

Statistical Summary

An Overview of Energy Sector for The Small Climate Gas Area 2001

1. The Energy Sector

The energy sector is a key component of the national economy and is essential for the growth and development of the country. It provides the power and heat needed for industry, commerce, and domestic use. The energy sector is also a major source of greenhouse gas emissions, which contribute to global climate change. Therefore, it is important to monitor and manage the energy sector effectively to ensure a sustainable and secure energy supply.

SUMMARY 2001

The energy sector in 2001 was characterized by a steady increase in energy production and consumption. The total energy production increased by 1.2% compared to 2000, while energy consumption increased by 1.5%. The energy sector also experienced a significant increase in investment, which was used to improve the efficiency and reliability of the energy supply system.

The energy sector also experienced a significant increase in investment, which was used to improve the efficiency and reliability of the energy supply system. The investment was primarily in the power generation sector, where new power plants were built and existing plants were upgraded. This investment helped to increase the capacity and efficiency of the energy supply system, which in turn helped to reduce the cost of energy and improve the quality of service.

2. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The key performance indicators (KPIs) for the energy sector in 2001 were: energy production, energy consumption, energy efficiency, and energy investment. Energy production increased by 1.2% compared to 2000, while energy consumption increased by 1.5%. Energy efficiency improved by 0.5% compared to 2000, and energy investment increased by 1.8% compared to 2000. These KPIs indicate that the energy sector is performing well and is making progress towards its goals.

Statistical Summary

An Overview of Fishery Sector for The South China Sea Area 2001

1. The Fisheries Sector

During 2001 a total quantity of 18,128,122 MT was taken, valued at US\$ 19,198 million, compare with 2000 represents an increase in quantity of approximately 4.14% and in revenue of US\$ 3,788 million or 24.58%. Marine fishery production in 2001 featured a slight enlargement of around 150,044 MT while the value extensively increased for US\$ 1,997 million. Inland fisheries production for this reporting also showed a growth both in quantity and value of 107,921 MT and US\$ 277,693, respectively, compared to 2000. Aquaculture also presented an increase of 463,009 MT and US\$ 1,513 million.

In common with previous year and reflecting the differing size of market demand, Indonesia led the highest production figure at 5,409,504 MT with Thailand at 3,648,429 MT as a close second in quantity. In descending order come the Philippines with 3,166,528 MT, Vietnam with 2,009,623 MT, followed by Myanmar with 1,474,460 MT. Malaysia with 1,411,740 MT and Taiwan took 408,780 MT, Cambodia closely had 411,200 MT, with Hong Kong at 178,499 MT. The two countries with the lowest catch were Singapore with 7,784 MT and lastly Brunei Darussalam with 1,575 MT. The total production since 1997 shows only a slowly increase trend, the increment in 2001 from 1997 being 2,722,556 MT. The average yearly increase shows a figure of 544,511 MT.

In terms of value, Myanmar led the way with US\$ 6,201 million followed by Indonesia with US\$ 3,737 million. The third is Thailand reported US\$ 3,491 million and closely followed by the Philippines with US\$ 2,097 million.

Again in descending order Malaysia reported US\$ 1,413 million, Vietnam earned US\$ 1,136 million, Taiwan reported US\$ 1,048 million, Hong Kong recorded US\$ 30.2 million, Cambodia recorded approximately US\$ 28 million whereas Singapore reported US\$ 15.6 million and lastly Brunei Darussalam earned US\$ 473,000.

2. Marine Fisheries (in quantity and landed value)

In 2001, marine fisheries contributed some 69.2% or 12,362,214 MT of total fisheries production. This represents an increase of 1.23% over 2000. The total value in relation to the total production value is 23.8% or US\$ 1,997 million. Although individual countries have all reported production figures, value figures for four 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 3,966,480 representing 32.09% of the total, with the value of US\$ 2,225 million or 21.41% of the regional value. A second was Thailand with 2,631,702 MT or 21.29% of total production; the value data for Thailand is US\$ 1,197 million or 11.52% of the whole. The Philippines was placed third with a production of 1,809,727 MT or 14.64% of the total. The value to the Philippines was US\$ 1,322 million representing 12.72% of the total. Vietnam landed 1,321,123 MT or 10.69% while its value was not reported. Closely next was Malaysia with 1,231,275 MT or 9.96% of the total production and the reported value is 1,096 million or 10.96%. Myanmar took 1,029,460 MT in marine fisheries, which is 8.33% of the whole with the value of US\$ 4,145 million. Hong Kong landed 172,872 MT or 1.4% of the total marine production. The value for Hong Kong was not reported. Taiwan was next with 157,557 MT or 1.27%, this had a value of US\$ 402.3 million representing 3.87% to the total value. The Cambodian catch was 37,200 MT, which is 0.3% with no figure available for value. Singapore landed 3,342 or 0.03% and was valued at US\$ 7.3 million or 0.07%. Last on the list is Brunei Darussalam landing 1,476 MT, 0.01% with no value figure available.

The period from 1997 to 2001 saw an increase in production of 975,232 MT (8.56%) showing development in landed value of 3,474 million, or 50.21% of total value over the period. During the same period, Indonesia increase production by 353,519 MT. The catch for Thailand in 2001 slightly decreased from the 1997 figures by 47,798 MT, with the value decrease by US\$ 300 million, this is a decrease of 20%. The Philippines data shows an increase of 160,349 MT in 2001, relative to 1997. The value decrease was US\$ 414.8 million or 23.89% in terms of 2001 value. Malaysia increased production in 2001 relative to 1997 by some 62,302 MT whereas the value decreased by US\$ 212 million or 16% relative to 1997. Vietnam, while not reporting value, increased production by 22.6% over 1997 by landing 243,123 MT more. Myanmar extremely enlarged production by 348,180 MT in line with increased value US\$ 2,781 million from 1996. Taiwan decreased their catch in 2001 by 130,954 MT relative to 1997, the value also decreased by US\$ 276 million a percentage decrease of 40.7%, Hong Kong's production also declined their catch by 13,128 MT in 2001 compared to 1997, the reported value for the year 2001 was not available. Cambodia landed more catch in 2001 compared to 1997 by some 7,400 MT with no figure available for value. Singapore also recorded less catch in 2001 compared to 1997 by 5,907 MT. Also, the reported value decreased by US\$ 15.7 million, a decrease over 1997 of 68%. The last reporting country Brunei Darussalam decreased catch by 2,214 MT in respect of the 1997 data.

In regional terms the total of species landings show that jack, mullet and sauries group were most heavily fished at 1,641,221 MT (16.9% of the regional total of fish landed). Round scads formed the largest catch at 720,623 MT (43.9% of the group total) followed by 311,752 MT (19% of the group total) of Selar scads. The next most heavily fished categories are the Red fishes, basses, and congers as a group featured with a total catch of 1,311,455 MT (13.5% of the regional total fish catch) with Threadfin breams being the most heavily exploited at 201,221 MT (15.34% of the group).

The third most heavily fished are the Herrings, sardines and anchovies at 1,309,111 MT (13.48% of the regional fish total). In this group, the most heavily caught fish were Sardines at 783,845 MT (59.88% of the group) followed by Anchovies at 264,676 MT (20.22%).

Tuna formed the next heavily fished group with 1,246,021 MT (12.83% of the regional fish total) with the Skipjack tuna the most heavily exploited at 322,581 MT (25.89% of the group total). The Skipjack tuna were followed by the take of Eastern little tuna at 306,563 MT (24.6%). Another major group of species landed were the Mackerel with a regional total of 704,334 MT or 7.25% of the whole. Indian Mackerel were at 406,582 MT and Indo-Pacific Mackerel at 218,663 MT (being 57.73 and 31% of the group total, respectively). Trash fish formed 11.3% of the regional total catch of fish at 1,097,870 MT. Miscellaneous fish landed at 892,975 MT (9.2% of the regional fish total). In the Crustaceans group with landing of 783,600 MT, Other prawns formed the greatest total at 278,287 MT and Penaeid prawns at 151,422 MT were in the majority forming 35.5 and 19.32% of the group, respectively. Of the Crabs only the Swimming crab featured to any great extent at 110,153 MT (14.1% of the Crustaceans group).

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

From the breakdown on species, Indonesia led the way with a marine catch of 698,955 MT. This is 42.6 % of the regional total of Jacks, mullets, and sauries caught and represents 17.62% of the total Indonesian catch figures of all categories. Of the various species of Jacks, mullets, and sauries group, the Round scad formed the greatest proportion at 720,623 MT (36.97% of the total Indonesia Jacks, mullets, and sauries). The next greatest catch was Selar scads at 132,998 MT (19.03%) and thirdly, Black pomfrets returned figures at 43,685 MT (6.25%). For Tunas with Eastern little tunas, catch were reported as 233,051 MT representing 34.08% of that species group with 214,077 MT of Skipjack tunas (31.31%). The catch of Herring, sardines and anchovies was 535,259 MT (40.89% of the regional total). In the red fishes, basses, and congers group 496,707 MT (37.87% of the regional total) was led by the Pony fish catches at 87,757 MT (56.6% of the species group total). Two other notable catch levels were Mackerel and Crustaceans at 277,945 MT (39.46% of the regional catch total) and 297,462 MT (38% of the region's total). The major proportion of crustaceans was other prawns at 113,161 MT (38.04% of the national total) and Penaeid prawns at 101,627 MT (34.16%). Miscellaneous marine fish accounted for landings of 568,594 MT (16.5% of the total fish catch for Indonesia). Indonesia also harvested by far the greatest quantity of Miscellaneous aquatic plants (Seaweeds) at 34,450 MT, which is 99.86% of the reported regional total.

The nation with the next highest catch was Thailand at 2,631,702 MT (21.29% of the regional total catch) with the red fishes, basses, and congers group making up the greatest proportion

at 357,730 MT (13.6% of the total national catch). In this group, threadfin breams led at 106,658 MT (29.82% of the group national total) next were 93,697 MT of Big-eye snappers (26.2% of the national total). By far the greatest catch of all was trash fish at 738,538 MT, which is 28.06% of the overall national catch. Thailand led the region in the landing of mollusc with 221,243 MT representing 28.67% of the regional total. Mackerel at 189,548 MT with Indo-Pacific mackerel forming by far the greatest proportion at 141,315 MT (74.55% of the group national catch). In Thailand, herrings, sardines, anchovies represented a total catch of 303,124 MT (23.15% of the regional total) of these species the greatest proportion were Sardines at 145,032 MT, or 47.85% 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 1997, Cambodia led with higher figures than any other reporting country. The figures for 2001 higher than last year at 114,400 MT and shared 25.03% of the reported total. Indonesia figure showed 310,240 MT or 21.57% of the total production. Myanmar reported 254,880 MT or 17.72% of the total in 2001 whereas Thailand reported data of 202,500 MT. The data from Vietnam for 2001 was approximately 170,000 MT or 11.82% of the whole. The Philippines reports 136,347 MT in 2001, which returned to the higher figure since 1997 when 159,739 was recorded. Malaysia reported 3,446 MT, which is 0.24% of the regional freshwater productions. The last of the reporting countries is Taiwan with 609 MT, 0.04% of the total.

In terms of value, only five countries reported data. Myanmar at US\$ 1,322 million, Indonesia at US\$ 189.6 million and Thailand at US\$ 157 million were the reporting countries with high value. The reported data covered US\$ 57 million of the Philippines and a last country was Taiwan with US\$ 894,000. The percentages have not been calculated because the lack of data renders any conclusion unreliable.

During 2001, Cambodia reports the greatest production at 360,000 MT, however, there are no species breakdown reports. The second country in this league is Indonesia with the miscellaneous group leading with 114,033 MT, US\$ 53.6 million in value. In term of named species, Indonesia produced 40,286 MT in the Gouramis group, 39,664 MT in Carp and barbels group, 37,631 MT in Snakehead group. Other Indonesian figures of note were the Catfish at 34,334 and Tilapia at 20,210 MT. The production of freshwater molluscs does not figure significantly in any country's reported data except in the Philippines with a production of 68,958 MT, but other than the production of Tilapia at 28,881 MT and miscellaneous freshwater fish at 10,850 MT the freshwater production data from the Philippines is unremarkable. It was followed by Myanmar with the inland fisheries production of 254,880 MT without species breakdown report, the same apply to

Vietnam with the fifth rank of approximately 170,000 MT, and Malaysia with the seventh rank of 3,446 MT. Thailand was the fourth in the region with a reported total of 202,500 MT, the predominant data being the miscellaneous fish group at 125,800 MT followed by the carp and barbells group at 43,400 MT, the Snakehead is third in the list at 18,300 MT and Catfish is fourth at 14,100 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\$ 1,322 million without species breakdown report. It is followed by US\$ 189.6 million of Indonesia with the miscellaneous group of fish contributing the most at US\$ 53.6 million. The Snakehead group contribution had the next highest value at US\$ 28.7 million and the Catfishes next at US\$ 26.8 million, the Carps and barbel group following at US\$ 25.2. Thailand was the third in the revenue of inland fisheries production at US\$ 157 million with the greatest value came from miscellaneous group of fish at US\$ 91.9 million, Carp and barbel group next at US\$ 29 million, the Snakeheads following at 28.5 million.

4. Aquaculture

Under Aquaculture, the data included mariculture, brackishwater culture and freshwater culture. For 2001, the Philippines is the lead country in terms of production quantities at 1,220,454 MT or 28.2% of the whole with a revenue report of US\$ 718 million. Thailand is the lead country in terms of value with US\$ 2,137 million (30.2% of the regional total).

The Philippines figures show a consistent increase over the period of 1997 to 2001. The Indonesia's production is followed at 1,132,784 MT (26.17% of the regional total) with the value of 1,322.6 million in 2001. There was also an increase from 1997 at 470,237 MT. Thailand reported 814,227 MT or 18.81%, while Vietnam reported 518,500 MT or 12%, Taiwan reported 250,614 MT or 5.8%, Myanmar reported 190,120 MT or 4.39%, Malaysia reported 177,019 MT or 4.09%, Cambodia reported 14,000 MT, 0.32%, Hong Kong had 5,627 MT or 0.13%, Singapore reported 4,442 MT, 0.1%, and Brunei Darussalam reported 123 MT, a negligible percentage.

Aquaculture value figures in 2001 for the reporting countries show an increase over 1997 of US\$ 1,940.8 million representing a percentage increase of 37.77% in total. Thailand led the field in 2001 with a reported figure of US\$ 2,137 million, next in line is the Indonesia with US\$ 1,332.6 million, 18.68%, Vietnam reported value of US\$ 1,135.6 million or 16% of the regional total. The Philippines is followed with value of US\$ 718 million (10.15%), Taiwan report values of US\$ 645 million or 9.11%, Myanmar at US\$ 735 million, Malaysia at US\$ 317.5 million or 4.49%. Next is the Hong Kong with recorded value of approximately US\$ 30 million or 0.43%, closely followed by Cambodia at US\$ 28 million (0.40%), Singapore at US\$ 8.3 million or 0.12%. The last of the reporting countries is Brunei Darussalam with US\$ 473,000 or 0.01%.

4.1 Mariculture

In this sphere of activity, the culturing of seaweeds at 1,017,136 MT with a value of US\$ 97 million shows the greatest production as coming from the Philippines at 785,795 MT, which is 77.26% of the region's figures. Among molluses, Sea Mussels predominate at 171,382 MT (11.25% of the regional total) followed by Blood Cockles at 86,500 MT (9.63%), however, the value figures are reversed with Cupped Oysters showing the greater value. Taiwan led the field in Cupped Oyster production at US\$ 67 million (77.51% of the species total). The total value figures of Cupped Oyster at US\$ 86.5 million (27.81% of the regional total) with a production of 56,429 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 10,176 MT of miscellaneous fish.

4.2 Brackishwater culture

Out of a total yield of 1,263,793 MT and a total value of US\$ 3,715 million, Tiger Prawn is the most valuable regional species both in quantity and value at 502,969 MT with an overall value of US\$ 2,847 million, in national terms Thailand was the leading producer with 274,330 MT and a market value of US\$ 1,849 million (64.94% of the regional value), when compared with the total brackishwater production yield in Thailand, this is 95.28%. In terms of the largest producer, Indonesia leads with 510,744 MT and reported value figures are US\$ 902 million. Of this figure the largest component is Milkfish at 209,525 MT or 41% of the national total with the value figure showing of US\$ 169 million. Indonesia also cultured 103,603 MT of Tiger Prawn, which caused the value of US\$ 515.2 million.

4.3 Freshwater culture

During 2001, Indonesia led the field with 401,030 MT with the figures for value reported at US\$ 347 million. The predominant species is the Carp and barbel group with 194,925 MT. The next major producer is Vietnam with 390,00 MT. The majority production in the region in 2001 was the Carp and barbel with a reported total of 409,066 MT, and the Tilapia group follows with 281,880 MT. In terms of value the Tilapia contributed US\$ 240 million to the regional total, however, Taiwan shows the highest total value in the region with US\$ 395 million composed of Eel (*Anguillidae*) represented by US\$ 220 million of value. In order of regional reported value contribution Taiwan led with US\$ 395 million followed by Indonesia US\$ 347 million, Thailand with US\$ 206.8 million, the Philippines reported US\$ 106 million, Malaysia with US\$ 65 million, and lastly, Singapore with US\$ 2.5 million. There are no reported figures for the Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Hong Kong, 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 trap with 313,588 in use or 35.96% of the whole. The gill net use shows 261,711 this is 30% of all

types of gear. The total of the different types of gear used in the region is 871,997. In terms of fishing effort and population density, Indonesia is the leading fishing gear user with 313,512 using traps, this is 99.98% of the regional total for this gear, similarly, Indonesia reports the use of 249,262 gill net, or 95.24% of the regional figures. The regional total of hook and lines is 83,583 with mainly Indonesia and Taiwan reporting the use.

The figures for gear used are not conclusive as several countries including Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Vietnam. The order of precedence of fishing gear use and preference is traps (313,588), gill nets (261,711), hook and lines (83,583), seine net (57,546), lift nets (47,297), surrounding net (15,054), trawl (8,671).

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, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Vietnam have not reported their fishing boat numbers for 2001. Indonesia reports by far the greatest number of boats at 468,521 of which 241,714 were non-powered vessels. Of the 226,807 powered boats, 120,054 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 27,058 and the majority is out-board of 12,935. The range in other regional nations is from 15,945 in Thailand to 151 in Singapore.

7. Number of Fishermen by Working Status

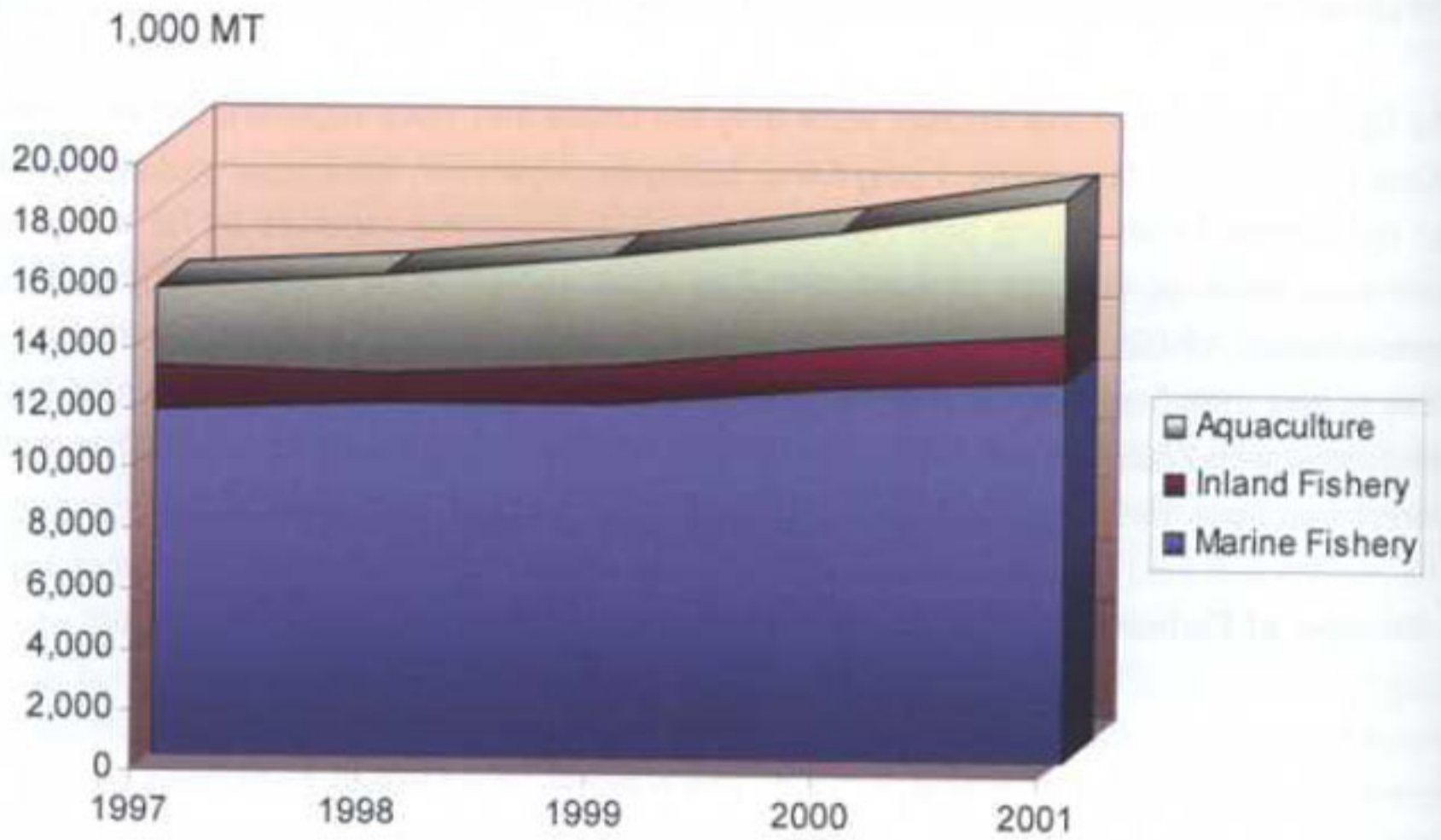
Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Vietnam have not reported their fishermen numbers for 2001. The number of Indonesia fishermen in 2001 was 2,562,945 of which 1,250,200 or 48.78% are full-time fishermen. Thailand reported 181,166 fishermen of which 154,038 or 85% are full-time fishermen. Taiwan recorded 305,020 fishermen of which 201,233 or 65.97% are full-time fishermen. Singapore who reported the number of fishermen as 221.

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

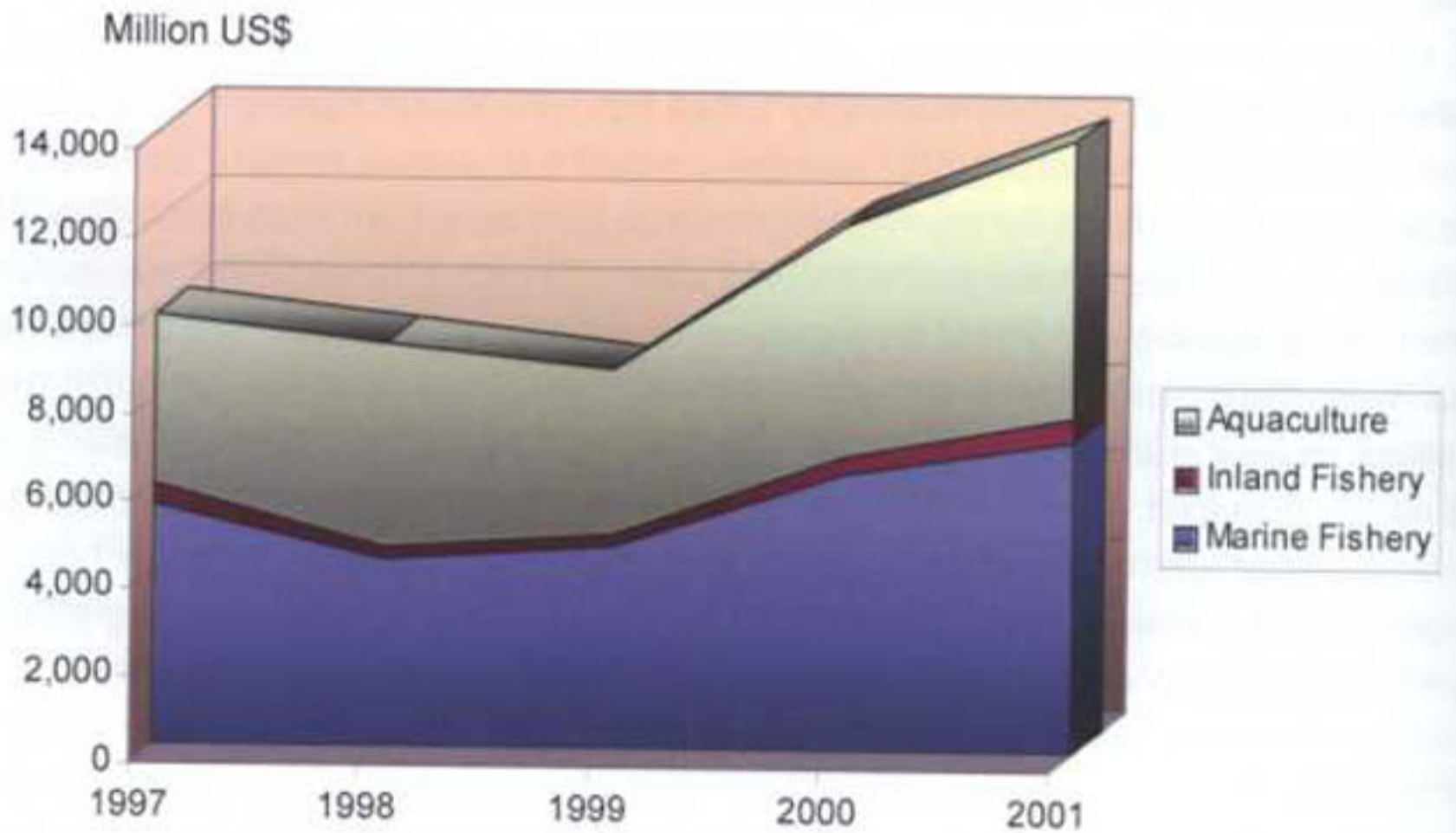
The number of Indonesian fishing establishments in 2001 was 514,291 of which 226,377 or 44% are non-powered boats. Of the 217,069 powered boats 117,228 (54%) are outboard driven. The greatest proportion of inboard powered boats 66,638 or 66.74% is less than 5 tons. Indonesia did not report the types 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. Seven countries covered Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Vietnam, failed to report their fishing establishment whereas Indonesia and Myanmar did not report the breakdown the number of fishing establishment by size.

1. Fishery Production 1997-2001

(1) In quantity



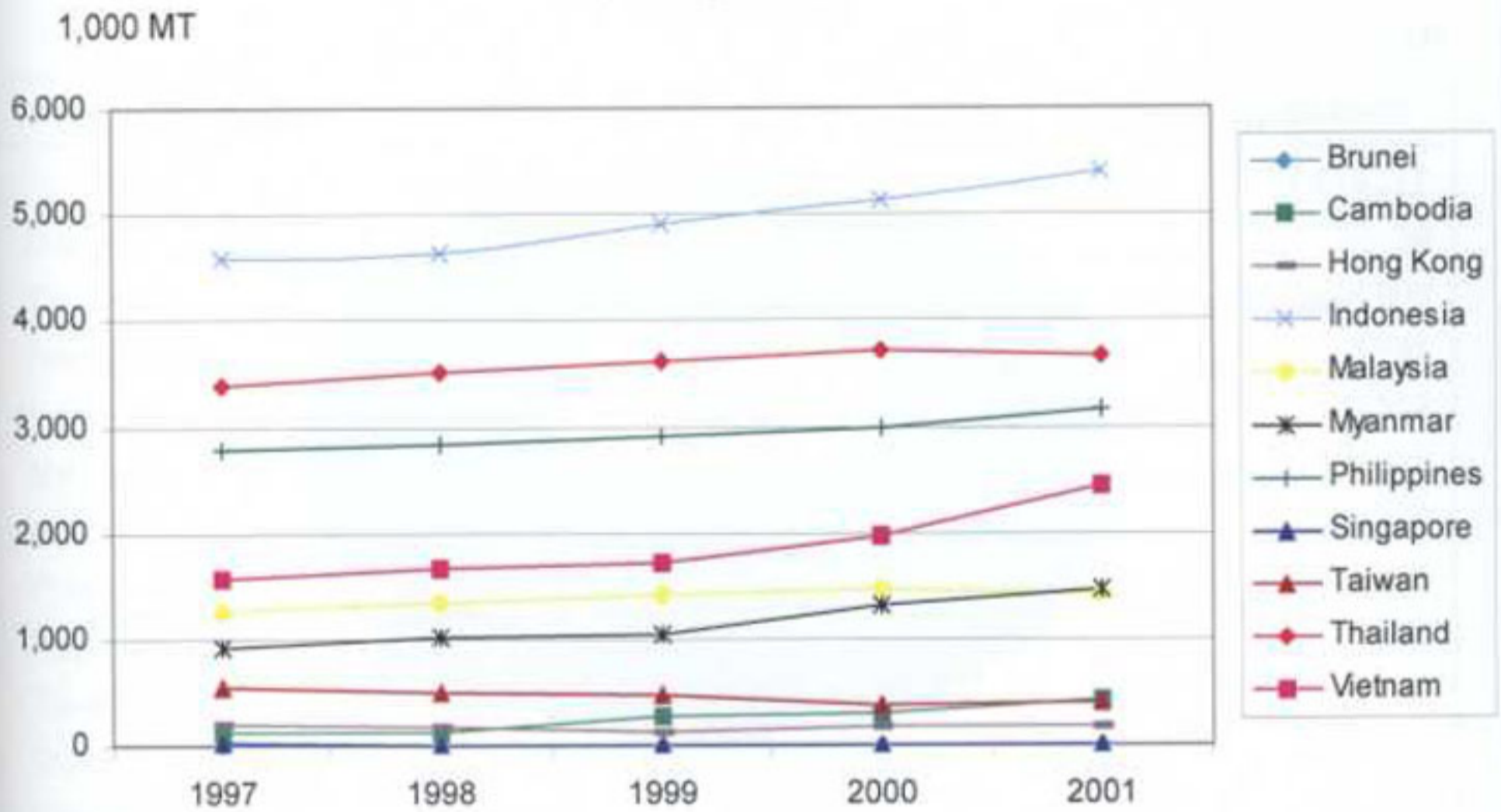
(2) In value



Notes : Data in value of Brunei Darussalam are incomplete from 1999
 Data in vauce of Cambodia are not available since 1998
 Data in value of Myanmar are not available since 1995
 Data in value of Indonesia are reported since 2000
 Data in value of Vietnam are reported since 2001

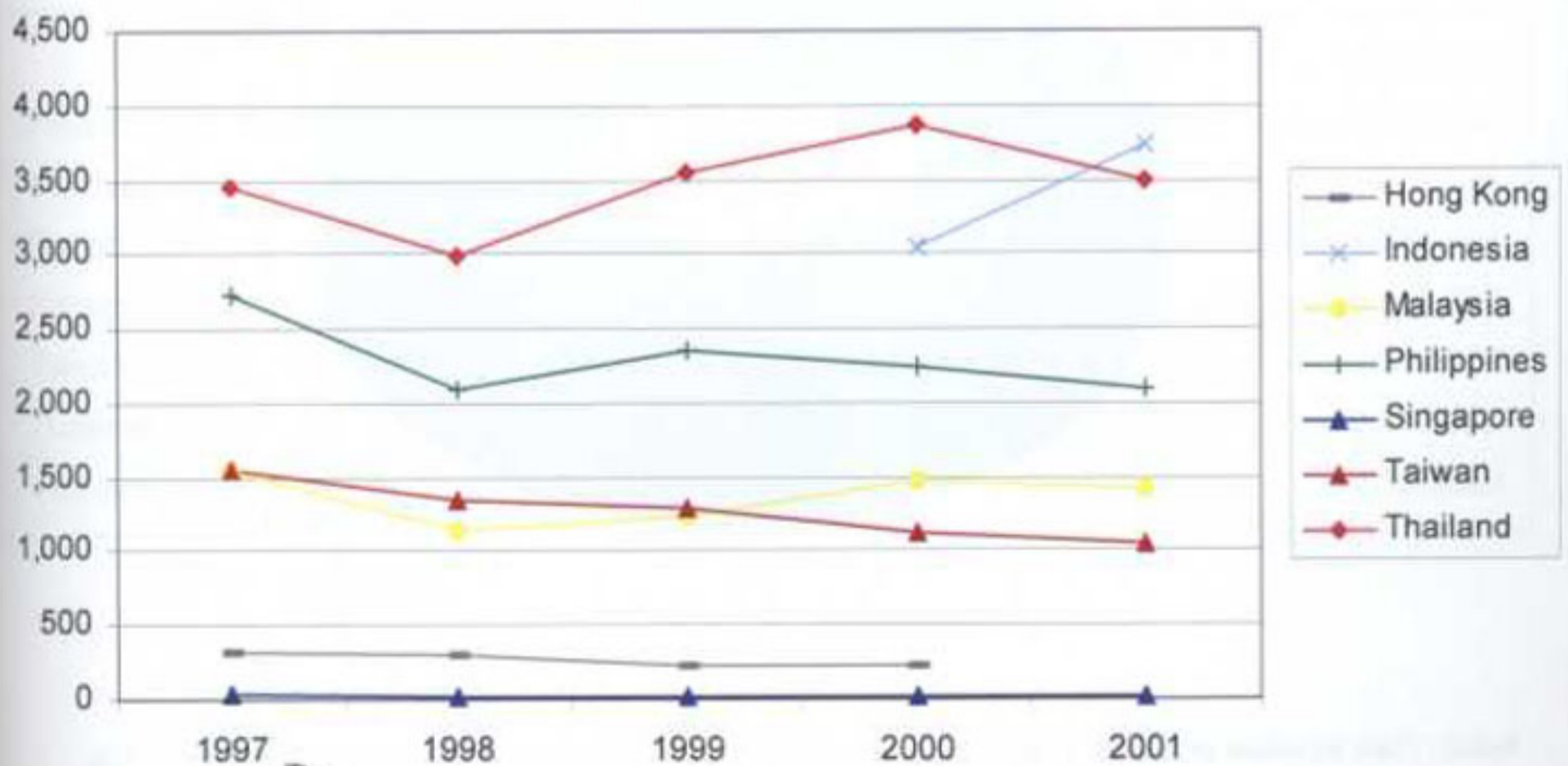
2. Fishery Production by Country 1997-2001

(1) In quantity



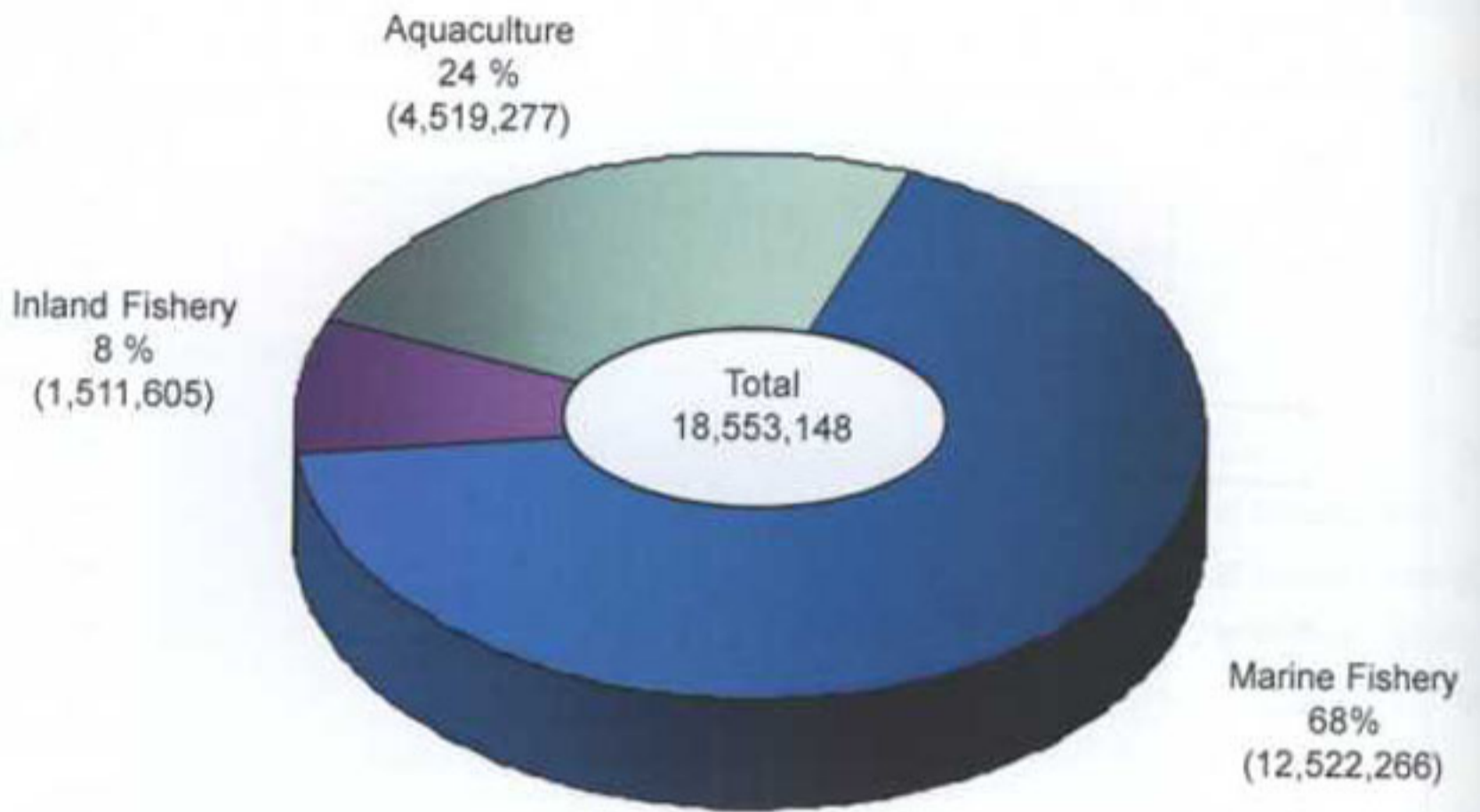
(2) In value

Million US\$

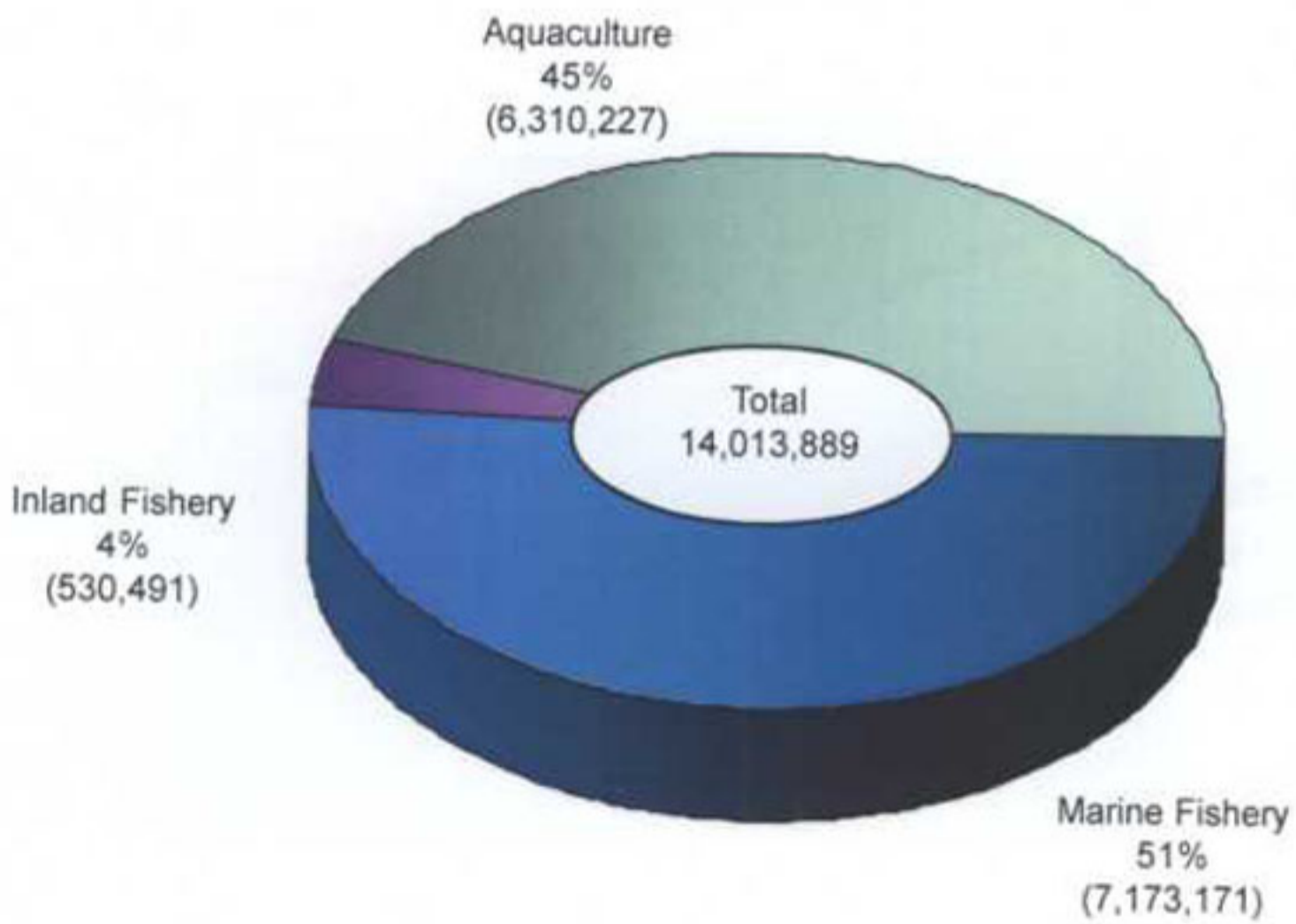


3. Fishery Production by Sub-sector : 2001

(1) In quantity (MT)



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



Note: Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Hong Kong and Myanmar are not available

4. Production by Sub-sector and by Country : 2001

(1) In quantity

MT

Country/Territory	Total	Marine Fishery	Inland Fishery	Aquaculture
Total	18,128,122	12,362,214	1,438,022	4,327,886
Brunei	1,575	1,476	-	99
Cambodia	411,200	37,200	360,000	14,000
Hong Kong	178,499	172,872	-	5,627
Indonesia	5,409,504	3,966,480	310,240	1,132,784
Malaysia	1,411,740	1,231,275	3,446	177,019
Myanmar	1,474,460	1,029,460	254,880	190,120
Philippines	3,166,528	1,809,727	136,347	1,220,454
Singapore	7,784	3,342	-	4,442
Taiwan	408,780	157,557	609	250,614
Thailand	3,648,429	2,631,702	202,500	814,227
Vietnam	2,009,623	1,321,123	170,000	518,500

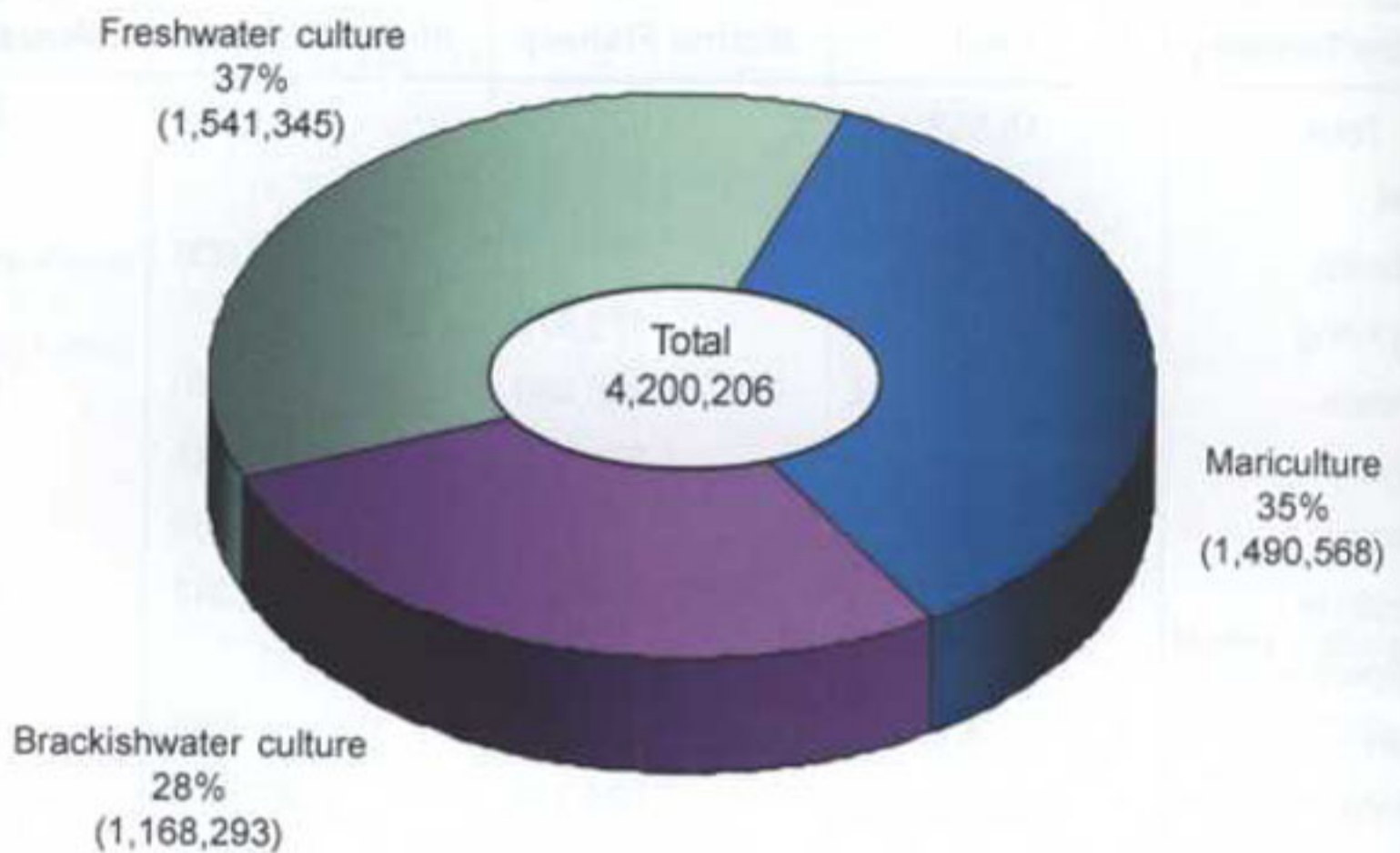
(2) In value

US\$ 1,000

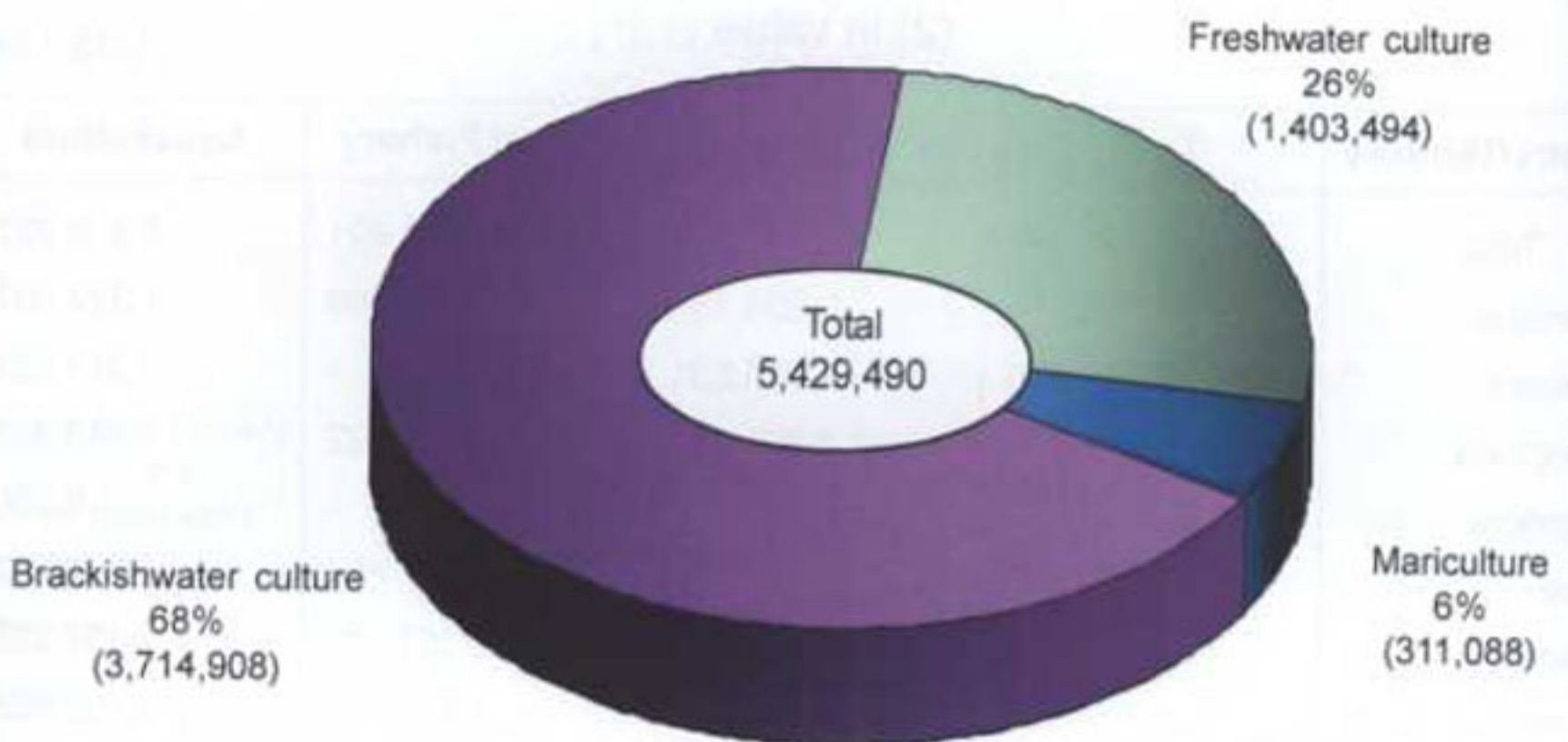
Country/Territory	Total	Marine Fishery	Inland Fishery	Aquaculture
Total	19,198,170	10,393,421	1,726,135	7,078,614
Brunei	473	-	-	473
Cambodia	27,961	-	-	27,961
Hong Kong	30,230	-	-	30,230
Indonesia	3,736,916	2,224,759	189,590	1,322,567
Malaysia	1,413,055	1,095,531	-	317,524
Myanmar	6,201,345	4,144,710	1,321,557	735,078
Philippines	2,097,366	1,321,883	57,022	718,461
Singapore	15,604	7,314	-	8,290
Taiwan	1,048,236	402,285	894	645,057
Thailand	3,491,409	1,196,939	157,072	2,137,398
Vietnam	1,135,575	-	-	1,135,575

5. Aquaculture by Sub-sector : 2001

(1) In quantity (MT)



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



Notes: Data in quantity and value of Vietnam are excluded.
Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Hong Kong, and Myanmar are not available

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

Country	Year	Total	Non-powered boat	Out-board powered boat	In-board powered boat
Indonesia	2001	468,521	241,714	120,054	106,753
Singapore	2001	151	-	115	36
Taiwan	2001	27,058	1,237	12,935	12,886
Thailand	2001	15,945	-	-	15,945

7. Number of Fishermen by Working Status



8. Major 20 Marine Species Caught in the Region : 2001

(1) In quantity

MT

Country / Territory	Total	Ratio Composed (%)	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Taiwan	Thailand
Species								
1. Trash fish (3902)	1,097,870	11.20	-	347,606	11,073	653	-	738,538
2. Misc. fish (3901)	892,975	9.11	568,594	67,840	8,103	523	1,093	246,822
3. Sardines (3501)	783,845	8.00	310,023	40,747	282,955	-	5,088	145,032
4. Round scads (3405)	720,623	7.35	258,393	77,394	286,204	-	6,224	92,408
5. Anchovies (3503)	454,858	4.64	190,182	17,723	100,899	62	491	145,501
6. Indian mackerels (3701)	406,582	4.15	214,387	99,469	60,709	68	-	31,949
7. Skipjack tuna (3601)	322,581	3.29	214,077	-	105,484	10	3,010	-
8. Selar scads (3407)	311,752	3.18	132,998	65,037	80,858	66	198	32,595
9. Eastern little tuna(3606)	306,563	3.13	233,051	-	27,280	-	582	45,650
10. Other prawns (4503)	278,287	2.84	113,161	48,875	23,061	250	7,822	85,118
11. Frigate & bullet tuna (3607)	269,055	2.74	153,110	-	111,719	-	4,226	-
12. Squid (5702)	236,503	2.41	60,529	45,282	41,964	186	9,882	77,460
13. Indian pacific mackerel (3702)	218,663	2.23	25,056	-	28,091	-	24,201	141,315
14. Threadfin bream (3310)	201,221	2.05	37,179	28,910	27,079	48	1,347	106,658
15. Jacks,cavalla, trevallies (3406)	158,540	1.62	37,988	11,948	42,442	106	10,572	55,484
16. Pony fishes (3311)	155,070	1.58	87,757	2,283	65,007	23	-	-
17. Penaeid prawns (4502)	151,422	1.54	101,627	27,584	19,693	-	794	1,724
18. Drums & croakers (3313)	136,787	1.40	49,647	28,762	4,898	45	8,503	44,932
19. Longtail tuna (3604)	114,330	1.17	-	56,111	-	-	960	57,259
20. Narrow-barred mackerel (3609)	113,619	1.16	83,522	14,970	9,085	-	6,042	-

(2) In value

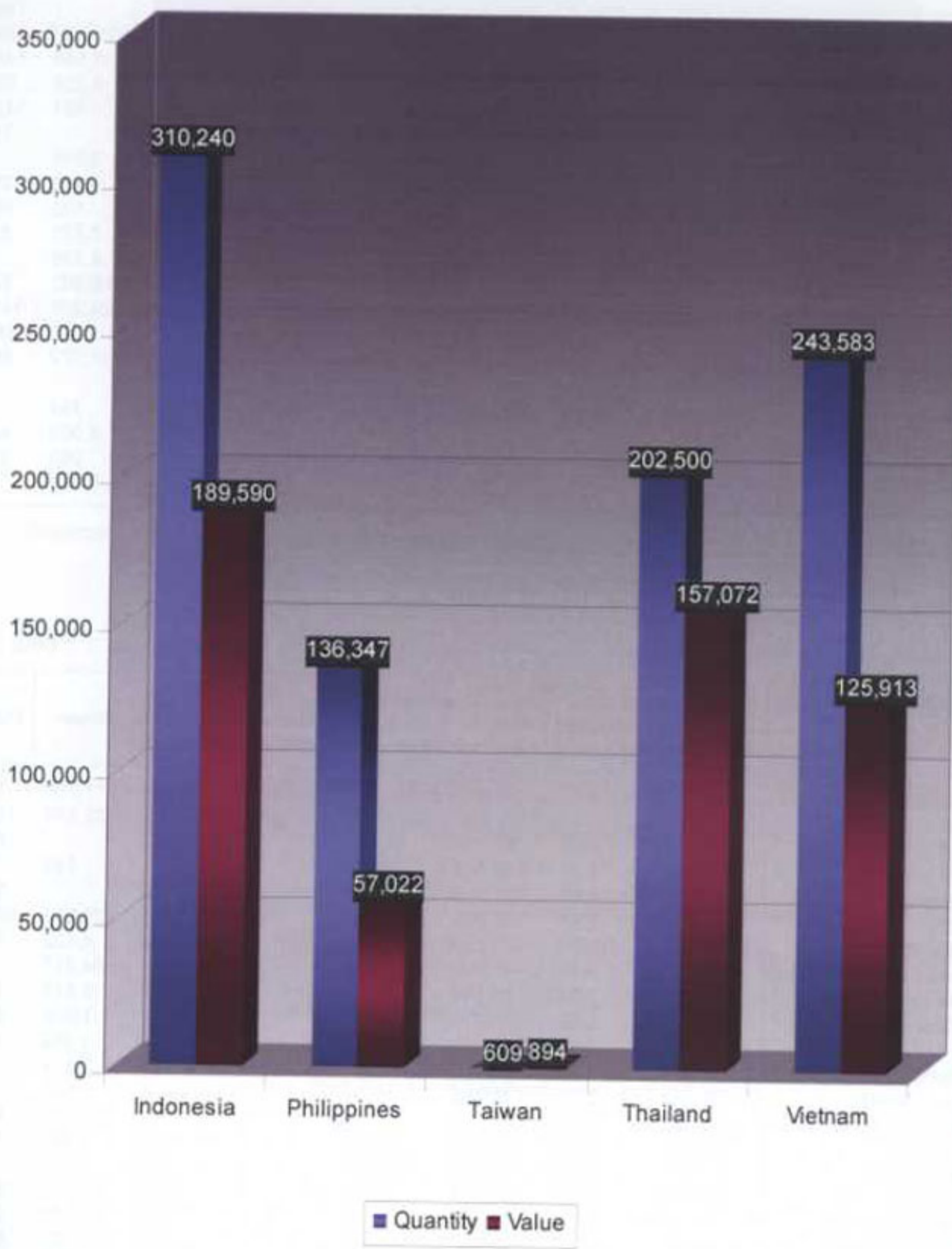
US\$ 1,000

Country / Territory	Total	Ratio Composed (%)	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Taiwan	Thailand
Species								
1. Penaeid prawns (4502)	395,098	8.02	231,451	143,178	-	-	7,706	12,763
2. Other prawns (4503)	368,641	7.48	76,662	76,748	-	1,705	22,870	190,656
3. Misc. fish (3901)	305,523	6.20	136,388	64,991	-	1,233	-	102,911
4. Tiger prawn (4501)	274,892	5.58	250,943	7,932	-	-	533	15,484
5. Indian mackerel(3701)	240,976	4.89	101,315	122,504	-	128	-	17,029
6. Squid (5702)	229,953	4.67	33,855	64,348	-	471	28,254	103,025
7. Round scads (3405)	175,409	3.56	97,659	41,548	-	-	4,432	31,770
8. Narrow-barred mackerel (3609)	152,905	3.10	75,550	42,428	-	-	34,927	-
9. Eastern little tuna(3606)	149,125	3.03	123,211	-	-	-	6,837	19,077
10. Sardines (3501)	129,437	2.63	79,331	20,481	-	-	7,565	22,060
11. Anchovies (3503)	128,851	2.62	92,018	16,979	-	51	1,352	18,451
12. Frigate & bullet tuna (3607)	128,542	2.61	125,418	-	-	-	3,124	-
13. Skipjack tuna (3601)	125,259	2.54	122,552	-	-	8	2,699	-
14. Indian pacific mackerel (3702)	124,057	2.52	20,764	-	-	-	18,770	84,523
15. Groupers (3305)	122,544	2.49	61,971	38,982	-	176	5,943	15,472
16. Selar scads (3407)	112,034	2.48	48,338	56,137	-	111	186	7,262
17. Cuttlefish (5701)	108,249	2.20	9,244	5,462	-	105	8,170	85,268
18. Threadfin bream (3310)	99,408	2.02	17,572	26,171	-	152	3,169	52,344
19. Swimming crab (4201)	84,285	1.71	19,522	10,824	-	644	2,372	50,923
20. Drums & croakers (3313)	83,081	1.69	15,142	17,711	-	30	25,134	25,064

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

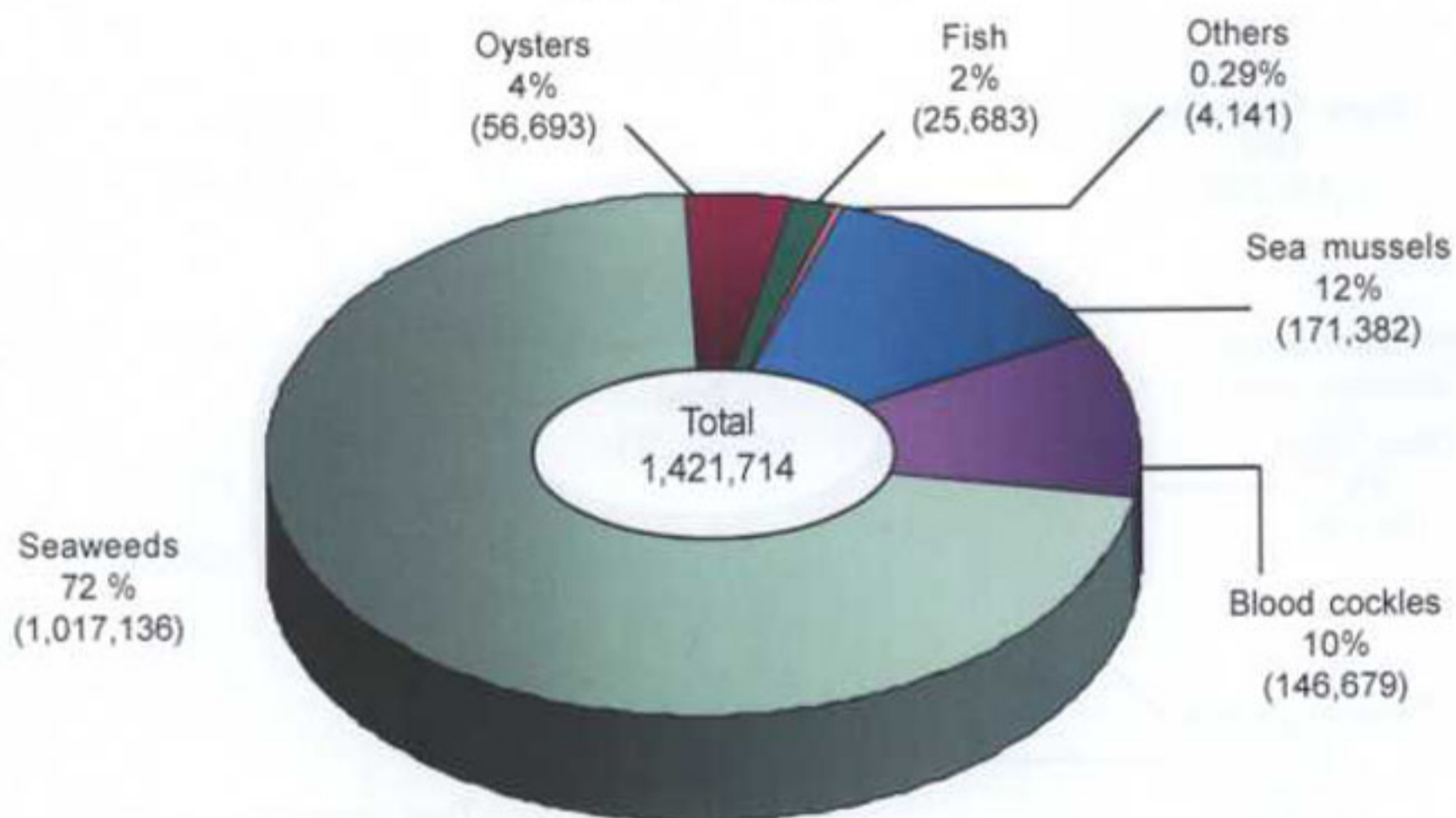
Quantity : MT
Value : US\$ 1,000



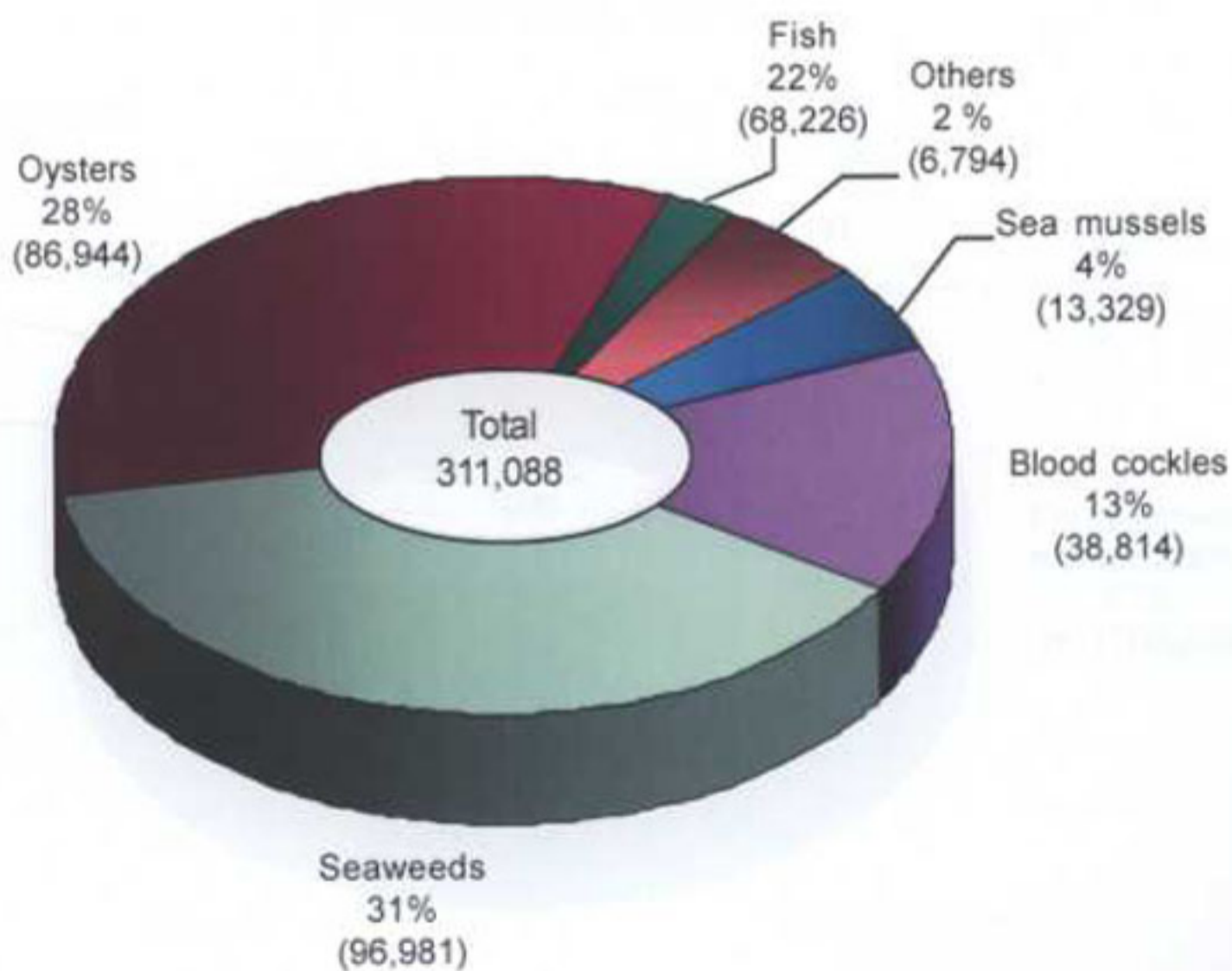
10. Aquaculture

10.1 Mariculture Production : 2001

(1) In quantity (MT)



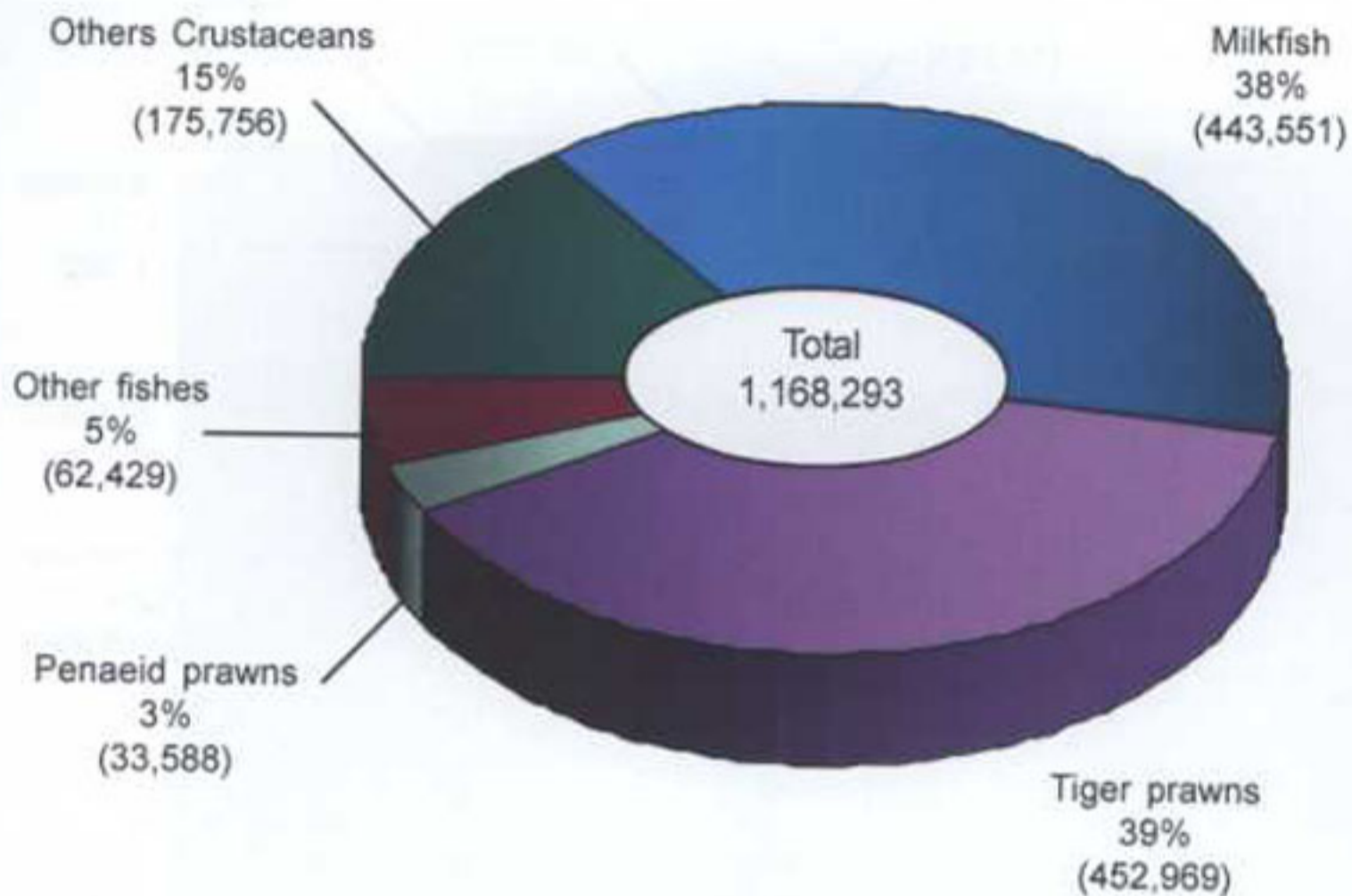
(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)



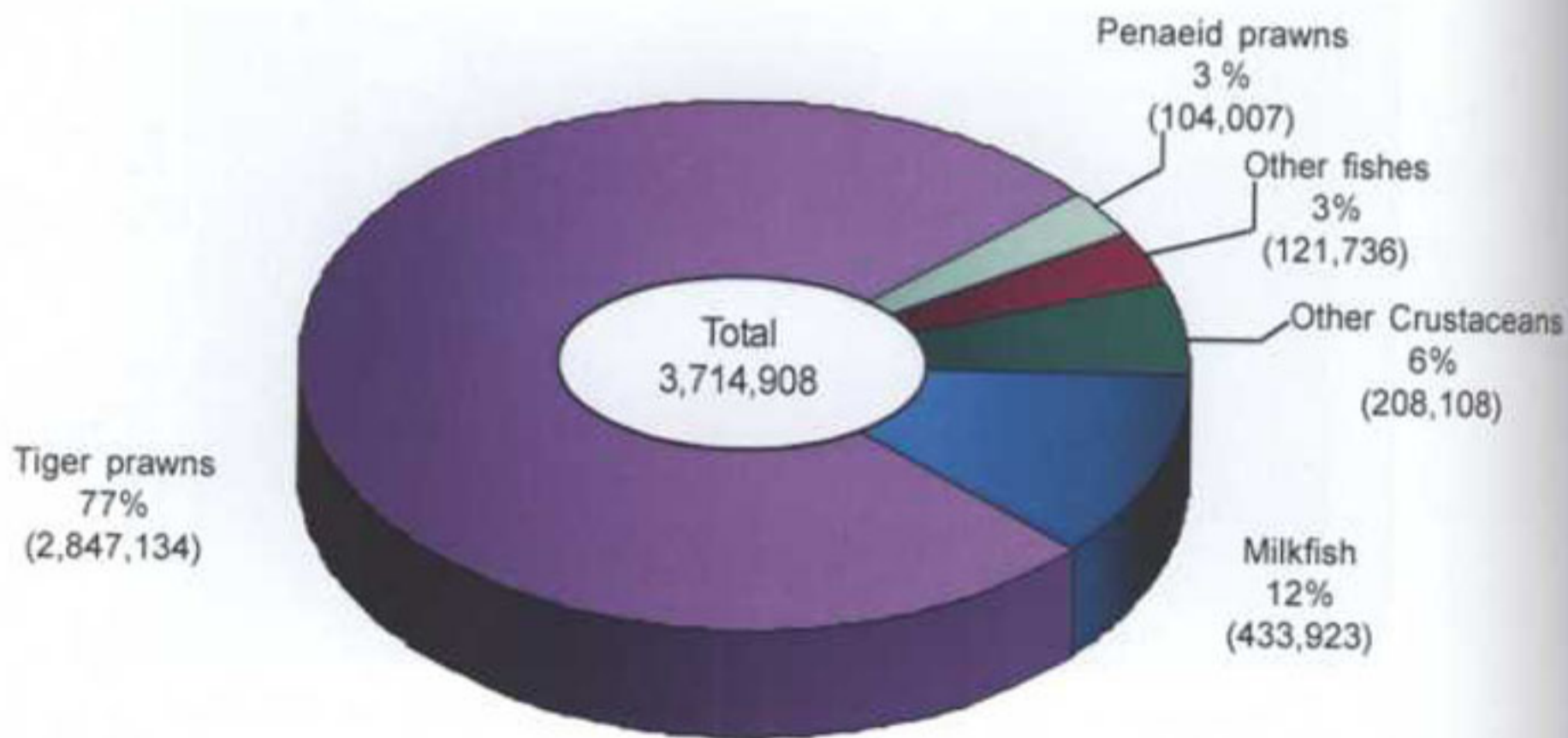
Notes: Data in quantity of Myanmar and Vietnam as well as data in value of Vietnam are excluded
Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Hong Kong, and Myanmar are not available

10.2 Brackishwater Production : 2001

(1) In quantity (MT)



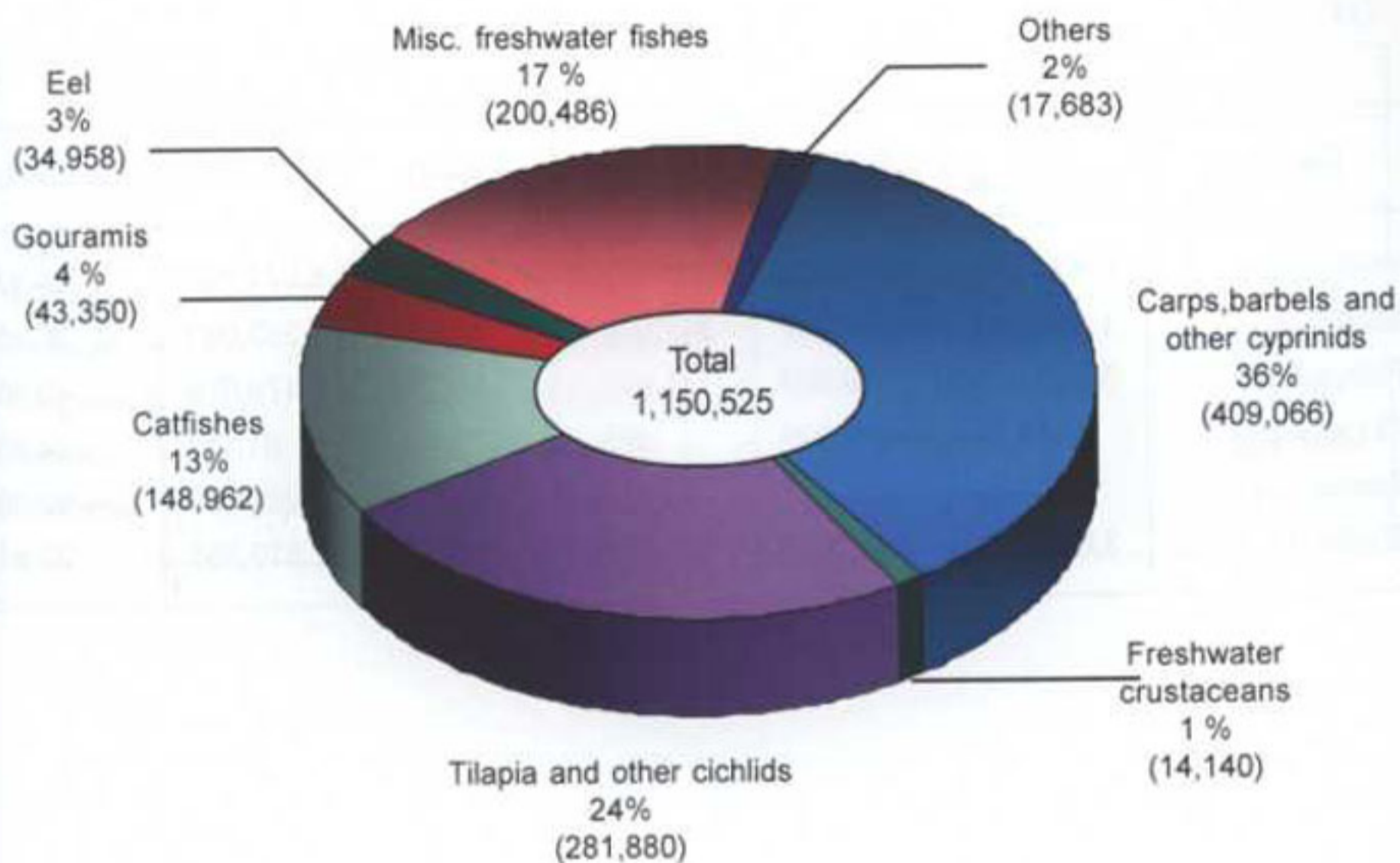
(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)



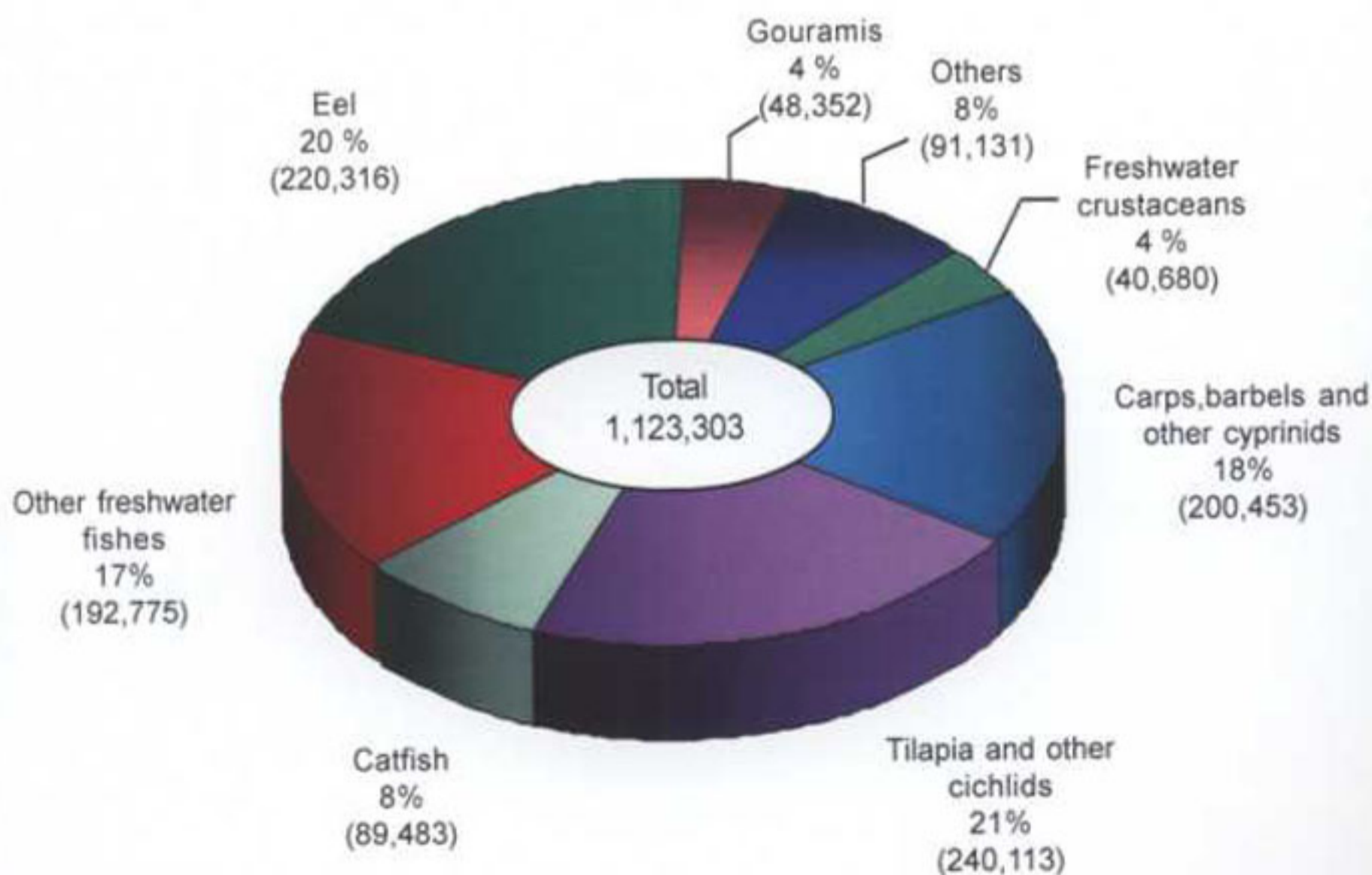
Notes: Data in quantity and value of Vietnam are excluded
 Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Hong Kong, and Myanmar are not available

10.3 Freshwater Culture Production : 2001

(1) In quantity (MT)



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



Notes: Data in quantity and value of Vietnam are excluded
Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Hong Kong, and Myanmar are not available

11. Fish Food Balance : 2001

kg.

Country	Total Production	Import	Trash Fish	Export	Balance	Per capita
Indonesia	5,409,504	148,715	-	487,119	5,071,100	24.33
Malaysia	1,411,740	349,267	347,606	161,339	1,252,061	56.45
Philippines	3,166,528	179,993	11,073	156,369	3,179,079	40.79
Singapore	7,784	174,926	653	120,940	61,117	14.80
Taiwan	408,780	406,558	-	533,309	282,029	12.58
Thailand	3,648,429	991,425	738,538	1,390,755	2,510,561	39.91

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 : 2001

US\$ 1,000

Country	Export	Import	Balance of Trade
Total	8,700,495	2,448,512	6,251,983
Indonesia	1,631,993	89,905	1,542,088
Malaysia	358,931	335,180	23,751
Philippines	809,140	75,706	733,434
Singapore	431,528	504,289	-72,761
Taiwan	1,193,258	385,914	807,344
Thailand	4,275,645	1,057,518	3,218,127

STATISTICAL TABLES 2001