

INTERNATIONAL

WORLD TRADE CENTER
RECONSTRUCTION

1. Introduction

The World Trade Center reconstruction project in New York City is a landmark project that has captured the attention of the world. The project involves the reconstruction of the World Trade Center site, which was destroyed by the September 11 attacks. The project is being led by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, and is being financed by the state of New York. The project is expected to be completed in 2009.

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SUMMARY 2002

The summary for 2002 provides an overview of the project's progress. The project has made significant progress in the design and construction of the new World Trade Center. The project is expected to be completed in 2009.

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2. Market Data

The market data for 2002 shows a significant increase in the construction market. The market is expected to continue to grow in 2003. The project is expected to be completed in 2009.

Statistical Summary

An Overview of Fishery Sector for the South China Sea Area in 2002

1. The Fisheries Sector

During 2002, a quantity of 19,300,760 MT total fishery production was taken with the value of US\$ 14,875 millions. Comparing with the figure of 2001, it represented an increase both in quantity and value of approximately 4.87% and 6.14%, respectively. Marine fishery production in 2002 featured an enlargement of around 402,206 MT and US\$ 907 millions in value. Inland fisheries production for this reporting year showed a decrease in quantity of 19,902 MT but a slight increase in value of US\$ 37 millions. Similar to aquaculture, the production showed an increase of 513,991 MT but a slight increase in value of US\$ 85 millions. However, the value figures from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Myanmar were not available.

Similar with the previous years and reflecting the market demand, Indonesia reported as the highest production figures at 5,515,648 MT, while Thailand at 3,797,014 MT was a close second in quantity. In descending order come the Philippines with 3,369,524 MT, Vietnam with 2,647,407 MT, followed by Myanmar with 1,606,240 MT. Malaysia with 1,467,486 MT and Taiwan took 462,999 MT, Cambodia had 424,432 MT. The two countries with the lowest production were Singapore with 7,795 MT and lastly Brunei Darussalam with 2,215 MT. The total production since 1998 showed only a very slowly increase trend, the increment from 1998 to 2002 was 3,646,458 MT. The average yearly increase showed a figure of 729,292 MT.

In terms of value, figures were not available from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Myanmar. Without these three countries, the regional picture became unclear, however, from those countries that reported the value, Indonesia led the way with US\$ 4,817 millions followed by Thailand with US\$ 3,050 millions.

Again in descending order Vietnam earned US\$ 2,330 millions, Philippines reported US\$ 2,195 millions. Malaysia earned US\$ 1,399 millions, Taiwan recorded US\$ 1,071 and lastly Singapore earned US\$ 13 millions. Three countries did not report overall figures representing total value resulting on the collective figures became distorted.

2. Marine Fisheries (in quantity and value)

In 2002, marine fisheries contributed some 66.09% or 12,756,400 MT of total fisheries production. This represented an increase of 3.26% over 2001. The total value in relation to the total production value is 54.23% or US\$ 8,080 millions. Although all individual countries have reported production figures, however value figures for three countries were not available. Thus, in terms of production the picture was viable, but in terms of value the overall figures were distorted.

In terms of production quantity, Indonesia ranked first with 4,073,506 MT representing 31.93% of the total, with the value of US\$ 2,896 millions or 35.85% of the regional value. A second was Thailand with 2,643,711 MT or 20.72% of total production; the value data for Thailand was US\$ 1,346 millions or 16.66% of the whole. The Philippines was placed third with a production of 1,899,487 MT or 14.89% of the total with the value was US\$ 1,444 millions representing 17.87% of the total. Vietnam landed 1,575,640 MT or 12.35% while its value was US\$ 875 millions or 10.83% of the whole. Closely next was Malaysia with 1,272,078 MT or 9.97% of the total production while its value was US\$ 1,108 millions. Myanmar took 1,060,250 MT in marine fisheries, which was 8.31% of the whole with no value figure available. Taiwan landed 181,033 MT or 1.42% of the total marine production. The reported value for Taiwan was US\$ 404 millions being 5% of the overall total. Cambodia was next with 45,882 MT or 0.36% with no figure available for value. Singapore landed 2,769 or 0.02% and was valued at US\$ 6.3 millions or 0.08%. Last on the list was Brunei Darussalam production of 2,044 MT or 0.02% of the total without value figure available.

The period from 1998 to 2002 saw an increase in production of 1,308,007 MT (11.43%) showing development in value of 254 millions, or 6.27% of total value over the period. During the same period, Indonesia increased its production by 349,760 MT. The catch for Thailand in 2002 slightly decreased from the 1998 figures by 65,257 MT, but the value increased by US\$ 182 millions, this was a decrease of 15.68%. The Philippines data showed an increase of 214,279 MT in 2002, relative to 1998. The decreasing value was US\$ 65 millions or 4.74% of total value in 2002. Vietnam increased production in 2002 relative to 1998 by some 514,980 MT whereas the value incomparable due to such data started to report since 2001. Malaysia increased its production by 4.68% over 1998 by landing 56,872 MT more, which caused the value increased US\$ 134 millions. Myanmar extremely enlarged production by 300,090 MT from 1998 without reporting value. Taiwan decreased their production in 2002 by 72,297 MT relative to 1998; the value also decreased by US\$ 120 millions a percentage decrease of 22.88%. Cambodian production increased by 13,682 MT in 2002 compared to 1998 without available the value figure. Singapore also recorded less catch in 2002 compared to 1998 by 4,961 MT. The reported value also decreased by US\$ 7.8 millions, a decrease over 1998 of 55%. The last reporting country Brunei Darussalam increased production by 859 MT in respect of the 1998 data.

In terms of marine catch by species in quantity, the figure showed that Jack, mullet and sauries group were the most heavily fished at 1,791,407 MT (14.04% of the total regional production). Round scads formed the largest catch at 780,657 MT (43.58% of the group total) followed by 351,446 MT (19.62% of the group total) of Selar scads. The next most heavily fished categories were the Red fishes, basses, and congers as a group featured with a total catch of 1,404,401 MT (11% of the total regional catch) with Threadfin bream was the most heavily exploited at 241,782 MT (17.22% of the group). The third most heavily fished were the Tuna at 1,370,220 MT (10.74% of the total regional catch). In this group, the most heavily caught fish were Eastern little tuna at 353,612 MT (25.81% of the group) followed by frigate and bullet tuna at 315,870 MT (23.05%). Herrings, sardines and anchovies formed the next heavily fished group with 1,241,103 MT (9.73%

of the total regional catch) with the Sardines were the most heavily exploited fish at 753,260 MT (60.7% of the group). The Sardines were followed by Anchovy at 419,555 MT (33.81%). Another major group of species caught was the Mackerel with a total regional production of 444,900 MT or 3.49% of the whole. Indian Mackerel was at 264,308 MT and Indo-Pacific Mackerel at 128,740 MT (being 59.41 and 28.94 of the group total, respectively). Trash fish formed 8.37% of the total regional catch at 1,607,297 MT. Miscellaneous fish landed at 866,257 MT (6.8% of the total regional catch). In the Crustaceans group with production of 685,309 MT, Other prawns formed the greatest total at 253,185 MT and Penaeid prawns at 154,185 MT were in the majority forming 36.94 and 22.5% of the group, respectively. Of the Crabs only the Swimming crab featured to any great extent at 93,785 MT (13.7% of the Crustaceans group).

The regional breakdown and analysis by value were not fully reported by Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Myanmar. However, the indication was that Penaeid Prawn carried the highest value with Other prawns, Miscellaneous fish, Squid, Tiger prawn, Indian mackerels, Round scad, Narrow-barred king mackerel, Eastern little tuna, Sardines, followed by Anchovy.

From the breakdown by species, Indonesia led the way with a marine catch of 750,209 MT. This was 41.88% of the total regional production of Jacks, mullets and sauries caught and represented 18.42% of the total Indonesia catch figures of all categories. Of the various species of Jacks, mullets and sauries group, Round scad formed the greatest proportion at 301,115 MT (40% of the total Indonesian Jacks, mullets and sauries). The next greatest catch was Selar scads at 149,193 MT (19.89%) and thirdly, Black pomfrets returned figure at 48,153 MT (6.42%). For Tunas with Eastern little tunas, catch were reported as 266,955 MT representing 37.76% of that species group with 203,102 MT of Skipjack tunas (28.73%). The catch of Herring, sardines and anchovies was 540,988 MT (43.6% of the regional total). In the red fishes, basses, and congers group 505,388 MT (36% of the regional total) was led by the Pony fish catches at 89,936 MT (56.89% of the species total). Two other notable catch levels were Mackerel and Crustaceans at 179,689 MT (40.4% of the regional catch total) and 273,512 MT (40% of the region's total). The major proportion of crustaceans was Penaeid prawns at 103,708 MT (67.26% of the national total) and other prawns at 95,561 MT (37.74%). Miscellaneous marine fish accounted for landings of 528,604 MT (15% of the total fish catch for Indonesia). Indonesia also harvested by far the greatest quantity of Miscellaneous aquatic plants (Seaweeds) at 55,731 MT, which is 98.16% of the reported regional total.

The nation with the next highest catch was Thailand at 2,643,711 MT (20.72% of the regional total catch) with the red fishes, basses, and conger group making up the greatest proportion at 407,909 MT (15.43% of the total national catch). In this group, threadfin breams led at 121,376 MT (29.76% of the group national total) next were 103,584 MT of Big-eye snappers (25.39% of the national total). By far the greatest catch of all was trash fish at 696,641 MT, which is 26.35% of the overall national catch. Thailand led the region in the landing of molluscs with 219,060 MT representing 40% of the regional total. Mackerel at 122,741 MT with Indo-Pacific mackerel formed by far the

greatest proportion at 90,915 MT (74% of the group national catch). In Thailand, herrings, sardines, anchovies represented a total catch of 295,211 MT (23.79% of the regional total) of these species the greatest proportion were Anchovies at 151,731 MT, or 51.4% of the national catch of these species.

3. Inland Fisheries

With nine countries reported quantity of catch from inland fisheries, and only six reported the value, regional picture of inland fisheries sector was 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.

In 2002, Cambodia led with higher figures than any other reporting countries; however, its figures were lower than last year at 24,700 MT and shared 23.76% of the reported total. Indonesia figure showed 304,989 MT or 20.11% of the total production. Myanmar reported 289,940 MT or 19.12% of the total in 2002 whereas Vietnam reported data of 226,958 MT. The data from Thailand for 2002 was 198,700 MT or 13.10% of the whole. The Philippines reported 131,644 MT in 2002, which returned to the higher figures since 2000 when 152,351 was recorded. Malaysia reported 3,565 MT, which was 0.24% of the regional inland production. Taiwan's figure showed 609 MT or 0.04% of the total. The last of the reporting countries was Brunei Darussalam with approximately 14 MT of inland production.

In terms of value, only six countries reported data. Indonesia at US\$ 237.8 millions and Thailand at US\$ 145 millions were the reporting countries with high value. The reported data covered US\$ 114 millions of Vietnam; US\$ 64.5 millions of the Philippines; US\$ 6.4 millions of Malaysia and a last country was Taiwan with US\$ 865,000. The percentages have not been calculated because the lack of data renders any conclusion unreliable.

During 2002, Cambodia reported the greatest production without species breakdown reports while Indonesia, the second country in this league, reported the production with the miscellaneous group leading with 107,220 MT, US\$ 66.8 millions in value. In term of named species, Indonesia produced 46,086 MT in the Carp and barbels group, 40,589 MT in Gouramis group and 36,238 MT in the Catfishes group. Other Indonesian figures of note were the Snakehead at 36,009 MT and Tilapia at 17,724 MT. The production of freshwater molluscs did not provide a significant figure in any country's reported data except in the Philippines with a production of 52,571 MT, but other than the production of Tilapia at 30,586 MT and miscellaneous freshwater fish at 15,471 MT. The freshwater production data from the Philippines was unremarkable. The next was Myanmar with the third of 289,940 MT without species breakdown reports, Vietnam with the fourth rank of 226,958 MT. Thailand with the fifth rank in the region with a report total of 198,700 MT, the predominant data was the miscellaneous fish group at 126,400 MT followed by Carp and barbels group at 44,300 MT, the Snakehead was third in the list at 18,300 MT and Catfish was fourth at

8,000 MT. The next country was Malaysia; however, there was no species breakdown reports, the same apply to Brunei Darussalam. Taiwan reported 609 MT of inland production with most of them was Carps and barbels.

In terms of reported value, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Singapore did not report the figure. Thus, any conclusions drawn from the reported data was unreliable. From those countries that submitted reports, Indonesia led the way with US\$ 237.8 millions with the miscellaneous group of fish contributing the most at US\$ 66.8 millions. The Snakehead group contribution had the next highest value at US\$ 35 millions and the Carps and barbels group were next at US\$ 34.6 millions, then the Catfishes followed at US\$ 33 millions and the Gouramis was at US\$ 27 millions.

4. Aquaculture

Under Aquaculture, the data included mariculture, brackishwater culture and freshwater culture. In 2002, the Philippines was the lead country in terms of the production quantity at 1,338,393 MT or 26.62% of the whole with a revenue report of US\$ 686 millions. Indonesia was the lead country in terms of value with US\$ 1,683 millions (27% of the regional total).

The Philippines figures for 2002 showed an increase over the previous year. The Indonesia's production followed at 1,137,153 MT (22.62% of the regional total) with the value of US\$ 1,683 millions in 2002, which was also an increase from 1998 at 507,356 MT. Thailand reported 954,603 MT or 19%, while Vietnam reported 844,809 MT or 16.8%, Taiwan reported 281,357 MT or 5.6%, Myanmar reported 256,050 MT or 5.09%, Malaysia reported 191,843 MT or 3.82%, Cambodia reported 18,250 MT, 0.36%, Singapore reported 5,026 MT, 0.1%, and Brunei Darussalam reported 157 MT, a negligible percentage.

Aquaculture value figures in 2002 for the series reporting countries showed an increase over 1998 of US\$ 906 millions representing a percentage increase of 54.31% in total. Indonesia led the field in 2002 with a reported figure of US\$ 1,683 millions, next in line was Thailand with US\$ 1,559 millions; Vietnam reported value of US\$ 1,340 (21.53%); the Philippines reported value of US\$ 686 millions (11.03%), Taiwan reported value of US\$ 665 millions or 10.69%; Malaysia at US\$ 284 millions or 4.57%. The last of the reporting countries was Singapore with US\$ 6.8 millions or 0.1%. No data was reported from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Myanmar.

4.1 Mariculture

In this sphere of activity, the culturing of seaweeds at 1,147,212 MT with a value of US\$ 88.7 millions showed the greatest production as coming from the Philippines at 894,857 MT, which was 78% of the region's figures. Among molluscs, sea mussels predominated at 311,492 MT (17% of the regional total) followed by Blood cockles at 159,457 MT (8.7%), however, the value

figures were reversed with Cupped oysters showing the greater value. Taiwan led the field in Cupped oysters production at US\$ 65 millions (92% of the species total). The total value figures of Cupped oysters at US\$ 70.9 millions (18.8% of the regional total) with a production of 43,515 MT, or 2.37% of the region's total figures.

The quantity of cultured fish seemed not so prevalent in the region; however, the production at 8,026 MT of Groupers brought about US\$ 83 millions (22% of the regional total). Indonesia showed the greatest production of Groupers as 7,057 MT and US\$ 75.5 millions. The highest production of cultured fish group was miscellaneous fishes produced 18,510 MT, which the Philippines shared 17,654 MT or 95.4% of the species group total.

4.2 Brackishwater culture

Out of a total yield of 1,117,689 MT and a total value of US\$ 3,238 millions, Tiger prawn was the most valuable regional species both in quantity and value at 441,360 MT with an overall value of US\$ 2,402 millions, in national terms, Thailand was the leading producer with 260,573 MT and a market value of US\$ 1,204 millions (50.11% of the regional value), when compared with the total brackishwater production yield in Thailand, this was 96.39%. In terms of the largest producer, Indonesia led with 473,128 MT and reported value figures at US\$ 1,119 millions. From this figure the largest component was Milkfish at 222,317 MT or 47% of the total national production with the value figure showing of US\$ 161 millions. Indonesia also cultured 112,840 MT of Tiger prawn, which had the value of US\$ 784 millions.

4.3 Freshwater culture

During 2002, Vietnam led the field with 448,710 MT, with the reported value as US\$ 316 millions without species details. The next major producer was Indonesia with 429,166 MT; the predominant species was Cyprinids group with 237,001 MT. The majority production in the region in 2002 was the Carps, barbels, and other cyprinids with a reported total of 447,496 MT, whereas the Tilapia and other cichlids followed with 367,489 MT. In terms of value, the Carps group contributed US\$ 299 millions to the regional value, followed by Eel (Anguilidae) as US\$ 271 millions. In order of regional reported value contribution, Indonesia led again with US\$ 441 millions followed by Taiwan US\$ 396 millions, which eels shared most percentage of Taiwan's production as 68.27%. The third was Vietnam with US\$ 316 millions; Thailand reported US\$ 253 millions; the Philippines with US\$ 114.8 millions, Malaysia with US\$ 62.6 millions and lastly, Singapore with US\$ 1.8 millions. There was no reported figure for the Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Myanmar.

5. Fishing gear analysis

An analysis of the types of fishing gear used in the region showed that the most prevalent gear was gill nets with 426,817 in use or 37.21% of the whole. The use of hook and lines showed

320,834, this was 27.97% of all types of gear. The total of the different types of gear used in the region was 1,147,189. In terms of fishing effort and population density, Indonesia was the leading fishing gear user with 286,901 using hook and lines, this is 89.42% of the regional total for this gear, similarly, Indonesia reports the use of 255,586 gill net, or 59.88% of the regional figures. The regional total of trap was 87,218 with only Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Taiwan reporting the use.

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

The order of precedence of fishing gear use and preference were gill net (426,817), hook and lines (320,834), trap (87,218), seine net (70,158), trawl (69,118), lift net (54,199), surrounding net (22,408).

6. Number of Fishing Boats by Type and Tonnage

The figures included in this section were only the boats that were registered in each nation. Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines did not report their fishing boat numbers for 2002. Indonesia reported by far the greatest number of boats at 460,298 of which 219,079 were non-powered vessels. Of the 241,219 powered boats, 130,185 were out-board powered while in the number of in-board powered vessels, those of less than 5 tons, were in the majority. By comparison with Indonesia the next highest was Vietnam with the total number of boats at 102,674. It was followed by Cambodia with the total number of boats at 65,716. The reported figures of Cambodian non-power boats were 37,109 whereas the power boats shared 28,607. Next was Malaysia with the total number of boats at 30,751, of which 28,109 were the powered boats. Myanmar reported 29,082 boats with majority was powered boat of 15,641. The range in other regional nations was from 25,539 in Taiwan, 15,568 in Thailand, to 146 in Singapore.

7. Number of Fishermen by Working Status

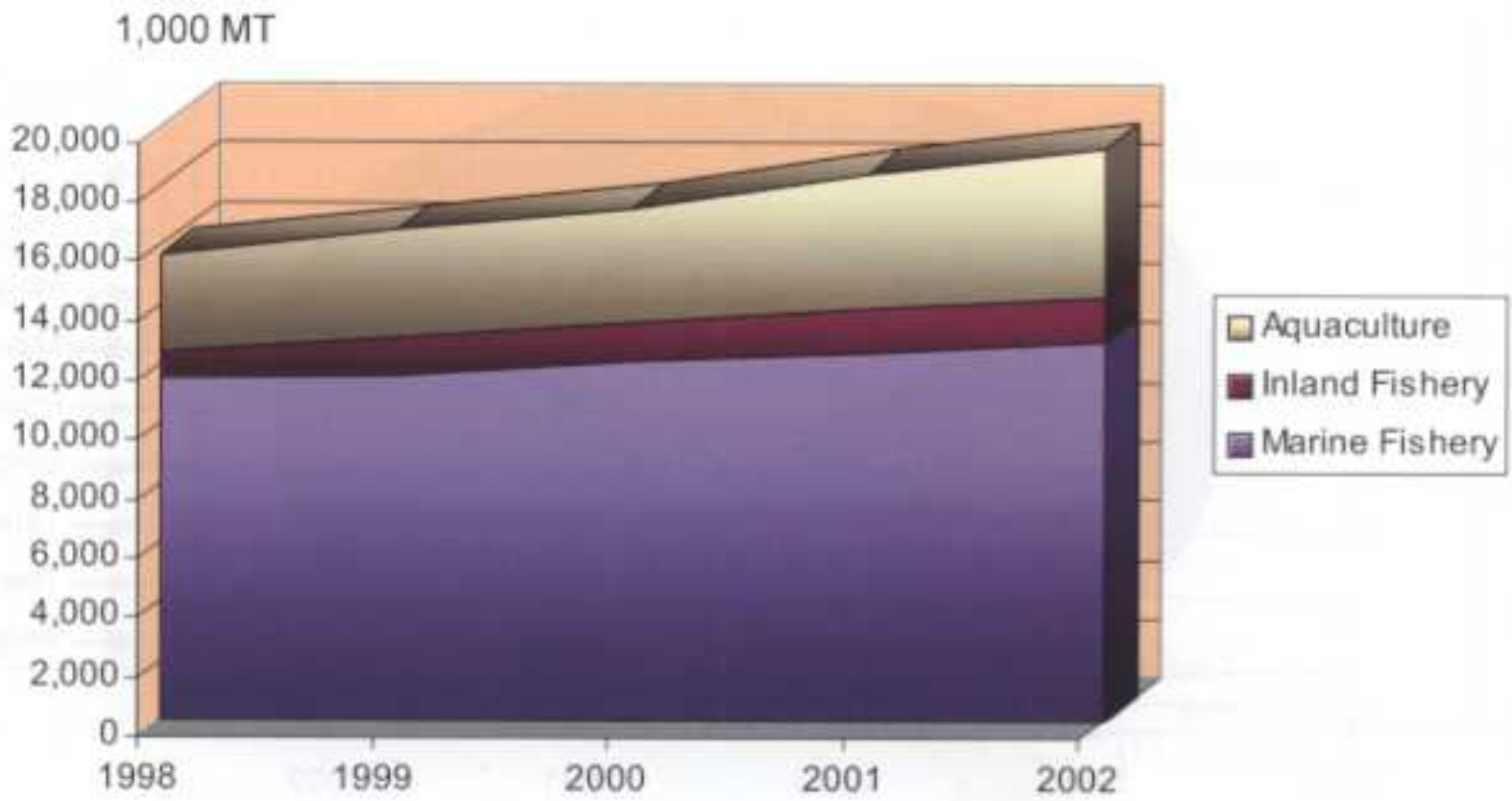
Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, and the Philippines did not report their fishermen numbers in 2002. The number of Indonesia fishermen in 2002 was 2,572,042 of which 1,277,129 or 49.65% are full-time fishermen. The total reported fishermen in Vietnam were 1,026,819 without presenting in working status. Thailand reported 181,166 fishermen of which 154,038 or 85% were full-time fishermen (the figure from the Inter-Census of Marine Fisheries 2000). Taiwan recorded 323,256 fishermen of which 218,564 or 67.61% were full-time fishermen. For Malaysia their fishermen numbers were 82,603 all of whom were full-time fishermen, the same was true for Singapore that reported the number of fishermen as 171.

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

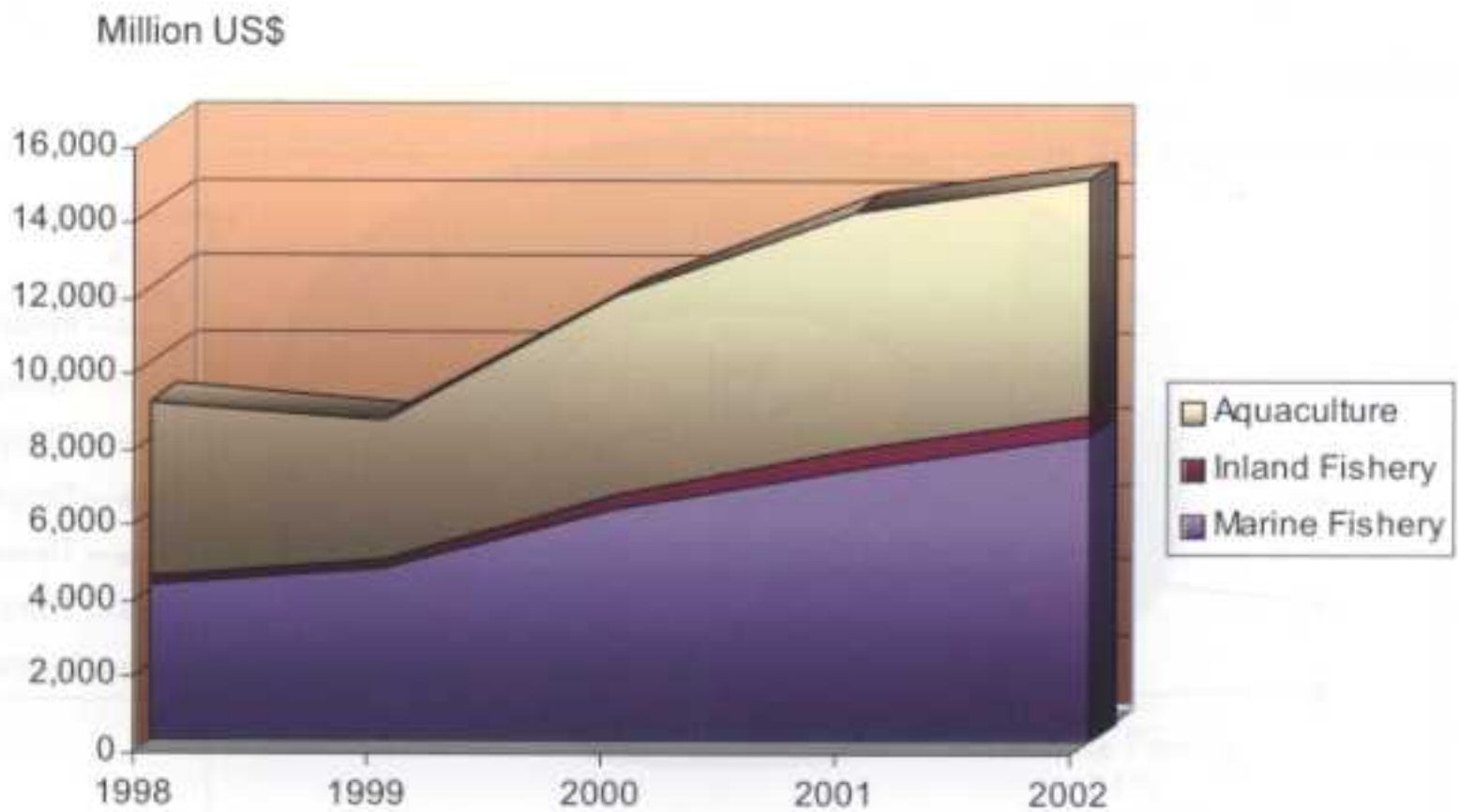
The number of Indonesian fishing establishments in 2002 was 490,097 of which 201,314 or 41.08% used non-powered boats. Of the 226,273 powered boats used, 123,343 (54.51%) were out-board driven. The greatest proportion of in-board powered boats used at 70,651 or 68.64% is less than 5 tons. Indonesia did not report the types of management. Of those countries that did report, the Philippines reported a total figure of 1,788,907 establishments of which 1,759,096 (98.33%) were individually managed. The figure showed joint management in the Philippines as 19,329. Thailand (in 2000) showed a total figure of 57,801 establishments of which 56,896 (98.43%) were individually managed. Taiwan reports 19 private companies operating and 37 in Thailand. Four countries covered Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, and Vietnam, did not report their fishing establishment whereas Indonesia did not report the breakdown the number of fishing establishment by type of management.

1. Fishery Production 1998-2002

(1) In quantity



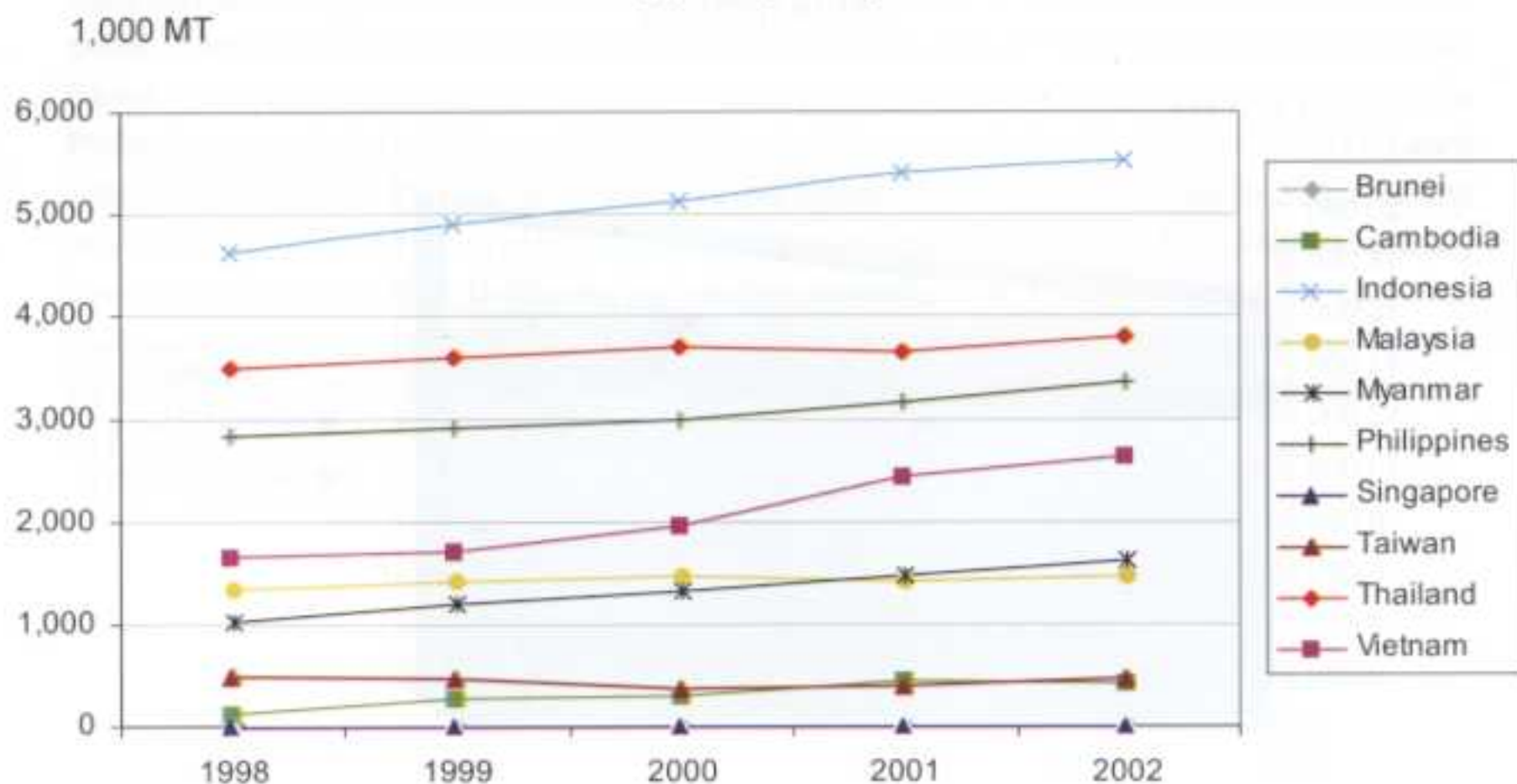
(2) In value



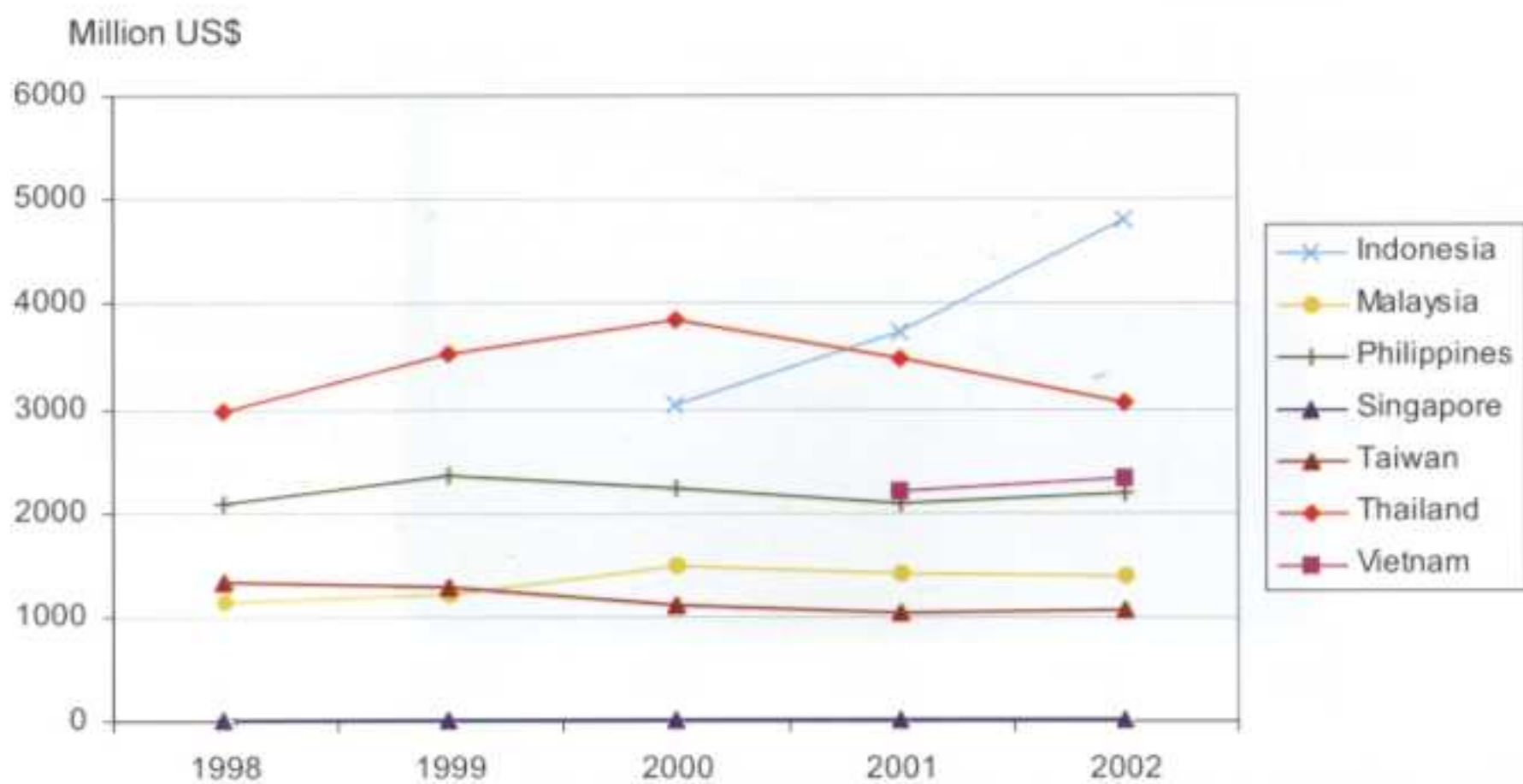
Notes : Data in value of Brunei Darussalam are incomplete from 1999
 Data in value of Indonesia are available since 2000
 Data in value of Vietnam are available since 2001

2. Fishery Production by Country 1998-2002

(1) In quantity

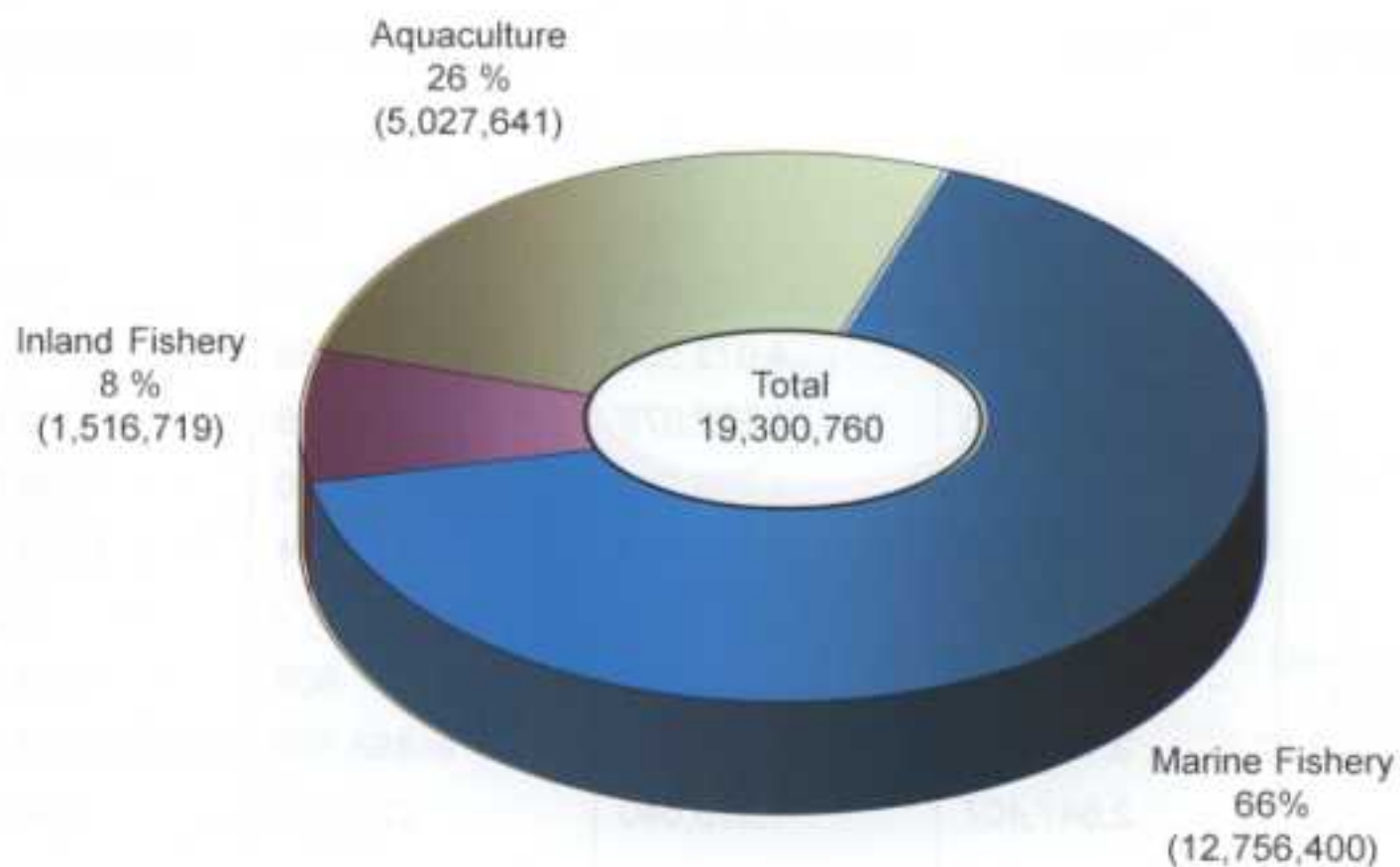


(2) In value

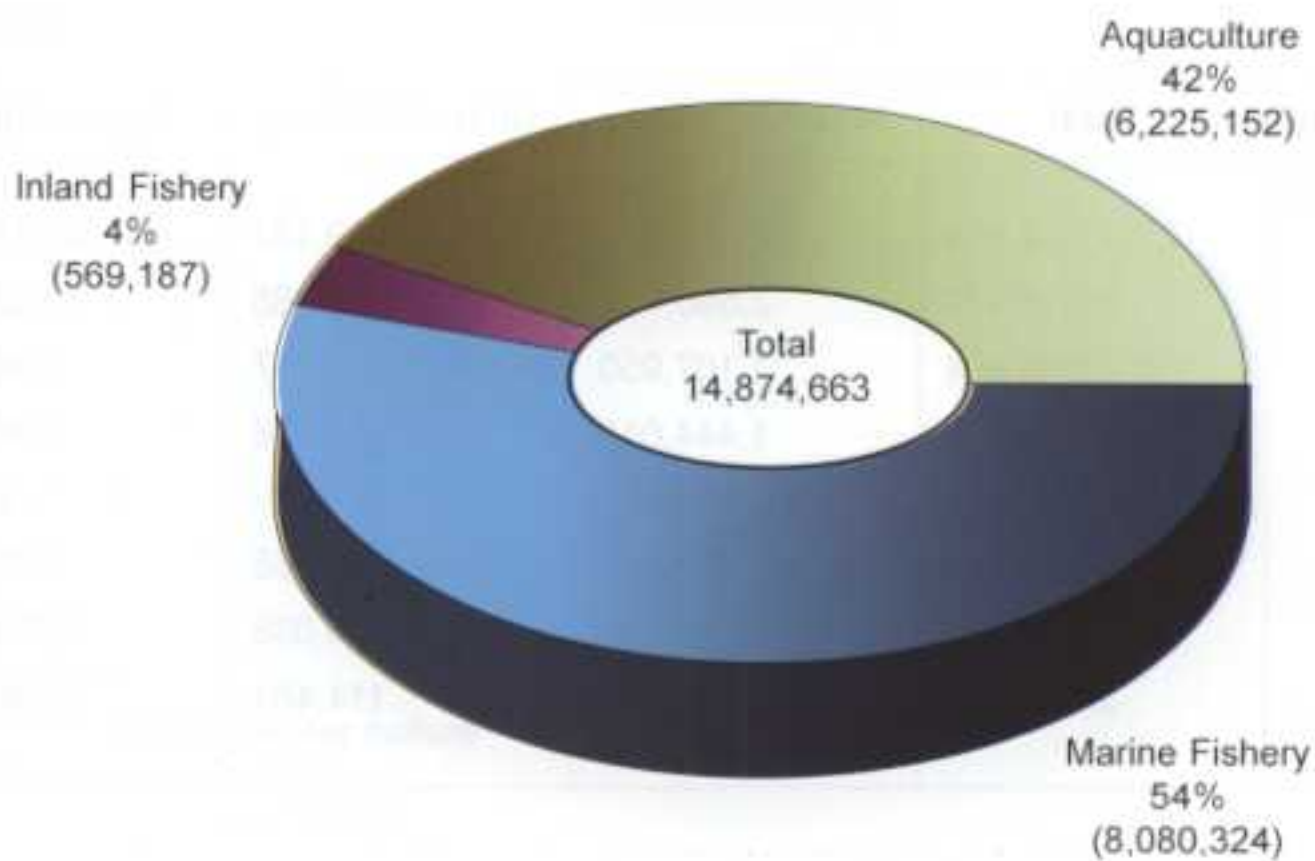


3. Fishery Production by Sub-sector : 2002

(1) In quantity (MT)



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



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

4. Production by Sub-sector and by Country : 2002

(1) In quantity

MT

Country/Territory	Total	Marine Fishery	Inland Fishery	Aquaculture
Total	19,300,760	12,756,400	1,516,719	5,027,641
Brunei	2,215	2,044	14	157
Cambodia	424,432	45,882	360,300	18,250
Indonesia	5,515,648	4,073,506	304,989	1,137,153
Malaysia	1,467,486	1,272,078	3,565	191,843
Myanmar	1,606,240	1,060,250	289,940	256,050
Philippines	3,369,524	1,899,487	131,644	1,338,393
Singapore	7,795	2,769	-	5,026
Taiwan	462,999	181,033	609	281,357
Thailand	3,797,014	2,643,711	198,700	954,603
Vietnam	2,647,407	1,575,640	226,958	844,809

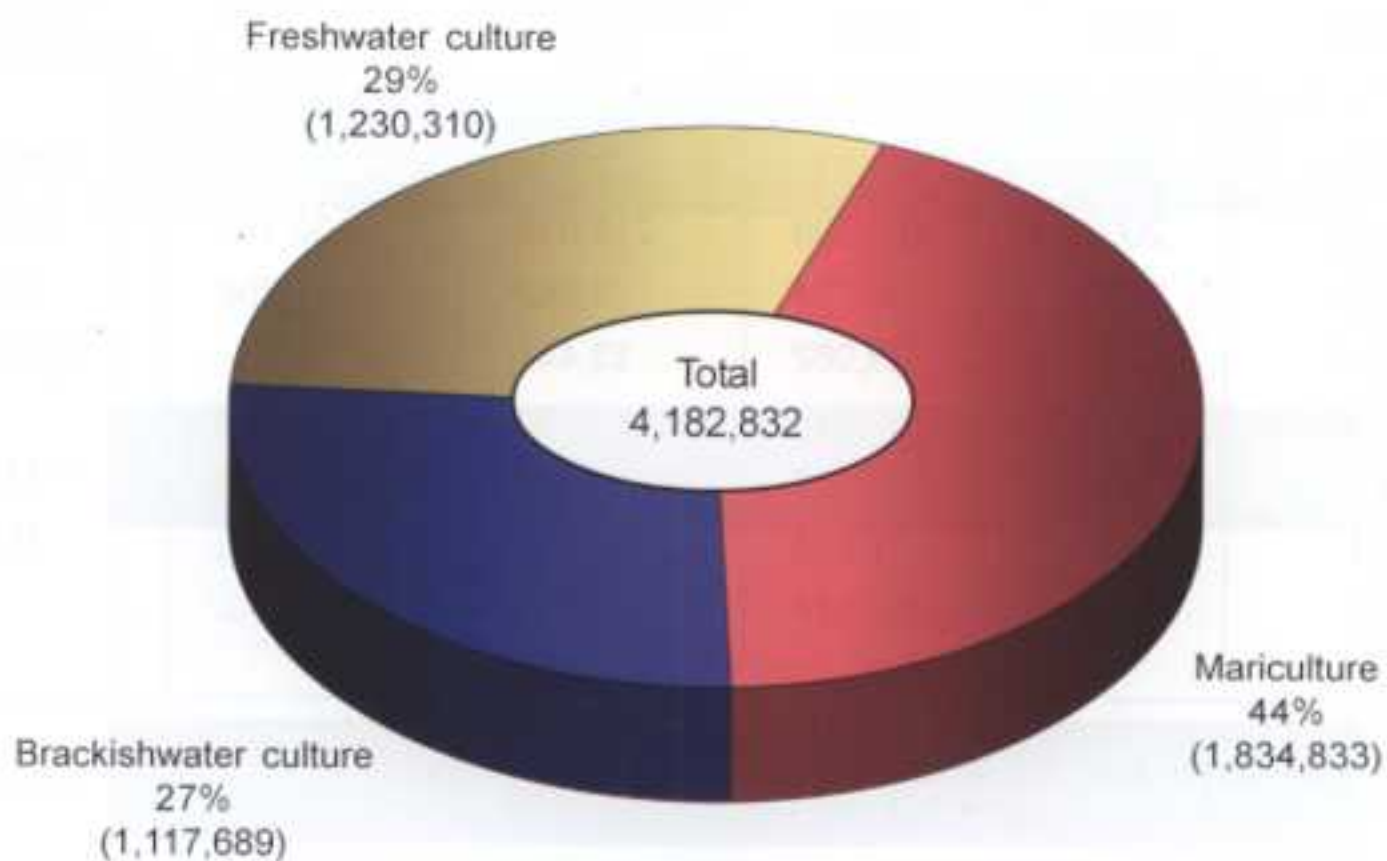
(2) In value

US\$ 1,000

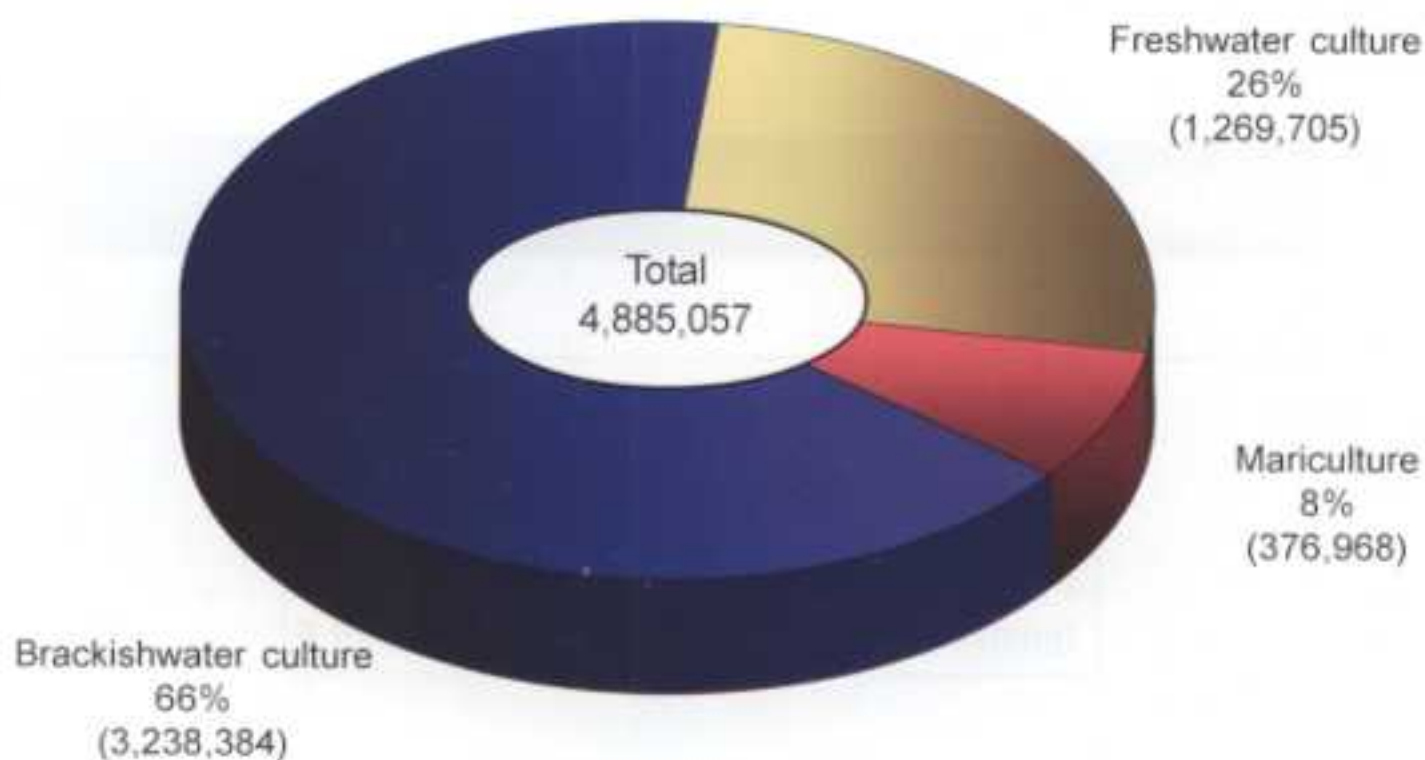
Country/Territory	Total	Marine Fishery	Inland Fishery	Aquaculture
Total	14,874,564	8,080,324	569,187	6,225,152
Indonesia	4,816,977	2,896,455	237,888	1,682,634
Malaysia	1,398,804	1,107,950	6,417	284,537
Philippines	2,194,926	1,444,010	64,518	686,398
Singapore	13,218	6,371	-	6,847
Taiwan	1,070,673	404,460	865	665,348
Thailand	3,050,297	1,345,965	145,038	1,559,294
Vietnam	2,329,669	875,113	114,461	1,340,095

5. Aquaculture by Sub-sector : 2002

(1) In quantity (MT)



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



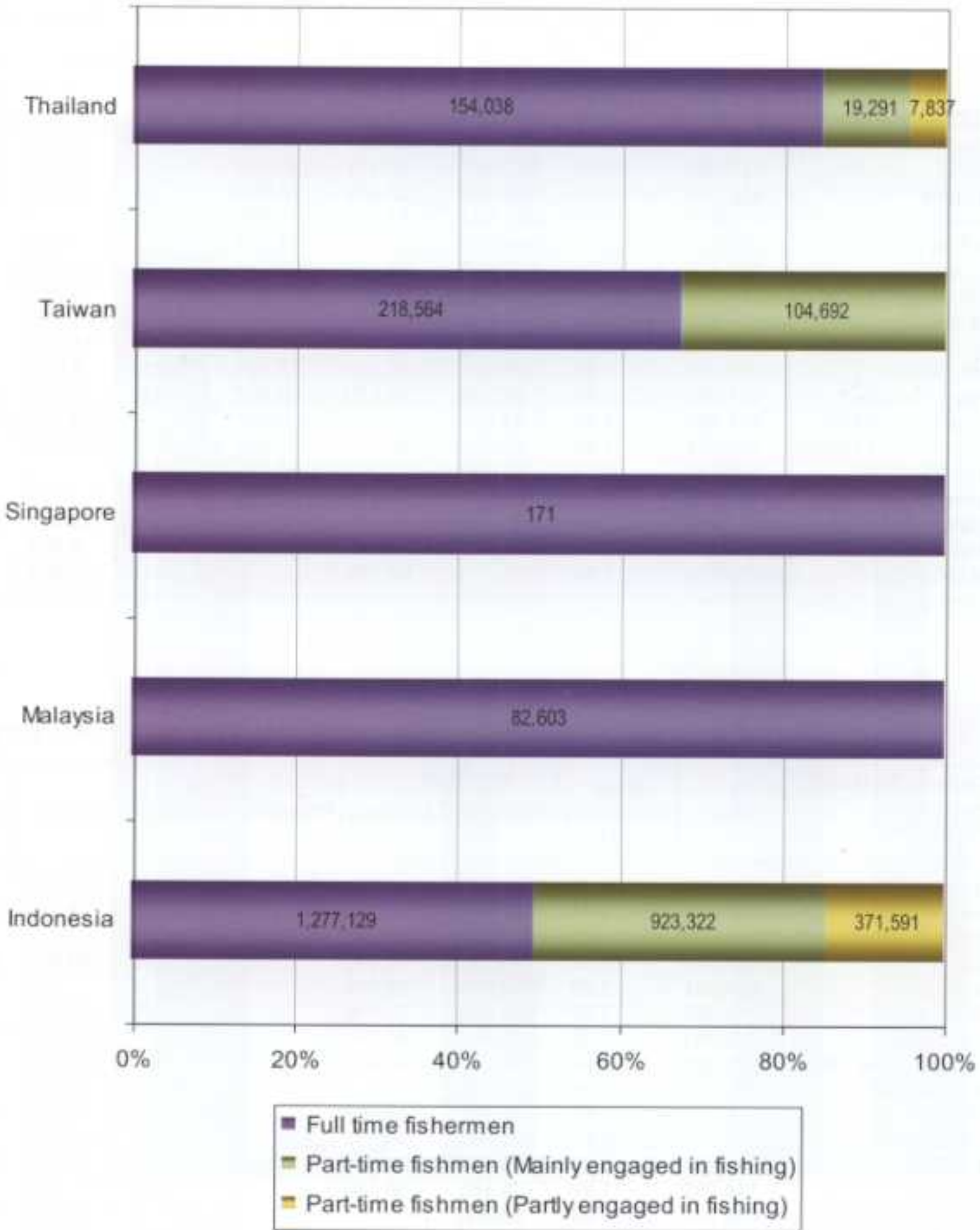
Note: Data in quantity and value of Vietnam are excluded
Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Myanmar are not available

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

Country	Year	Total	Non-powered boat	Out-board powered boat	In-board powered boat
Cambodia	2002	65,716	37,109	...	(28,607)
Indonesia	2002	460,298	219,079	130,185	111,034
Malaysia	2002	30,751	2,642	11,766	16,343
Myanmar	2002	29,082	13,441	...	(15,641)
Singapore	2002	146	...	116	30
Taiwan	2002	25,539	1,176	12,465	11,898
Thailand	2002	15,568	15,568
Vietnam	2002	102,674

Note: () Data includes both out-board and in-board powered boats

7. Number of Fishermen by Working Status



8. Major 20 Marine Species Caught in the Region : 2002

(1) In quantity

MT

Species	Country / Territory		Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Taiwan	Thailand
	Total	Ratio Composed (%)						
1. Trash fish (3902)	1,067,297	8.37	-	358,345	11,811	500	-	696,641
2. Misc. fish (3901)	866,257	6.79	528,604	87,000	8,965	405	-	241,283
3. Round scads (3405)	780,657	6.12	301,115	90,301	277,503	-	7,754	103,984
4. Sardines (3501)	753,260	5.91	332,870	40,611	245,054	-	5,848	128,877
5. Anchovies (3503)	419,555	3.29	168,959	23,683	74,095	54	1,033	151,731
6. Indian mackerels (3701)	412,619	3.23	221,634	87,910	70,279	35	-	32,761
7. Eastern little tuna (3606)	353,612	2.77	266,955	-	34,681	-	487	51,489
8. Selar scads (3407)	351,446	2.76	149,193	66,469	100,786	69	230	34,699
9. Frigate & bullet tuna (3607)	315,870	2.48	148,439	-	163,132	-	4,299	-
10. Skipjack tuna (3601)	314,833	2.47	203,102	-	109,977	6	1,748	-
11. Squid (5702)	265,625	2.08	62,133	52,483	50,612	185	10,675	89,505
12. Other prawns (4503)	253,185	1.98	95,561	48,507	17,131	222	9,644	82,120
13. Threadfin bream (3310)	241,782	1.90	39,566	30,519	49,257	33	1,031	121,376
14. Indo-pacific mackerel (3702)	237,581	1.86	23,554	-	32,657	-	34,948	146,422
15. Jacks, cavalla, trevallies (3406)	178,958	1.40	40,235	12,806	54,019	74	14,623	57,201
16. Pony fishes (3311)	158,101	1.24	89,936	2,340	65,816	9	-	-
17. Penaeid prawns (4502)	154,185	1.21	103,078	25,769	22,800	-	673	1,865
18. Drums & croakers (3313)	151,840	1.19	60,161	22,337	5,060	56	12,562	51,664
19. Narrow-barred mackerel (3609)	134,311	1.05	88,435	14,689	9,030	-	5,464	16,693
20. Longtail tuna (3604)	128,153	1.00	-	64,659	-	-	906	62,588

(2) In value

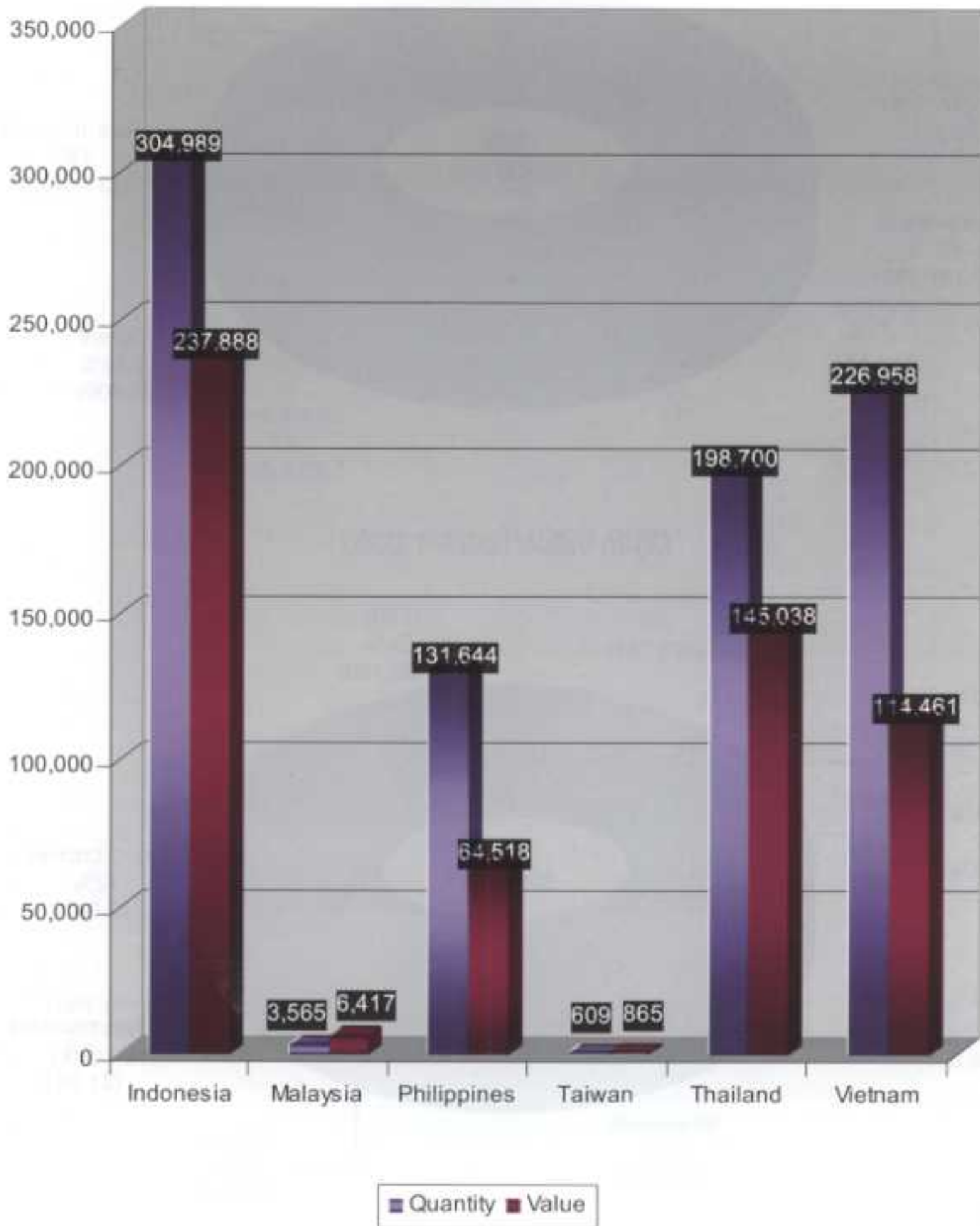
US\$ 1,000

Species	Country / Territory		Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Taiwan	Thailand
	Total	Ratio Composed (%)						
1. Penaeid prawns (4502)	452,280	5.60	286,040	146,554	-	-	6,415	13,271
2. Other prawns (4503)	391,471	4.84	99,049	72,124	-	1,486	24,500	194,312
3. Misc. fish (3901)	378,997	4.69	226,241	70,892	-	1,000	-	80,864
4. Squids (5702)	294,646	3.65	65,197	71,543	-	506	30,865	126,535
5. Tiger prawn (4501)	266,041	3.29	240,609	12,626	-	-	349	12,457
6. Indian Mackerel (3701)	264,308	3.27	134,549	93,925	-	69	17,686	18,079
7. Round scads (3405)	230,333	2.85	137,406	42,061	-	-	5,503	45,363
8. Narrow-barred mackerel (3609)	209,080	2.59	108,270	41,941	-	-	26,564	32,305
9. Eastern little tuna (3606)	192,011	2.38	161,595	-	-	-	7,055	23,361
10. Sardines (3501)	175,715	2.17	125,891	14,321	-	-	9,656	25,847
11. Anchovies (3503)	171,717	2.13	125,242	23,673	-	45	1,150	21,607
12. Cuttlefishes (5701)	143,934	1.78	12,132	23,591	-	114	5,314	102,783
13. Selar scads (3407)	134,752	1.67	70,185	56,149	-	123	110	8,185
14. Indo-Pacific mackerel (3702)	128,740	1.59	24,450	-	-	-	13,375	90,915
15. Groupers (3305)	122,171	1.51	65,714	32,023	-	153	5,460	18,821
16. Skipjack tuna (3601)	121,519	1.50	120,416	-	-	5	1,098	-
17. Threadfin bream (3310)	120,431	1.49	19,414	24,255	-	109	2,182	74,471
18. Frigate & bullet tuna (3607)	113,015	1.40	110,733	-	-	-	2,282	-
19. Drums & croakers (3313)	108,630	1.34	23,979	14,754	-	38	40,038	29,821
20. Jacks, cavalla, trevallies (3406)	103,971	1.29	31,531	17,490	-	151	10,945	43,854

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

9. Inland Fishery Production in Quantity and Value by Country

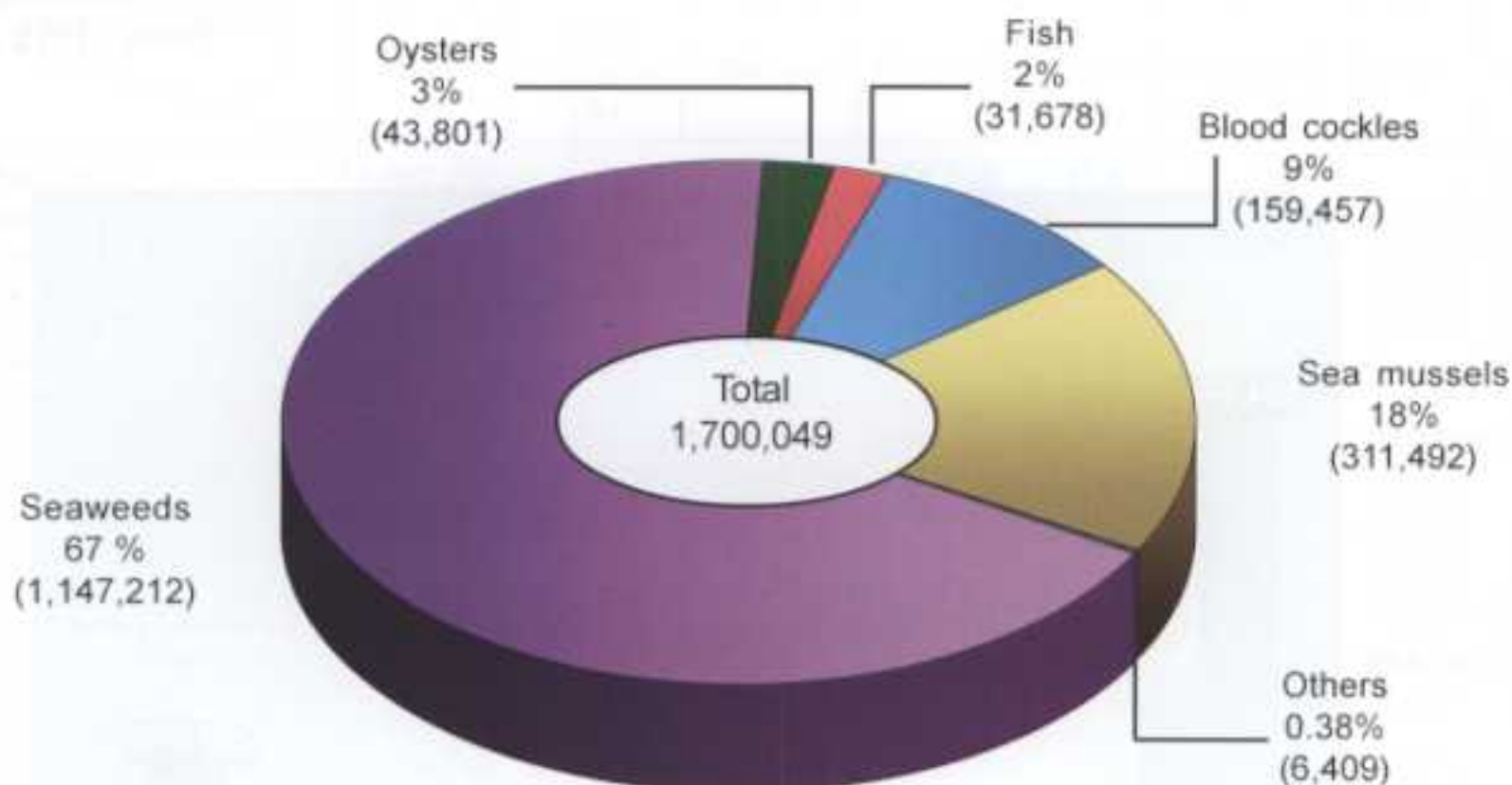
Quantity : MT
Value : US\$ 1,000



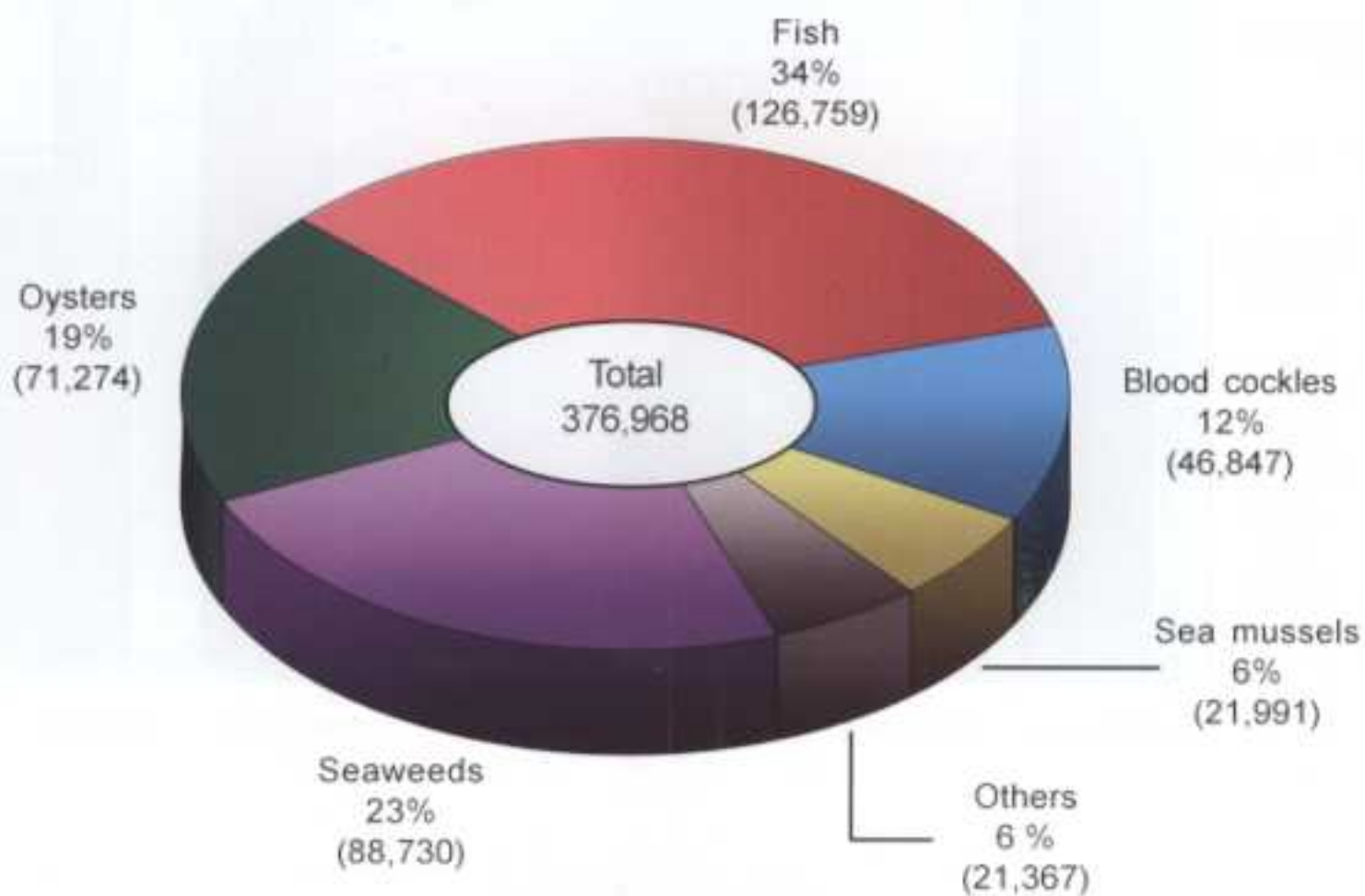
10. Aquaculture

10.1 Mariculture Production : 2002

(1) In quantity (MT)



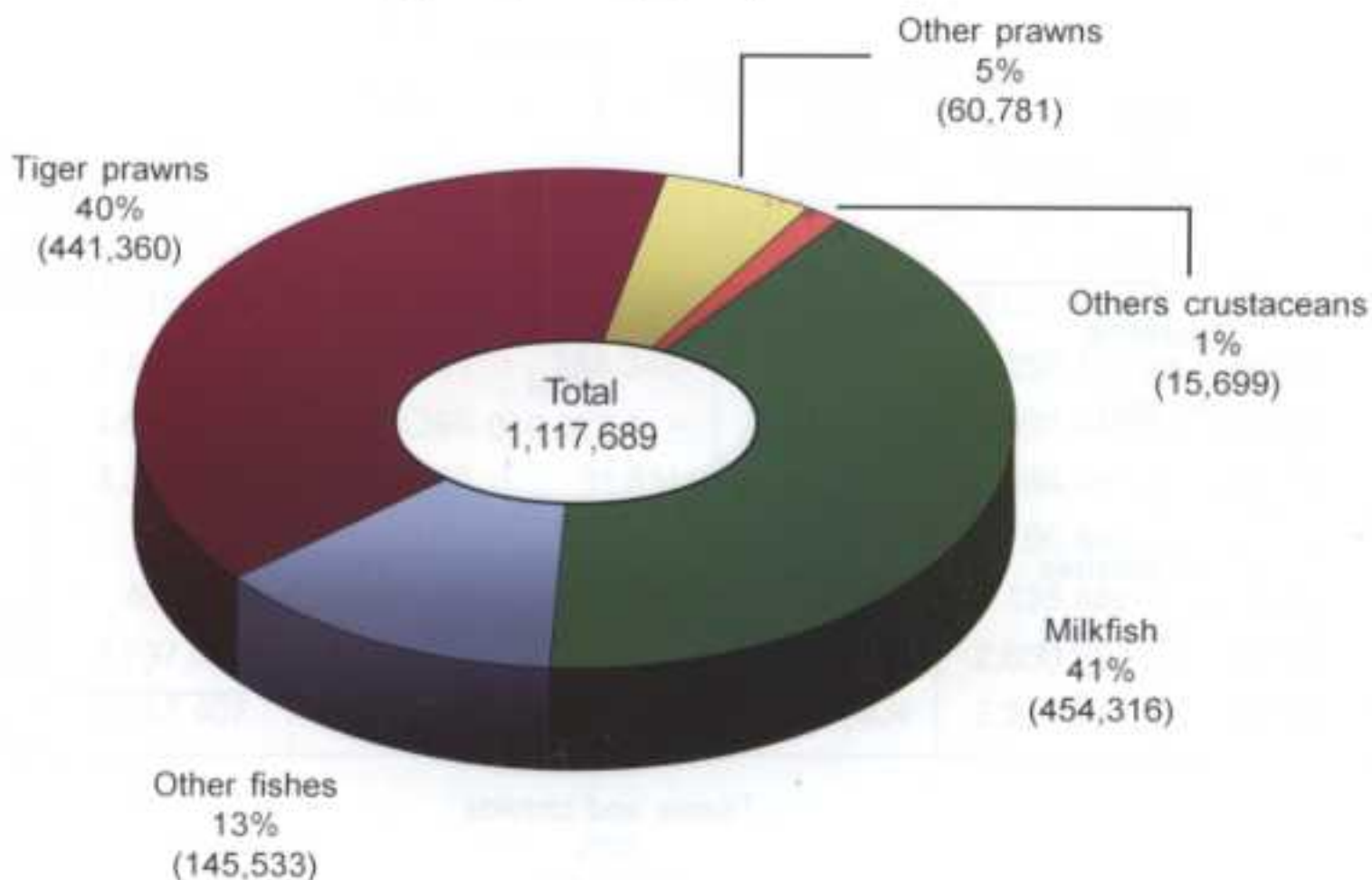
(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)



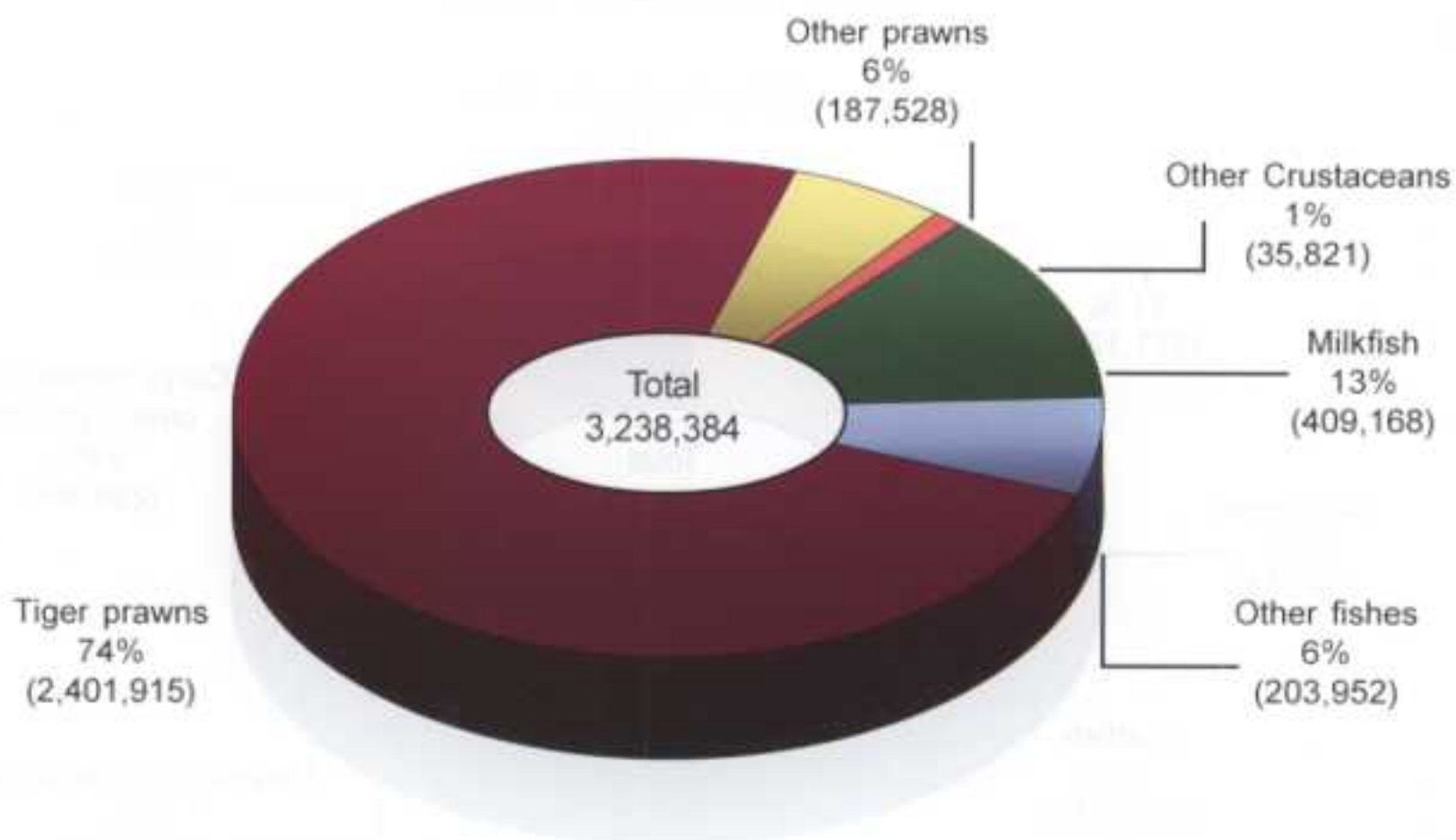
Note: Data in quantity of Myanmar and Vietnam as well as data in value of Vietnam are excluded
Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Myanmar are not available

10.2 Brackishwater Production : 2002

(1) In quantity (MT)



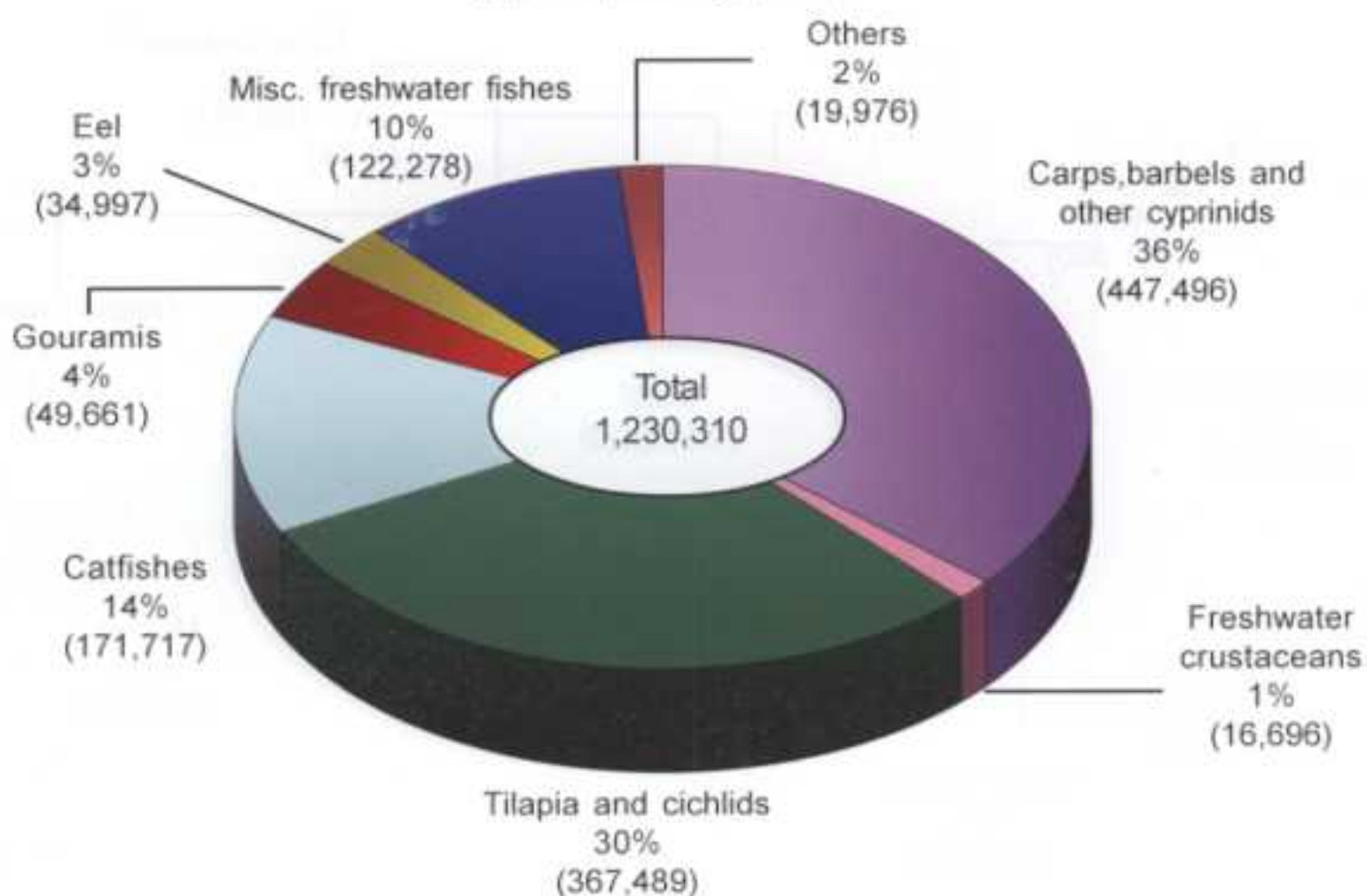
(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)



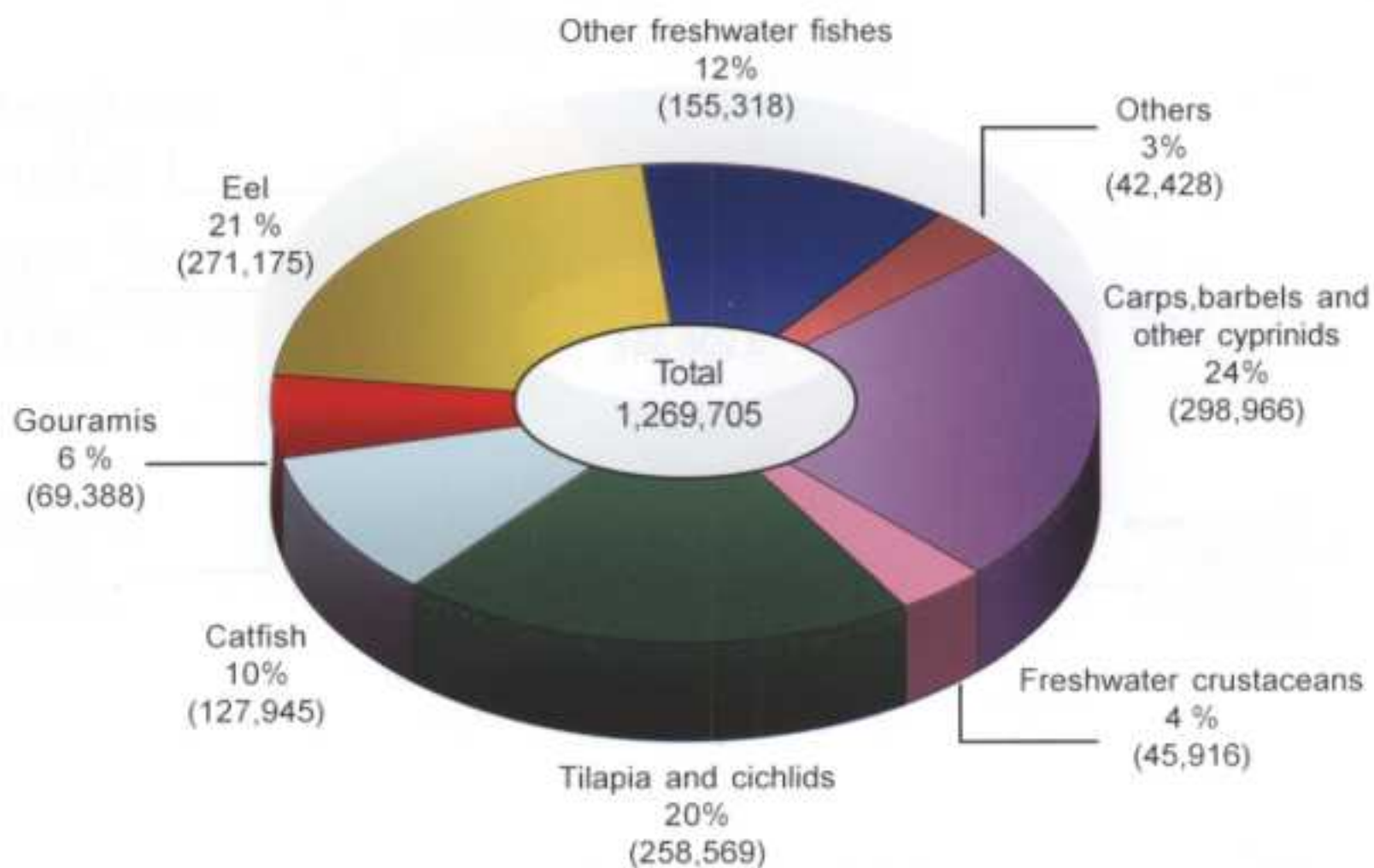
Note: Data in quantity and value of Vietnam are excluded
 Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Myanmar are not available

10.3 Freshwater Culture Production : 2002

(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, and Myanmar are not available

11. Fish Food Balance : 2002

Country	Total Production (MT)	Import (MT)	Trash Fish (MT)	Export (MT)	Balance (MT)	Per capita (kg.)
Indonesia	5,515,648	123,554	-	565,768	5,073,434	24.03
Malaysia	1,467,486	344,761	358,345	196,731	1,257,171	51.84
Myanmar	1,606,240	63,399	-	167,995	1,501,644	28.78
Philippines	3,369,524	218,585	11,811	182,031	3,394,267	42.70
Singapore	7,795	194,284	500	111,099	90,480	21.70
Taiwan	462,999	369,453	-	676,631	155,821	6.92
Thailand	3,797,014	1,010,658	696,641	1,445,524	2,665,507	42.00
Vietnam	2,647,407	21,578	-	458,404	2,210,581	27.67

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 : 2002

US\$ 1,000

Country	Export	Import	Balance of Trade
Total	10,345,345	2,574,219	7,771,126
Indonesia	1,570,354	91,612	1,478,742
Malaysia	382,722	321,808	60,914
Philippines	505,967	96,613	409,354
Singapore	383,056	516,618	-133,562
Taiwan	1,265,446	375,897	889,549
Thailand	3,924,790	1,078,993	2,845,797
Vietnam	2,021,802	92,678	1,929,124