

OVERVIEW

FISH AND FISHERIES SECTOR STATISTICS OF THE INDONESIA SEA AREA (ICLAD)

1992-1995

Prepared by the ICCLAD Secretariat

The ICCLAD Secretariat is pleased to present this report to the ICCLAD member countries. The report provides a comprehensive overview of the fish and fisheries sector in the Indonesia Sea Area (ICLAD) from 1992 to 1995. The data is presented in a clear and concise manner, making it easy to understand and use.

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II. SUMMARY

The fish and fisheries sector in the Indonesia Sea Area (ICLAD) has shown a steady increase in production and value over the period 1992-1995. The total production of fish and fisheries products in the ICLAD area increased from 1,047,421 metric tons (mt) in 1992 to 1,962,496 mt in 1995, an increase of 86.5%. The value of production also increased significantly, from US\$ 1,279,125 million in 1992 to US\$ 2,976,807 million in 1995, an increase of 133.8%. The main products of the sector are fish and fish products, which account for 95.5% of the total production. Other products include marine mammals, mollusks, and crustaceans. The sector is a major source of income and employment for the people of the ICLAD area.

MARINE FISHERIES

The marine fisheries sector in the ICLAD area has shown a steady increase in production and value over the period 1992-1995. The total production of marine fisheries products in the ICLAD area increased from 1,047,421 metric tons (mt) in 1992 to 1,962,496 mt in 1995, an increase of 86.5%. The value of production also increased significantly, from US\$ 1,279,125 million in 1992 to US\$ 2,976,807 million in 1995, an increase of 133.8%. The main products of the sector are fish and fish products, which account for 95.5% of the total production. Other products include marine mammals, mollusks, and crustaceans. The sector is a major source of income and employment for the people of the ICLAD area.

OVERVIEW OF FISHERIES SECTOR STATISTICS OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA AREA (1996)

1. PROFILE OF FISHERIES SECTOR

The fisheries sector plays a significant role in the South China Sea area in supplying fish protein to the population, in generating income and employment opportunities especially to the rural people, and in stimulating regional economic growth.

For management and statistical purposes, fisheries in the region are divided into marine fisheries, inland fisheries and aquaculture; marine fisheries are usually further divided into inshore (also called coastal or near-shore fisheries, although definitions differ) and offshore (also called deep-sea) fisheries. Aquaculture and marine fisheries are by far the largest contributors to fishery economics; the developmental focus is also therefore mostly geared towards these two areas. Marine fisheries are especially intensely exploited in the region.

The total fisheries production in the South China Sea area amounted to 13,915,164 mt in 1996, valued at US\$ 11,511.5 million, that contributed to 1.2% of the national GDP on an average (Data from the People's Republic of China are not included). The total production showed an increase of 228,199 mt (2%) over the 1995 production, but an increase in value of US\$ 2,001.5 million (21%). Total fishery production increased by 1,757,265 mt (14.4%) during the 1992-1996 period, while the total value increased by US\$ 4,078.8 million (54.9%) (Refer to summary tables and figures 1 to 13 for more details).

Indonesia recorded the highest fish production (4,452,261 mt, 32.0% of total production), followed by Thailand (3,549,230 mt, 25.5%), the Philippines (2,769,150 mt, 19.9%), Malaysia (1,239,434 mt, 8.9%) and Vietnam (1,028,500 mt, 7.4%), Taiwan (570,655 mt, 4.1%), Hong Kong (192,160 mt, 1.4%), Cambodia (94,710 mt, 0.7%), Singapore (13,230 mt, 0.1%) and Brunei (5,834 mt, <0.1%). Hong Kong (36,921 mt, 16.1%), Taiwan (18,687 mt, 3.2%) and Cambodia (7,890 mt, 7.7%) showed an actual decrease in production during the same period. Indonesia (908,929 mt, 25.6%), Thailand (309,403 mt, 9.5%), Vietnam (241,353 mt, 30.7%), Malaysia (214,145 mt, 20.9%), the Philippines (143,543 mt, 5.5%), Brunei (1,708 mt, 41.4%) and Singapore (1,682 MT, 14.6%) showed increases in production. The contribution of fisheries to GDP has remained almost constant since 1992 (GDP values are not available for Cambodia). In terms of value, Thailand led with US\$ 4,444.15 million (38.6% of total value), followed by the Philippines (US\$ 3,170.67 million, 27.5%), Taiwan (US\$ 2,090.11 million, 18.1%) and Malaysia (US\$ 1,441.87 million, 12.5%). Thailand (US\$ 1,875.8 million, 73%) and to a lesser extent the Philippines (US\$ 605,259 mt, 23.6%) recorded noticeable increases in value during the 1992-1996 period (No figures for Cambodia, Indonesia and Vietnam. No figures for Malaysia for previous years.)

2. MARINE FISHERIES

Marine fisheries contributed to 74.7% (10,397,415 mt) of total fisheries production, with a value of US\$ 6,104,742 (53% of total value). In terms of production, Indonesia ranked first with 3,383,456 mt (32.5% of total production), followed by Thailand (2,786,125 mt, 26.8%), the Philippines (1,610,381 mt, 15.5%), Malaysia (1,126,689 mt, 10.8%), Vietnam (962,500 mt, 9.2%), Taiwan (297,687 mt, 2.9%), Hong Kong (184,000 mt, 1.8%), Cambodia (31,200 mt, 0.3%), Singapore (9,663 mt, <0.1%) and Brunei (5,714 mt, <0.1%).

During the 1992-1996 period, total marine fisheries production increased by 996,180 mt (10.6%), with an increase in value of US\$ 2,302.9 million (60.6% of total value). The production of Indonesia increased by 691,388 mt (25.7%), Vietnam (265,853 mt, 38.1%), Malaysia (103,173 mt, 10.1%), Thailand (49,773 mt, 1.8%), Brunei (1,606 mt, 39.1%) and Singapore (465 mt, 5%). Marine capture fisheries of the Philippines (49,172 mt, 3%), Hong Kong (36,181 mt, 16.4%), Taiwan (28,225 mt, 8.7%) and Cambodia (2,500 mt, 7.4%) showed a decrease in catch during the same period.

In terms of value, Thailand ranked first with US\$ 1,883.92 million (30.8% of the total value), followed by the Philippines (US\$ 1,826.42 million, 29.9%), Malaysia (US\$ 1,318.32 million, 21.6%), Taiwan (US\$ 760.59 million, 12.4%), Hong Kong (US\$ 280.58 million, 4.6%), Singapore (US\$ 24.86 million, 0.4%) and Brunei (US\$ 10.06 million, 0.2%) (No data for Cambodia, Indonesia and Vietnam). During the 1992-1996 period, value of marine production increased in Thailand by US\$ 597.36 million, (46.4% of total value), the Philippines (US\$ 405.62 million, 28.5%) and Singapore (US\$ 10.65 million, 74.9%). The value of production decreased for Taiwan (US\$ 21.03 million, 2.7%), Hong Kong (US\$ 5.56 million, 1.9%) and Brunei (US\$ 2.39 million, 19.2%).

Small-scale fishery contributed to 1,030,012 mt (9.9% of marine capture fisheries) in the region. Its importance and role in the marine capture fishery varied widely in the different countries, ranging from 100% in Singapore (9,663 mt) to 45.4% (731,308 mt) in the Philippines, 79.7% (4,553 mt) in Brunei, 13.8% (41,033 mt) in Taiwan and 8.7% (243,455 mt) in Thailand. In terms of value, small-scale fisheries in the Philippines contributed the most to the total marine capture fisheries (US\$ 889.9 million, 48.7% of total value for that country), followed by Thailand (US\$ 306.22 million, 16.2%), Taiwan (US\$ 144.71 million, 19%) and Brunei (US\$ 8.02 million, 79.7%). However, national definitions of 'small-scale' fishermen vary considerably from country to country.

Tunas (including the yellowfin, skipjack, and frigate and bullet tunas) (804,946 mt, 11.38% of total catch); sardines (788,925 mt, 11.15%); mackerels (including the Indian, Indo-Pacific and narrow-barred king mackerels) (731,827 mt, 10.34%); round scads (630,579 mt, 8.91%); and anchovies (420,218 mt, 5.94%) constituted the major marine species in the region. Indonesia had maximum landings of tuna (506,200 mt), mackerels (280,462 mt), sardines (267,597 mt) and round scads (251,289 mt). 456,513 mt of shrimps were landed, which constituted 6.45% of total marine catch. Of these, 165,413 mt were landed in Indonesia. Squids ranked 11th in the list with 221,884 mt (3.14% of total marine catch). A total of 1,194,009 mt of trash fish was also caught, 16.88% of total marine catch. Thailand had the maximum trash fish landings of 864,130 mt. In terms of value, shrimps (US\$ 38 million, 18.82% of total value), squids (including cuttlefishes, US\$ 609.21 million, 14.52%), mackerels (US\$ 593.22 million), round scads (US\$ 357.12 million, 8.52%), tunas (US\$ 335.89 million, 8%) and sardines (US\$ 273.6 million, 6.52%) ranked at the top. Malaysian landings of shrimps had the highest value of US\$ 332.25 million (No data for Indonesia), while the squids landed in Thailand had a value of US\$ 355.07 million. Anchovies ranked 17th in the list with US\$ 108.46 million (2.59% of total). Trash fish had a value of US\$ 161.45 million, which constituted 3.85% of total value. Trash fish landed in Thailand had a value of US\$ 100.84 million.

3. INLAND FISHERIES

Inland fish catches of 855,683 mt contributed to 6.1% of total production for a value of US\$ 280,063 (2.4% of total value). Indonesia had the highest production of 335,707 mt (39.2% of total production), followed by Thailand (208,400 mt, 24.3%), the Philippines (177,940 mt, 20.8%), Cambodia (63,510 mt, 7.4%), Vietnam (66,000 mt, 7.7%), Malaysia (3,683 mt, 0.4%) and Taiwan (443 mt, <0.1%). (No production in Hong Kong and Singapore). Values of inland fishery production are available only for three countries, which is topped by Thailand with US\$ 201.02 million (71.8% of available total values), followed by the Philippines (US\$ 77.79 million, 27.8%) and Taiwan (US\$ 1.24 million, 0.4%).

Total inland fishery production showed an increase of 30,141 mt (3.6% of total production) during the 1992-1996 period. Inland fishery production increased in Thailand by 76,400 mt (57.9%), in Indonesia by 34,811 mt (11.6%) and in Malaysia 1,910 mt (107.7%). During the same period, production decreased in the Philippines (51,733 mt, 22.5%), Vietnam (24,500 mt, 27.1%), Cambodia (5,390 mt, 7.8%) and Taiwan (1,339 mt, 75.1%).

The most important inland fishery products, in order of importance, were miscellaneous freshwater fish (247,697 mt, 28.9% of total production), freshwater molluscs (125,321 mt, 14.6%), cyprinids (carps, barbels and others) (86,743 mt, 101.1%), snakehead (74,945 mt, 8.7%), cichlids (Tilapia and others) (64,004 mt, 7.5%), catfishes (48,518 mt, 5.7%), gouramis (47,743 mt, 5.6%) and freshwater crustaceans (25,626 mt, 3%). Indonesia was the top producer of miscellaneous freshwater fish (120,312 mt, 48.6% of total production of miscellaneous freshwater fish), cyprinids (46,848 mt, 54%), snakehead (43,979 mt, 58.7%), gouramis (43,018 mt, 90.1%), catfishes (39,453 mt, 81.3%), freshwater crustaceans (16,270 mt, 63.5%) and eels (4,339 mt, 90.8%). Thailand topped the list in the production of cichlids (29,253 mt, 45.7%) and the Philippines for freshwater molluscs (122,640 mt, 97.9%) (Statistics are not available for many countries).

Miscellaneous freshwater fish had the highest value (US\$ 119.8 million, 42.8% of total value), followed by snakehead (US\$ 53.57 million, 19.1%), cichlids (Tilapia and others) (US\$ 41.75 million, 14.9%), cyprinids (carps, barbels and others, US\$ 37.6 million, 13.4%), freshwater crustaceans (US\$ 14.83 million, 5.3%) and catfishes (US\$ 9,823 million, 3.5%). However, figures are available for only three countries.

4. AQUACULTURE

Aquaculture production of 2,662,066 mt (19.1% of total production) had a value of US\$ 5,126,693 (44.5% of total value). The Philippines ranked first with 980,829 mt (36.8% of total production), followed by Indonesia (733,098 mt, 27.5%), Thailand (554,705 mt, 20.8%), Taiwan (272,525 mt, 10.2%) and Malaysia (109,062 mt, 4.1%), Hong Kong (8,160 mt, 0.3%), Singapore (3,567 mt, 0.1%) and Brunei (120 mt, <0.1%) (No data for Cambodia).

Total aquaculture production increased by 730,944 mt (37.8% of total production) during the 1992-1996 period, with an increase in value of US\$ 1,742.53 million (51.5%). Aquaculture production increased in the Philippines (244,448 mt, 33.2%), Thailand (183,230 mt, 49.3%), Indonesia (182,730 mt, 33.2%), Taiwan (10,877 mt, 4.1%) and Singapore (1,217 mt, 51.8%). Only the production in Hong Kong decreased by 740 mt.

In terms of value, Thailand ranked first with US\$ 2,359.21 million (46% of total value), followed by Taiwan (US\$ 1,328.27 million, 25.9%), the Philippines (US\$ 1,266.45 million, 24.7%), Malaysia (US\$ 23.56 million, 2.4%), Hong Kong (US\$ 37.33 million, 0.7%), Singapore (US\$ 10.72 million, 0.2%) and Brunei (US\$ 1.14 million, <0.1%) (No data for Cambodia and Indonesia).

Value of aquaculture production during the 1992-1996 period increased by US\$ 1742.53 million (51.5% of total value). The value of aquaculture production of Thailand more than doubled for an increase of US\$ 1,194.92 million (102.6%), followed by the Philippines (US\$ 247.77 million, 24.3%) and Taiwan (US\$ 167.27 million, 14.4%). Value of the production in Hong Kong decreased by US\$ 2.85 million (7.1%) (No data for Cambodia and Indonesia; No data for Brunei and Singapore for previous years).

Out of the total aquaculture production, 32.3% (859,010 mt) valued at US\$ 270.36 million (5.3% of total value) came from mariculture, 36.6% (975,835 mt) valued at US\$ 3,524.21 million (68.7%) came from brackishwater culture and 31.1% (827,221 mt) valued at US\$ 1,332.11 million (26%) from freshwater culture (No data for Cambodia).

Thailand had the largest acreage under mariculture (39,741 ha) followed by Hong Kong (4,757 ha) and Malaysia (4,567 ha). The highest mariculture production was recorded in the Philippines 664,345 mt (77.3% of total mariculture production), followed by Thailand (80,183 mt, 9.3%), Malaysia (73,002 mt, 8.5%), Taiwan (34,889 mt, 4.1%), Singapore (3,459 mt, 0.4%), Hong Kong (3,060 mt, 0.3%) and Brunei (72 mt, negligible percentage). The most important species were seaweeds (631,396 mt, 73.5% of total production), blood cockles (87,632 mt, 10.2%), oysters (63,425 mt, 7.4%), sea mussels (60,041 mt, 7%) and fishes (4903 mt, 0.6%). In terms of value, Taiwan topped the list with US\$ 115.8 million (42.8% of total value of mariculture), followed by the Philippines (US\$ 66.96 million, 24.8%) and Thailand US\$ 37.53 million, 13.9%). Oysters brought the highest value with US\$ 120.76 million (44.7% of total value), followed by seaweeds (US\$ 62.1 million, 23%), fishes (US\$ 37.66 million, 13.9%), blood cockles (US\$ 20.71 million, 7.6%) and sea mussels (US\$ 8.5 million, 3.2%).

Indonesia had the highest brackishwater culture production with 404,335 mt (41.4% of total), followed by Thailand (245,867 mt, 25.2%), the Philippines (225,251 mt, 23.1%), Taiwan (86,262 mt, 8.8%) and Malaysia (14,073 mt, 1.4%). The most important brackishwater species in terms of production was the tiger prawn with 427,429 mt (43.8% of total production), followed by milkfish (329,305 mt, 33.7%), fishes other than milkfish (120,413 mt, 12.3%) and crustaceans (except the shrimps) (23,497 mt, 2.4%). Thailand led in brackishwater culture values with amounts of US\$ 2,045.62 million (58% of total value of brackishwater culture production), followed by the Philippines (1,036.14 million, 29.4%) and Taiwan (US\$ 396.56 million, 11.2%). Tiger prawns overwhelmingly topped the list with US\$ 2,426.62 million (68.8% of total value), followed by other shrimps (US\$ 440.14 million, 12.5%), milkfish (US\$ 382,302, 10.8%) and fishes other than milkfish (US\$ 137.3 million, 3.9%) and other crustaceans (US\$ 82.67, 2.3%).

Indonesia also led in freshwater culture production with 328,763 mt (39.7% of total freshwater culture production), followed by Thailand (228,655 mt, 27.6%), Taiwan (151,374 mt, 18.3%), the Philippines (91,233 mt, 11%), Malaysia (21,987 mt, 2.6%), Hong Kong (5,100 mt, 0.6%). Cyprinids (carps, barbels and others) topped the list in freshwater culture production with 291,850 mt (35.3% of total production), followed by cichlids (tilapia and others) (253,331 mt 30.6%), catfishes (93,224 mt, 11.3%), milkfish (42,096 mt, 5.1%), eels (28,676 mt, 3.5%), other fishes (82,746 mt, 10%), freshwater crustaceans (13,096 mt, 1.6%) and freshwater molluscs (11,384 mt, 1.4%). Taiwan came first in freshwater culture values with US\$ 815.91 million (61.2% of total value of freshwater culture production), followed by Thailand (US\$ 276.06 million, 20.7%), the Philippines (US\$ 163.35 million, 12.3%), Malaysia (US\$ 62 million, 4.6%) and Hong Kong (US\$ 14.48 million, 1.1%). Eels topped the list of species with US\$ 403.88 million (30.3% of total value), followed by cichlids (tilapia and others) (US\$ 259.4 million, 19.5%), catfishes (US\$ 106.31 million, 8%), milkfish (US\$ 101.78 million, 7.6%), cyprinids (carps, barbels and others) (US\$ 91.16 million, 6.8%), other fishes (US\$ 182.46 million, 13.7%), freshwater crustaceans (US\$ 103.26 million, 7.7%) and freshwater molluscs (US\$ 21.05 million, 1.6%).

5. NATIONAL FISHERY PRODUCT BALANCE

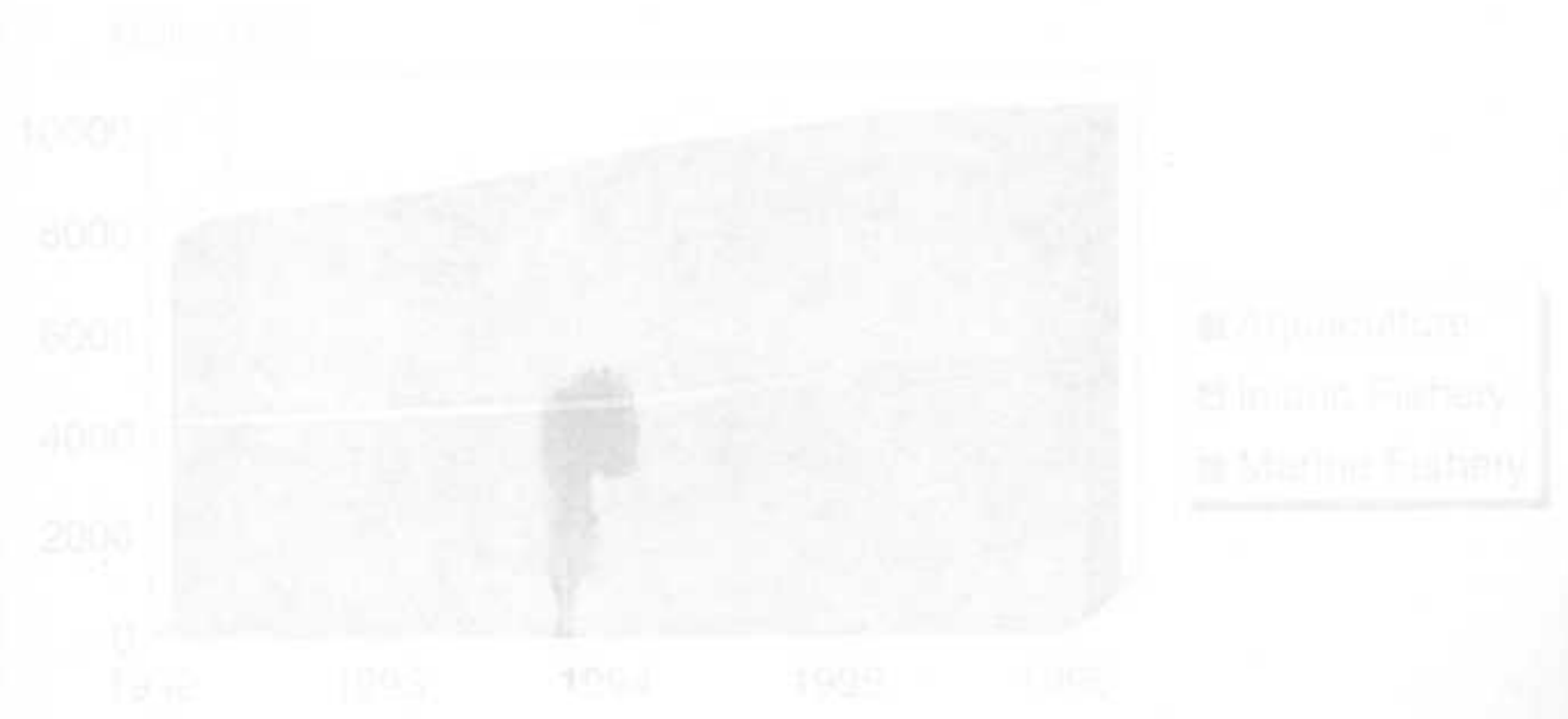
Hong Kong imported the maximum amount of fishery products (1,681,928 mt, 37.2% of total fishery products imported to the region), followed by Thailand (902,414 mt, 19.9%), Singapore (727,518 mt, 16.1%), Taiwan (607,179 mt, 13.4%), Malaysia (355,011 mt, 7.8%), Indonesia (126,973 mt, 2.8%) and the Philippines (120,996 mt, 2.7%). In comparison, Thailand was the largest exporter of fish (4,457,998 mt, 43.9%), followed by Indonesia (1,785,798 mt, 17.6%), Taiwan (1,350,418 mt, 13.3%), Hong Kong (1,066,918 mt, 10.5%), Singapore (612,522 mt, 6%), the Philippines (549,310 mt, 5.4%) and Malaysia (330,767 mt, 0.3%). Only Hong Kong and Singapore had a negative fish food balance. Hong Kong had the highest per capita consumption of fish (66 kg), followed by Malaysia (60 kg), Thailand (51.6 kg), the Philippines (40.5 kg), Taiwan (29.4 kg), Singapore (23 kg) and Indonesia (20.1 kg).

6. FISHING VESSELS

A total of 503,812 fishing boats operate in marine fisheries (No data for the Philippines). Indonesia had the largest fishing fleet of 419,447 boats (166,886 powered boats and 252,451 non-powered boats), followed by Malaysia (33,592 boats), Taiwan (27,032 vessels) and Thailand (17,950 boats).

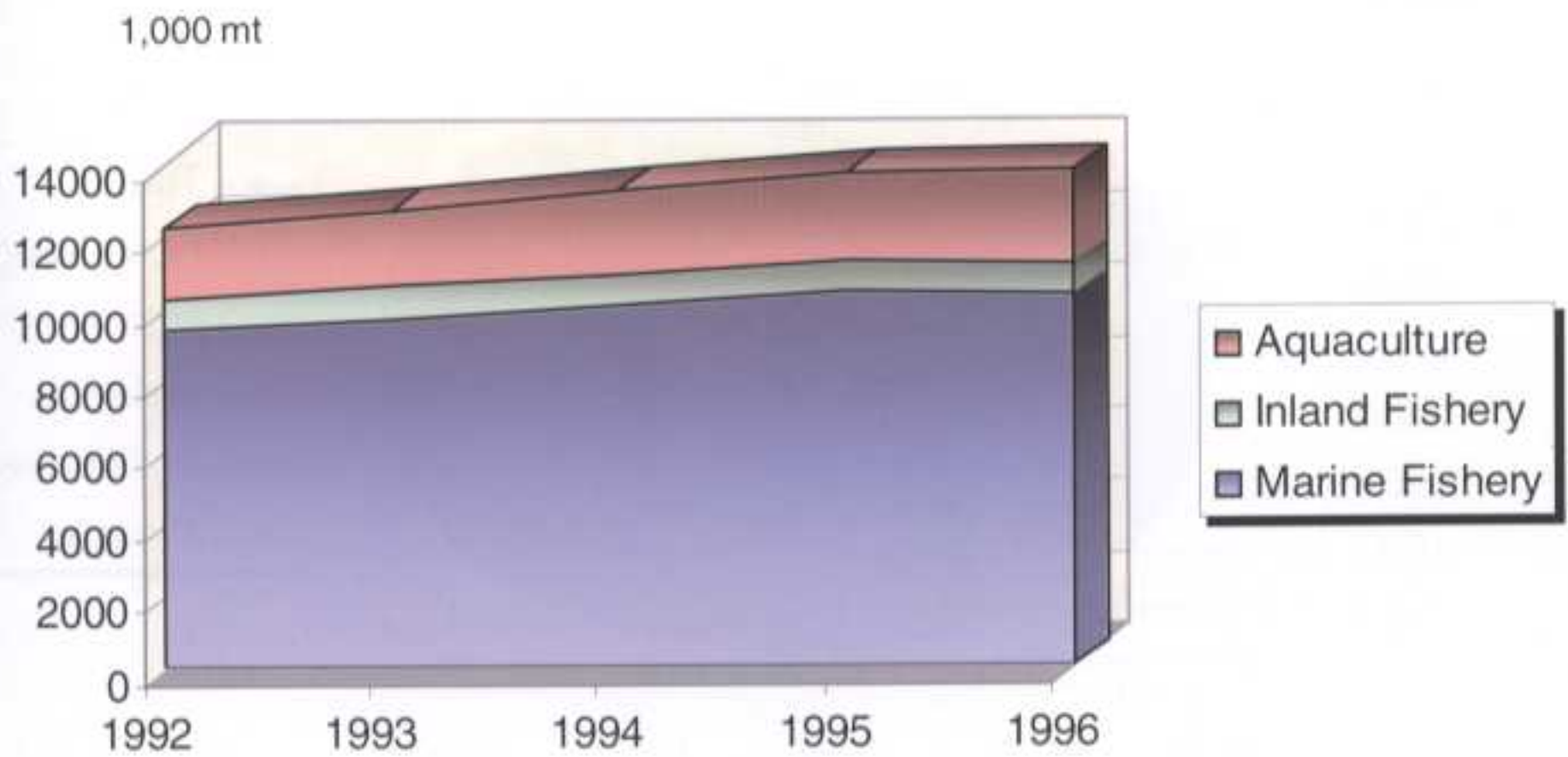
7. FISHERIES MANPOWER

Reliable data are not available on the number of fishermen engaged in the sector, mainly because of the confusion on the number of fishermen engaged full-time or part-time in fishing operations. Indonesia has the largest number of fishermen of 2,055,034, of whom 1,036,683 were full-time fishermen and the rest, part-time fishermen. Thailand had 157,377 fishermen, of whom 123,512 were full-time fishermen and the rest, part-time fishermen.

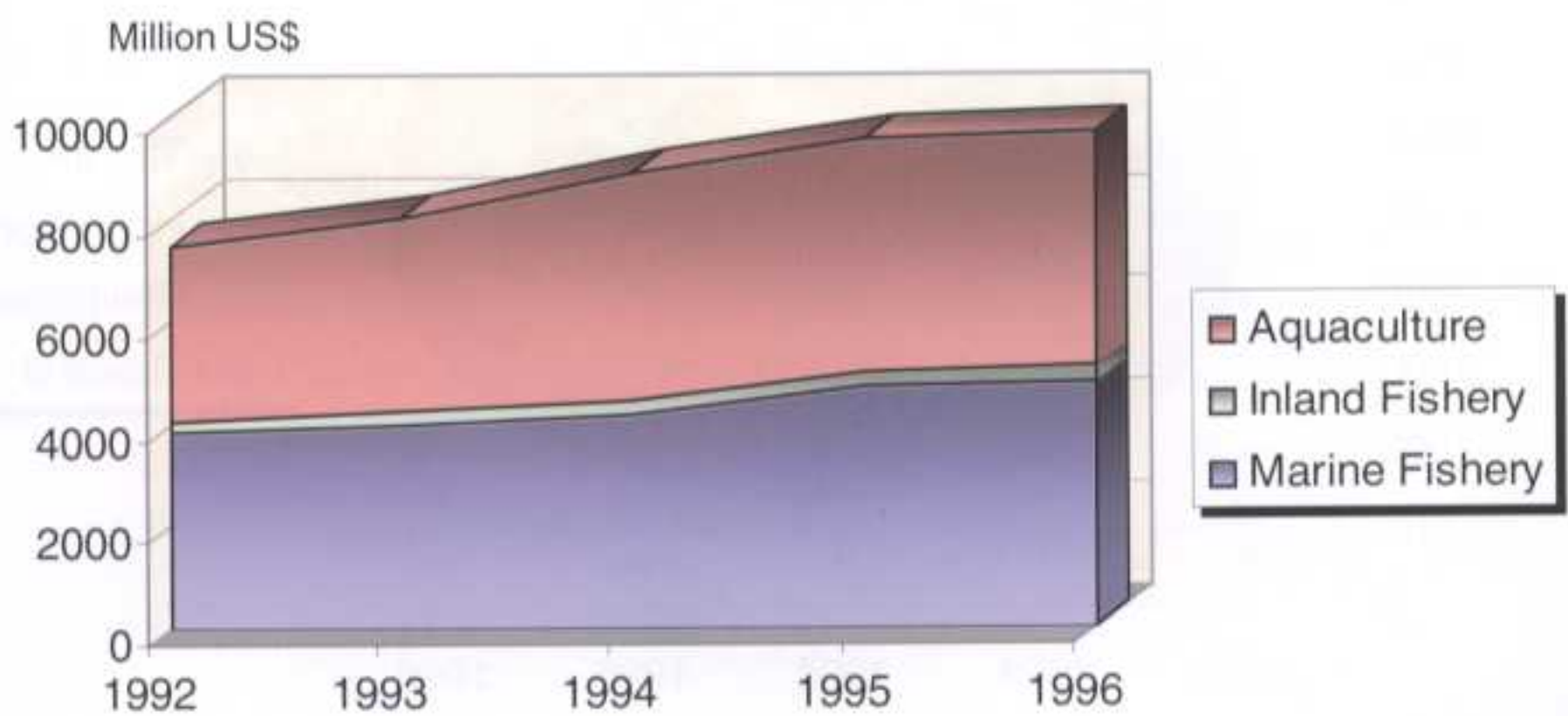


1. Fishery Production 1992-1996

(1) In quantity



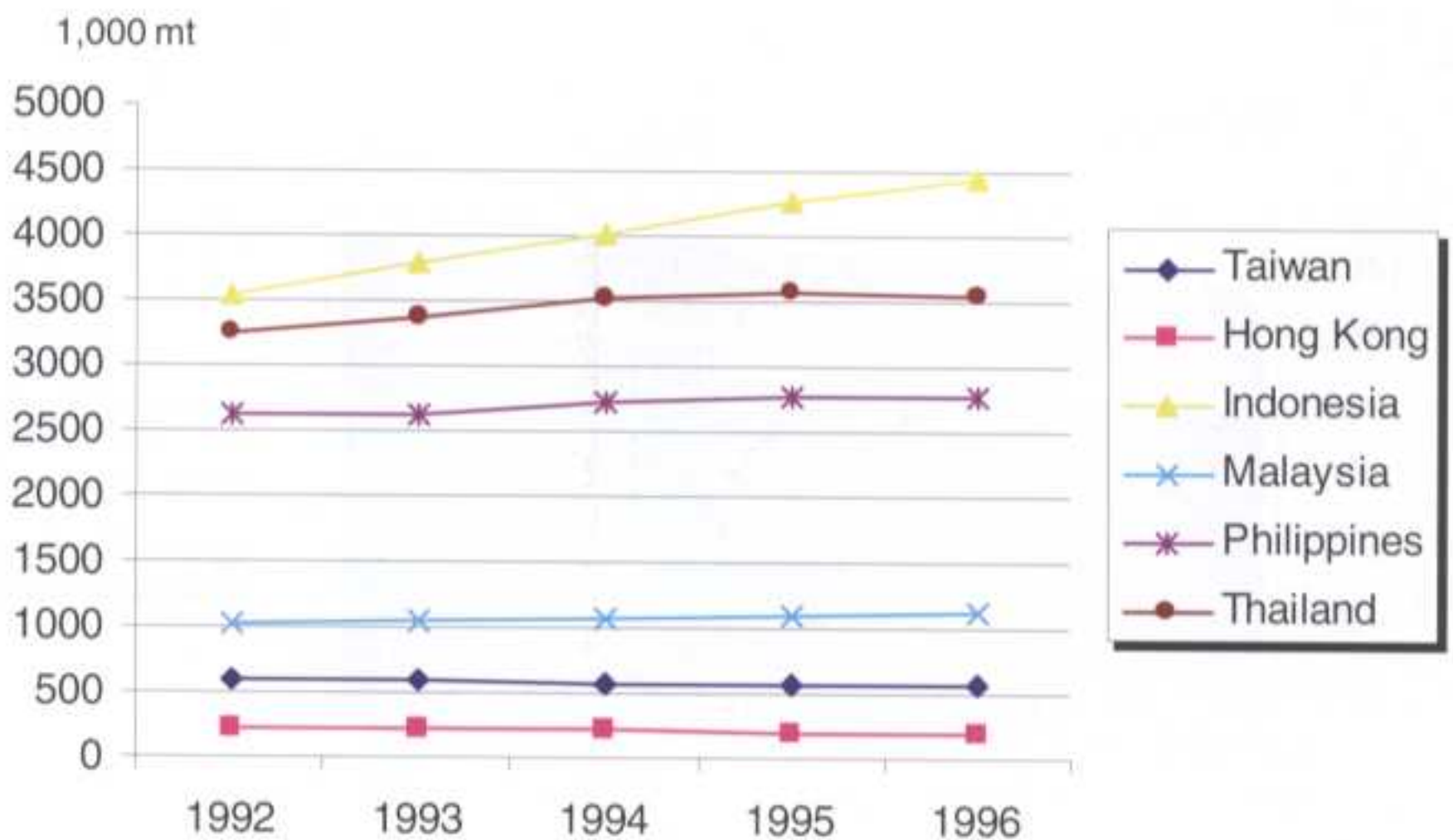
(2) In value



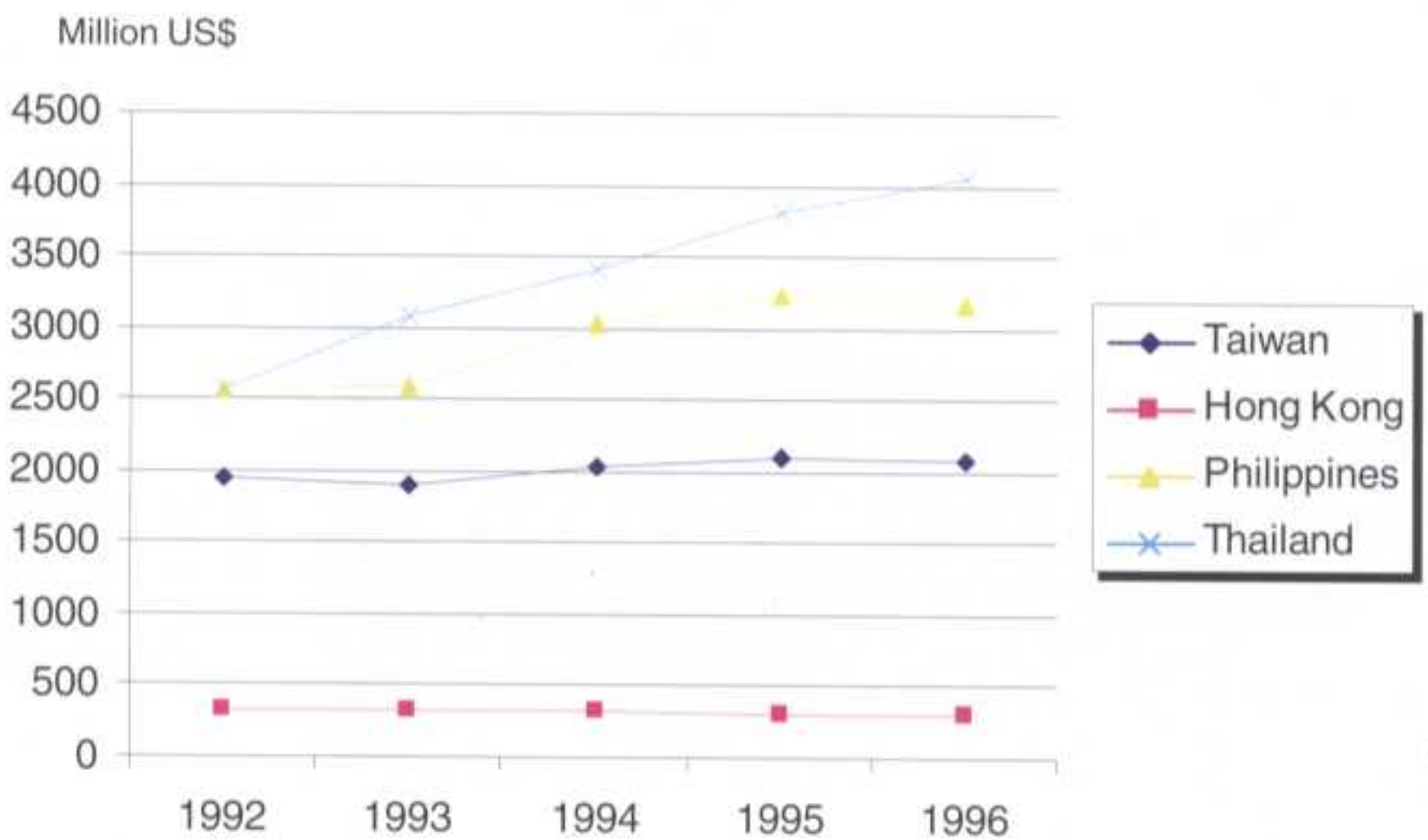
Note : Data in value of Indonesia are not available from 1987

2. Fishery Production by Country 1992-1996

(1) In quantity



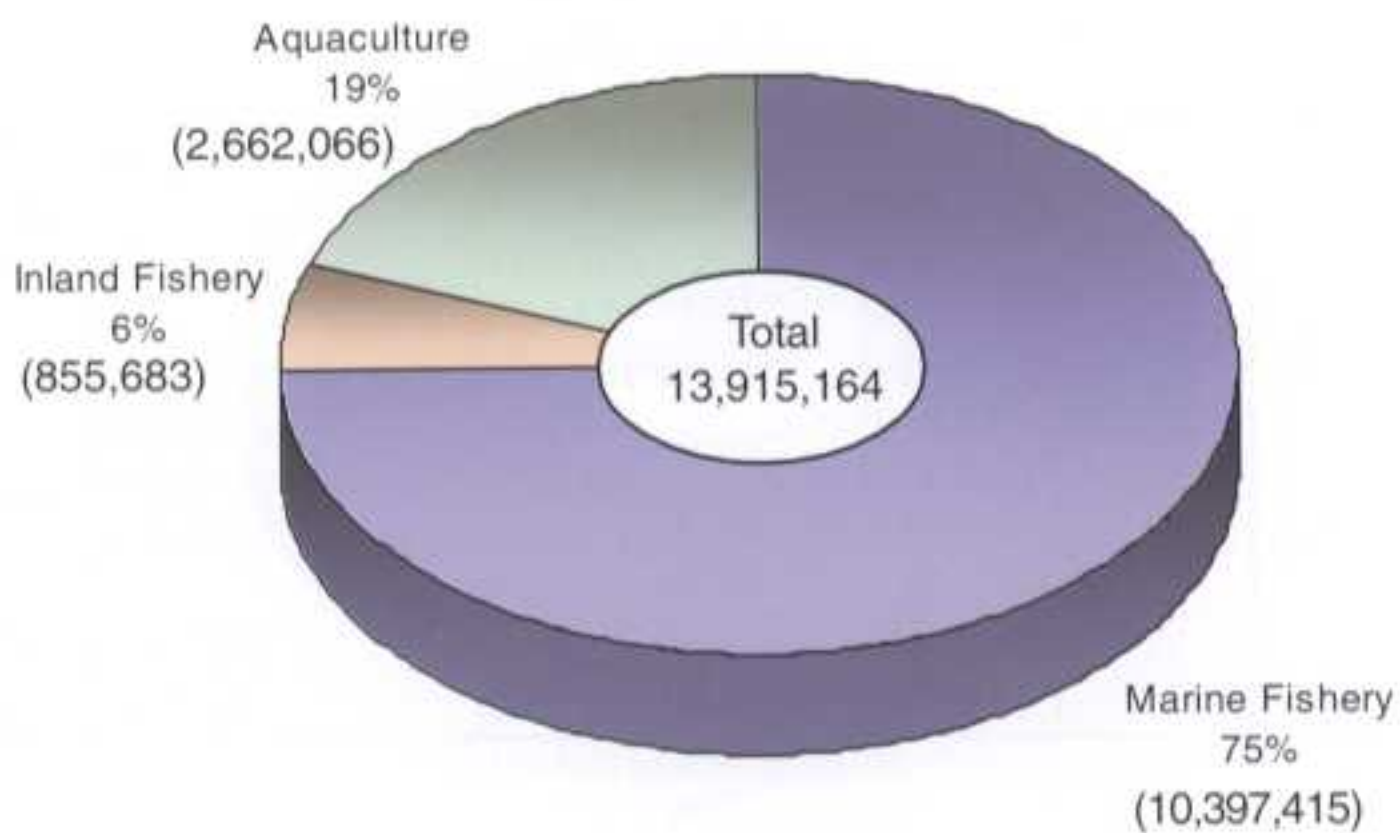
(2) In value



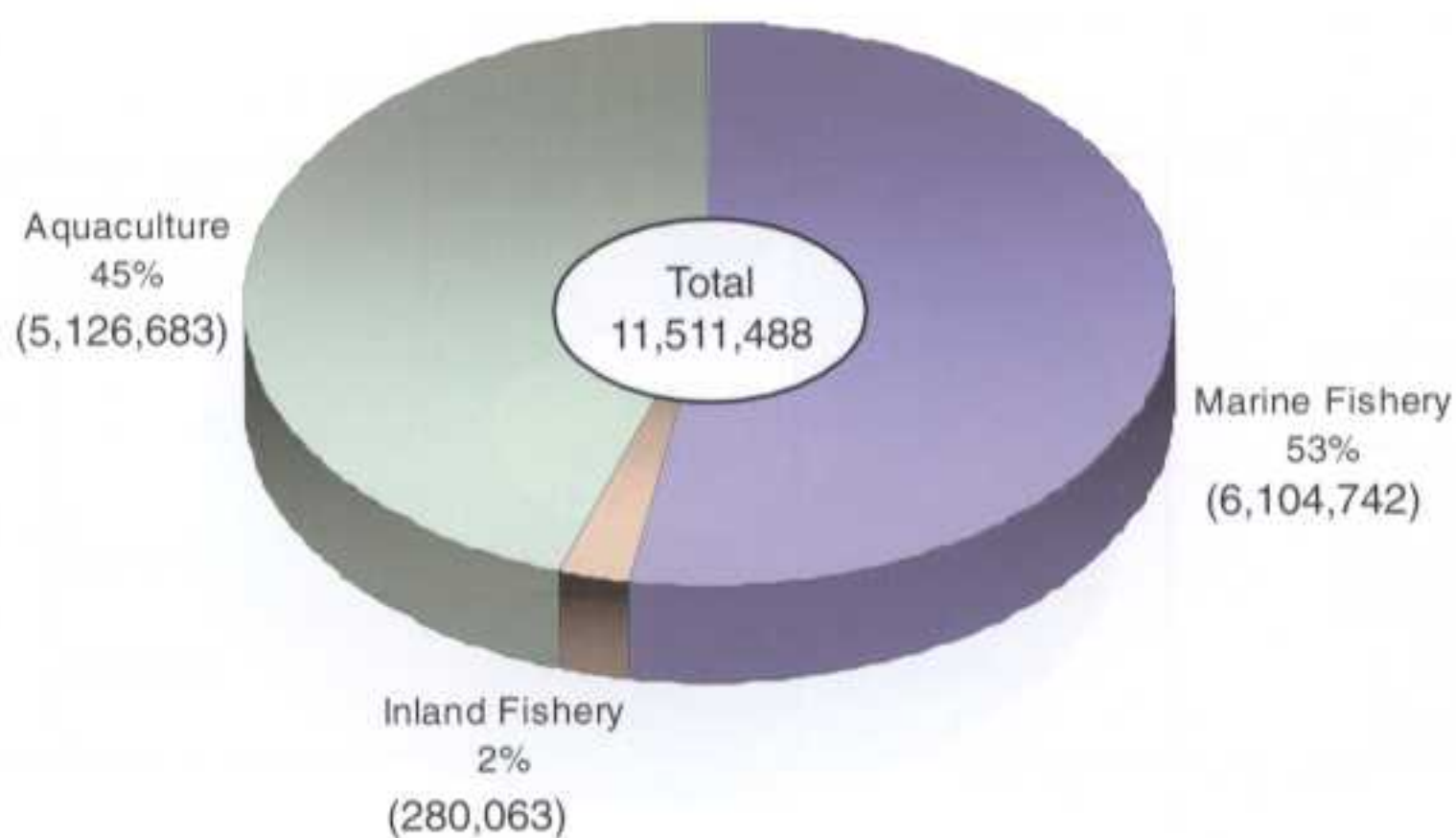
Note : Data in value of Indonesia and Malaysia are not available.

3. Fishery Production by Sub-sector : 1996

(1) In quantity (mt)



(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)



Note : Data in value of Indonesia and Malaysia are not available.

4. Production by Sub-sector and by Country : 1996

(1) In quantity

mt

Country/ Territory	Total	Marine Fishery	Inland fishery	Aquaculture
Total	13,915,164	10,397,415	855,683	2,662,066
Brunei	5,834	5,714	...	120
Taiwan	570,655	297,687	443	272,525
Hong Kong	192,160	184,000	-	8,160
Indonesia	4,452,261	3,383,456	335,707	733,098
Cambodia	94,710	31,200	63,510	...
Malaysia	1,239,434	1,126,689	3,683	109,062
Philippines	2,769,150	1,610,381	177,940	980,829
Singapore	13,230	9,663	...	3,567
Thailand	3,549,230	2,786,125	208,400	554,705
Vietnam	1,028,500	962,500	66,000	...

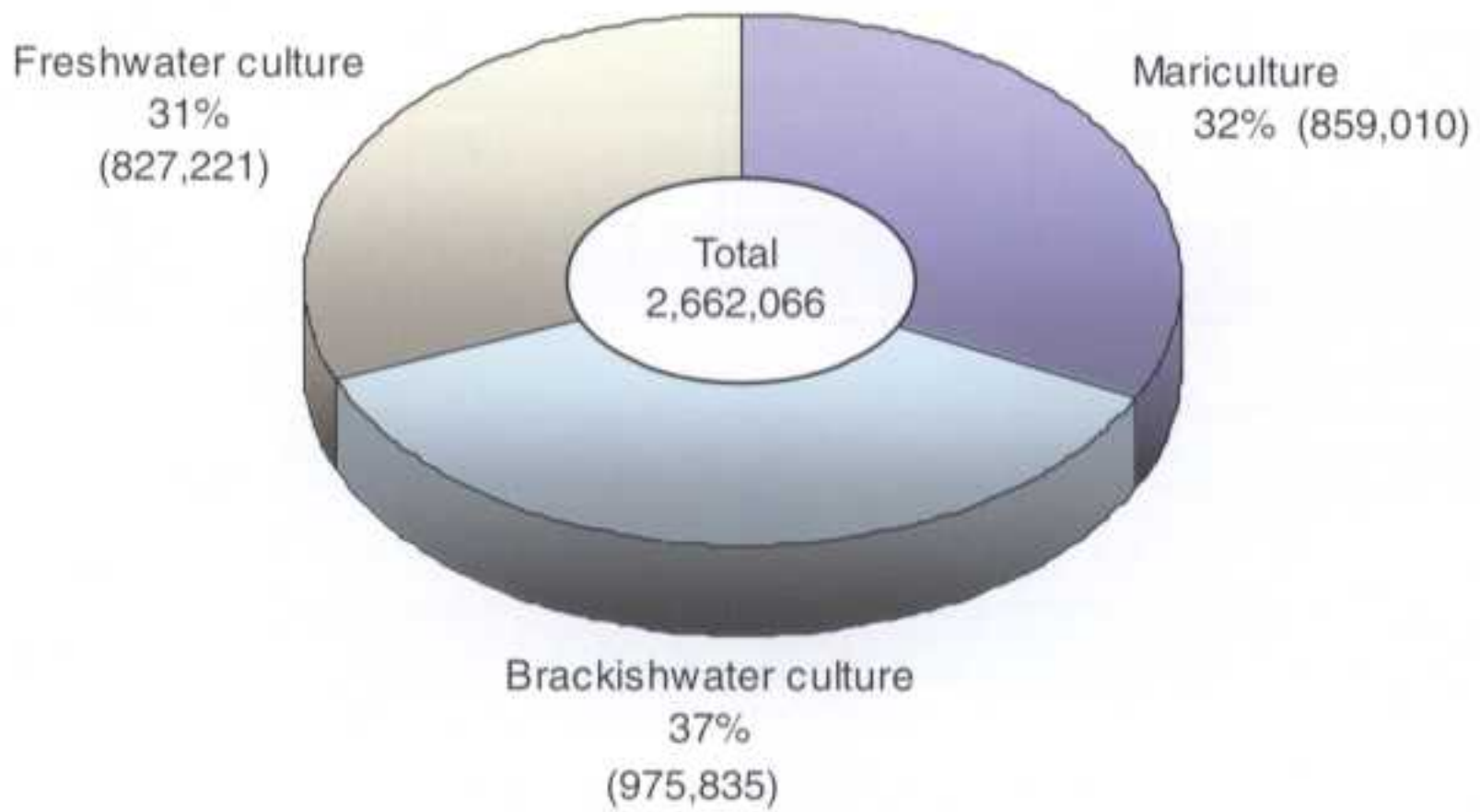
(2) In value

US\$ 1,000

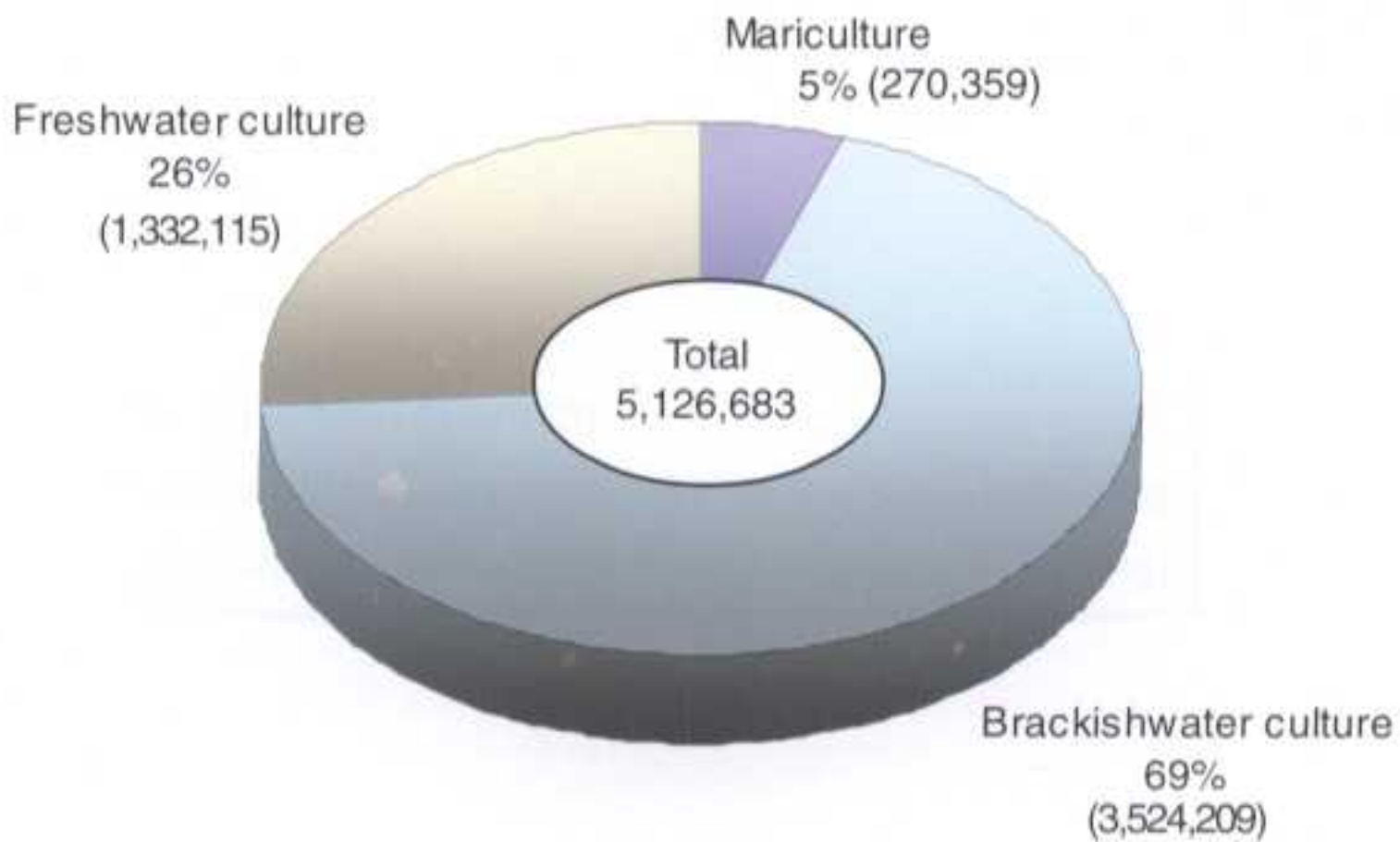
Country/ Territory	Total	Marine Fishery	Inland fishery	Aquaculture
Total	11,511,488	6,104,742	280,063	5,126,683
Brunei	11,198	10,060	...	1,138
Taiwan	2,090,109	760,593	1,243	1,328,273
Hong Kong	317,910	280,579	...	37,331
Indonesia	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	1,441,874	1,318,317	...	123,557
Philippines	3,170,666	1,826,420	77,798	1,266,448
Singapore	35,581	24,856	...	10,725
Thailand	4,444,150	1,883,917	201,022	2,359,211
Vietnam	...	...	...	...

5. Aquaculture by Sub-sector : 1996

(1) In quantity (mt)



(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)

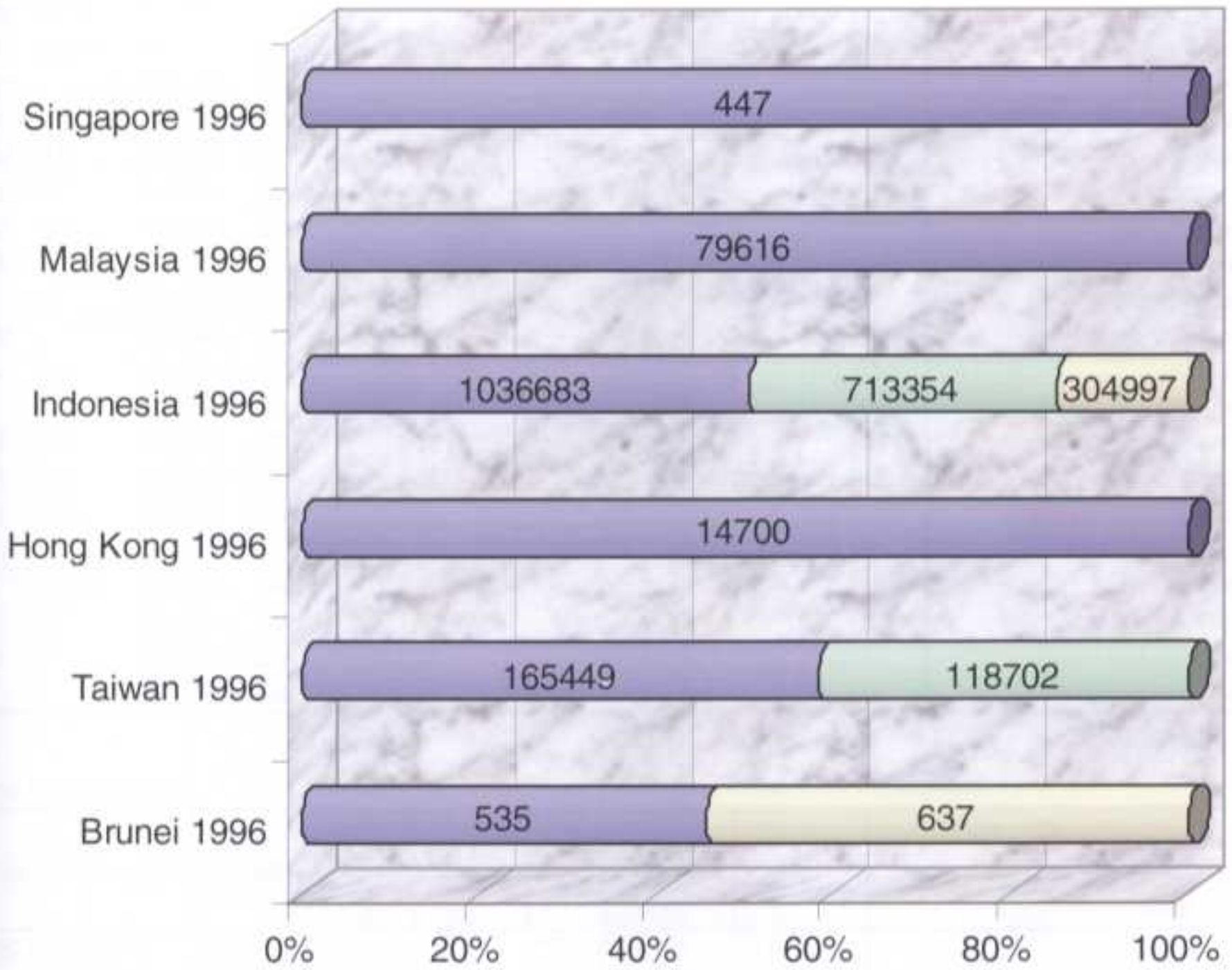


Note : Data of Indonesia and Malaysia are not available.

6. Number of Fishing Boats by Type (Marine fishery only)

Country/ Territory	Year	Total	Non-powered boat	Out-board powered boat	In-board powered boat
Brunei	1996	745	6	710	29
Taiwan	1996	27,032	2,588	12,503	11,941
Hong Kong	1996	4,808	403	4,405	...
Indonesia	1996	419,447	252,561	96,995	69,891
Malaysia	1996	33,592	3,366	13,266	16,960
Philippines	1996	...	...	...	...
Singapore	1996	238	6	146	86
Thailand	1996	17,950	-	-	17,950

7. Number of Fishermen by Working Status



- Full-time fishermen
- Part-time fishermen (Mainly engaged in fishing)
- Part-time fishermen (Partly engaged in fishing)

8. Major 20 Marine Species Caught in the Region : 1996

(1) In quantity

Species	Country/Territory								
	Total	Ratio composed (%)	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand
1 Trash fish (3902)	1,194,009	16.88	-	-	-	294,739	32,709	2,431	864,130
2 Misc.fishes (3901)	836,999	11.83	58,478	101,413	433,473	58,100	8,613	1,448	175,474
3 Sardines (3501)	788,925	11.15	4,112	30	267,597	44,525	257,804	-	214,857
4 Round scads (3405)	630,579	8.91	5,060	5,368	251,289	59,733	223,924	-	85,205
5 Anchovies (3503)	420,218	5.94	466	31	161,779	24,361	71,456	155	161,970
6 Indian mackerels (3701)	372,651	5.27	-	-	188,912	95,364	46,264	12	42,099
7 Other prawn (4503)	340,516	4.81	20,722	96	89,215	82,228	18,657	779	128,819
8 Eastern little tuna (3606)	301,317	4.26	-	18	208,504	-	24,345	-	68,450
9 Skipjack tuna (3601)	294,155	4.16	1,999	-	182,147	-	110,004	5	-
10 Indo-pacific mackerels (3702)	242,900	3.43	53,753	-	23,097	-	25,224	-	140,826
11 Squids (5702)	221,884	3.14	15,649	8,559	29,167	36,270	52,458	546	79,235
12 Frigate&bullet tuna (3607)	209,474	2.96	4,956	-	115,549	-	88,969	-	-
13 Threadfin breems (3310)	204,378	2.89	998	19,568	31,593	29,534	32,884	209	89,592
14 Selar scads (3407)	204,100	2.88	233	-	116,193	17,185	43,660	312	26,517
15 Jacks,cavalla,trevallies (3406)	165,461	2.34	44,252	66	30,045	387	37,456	227	53,028
16 Green Seaweeds (9301)	161,604	2.28	61	-	161,543	-	-	-	-
17 Pony fishes (3311)	131,882	1.86	-	-	71,401	2,539	57,867	75	-
18 Other species (3412)	121,223	1.71	-	120	38,659	39,305	43,120	19	-
19 Narrow barred king mackerel(3609)	116,276	1.64	5,588	2,036	68,453	14,400	10,557	-	15,242
20 Penaeids prawns (4502)	115,997	1.64	1,130	6,493	76,198	17,236	14,759	-	181

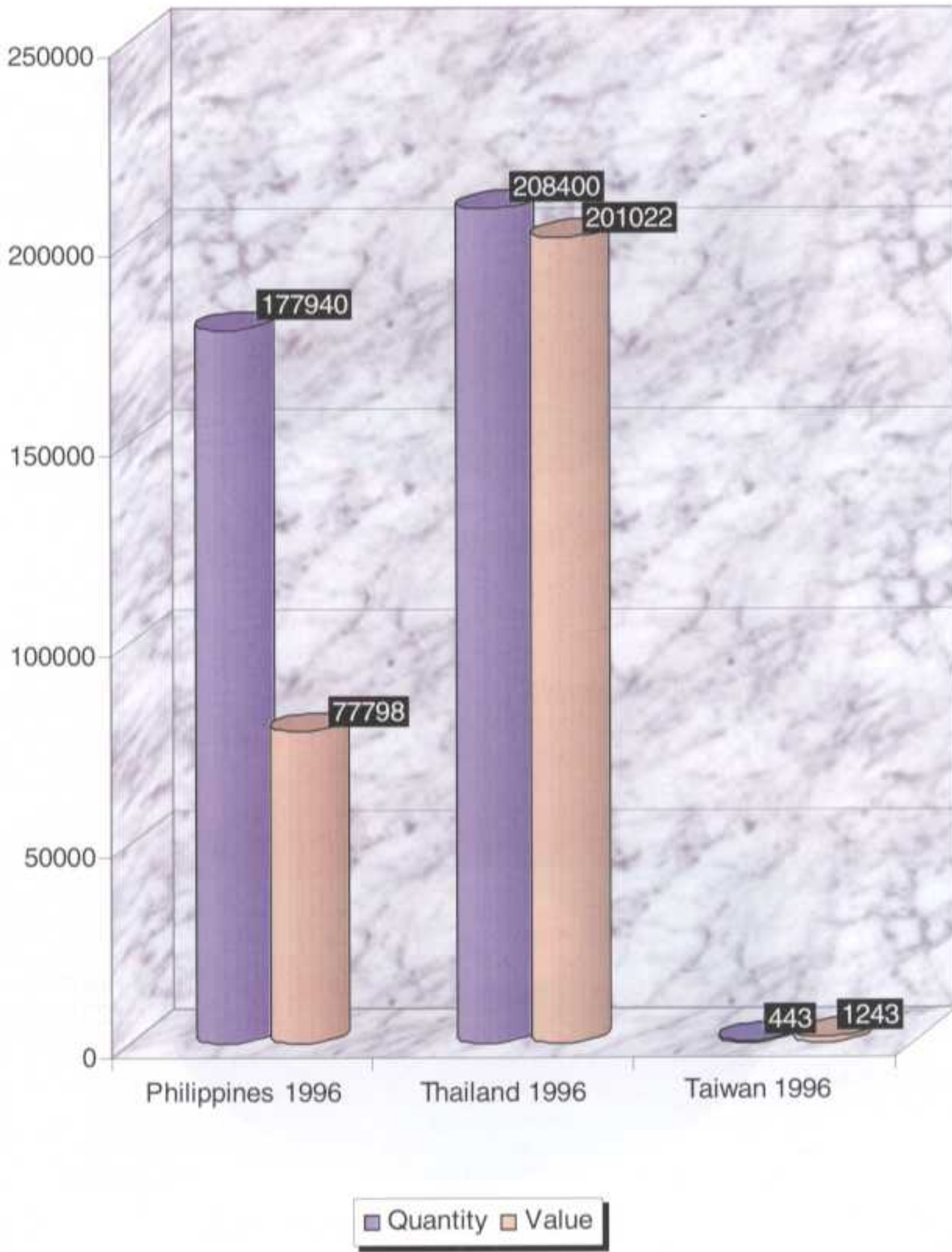
(2) In value

Species	Country/Territory							
	Total	Ratio composed (%)	Taiwan	Hong Kong	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand
1 Other prawn (4503)	557,943	13.30	54,031	47	195,124	16,512	6,966	285,263
2 Squids (5702)	392,748	9.36	31,185	21,586	71,205	87,601	1,653	179,518
3 Round scads (3405)	357,125	8.52	3,777	4,401	-	309,139	-	39,808
4 Miscellaneous fishes (3901)	280,814	6.70	-	104,955	36,825	8,881	4,601	125,552
5 Sardines (3501)	273,600	6.52	12,713	78	27,306	189,495	-	44,008
6 Indian mackerels (3701)	243,908	5.82	-	-	144,090	65,959	32	33,827
7 Penaeid prawns (4502)	231,435	5.52	16,799	35,066	137,122	42,157	-	291
8 Cuttle fishes (5701)	216,460	5.16	10,332	2,672	22,965	4,470	467	175,554
9 Indo-pacific mackerels (3702)	198,564	4.73	35,862	-	-	29,436	-	133,266
10 Threadfin breems (3310)	178,668	4.26	3,733	31,341	34,200	41,484	778	67,132
11 Trash fish (3902)	161,450	3.85	-	-	26,237	33,506	862	100,845
12 Jacks, cavalla, trevallies (3406)	154,362	3.68	71,138	124	-	49,067	636	33,397
13 Narrowbarred king mac. (3609)	150,745	3.59	35,167	6,508	51,705	23,091	-	34,274
14 Swimming crabs (4201)	136,055	3.24	2,798	5,267	20,942	34,708	649	71,691
15 Yellowfin tuna (3602)	127,227	3.03	36,391	-	-	90,836	-	-
16 Drum & croakers (3313)	110,606	2.64	67,223	7,493	5,551	9,264	112	20,963
17 Anchovies (3503)	108,456	2.59	2,184	252	13,854	63,190	167	28,809
18 Skipjack tuna (3601)	106,615	2.54	3,225	-	-	103,386	4	-
19 Other species (3320)	105,074	2.51	-	599	49,076	55,367	-	32
20 Frigate and bullet tuna (3607)	102,049	2.43	4,226	-	-	97,823	-	-

US\$ 1,000

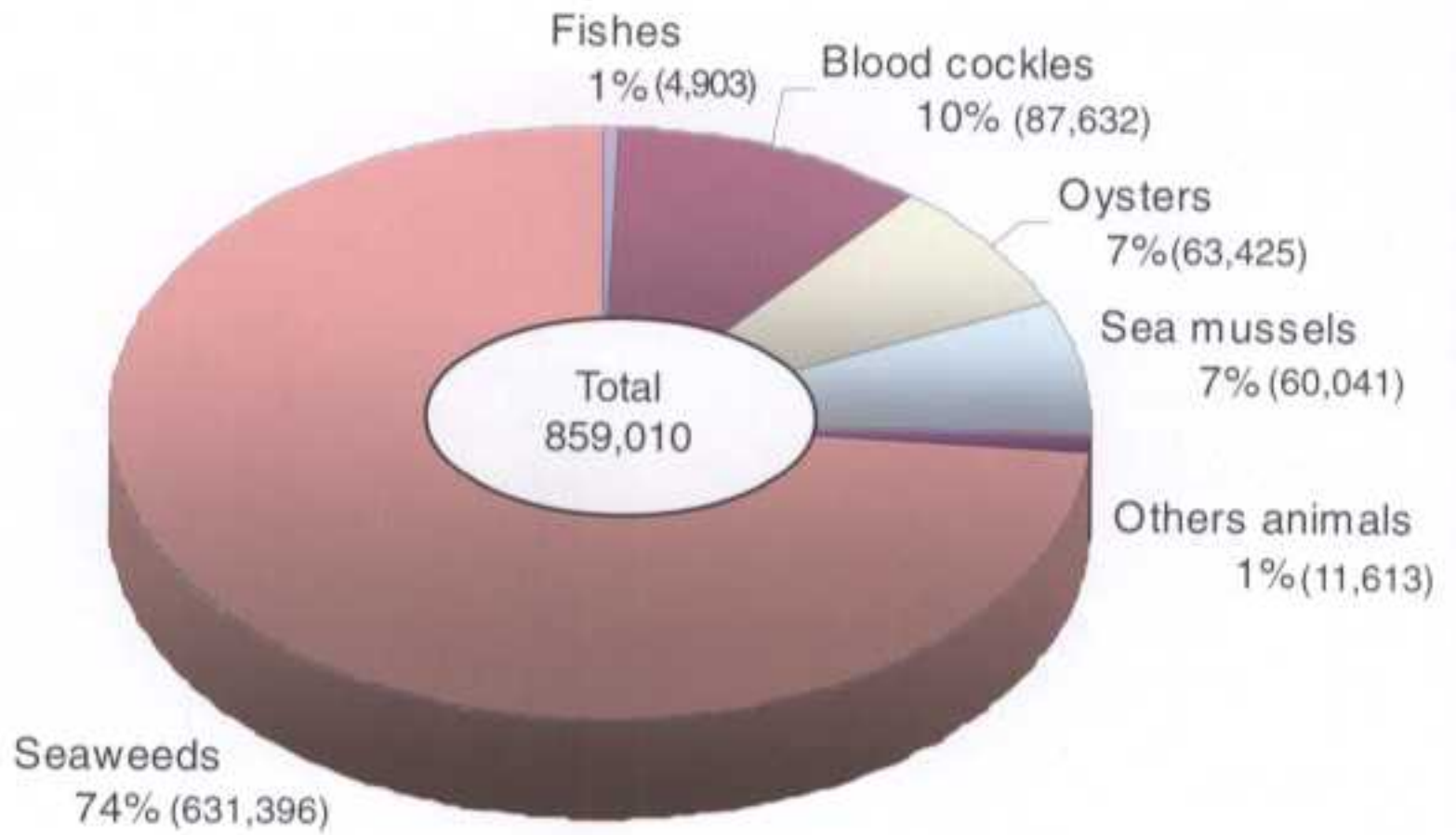
9. Inland Fishery Production in Quantity and Value by Country

Quantity : mt
Value : US\$ 1,000

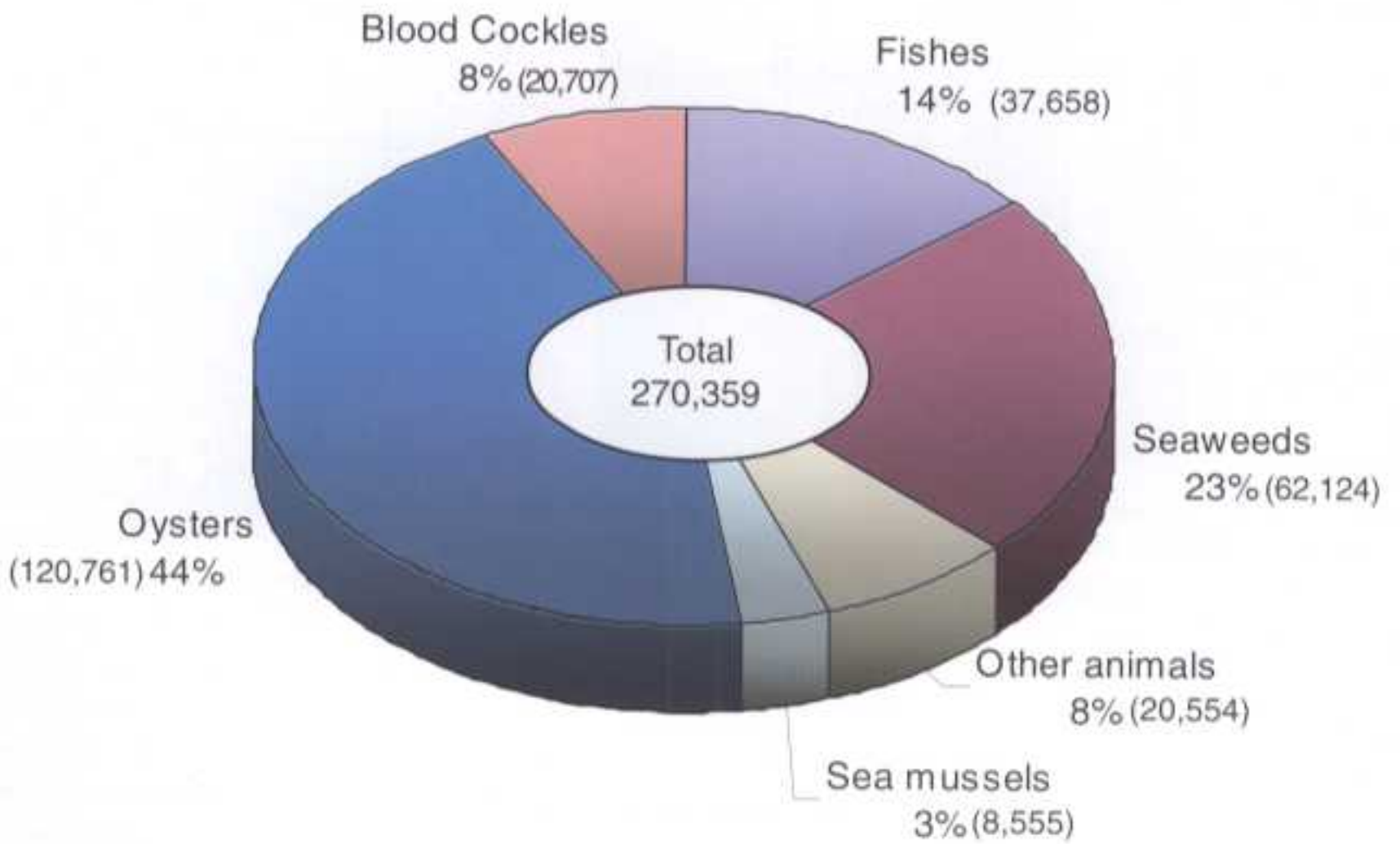


10. Aquaculture
10.1 Mariculture Production : 1996

(1) In quantity (mt)

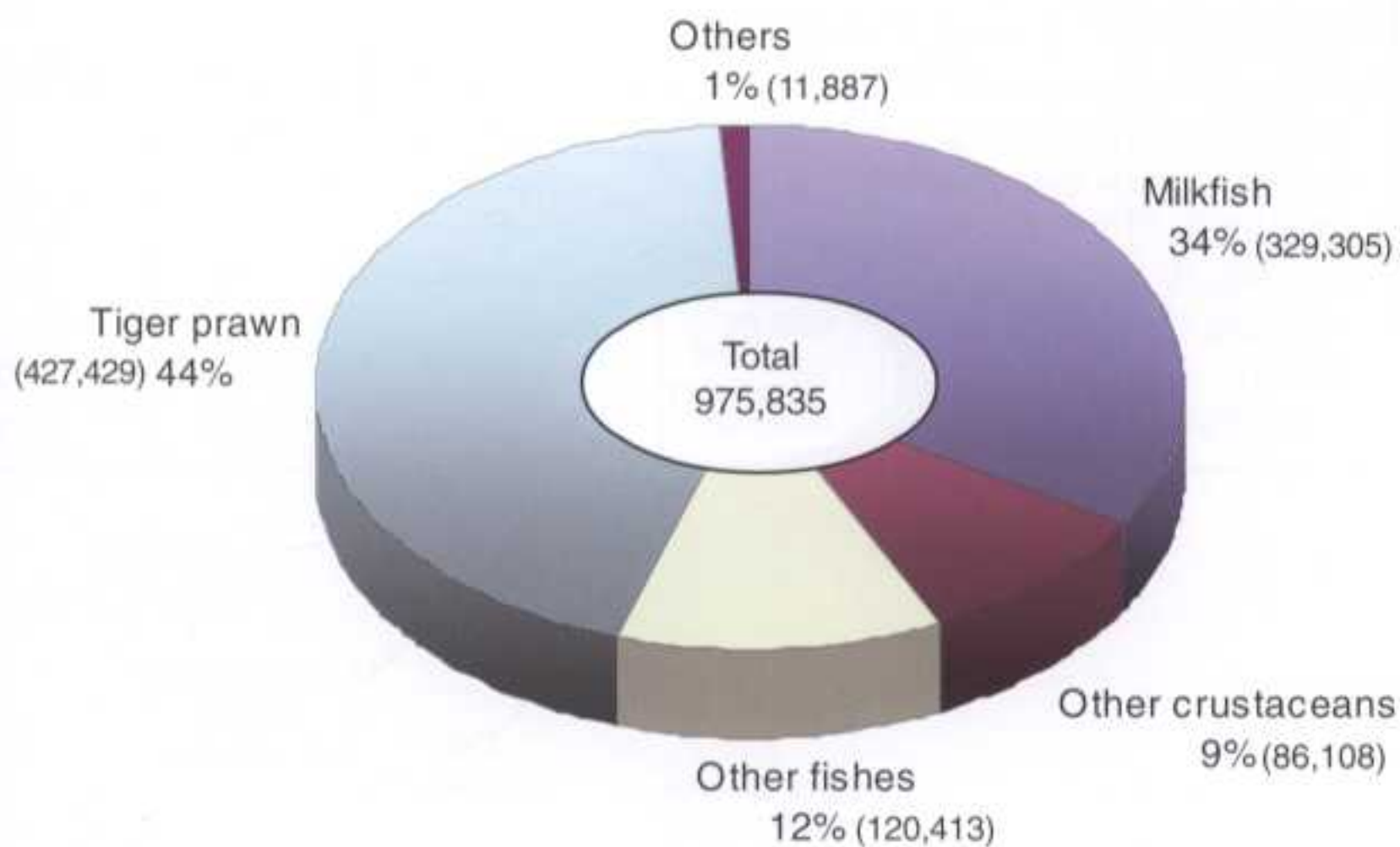


(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)

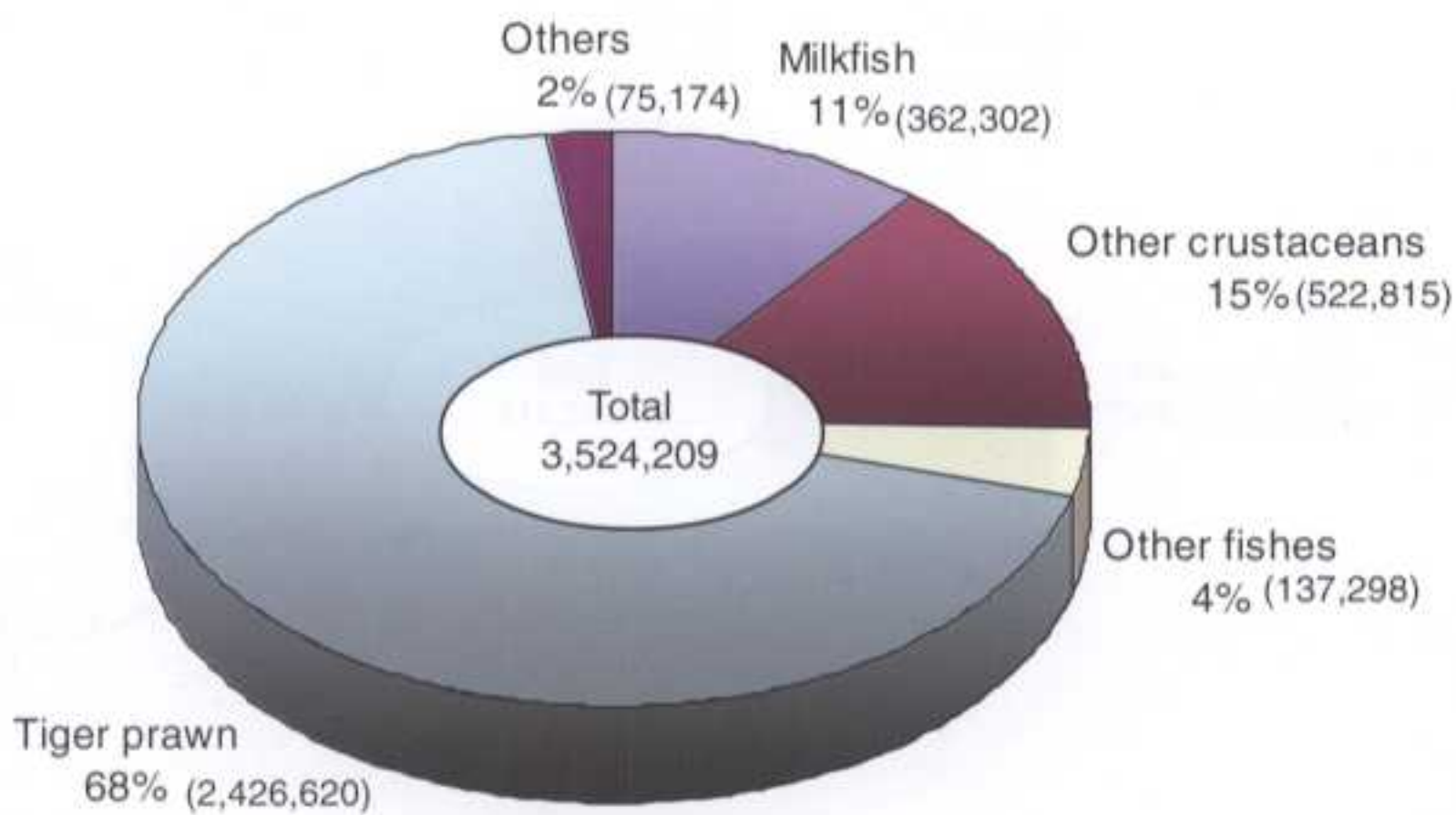


10.2 Brackishwater Production : 1996

(1) In quantity (mt)



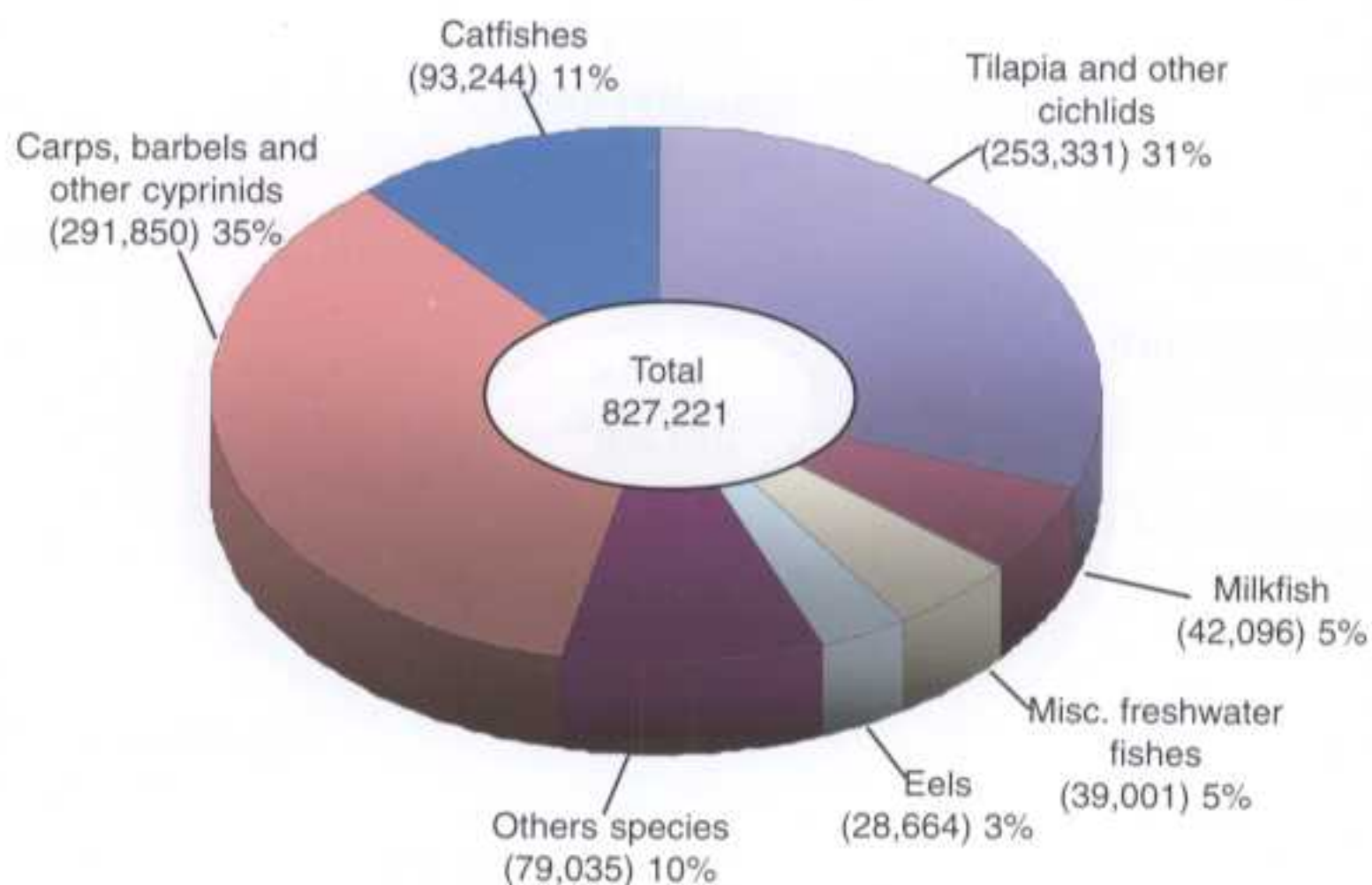
(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)



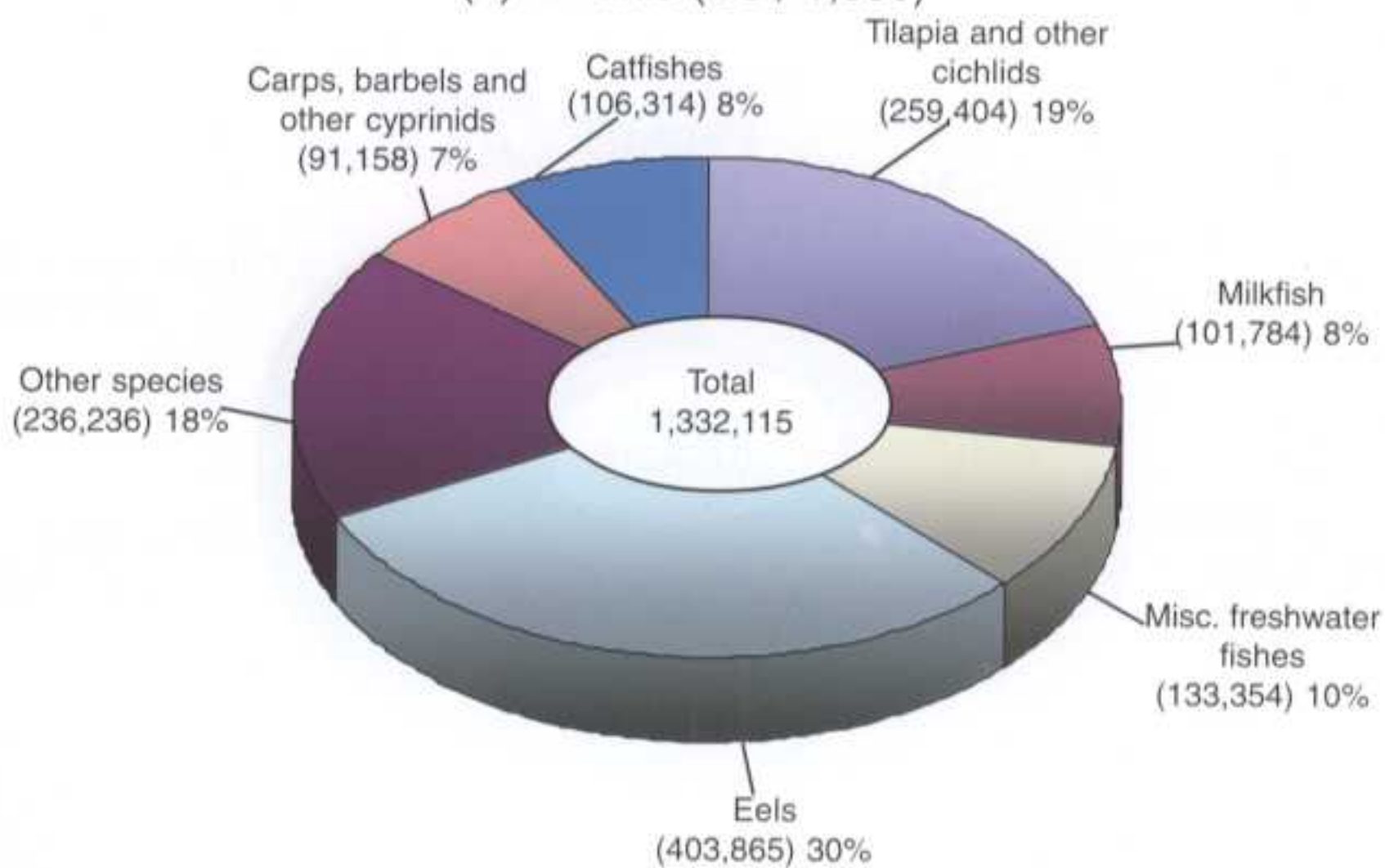
Note : Data in value of Indonesia are not available.

10.3 Freshwater Culture Production : 1996

(1) In quantity (mt)



(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)



Note : Data in value of Indonesia are not available.

11. Fish Food Balance : 1996

Country/ Territory	Total Production	Import	Trash fish	Export	Balance	Per capita
Taiwan	570,655	483,569	-	423,341	630,883	29.38
Hong Kong	192,160	258,050	-	870,987	-420,777	-66.68
Indonesia	4,452,261	154,895	-	598,385	4,008,771	20.18
Malaysia	1,197,963	299,918	26,237	134,915	1,336,729	59.96
Philippines	2,769,150	262,586	33,506	164,673	2,833,557	40.50
Singapore	13,230	212,044	862	294,459	-70,047	-23.04
Thailand	3,549,230	797,387	100,845	1,146,950	3,098,822	51.56

Notes : Per capita fish consumption was estimated based on the assumption that all Trash fish landed were used not for human consumption.

13. Export and Import of Fishery Commodities : 1996

US\$ 1,000

Country/Territory	Export	Import	Balance of Trade
Total	10,153,731	4,522,019	5,631,712
Taiwan	1,350,418	607,179	743,239
Hong Kong	1,066,918	1,681,928	-615,010
Indonesia	1,785,798	126,973	1,658,825
Malaysia	330,767	355,011	-24,244
Philippines	549,310	120,996	428,314
Singapore	612,522	727,518	-114,996
Thailand	4,457,998	902,414	3,555,584