

# Statistical Summary

## An Overview of Railway Expenditure The South African Railways 2000

### Executive Summary

The total expenditure of the railway for the year 2000 was R1,212,000,000, an increase of 10.5% on the R1,096,000,000 spent in 1999. This increase was due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of passenger services, the increase in the number of freight services, and the increase in the number of maintenance services. The increase in passenger services was due to the increase in the number of passenger services, the increase in the number of freight services, and the increase in the number of maintenance services. The increase in freight services was due to the increase in the number of freight services, the increase in the number of passenger services, and the increase in the number of maintenance services. The increase in maintenance services was due to the increase in the number of maintenance services, the increase in the number of passenger services, and the increase in the number of freight services.

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### 1. Introduction

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### An Overview of Fishery Sector for The South China Sea Area 2000

#### 1. The Fisheries Sector

During 2000 a total quantity of 17,407,148 MT was taken, valued at US\$ 15,410 million, compare with 1999 represents an increase in quantity of approximately 4.38% but a decrease in revenue. Marine fishery production in 2000 featured an enlargement of around 586,117 MT and US\$ 1,850 million in value. Inland fisheries production for this reporting also shows a slight growth both in quantity and value of 3,862 MT and US\$ 320,190, respectively, compared to 1999. Aquaculture also shows an increase of 270,645 MT and US\$ 1,570 million, however, the revenue figures from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Vietnam are not available.

In common with previous year and reflecting the differing size of market demand, Indonesia returned the highest production figures at 5,120,490 MT with Thailand at 3,713,248 MT a close second in quantity. In descending order come the Philippines with 2,993,292 MT, Vietnam with 1,961,145 MT, followed by Malaysia with 1,456,932 MT. Myanmar with 1,309,830 MT and Taiwan took 379,178 MT, Cambodia had 298,798 M, with Hong Kong at 161,674 MT. The two countries with the lowest catch were Singapore with 9,984 MT and lastly Brunei Darussalam with 2,577 MT. The total production since 1996 shows only a very slowly increase trend, the increment in 2000 from 1996 being 2,255,248 MT. The average yearly increase shows a figure of 451,050 MT.

In terms of value, figures are not available from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Vietnam. With three countries not reporting, the regional picture is unclear, however, of those countries that reported, Thailand led the way with US\$ 3,862 million followed by Myanmar with US\$ 3,417 million.

Again in descending order Indonesia earned US\$ 3,049 million, the Philippines reported US\$ 2,233 million, Malaysia reported US\$ 1,482 million. Taiwan earned US\$ 1,118 million, Hong Kong recorded US\$ 227 million and lastly Singapore earned US\$ 21 million. Three countries did not report their overall figures representing total value so the collective figures are distorted.

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

In 2000, marine fisheries contributed some 70.16% or 12,212,170 MT of total fisheries production. This represents an increase of 5.04% over 1999. The total value in relation to the total production value is 54.48% or US\$ 8,396 million. Although individual countries have all reported production figures, value figures for three countries are not available. Thus, in terms of production the picture is viable, but in terms of value the overall figures are distorted.

Indonesia ranks first with 3,807,191 representing 31.18% of the total, with the value of US\$ 1,810 million or 21.56% of the regional value. A second was Thailand with 2,773,665 MT or 22.71% of total production; the value data for Thailand is US\$ 1,230 million or 22.71% of the whole. The Philippines was placed third with a production of 1,740,039 MT or 14.25% of the total. The value to the Philippines was US\$ 1,445 million representing 17.21% of the total. Malaysia landed 1,285,488 MT or 10.53% while its value was US\$ 1,227 million or 14.61% of the whole. Closely next was Vietnam with 1,280,590 MT or 10.49% of the total production. The value to Vietnam was not reported. Myanmar took 949,670 MT in marine fisheries, which is 7.78% of the whole with the value of US\$ 2,046 million. Taiwan landed 171,912 MT or 1.41% of the total marine production. The Reported value for Taiwan was US\$ 418 million being 5% of the overall total. Hong Kong was next with 157,012 MT or 1.29%, this had a value of US\$ 208 million representing 2.48 % to the total value. The Cambodian catch was 38,768 MT, which is 0.32% with no figure available for value. Singapore landed 5,371 or 0.04% and was valued at US\$ 11 million or 0.04%. Last on the list is Brunei Darussalam landing 2,464 MT, 0.02% with no value figure available.

The period from 1996 to 2000 saw an increase in production of 1,183,113 MT (10.73%) showing development in landed value of 1,047 million, or 14.25% of total value over the period. During the same period, Indonesia increase production by 423,735 MT. The catch for Thailand in 2000 slightly decreased from the 1996 figures by 12,460 MT, with the value decrease by US\$ 604 million, this is a decrease of 33%. The Philippines data shows an increase of 129,658 MT in 2000, relative to 1996. The value decrease was US\$ 381 million or 20.88% in terms of 2000 value. Malaysia increased production in 2000 relative to 1996 by some 158,799 MT whereas the value decreased by US\$ 92 million or 7% relative to 1996. Vietnam, while not reporting value, increased production by 33% over 1996 by landing 318,090 MT more. Myanmar extremely enlarged production by 318,030 MT in line with increased value US\$ 777 million or 61% from 1996. Taiwan decreased their catch in 2000 by 125,775 MT relative to 1996, the value also decreased by US\$ 342 million a percentage decrease of 45% Hong Kong's production also declined their catch by 26,988 MT in 2000 compared to 1995, the reported value also decreased by US\$ 72.6 million or 25.87% of that of 1996. Cambodia landed more catch in 2000 compared to 1996 by some 7,568 MT with no figure available for value. Singapore also recorded less catch in 2000 compared to 1996 by 4,294 MT. Also, the reported value decreased by US\$ 13.5 million, a decrease over 1996 of 54.35%. The last reporting country Brunei Darussalam decreased catch by 3,250 MT in respect of the 1996 data.

In regional terms the total of species landings show that jack, mullet and sauries group were most heavily fished at 1,600,578 MT (15.57% of the regional total of fish landed). Round scads formed the largest catch at 693,175 MT (43.31% of the group total) followed by 305,233 MT (19.07% of the group total) of Selar scads. The next most heavily fished categories are the Tunas as a group featured with a total catch of 1,326,719 MT (12.91% of the regional total catch) with Skipjack tuna being the most heavily exploited at 351,207 MT (26.47% of the group). The third most heavily fished are the Herrings, sardines and anchovies at 1,270,241 MT (12.36%



of the regional fish total). In this group, the most heavily caught fish were Sardines at 785,655 MT (61.85% of the group) followed by Anchovies at 419,854 MT (33.05%).

Red fishes, basses, and congers formed the next heavily fished group with 1,246,707 MT (12.13% of the regional fish total) with the Threadfin breams the most heavily exploited at 200,005 MT (16% of the group total). The Threadfin bream were followed by the take of Pony fishes at 139,260 MT (11.17%). Another major group of species landed were the Mackerel with a regional total of 706,209 MT or 6.87% of the whole. Indian Mackerel were at 394,107 MT and Indo-Pacific Mackerel at 233,641 MT (being 55.81 and 33.08 of the group total, respectively). Trash fish formed 11% of the regional total catch at 1,133,223 MT. Miscellaneous fish landed at 779,155 MT (7.58% of the regional total catch). In the Crustaceans group with landing of 630,186 MT, Other prawns formed the greatest total at 273,651 MT and Penaeid prawns at 156,666 MT were in the majority forming 37.71 and 24.86% of the group, respectively. Of the Crabs only the Swimming crab featured to any great extent at 107,978 MT (17.13% of the Crustaceans group).

The regional breakdown and analysis by value is not fully reported with Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Vietnam failing to report value figures. However, the indication is that Other prawns carried the highest value with Penaeid Prawn, Squid, Indian mackerels, Miscellaneous fish, Tiger prawn, Round scad, Eastern little Tuna, Cuttlefishes, Narrow-barred king mackerel, followed by Indo-Pacific mackerel.

From the breakdown on species, Indonesia led the way with a marine catch of 735,468 MT. This is 55.44 % of the regional total of Tunas caught and represents 19.32% of the total Indonesian catch figures of all categories. Of the various species of Tunas, the Eastern Little Tuna formed the greatest proportion at 250,522 MT (34% of the total Indonesian Tunas). The next greatest catch was Skipjack Tuna at 236,275 MT (32.13%) and thirdly, Frigate and bullet tuna returned exactly similar figures at 163,241 Mt (22.20%). For jacks, mullet and sauries with Round scad, catch were reported as 255,375 MT representing 37.2% of that species group with 129,913 MT of Selar scads (18.93%). The catch of red fish, bass and conger was 466,249 MT (37.40% of the regional total). In the herrings, sardines and anchovies group 490,467 MT (38.61% of the regional total) was led by the Sardines catches at 284,724 MT (36.24% of the species group total). Two other notable catch levels were Mackerel and Crustaceans at 269,563 MT (38.17% of the regional catch total) and 272,787 MT (43.29% of the region's total). The major proportion of crustaceans was Penaeid prawns at 105,569 MT (38.70% of the national total) and other prawns at 98,880 MT (36.25%). Miscellaneous marine fish accounted for landings of 508,966 MT (13.37% of the total fish catch for Indonesia). Indonesia also harvested by far the greatest quantity of Miscellaneous aquatic plants (Seaweeds) at 42,712 MT, which is 99.82% of the reported regional total.

The nation with the next highest catch was Thailand at 2,773,665 MT (22.71% of the regional total catch) with the red fishes, basses, and conger group making up the greatest proportion at 325,278 MT (11.73% of the total national catch). In this group, threadfin breams let at 102,282

MT (31.44% of the group national total) next were 75,688 MT (23.27% of the national total). By far the greatest catch of all was trash fish at 775,079 MT, which is 27.94% of the overall national catch. Thailand led the region in the landing of mollusc with 271,630 MT representing 35.64% of the regional total. Mackerel at 204,166 MT with Indo-Pacific mackerel forming by far the greatest proportion at 152,884 MT (74.86% of the group national catch). In Thailand, herrings, sardines, anchovies represented a total catch of 321,327 MT (25.30% of the regional total) of these species the greatest proportion were Sardines at 164,014 MT, or 51% of the national catch of these species.

### 3. Inland Fisheries

With only eight countries reporting their inland fisheries data and only five reporting their value data, the 'total' figures under this section are distorted. Where individual countries have reported both sets of data more reliance may be placed on the resulting figure.

During this 5-year reporting period, other than for Vietnam, over 1996 and 1997, Indonesia led with consistently higher figures than any other reporting country. However, the figures for 2000 lower than last year at 9,293 MT and shared 23.93% of the reported total. Cambodia figure showed 245,600 MT or 18.46% of the total production. Myanmar reported 238,210 MT or 17.91% of the total in 2000 whereas Thailand reported data of 201,500 MT. The data from Vietnam for 2000 was approximately 170,000 MT or 12.78% of the whole. The Philippines reports 152,351 MT in 2000, which returned to the higher figure since 1997 when 159,739 was recorded. Malaysia reported 3,549 MT, which is 0.27% of the regional freshwater productions. The last of the reporting countries is Taiwan with 557 MT, 0.04% of the total.

In terms of value, only five countries reported data. Myanmar at US\$ 1,057 million, Thailand at 175 million and Indonesia at US\$ 155 million were the reporting countries with high value. The reported data covered US\$ 60 million of the Philippines and a last country was Taiwan with US\$ 794,000. The percentages have not been calculated because the lack of data renders any conclusion unreliable.

During 2000, Indonesia reports the greatest production with the miscellaneous group leading with 117,934 MT, US\$ 46 million in value. In term of named species, Indonesia produced 41,517 MT in the Snakehead group, 40,614 MT in Carp and barbels group and 40,504 MT in the Gouramis group. Other Indonesian figures of note were the Catfish at 32,236 and Tilapia at 19,831 MT. The production of freshwater molluscs does not figure significantly in any country's reported data except in the Philippines with a production of 85,575 MT, but other than the production of Tilapia at 28,874MT and miscellaneous freshwater fish at 11,456 MT the freshwater production data from the Philippines is unremarkable. The second country in this league is Cambodia, however, there are no species breakdown reports, the same apply to Myanmar with the third of 238,210 MT, Vietnam with the fifth rank of approximately 170,000 MT, and Malaysia with the seventh rank of 3,549 MT. Thailand was the fourth in the region with a reported total of



201,500 MT, the predominant data being the miscellaneous fish group at 119,400 MT followed by the carp and barbells group at 41,000 MT, the Snakehead is third in the list at 20,500 MT and Catfish is fourth at 19,600 MT.

In terms of reported value the following countries did not report, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore and Vietnam. Thus, any conclusions drawn from the reported data is unreliable. From those countries that submitted reports, Myanmar leads the way with US\$ 1,057 million without species breakdown report. It is followed by US\$ 174.9 million of Thailand with the miscellaneous group of fish contributing the most at US\$ 86 million. The Snakehead group contribution had the next highest value at US\$ 43.6 million and the carps and barbells group next at US\$ 30.6 million, the Catfishes following at US\$ 12.7 million and the freshwater crustacean at US\$ 1.2 million.

#### 4. Aquaculture

Under Aquaculture, the data included mariculture, brackishwater culture and freshwater culture. For 2000, the Philippines is the lead country in terms of production quantities at 1,100,902 MT or 28.48% of the whole with a revenue report of US\$ 728 million. Thailand is the lead country in terms of value with US\$ 2,457 million (44.15% of the regional total).

The Philippines figures for 2000 show an increase over the previous year, but there was a decline from 1996 to 1998. The Indonesia's production is followed at 994,965 MT (25.74% of the regional total) with the value of US\$ 1,083 million in 2000. There was also an increase from 1996 at 261,870 MT. Thailand reported 738,083 MT or 19.10%, while Vietnam reported 510,555 MT or 13.21%, Taiwan reported 206,709 MT or 5.35%, Malaysia reported 167,895 MT or 4.34%, Myanmar reported 121,950 MT or 3.16%, Cambodia reported 14,430 MT, 0.37%, Hong Kong had 4,662 MT or 0.12%, Singapore reported 4,613 MT, 0.12%, and Brunei Darussalam reported 113 MT, a negligible percentage.

Aquaculture value figures in 2000 for the reporting countries show a decrease over 1996 of US\$ 117.4 million representing a percentage decrease of 2.05% in total. Thailand led the field in 2000 with a reported figure of US\$ 2,457 million, next in line is the Indonesia with US\$ 1,083 million, 19.46%, the Philippines reports value of US\$ 728 million (13%), Taiwan report values of US\$ 698.7 million or 12.55%, Myanmar at US\$ 313.9 million, Malaysia at US\$ 255 million or 4.59%. The last of the reporting countries is Singapore with US\$ 9.9 million or 0.2%. No data is reported for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Vietnam.

##### 4.1 Mariculture

In this sphere of activity, the culturing of seaweeds at 910,635 MT with a value of US\$ 75.2 million shows the greatest production as coming from the Philippines at 707,039 MT, which is 77.64% of the region's figures. Among molluscs, Sea Mussels predominate at 119,683 MT

(9.40% of the regional total) followed by Blood Cockles at 110,053 MT (8.64%), however, the value figures are reversed with Cupped Oysters showing the greater value. Taiwan led the field in Cupped Oyster production at US\$ 77.6 million (90.79% of the species total). The total value figures of Cupped Oyster at US\$ 85.5 million (22.58% of the regional total) with a production of 47,894 MT, or 3.76% of the region's total figures.

The culturing of fish is not so prevalent in the region except for the Philippines who produced 8,971 MT of miscellaneous fish.

#### **4.2 Brackishwater culture**

Out of a total yield of 1,159,060 MT and a total value of US\$ 3,810 million, Penaeid Prawn is the most valuable regional species both in quantity and value at 353,326 MT with an overall value of US\$ 2,224 million, in national terms Thailand was the leading producer with 304,988 MT and a market value of US\$ 2,164 million (86.3% of the regional value), when compared with the total brackishwater production yield in Thailand, this is 96.13%. In terms of the largest producer, Indonesia leads with 430,020 MT and reported value figures are US\$ 731.8 million. Of this figure the largest component is Milkfish at 222,228 or 51.68% of the national total with the value figure showing of US\$ 144 million. Indonesia also cultured 93,759 MT of Tiger Prawn, which caused the value of US\$ 475.2 million.

#### **4.3 Freshwater culture**

During 2000, Vietnam led the field with 381,222 MT, but there are no figures for value reported. The next major producer is Indonesia with 367,831 MT here the predominant species is the Carp and barbel group with 149,147 MT. The majority production in the region in 2000 was the Carp and barbel with a reported total of 342,185 MT, whereas the Tilapia group follows with 244,664 MT. In terms of value the Tilapia contributed US\$ 225.5 million to the regional total, however, Taiwan shows the highest total value in the region with US\$ 427.7 million composed of Eel (Anguillidae) represented by 28,146 MT of production. In order of regional reported value contribution Taiwan led with US\$ 427.7 million followed by Indonesia US\$ 217 million, Thailand with US\$ 210 million, the Philippines reported US\$ 118 million, Malaysia with US\$ 80.3 million, Hong Kong with US\$ 5.9 million and lastly, Singapore with US\$ 3.6 million. There are no reported figures for the Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Vietnam.

#### **5. Fishing gear analysis**

An analysis of the types of fishing gear used in the region shows that the most prevalent is hook and lines with 316,925 in use or 37.25% of the whole. The gill net use shows 236,401, this is 27.78% of all types of gear. The total of the different types of gear used in the region is 850,891. In terms of fishing effort and population density, Indonesia is the leading fishing gear user with 308,339 using hook and lines, this is 97% of the regional total for this gear, similarly, Indonesia



reports the use of 222,105 gill net, or 93.95% of the regional figures. The regional total of trap is 65,098 with only Indonesia and Taiwan reporting the use.

The figures for gear used are not conclusive as several countries including Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Vietnam.

The order of precedence of fishing gear use and preference is hook and lines (316,925), gill nets (236,401), trap (65,098), seine net (59,267), lift nets (48,929), trawl (11,588).

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

The figures included in this section are only the boats that are registered in each nation. Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Vietnam have not reported their fishing boat numbers for 2000. Indonesia reports by far the greatest number of boats at 449,558 of which 230,867 were non-powered vessels. Of the 218,691 powered boats, 121,022 are outboard powered while in the number of inboard powered vessels, those of less than 5 tons, are in the majority. By comparison with Indonesia the next highest is Taiwan with 25,704 and the majority is out-board of 12,271. The range in other regional nations is from 17,295 in Thailand, 5,253 in Hong Kong to 174 in Singapore.

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

Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Vietnam have not reported their fishermen numbers for 2000. The number of Indonesia fishermen in 2000 was 2,486,456 of which 1,212,195 or 48.75% are full-time fishermen. Thailand reported 181,166 fishermen of which 154,038 or 85% are full-time fishermen. Taiwan recorded 127,299 fishermen of which 18,488 or 14.52% are full-time fishermen. For Malaysia their fishermen numbers were 81,994 all of whom are full-time fishermen, the same is true for Hong Kong and Singapore who reported the number of fishermen as 11,900 and 254, respectively.

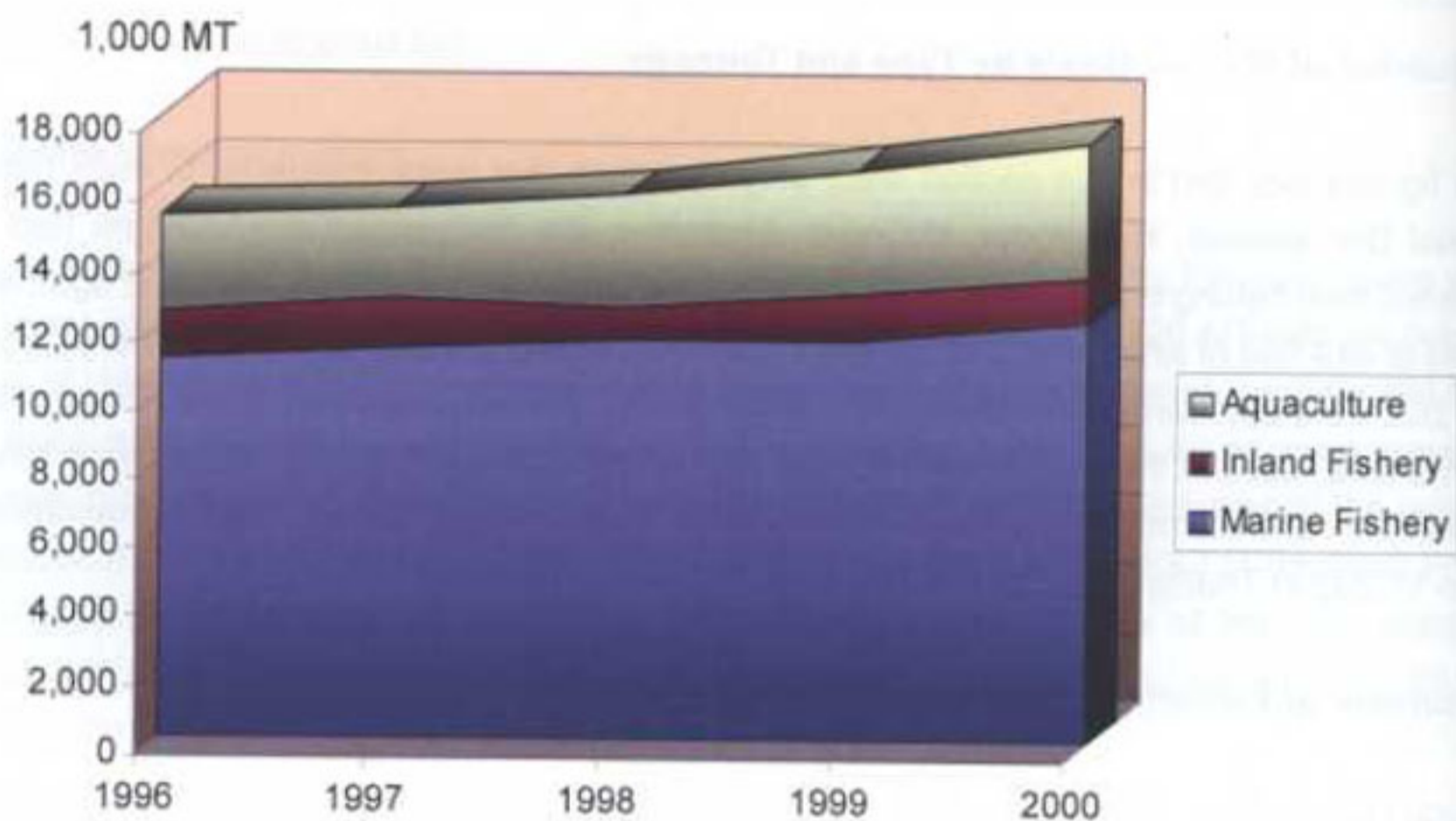
#### **8. Number of Fishing Establishments by Types and Size of Management**

The number of Indonesian fishing establishments in 2000 was 475,392 of which 213,432 or 44.90% are non-powered boats. Of the 201,361 powered boats 110,503 (54.88%) are outboard driven. The greatest proportion of inboard powered boats 59,985 or 66% is less than 5 tons. Indonesia did not report the types of management. Of those countries who did report, Thailand show a total figure of 57,801 establishments of which 56,896 (98.43%) are individually managed. Taiwan reports 19 private companies operating and 37 in Thailand. Eight countries covered Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore and Vietnam, failed to report their fishing establishment whereas Indonesia did not report the breakdown the number of fishing establishment by size.

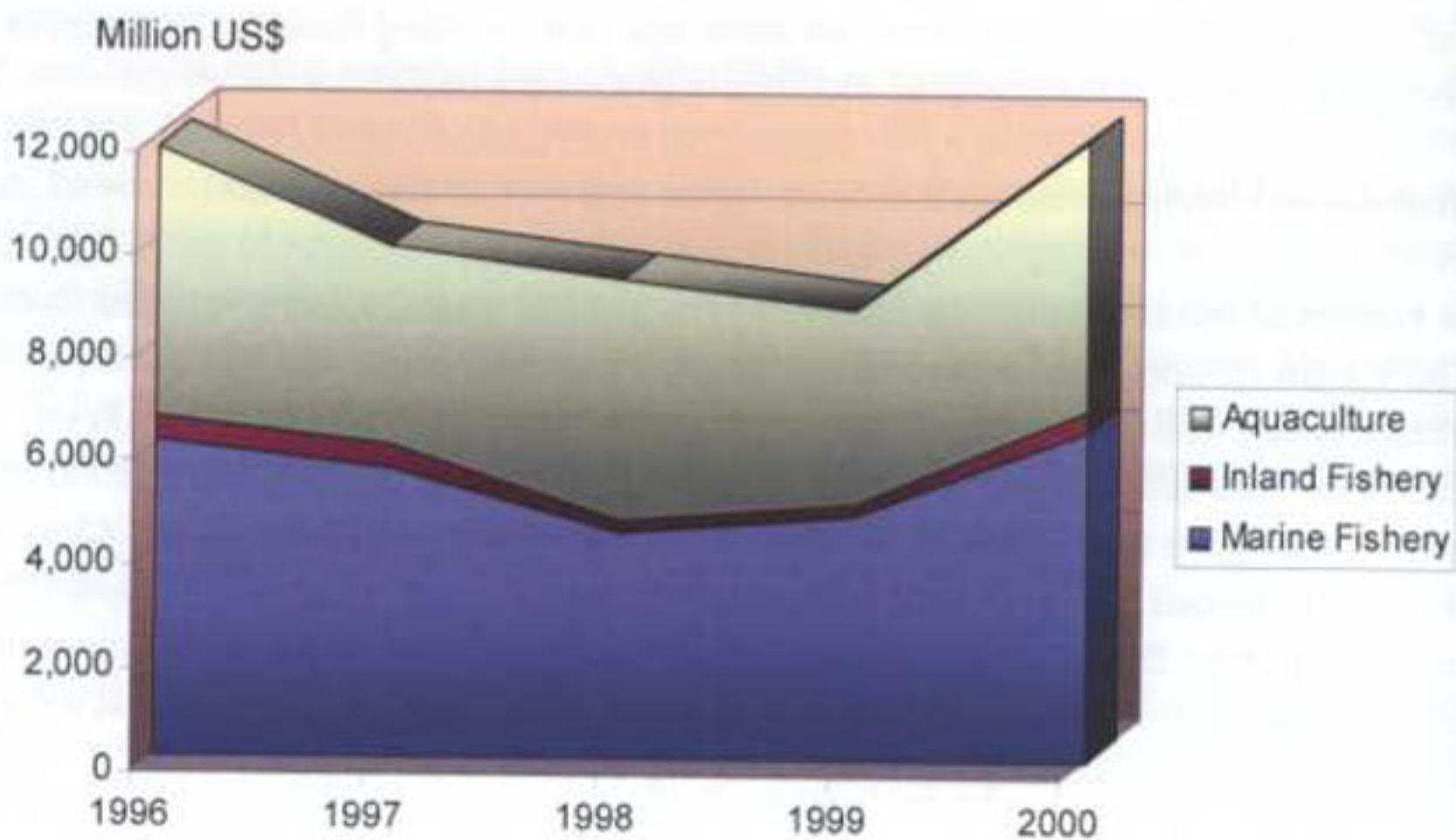


# 1. Fishery Production 1996-2000

(1) In quantity



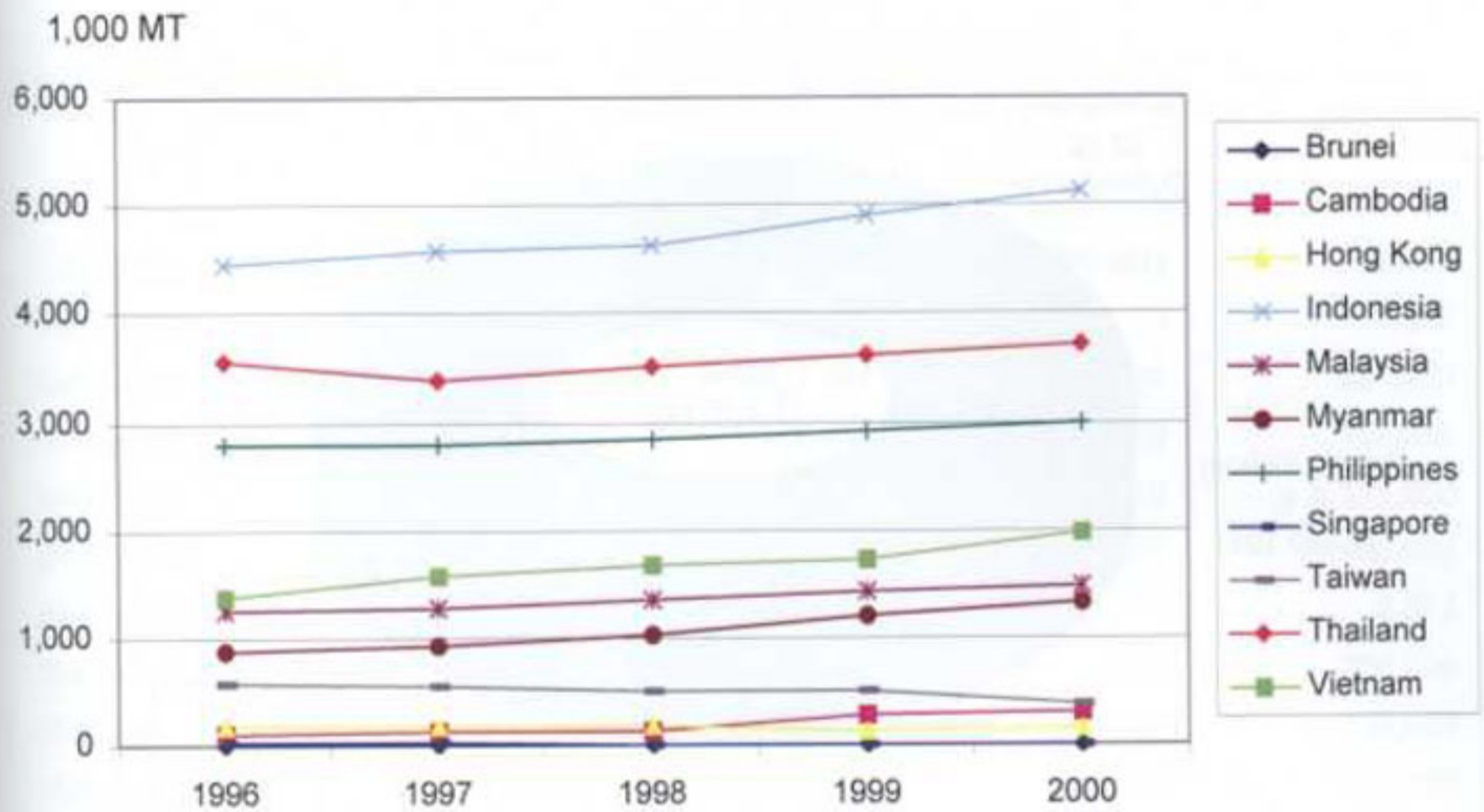
(2) In value



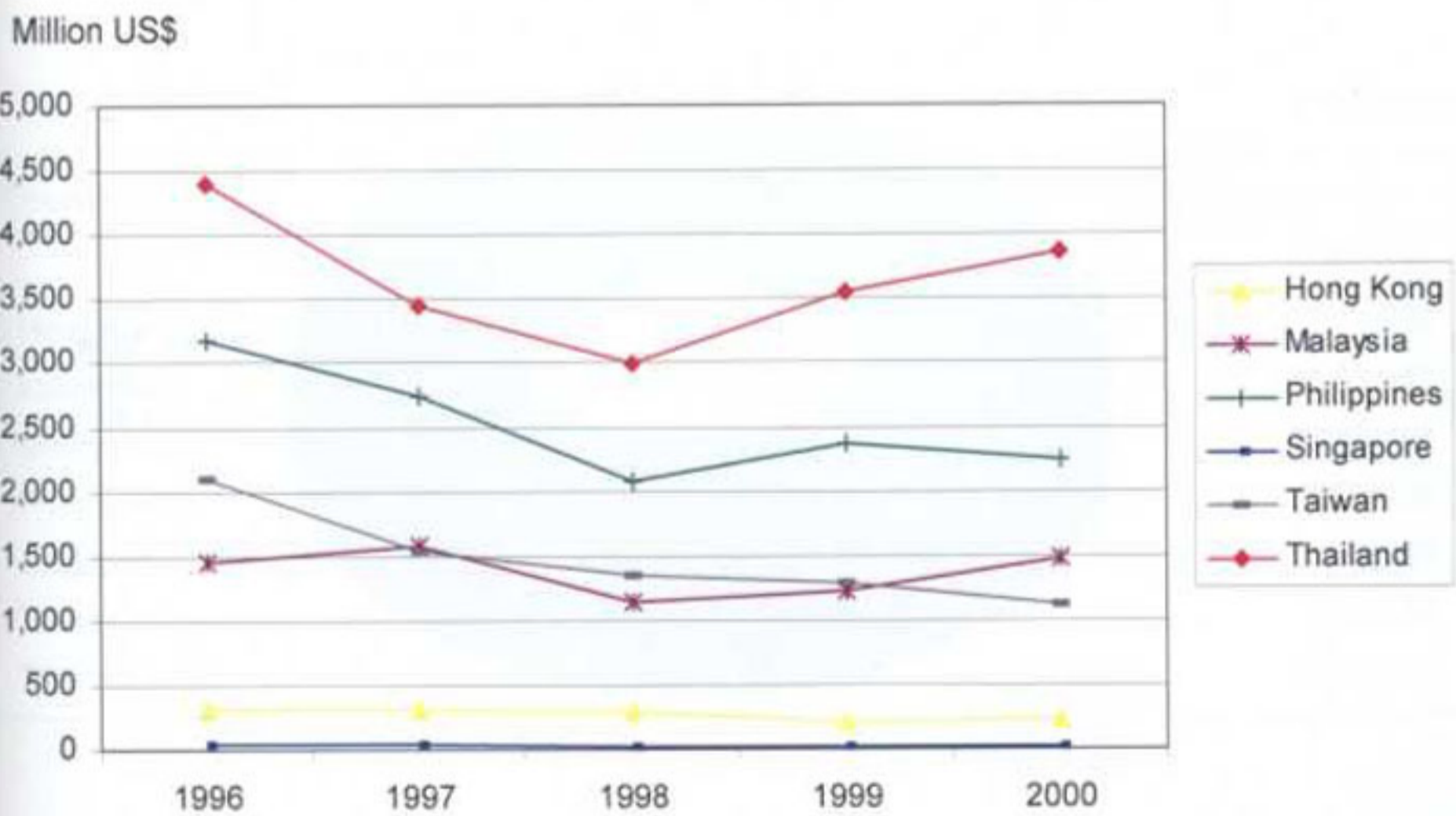
**Note :** Data in value of Cambodia are not available from 1998  
 Data in value of Brunei Darussalam are incomplete from 1999  
 Data in value of Indonesia are reported since 2000

## 2. Fishery Production by Country 1996-2000

(1) In quantity



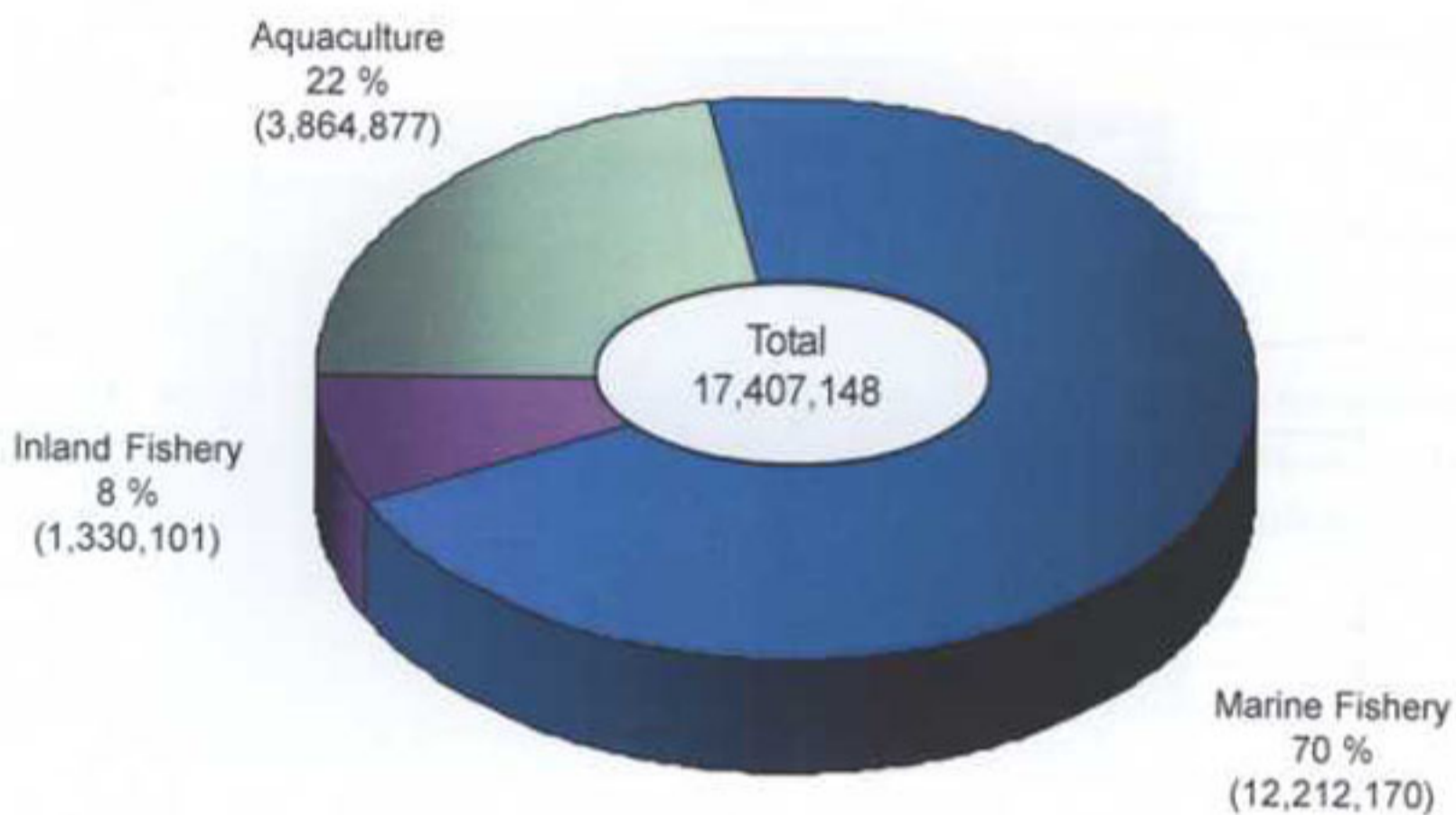
(2) In value



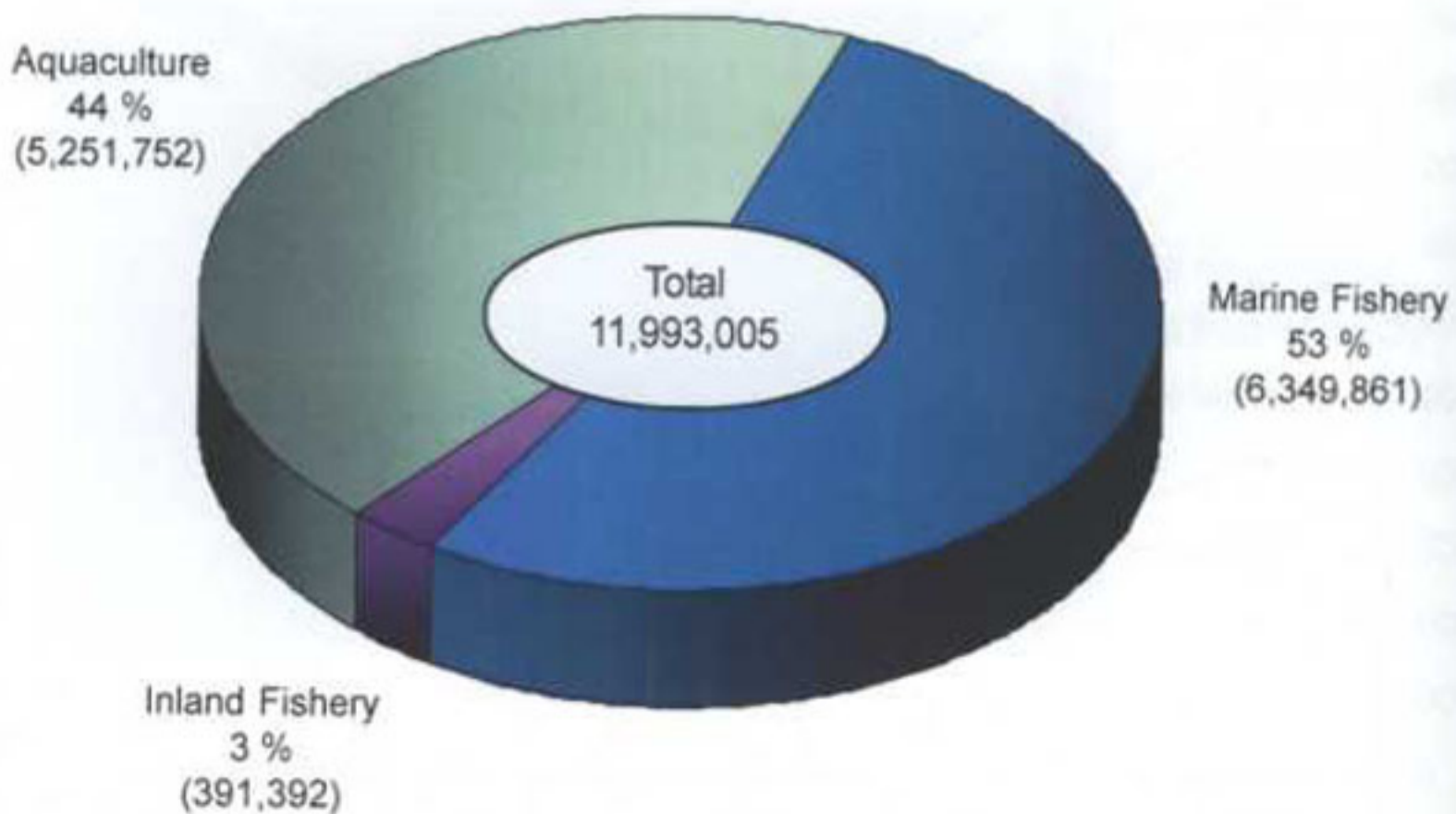


### 3. Fishery Production by Sub-sector : 2000

(1) In quantity (MT)



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



**Note :** Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam are not available

#### 4. Production by Sub-sector and by Country : 2000

(1) In quantity

MT

Country/Territory	Total	Marine Fishery	Inland Fishery	Aquaculture
Total	17,407,148	12,212,170	1,330,101	3,864,877
Brunei	2,577	2,464	-	113
Cambodia	298,798	38,768	245,600	14,430
Hong Kong	161,674	157,012	-	4,662
Indonesia	5,120,490	3,807,191	318,334	994,965
Malaysia	1,456,932	1,285,488	3,549	167,895
Myanmar	1,309,830	949,670	238,210	121,950
Philippines	2,993,292	1,740,039	152,351	1,100,902
Singapore	9,984	5,371	-	4,613
Taiwan	379,178	171,912	557	206,709
Thailand	3,713,248	2,773,665	201,500	738,083
Vietnam	1,961,145	1,280,590	170,000	510,555

(2) In value

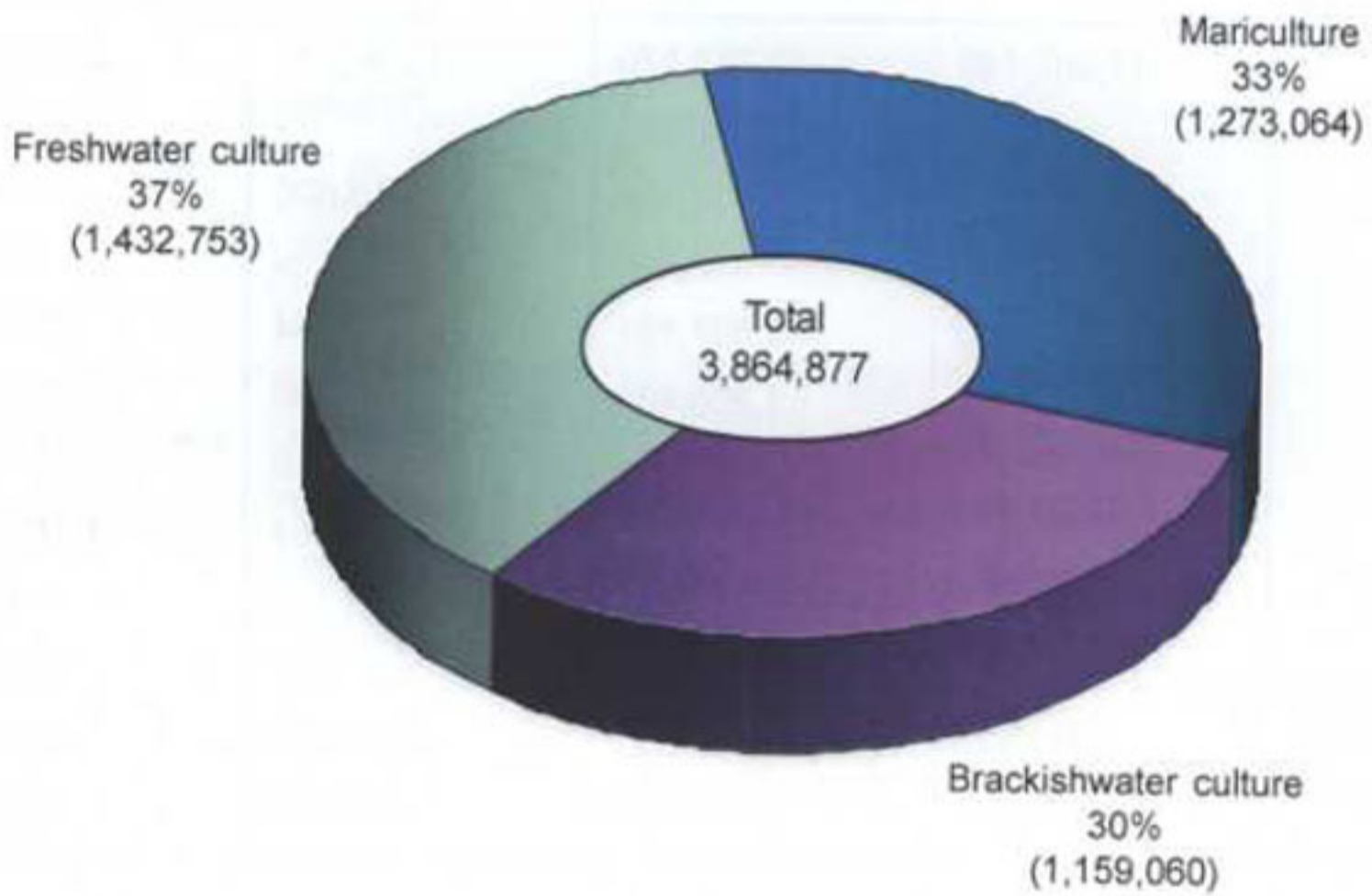
US\$ 1,000

Country/Territory	Total	Marine Fishery	Inland Fishery	Aquaculture
Total	15,410,049	8,395,979	1,448,441	5,565,629
Hong Kong	227,344	207,985	-	19,359
Indonesia	3,048,948	1,810,428	155,473	1,083,047
Malaysia	227,344	1,226,683	-	255,348
Myanmar	3,417,044	2,046,118	1,057,049	313,877
Philippines	2,233,498	1,444,997	60,205	728,296
Singapore	21,293	11,347	-	9,946
Taiwan	1,117,839	418,296	794	698,749
Thailand	3,862,052	1,230,125	174,920	2,457,007

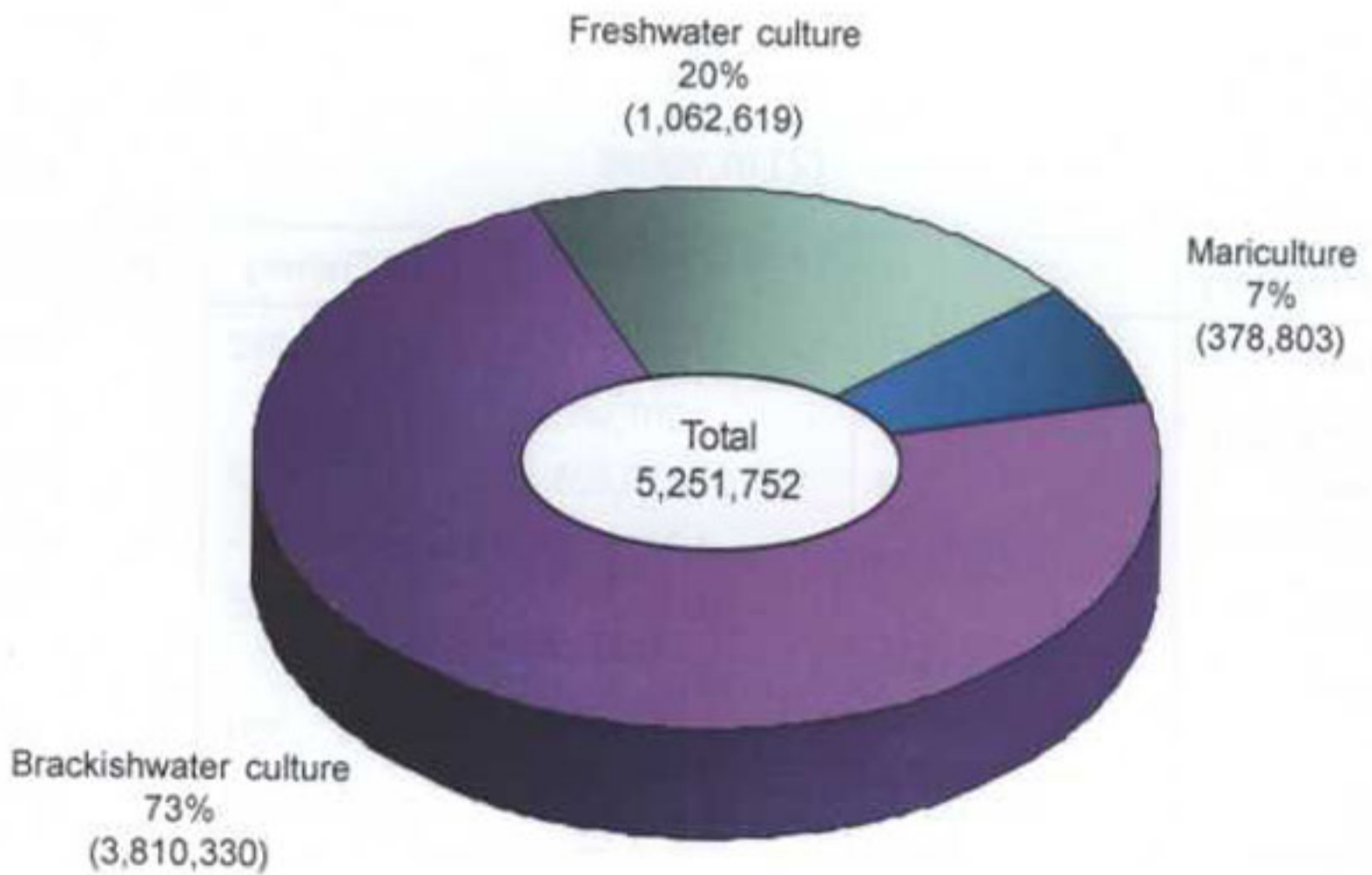


5. Aquaculture by Sub-sector : 2000

(1) In quantity (MT)



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



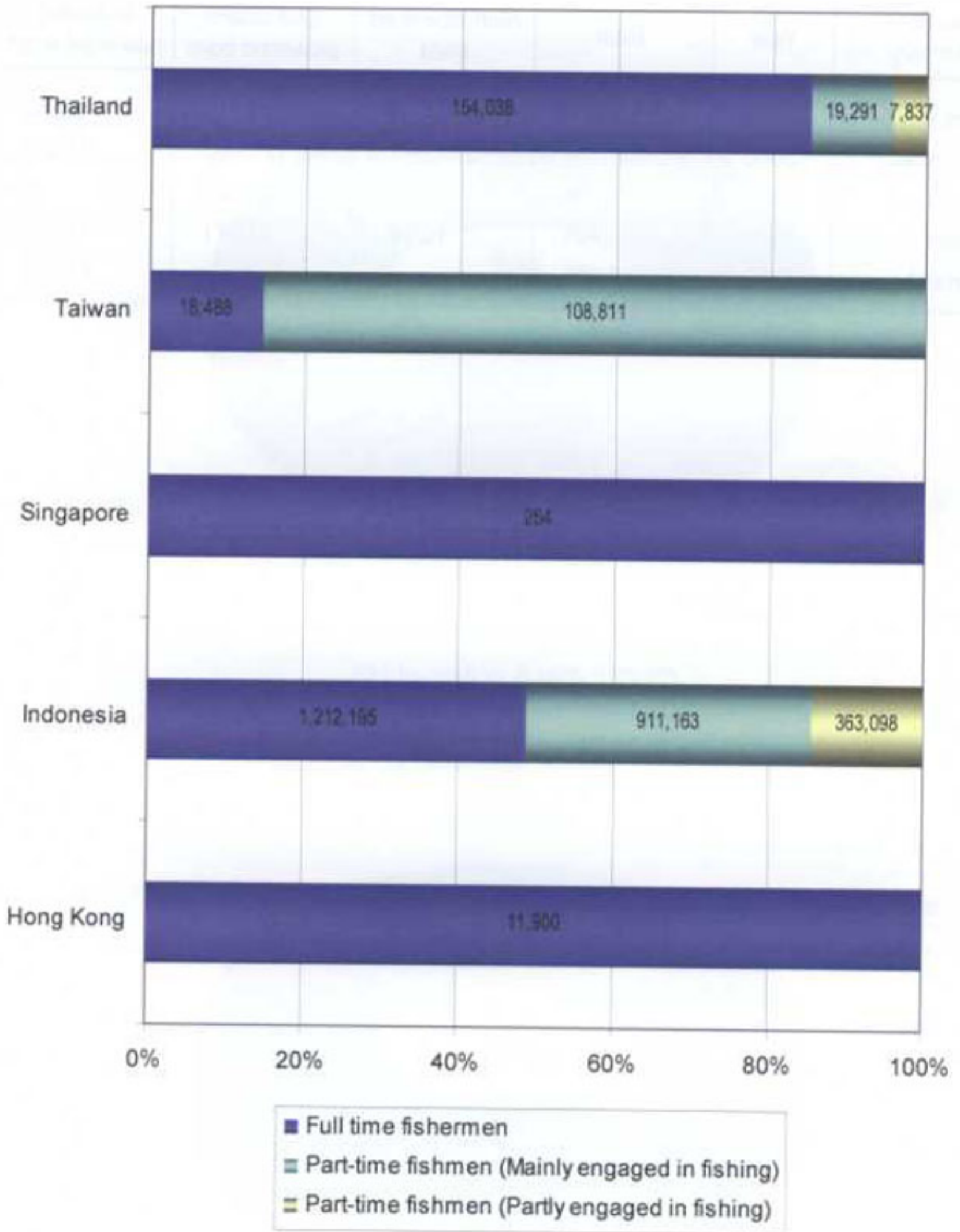
Note: Data in value of Myanmar, breaking down by type of aquaculture, are not available

### 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
Hong Kong	2000	5,253	543	2,158	2,552
Indonesia	2000	449,558	230,867	121,022	97,669
Singapore	2000	174	-	122	52
Taiwan	2000	25,704	1,514	12,271	11,919
Thailand	2000	17,295	-	-	17,295



### 7. Number of Fishermen by Working Status



## 8. Major 20 Marine Species Caught in the Region : 2000

### (1) In quantity

MT

Country / Territory								
Species	Total	Ratio Composed (%)	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Taiwan	Thailand
1. Trash fish (3902)	1,133,223	11.58	-	348,203	8,732	1,209	-	775,079
2. Sardines (3501)	785,655	8.03	284,724	33,613	298,466	-	4,838	164,014
3. Misc. fish (3901)	779,155	7.96	508,966	64,796	6,595	911	-	197,877
4. Round scads (3405)	693,175	7.08	255,375	84,203	255,976	-	4,388	93,233
5. Anchovies (3503)	419,854	4.29	173,944	22,516	79,630	70	589	143,105
6. Indian mackerels (3701)	394,107	4.03	207,037	98,055	53,715	97	-	35,203
7. Skipjack tuna (3601)	351,207	3.59	236,275	-	113,011	2	1,919	-
8. Eastern little tuna (3606)	332,929	3.40	250,522	-	27,963	-	1,016	53,428
9. Selar scads (3407)	305,233	3.12	129,913	71,234	71,365	139	327	32,255
10. Frigate & bullet tuna (3607)	280,505	2.87	163,241	-	112,227	-	5,037	-
11. Other prawns (4503)	273,651	2.80	98,880	63,456	20,122	422	7,530	83,241
12. Squids (5702)	239,814	2.45	39,838	54,339	46,778	348	9,540	86,203
13. Indo-pacific mackerel (3702)	233,641	2.39	24,449	-	26,771	-	29,537	152,884
14. Threadfin breams (3310)	200,005	2.04	34,218	32,510	29,487	96	1,412	102,282
15. Jelly fishes (7601)	179,186	1.83	29,516	9,036	12	-	-	139,622
16. Penaeid prawn (4502)	156,666	1.60	105,569	31,359	16,357	-	1,108	2,273
17. Jacks, cavalla, trevallies (3406)	150,614	1.54	36,321	12,633	34,713	163	18,774	48,010
18. Pony fishes (3311)	139,260	1.42	69,512	2,461	67,255	32	-	-
19. Drums & croakers (3313)	126,162	1.29	52,254	23,439	4,170	68	6,285	39,946
20. Longtail tuna (3604)	118,352	1.21	59,337	59,337	-	950	58,245	-

### (2) In value

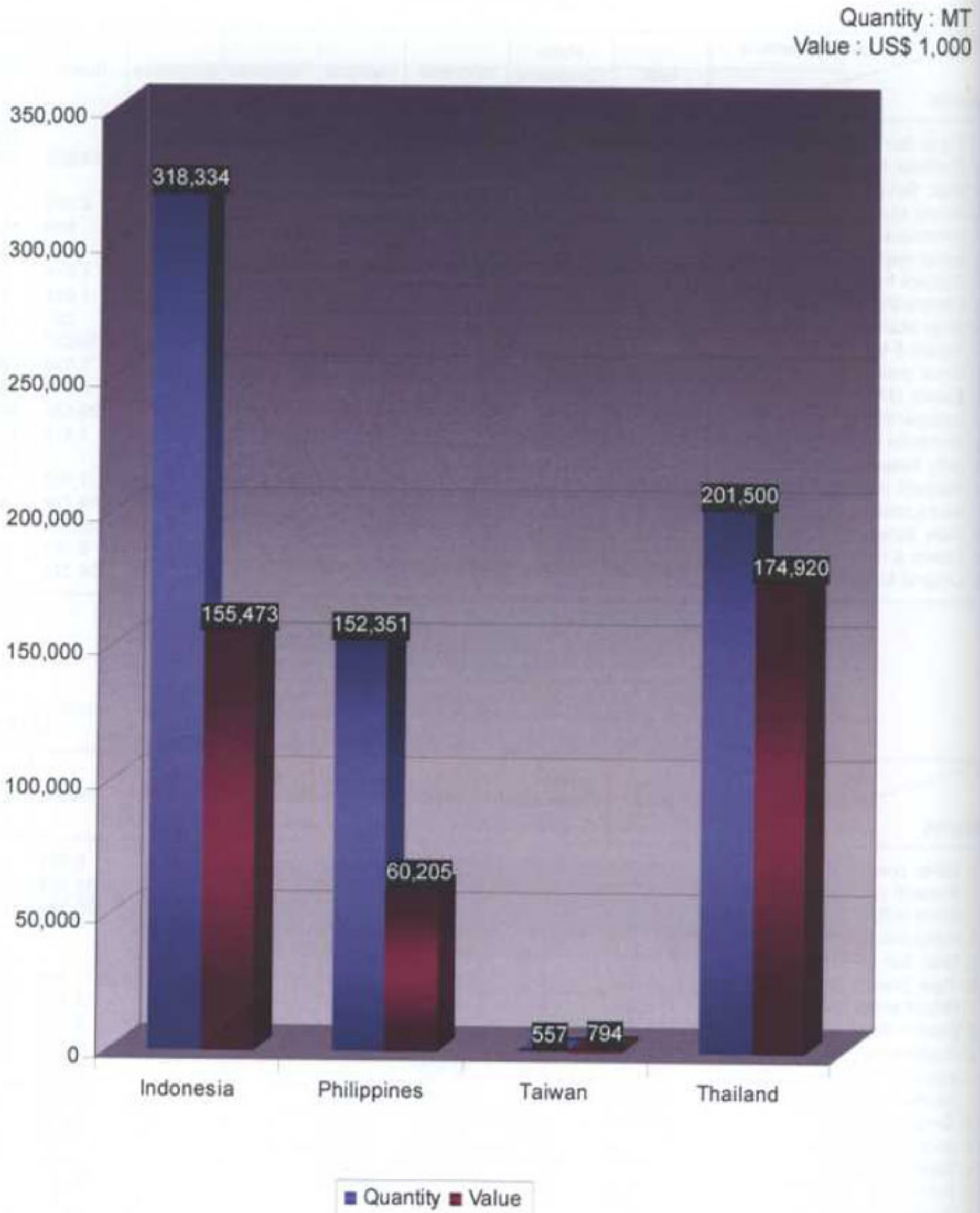
US\$ 1,000

Country / Territory								
Species	Total	Ratio Composed (%)	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Taiwan	Thailand
1. Other prawns (4503)	434,427	9.25	60,065	180,204	-	3,004	6,602	184,552
2. Penaeid prawns (4502)	430,976	9.18	227,408	170,554	-	-	14,494	18,520
3. Squid (5702)	235,805	5.02	25,784	54,339	-	835	30,136	124,711
4. Indian mackerel (3701)	226,468	4.82	87,110	120,246	-	174	-	18,938
5. Misc. fish (3901)	224,420	4.78	97,072	35,159	-	2,092	-	90,097
6. Tiger prawns (4501)	223,810	4.77	200,717	2,337	-	-	366	20,390
7. Round scads (3405)	151,556	3.23	76,246	44,761	-	-	3,039	27,510
8. Eastern little tuna (3606)	143,360	3.05	-	111,816	-	-	8,882	22,662
9. Cuttlefishes (5701)	135,422	2.88	6,374	26,314	-	244	7,626	94,864
10. Indo-pacific mackerel (3702)	125,609	2.67	14,663	-	-	-	16,326	94,620
11. Narrow-barred mackerel (3609)	125,378	2.67	56,449	44,473	-	-	24,456	-
12. Groupers (3305)	114,434	2.44	49,913	40,655	-	192	6,207	17,467
13. Anchovies (3503)	110,137	2.34	77,715	12,217	-	56	1,796	18,353
14. Sardines (3501)	109,323	2.33	64,827	14,949	-	-	6,896	22,651
15. Indo-pacific swordfish (3608)	107,564	2.29	-	90,073	-	-	17,491	-
16. Skipjack tuna (3601)	103,220	2.20	101,758	-	-	2	1,460	-
17. Selar scads (3407)	103,055	2.19	38,257	56,237	-	233	298	8,030
18. Frigate & bullet tuna (3607)	99,632	2.12	96,305	-	-	-	3,327	-
19. Jacks, cavalla, trevallies (3406)	87,809	1.87	14,327	17,254	-	305	26,005	29,918
20. Trash fishes (3902)	86,792	1.85	-	28,324	-	352	-	58,116

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



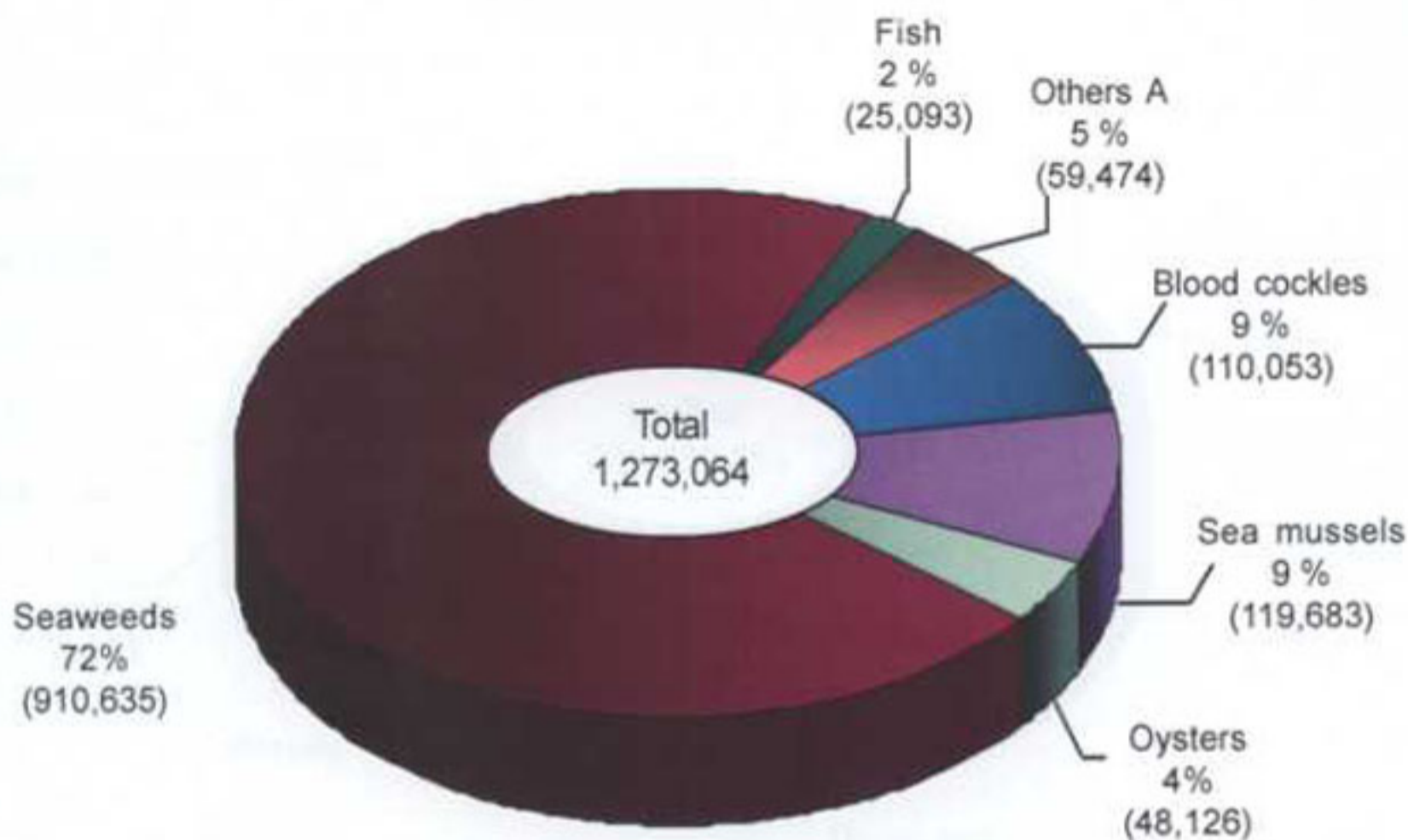
### 9. Inland Fishery Production in Quantity and Value by Country



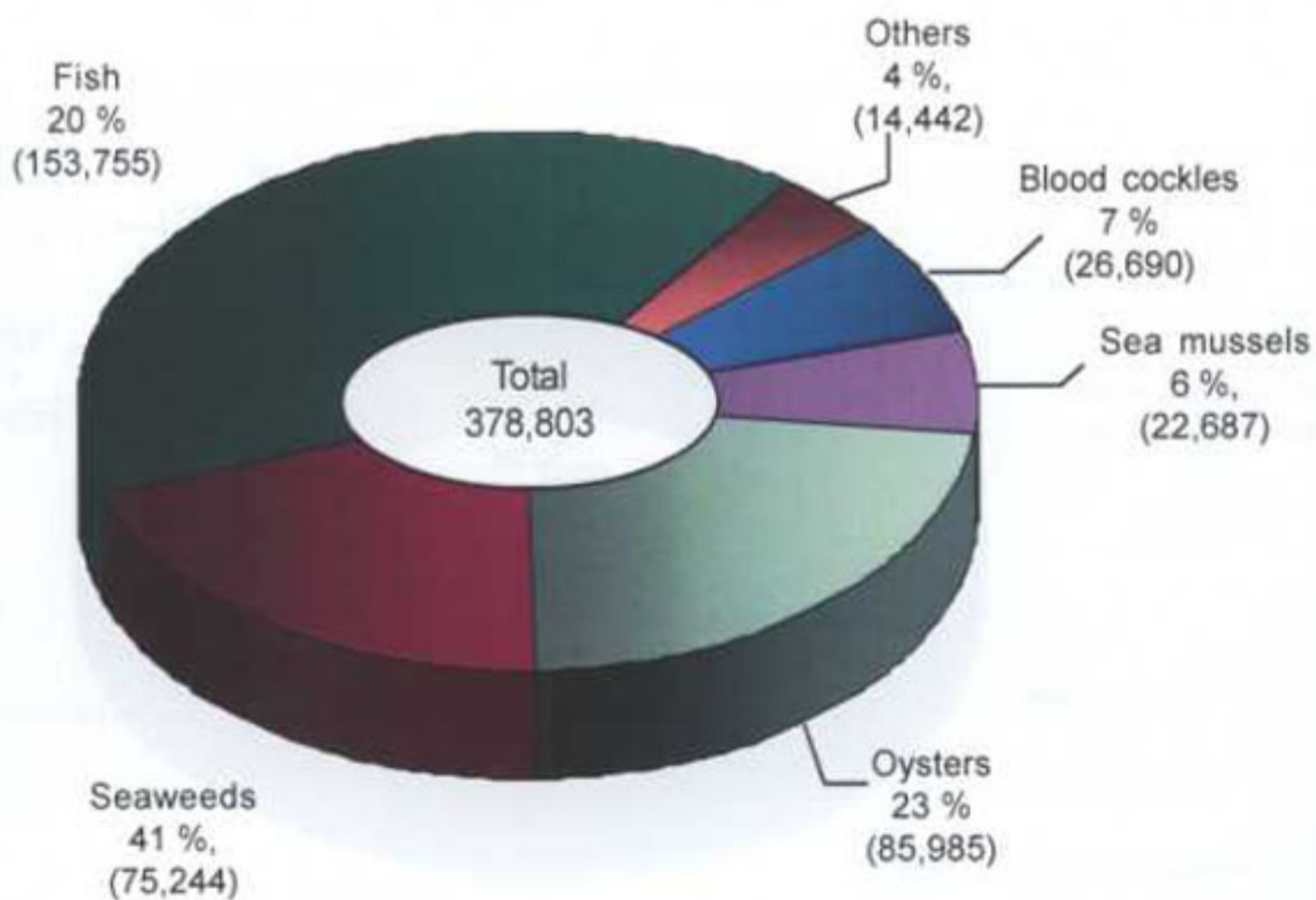
## 10. Aquaculture

### 10.1 Mariculture Production : 2000

(1) In quantity (MT)



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

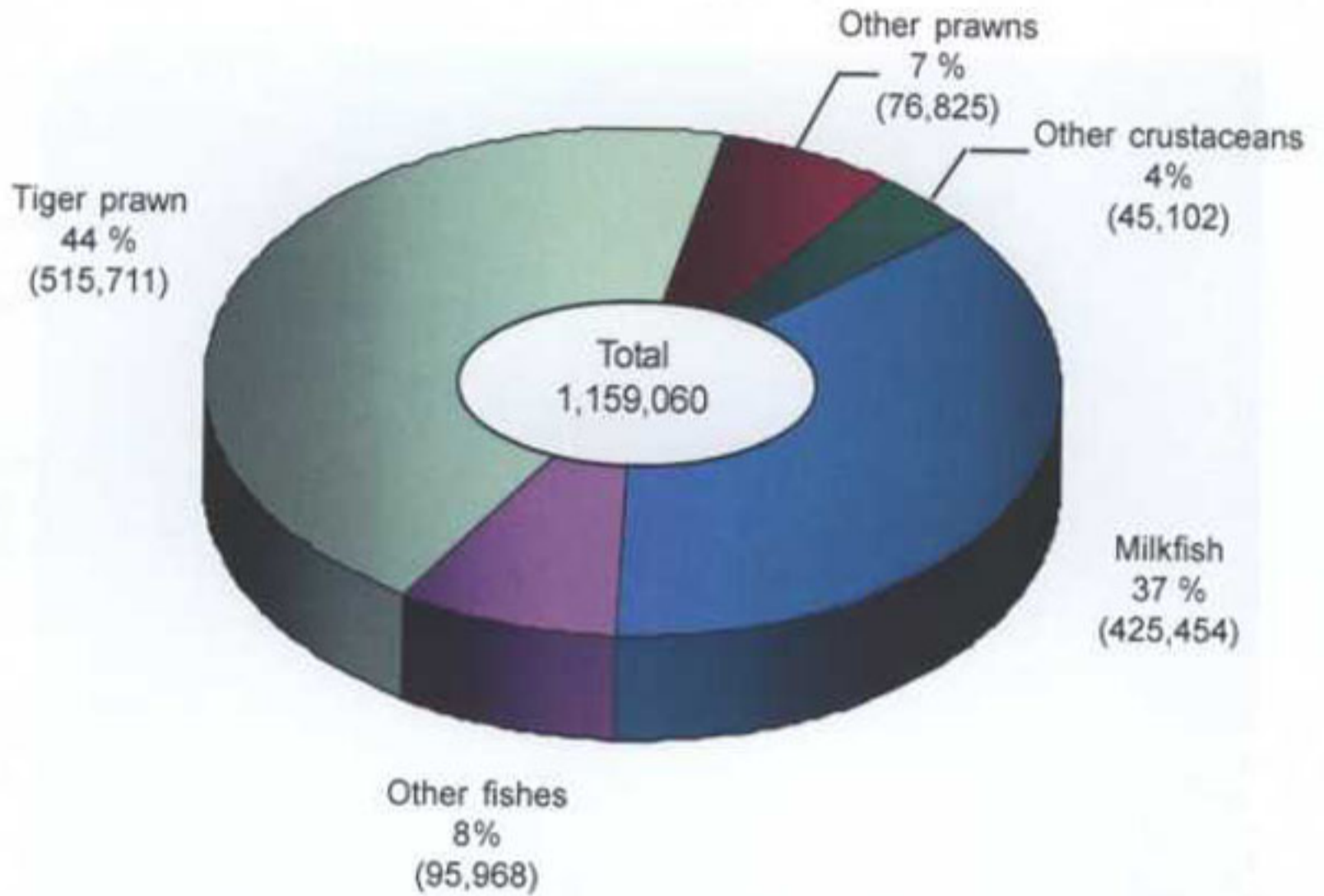


**Notes:** A Including mariculture production of Myanmar in which yield by species could not identify  
Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam are not available

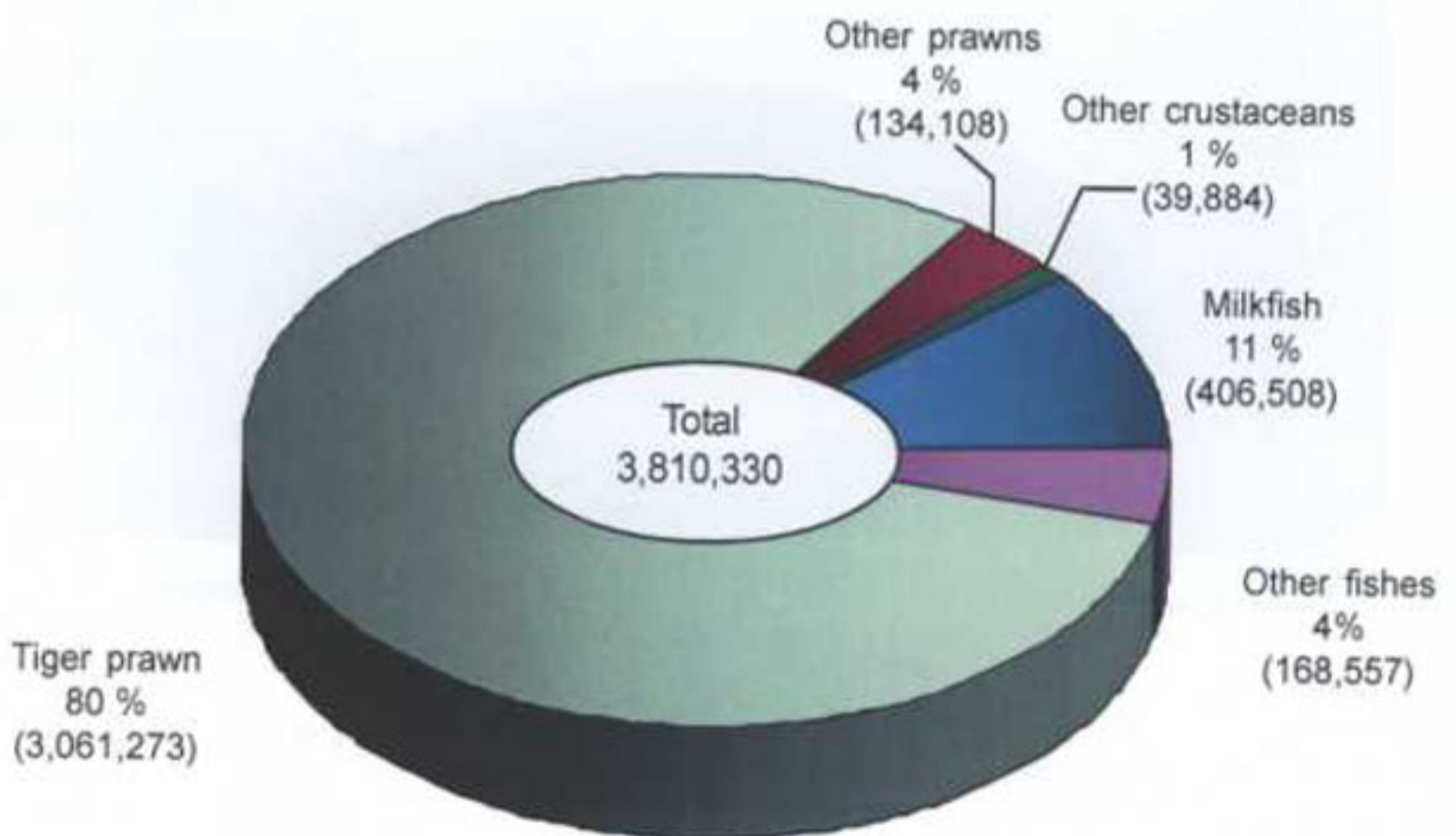


10.2 Brackishwater Culutre Production : 2000

(1) In quantity (MT)

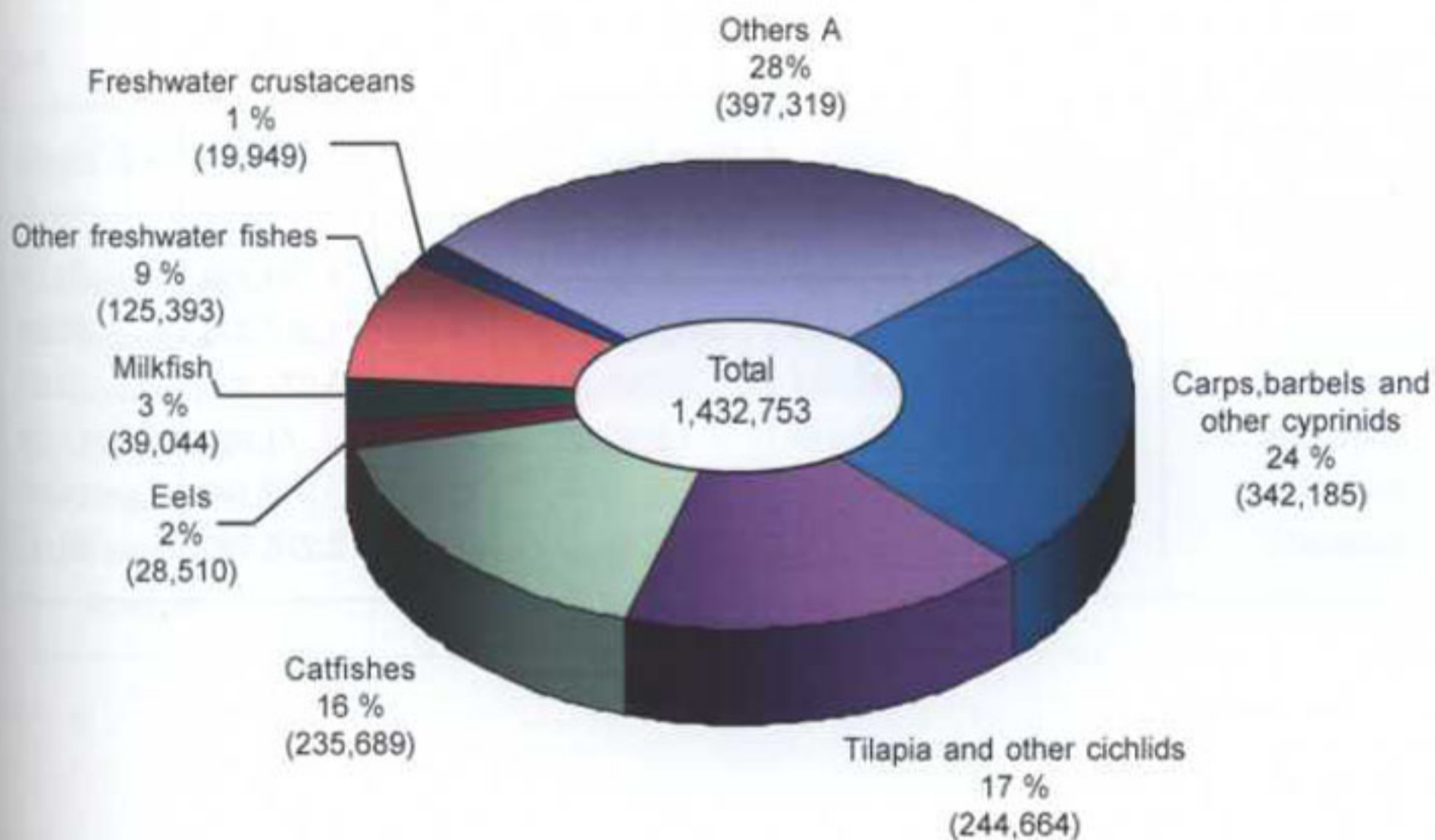


(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)

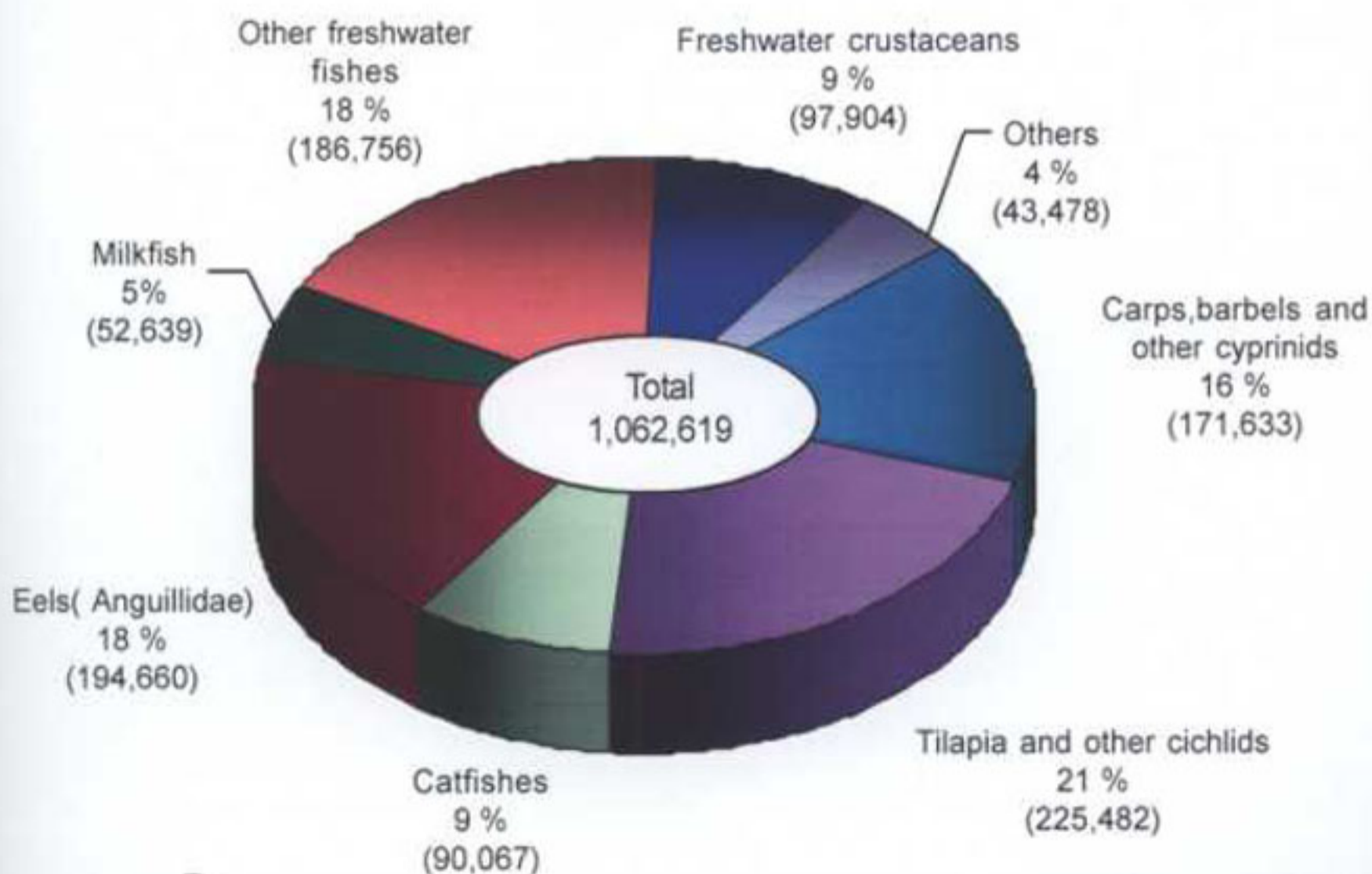


## 10.3 Freshwater Culture Production : 2000

## (1) In quantity (MT)



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



Note : A Including freshwater culture production of Vietnam in which yield by species could not identify



## 11. Fish Food Balance : 2000

kg.

Country	Total Production	Import	Trash Fish	Export	Balance	Per capita
Indonesia	5,120,490	179,460	-	540,954	4,758,996	23.12
Malaysia	1,456,932	323,199	348,203	144,590	1,287,338	56.69
Philippines	2,993,292	242,464	8,732	199,719	3,027,305	39.57
Singapore	9,984	197,516	1,209	134,427	71,864	17.88
Taiwan	379,178	440,545	-	500,595	319,129	14.01
Thailand	3,713,248	837,644	775,079	1,497,617	2,278,196	36.50

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

## 12. Export and Import of Fishery Commodities : 2000

US\$ 1,000

Country/Territory	Export	Import	Balance of Trade
Total	8,675,047	4,248,613	4,426,434
Hong Kong	45,638	1,912,485	-1,866,847
Indonesia	1,663,393	111,476	1,551,918
Malaysia	355,136	307,448	47,688
Philippines	506,802	93,823	412,979
Singapore	511,838	563,302	-51,464
Taiwan	1,180,753	430,761	749,992
Thailand	4,411,487	831,589	3,579,898

STATISTICAL TABLES 2000