

## Statistical Summary

Statistical Summary of the 2003-04  
 Rubber Production in Malaysia

### 2003-04 Production

The 2003-04 rubber production in Malaysia was 1,453,957 MT, an increase of 47,284 MT from the 1,406,673 MT produced in 2002-03. The increase in production was due to an increase in the number of rubber trees in the country. The number of rubber trees in the country increased from 11.38 million in 2002 to 11.42 million in 2003. The increase in the number of rubber trees was due to an increase in the number of rubber trees planted in the country. The number of rubber trees planted in the country increased from 11.38 million in 2002 to 11.42 million in 2003. The increase in the number of rubber trees was due to an increase in the number of rubber trees planted in the country.

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## SUMMARY 2003

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### 3. Major Features in 2003-04 and 2004-05

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## Statistical Summary

### An Overview of Fishery Sector for the South China Sea Area in 2003

#### 1. The Fisheries Sector

During 2003, a quantity of 20,179,399 MT total fishery production was taken with the value of US\$ 14,436 millions. Comparing with the figure of 2002, it represented an increase in quantity of approximately 4.55% whereas a decrease in value of 2.95%. Marine fishery production in 2003 featured an enlargement of around 432,618 MT but a slight decrease of US\$ 122 millions in value. Inland fisheries production for this reporting year showed an increase both in quantity of 99,202 MT and in value of US\$ 46.8 millions. The aquaculture production showed an increase of 347,269 MT but a decrease in value of US\$ 363 millions. However, the value figures from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Myanmar were not available. The statistics in terms of quantity and value of Taiwan for 2003 were unavailable.

Similar with the previous years and reflecting the market demand, Indonesia reported as the highest production figures at 5,915,989 MT, while Thailand at 3,914,025 MT was a close second in quantity. In descending order come the Philippines with 3,619,282 MT, Vietnam with 2,859,200 MT, followed by Myanmar with 1,987,020 MT. Malaysia with 1,483,957 MT and Cambodia had 390,657 MT. The two countries with the lowest production were Singapore with 7,109 MT and lastly Brunei Darussalam with 2,169 MT. The total production since 1999 showed only a very slowly increase trend, the increment from 1999 to 2003 was 3,673,960 MT. The average yearly increase showed a figure of 734,792 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\$ 4,948 millions followed by Thailand with US\$ 3,177 millions.

Again in descending order Vietnam earned US\$ 2,715 millions, Philippines reported US\$ 2,212 millions. Malaysia earned US\$ 1,371 millions, and lastly Singapore earned US\$ 14 million. 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 2003, marine fisheries contributed some 65.36% or 13,188,568 MT of total fisheries production. This represented an increase of 3.39% over 2002. The total value in relation to the total production value is 55.13% or US\$ 7,958 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 4,383,103 MT representing 33.23% of the total, with the value of US\$ 2,928 millions or 36.79% of the regional value. A second was Thailand with 2,651,223 MT or 20 % of total production; the value data for Thailand was US\$ 1,545 millions or 19.42% of the whole. The Philippines was placed third with a production of 2,031,487 MT or 15.4% of the total with the value was US\$ 1,459 millions representing 18.34% of the total. Vietnam landed 1,647,482 MT or 12.49% while its value was US\$ 964 millions or 12.11% of the whole. Closely next was Malaysia with 1,283,256 MT or 9.737% of the total production while its value was US\$ 1,056 millions. Myanmar took 1,132,340 MT in marine fisheries, which was 8.59% of the whole with no value figure available. Cambodia was next with 55,607 MT or 0.42% with no figure available for value. Singapore landed 2,085 or 0.02% and was valued at US\$ 6.3 million or 0.08%. Last on the list was Brunei Darussalam production of 1,985 MT or 0.02% of the total without value figure available.

The period from 1999 to 2003 saw an increase in production of 1,552,819 MT (13.35%) showing development in value of 3,459 millions, 76.87% of total value over the period. During the same period, Indonesia increased its production by 700,659 MT. The catch for Thailand in 2002 slightly decreased from the 1998 figures by 73,984 MT, but the value increased by US\$ 265 million, this was a decrease of 20.7%. The Philippines data showed an increase of 302,913 MT in 2002, relative to 1998. The decreasing value was US\$ 103 million or 6.58% of total value in 2002. Vietnam increased production in 2002 relative to 1998 by some 540,289 MT whereas the value incomparable due to such data started to report since 2001. Malaysia increased its production by 3.04% over 1998 by landing 37,854 MT more; however the value decreased US\$ 34 millions. Myanmar extremely enlarged production by 235,200 MT from 1998 without reporting value. Cambodian production increased by 17,451 MT in 2002 compared to 1998 without available the value figure. Singapore also recorded less catch in 2002 compared to 1998 by 4,404 MT. The reported value also decreased by US\$ 10.7 million, a decrease over 1998 of 62.77%. The last reporting country Brunei Darussalam decreased production by 1,131 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 1,802,682 MT (13.67% of the total regional production). Round scads formed the largest catch at 786,419 MT (43.62% of the group total) followed by 364,713 MT (20.23% of the group total) of Selar scads. The next most heavily fished categories were the Tuna as a group featured with a total catch of 1,440,199 MT (10.92% of the total regional catch) with Eastern little tuna was the most heavily exploited at 361,346 MT (25% of the group). Another species in this group was Frigate and bullet tuna with great catch as 334,212 MT (23.2% of the group). The third most heavily fished were the Red fishes, basses, and congers at 1,414,098

MT (10.72% of the total regional catch). In this group, the most heavily caught fish were Threadfin bream at 228,138 MT (16.13% of the group) followed by Pony fish at 164,387 MT (11.62%). Herrings, sardines and anchovies formed the next heavily fished group with 1,201,514 MT (9.11% of the total regional catch) with the Sardines were the most heavily exploited fish at 718,123 MT (59.77% of the group). The Sardines were followed by the take of Anchovy at 406,246 MT (33.81%). Another major group of species caught was the Mackerel with a total regional production of 730,868 MT or 5.54% of the whole. Indian Mackerel was at 430,620 MT and Indo-Pacific Mackerel at 221,721 MT (being 58.92 and 30.34 of the group total, respectively). Trash fish formed 8.06% of the total regional catch at 1,062,422 MT. Miscellaneous fish landed at 1,114,609 MT (8.45% of the total regional catch). In the Crustaceans group with production of 687,463 MT, Other prawns formed the greatest total at 227,272 MT and Penaeid prawns at 161,412 MT were in the majority forming 33.06 and 23.48% of the group, respectively. Of the Crabs only the Swimming crab featured to any great extent at 108,059 MT (15.72% 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 Miscellaneous fish carried the highest value with Penaeid Prawn, Other prawns, Indian mackerels Squid, Round scad, Tiger prawn, Narrow-barred king mackerel, Eastern little tuna, Selar scad, followed by Indo-Pacific mackerel.

From the breakdown by species, Indonesia led the way with a marine catch of 756,965 MT. This was 42% of the total regional production of Jacks, mullets and sauries caught and represented 17.27% 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 297,937 MT (39.36% of the total Indonesian Jacks, mullets and sauries). The next greatest catch was Selar scads at 154,866 MT (20.46%) and thirdly, Black pomfrets returned figure at 44,706 MT (5.9%). For Tunas with Eastern little tunas, catch were reported as 267,339 MT representing 36.72% of that species group with 208,626 MT of Skipjack tunas (28.65%). The catch of Red fishes, basses, and congers group was 553,438 MT (39.14% of the regional total). In the Herring, sardines and anchovies group 518,438 MT (43% of the regional total) was led by the Sardine catches at 309,406 MT (60% of the species total). Two other notable catch levels were Mackerel and Crustaceans at 265,879 MT (36.4% of the regional catch total) and 289,004 MT (42% of the region's total). The major proportion of crustaceans was Penaeid prawns at 100,679 MT (62.37% of the national total) and other prawns at 100,221 MT (44.1%). Miscellaneous marine fish accounted for landings of 762,421 MT (17.39% of the total fish catch for Indonesia). Indonesia also harvested by far the greatest quantity of miscellaneous aquatic plants (Seaweeds) at 64,610 MT, which is 100% of the reported regional total.

The nation with the next highest catch was Thailand at 2,651,223 MT (20.10% of the regional total catch) with the red fishes, basses, and conger group making up the greatest proportion at 391,372 MT (14.76% of the total national catch). In this group, threadfin breems led at 112,501

MT (28.75% of the group national total) next were 103,963 MT of Big-eye snappers (26.56% of the national total). By far the greatest catch of all was trash fish at 697,145 MT, which is 26.3% of the overall national catch. Thailand led the region in the landing of molluscs with 223,458 MT representing 43.2% of the regional total. Mackerel at 208,010 MT with Indo-Pacific mackerel formed by far the greatest proportion at 156,223 MT (75% of the group national catch). In Thailand, herrings, sardines, anchovies represented a total catch of 292,208 MT (24.32% of the regional total) of these species the greatest proportion were Anchovies at 153,660 MT, or 52.6% of the national catch of these species.

### 3. Inland Fisheries

With eight countries reported quantity of catch from inland fisheries, and only five 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 2003, Myanmar led with higher figures than any other reporting countries at 454,320 MT (28.12%); however, there was no reported figure in species details. Similar to Cambodia, the figure of inland production showed as 308,750 MT and shared 19.11% of the reported total. Indonesia figure showed 308,693 MT or 19% of the total production. Vietnam reported 208,623 MT or 12.91% of the total in 2002 whereas Thailand reported data of 198,400 MT or 12.3%. The Philippines reported 133,292 MT in 2002, which returned to the higher figures since 2000 when 152,351 was recorded. Malaysia reported 3,828 MT, which was 0.24% of the regional inland production. The last of the reporting countries was Brunei Darussalam with approximately 15 MT of inland production.

In terms of value, only five countries reported data. Indonesia at US\$ 257.8 millions and Thailand at US\$ 170.2 millions were the reporting countries with high value. The reported data covered US\$ 115.3 millions of Vietnam; US\$ 66 million of the Philippines; and a last country was Malaysia with US\$ 6.6 millions. The percentages have not been calculated because the lack of data renders any conclusion unreliable.

During 2003, Myanmar reported the greatest production without species breakdown similar to the second, Cambodia. Indonesia, the third country in this league, reported the production with the miscellaneous group leading with 120,734 MT, US\$ 80.2 millions in value. In term of named species, Indonesia produced 39,048 MT in the Carp and barbels group, 37,623 MT for the Snakehead and 35,940 MT in the Catfishes group. Other Indonesian figures of note were the Gouramis group at 35,935 and Tilapia at 18,059 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 49,832 MT, but other than the production of Tilapia at 32,136 MT and miscellaneous freshwater fish at 16,081 MT the freshwater production data from the Philippines was unremarkable. The next was Vietnam with the fourth of 208,623 MT without species breakdown reports. Thailand

with the fifth rank in the region with a report total of 198,400 MT, the predominant data was the miscellaneous fish group at 117,400 MT followed by Carp and barbels group at 38,900 MT, the Snakehead was third in the list at 24,100 MT and Catfish was fourth 13,800 MT. The next country was Malaysia; however, there was no species breakdown reports, the same apply to Brunei Darussalam.

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\$ 257.8 million with the miscellaneous group of fish contributing the most at US\$ 80.2 millions. The Snakehead group contribution had the next highest value at US\$ 42.6 million and the Catfishes were next at US\$ 34 million, then Carps, barbels and other cyprinids followed at US\$ 31.4 millions and the Gouramis was at US\$ 25.1 million.

#### 4. Aquaculture

Under Aquaculture, the data includes mariculture, brackishwater culture and freshwater culture. In 2003, the Philippines was the lead country in terms of the production quantity at 1,454,503 MT or 27.06% of the whole with a revenue report of US\$ 686 millions. Indonesia was the lead country in terms of value with US\$ 1,762 millions (30% of the regional total).

The Philippines figures for 2003 showed an increase over the previous year. The Indonesia's production followed at 1,224,193 MT (22.78% of the regional total) with the value of US\$ 1,762 millions in 2003, which was also an increase from 1998 at 341,204 MT. Thailand reported 1,064,402 MT or 19.8%, while Vietnam reported 1,003,095 MT or 18.66%, Myanmar reported 400,360 MT or 7.45%, Malaysia reported 196,873 MT or 3.66%, Cambodia reported 26,300 MT, 0.49%, Singapore reported 5,024 MT, 0.1%, and Brunei Darussalam reported 160 MT, a negligible percentage.

Aquaculture value figures in 2003 for the series reporting countries showed an increase over 1998 of US\$ 2,160 millions representing a percentage increase of 58.34% in total. Indonesia led the field in 2003 with a reported figure of US\$ 1,762 millions, next in line was Vietnam with US\$ 1,636 millions; Thailand reported value of US\$ 1,462 (24.94%); the Philippines reported value of US\$ 686 million (11.71%), Malaysia reported value of US\$ 308.5 millions or 5.26%. The last of the reporting countries was Singapore with US\$ 7.4 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 1,257,452 MT with a value of US\$ 87.3 millions showed the greatest production as coming from the Philippines at 988,888 MT, which was 78.64% of the region's figures. Among molluscs, sea mussels predominated at 287,500 MT

(16% of the regional total) followed by Blood cockles at 138,426 MT (7.7%); however, the value figures were reversed with miscellaneous marine molluscs showing the greater value. Indonesia led the field in miscellaneous marine molluscs production at US\$ 48.4 millions.

The quantity of cultured fish seemed not so prevalent in the region; however, the production at 9,203 MT of Groupers brought about US\$ 77 million (21.2% of the regional total). Indonesia showed the greatest production of Groupers as 8,637 MT and US\$ 73.2 million. The highest production of cultured fish group was miscellaneous fishes produced 22,158 MT, which the Philippines shared 22,031 MT or 99.43% of the species group total.

#### **4.2 Brackishwater culture**

Out of a total yield of 1,157,486 MT and a total value of US\$ 2,904 millions, Tiger prawn was the most valuable regional species both in quantity and value at 406,519 MT with an overall value of US\$ 1,759 millions, in national terms, Thailand was the leading producer with 194,909 MT and a market value of US\$ 719.6 millions (40.9% of the regional value), when compared with the total brackishwater production yield in Thailand, this was 61.9%. Starting in 2003, Thailand reported the production of another dominant shrimp species which called 'white leg shrimp' or Vannamei shrimp at 132,365 MT and US\$ 320.5 millions. In terms of the largest producer, Indonesia led with 501,977 MT and reported value figures at US\$ 1,139 millions. From this figure the largest component was Milkfish at 227,930 MT or 45.4% of the total national production with the value figure showing of US\$ 165 million. Indonesia also cultured 133,836 MT of Tiger prawn, which had the value of US\$ 655.3 million.

#### **4.3 Freshwater culture**

During 2003, Vietnam led the field with 559,960 MT, with the reported value as US\$ 379.8 millions without species details. The next major producer was Indonesia with 472,974 MT; the predominant species was Cyprinids group with 254,295 MT. The majority production in the region in 2003 was the Carps, barbels, and other cyprinids with a reported total of 629,864 MT, whereas the Tilapia and other cichlids followed with 373,653 MT. In terms of value, the Carps contributed US\$ 253 millions to the regional value, followed by Tilapia as US\$ 276.5 millions. In order of regional reported value contribution, Indonesia led again with US\$ 443.3 millions followed by Vietnam of US\$ 379.8 millions. The third was Thailand with US\$ 317.5 millions; the Philippines with US\$ 132.5 millions, Malaysia with US\$ 63.5 millions and lastly, Singapore with US\$ 1.86 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 491,928 in use or 32.67% of the whole. The use of trap showed 320,834, this

was 25.7% of all types of gear. The total of the different types of gear used in the region was 1,505,732. In terms of fishing effort and population density, Indonesia was the leading fishing gear user with 369,375 using trap, this is 95.5% of the regional total for this gear, similarly, Indonesia reports the use of 315,971 gill net, or 64.23% of the regional figures. The regional total of hooks and lines was 255,216 with Indonesia shared 228,568 or 89.6%.

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

The order of precedence of fishing gear use and preference were seine net (89,450), lift nets (73,040), trawl (67,780), surrounding net (24,621), push net (14,292), shellfish and seaweed collecting gear (10,830).

#### **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. Only Brunei Darussalam did not reported its fishing boat numbers for 2003. The Philippines reported by far the greatest number of boats at 821,035 without figures available in type and tonnage. Indonesia followed by the number of boats at 559,791 of which 231,561 were non-powered vessels. Of the 278,251 powered boats, 158,411 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 102,069. It was followed by Cambodia with the total number of boats at 65,151. The reported figures of Cambodian non-power boats were 40,600 whereas the power boats shared 24,551. Next was Malaysia with the total number of boats at 35,458 of which 32,727 were the powered boats. Myanmar reported 32,120 boats with majority was non-powered boat of 16,335. The range in other regional nations was from 15,983 in Thailand, to 145 in Singapore.

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

Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, and the Philippines did not report their fishermen numbers in 2003. The number of Indonesia fishermen in 2003 was 3,311,821 of which 1,729,671 or 52.23% are full-time fishermen. The total reported fishermen in Vietnam were 1,022,253 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). The number of Cambodian fishermen was 102,275 without presenting in working status. For Malaysia their fishermen numbers were 89,433 all of whom were full-time fishermen, the same was true for Singapore that reported the number of fishermen as 172.

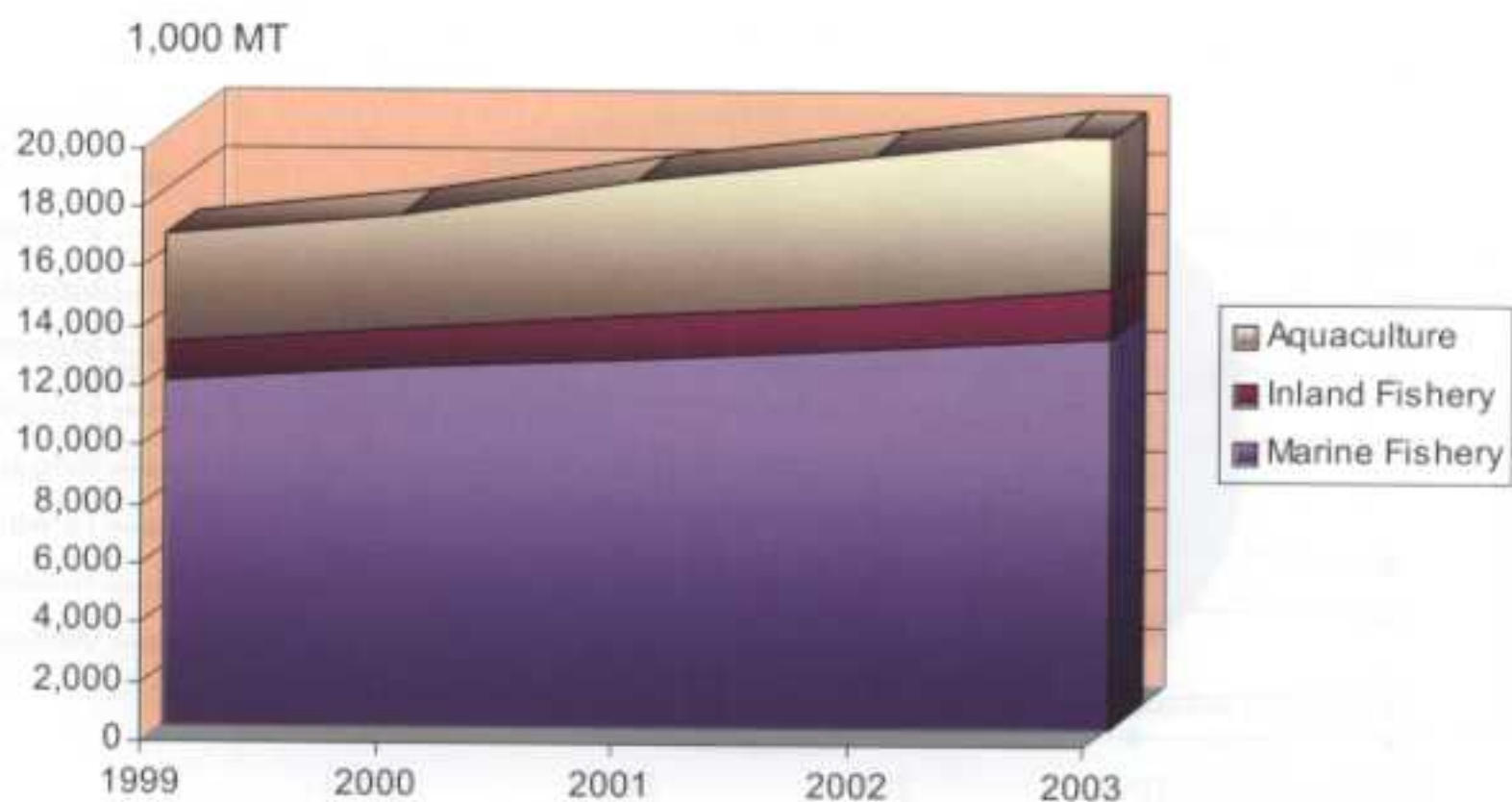


## 8. Number of Fishing Establishments by Types and Size of Management

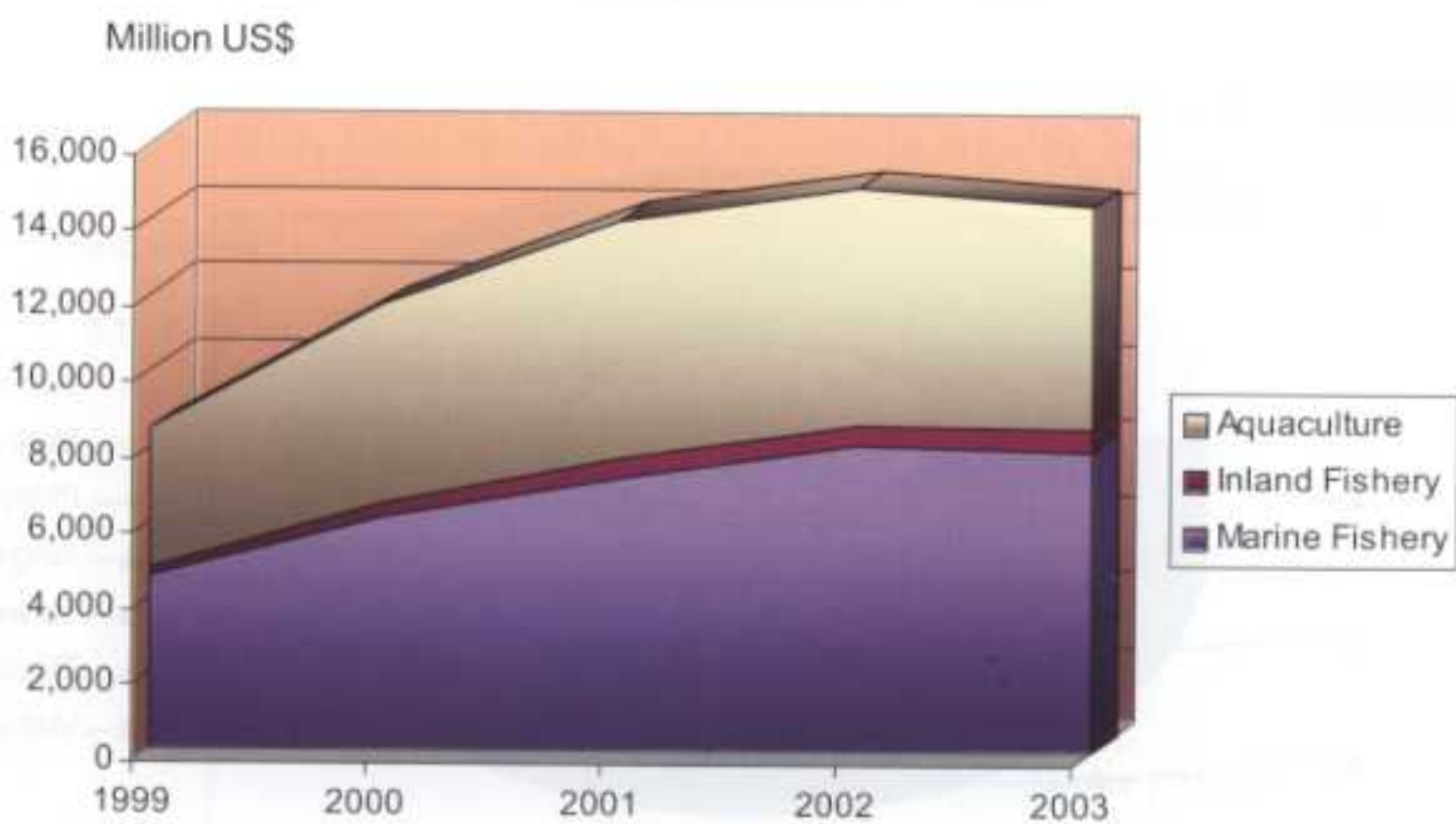
The number of Indonesian fishing establishments in 2003 was 559,791 of which 231,561 or 41.37% used non-powered boats. Of the 270,010 powered boats, 152,262 (56.39%) were out-board driven. The greatest proportion of in-board powered boats used at 80,049 or 67.98% is less than 5 tons. Indonesia did not 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 from the 2002 Fisheries Census of the Philippines). 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. Myanmar reported the total fishing establishment as 61,943 while Singapore reported as 145. Four countries covered Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, and Vietnam, did not report their fishing establishment whereas Indonesia and Myanmar did not report the breakdown the number of fishing establishment by type of management.

## 1. Fishery Production 1999-2003

(1) In quantity



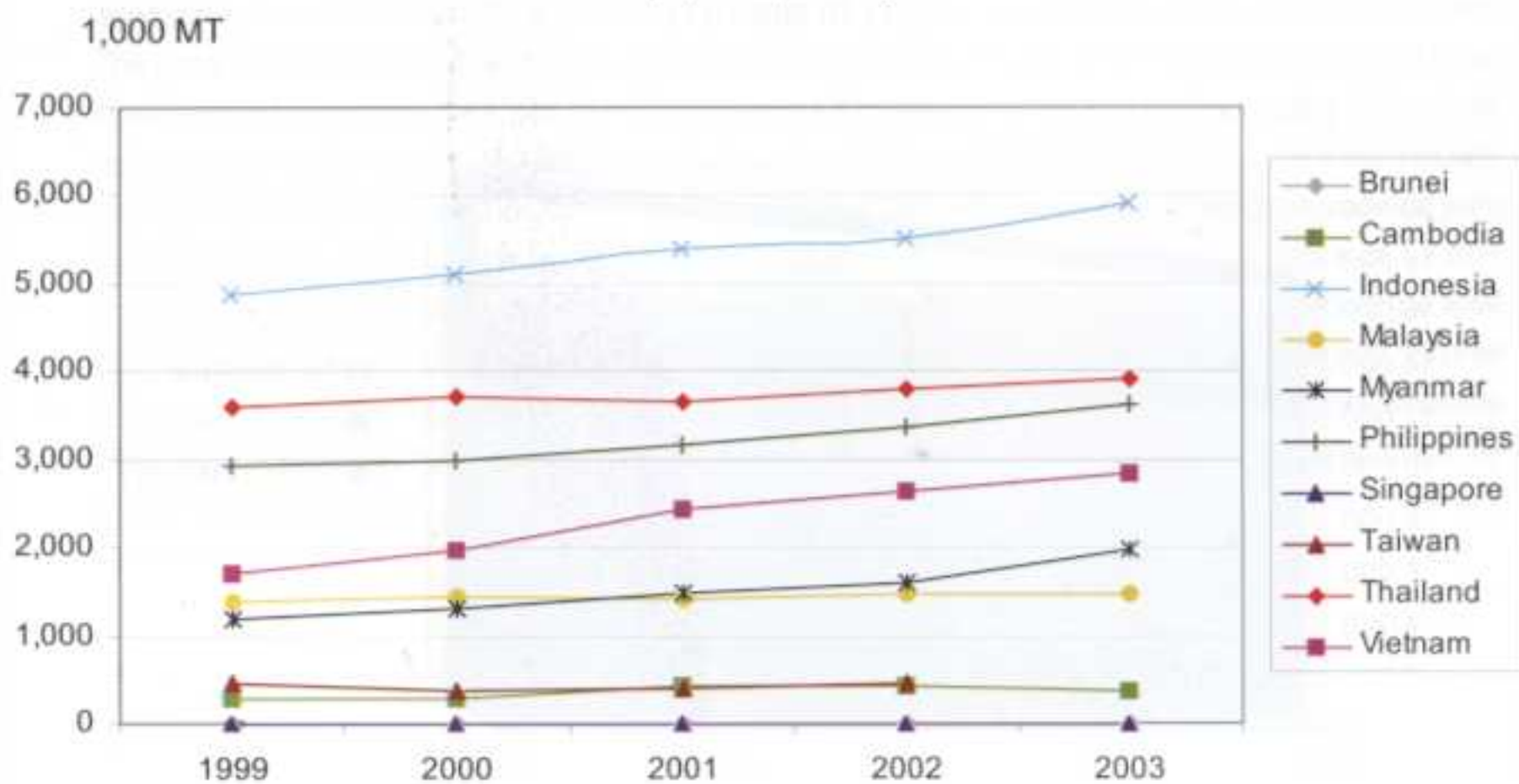
(2) In value



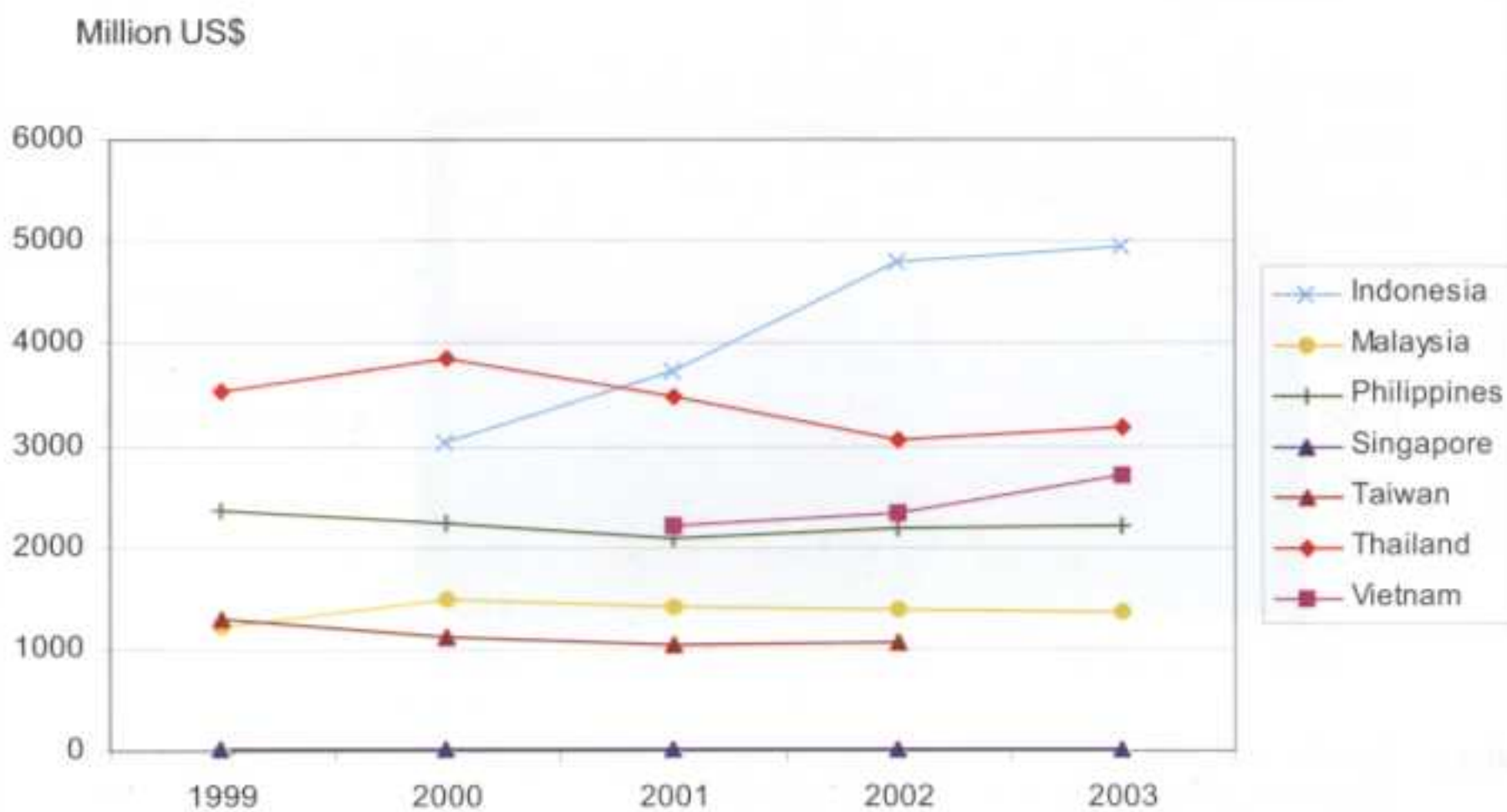
**Notes :** Data in value of Brunei Darussalam are incomplete from 1999  
 Data in value of Indonesia are available since 2000  
 Data in value of Vietnam are available since 2001  
 Data both in quantity and value of Taiwan are excluded since 2003

## 2. Fishery Production by Country 1999-2003

(1) In quantity

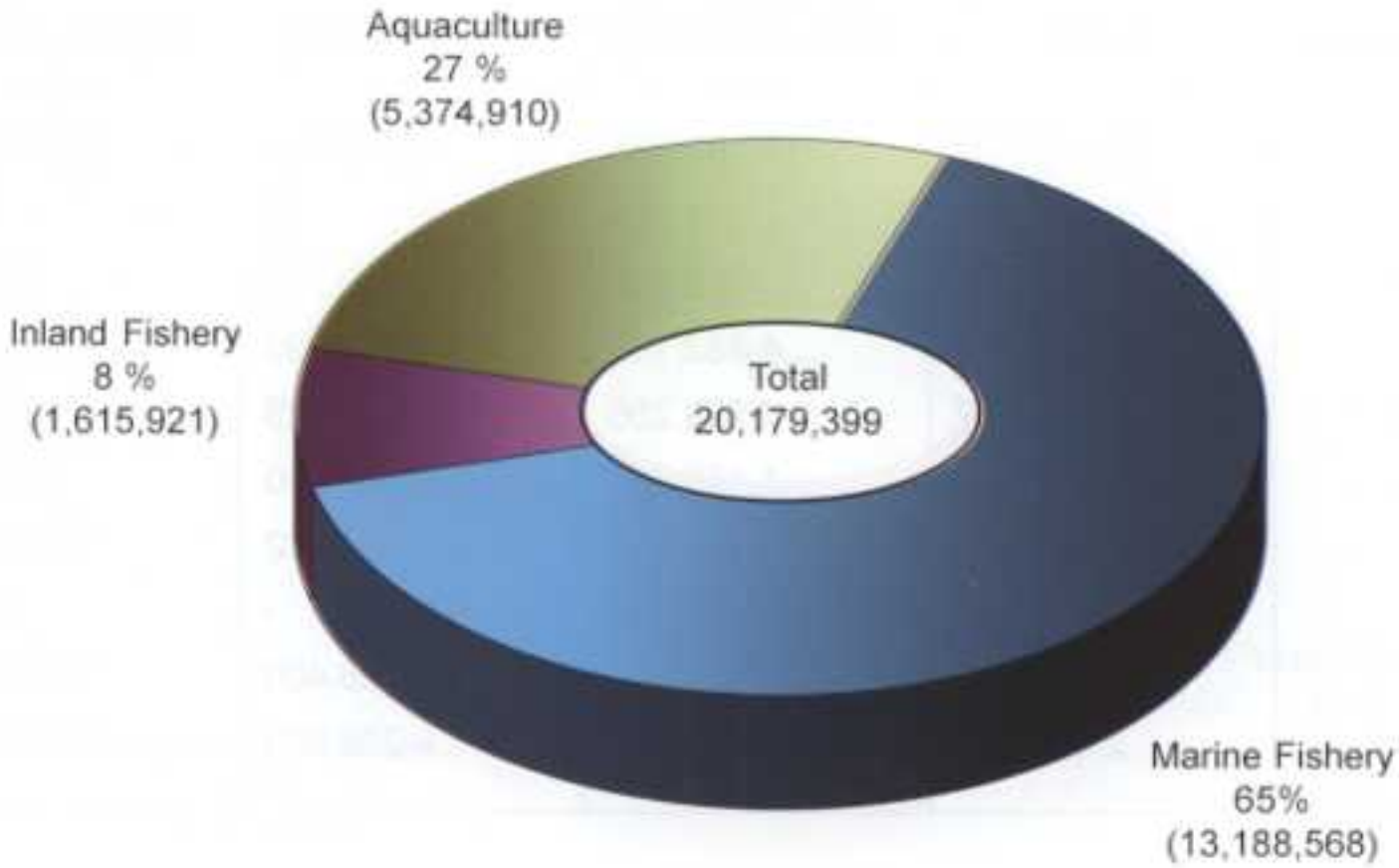


(2) In value

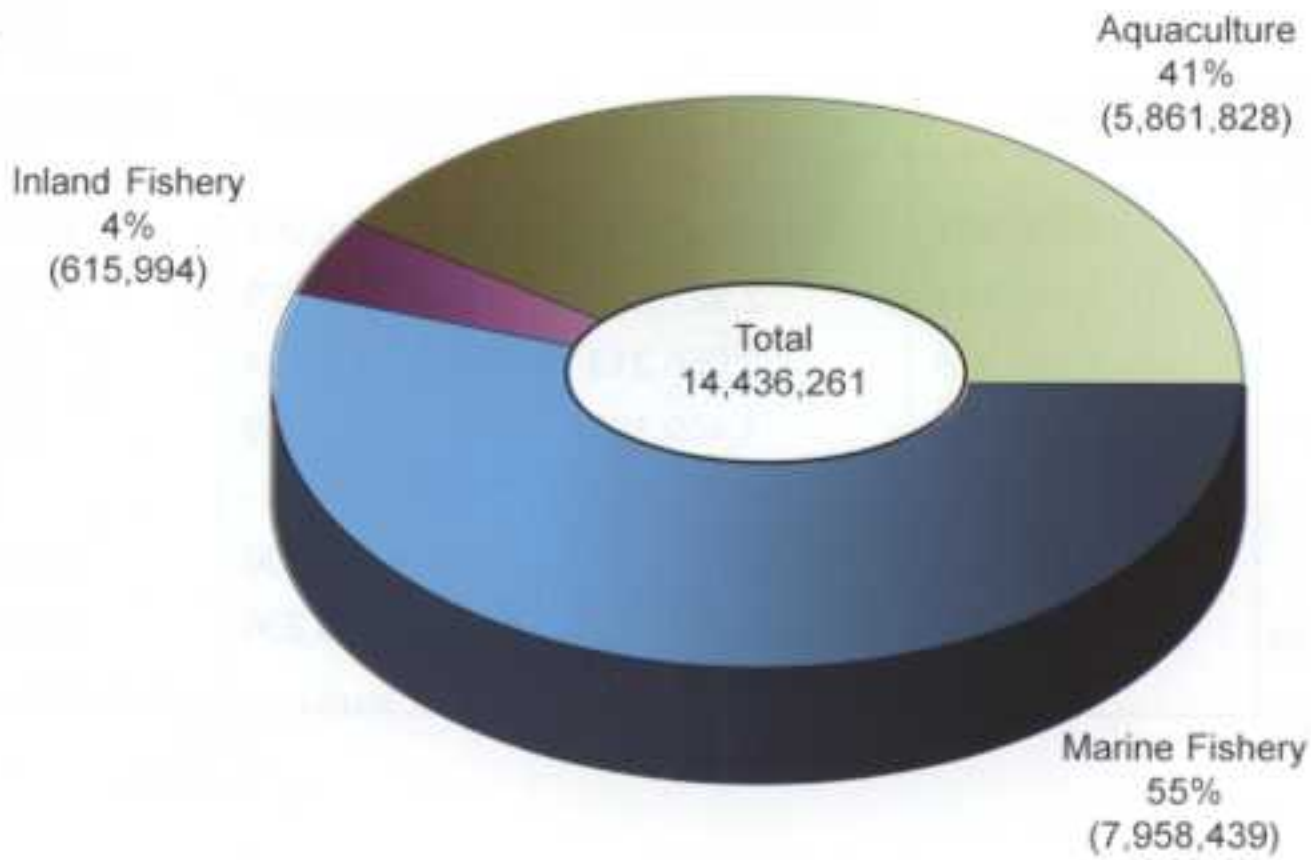


### 3. Fishery Production by Sub-sector : 2003

(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 : 2003

(1) In quantity

MT

Country/Territory	Total	Marine Fishery	Inland Fishery	Aquaculture
Total	20,179,399	13,188,568	1,615,921	5,374,910
Brunei	2,160	1,985	15	160
Cambodia	390,657	55,607	308,750	26,300
Indonesia	5,915,989	4,383,103	308,693	1,224,193
Malaysia	1,483,957	1,283,256	3,828	196,873
Myanmar	1,987,020	1,132,340	454,320	400,360
Philippines	3,619,282	2,031,487	133,292	1,454,503
Singapore	7,109	2,085	-	5,024
Thailand	3,914,025	2,651,223	198,400	1,064,402
Vietnam	2,859,200	1,647,482	208,623	1,003,095

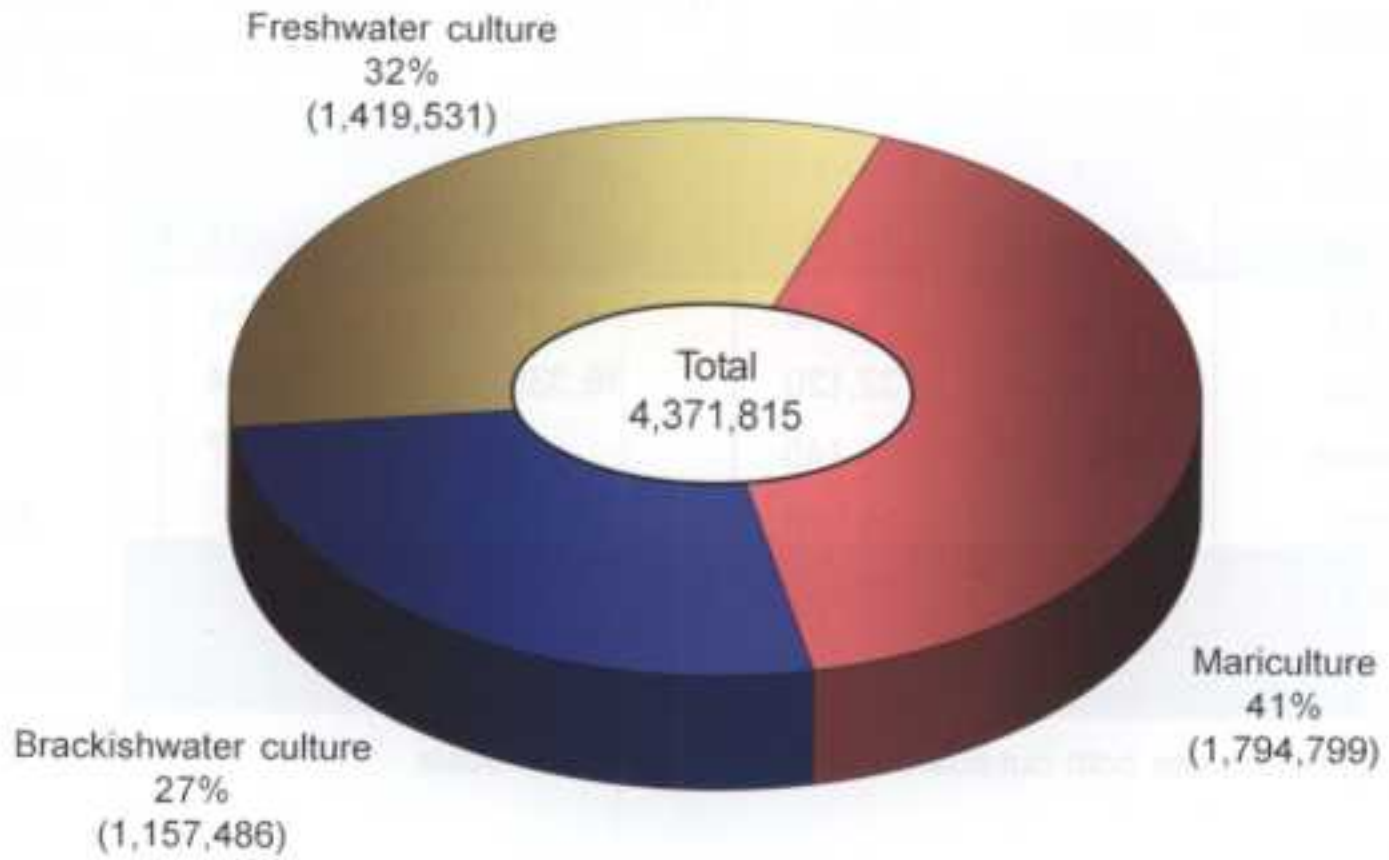
(2) In value

US\$ 1,000

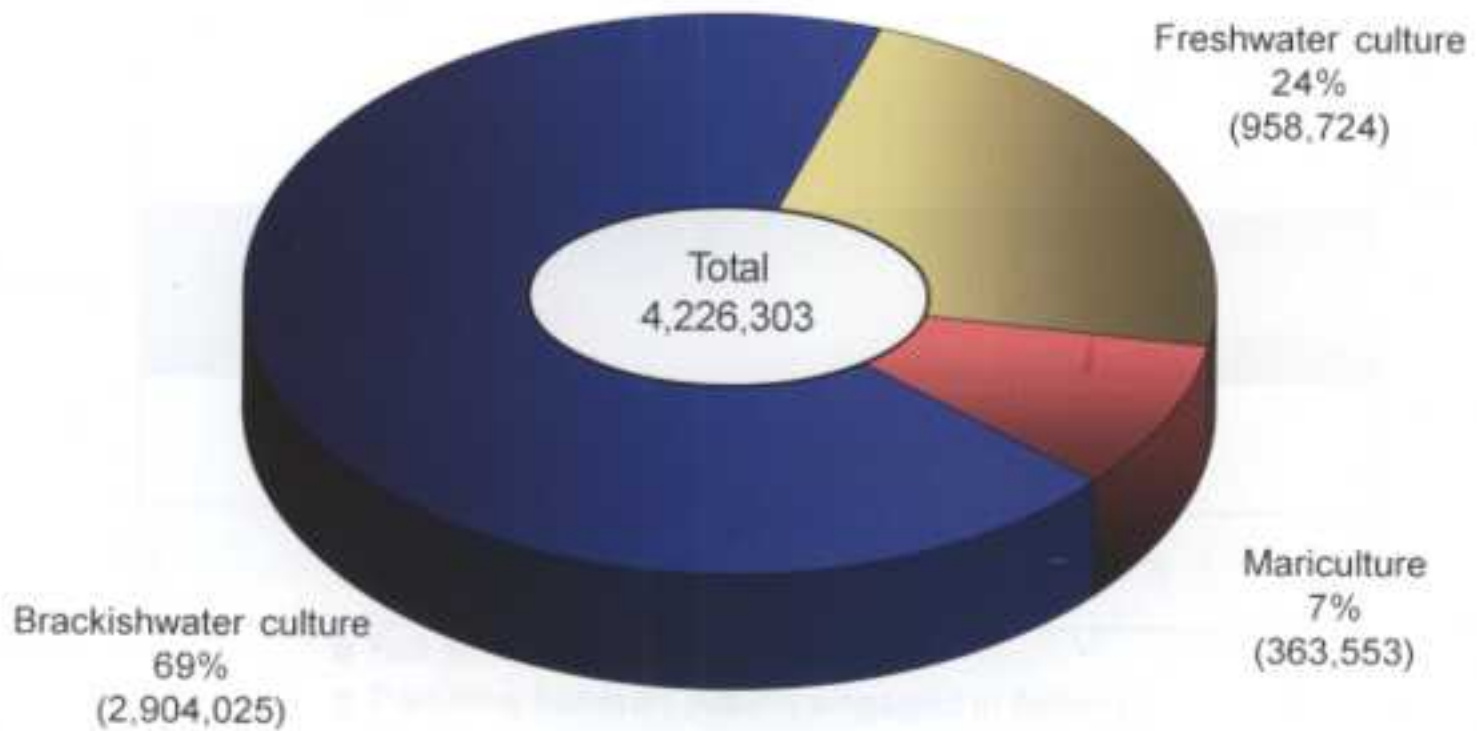
Country/Territory	Total	Marine Fishery	Inland Fishery	Aquaculture
Total	14,436,261	7,958,439	615,994	5,861,828
Indonesia	4,947,744	2,927,590	257,779	1,762,375
Malaysia	1,371,328	1,056,213	6,614	308,501
Philippines	2,211,556	1,459,196	66,029	686,331
Singapore	13,768	6,336	-	7,432
Thailand	3,177,036	1,545,135	170,236	1,461,664
Vietnam	2,714,830	963,969	115,336	1,635,525

## 5. Aquaculture by Sub-sector : 2003

### (1) In quantity (MT)



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



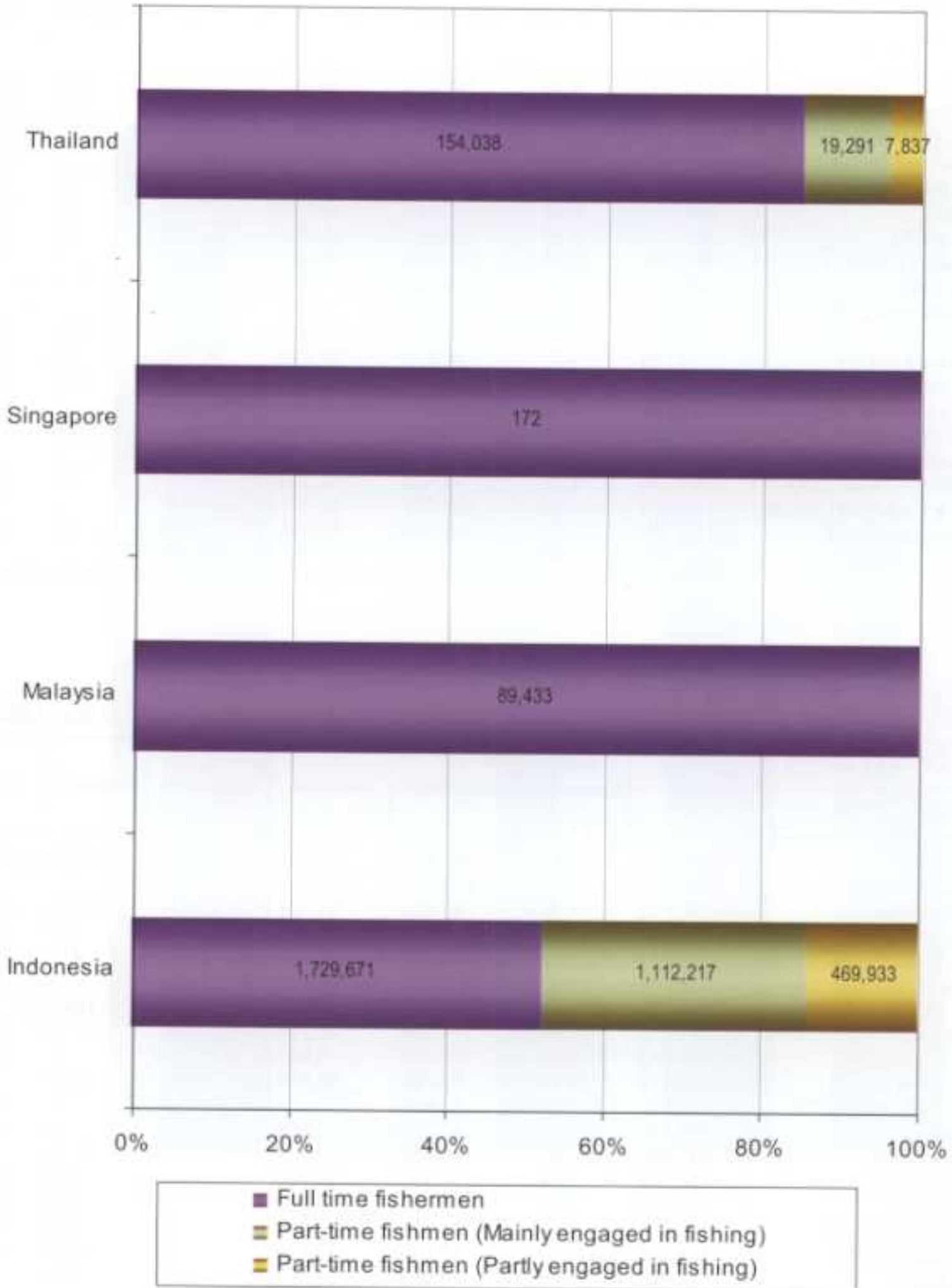
**Note:** Data in quantity and value of Vietnam are excluded  
Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Myanmar are not available

### 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	2003	65,151	40,600	-	(24,551)
Indonesia	2003	528,720	250,469	158,411	119,840
Malaysia	2003	35,458	2,731	14,724	18,003
Myanmar	2003	32,120	16,335	13,664	2,121
Singapore	2003	145	-	117	28
Thailand	2003	15,983	...	...	15,983
Vietnam	2003	102,069	...	...	...

**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 : 2003

(1) In quantity

MT

Country / Territory Species	Total	Ratio Composed (%)	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand
1. Misc. fish (3901)	1,114,609	8.45	762,421	76,644	8,076	226	267,242
2. Trash fish (3902)	1,062,422	8.06	-	353,810	11,069	398	697,145
3. Round scads (3405)	786,419	5.96	297,937	79,098	310,639	-	98,745
4. Sardines (3501)	718,123	5.45	309,406	40,830	242,968	-	124,919
5. Indian mackerels (3701)	430,620	3.27	194,427	124,856	77,120	27	34,190
6. Anchovies (3503)	406,246	3.08	161,141	20,319	71,101	25	153,660
7. Selar scads (3407)	364,713	2.77	154,866	61,228	103,975	56	44,588
8. Eastern little tuna (3606)	361,346	2.74	267,339	10,467	38,675	-	44,865
9. Skipjack tuna (3601)	346,949	2.63	208,626	-	138,319	4	-
10. Frigate & bullet tuna (3607)	334,212	2.53	151,926	3,200	179,086	-	-
11. Squid (5702)	235,944	1.79	51,482	49,908	53,100	135	80,462
12. Threadfin bream (3310)	228,138	1.73	44,958	30,147	40,514	18	112,501
13. Other prawns (4503)	227,272	1.72	100,221	33,631	16,995	220	76,205
14. Indo-pacific mackerel (3702)	221,721	1.68	27,204	-	38,294	-	156,223
15. Pony fishes (3311)	164,387	1.25	92,838	1,698	69,841	10	-
16. Penaeid prawns (4502)	161,412	1.22	100,679	35,619	22,597	-	2,517
17. Jacks, cavalla, trevallies (3406)	160,246	1.22	41,170	14,379	56,093	65	48,539
18. Narrow-barred mackerel (3609)	144,823	1.10	100,242	16,089	9,431	-	19,061
19. Drums & croakers (3313)	133,281	1.01	55,896	23,242	5,844	37	48,262
20. Yellowfin tuna (3604)	127,240	0.96	-	-	127,240	-	-

(2) In value

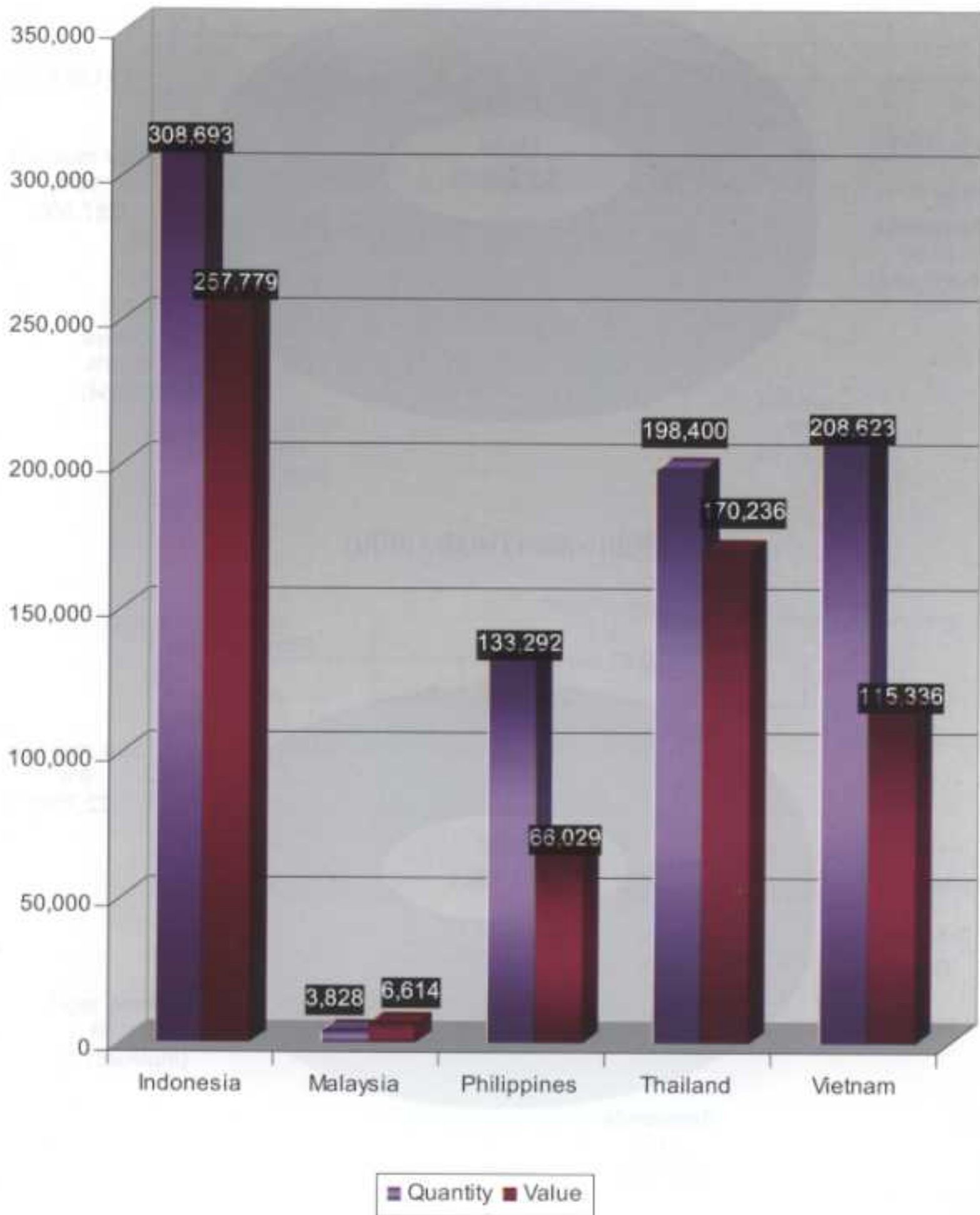
US\$ 1,000

Country / Territory Species	Total	Ratio Composed (%)	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand
1. Misc. fish (3901)	515,302	6.47	342,434	36,785	-	826	135,257
2. Penaeid prawns (4502)	398,236	5.00	254,427	140,486	-	-	3,323
3. Other prawns (4503)	391,133	4.91	107,632	51,758	-	1,806	229,695
4. Indian mackerels (3701)	258,119	3.24	124,573	112,786	-	65	20,695
5. Squid (5702)	256,271	3.22	48,419	85,383	-	476	121,993
6. Round scads (3405)	236,021	2.97	135,117	48,809	-	-	52,095
7. Tiger prawn (4501)	199,327	2.50	164,784	15,163	-	-	19,380
8. Narrow-barred mackerel (3609)	194,252	2.44	114,324	39,744	-	-	40,184
9. Eastern little tuna (3606)	194,043	2.44	167,326	4,961	-	-	21,756
10. Selar scad (3407)	140,279	1.76	77,092	48,043	-	114	15,030
11. Indo-pacific mackerel (3702)	134,560	1.69	27,601	-	-	-	106,959
12. Sardines (3501)	134,165	1.69	87,202	17,365	-	-	29,598
13. Skipjack tuna (3601)	131,493	1.65	131,488	-	-	5	-
14. Cuttlefishes (5701)	130,744	1.64	14,120	24,793	-	98	91,733
15. Anchovies (3311)	128,379	1.61	90,883	13,003	-	26	24,467
16. Threadfin breams (3310)	127,905	1.61	21,125	32,973	-	70	73,737
17. Swimming crabs (4201)	127,845	1.61	40,919	22,839	-	418	63,669
18. Groupers (3305)	121,762	1.53	74,959	26,064	-	99	20,640
19. Frigate & bullet tuna (3607)	120,648	1.52	119,212	1,436	-	-	-
20. Red snappers (3307)	101,144	1.27	62,035	11,409	-	85	27,615

**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

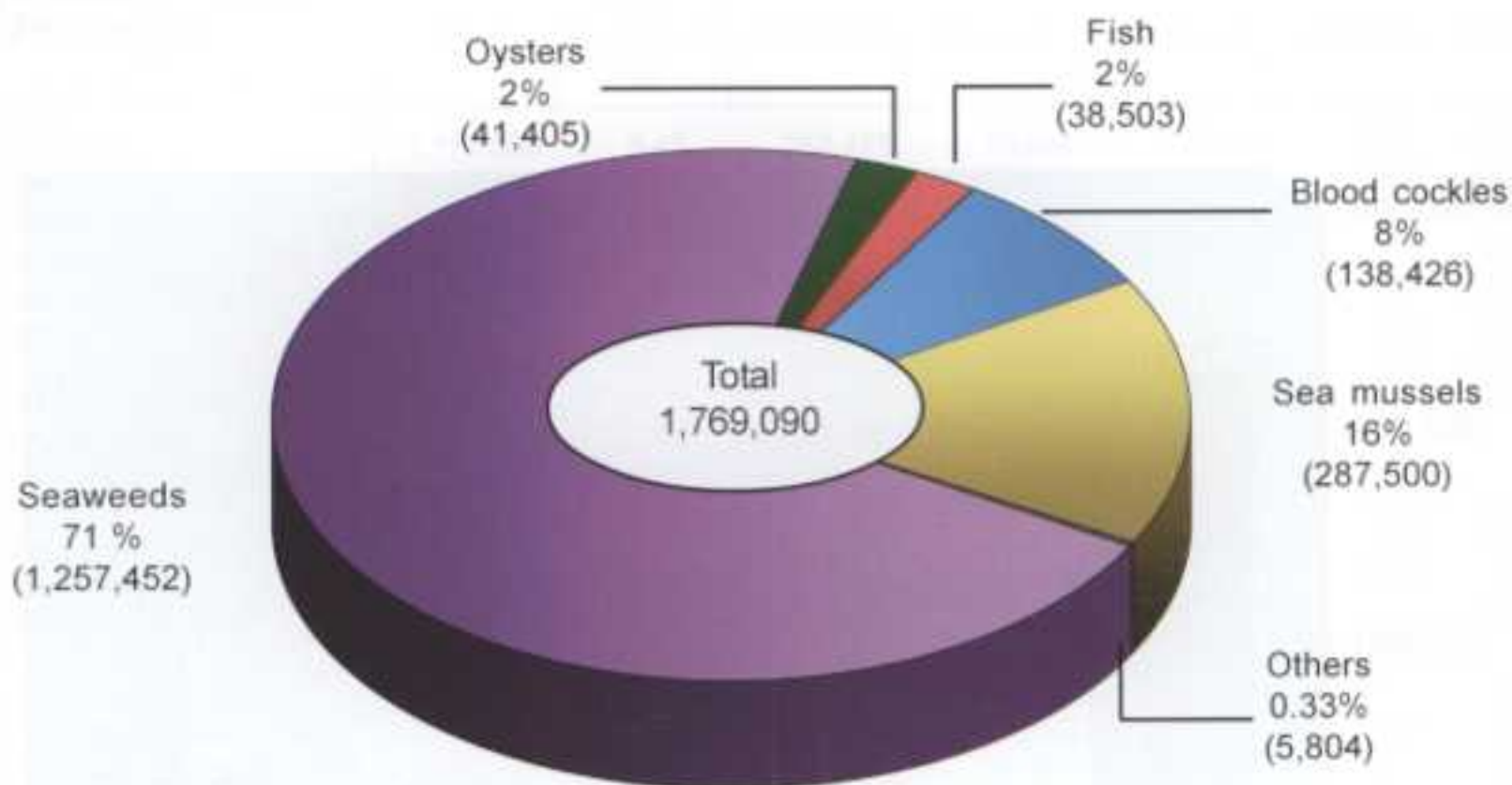
Quantity : MT  
Value : US\$ 1,000



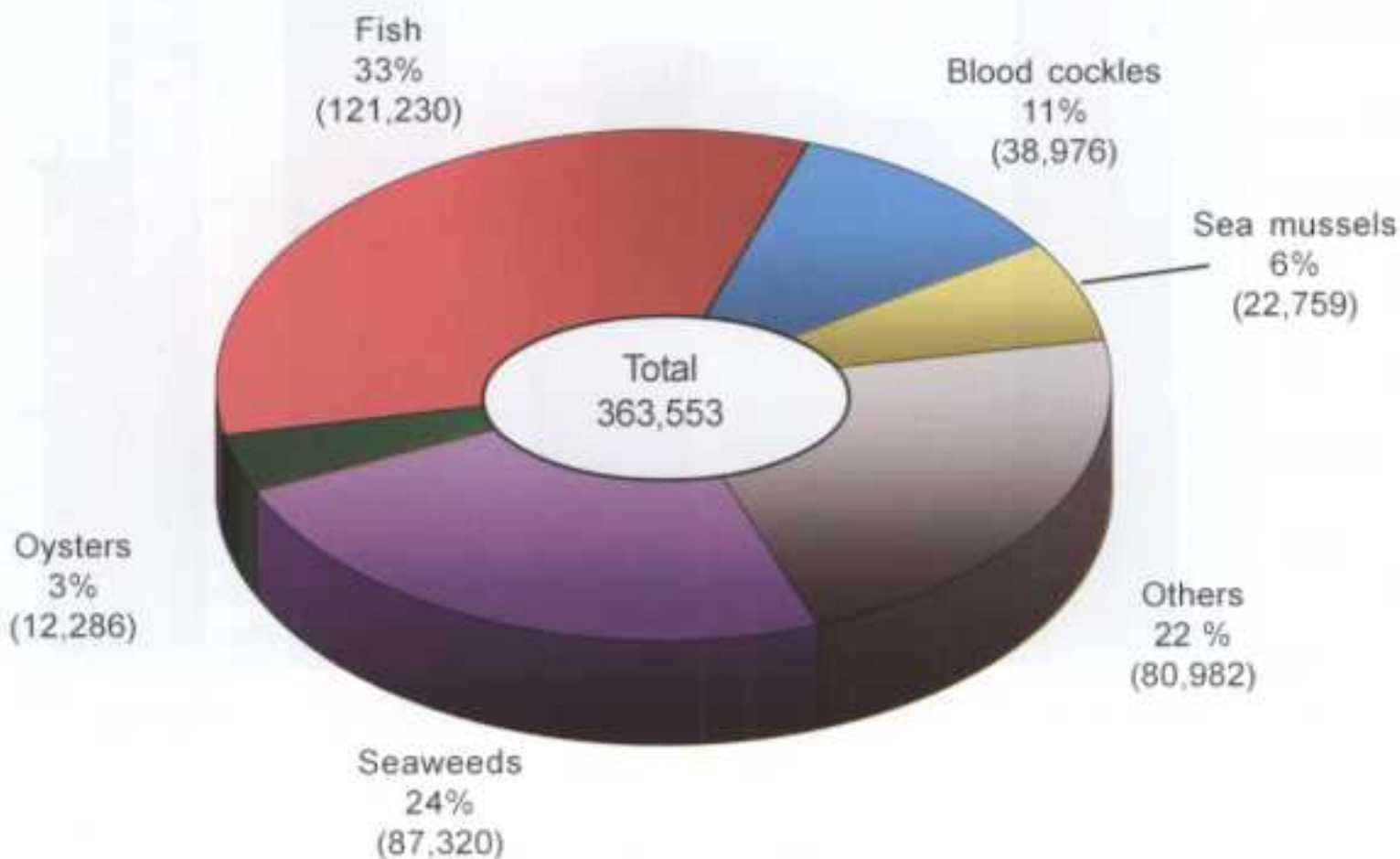
## 10. Aquaculture

### 10.1 Mariculture Production : 2003

(1) In quantity (MT)



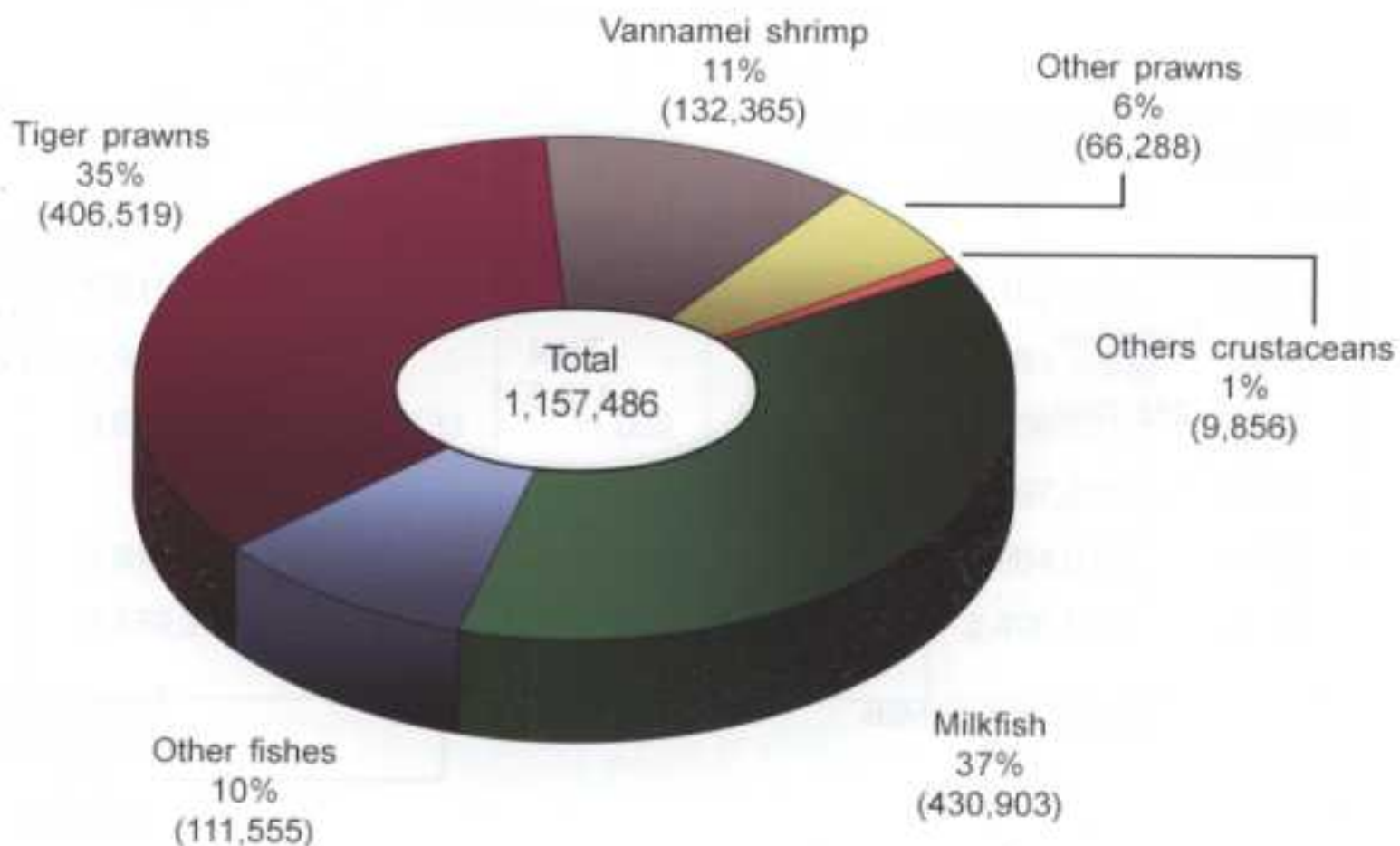
(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)



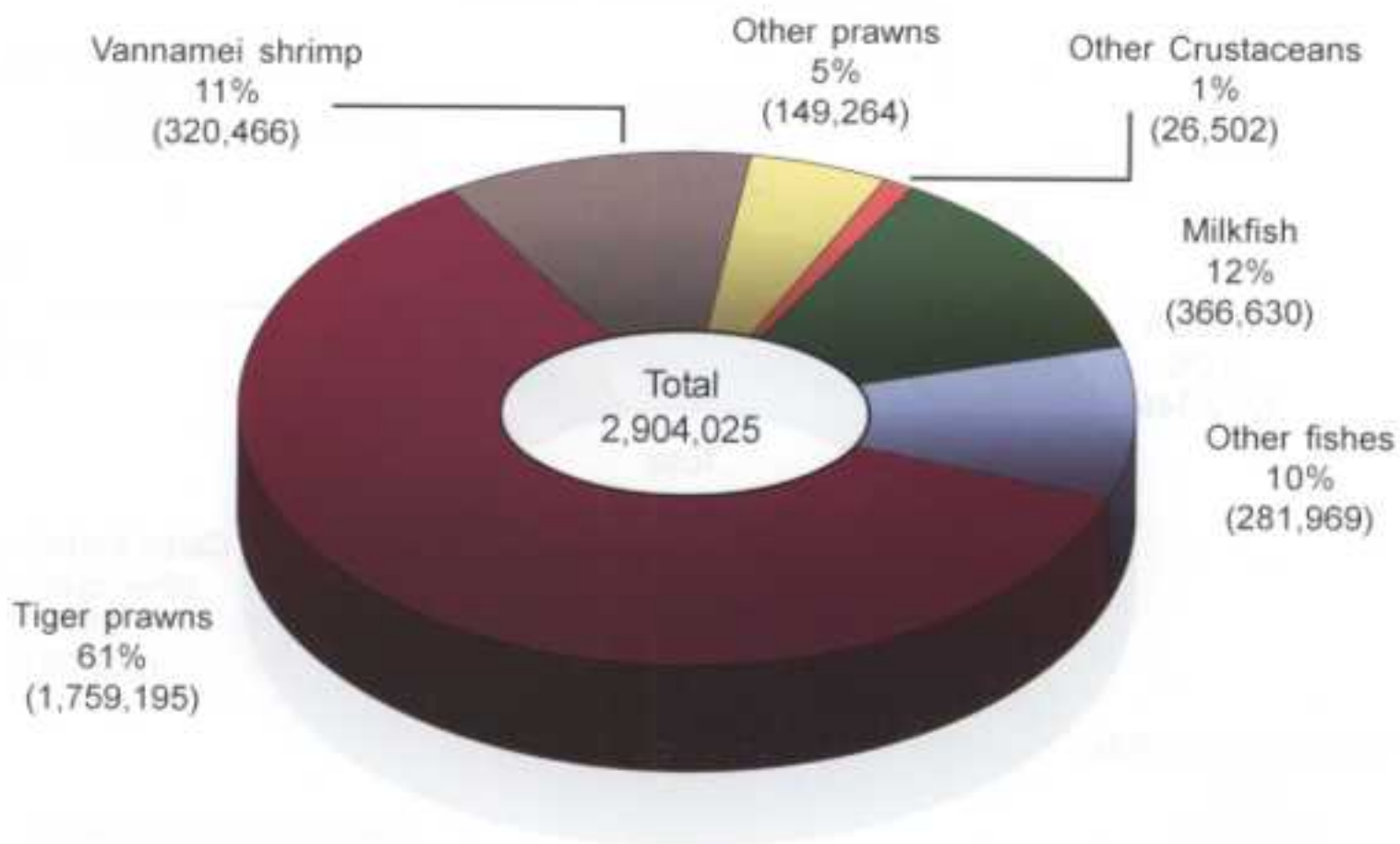
**Note:** Data in quantity of Myanmar and Vietnam as well as data in value of Vietnam are excluded  
 Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Myanmar are not available

10.2 Brackishwater Production : 2003

(1) In quantity (MT)



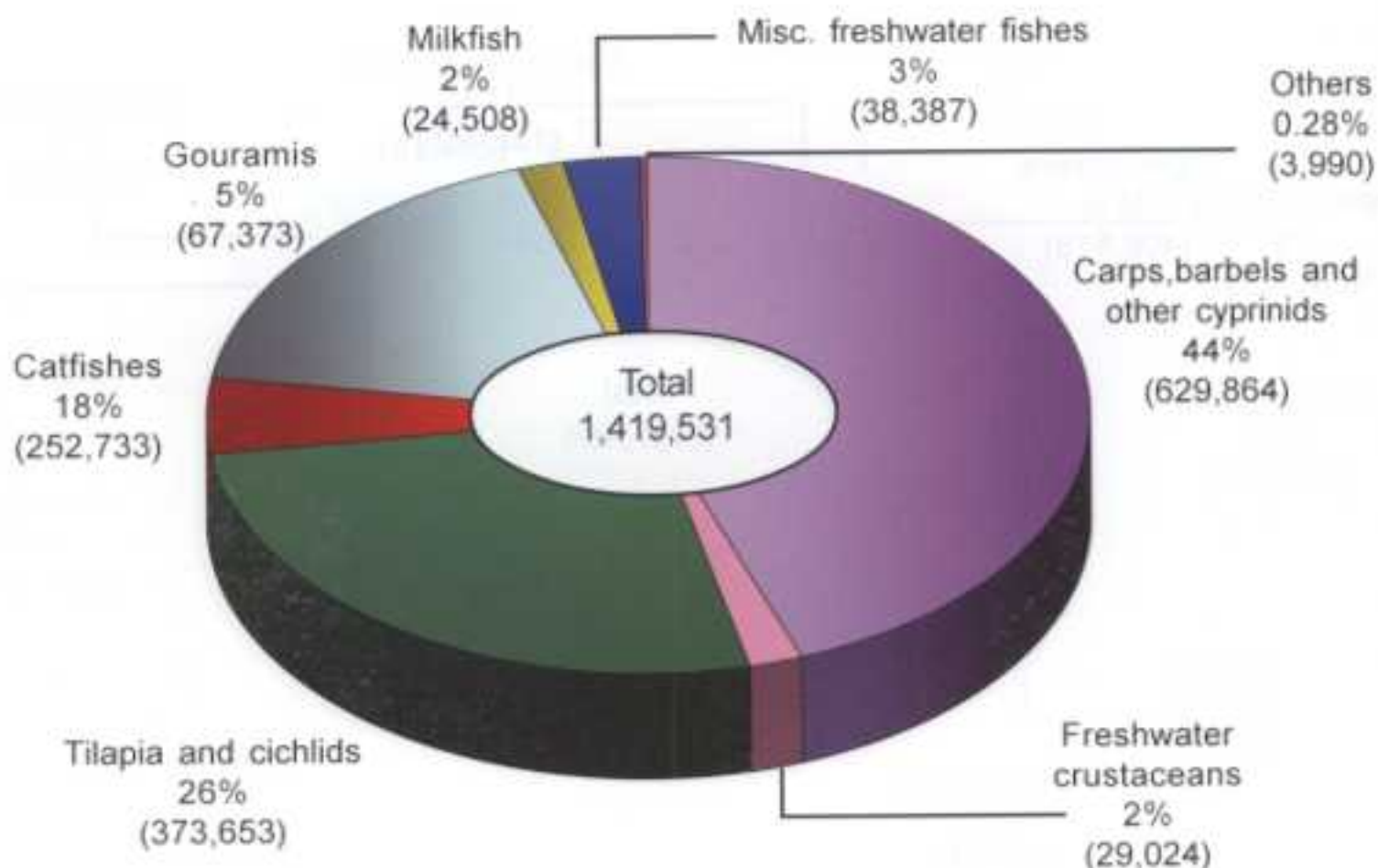
(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)



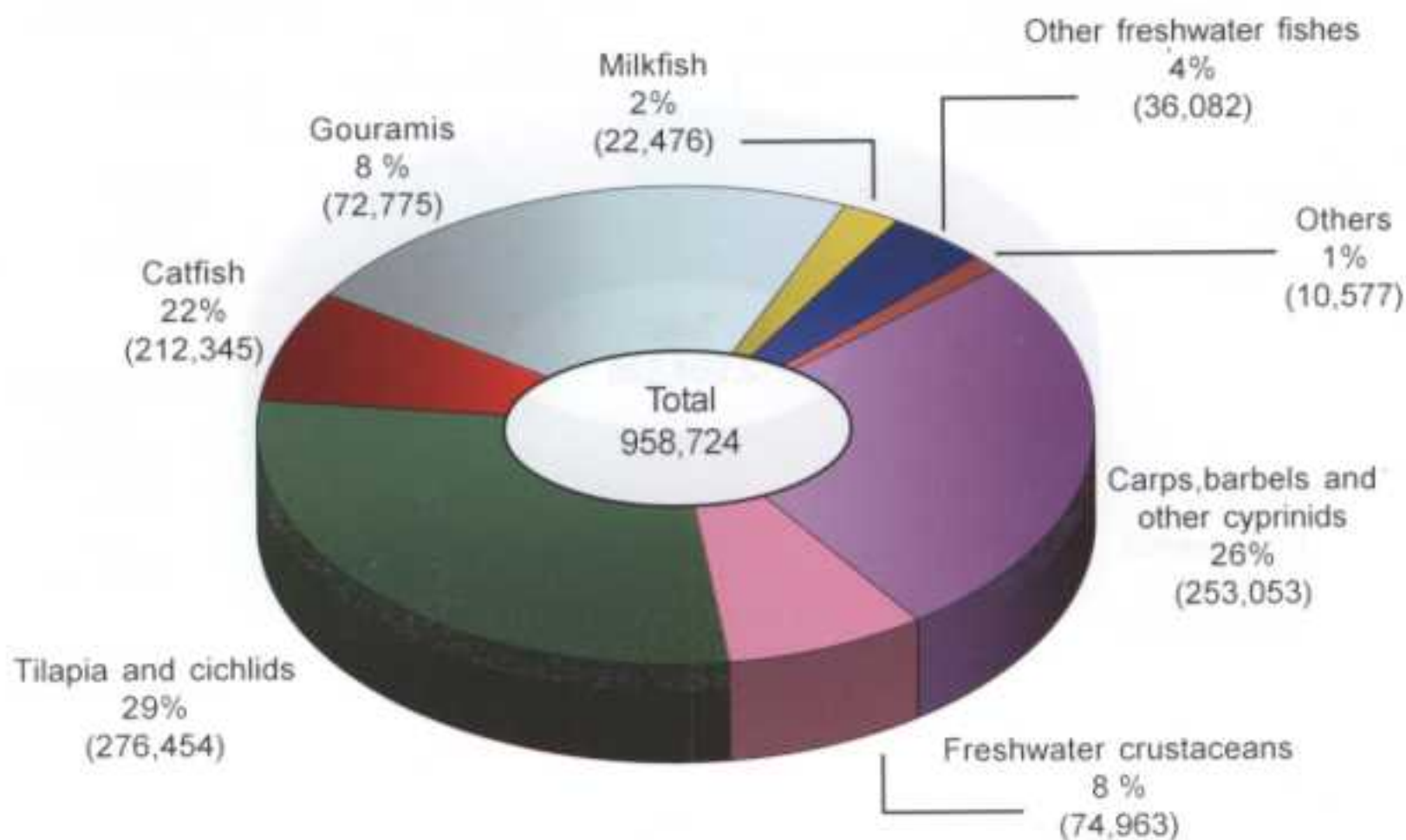
**Note:** Data in quantity and value of Vietnam are excluded  
 Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Myanmar are not available

10.3 Freshwater Culture Production : 2003

(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 : 2003

Country	Total Production (MT)	Import (MT)	Trash Fish (MT)	Export (MT)	Balance (MT)	Per capita (kg.)
Indonesia	5,915,989	107,760	-	857,784	5,165,965	24.01
Myanmar	1,987,020	...	-	135,622	1,851,398	34.79
Philippines	3,619,282	150,533	11,069	202,015	3,556,731	43.67
Singapore	7,109	194,591	398	104,013	97,289	23.22
Thailand	3,914,025	1,095,059	697,145	1,647,866	2,664,073	41.62
Vietnam	2,859,200	29,420	-	482,067	2,406,553	29.68

**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 : 2003

US\$ 1,000

Country	Export	Import	Balance of Trade
Total	9,165,130	1,997,231	7,167,898
Indonesia	1,644,252	90,807	1,553,445
Philippines	524,315	78,838	445,477
Singapore	378,190	578,344	-200,154
Thailand	4,216,225	1,147,961	3,068,264
Vietnam	2,199,577	101,281	2,098,296