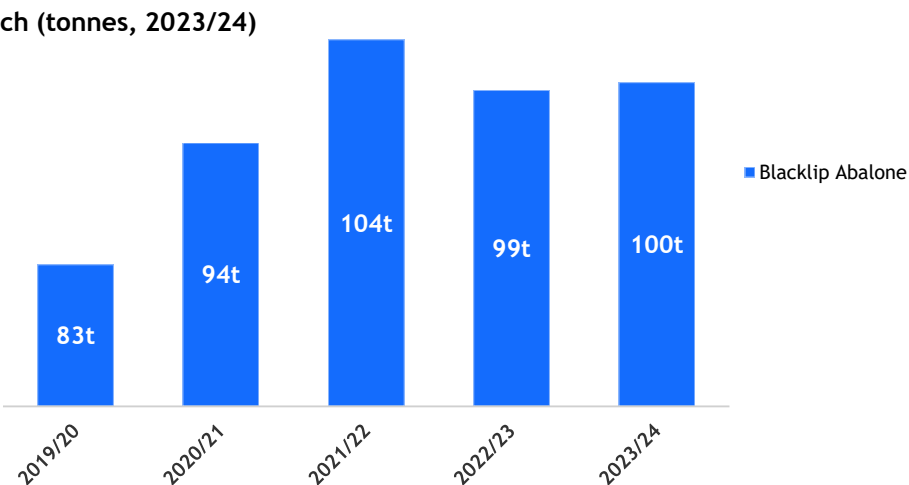
Fishery activity

Gross value of production (GVP) is the total revenue earned by all fishing businesses in the fishery over the year by selling their catch. It is calculated using beach price.

GVP (\$m, real 2023/24)



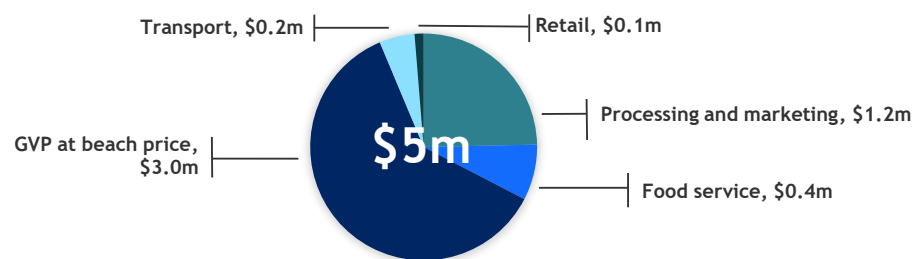
Catch (tonnes, 2023/24)



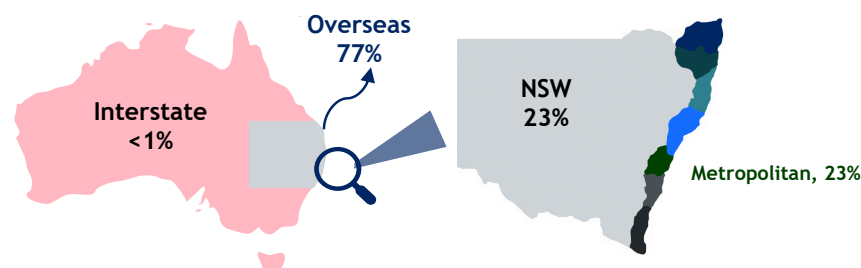
Post-harvest supply chain

Value of output is a measure of the revenue generated by the fishery and on-selling and/or value-adding Abalone Fishery products along the post-harvest supply chain. Direct output is useful to understand the value of the Abalone Fishery throughout the post-harvest supply chain. The output of the fishing sector is the same as the GVP of the fishery.

Direct value of output (\$m), by supply post-harvest chain stage, 2023/24



Final sales destination (%), 2023/24

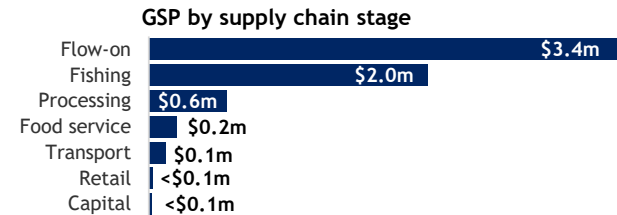


Contribution to New South Wales

These indicators include direct activity and downstream (i.e. food service, capital, processing & marketing, transport, retail and food service) as well as flow-on effects or indirect activity in other sectors of the economy through purchases of inputs and the employment of labour.

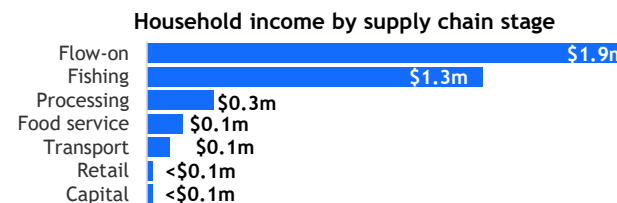
Gross state product (GSP)

Contribution to gross state product is a measure of the net contribution of the fishery to the state economy.



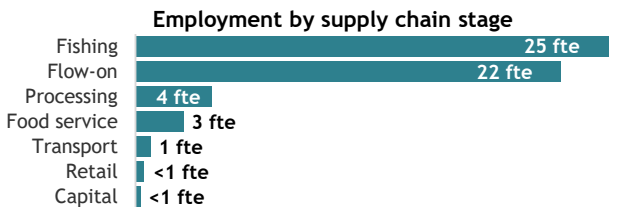
Household income

Household income is a component of GSP and is a measure of wages and salaries, drawings by owner operators and other payments to labour.

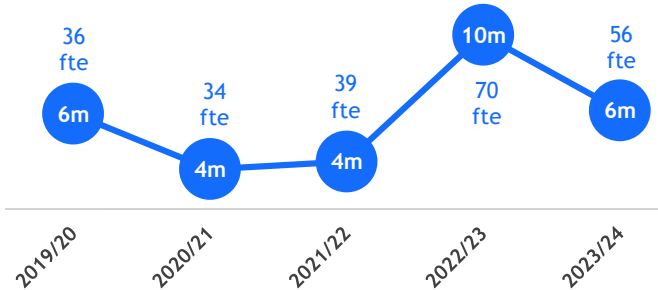


Employment

Contribution to employment (fte) is a measure of the number of full-time equivalent (fte) jobs supported by the fishery.



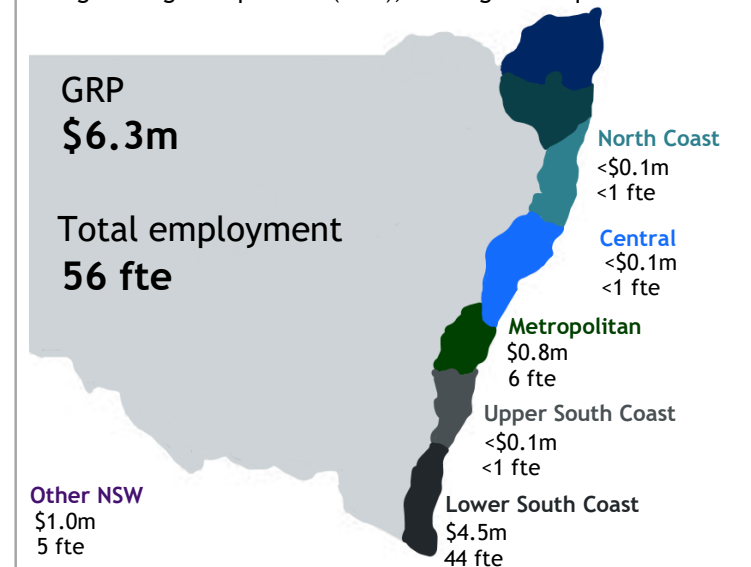
Total GSP (\$, real 2023/24) and employment (fte)*



*The results increase from 2022/23 is due to improved supply-chain modelling.

Contribution to regions of New South Wales

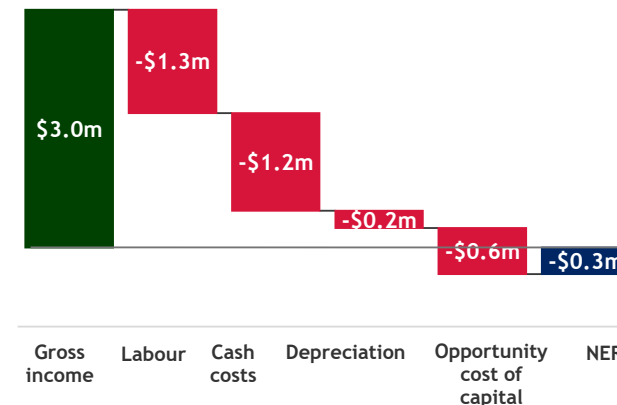
Regional economic contribution can be measured by employment and gross regional product (GRP), the regional equivalent of GSP.



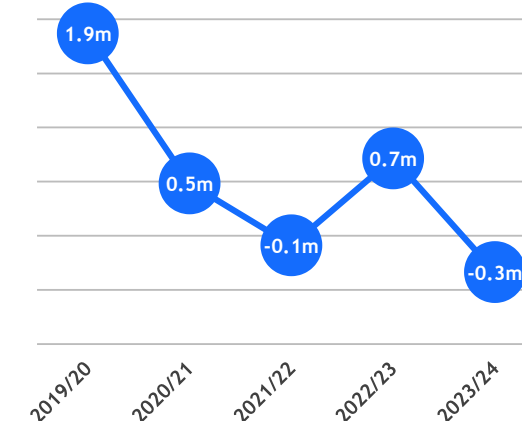
Net economic return

Net economic return (NER) is the return from a fishery after all costs have been met. Costs include: labour, cash costs, depreciation and an allowance for 'normal' profit. This is the preferred indicator of economic efficiency.

Components of NER (\$m, real 2023/24)

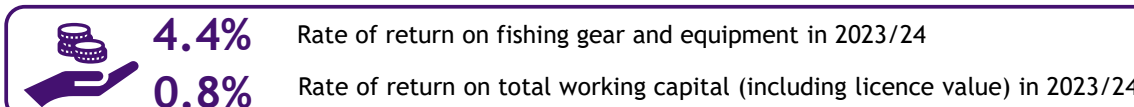


NER (\$m, real 2023/24)



Return on investment

Return on investment is the profit at full equity as a percentage of total capital employed.



Social indicators

These indicators provide a summary of fishers' perceptions regarding fishing rules and regulations, fisheries management, satisfaction with fishing, global life satisfaction (economic prosperity and stability), and future security in the fishery in 2023/24.

100% agreed most commercial fishers comply with rules and regulations, no change from 2019/20 (100%).

0% agreed DPIRD Fisheries manage commercial fishing well, no change from 2019/20.

38% are satisfied with their commercial fishing activities, up from 2019/20 (13%).

57% are satisfied with their life as a whole, down from 2019/20 (84%).

29% are satisfied with their future security, down from 2019/20 (50%).