

## Statistical Summary

### An Overview of Fishery Sector for the South China Sea Area in 2004

#### 1. The Fishery Sector

During 2004 a quantity of 7,110,703 MT total fishery production was recorded with the value of US\$ 16,964 million. Comparing with the year of 2003 the total quantity has increased by 8.25%, and the total value has increased due to production figures from several Indonesian and Cambodian Marine fishery production has increased by approximately 182,278 MT over the period, but the value has decreased by US\$ 150,650 due to unavailability of data from Vietnam. Inland fishery production from Indonesia, both in quantity and value, for 2003 was 1,753 MT and US\$ 14,263, respectively. The production quantity and value have decreased by 16.5% and 16% from 2003. Vietnam's Aquaculture production has increased both in quantity and value, for 2003 was 1,743 MT and US\$ 1,300,341, respectively.

Among with the private sector, Indonesia reported highest fishery production of 4,000,027 MT, followed by Thailand (1,417,028 MT) in decreasing order. The Philippines with fishery production of 5,271,173 MT, Vietnam of 2,449,020 MT, Myanmar of 2,152,224 MT, Malaysia of 1,207,094 MT, and Cambodia of 143,412 MT. The top countries records with the highest fishery production in the region are Indonesia (56.8%), Thailand (19.8%), Philippines (74.2%), and Vietnam (34.2%) respectively. The total value of fishery production in the region is US\$ 16,964 million, of which Indonesia (23.9%), Thailand (8.3%), Philippines (30.5%), and Vietnam (14.1%) are the top countries, respectively.

## SUMMARY 2004

In terms of production value, the top five countries are Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia. Indonesia and other countries with 1,882,470 MT total production followed by Thailand with 1,417,028 MT in descending order. The Philippines reported total production value of US\$ 2,478 million, Vietnam of US\$ 2,263 million, Malaysia of US\$ 1,420 million, Cambodia of US\$ 42 million, Singapore of US\$ 18 million, and Brunei Darussalam 37 million, respectively.

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

In 2004, marine fisheries constituted more 87% or 15,220,841 MT of total fishery production, this represented an increase of 7.4% over 2003. The total marine fishery production value was US\$ 14,695 million or 87% of total fishery production. Although all individual countries have recorded the figures of production quantity, production value were not available from all countries. Thus, the regional picture of production quantity was reliable, while in terms of value was rather skewed.

In terms of production quantity, Indonesia reported first with the marine fishery production of 13,224,241 MT representing 87% of the total production at the regional level with the value of US\$ 12,103,104 million or 82% of the total regional value. The second highest total was Thailand with the production of 2,532,908 MT or 17% of total production with the value of US\$ 1,512 million or 21% of the total regional value. The Philippines was placed third with the production of 2,097,129 MT or 14% of total production with the value of US\$ 1,267 million or 17% of total regional value. Malaysia reported 1,743,473 MT or 11% of total production with the value of

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### An Overview of Fishery Sector for the South China Sea Area in 2004

#### 1. The Fishery Sector

During 2004, a quantity of 21,053,665 MT total fishery production was recorded, with the value of US\$ 14,964 million. Comparing with the figure of 2003 the total quantity has increased for 4.33%, and the total value has increased due to available figures from Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia. Marine fishery production has increased for approximately 192,279 MT over the period, but the value has decreased for US\$ 553,692 due to unavailable figures from Vietnam. Inland fishery production has decreased, both in quantity and value, for 186,753 MT and US\$ 74,093, respectively; the production quantity and value have decreased due to unavailable figures from Vietnam. Aquaculture production has increased, both in quantity and value, for 868,748 MT and US\$ 1,360,831, respectively.

Similar with the previous years, Indonesia reported highest fishery production of 6,005,622 MT; followed by Thailand of 4,137,066 MT. In descending order come the Philippines with fishery production of 3,926,173 MT; Vietnam of 2,944,030 MT; Myanmar of 2,148,580 MT; Malaysia of 1,537,990 MT; and Cambodia of 343,492 MT. The two countries reported with the lowest fishery production were Singapore of which 7,579 MT and Brunei Darussalam of which 3,133 MT, respectively. Comparing with 2000, total fishery production has increased for 4,190,077 MT; or an average of 838,015 MT per year.

In terms of production value, as the figure was not available from Myanmar. However, while looking at the countries with reported value, Indonesia led other countries with US\$ 5,400 million production; followed by Thailand with US\$ 3,249 million. And in descending order, the Philippines reported total production value of US\$ 2,478 million; Vietnam of US\$ 2,357 million. Malaysia of US\$ 1,420 million; Cambodia of US\$ 42 million; Singapore of US\$ 15 million; and Brunei Darussalam 3 million, respectively.

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

In 2004, marine fisheries contributed some 63% or 13,380,841 MT of total fishery production. This represented an increase of 1.46% over 2003. The total marine fishery production value was US\$ 7,405 million or 49% of total fishery production. Although all individual countries have reported the figures of production quantity, production values were not available from four countries. Thus, the regional picture of production quantity was reliable, while in term of value was rather distorted.

In terms of production quantity, Indonesia ranked first with the marine fishery production of 4,320,241 MT representing 32% of the total production at the regional level with the value of US\$ 3,164 million or 43% of the total regional value. The second highest rank was Thailand with the production of 2,635,969 MT or 20% of total production with the value of US\$ 1,535 million or 21% of the total regional value. The Philippines was placed third with the production of 2,067,128 MT or 15% of the total production with the value of US\$ 1,597 million or 22% total. Vietnam reported 1,745,413 MT or 13% of total production without production value being reported. Malaysia reported 1,331,645 MT or 10% of total production with the value of



US\$ 1,102 million or 15% total. Myanmar reported 1,220,030 MT or 9% without production value being reported. Similarly, Cambodia reported 55,817 MT or 0.42% total without production value being reported. The two countries with lowest marine fishery production were Brunei Darussalam and Singapore. Brunei Darussalam reported 2,425 MT or 0.02% total without production value being reported; while Singapore reported 2,173 MT or 0.02% total, with the value of US\$ 6 million or 0.08% total.

The periods from 2000 to 2004, marine fishery production showed an increase in quantity by 1,500,363 MT, and an increase in landed value by US\$ 1,681 million, or 29.37%. Over the same period, Indonesia increased its production quantity by 513,050 MT, with the value also increased by US\$ 1,354 million accounting for 74.77%. In contrary, the production of Thailand decreased by 137,696 MT, with the value increased by US\$ 305 million, or 24.76%. The Philippines data showed an increase by 327,089 MT, with the value increased by US\$ 152 million or 10.54%. Vietnam production increased by 464,823 MT, without value being reported. Malaysia also reported increasing production by 46,157 MT or 3.59%, with value decreased by US\$ 124 million or 10.14%. Myanmar and Cambodia production increased by 270,360 MT and 19,817 MT, respectively. Brunei Darussalam production decreased by 39 MT, without value being reported. Singapore production decreased by 3,198 MT, with value also decreased by US\$ 5.08 million, or 45% compared to the figure of 1995.

In terms of marine catch by species in quantity, the figures showed that Jack, mullet and sauries were the most heavily exploited group with the total production at 1,744,384 MT (13.04% of the total regional production). Within the group, Round scads formed the largest portion of 791,600 MT (45.38% of the group total) followed by Selar scads of 350,370 MT (20.09% of the group total). The second most heavily exploited group was the tunas, with a total catch of 1,626,040 MT (13.15% of the total regional catch). Within the group, species with highest catch was Skipjack Tuna of 376,464 MT (23.15% of the group), followed by Frigate and bullet tuna of 281,961 MT (17.34% of the group). The third most heavily harvested group was the red fishes, basses and congers, with a total catch of 1,460,526 MT (10.92% of the total regional catch), with Threadfin breams being the most heavily exploited species at 238,433 MT (16.33% of the group), followed by Pony fishes of 161,842 MT (11.08% of the group).

Herrings, sardines and anchovies formed the next heavily fished group, with 1,180,875 MT (8.83% of the total regional catch) with Sardines as most heavily exploited of 702,270 MT (59.47% of the group), followed by Anchovies of 413,019 MT (34.98% of the group). Another major group was Mackerel of 756,050 MT or 5.65% of the whole. Within this group, Indian mackerel accounted for 453,850 MT and Indo-pacific mackerel for 229,378 MT (60.03 and 30.34% of the group, respectively). Trash fish formed 8.23% of the total regional catch at 1,145,276 MT. Miscellaneous fish was 1,019,383 (7.62% of the total regional catch). Among the Crustaceans group, with total landing of 807,829 MT, Penaeid prawns of 177,401 MT and other prawns of 336,380 MT formed majority of the group, accounted for 21.96% and 26.83% of the group, respectively; while the catch of swimming crab was reported to be 161,835 MT (20.03% of the group).

Despite the fact that regional breakdown by species in value was not report by Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam, the data still indicated that Miscellaneous fish constituted the highest proportion, followed by Other prawns, Indian mackerel, Squids, Round scads, Narrow-barred king mackerel, Longtail tuna, Threadfin breams, Skipjack tuna, Selar scads, Indo-Pacific mackerel, Sardines, Anchovies, Red snappers, Eastern little tuna, Jack, Cavalla, Trevallies, Trashfish and White pomfret.



From the breakdown by species, Indonesia led the way with a marine fisheries catch of 4,320,241 MT (32.29% of the total regional catch), of which Tunas formed the most prominent group, accounting for 19.8% of the total Indonesia marine catch. Of the various Tunas species, the Skipjack formed the highest proportion at 233,319 MT (27.2% of total Tunas catch), followed by Eastern Little Tuna at 133,000 MT (15.53%) and Narrow-barred king mackerel at 116,014 MT (13.55%). For the Jacks, mullet and sauries group, the catch of Round scad was reported at 330,079 MT representing 44.57% of the group, followed by Selar scads at 138,923 MT of (18.76%). The total catch of Red fish, bass and conger was 567,101 MT (38.83% of the regional total). For total catch of the herrings, sardines and anchovies group was 461,766 MT (39.10% of the regional total), with Sardines catch ranks the first at 270,484 MT (58.58% of the group). Other two species with notable catch were Crustaceans and Mackerel at 291,502 MT (36.08% of the regional total) and 263,703 MT (34.88% of the regional total), respectively. The major proportion of crustaceans was Penaeid prawns at 110,034 MT (37.75% of the national total), and other shrimp species at 95,907 MT (32.90%); while landing of miscellaneous marine fish was reported to be 755,752 MT (19.72% of the total fish catch for Indonesia). Indonesia also harvested by the greatest quantity of aquatic plants (Red seaweeds) at 8,677 MT, which accounted for 95.25% of the regional total.

The nation with the second highest marine catch was Thailand at 2,635,969 MT (19.70% of the regional total catch), of which the herrings, sardines and anchovies group made up the highest proportion of 296,048 MT (11.23% of the total national catch). Within this group, Anchovies led at 163,237 MT (55.14% of the group), followed by Sardines 119,901 MT (40.50%). By far the greatest catch of all was trash fish at 771,723 MT, which is 29.28% of the national catch. Thailand, the second landing of molluscs of 200,041 MT representing 25.98% of the total regional catch. For mackerel, Thailand reported the catch of 212,683 MT, with Indo-Pacific mackerel forming the greatest proportion at 160,398 MT (75.42% of the group). Catch of Red fish, bass and congers was also reported at 409,783 MT (28.06% of the regional total) with Threadfin bream at 105,895 MT or 25.84% of the national catch of these species.

### 3. Inland Fisheries

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

Over the 5-year reporting period (2000-2004), except Vietnam in 2004, Myanmar consistently led with higher catch quantity than any other countries. In 2004, the catch of Myanmar has increased to 264,340 MT, accounted for 35.16% of the reported regional total. Indonesia reported the catch of 330,880 MT. Or 23.15% regional total ; Cambodia of 250,000 MT or 17.49% regional total ; Thailand and the Philippines reported the catch of 199,600 MT and 142,019 MT in 2004 , which have steadily reduced from that of 1,900 and 10,102 MT in 2000, respectively. The other two countries reporting small volume of inland catch were Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam of which 4,119 MT or 0.29% of regional total for Malaysia.

During 2004, Myanmar reported as the highest inland fisheries production. However, there was no species breakdown being reported. The country with second highest production was Indonesia with 330,880 MT, of which the highest proportion was under the group of Snakehead of 57,771 MT. The catch of other species being reported by Indonesia were Gouramis group of 46,664 MT; Catfish of 43,276 MT; Carps barbells and other cyprinids

group of 40,403 MT; and tilapia of 18,289 MT. Third rank in the region was Cambodia with a reported quantity of 250,000 MT, with the dominant group bring Eel (Anguillidae) group of 249,600 MT. The production of freshwater molluscs was reported by two countries which were the Philippines and Indonesia with a production of 53,191 and 1,703 MT, respectively. The Philippines also reported the catch of Tilapia at 31,922 MT and miscellaneous freshwater fish at 17,022 MT.

In terms of value, only four countries reported the data. Indonesia reported the inland catch value of US\$ 269 million, Thailand of US\$ 18.5 million, the Philippines of US\$ 80.4 million, and Malaysia of US\$ 7.8 million. However, the percentages, comparing to regional total value, were not calculate due to the lack of data from other countries which may results in unreliable conclusion.

Of the US\$ 269 million reported by Indonesia, Catfishes group contributed highest proportion of US\$ 47 million, followed by Snakehead group of US\$ 43 million, the carps and barbels group of US\$ 30 million, the Gouramis group of US\$ 29 million, and the freshwater crustacean of US\$ 26 million.

#### **4. Aquaculture**

With respect to aquaculture, the data included mariculture, brackishwater culture and freshwater culture. In 2004, the Philippines was the leader in terms of production quantities of 1,717,027 MT or 27.29 of the regional total.

The second highest rank in 2004 was Indonesia with the aquaculture production of 1,354,501 MT accounted for 21.53% of the regional total, with the value of US\$ 1,967 million. Thailand also reported 1,301,497 MT or 20.68%; while Vietnam reported 1,198,617 MT or 19.05%; Myanmar reported 426,000 MT or 7.54%; Malaysia reported 202,226 MT or 3.21%; Cambodia reported 37,675 MT or 0.60%; Singapore reported 5,406 MT or 0.09%; and Brunei Darussalam reported 708 MT or 0.01%

For countries that reported aquaculture value, the figures of 2004 showed an increase over 2000 by US\$ 2,668 million representing an increasing percentage of 58.85%. Country reporting highest revenue from aquaculture was Vietnam with US\$ 2,357 million or 32.73% regional total, followed by Indonesia with US\$ 1,967 or 27.31%; Thailand with US\$ 1,715 million or 23.81%; the Philippines with US\$ 800 million or 11.11%; Malaysia with US\$ 310 million or 4.30%; Cambodia with US\$ 42 million or 0.59%; Singapore with US\$ 8.5 million or 0.12% and Brunei Darussalam with US\$ 3.1 million or 0.04%. There was no value figure reported for Myanmar.

#### **4.1 Mariculture**

In 2004, the culturing of seaweeds at 1,987,178 MT with a value of US\$ 233 million showed the highest production quantity from mariculture, of most which came from the Philippines of 1,204,808 MT, accounting for 60.63% of the region. Among mollusks group, Sea Mussels predominated at the quantity of 322,235 MT (11.97% of the regional total), followed by Blood Cockles of 140,165 MT (5.21%). However, in term of value, Blood Cockles showing the highest value of US\$ 42.47 million (7.59% of the regional total). Among this, Thailand produced US\$ 27.97 million of Blood Cockles, accounting for 65.87% of the regional total. The culturing of fish was not so prevalent in the region except for the Philippines, producing 37,618 MT of miscellaneous fish in 2004.



## 4.2 Brackishwater culture

Out of a total quantity of 1,503,783 MT and total value of US\$ 4,567 million, Tiger Prawn was the most valuable regional species both in term of quantity (478,865 MT) and value (US\$ 2,277 million). Vietnam was the leading producer of Tiger Prawn with the quantity of 185,569 MT and the value of US\$ 742 million (38.75% of the regional total). However, in overall, country with highest brackishwater production was Indonesia with 480,046 MT, with US\$ 1,529 million. Of this figure, the largest component was Milkfish of 239,925 MT, or 53.45% of the national total. Indonesia also cultured 124,707 MT of Tiger Prawn with US\$ 817 million.

## 4.3 Freshwater culture

In 2004, the majority of production came from Carps and barbels group with a production of 551,173 MT reported followed by Tilapia group of 380,584 MT. In term of production quantity, Thailand led with 523,709 MT of total production, of which the predominant group was the Catfishes group (189,963 MT). The second biggest producer was Myanmar with 426,000 MT production, of which the predominant group was Carps and barbells.

In terms of value, the collective total for the region was US\$ 2,075 million, which came from Vietnam (US\$ 1,056 million), Thailand (US\$ 480 million), Indonesia (US\$ 270 million), the Philippines (US\$ 163 million), Malaysia (US\$ 68 million), Cambodia (US\$ 37 million), Singapore (US\$ 1.7 million) and Brunei Darussalam (US\$ 0.40 million). There was no reported figure for value for Myanmar.

## 5. Fishing gear analysis

An analysis of the fishing gear used in the region in 2004 showed that the most prevalent gear was trawl with 2,412,044 units in use or 18.18% of all types of gears, followed by seine net with 1,067,712 units or 8.05% gill net with 244,977 units, hook and line with 54,944 units, trap 30,490 units, surrounding net with 29,453 units, lift net with 17,931 units, push net with 17,038 units and shellfish and seaweed collecting gear with 8,156 units (the total unit of gear used in the region were 13,269,446 units). In terms of fishing effort and population density, Indonesia was the reading fishing gear user with 4,320,241 unit, accounting for 32.56% of the regional total. Thailand reported the use of 1,666,492 trawl units or 69.09% of the regional total. Seine net was reported to be 756,631 units.

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

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

In 2004, the Philippines reported by far the highest number of boats at 821,035. The second highest was Indonesia with 549,100, of which 256,830 were non-powered vessels. Of the 292,270 were outboard powered boat, 126,933 were in-board powered boats; while in the number of inboard powered vessels, those of less than 5 tons were the majority. Other countries of which fishing boats number were reported for 2004 were Cambodia (65,151), Malaysia (35,458), Myanmar (32,620), Thailand (16,432), Singapore (147) and Vietnam (102,069); while Brunei Darussalam did not report their fishing boat numbers.

### 7. Number of Fishermen by working Status

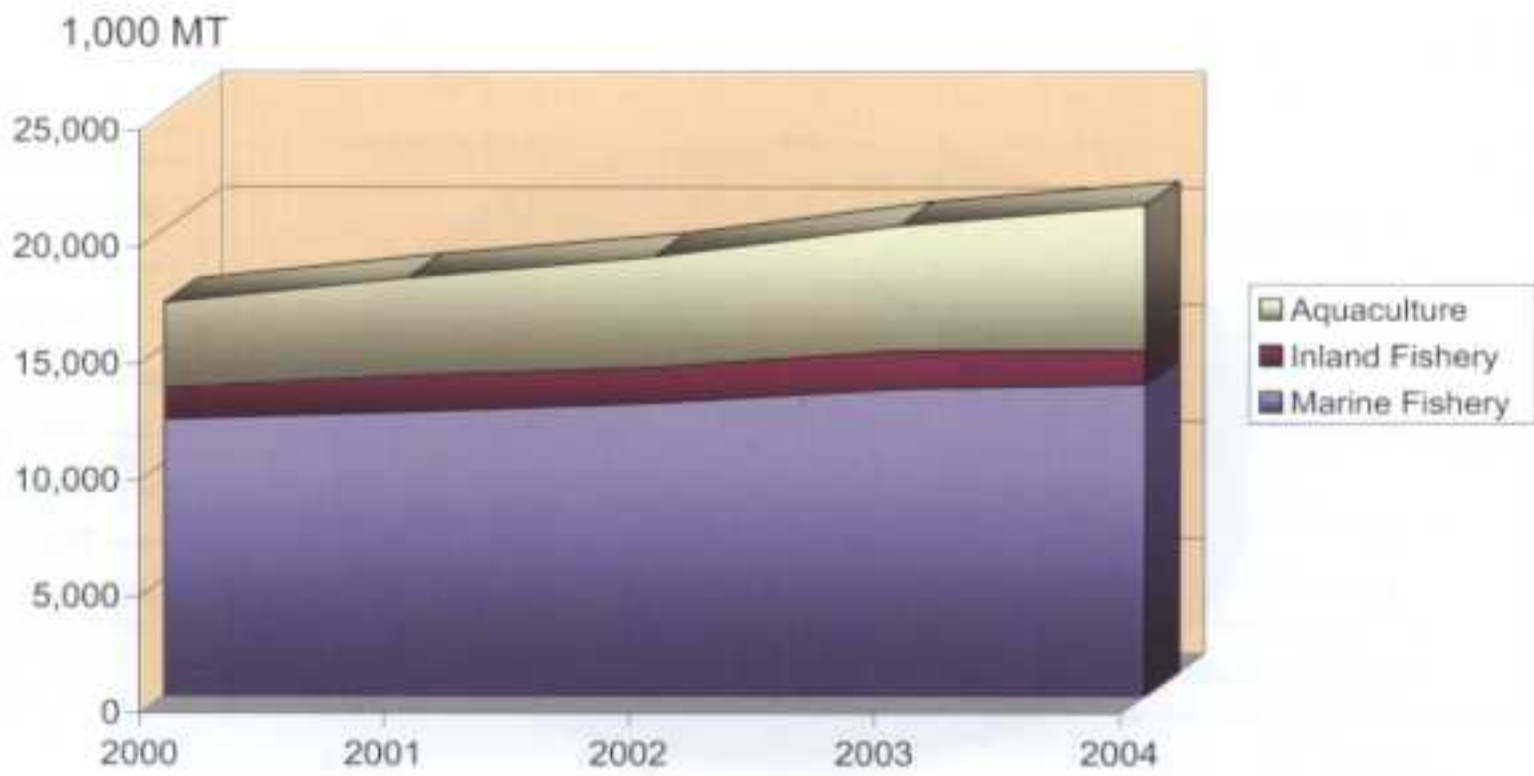
In 2004, Indonesia had the highest number of 2,346,782 of which 1,182,604 or 50.39% were full-time fishermen. Malaysia reported 89,453 fishermen, and all of them were full-time fishermen. For Brunei Darussalam out of 5,169 fishermen, 1,755 were full-time, while 3,414 were part-time fishermen. For Singapore, 148 fishermen were reported, and all of them were full-time fishermen. The two countries that did not report their number of fishermen in 2004 were Myanmar and the Philippines.

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

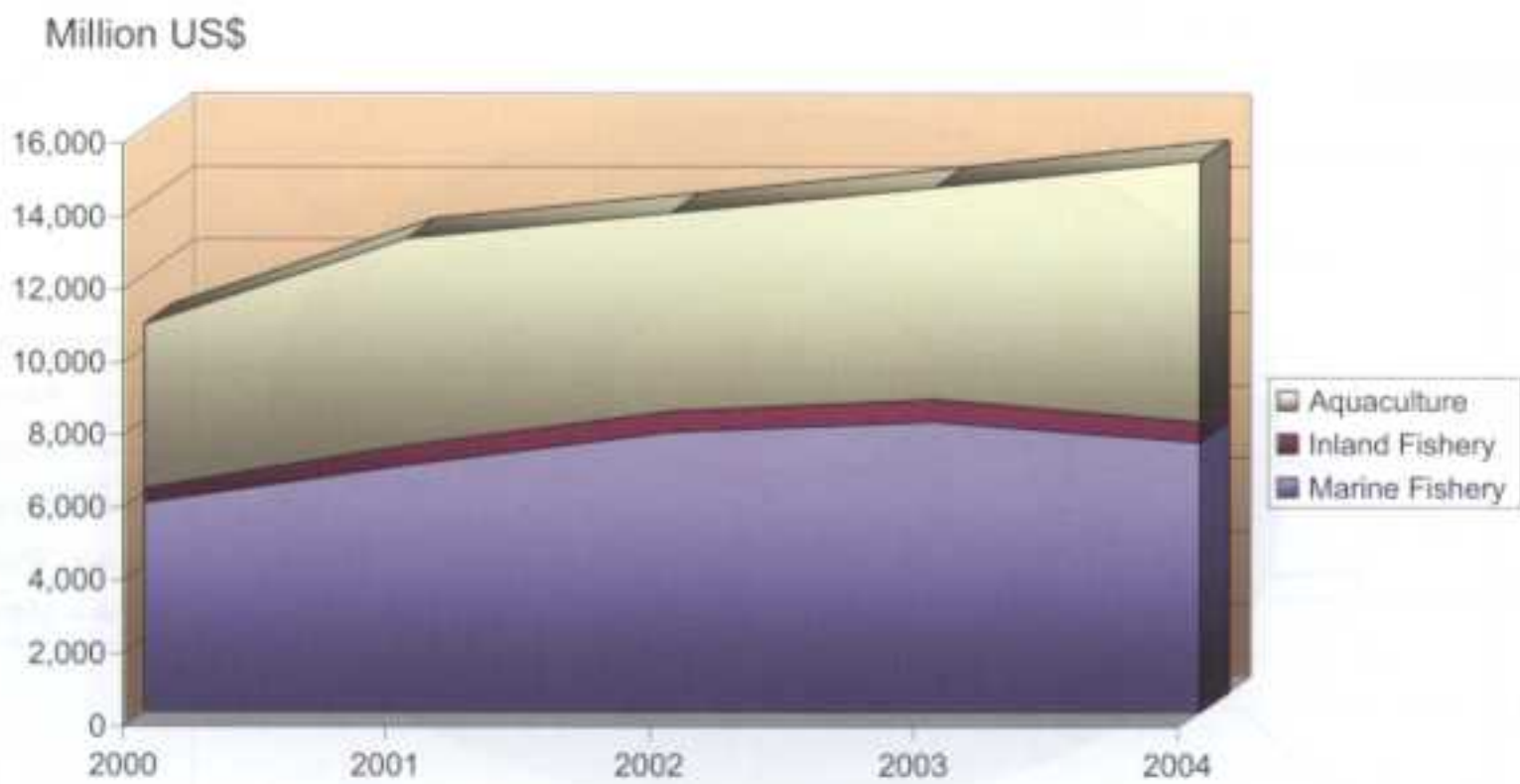
The number of Indonesia fishing Establishments in 2004 was 609,575 of which 233,233 or 38.26% were non-powered boats. Of the 264,332 powered boats, 152,875 (25.08%) were Outboard driven. The greatest proportion of in-board 81,880 or 73.46% was less than 5 tons. Of countries who did report their fishing Establishment, Malaysia, Myanmar and Singapore showed a total figure of 72,272, 62,698 and 147 which five countries namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, failed to report their fishing Establishment.

## 1. Fishery Production 2000-2004

(1) In quantity



(2) In value

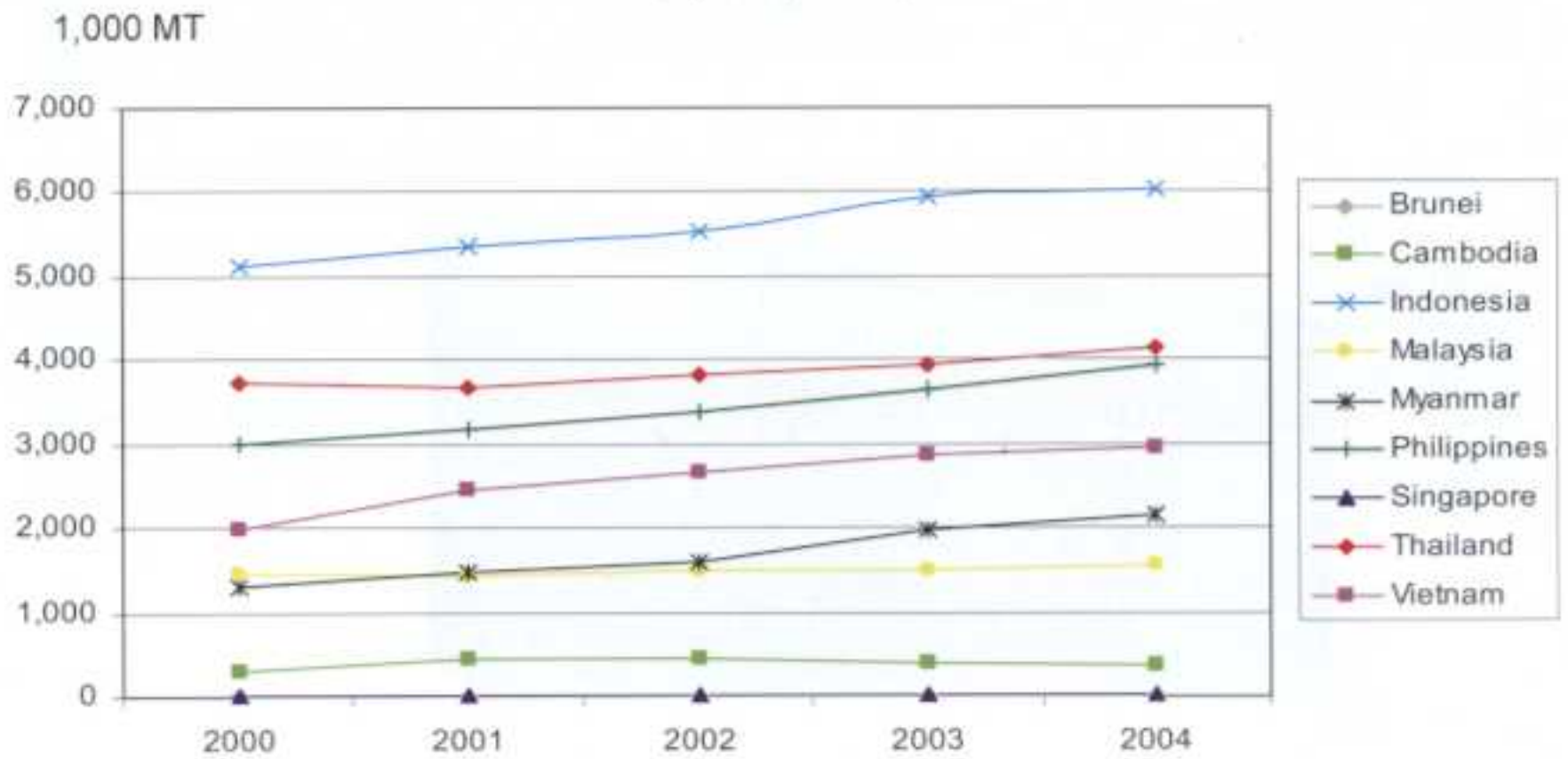


**Notes:** Data in value of Myanmar are not available.

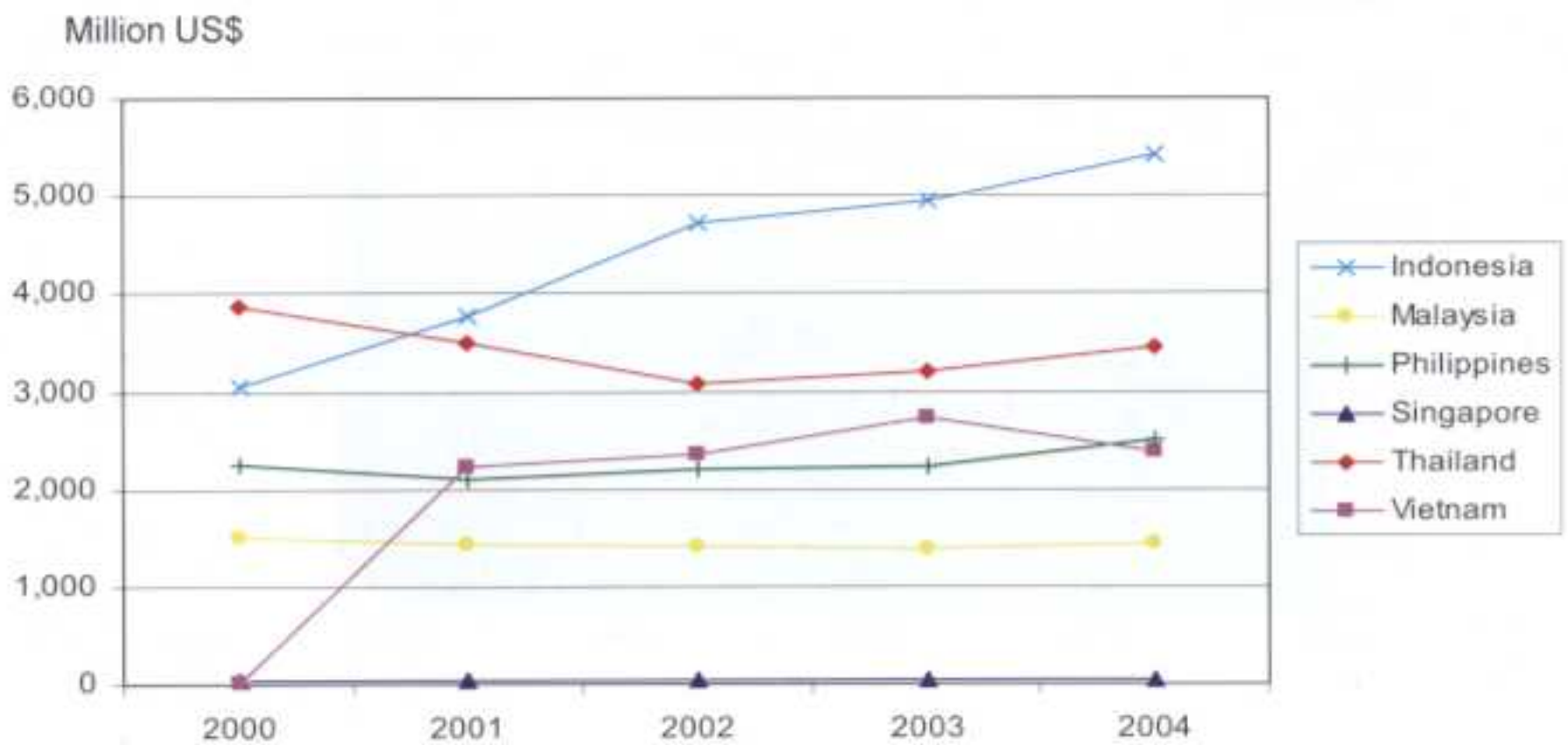


## 2. Fishery Production by Country 2000-2004

### (1) In quantity

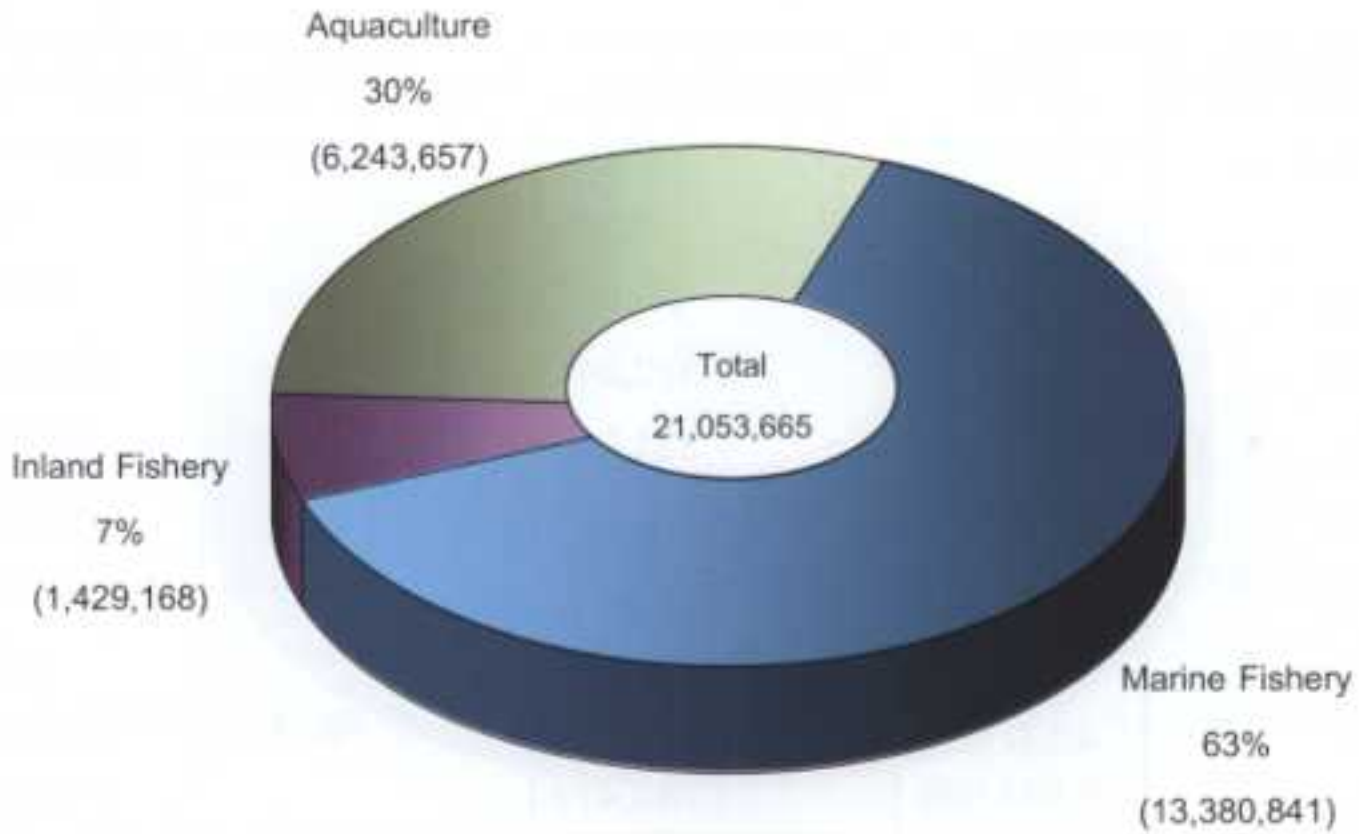


### (2) In value

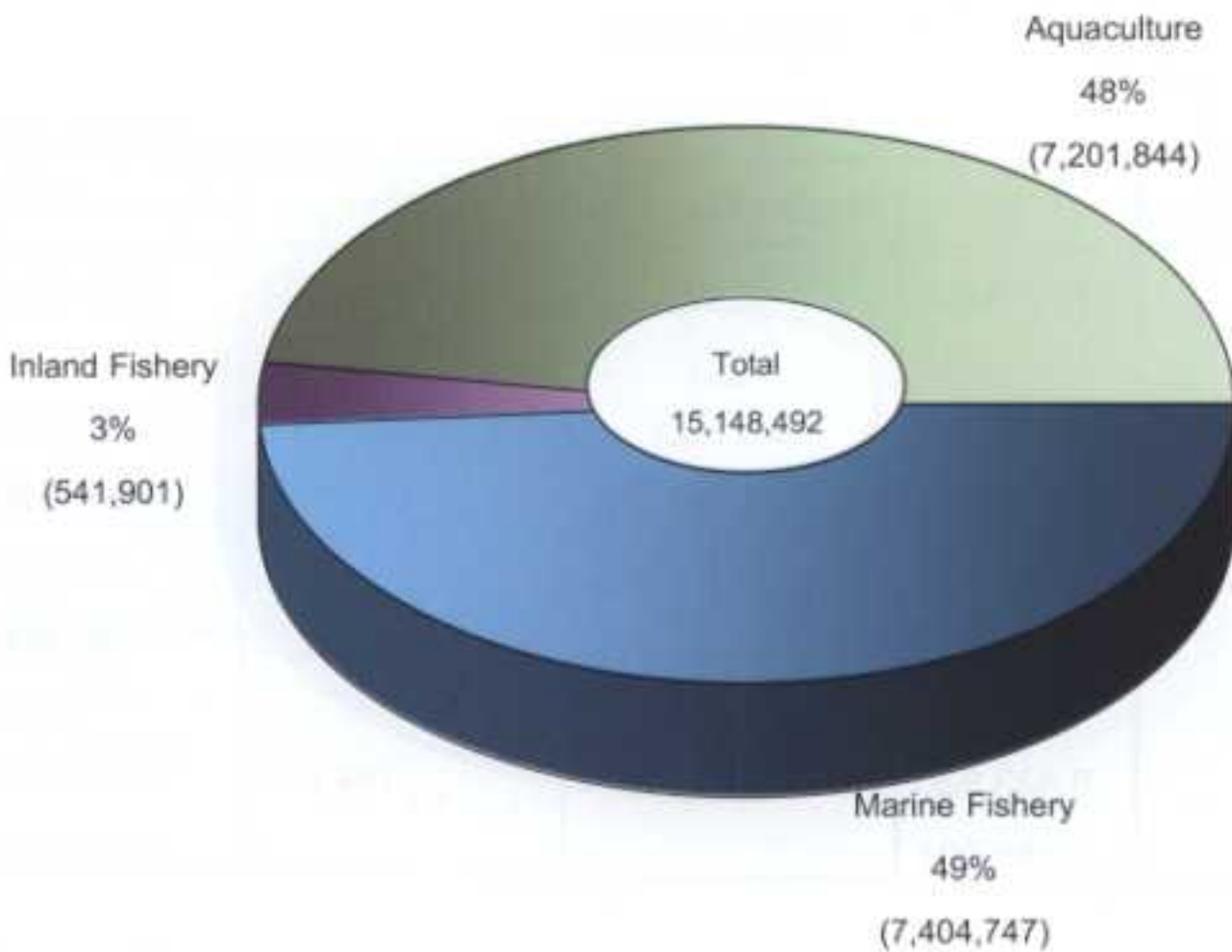


### 3. Fishery Production by Sub-sector : 2004

(1) In quantity (MT)



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



**Note:** Data in value of Myanmar are not available.



#### 4. Production by Sub-sector and by Country : 2004

(1) In quantity

MT

| Country/Territory | Total      | Marine Fishery | Inland Fishery | Aquaculture |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Total             | 21,053,665 | 13,380,841     | 1,429,168      | 6,243,657   |
| Brunei            | 3,133      | 2,425          | ...            | 708         |
| Cambodia          | 343,492    | 55,817         | 250,000        | 37,675      |
| Indonesia         | 6,005,622  | 4,320,241      | 330,880        | 1,354,501   |
| Malaysia          | 1,537,990  | 1,331,645      | 4,119          | 202,226     |
| Myanmar           | 2,148,580  | 1,220,030      | 502,550        | 426,000     |
| Philippines       | 3,926,173  | 2,067,128      | 142,019        | 1,717,027   |
| Singapore         | 7,579      | 2,173          | ...            | 5,406       |
| Thailand          | 4,137,066  | 2,635,969      | 199,600        | 1,301,497   |
| Vietnam           | 2,944,030  | 1,745,413      | ...            | 1,198,617   |

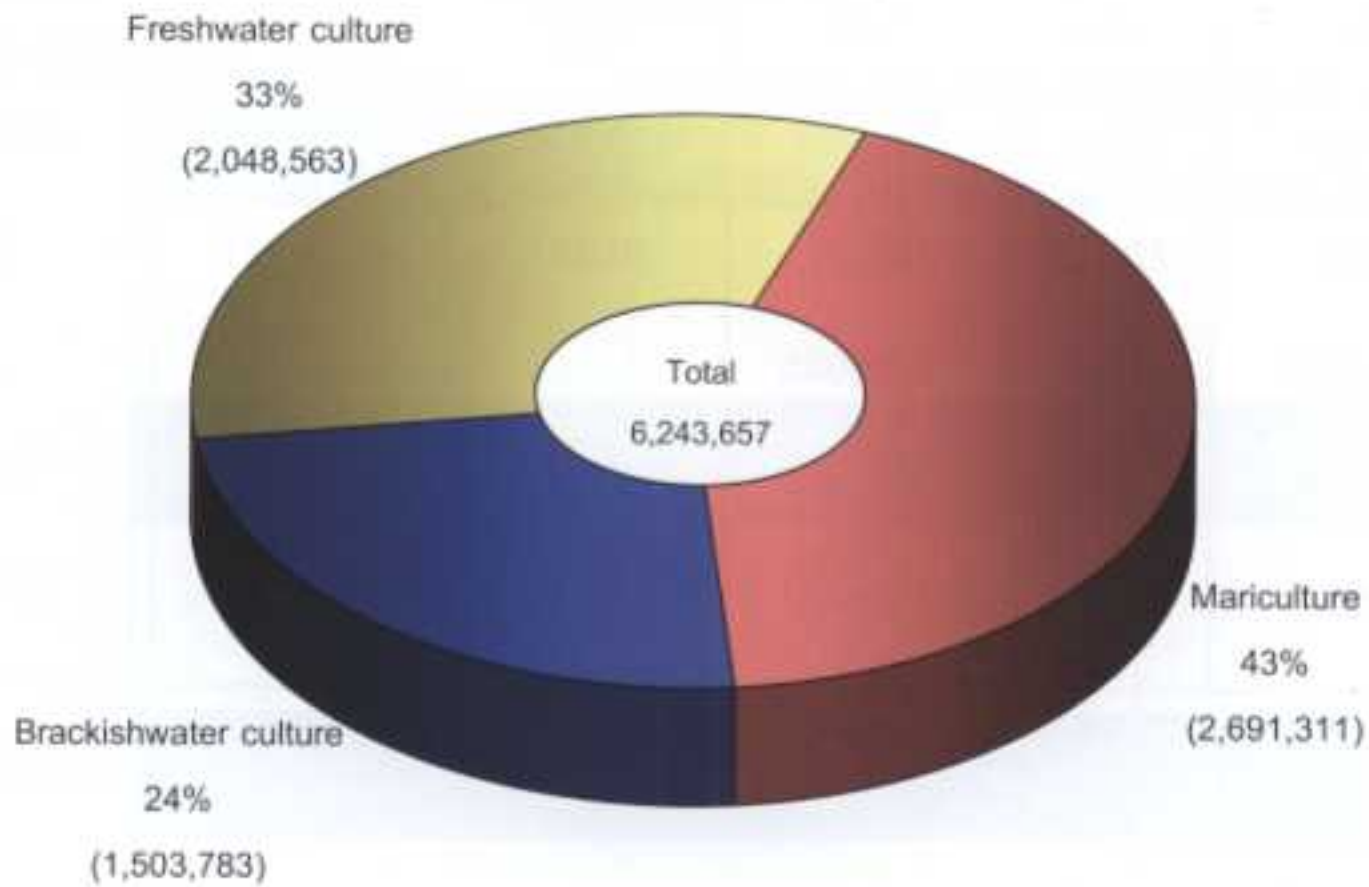
(2) In value

US\$ 1,000

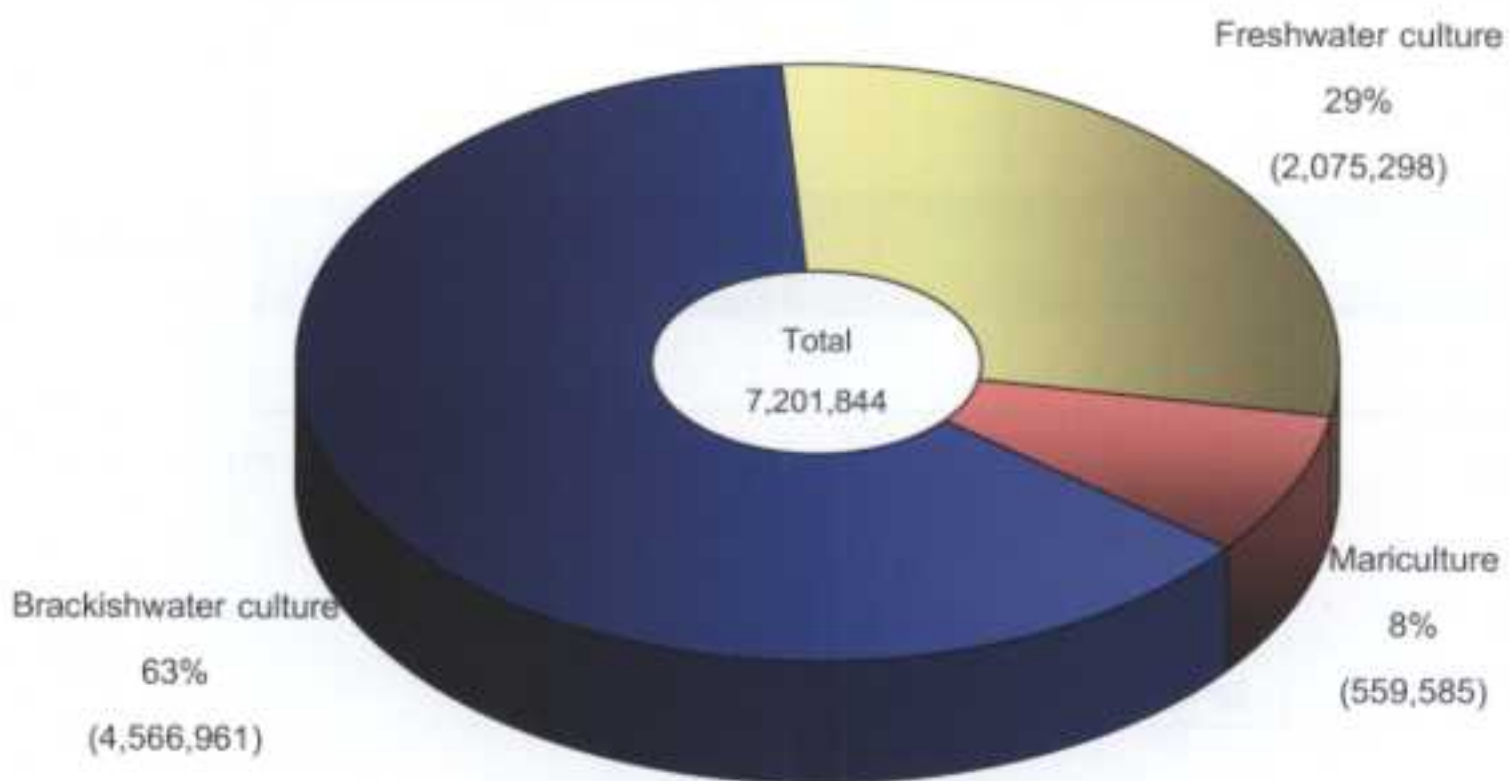
| Country/Territory | Total      | Marine Fishery | Inland Fishery | Aquaculture |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Total             | 15,148,492 | 7,404,747      | 541,901        | 7,201,844   |
| Brunei            | 3,093      | ...            | ...            | 3,093       |
| Cambodia          | 42,165     | ...            | ...            | 42,165      |
| Indonesia         | 5,400,146  | 3,164,160      | 268,990        | 1,966,996   |
| Malaysia          | 1,419,854  | 1,102,293      | 7,811          | 309,750     |
| Philippines       | 2,477,630  | 1,597,362      | 80,442         | 799,826     |
| Singapore         | 14,793     | 6,269          | ...            | 8,524       |
| Thailand          | 3,433,830  | 1,534,663      | 184,658        | 1,714,509   |
| Vietnam           | 2,356,981  | ...            | ...            | 2,356,981   |

## 5. Aquaculture by Sub-sector : 2004

(1) In quantity (MT)



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



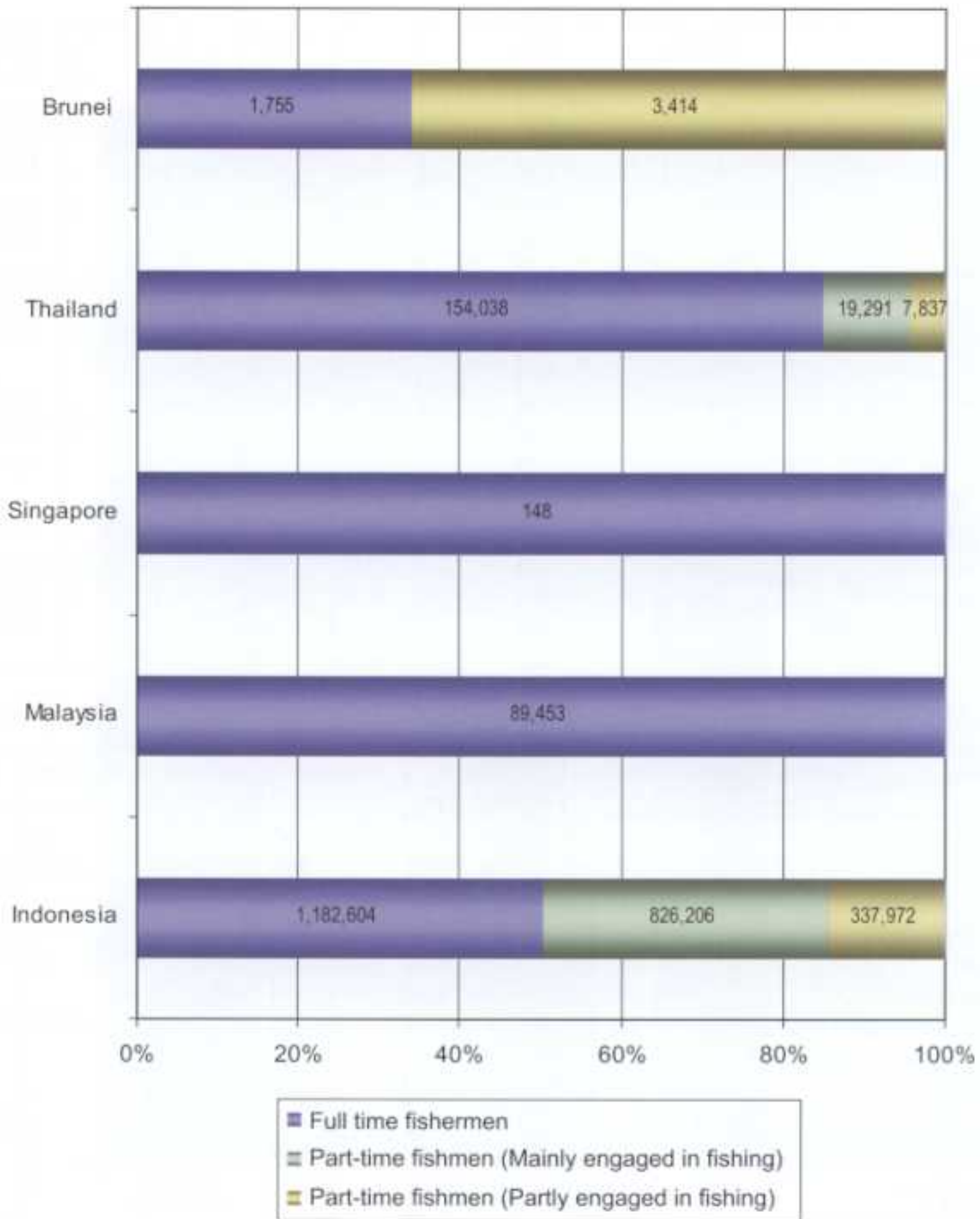
**Note:** Data in value of Myanmar is not available.



## 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   | 2004 | 549,100 | 256,830          | 165,337                | 126,933               |
| Myanmar     | 2004 | 32,620  | 16,687           | 14,176                 | 1,757                 |
| Philippines | 2004 | 821,035 | ...              | ...                    | ...                   |
| Singapore   | 2004 | 147     | ...              | 121                    | 26                    |
| Thailand    | 2004 | 16,432  | ...              | ...                    | 16,432                |

### 7. Number of Fishermen by Working Status





## 8. Major 20 Marine Species Caught in the Region : 2004

### (1) In quantity (MT)

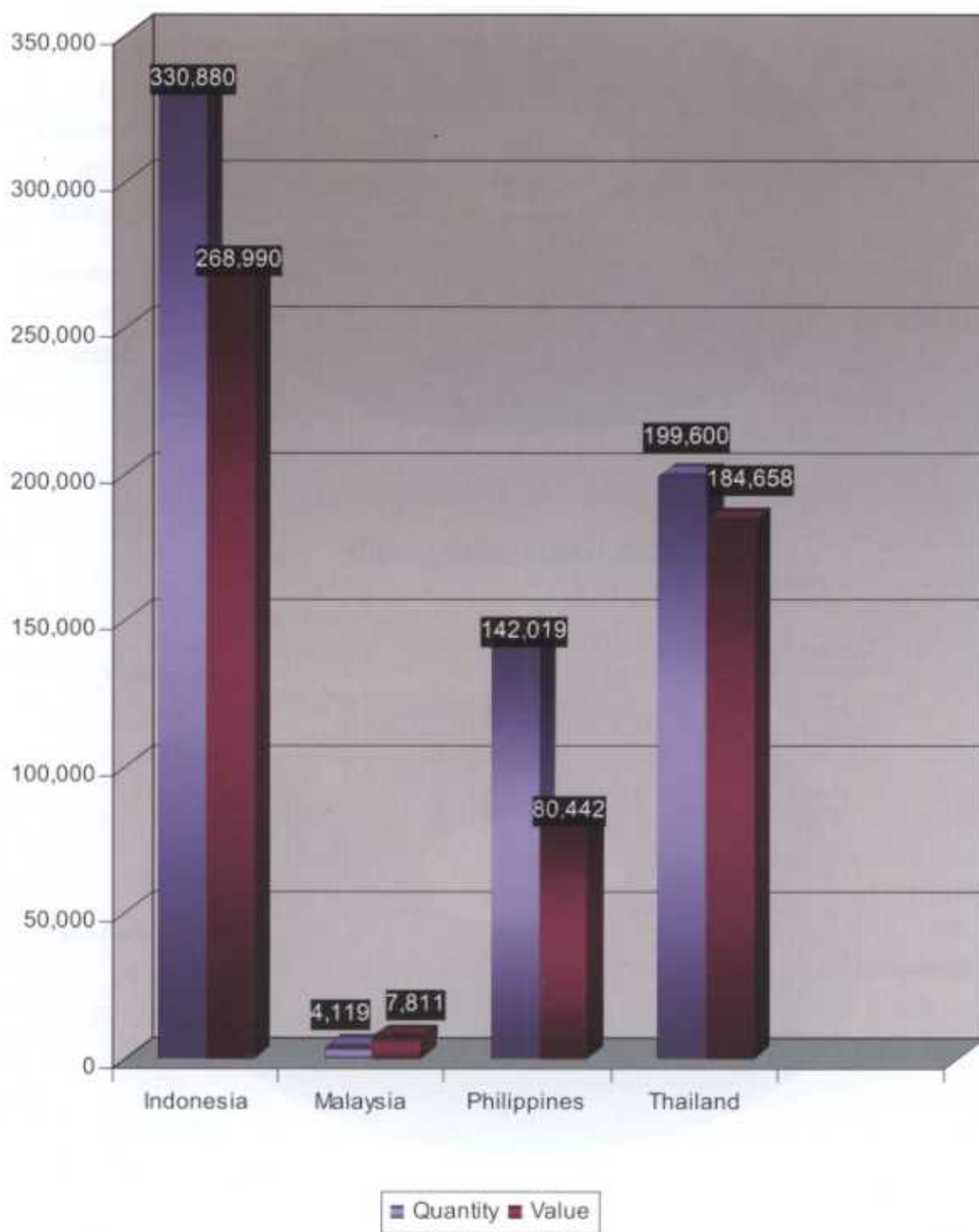
| Country/Territory<br>Species          | Total     | Ratio<br>Composed (%) | Cambodia | Indonesia | Malaysia | Philippines | Singapore | Thailand | Vietnam |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| 1.Trash fish (3902)                   | 1,145,276 | 8.56                  | ...      | ...       | 362,519  | 10,660      | 374       | 771,723  | ...     |
| 2.Misc. fishes (3901)                 | 1,019,383 | 7.50                  | ...      | ...       | 301,396  | ...         | 302       | 754,416  | ...     |
| 3.Round scads (3405)                  | 791,600   | 5.92                  | ...      | 330,079   | 67,290   | 293,876     | ...       | 100,355  | ...     |
| 4.Sardines (3501)                     | 702,270   | 5.25                  | ...      | 270,484   | 41,657   | 270,228     | ...       | 119,901  | ...     |
| 5.Indian mackerels (3701)             | 453,850   | 3.39                  | 2,667    | 201,882   | 141,632  | 75,403      | 44        | 34,889   | ...     |
| 6.Squids (5702)                       | 446,861   | 3.34                  | ...      | 69,357    | 52,208   | 56,181      | 181       | 81,267   | 185,000 |
| 7.Anchovies (3503)                    | 413,019   | 3.09                  | ...      | 154,811   | 23,449   | 71,498      | 24        | 163,237  | ...     |
| 8.Skipjack tuna (3601)                | 376,464   | 2.81                  | ...      | 233,319   | ...      | 143,143     | 2         | ...      | ...     |
| 9.Selar scads (3407)                  | 350,370   | 2.62                  | ...      | 138,923   | 67,301   | 103,358     | 47        | 40,741   | ...     |
| 10.Other prawns (4503)                | 336,380   | 2.51                  | 12,600   | 95,907    | 35,503   | 15,403      | 245       | 107,069  | 107,069 |
| 11.Frigate & bullet tuna (3607)       | 281,961   | 2.11                  | ...      | 70,627    | 3,226    | 208,108     | ...       | ...      | ...     |
| 12.Eastern little tuna (3606)         | 242,899   | 1.82                  | ...      | 133,000   | 10,137   | 44,875      | ...       | 54,887   | ...     |
| 13.Threadfin breams (3310)            | 238,433   | 1.78                  | ...      | 57,853    | 33,502   | 41,161      | 22        | 105,895  | ...     |
| 14.Indo-Pacific mackerel (3702)       | 229,378   | 1.71                  | ...      | 26,220    | ...      | 42,760      | ...       | 160,398  | ...     |
| 15.Yellowfin tuna (3602)              | 224,457   | 1.68                  | ...      | 94,904    | ...      | 129,553     | ...       | ...      | ...     |
| 16.Longtail tuna (3604)               | 220,299   | 1.65                  | ...      | 107,438   | 31,330   | ...         | ...       | 81,531   | ...     |
| 17.Penaeid prawns (4502)              | 177,401   | 1.33                  | ...      | 110,034   | 41,901   | 22,818      | ...       | 2,648    | ...     |
| 18.Jacks,cavalia,trevallies (3406)    | 173,056   | 1.29                  | ...      | 54,177    | 15,804   | 52,147      | 61        | 50,867   | ...     |
| 19.Narrow-barred king mackerel (3609) | 168,674   | 1.26                  | ...      | 116,014   | 16,629   | 9,793       | ...       | 26,238   | ...     |
| 20.Pony fishes (3311)                 | 161,842   | 1.21                  | ...      | 90,859    | 2,210    | 68,768      | 5         | ...      | ...     |

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

| Country/Territory<br>Species        | Total   | Ratio<br>Composed (%) | Indonesia | Malaysia | Singapore | Thailand |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1.Misc.fish (3901)                  | 454,428 | 6.14                  | 337,156   | 37,539   | 506       | 79,227   |
| 2.Other prawns (4503)               | 348,256 | 4.70                  | 113,564   | 25,738   | 1,838     | 207,116  |
| 3.Penaeid prawns (4502)             | 321,097 | 4.34                  | 245,392   | 71,832   | ...       | 3,873    |
| 4.Indian mackerels (3701)           | 284,867 | 3.85                  | 131,861   | 130,622  | 98        | 22,286   |
| 5.Squids (5702)                     | 287,857 | 3.89                  | 70,334    | 84,939   | 621       | 128,963  |
| 6.Round scads (3405)                | 250,044 | 3.38                  | 143,867   | 43,875   | ...       | 62,302   |
| 7.Narrow-barred king mackerel(3609) | 242,957 | 3.28                  | 145,908   | 43,018   | ...       | 54,031   |
| 8.Tiger prawn (4501)                | 216,729 | 2.93                  | 195,538   | 4,329    | ...       | 16,862   |
| 9.Longtail tuna (3604)              | 169,842 | 2.29                  | 86,468    | 27,696   | ...       | 55,678   |
| 10.Threadfin breams (3310)          | 167,617 | 2.26                  | 59,033    | 35,077   | 82        | 73,425   |
| 11.Skipjack tuna (3601)             | 161,452 | 2.18                  | 161,450   | ...      | 2         | ...      |
| 12.Selar scads (3407)               | 141,023 | 1.90                  | 71,172    | 52,002   | 86        | 17,763   |
| 13.Indo-Pacific mackerel (3702)     | 138,948 | 1.88                  | 29,322    | ...      | ...       | 109,626  |
| 14.Sardines (3501)                  | 137,064 | 1.85                  | 87,593    | 17,420   | ...       | 32,051   |
| 15.Anchovies (3503)                 | 136,428 | 1.84                  | 92,326    | 21,810   | 22        | 22,270   |
| 16.Red snappers (3307)              | 121,524 | 1.64                  | 66,204    | 14,549   | 70        | 40,701   |
| 17.Eastern little tuna (3606)       | 121,267 | 1.64                  | 86,301    | 5,217    | ...       | 29,749   |
| 18.Jacks,cavalla,travallies (3406)  | 87,843  | 1.19                  | 37,842    | 16,030   | 139       | 33,832   |
| 19.Trash fish (3902)                | 84,762  | 1.14                  | ...       | 12,345   | 111       | 72,306   |
| 20.White pomfret (3411)             | 84,253  | 1.14                  | 61,257    | 18,993   | 224       | 3779     |

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

Quantity : MT  
Value : US\$ 1,000

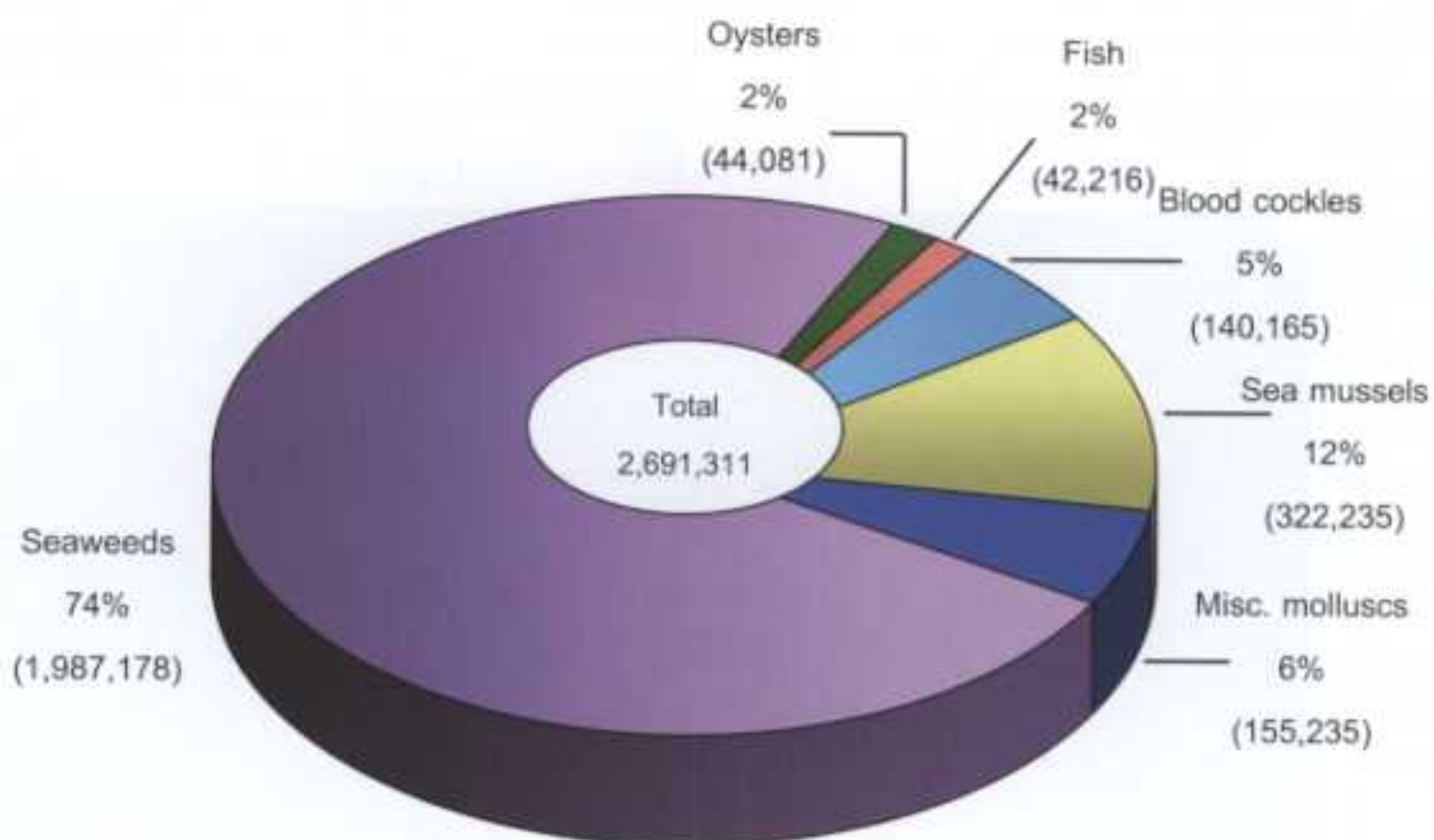




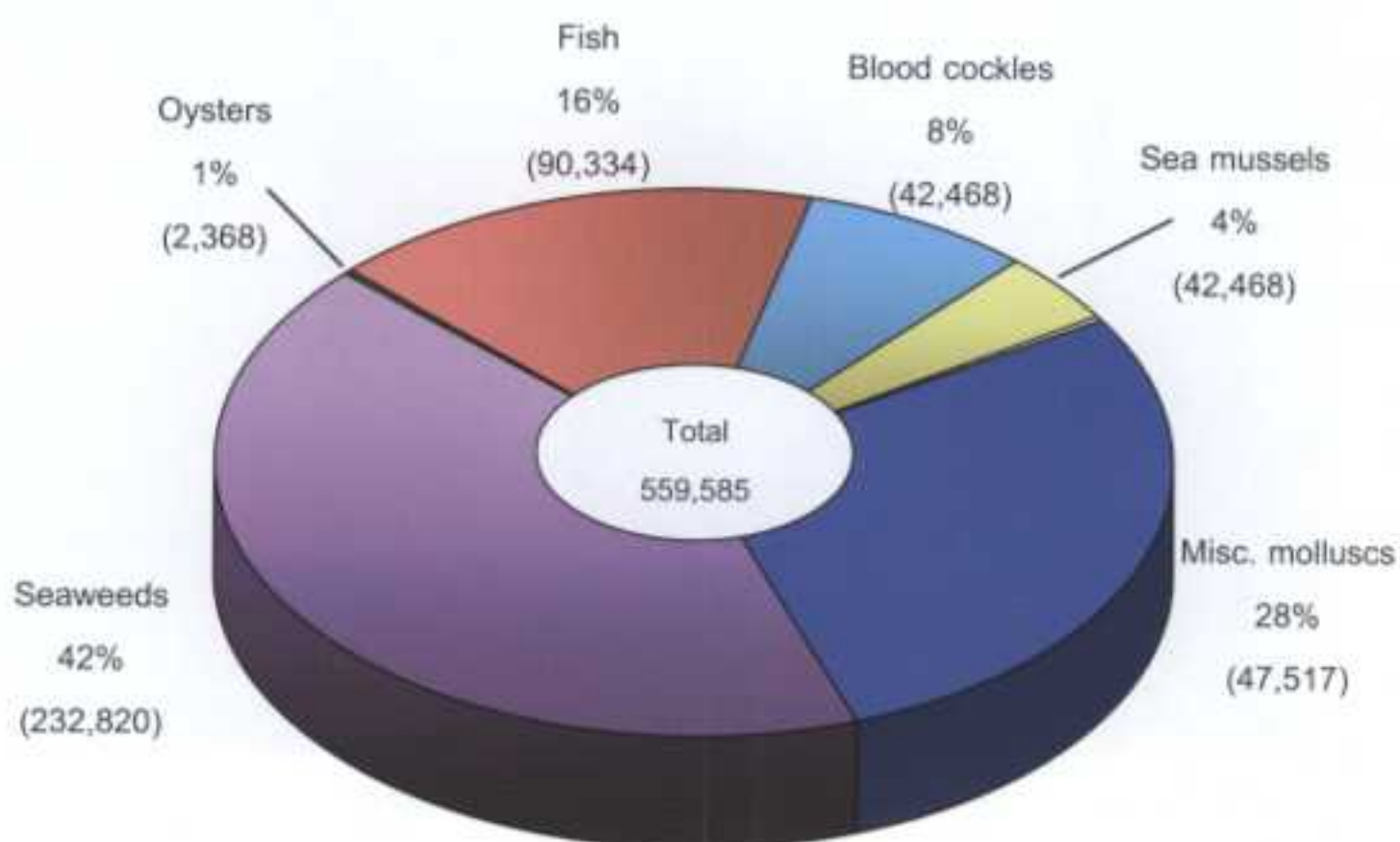
## 10. Aquaculture

### 10.1 Mariculture Production : 2004

(1) In quantity (MT)



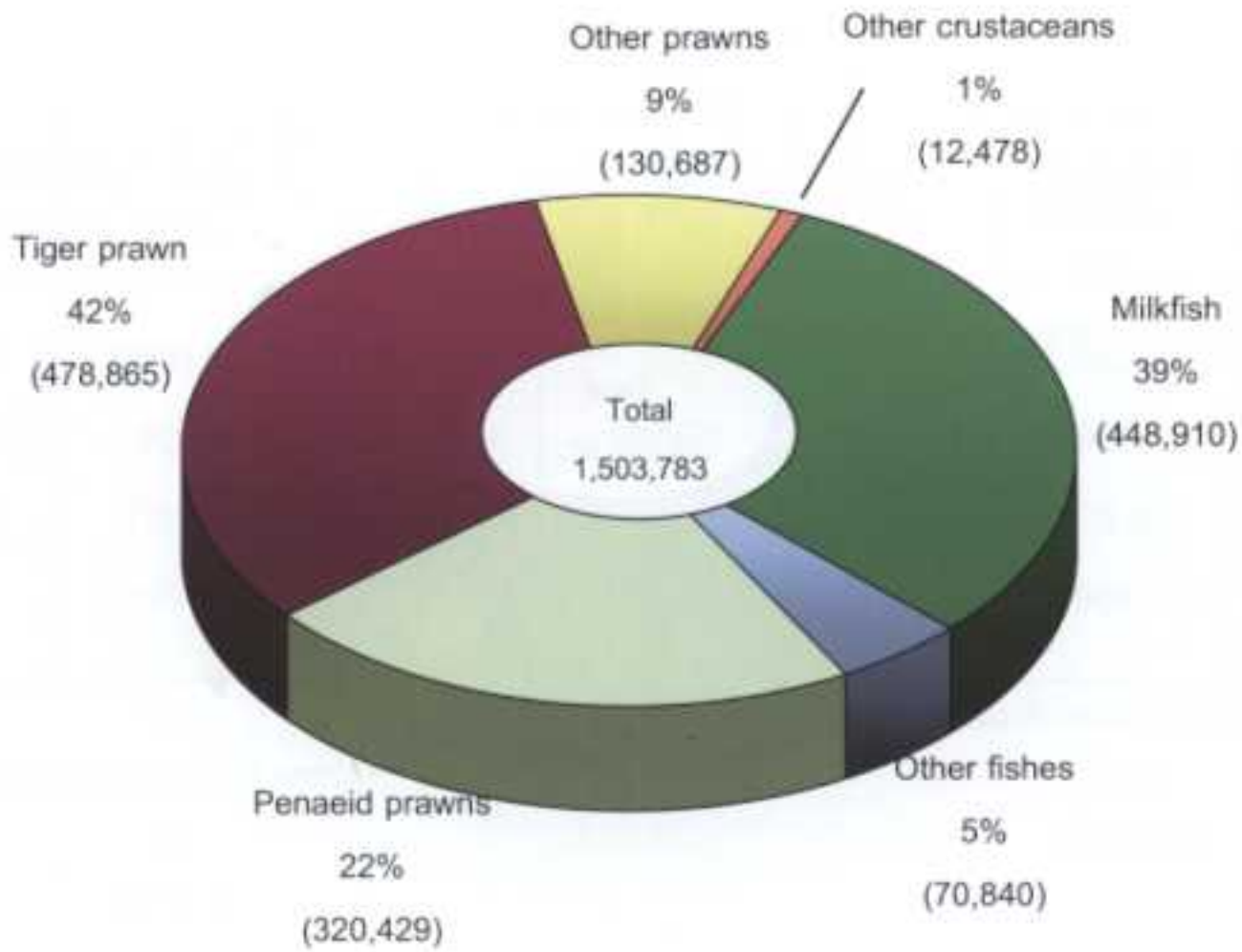
(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)



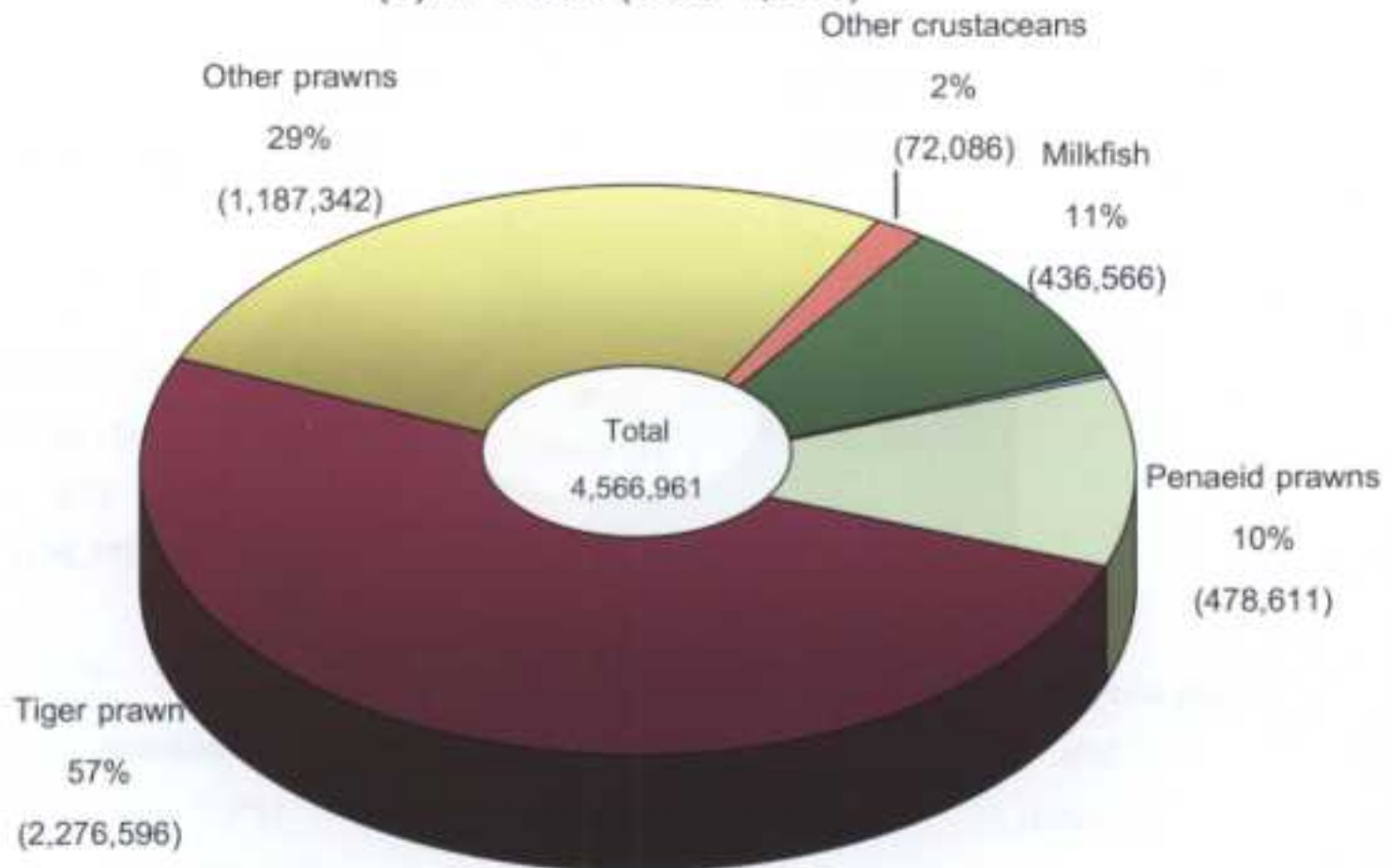
**Note:** Data in quantity and value of Brunei and Myanmar are not available.

## 10.2 Brackishwater Production : 2004

## (1) In quantity (MT)



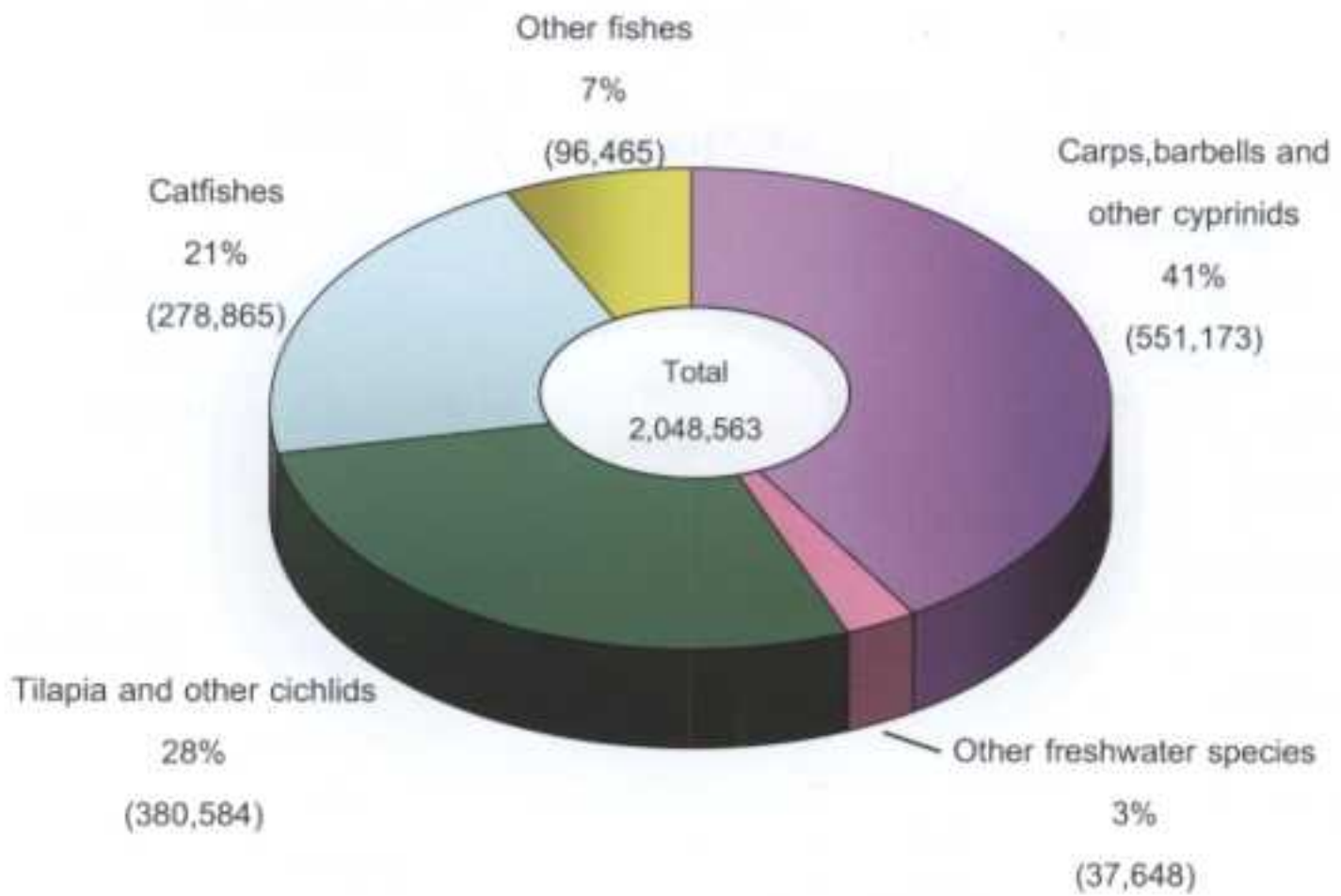
## (2) In value (US\$ 1,000)



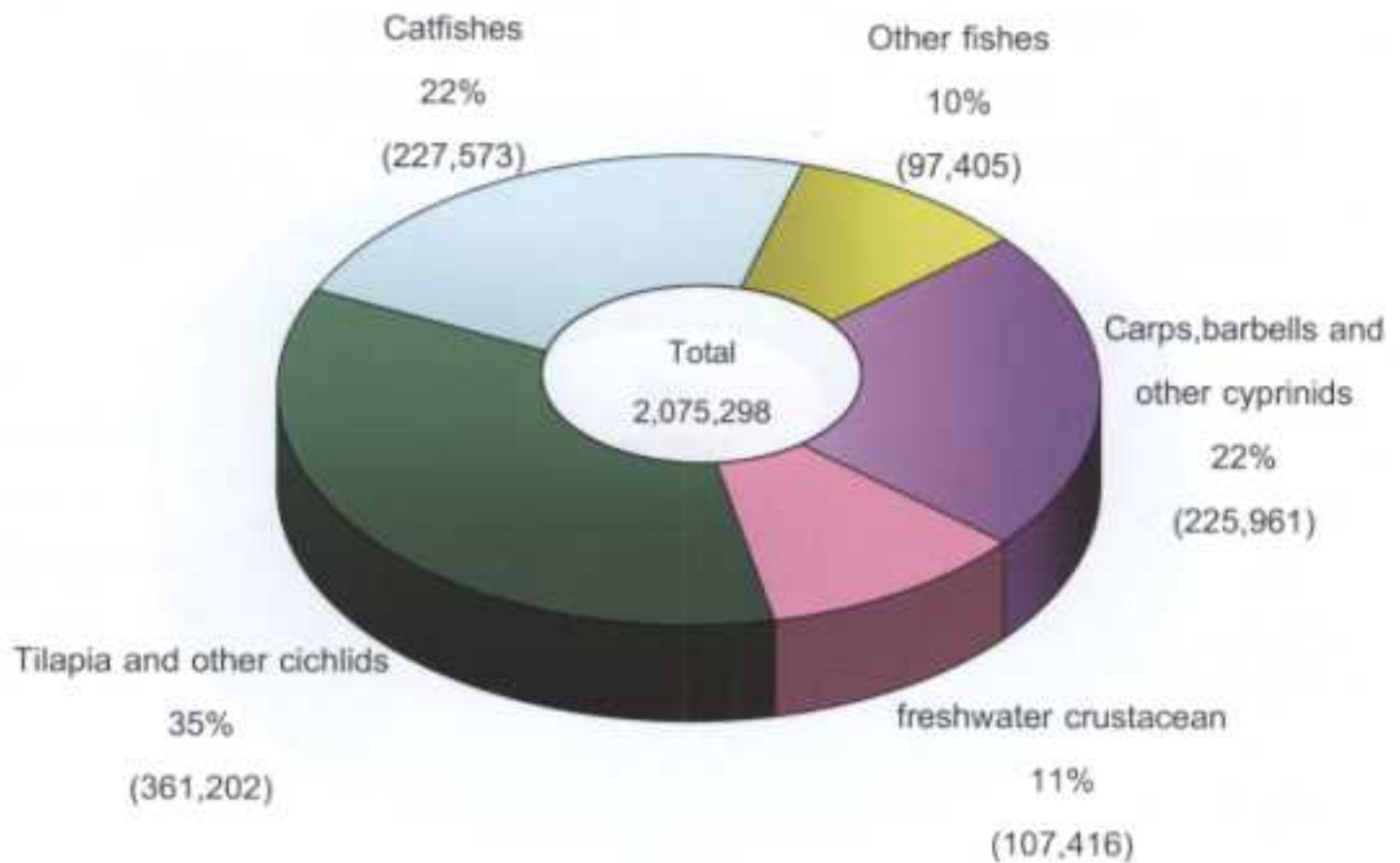
**Note:** Data in quantity and value of Myanmar are not available.

## 10.3 Freshwater Culture Production : 2004

(1) In quantity (MT)



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



**Note:** Data in value of Myanmar is not available, and no breakdown figure of Vietnam both in quantity and value.



### 11. Fish Food Balance : 2004

| Country            | Total Production (MT) | Import (MT) | Trash Fish (MT) | Export (MT) | Balance (MT) | Per capita (kg.) |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| <b>Indonesia</b>   | 6,005,622             | 48,177      | ...             | 711,188     | 5,342,611    | 25.31            |
| <b>Philippines</b> | 3,926,173             | 170,026     | 10,660          | 196,088     | 3,889,451    | 48.92            |
| <b>Singapore</b>   | 7,579                 | 212,255     | 374             | 115,653     | 103,807      | 24.89            |
| <b>Thailand</b>    | 4,137,066             | 1,254,194   | 771,723         | 1,654,936   | 2,964,601    | 46.72            |

STATISTICAL TABLES 2004

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

## 12. Export and Import of Fishery Commodities : 2004

(T) In quantity (MT)

US\$ 1,000

| Country            | Export           | Import           | Balance of Trade |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>6,921,735</b> | <b>2,086,957</b> | <b>4,834,778</b> |
| <b>Indonesia</b>   | <b>1,561,217</b> | <b>54,323</b>    | <b>1,506,894</b> |
| <b>Philippines</b> | <b>527,589</b>   | <b>94,496</b>    | <b>433,093</b>   |
| <b>Singapore</b>   | <b>453,737</b>   | <b>665,583</b>   | <b>-211,846</b>  |
| <b>Thailand</b>    | <b>4,379,192</b> | <b>1,272,555</b> | <b>3,106,637</b> |

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

