

# Statistical Summary

## An Overview of Planning Budget for The South China Sea Area

### 1. The Budget Summary

The following table shows the estimated budget for the year 1999. The total budget is estimated to be 1,000 million dollars. The budget is divided into several categories, including personnel, equipment, and other expenses. The personnel budget is the largest, followed by equipment and other expenses. The budget is also broken down by region, with the largest share going to the South China Sea area.

# SUMMARY 1999

The following table shows the estimated budget for the year 1999. The total budget is estimated to be 1,000 million dollars. The budget is divided into several categories, including personnel, equipment, and other expenses. The personnel budget is the largest, followed by equipment and other expenses. The budget is also broken down by region, with the largest share going to the South China Sea area.

The following table shows the estimated budget for the year 1999. The total budget is estimated to be 1,000 million dollars. The budget is divided into several categories, including personnel, equipment, and other expenses. The personnel budget is the largest, followed by equipment and other expenses. The budget is also broken down by region, with the largest share going to the South China Sea area.

The following table shows the estimated budget for the year 1999. The total budget is estimated to be 1,000 million dollars. The budget is divided into several categories, including personnel, equipment, and other expenses. The personnel budget is the largest, followed by equipment and other expenses. The budget is also broken down by region, with the largest share going to the South China Sea area.

## Statistical Summary

### An Overview of Fishery Sector for the South China Sea Area 1999

#### 1. The Fishery Sector

The contribution of fishery sector to food security and social as well as economic development is recognized worldwide. The rapid growth in demand for fish production as a low cost animal protein has undergone a manifold increase for past decades, and substantially contributed to the vast expansion of fisheries industries around the world particularly in the Southeast Asian region. The situation, however, leads to declination in fish production and degradation of the aquatic environment. This calls for an investigation into the current status of fisheries as well as ways and means to improve its sustainability and contribution to national development and food security for the generations to come. Along this line, fishery statistics has been widely accepted to provide a basis for, and is crucial to, the determination of national fisheries policies and legislation, the formulation of national management frameworks and actions or even as a basis for understanding the status and condition of the fishery resources.

In accordance with the previous bulletins, fishery statistics of countries in the South China Sea Area are reported as marine fisheries, inland fisheries and aquaculture; while the marine fisheries are further divided into small-scale (or coastal fisheries) and large-scale (or industrial fisheries). The production figures are reported both in terms of quantity (MT) and value (US\$).

During 1999, a quantity of 16,370,085 MT total fishery production was recorded, with the value of US\$ 8,433 million. Comparing with the figure of 1998, the total quantity has increased for 3.63%, but the total value has decreased due to unavailable figures from Myanmar and Vietnam. Marine fishery production, in contrary, has decreased for approximately 2,183 MT over the period, but the value has increased for US\$ 243,777. Inland fishery production has increased, both in quantity and value, for 204,331 MT and US\$ 4,243, respectively; while aquaculture production has increased for 370,805 MT, with decreasing value of US\$ 1,086,765 due to unavailable figure from Vietnam.

Similar with the previous years and reflecting the market demand, Indonesia reported highest fishery production of 4,963,213 MT; followed by Thailand of 3,616,039 MT. In descending order come the Philippines with fishery production of 2,822,442 MT; Vietnam of 1,709,274 MT; Malaysia of 1,406,788 MT; Myanmar of 1,005,644 MT; Taiwan of 418,095 MT; Cambodia of 281,239 MT; and Hong Kong of 130,587 MT. The two countries with the lowest fishery production were Singapore of which 10,526 MT and Brunei Darussalam of which 3,238 MT, respectively, were reported. Comparing with 1995, total fishery production has slightly increased for 1,915,902 MT; or an average of 383,180 MT per year.

In terms of production value, as the figures are not available from Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar and Vietnam, the regional picture could not be made clear. However, while looking at the countries with reported value, Thailand led other countries with US\$ 3,547 million production; followed by the Philippines with US\$ 2,303 million. And in descending order, Malaysia reported total production value of US\$ 1,227 million; Taiwan of US\$ 1,117 million; Hong Kong of US\$ 215 million; Singapore of US\$ 25 million; and Brunei Darussalam of US\$ 0.67 million.

## **2. Marine Fisheries (in quantity and landed value)**

In 1999, marine fisheries contributed some 71% or 11,626,053 MT of total fishery production. This represents a decrease of 0.02% over 1998. The total marine fishery production value was US\$ 4,613 million or 55% of total fishery production. Although all individual countries have reported the figures of production quantity, production values are not available from five countries. Thus, the regional picture of production quantity is reliable, while that in term of value is rather distorted.

In terms of production quantity, Indonesia ranked first with the marine fishery production of 3,682,444 MT representing 32% of the regional total. However, data of production value is not available. The second highest rank was Thailand with the production of 2,725,207 MT or 23% total, and the value of US\$ 1,280 million or 28% total. The Philippines was placed third with the production of 1,728,574 MT or 15% total, and the value of US\$ 1,562 million or 34% total. Malaysia reported 1,245,402 MT or 11% total, with the value of US\$ 1,090 million or 24% total. Vietnam reported 1,107,193 MT or 10% total without production value being reported. Similarly, Myanmar reported 759,664 MT or 6.5 % without production value being reported. Taiwan reported 202,028 MT or 1.74% total, with the value of US\$ 467 million or 10% total. Hong Kong reported 127,780 MT or 1.10% total, with the value of US\$ 196 million or 4.26 % total. Cambodian reported 38,156 MT or 0.33% without production value being reported. The two countries with lowest marine fishery production were Singapore and Brunei Darussalam. Singapore reported 6,489 MT or 0.06% total, with the value of US\$ 17 million or 0.37% total; while Brunei Darussalam reported 3,116 MT or 0.03% total without production value being reported.

The period from 1995 to 1999 saw an increase in marine fishery production quantity by 793,730 MT, but a decrease in landed value by US\$ 1,208 million, or 20.75%. Over the same period, Indonesia increased its production quantity by 389,514 MT, without production value being reported. In contrary, the production of Thailand decreased by 102,240 MT, with the value also decrease by US\$ 512.7 million, accounting for 28.60 %. The Philippine data showed an increase by 49,973 MT, with the value decreased by US\$ 281 million or 15.27%. Malaysia production increased by 136,966 MT, with value increased by US\$ 5.98 million or 0.55%. Vietnam also reported increasing production by 178,333 MT or 19.20%, without value being reported. Myanmar production increased by 304,664 MT, without value being reported. Taiwan production decreased by 97,471 MT, with the value decreased by US\$ 298 million or 39%. Hong Kong also decreased



its catch quantity by 67,220 MT, as well as the value by US\$ 80 million or 29%. Cambodia production increased by 7,656 MT, without value being reported. Singapore production also decreased by 3,453 MT, with value also decreased by US\$ 5.97 million, or 26%. Brunei Darussalam production also decreased by 2,992 MT compared to the figure of 1995.

In terms of marine catch by species in quantity, the figures showed that Jack, mullet and sauries were the most heavily exploited group at 1,584,774 MT (15.63% of the regional total). Within the group, Round scads formed the largest portion of 704,670 MT (44.47% of the group total) followed by Selar scads of 218,690 MT (13.80% of the group total) of. The second most heavily exploited group was the red fishes, basses and congers, with a total catch of 1,322,254 MT (13.04% of the regional total catch), with Threadfin breems being the most heavily exploited species at 211,221 MT (16% of the group). The third most heavily harvested group was the tunas at 1,293,406 MT (12.76% of the regional total catch). Within the group, species with highest catch was Skipjack Tuna of 355,043 MT (27.45% of the group), followed by Eastern Little Tuna of 322,602 MT (25% of the group).

Herrings sardines and anchovies formed the next heavily fished group, with 1,265,072 MT (12.48% of the regional total catch) with Sardines as most heavily exploited of 788,700 MT (62% of the group), followed by Anchovies of 399,725 MT (32% of the group). Another major group was Mackerel of 746,792 MT or 7.37% of the regional total. Within this group, Indian mackerel accounted for 412,565 MT and Indo-pacific mackerel for 256,836 MT (55.24 and 34.39% of the group, respectively). Trash fish formed 11% of the regional total catch at 1,094,182 MT. Miscellaneous fish was 847,256 MT (8.36% of the regional total catch). Among the Crustaceans group, with total landing of 782,073 MT, Penaeid prawns of 135,536 MT and other prawns of 294,452 MT formed majority of the group, accounted for 17.33% and 37.65% of the group, respectively; while the catch of Swimming crab was reported to be 104,625 MT (13.38% of the group).

Despite the fact that regional breakdown by species in value was not reported by Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar and Vietnam, the data still indicated that Other prawns constituted the highest proportion, followed by with Miscellaneous fish, Squid, Round scad, Indo-Pacific mackerel, Cuttlefishes, Narrow-barred king mackerel, Indian mackerels, and by Threadfin breems.

From the breakdown by species, Indonesia led the way with a marine fisheries catch of 695,738 MT (53.8 % of regional total catch), of which Tunas formed the most prominent group, accounting for 18.9% of the total Indonesian marine catch. Of the various Tunas species, the Skipjack formed the highest proportion at 244,842 MT (35.2% of total Tunas catch), followed by Eastern Little Tuna at 236,111 MT (33.94%) and Frigate and bullet tuna at 136,474 MT (19.62%). For the Jacks, mullet and sauries group, the catch of Round scad was reported at 261,138 MT representing 37.1% of the group, followed by Selar scads at 128,785 MT of (19%). The catch of

red fish, bass and conger was 497,044 MT (38% of the regional total). For the herrings, sardines and anchovies group of 470,316 MT (37% of the regional total), Sardines catch ranks first at 276,181 MT (21.83% of the group). Other two species with notable catch were Mackerel and Crustaceans at 259,798 MT (34.79% of the regional total) and 262,351 MT (33.55% of the regional total), respectively. The major proportion of crustaceans was Penaeid prawns at 98,026 MT (37.36% of the national total), and other shrimp species at 103,372 MT (39.40%); while landing of miscellaneous marine fish was reported to be 470,576 MT (14.45% of the total fish catch for Indonesia). Indonesia also harvested by far the greatest quantity of miscellaneous aquatic plants (Seaweeds) at 23,152 MT, which accounted for 99.79% of the regional total.

The nation with the second highest marine catch was Thailand at 2,725,207 MT (23.44% of the regional total catch), of which the herrings, sardines and anchovies group made up the highest proportion of 332,602 MT (12.2% of the total national catch). Within this group, Sardines led at 182,813 MT (54.96% of the group), followed by Anchovies 134,740 MT (40.515%). By far the greatest catch of all was trash fish at 765,209 MT, which is 28.1% of the national catch. Thailand also led the region in the landing of molluscs of 255,013 MT representing 46.38% of the regional total catch. For Mackerel, Thailand reported the catch of 218,456 MT, with Indo-Pacific mackerel forming the greatest proportion at 164,110 MT (75.12% of the group). Catch of Red fish, bass and congers was also reported at 330,631 MT (25% of the regional total) with Threadfin bream at 93,037 MT, or 28.14% of the national catch of these species.

### **3. Inland Fisheries**

With eight countries reported quantity of catch from inland fisheries, and only three reported the value, regional picture of inland fisheries sector is rather distorted. However, for some individual countries that reported the figure for both quantity and value, the national picture might be visualized and more reliable.

Over the 5-year reporting period (1995-1999), except for Vietnam in 1996 and 1997, Indonesia consistently led with higher catch quantity than any other countries. In 1999, the catch of Indonesia has increased to 327,627 MT, accounted for 26.35% of the reported regional total. Cambodia reported the catch of 231,000 MT or 18.58% regional total; Thailand of 206,900 MT or 16.64% regional total; Vietnam of 169,100 MT; and Myanmar of 159,746 MT. The Philippines reported the catch of 144,873 MT in 1999, which has been steadily reduced from that of 186,674 MT in 1995. The other two countries reporting small volume of inland catch were Malaysia and Taiwan, of which 3,453 MT or 0.28% regional total and 580 MT or 0.05% regional total, respectively, were reported.

During 1999, Indonesia reported the highest inland fisheries production, of which the highest proportion was under the group of miscellaneous freshwater fish of 115,435 MT. The catch of other species being reported by Indonesia were Gouramis group of 46,585 MT; Snakehead



group of 45,096 MT; Carps and barbels group of 40,937 MT; Catfish of 36,194 MT; and Tilapia of 21,172 MT. The country with second highest production is Cambodia with 231,000 MT; however, there is no species breakdown being reported. The same applied to Vietnam of 169,100 MT, Myanmar of 159,746, and Malaysia of 3,453 MT. Third rank in the region is Thailand with a reported quantity of 206,900 MT, with the dominant group being the miscellaneous fish group of 130,300 MT followed by the Carps and barbels group of 45,500 MT, the Snakehead of 18,000 MT and Catfish of 12,100 MT. The production of freshwater molluscs was reported by only one country, which is the Philippines with a production of 87,259 MT. Philippines also reported the catch of Tilapia at 24,583 MT and miscellaneous freshwater fish at 14,343 MT.

In terms of value, only three countries reported the data. Thailand reported the inland catch value of US\$ 191 million, the Philippines of US\$ 54.9 million, and Taiwan of US\$ 887,000. However, the percentages, comparing to regional total value, are not calculated due to the lack of data from other countries which may results in unreliable conclusion.

Of the US\$ 191 million reported by Thailand, the miscellaneous group contributed highest proportion of US\$ 107 million, followed by the carps and barbels group of US\$ 36 million, the Snakehead group of US\$ 33 million, the Catfishes of US\$ 11 million, and the freshwater crustacean of US\$ 2.5 million.

#### 4. Aquaculture

With respect to aquaculture, the data included mariculture, brackishwater culture and freshwater culture. In 1999, Indonesia was the leader in terms of production quantities of 953,142 MT or 27.23% of the regional total; however, there is no revenue figure reported. Despite a steady decline of aquaculture production of Indonesia from 1996 to 1998, the figures of 1999 show an obvious increase over the previous year.

The second highest rank in 1999 was the Philippines with the aquaculture production of 948,995 MT accounted for 27% of the regional total, with the value of US\$ 686 million. The data also shows a steady decline from the production of 980,829 MT in 1996. Thailand also reported 683,932 MT or 19.54%; while Vietnam reported 432,981 MT or 12.37%; Taiwan reported 215,487 MT or 6.16%; Malaysia reported 157,933 MT or 4.51%; Myanmar reported 86,234 MT or 2.46%; Cambodia reported 12,083 MT or 0.35%; Hong Kong reported 5,807 MT or 0.17%; Singapore reported 4,037 MT or 0.12%; and Brunei Darussalam reported 122 MT which is negligible percentage.

For countries that reported aquaculture value, the figures of 1999 show a decrease over 1995 by US\$ 1,122 million representing a decreasing percentage of 23.89%. Country reporting highest revenue from aquaculture was Thailand with US\$ 2,076 million or 58 % regional total, followed by the Philippines with US\$ 686 million or 19.19%; Taiwan with US\$ 649 million or 18.17%,

Malaysia with US\$ 136 million or 18.17%; Hong Kong with US\$ 18 million or 0.5%; Singapore with US\$ 7.6 million or 0.2%; and Brunei Darussalam with US\$ 670,000 which, again, is negligible percentage. There is no value figure reported for Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Vietnam.

#### **4.1 Mariculture**

In 1999, the culturing of seaweeds at 754,340 MT with a value of US\$ 54 million shows the highest production quantity from mariculture, of most which comes from the Philippines of 620,620 MT, accounting for 82.27% of the region. Among mollusks group, Sea Mussels predominated at the quantity of 85,201 MT (7.88% of the regional total), followed by Blood Cockles of 61,678 MT (5.70%). However, in term of value, Cupped Oysters showing the highest revenue of US\$ 80.6 million (41% of the regional total) with a production quantity of 32,385 MT, or 3% of the regional total. Among this, Taiwan produced US\$ 76 million of Cupped Oyster, accounting for 94.83% of the regional total. The culturing of fish is not so prevalent in the region except for the Philippines, producing 8,645 MT of miscellaneous fish in 1999.

#### **4.2 Brackishwater culture**

Out of a total quantity of 958,292 MT and a total value of US\$ 772 million, Tiger Prawn is the most valuable regional species both in term of quantity (402,881 MT) and value (US\$ 293 million). Thailand was the leading producer of Tiger Prawn with the quantity of 271,017 MT and the value of US\$ 38.4 million (13.09% of the regional total). This quantity accounted for 95.79% of total brackish water production in Thailand. However, in overall, country with highest brackishwater production was Indonesia with 412,935 MT, without value figure being reported. Of this figure, the largest component was Milkfish of 209,758 MT, or 50.80% of the national total. Indonesia also cultured 92,726 of Tiger Prawn; however, no value figure being reported.

#### **4.3 Freshwater culture**

In 1999, the majority of production came from Snakehead group with a production of 503,194 MT reported followed by Carps and barbels group of 369,853 MT. In term of production quantity, Vietnam led with 432,981 MT total productions, of which the predominant group was the Snakehead (407,820 MT). The second biggest producer was Indonesia with 404,237 MT production, of which the predominant group was the Carps and barbels.

In terms of value, the collective total for the region was US\$ 529 million, which came from Taiwan (US\$ 340 million), the Philippines (US\$ 118 million), Hong Kong (US\$ 9.2 million), Singapore (US\$ 2 million), and Brunei Darussalam (US\$ 119,000). There are no reported figures for value for the Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. Among various species produced by Taiwan was Eel (*Anguillidae*), of which 16,399 MT was produced (Taiwan was the only country producing them).



## **5. Fishing gear analysis**

An analysis of the fishing gear used in the region in 1999 shows that the most prevalent gear was gillnet with 513,467 units in use or 11.13% of all types of gear, followed by trawl with 448,716 units or 9.73%, surrounding net with 265,895 units, seine net with 26,214 units, hook and lines with 2,546 units, and lift nets with 1,962 units. (the total units of gear used in the region were 4,613,262 units). In terms of fishing effort and population density, Malaysia is the leading fishing gear user with 456,985 gill net units, accounting for 88.95% of the regional total. Similarly, Malaysia reported the use of 358,962 trawl units, or 80% of the regional total. Surrounding net was reported to be 265,895 units, solely reported by Malaysia.

However, it should be noted that the figures for gear used are not conclusive, as several countries including Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Vietnam whereas the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand did not report the types of gear used.

## **6. Number of Fishing Boats by Type and Tonnage**

In 1999, Indonesia reported by far the highest number of boats at 455,930 of which 241,517 were non-powered vessels. Of the 214,413 powered boats, 124,043 were outboard powered; while in the number of inboard powered vessels, those of less than 5 tons were the majority. The second highest was Malaysia with 34,051, of which majority was out-board powered of 12,575. Other countries of which fishing boats number being reported for 1999 were Cambodia (29,566), Taiwan (26,174), Myanmar (25,266), and Thailand (16,921); while the Philippines and Vietnam did not report their fishing boat numbers. It should also be noted that the figures included in this section are only the boats that are registered in each nation.

## **7. Number of Fishermen by Working Status**

In 1999, Indonesia had the highest number of fishermen of 2,409,029 of which 1,176,223 or 48.83% are full-time fishermen. Myanmar reported 1,276,641 fishermen of which 315,825 or 24.74% are full-time fishermen. Taiwan reported 304,207 fishermen of which 194,600 or 64% are full-time fishermen. For Malaysia, 83,952 fishermen were reported, and all of them are full-time fishermen. Similar to Malaysia, Hong Kong and Singapore also reported 12,900 and 277 fishermen, respectively; and all of them are full-time fishermen. For Brunei Darussalam, out of 857 fishermen, 377 are full-time, while 480 are part-time fishermen. The two countries that did not report their number of fishermen in 1999 were Cambodia and the Philippines.

## **8. Number of Fishing Establishments by Types and Size of Management**

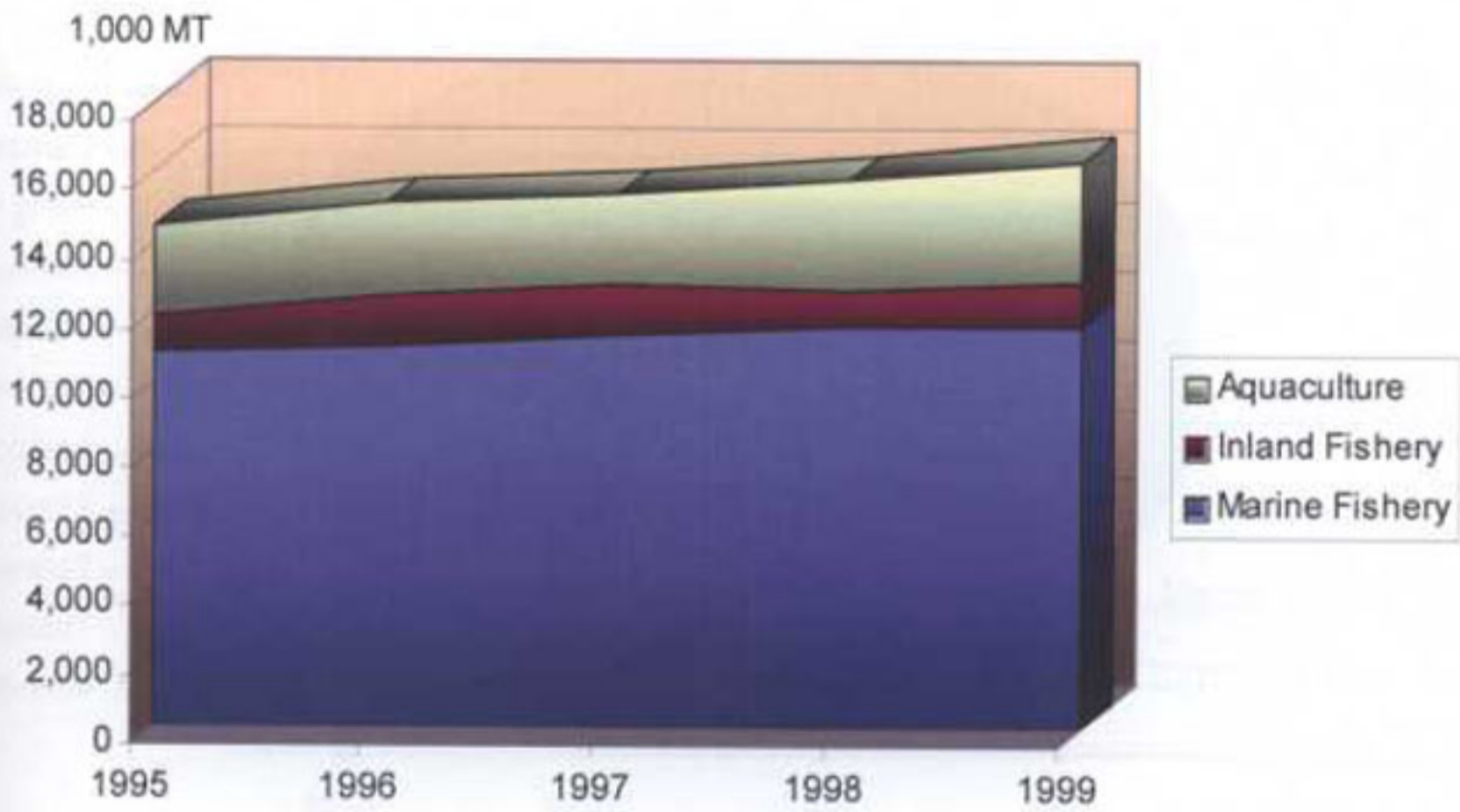
The number of Indonesian fishing establishments in 1999 was 499,704 of which 230,065 or 46.04% are non-powered boats. Of the 207,898 powered boats, 99,130 (47.68%) are outboard



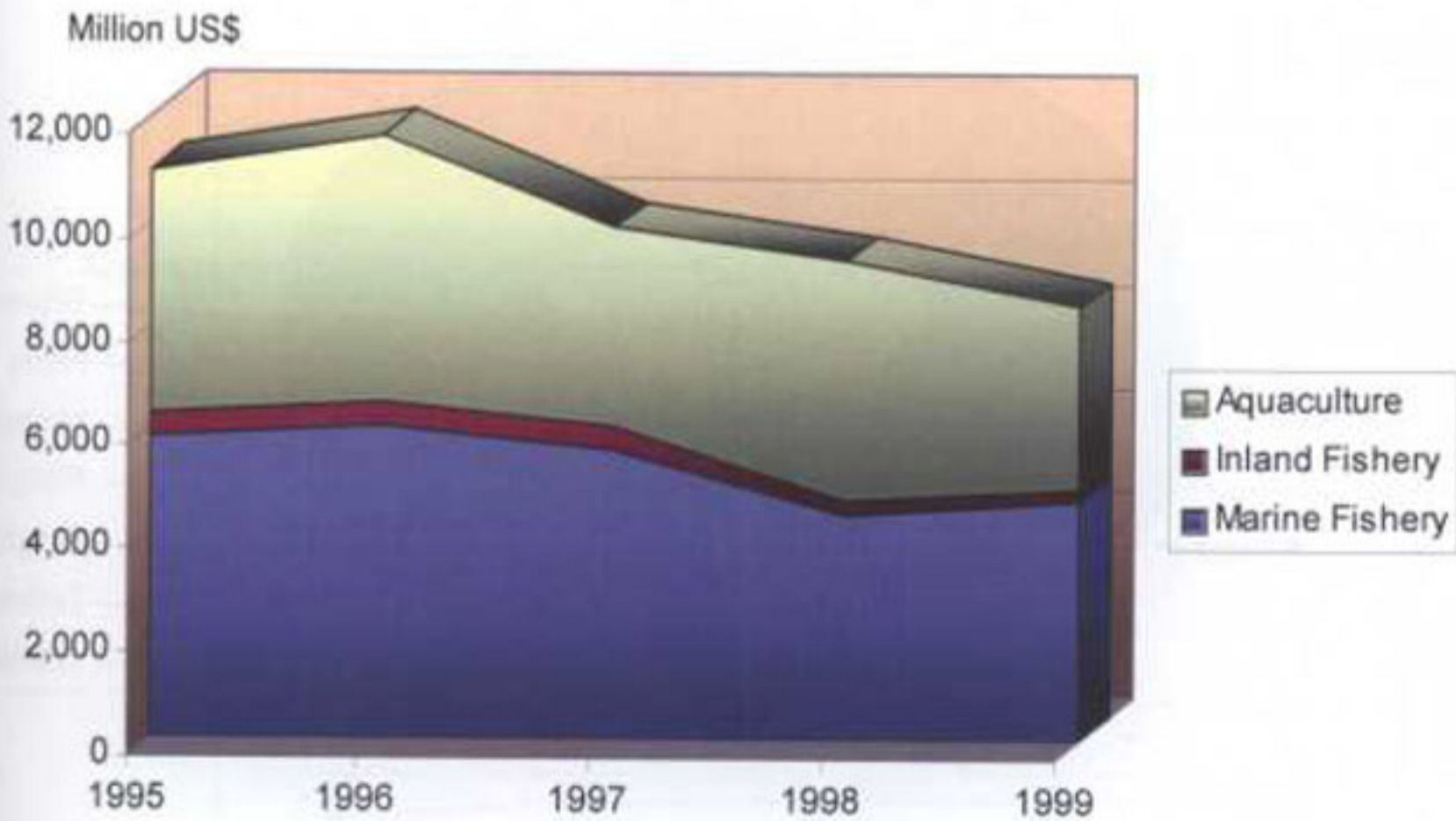
driven. The greatest proportion of inboard powered boats 81,354 or 74.80% is less than 5 tons. However, Indonesia did not report the types of management. Of countries who did report their fishing establishment, Thailand show a total figure of 54,112 establishments of which 52,668 (97.33%) are individually managed. Taiwan reports 776 private companies operating and 275 in Brunei Darussalam while there are only 24 companies operating in Thailand. Six countries, namely Cambodia, Hong Kong, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Vietnam, failed to report their fishing establishment, whereas Thailand reported but did not breakdown the number of fishing establishment by size.

# 1. Fishery Production 1995-1999

(1) In quantity



(2) In value

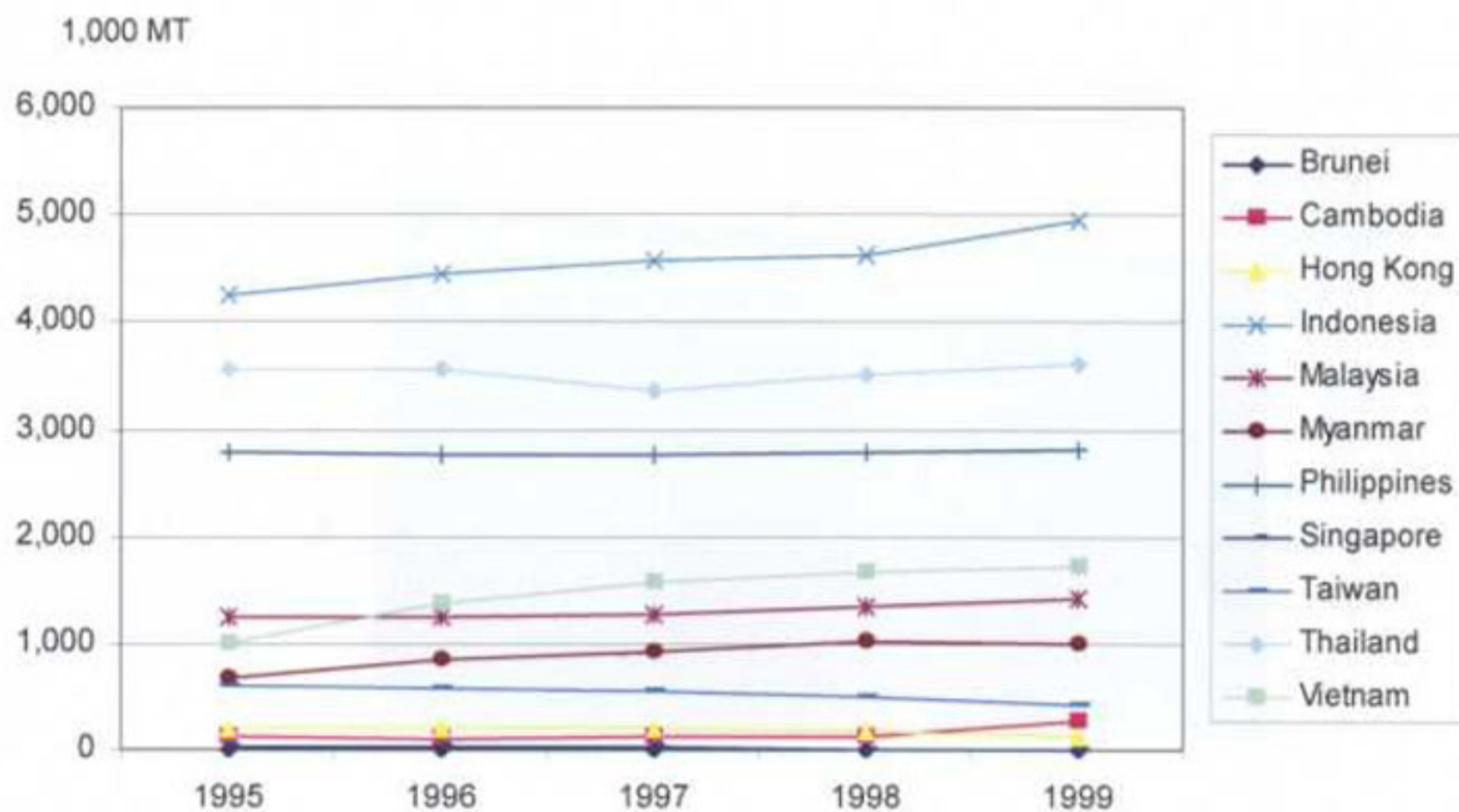


Notes: Data in value of Indonesia are not available since 1987  
 Data in value of Myanmar are not available since 1995  
 Data in value of Cambodia are not available since 1998  
 Data in value of Vietnam are available only for 1998.

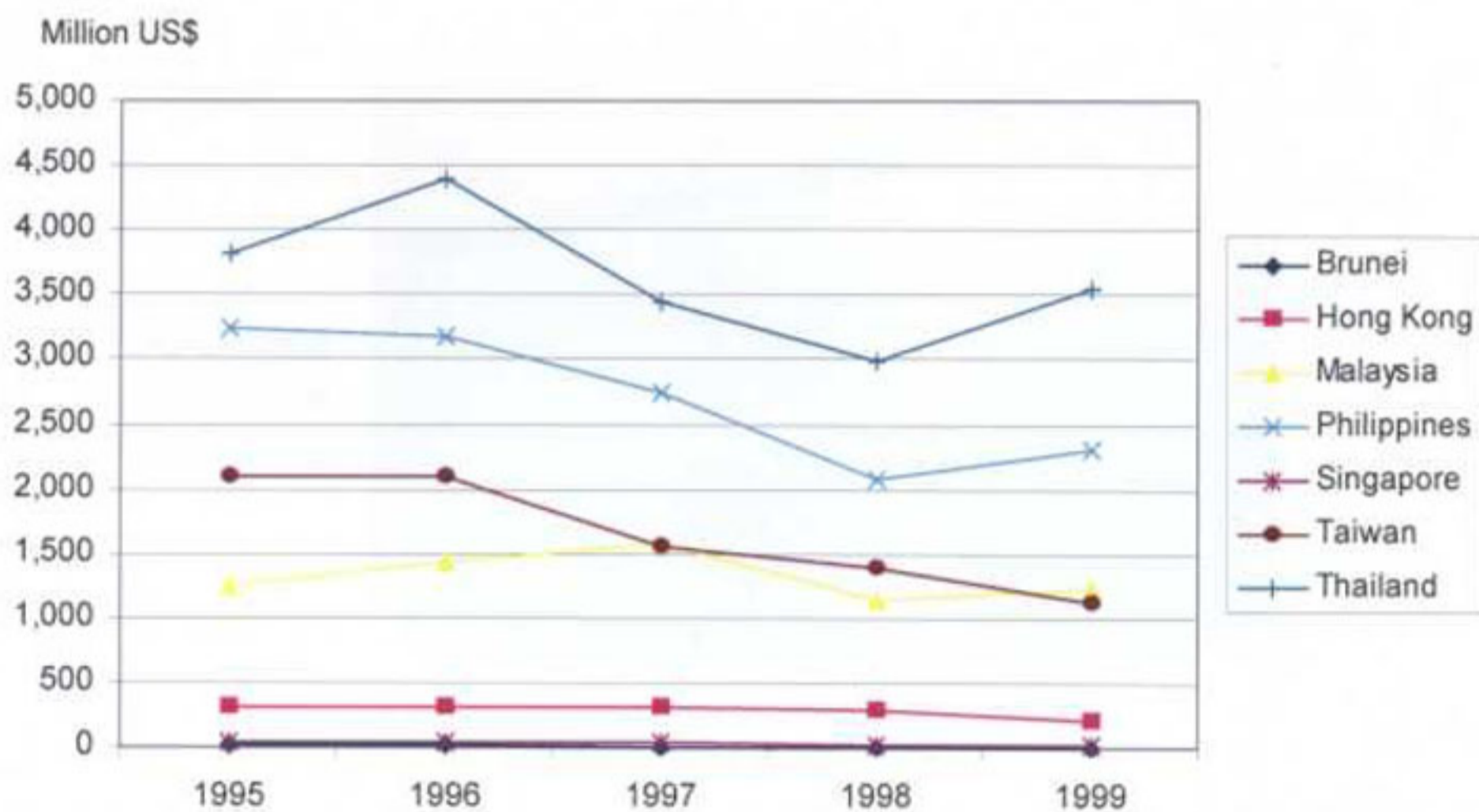


## 2. Fishery Production by Country 1995-1999

(1) In quantity

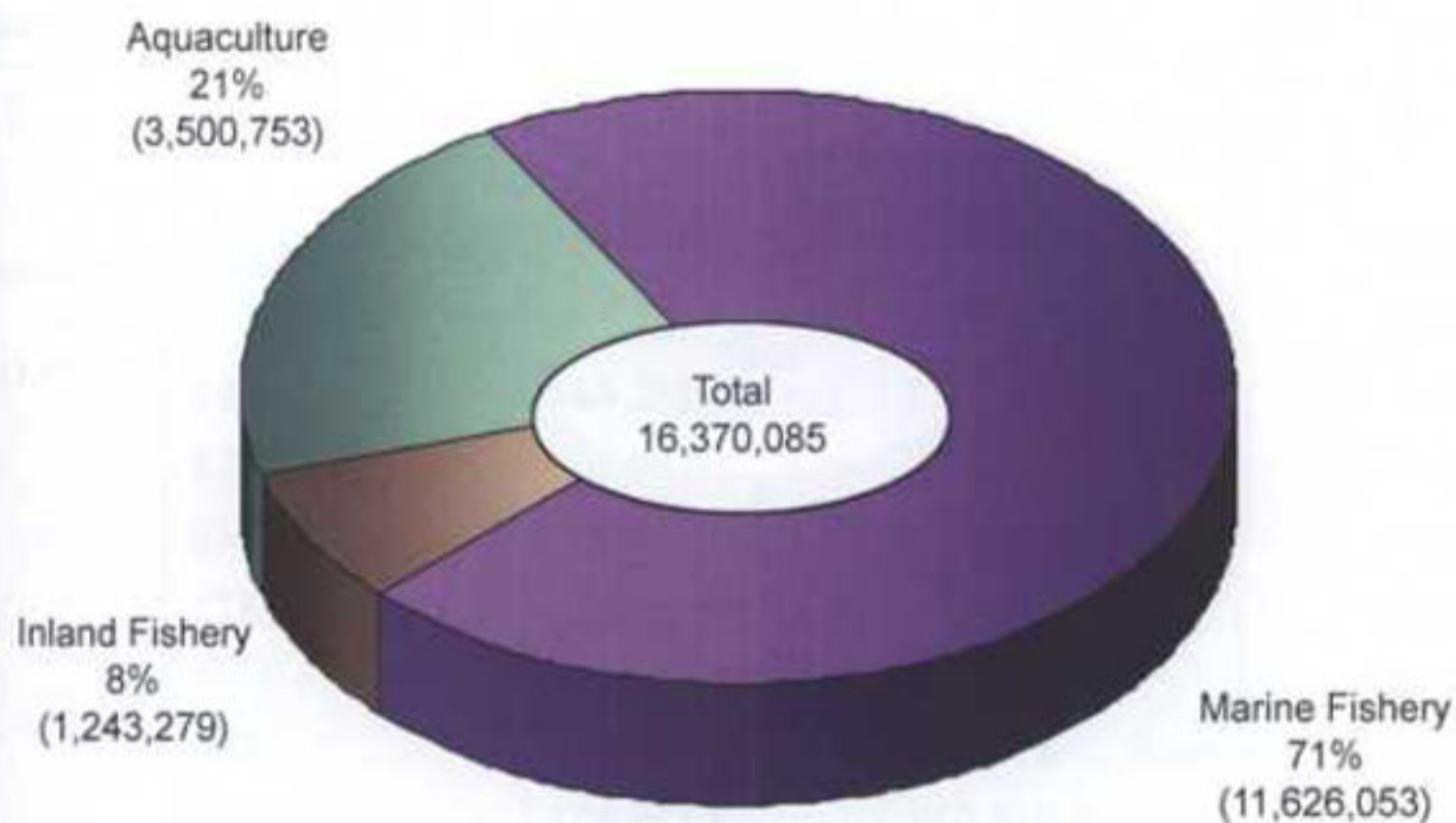


(2) In value

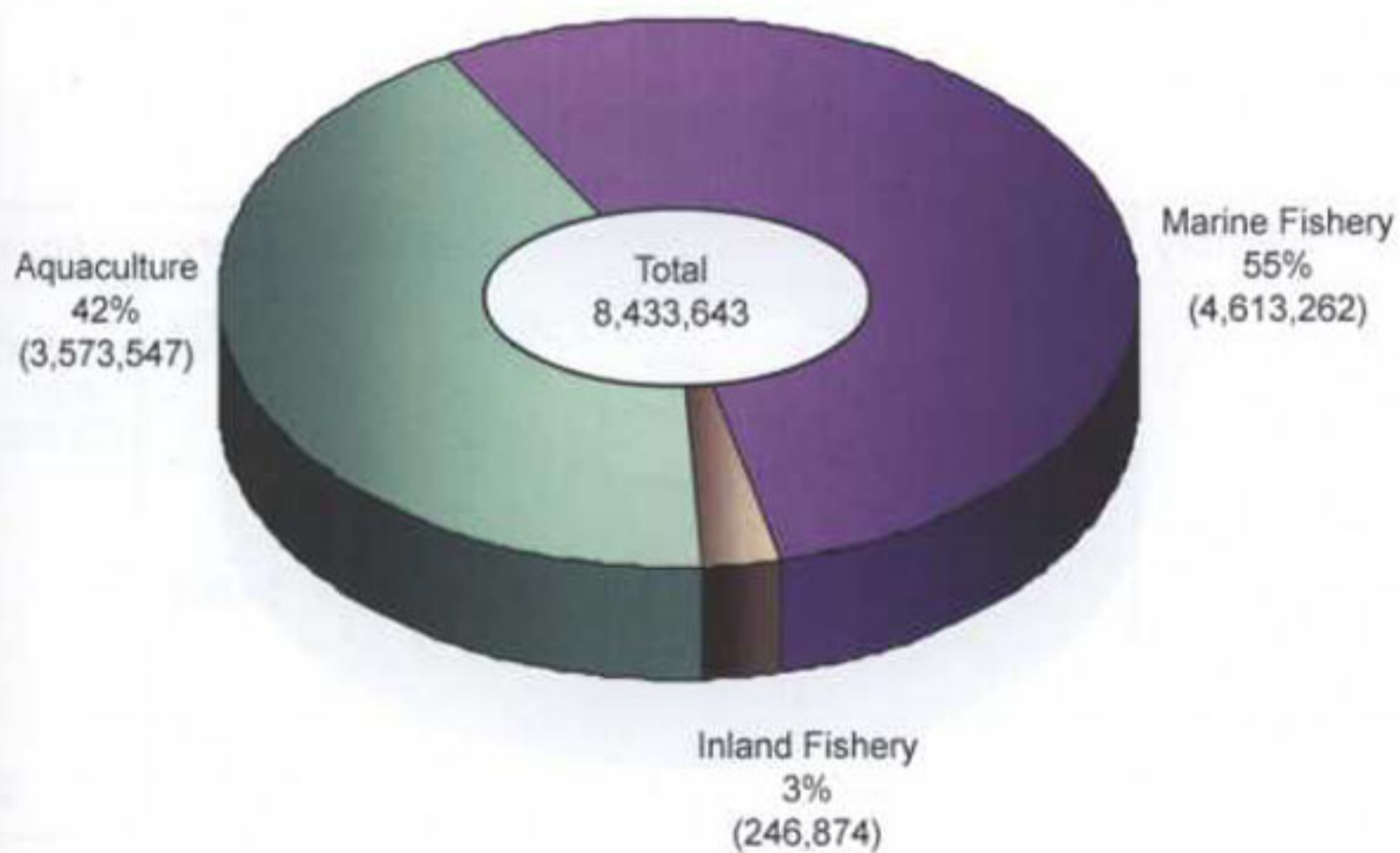


### 3. Fishery Production by Sub-sector : 1999

(1) In quantity (MT)



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



Note : Data in value of Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar and Vietnam are not available.



#### 4. Production by Sub-sector and by Country : 1999

(1) In quantity

MT

Country/Territory	Total	Marine Fishery	Inland Fishery	Aquaculture
Total	16,370,085	11,626,053	1,243,279	3,500,753
Brunei	3,238	3,116	-	122
Cambodia	281,239	38,156	231,000	12,083
Hong Kong	133,587	127,780	-	5,807
Indonesia	4,963,213	3,682,444	327,627	953,142
Malaysia	1,406,788	1,245,402	3,453	157,933
Myanmar	1,005,644	759,664	159,746	86,234
Philippines	2,822,442	1,728,574	144,873	948,995
Singapore	10,526	6,489	-	4,037
Taiwan	418,095	202,028	580	215,487
Thailand	3,616,039	2,725,207	206,900	683,932
Vietnam	1,709,274	1,107,193	169,100	432,981

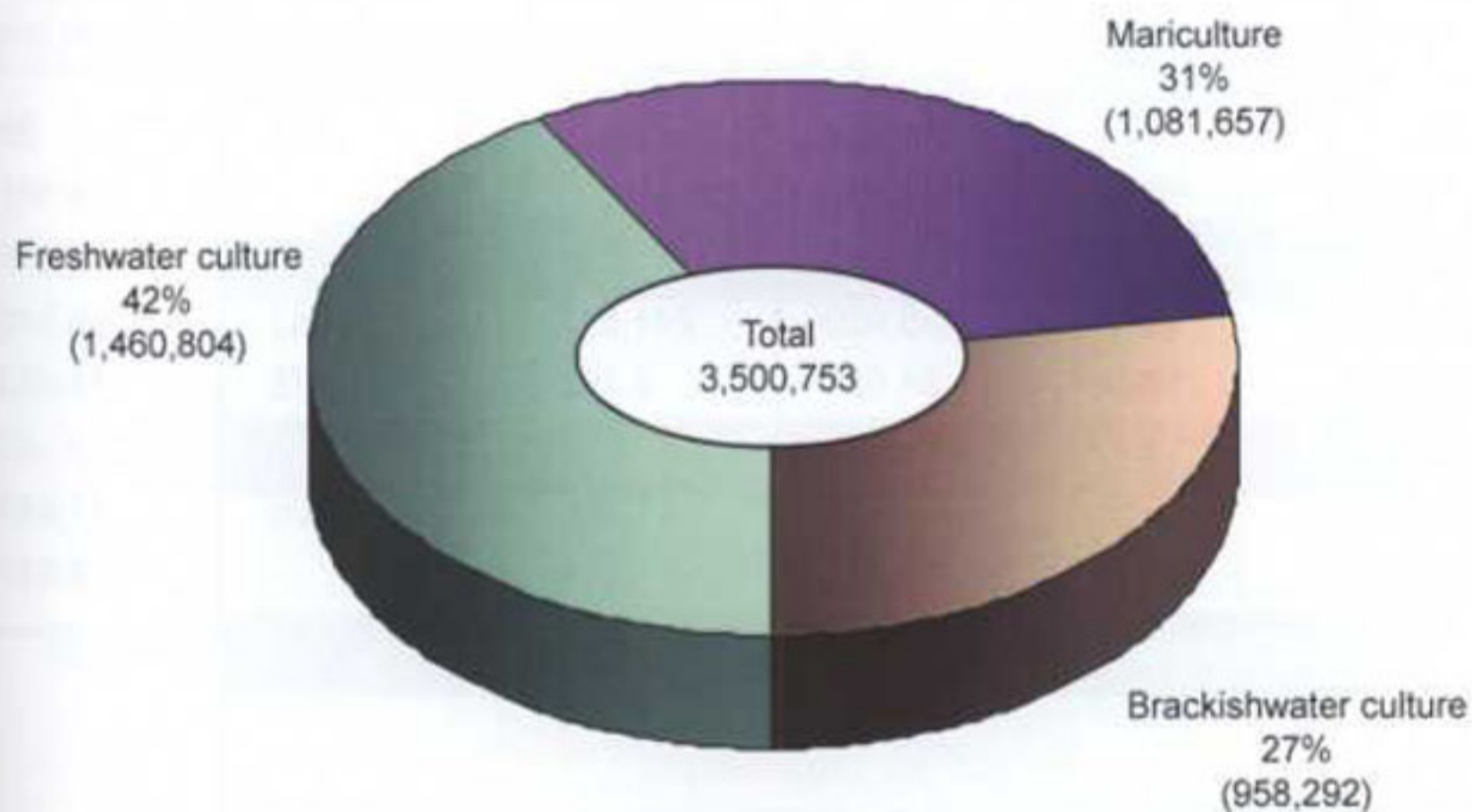
(2) In value

US\$ 1,000

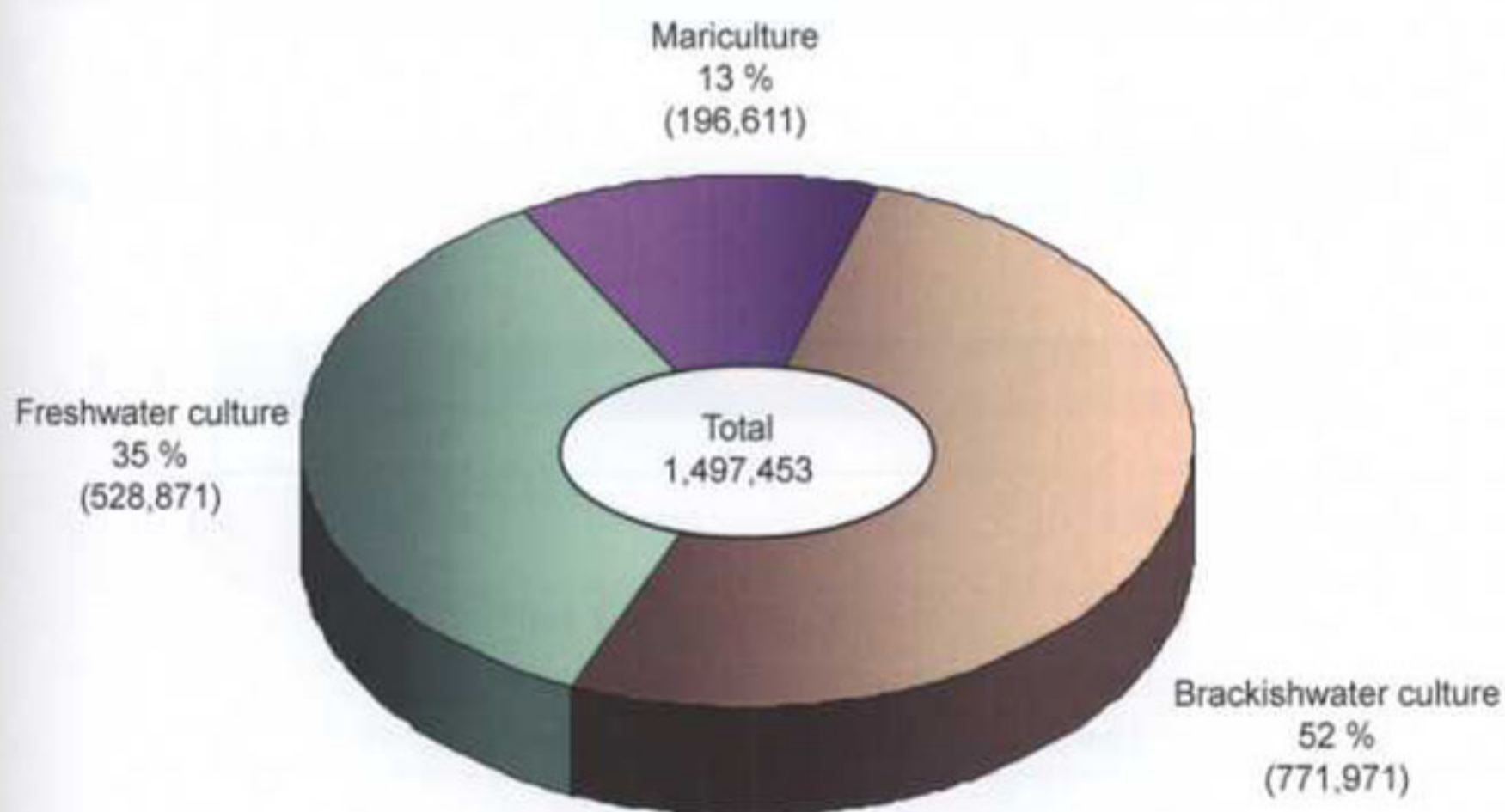
Country/Territory	Total	Marine Fishery	Inland Fishery	Aquaculture
Total	8,433,643	4,613,262	246,874	3,573,457
Brunei	670	-	-	670
Hong Kong	214,642	196,565	-	18,077
Malaysia	1,226,551	1,090,343	-	136,208
Philippines	2,302,534	1,561,964	54,897	685,673
Singapore	24,615	17,018	-	7,597
Taiwan	1,117,237	467,122	887	649,228
Thailand	3,547,434	1,280,250	191,090	2,076,094

## 5. Aquaculture by Sub-sector : 1999

(1) In quantity (MT)



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



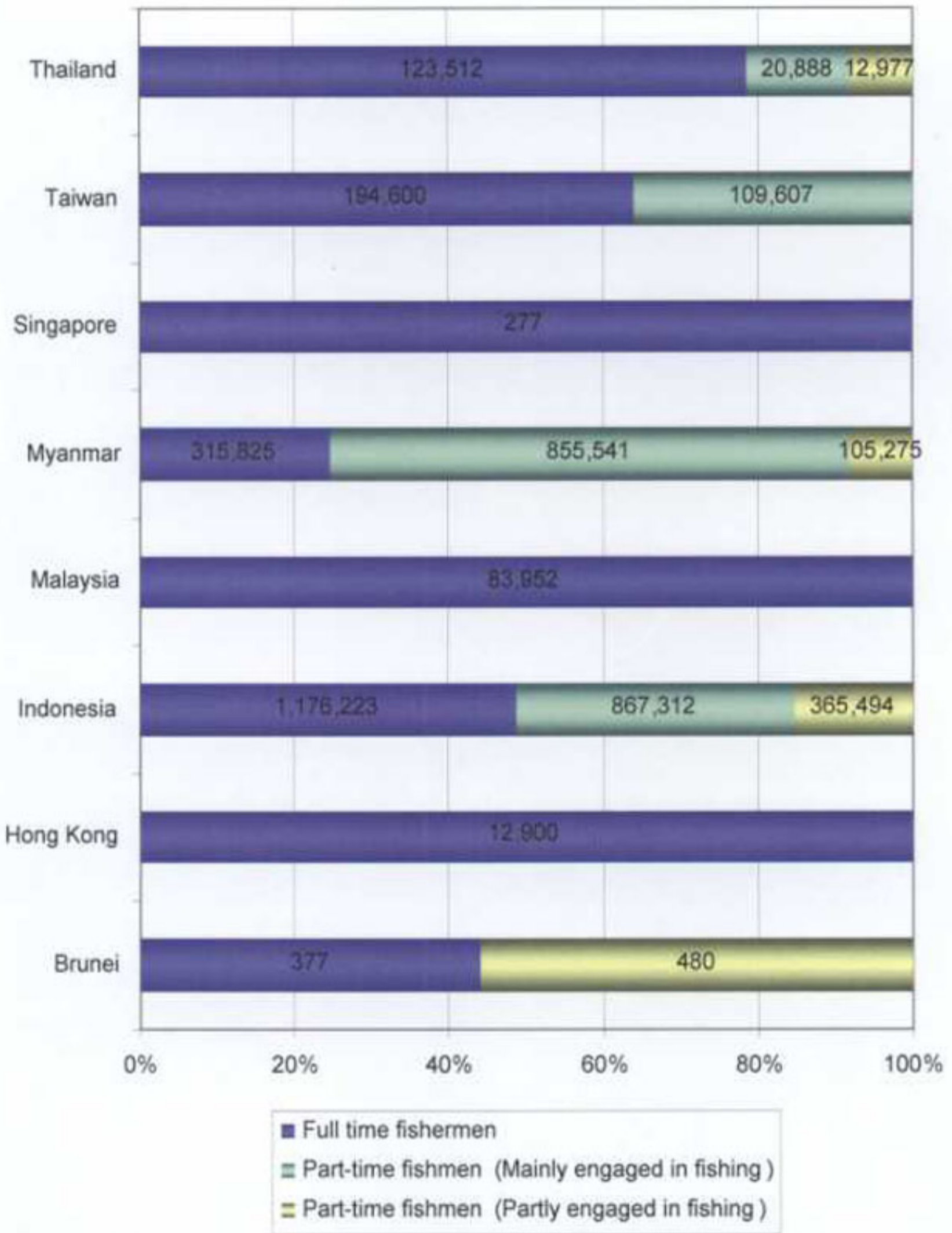
Note: Data in value of Thailand, breaking down by type of aquaculture, are not available.



### 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	1999	857	5	817	35
Cambodia	1999	29,566	15,106	...	14,460
Hong Kong	1999	5,170	500	1,800	2,870
Indonesia	1999	455,930	241,517	124,043	90,370
Malaysia	1999	34,051	2,792	12,575	18,684
Singapore	1999	190	2	126	62
Taiwan	1999	26,174	1,626	12,705	11,843
Thailand	1999	16,921	-	-	16,921

### 7. Number of Fishermen by Working Status





### 8. Major 20 Marine Species Caught in the Region : 1999

#### (1) In quantity

MT

Country / Territory Species	Total	Ratio Composed (%)	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Taiwan	Thailand
1. Trash fish (3902)	1,094,182	11.26	-	-	318,065	1,437	-	765,209
2. Misc. fish (3901)	847,256	8.72	80,465	470,576	52,693	1,035	-	235,274
3. Sardines (3501)	788,700	8.12	84	276,181	45,517	-	4,241	182,813
4. Round scads (3405)	704,670	7.25	1,610	261,138	70,160	-	38,726	84,574
5. Indian mackerels (3701)	412,565	4.25	-	201,466	111,365	129	-	47,885
6. Anchovies (3503)	399,725	4.11	2	163,117	23,045	84	650	134,740
7. Skipjack tuna (3601)	355,043	3.65	-	244,842	-	23	1,400	-
8. Eastern little tuna (3606)	322,602	3.32	-	236,111	-	-	1,212	59,873
9. Other prawns (4503)	294,452	2.72	-	103,372	77,176	522	12,476	81,644
10. Indo-Pacific mackerels (3702)	256,836	2.64	-	21,674	-	-	45,339	164,110
11. Frigate & bullet tuna (3607)	254,398	2.62	-	136,474	-	-	6,623	-
12. Squid (5702)	221,625	2.28	1,989	36,707	40,283	376	12,020	83,135
13. Selar scads (3407)	218,690	2.25	-	128,785	23,954	175	-	-
14. Threadfin breams (3310)	211,221	2.17	9,864	39,197	39,694	128	-	93,037
15. Grunter & Sweetlips (3412)	171,872	1.77	25	45,625	57,720	35	-	-
16. Pony fishes (3311)	162,686	1.67	-	91,219	3,049	47	-	-
17. Penaeid prawns (4502)	135,536	1.39	4,680	98,026	12,256	-	1,359	2,252
18. Drums & croakers (3313)	131,019	1.35	4,374	56,991	22,188	114	6,730	36,591
19. Narrow-barred mackerel(3609)	126,732	1.30	2,271	77,711	17,764	-	5,714	14,135
20. Jacks,cavalia,trevallies (3406)	120,573	1.24	17	34,220	681	156	-	50,295

#### (2) In value

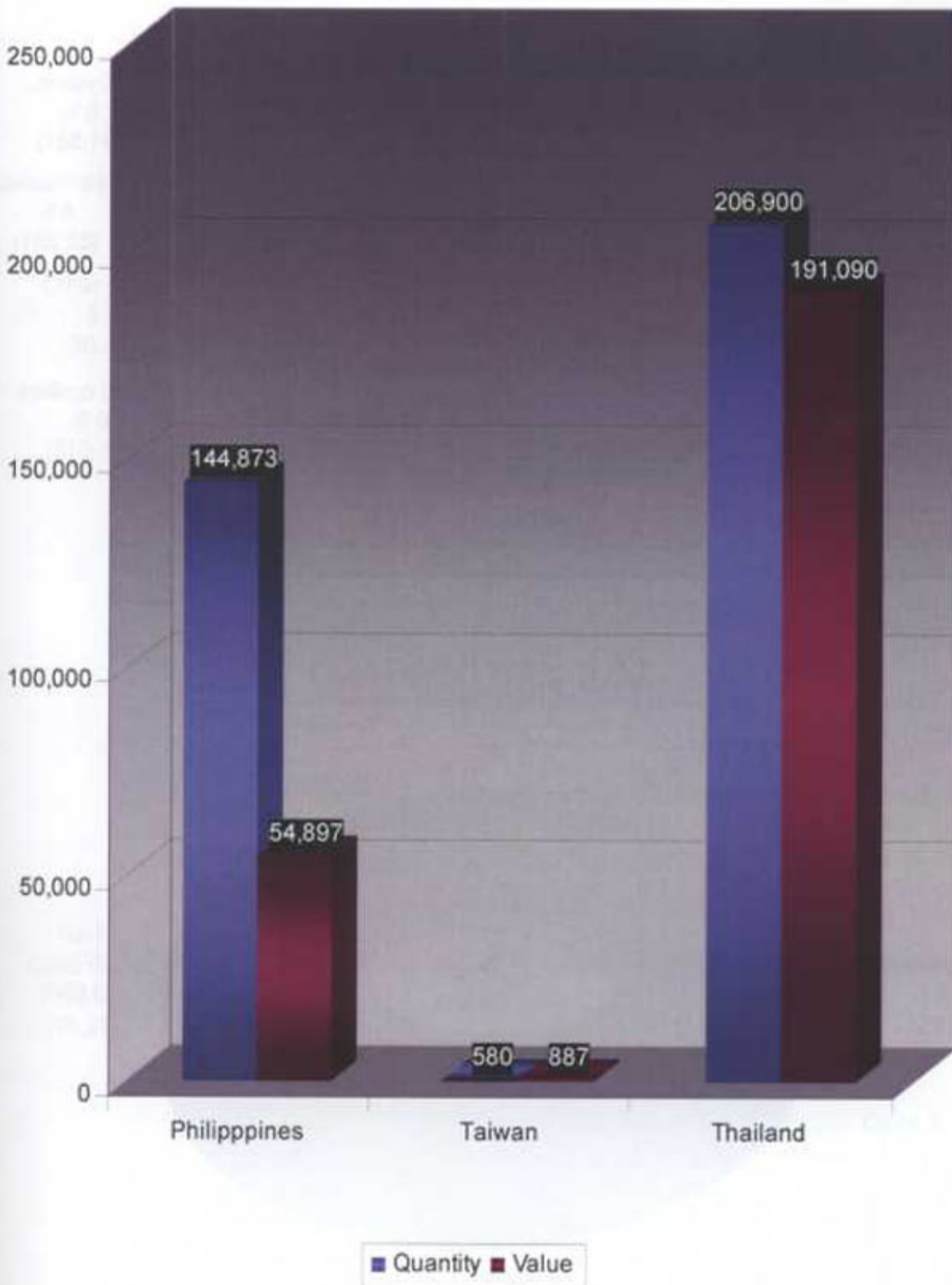
US\$ 1,000

Country / Territory Species	Total	Ratio Composed (%)	Hong Kong	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Taiwan	Thailand
1. Other prawns (4503)	397,950	13.04	-	-	202,452	3,608	27,429	164,461
2. Misc. fishes (3901)	224,719	7.36	85,470	-	42,635	2,418	-	94,196
3. Squid (5702)	223,703	7.33	7,901	-	30,838	912	52,900	131,152
4. Round scads (3405)	147,792	4.84	1,253	-	53,710	-	59,884	32,945
5. Indo-Pacific mackerel (3702)	140,442	4.60	-	-	-	-	25,931	114,511
6. Cuttlefishes (5701)	113,109	3.71	1,251	-	16,894	251	7,834	86,879
7. Narrow-barred mackerel(3609)	109,275	3.58	5,369	-	46,906	-	30,582	26,418
8. Indian mackerels (3701)	108,491	3.56	-	-	85,254	259	-	22,978
9. Threadfin breams (3310)	92,860	3.04	24,235	-	30,387	396	-	37,842
10. Trash fish (3902)	88,285	2.89	-	-	22,751	4,241	-	61,293
11. Penaeid prawns (4502)	87,754	2.88	19,706	-	32,150	-	19,054	16,844
12. Longtail tuna (3604)	83,162	2.73	-	-	45,946	-	2,379	34,837
13. Other species (3412)	81,135	2.66	28	-	80,946	161	-	-
14. Drums & croakers (3313)	67,964	2.23	8,054	-	16,986	85	21,230	21,609
15. Sardines (3501)	66,444	2.18	246	-	34,845	-	7,285	24,068
16. Groupers (3305)	62,272	2.04	1,495	-	32,291	258	8,012	20,216
17. Breams (3317)	57,756	1.89	2,995	-	793	-	53,968	-
18. Swimming crabs (4201)	52,935	1.73	531	-	-	501	-	51,903
19. Black pomfret (3410)	48,609	1.59	10,116	-	27,905	219	2,424	7,945
20. Hairtails (3703)	40,924	1.34	2,782	-	13,787	102	11,379	12,874

**Note:** Ratio composed are calculated from marine production of countries in which yield and value by species are available.

## 9. Inland Fishery Production in Quantity and Value by Country

Quantity : MT  
Value : US\$ 1,000

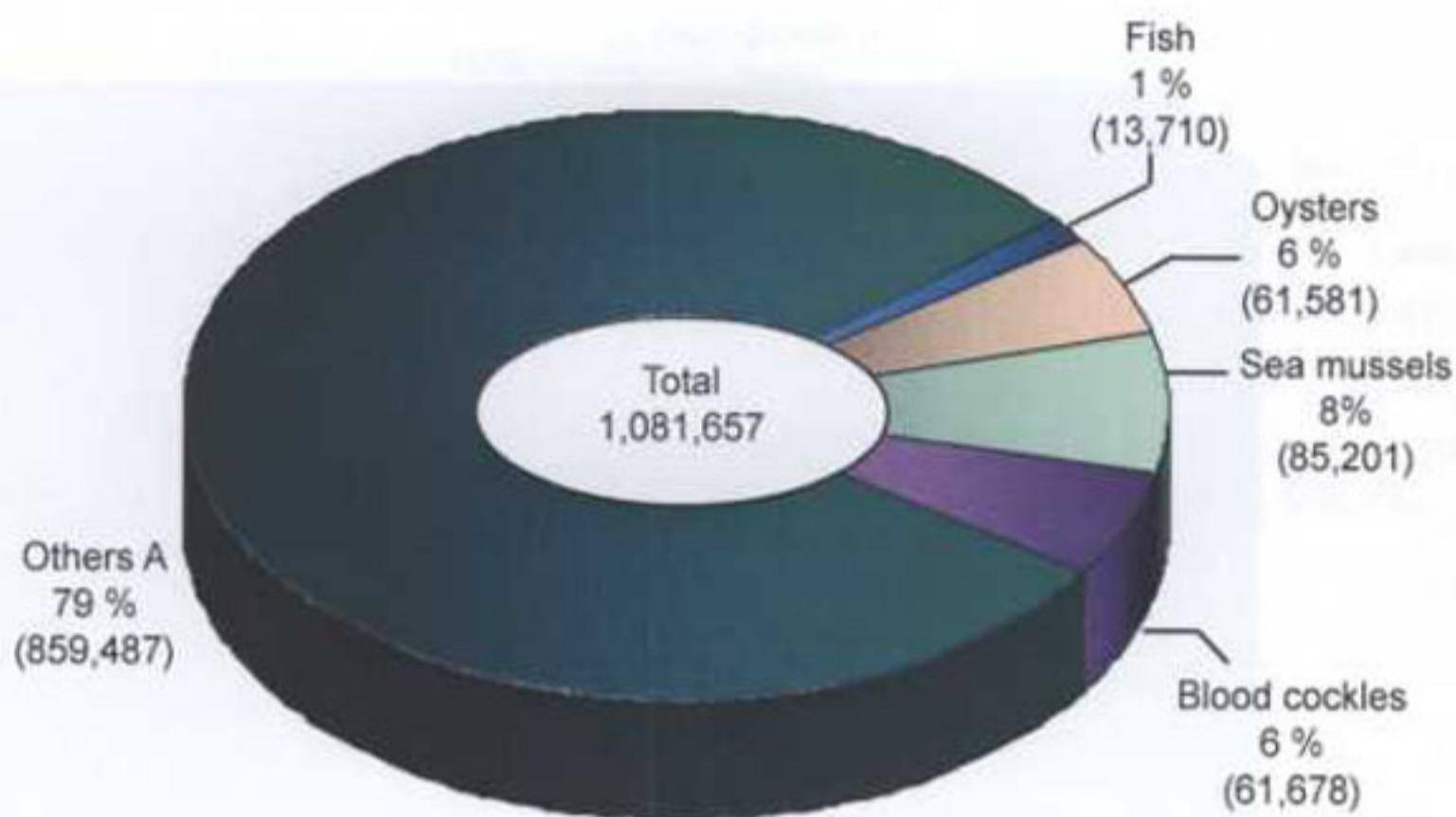




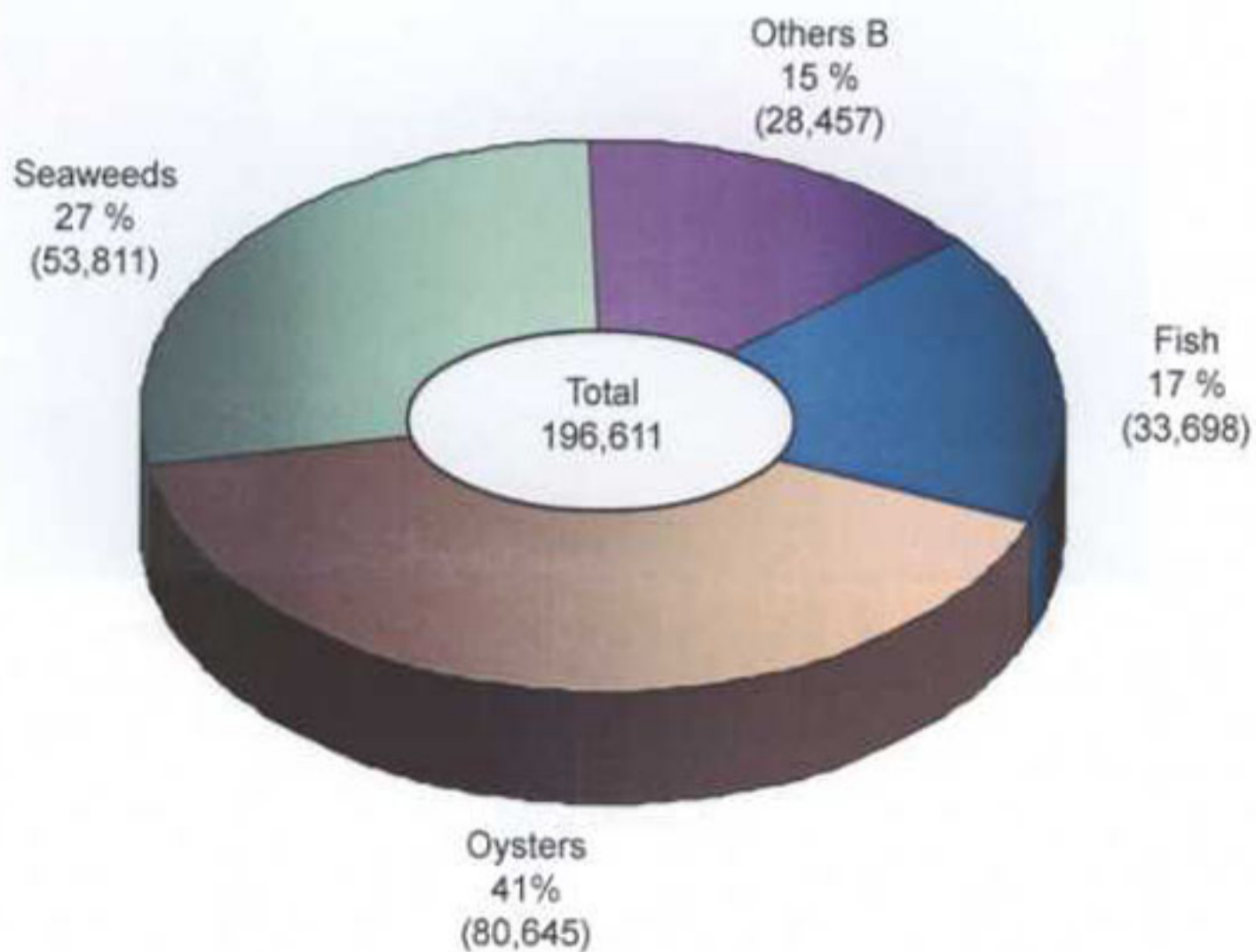
## 10. Aquaculture

### 10.1 Mariculture Production : 1999

(1) In quantity (MT)



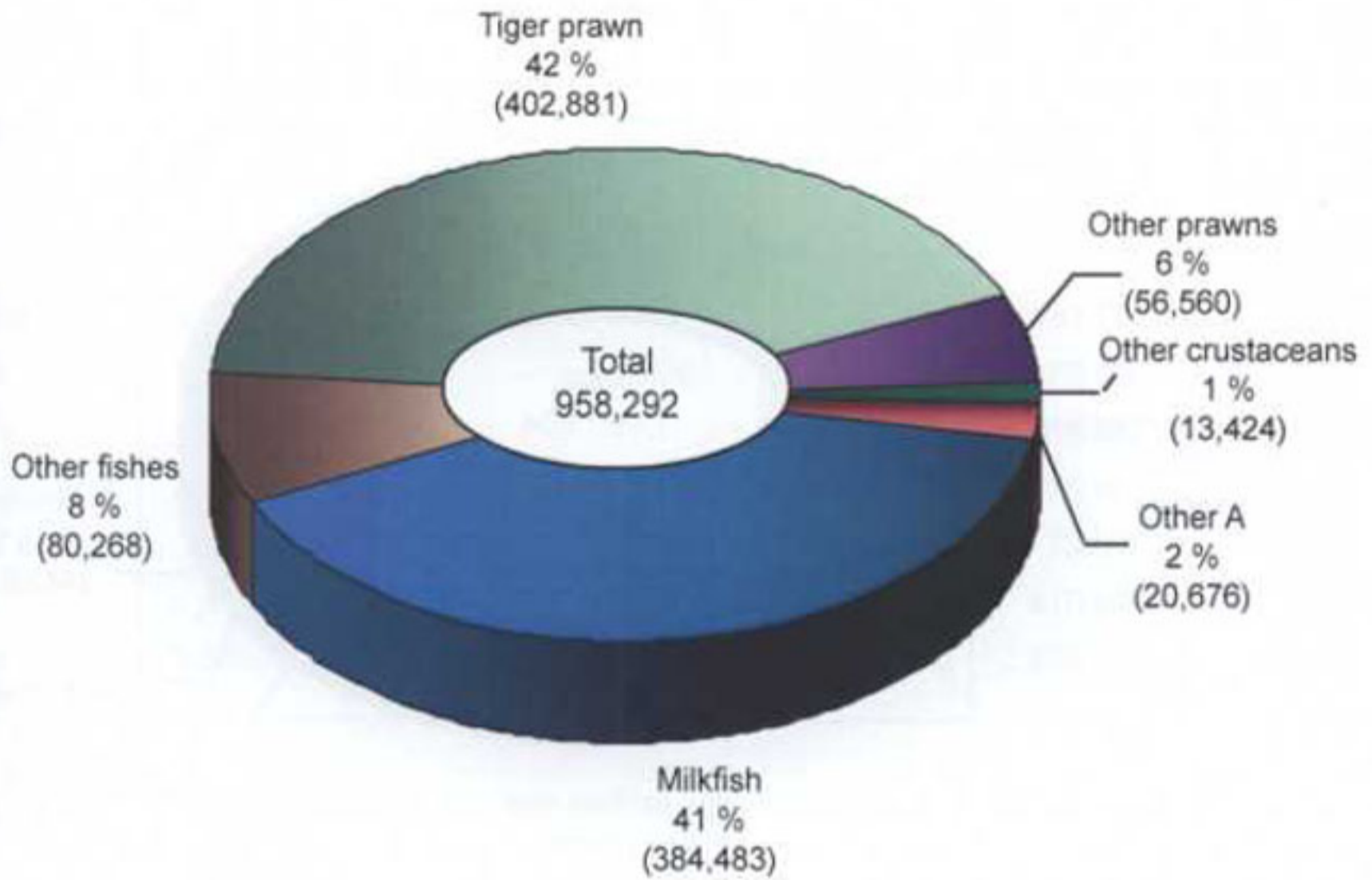
(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)



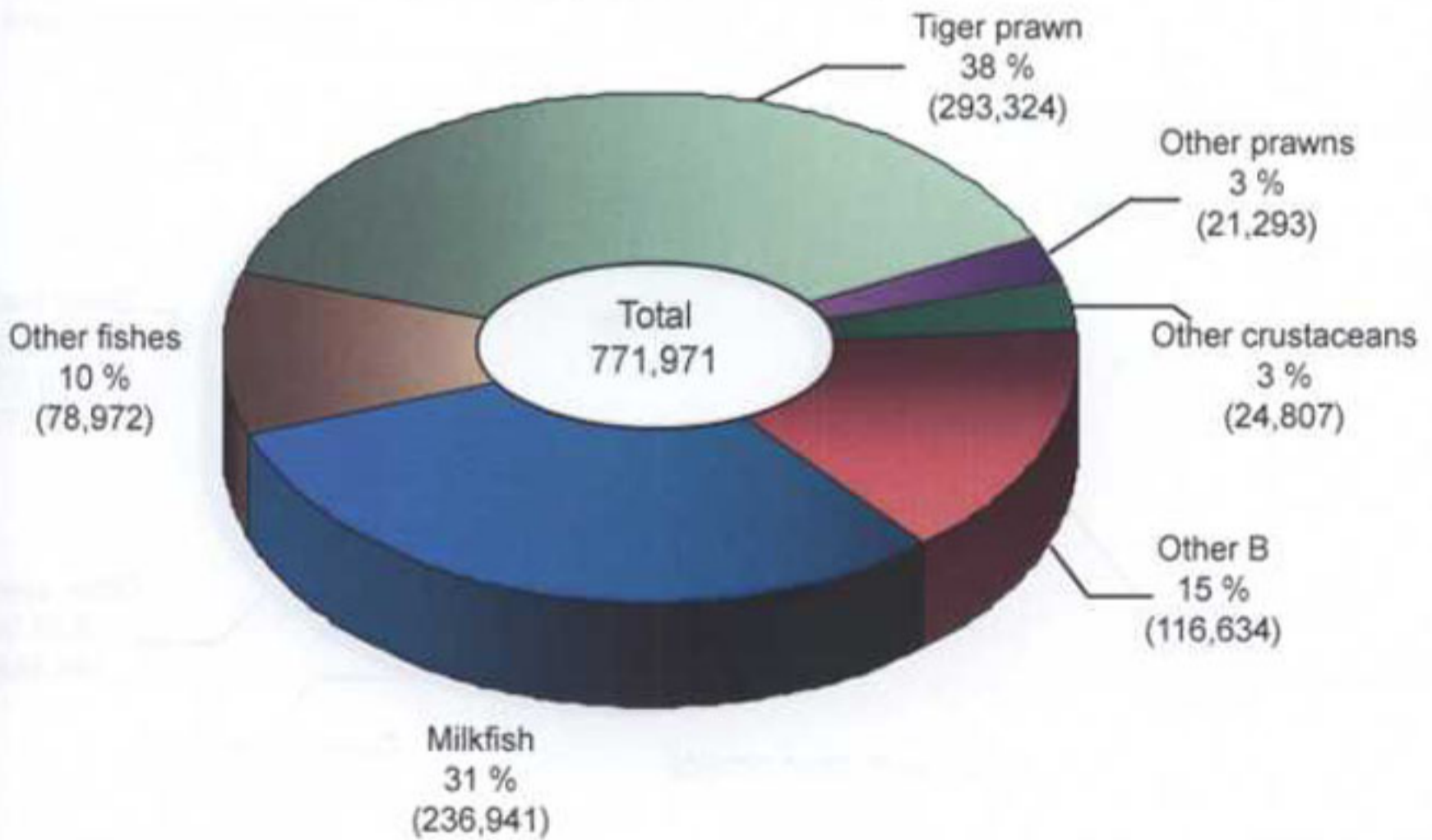
**Notes:** A Including mariculture production of Malaysia in which yield by species could not identify  
 B Including mariculture production of Malaysia in which value by species could not identify  
 Data in value of Indonesia and Thailand are not available

## 10.2 Brackishwater Culture Production : 1999

## (1) In quantity (MT)



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

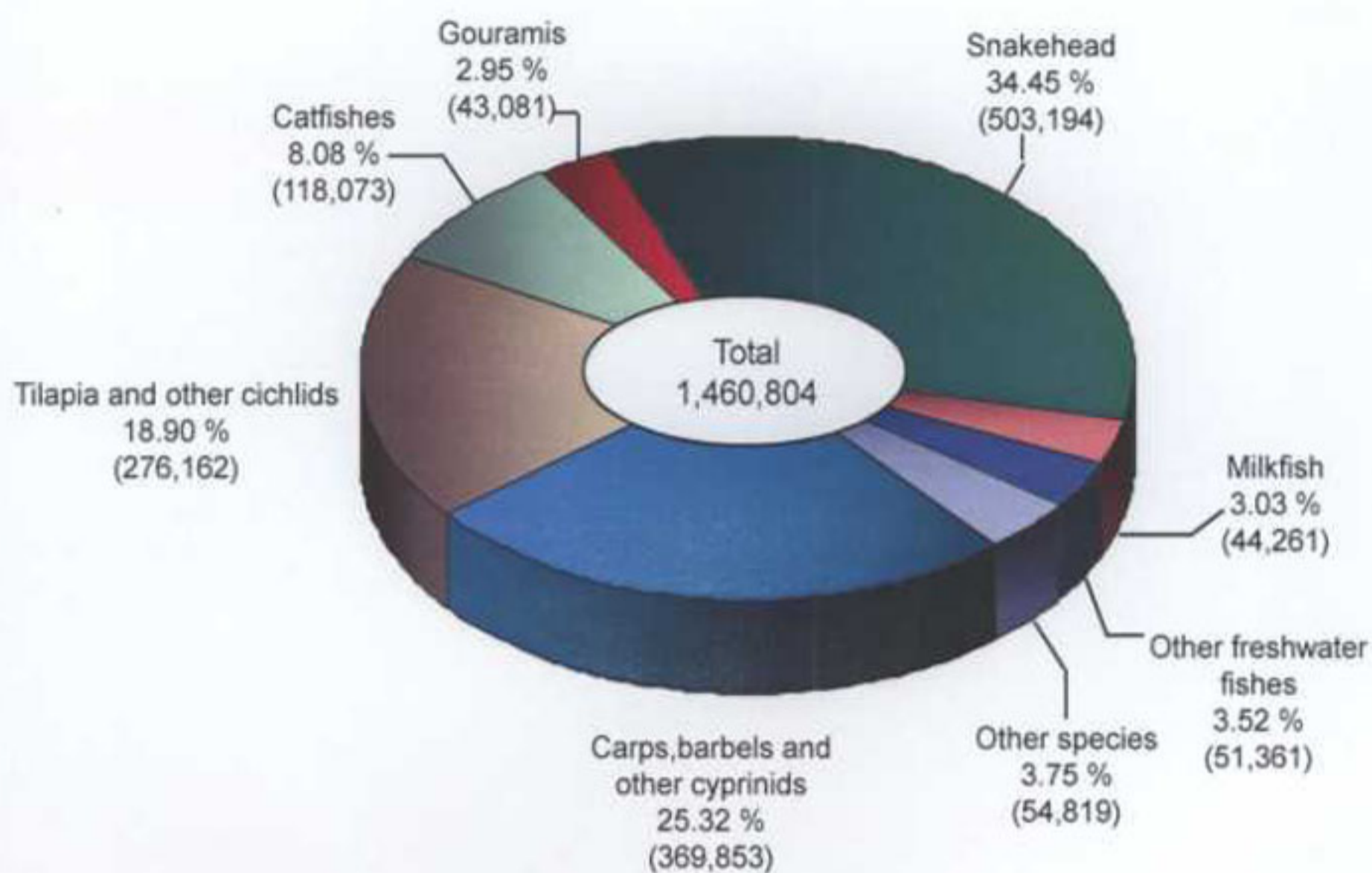


Notes : A Including brackishwater culture production of Malaysia in which yield by species could not identify  
 B Including brackishwater culture production of Malaysia in which value by species could not identify  
 Data in value of Indonesia and Thailand are not available

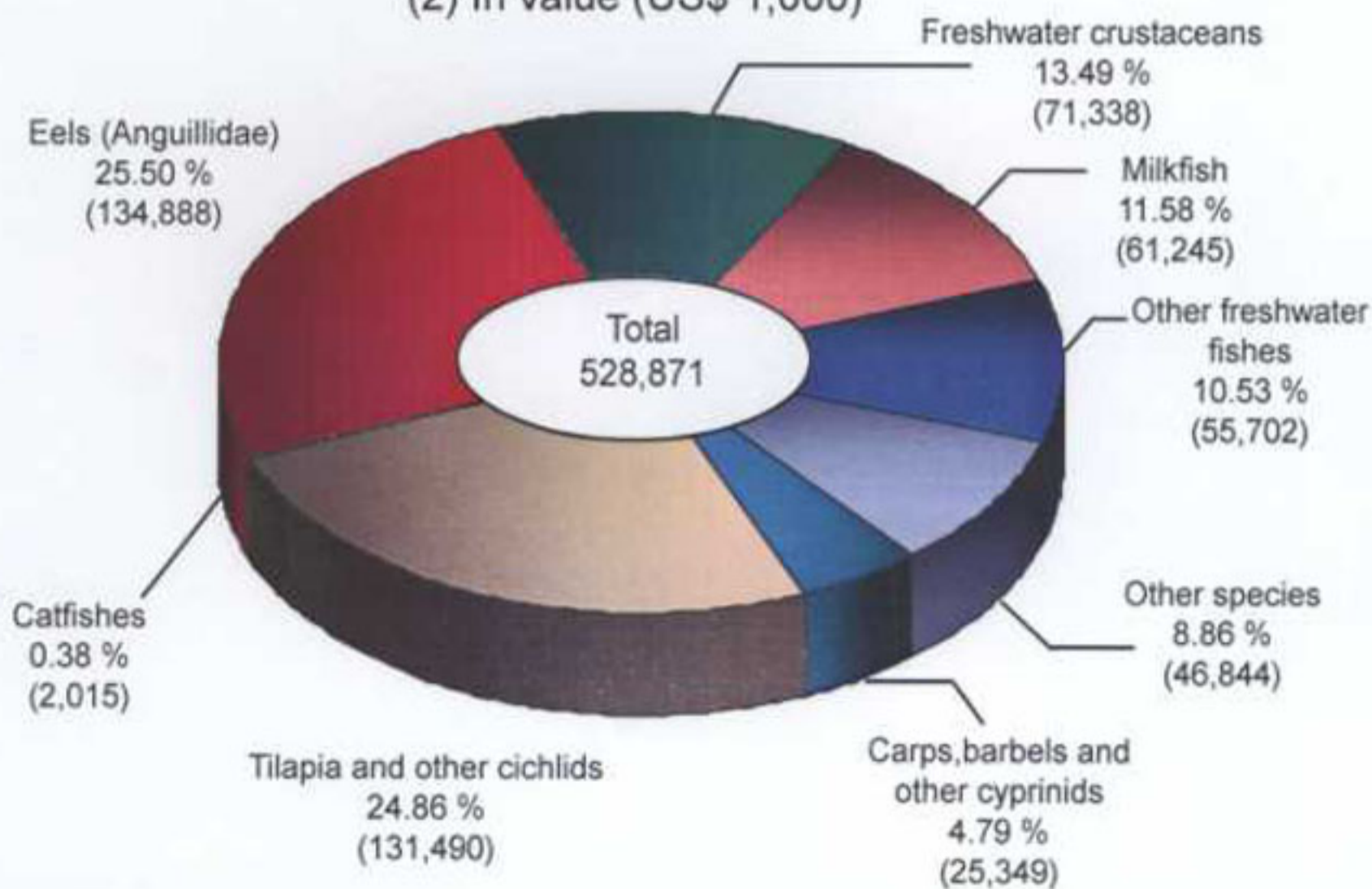


## 10.3 Freshwater Culture Production : 1999

(1) In quantity (MT)



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



**Note:** Data in value of Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam are not available

## 11. Fish Food Balance : 1999

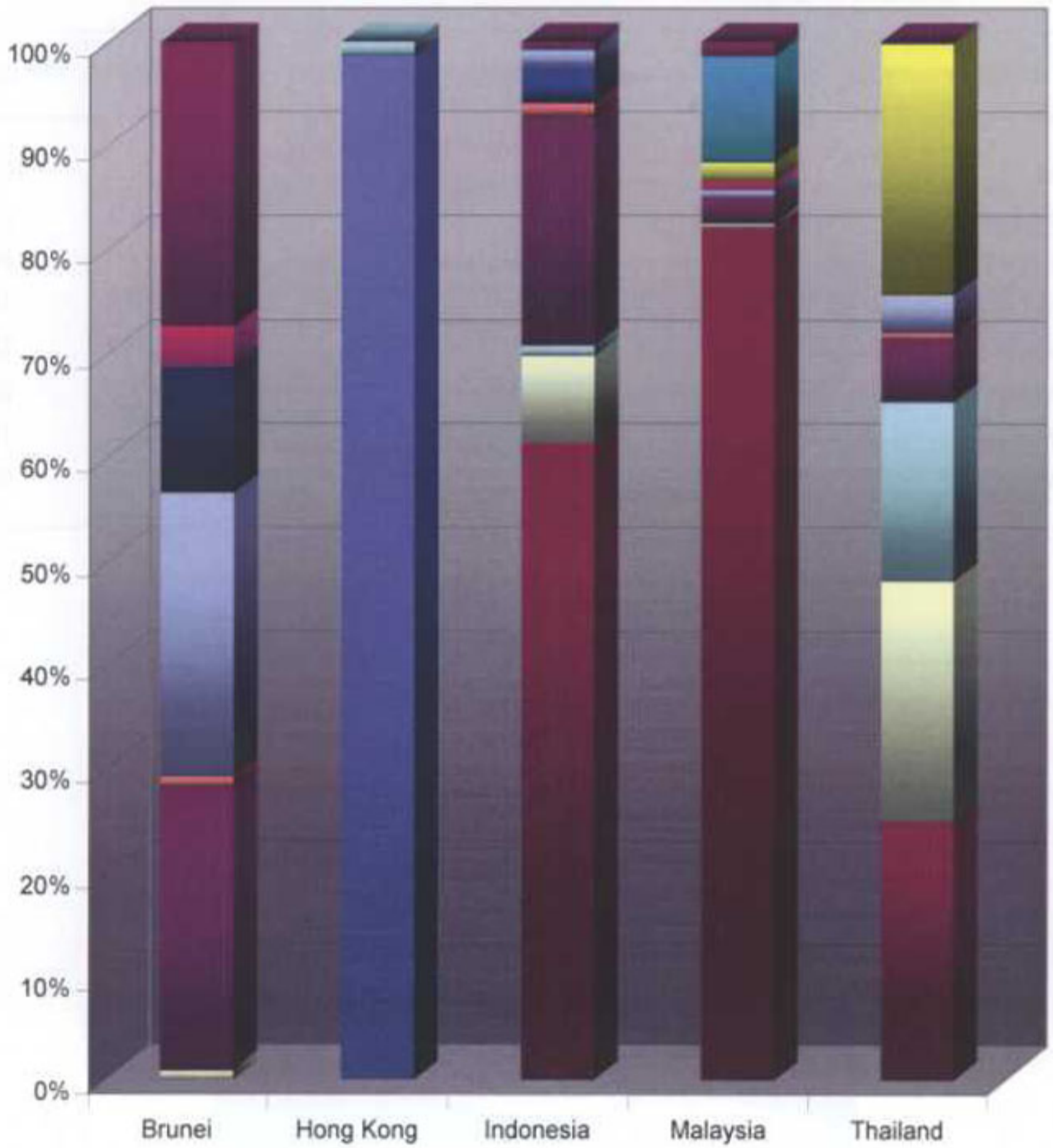
kg.

Country	Total Production	Import	Trash Fish	Export	Balance	Per capita
Brunei	3,238	28,351	-	538	31,051	103.50
Indonesia	4,963,213	115,822	-	645,274	4,433,761	22.13
Malaysia	1,406,788	-	318,065	410,693	678,030	29.86
Myanmar	1,005,644	-	-	190,062	815,582	16.60
Philippines	2,822,442	255,066	9,471	172,845	2,895,192	38.73
Singapore	10,526	210,652	1,437	140,063	79,678	20.48
Taiwan	418,095	438,399	-	445,650	410,844	18.60
Thailand	3,616,039	930,894	765,209	1,383,330	2,398,394	39.04

Note: Per capita fish consumption was estimated based on the assumption that all trash fish landed do not used for human consumption.



### 12. Disposition of Catch (percentage), 1999



- |             |                  |             |          |              |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| ■ Live fish | ■ Fresh fish     | ■ Frozen    | ■ Canned | ■ Dried      |
| ■ Smoked    | ■ Boiled         | ■ Fermented | ■ Cured  | ■ Comminuted |
| ■ Reduction | ■ Powderd/Flaked | ■ Others    |          |              |

### 13. Export and Import of Fishery Commodities : 1999

US\$ 1,000

Country	Export	Import	Balance of Trade
Total	7,726,362	2,579,280	5,147,082
Indonesia	1,608,424	76,290	1,532,134
Malaysia	302,453	-	302,453
Singapore	418,995	576,429	-157,434
Taiwan	1,046,771	1,046,826	-55
Thailand	4,349,719	879,735	3,469,984

STATISTICAL TABLES 1999