

Statistical Summary

An Overview of Fishery Sector for the South China Sea Area in 2005

1. The Fisheries Sector

During 2005, a quantity of 22,472,024 MT total fishery production was taken with the value of US\$ 15,417 million. Comparing with the figure of 2004, it presented an increase in quantity of approximately 0.57% whereas a increase in value of 5.02%. During 2005, fishery production in 2005 has increased both in quantity and value for approximately 225,123 MT and US\$ 689 million respectively. Inland fishery production for the report year showed an increase both in quantity of 429,322 MT and value of US\$ 76 million. The aquaculture production showed an increase both in quantity and value for approximately 1,150,572 MT and US\$ 509 million respectively.

Compared with the previous years and reflecting the market demand, inland aquaculture production increased to 1,150,572 MT, an increase of 101,703 MT or 9.7% from 2004. The total fishery production of 22,472,024 MT, an increase of 2,581,718 MT, or 12.4% from 2004. The top countries with the highest production were Singapore of which 7,507 MT and Italy of which 6,103 MT. Comparing with 2004, total fishery production has increased for 2,581,718 MT, or an average of 648,000 MT.

Production value figures were not available from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Myanmar. The regional public became unclear however, from those countries that reported the value, Indonesia led the way with US\$ 5,212 million followed by Thailand 3,065 million. In descending order Vietnam reported total production value of US\$ 2,945 million, the Philippines of US\$ 2,657 million, Malaysia of US\$ 1,407 million and Italy Singapore of US\$ 18 million, respectively.

2. Marine Fisheries (in quantity and value)

In 2005, marine fisheries contributed some 16,234 or 72.3% of total fishery production. This represented an increase of 7.54% over 2004. The total marine fishery production value was US\$ 1,094 million or 70.31% of total fishery production value. Although all individual countries have reported production the same, however value figures for four countries were not available. Thus in terms of production the picture was clear, but in terms of value the overall figures were unclear.

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An Overview of Fishery Sector for the South China Sea Area in 2005

1. The Fisheries Sector

During 2005, a quantity of 22,879,984 MT total fishery production was taken with the value of US\$ 16,417 millions. Comparing with the figure of 2004, it presented an increase in quantity of approximately 8.67% whereas a increase in value of 8.96%. Marine fishery production in 2005 has increased both in quantity and value for approximately 206,120 MT and US\$ 689 million, respectively. Inland fishery production for this report year showed an increase both in quantity of 429,322 MT and in value of US\$ 70 million. The aquaculture production showed an increase both in quantity and value for approximately 1,190,877 MT and US\$ 509 million, respectively.

Similar with the previous years and reflecting the market demand, Indonesia reported as the highest production figures at 6,646,965 MT, while Philippines at 4,161,869 MT was a close second in quantity. In descending order come the Thailand with fishery production 4,132,826 MT; Vietnam of 3,397,200 MT; Myanmar of 2,581,780 MT; Malaysia of 1,402,404 MT and Cambodia of 546,000 MT. The two countries with the lowest production were Singapore of which 7,837 MT and lastly Brunei Darussalam of which 3,103 MT. Comparing with 2001, total fishery production has increased for 4,940,330 MT; or an average of 988,066 MT.

In term of value, figures were not available from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Myanmar. The regional picture became unclear; however, from those countries that reported the value, Indonesia led the way with US\$ 6,219 millions followed by Thailand 3,081 millions. In descending order Vietnam reported total production value of US\$ 2,946 millions; the Philippines of US\$ 2,657 millions; Malaysia of US\$ 1,497 million and lastly Singapore of US\$ 16 millions, respectively.

2. Marine Fisheries (in quantity and value)

In 2005, marine fisheries contributed some 59.52% or 13,586,961 MT of total fisheries production. This represented an increase of 1.54% over 2004. The total marine fishery production value was US\$ 8,094 millions or 49.31% of total fishery production value. Although all individual countries have reported production the figures, however value figures for four countries were not available. Thus in term of production the picture was viable, but in term of value the overall figures were distorted.

In terms of production quantity, Indonesia ranked first with the marine fishery production of 4,408,499 MT representing 32.45% of the total production at the regional level with the value of US\$ 3,726 million or 46.04% of the total regional value. The second was Thailand with 2,615,565 MT or 19.25% of total production and Thailand was third with value of US\$ 1,533 million or 18.95% of the total regional value. The Philippines was placed third with production of 2,122,216 MT or 15.62% of the total production with the value was second of US\$ 1,680 million or 20.77% of the regional value. Vietnam reported 1,791,100 MT or 13.18% of total production without value being reported. Myanmar reported 1,375,670 MT or 10.12% of total production without value being reported. Malaysia reported 1,209,601 MT or 8.90% of total production with the value was fourth of US\$ 1,147 million or 14.17% of total regional value. Cambodia reported 60,000 MT or 0.44% of total production without value being reported. Brunei Darussalam reported 2,390 MT or 0.02% of total production without value being reported. The last on list was Singapore production of 1,920 MT or 0.01% of total production with the value of US\$ 6,100 or 0.07% of total regional value.

The period from 2001 to 2005, marine fishery production saw an increase in quantity by 1,390,324 MT or 11.40%, and an increase in landed value by US\$ 1,323 million or 19.54%. Over the same period, Indonesia increased its production quantity by 442,019 MT or 11.14%, with the value also increased by US\$ 1,502 million or 6.80%. In contrary, the production of Thailand decreased by 16,137 MT or 0.61%, with the value increased by US\$ 336 million or 28.12%. The Philippines data showed an increase by 312,489 MT or 17.27%, with the value increased by US\$ 359 million or 27.15%. Vietnam production increased by 309,925 MT or 20.92%, without value being reported. Myanmar also reported increasing production by 346,210 MT or 33.63%, without value being reported. Malaysia production decreased by 21,674 MT or 1.76%, with value increased by US\$ 52 million or 4.71%. Cambodia production increased by 18,000 MT or 42.86%, without value being reported. Brunei Darussalam production increased by 917 MT or 61.92%, without value being reported. Singapore production decreased by 1,422 MT or 42.55%, with value decreased by US\$ 1.21 million or 16.61%.

In terms of marine catch by species in quantity, the figures showed that Jack, mullet and sauries group were the most heavily fished at 1,696,378 MT (12.48% of the total regional production). Within the group, Round scads formed the largest portion of 743,327 MT (43.82% of the group total) followed by Selar scads of 348,525 MT (20.54% of the group total). The second most heavily exploited group was the tunas, with a total catch of 1,672,359 MT (12.31% of the total regional production). Within the group, species the highest catch was Skipjack tuna of 395,300 MT (23.64% of the group), followed by Frigate and bullet tuna of 306,274 MT (18.31% of the group).

The third most heavily exploited group was the red fishes, basses and congers, with a total catch of 1,454,346 MT (10.70% of the total regional production), with the Threadfin breems being the most heavily exploited species at 247,582 MT (17.02% of the group), followed by Pony fishes of 158,862 MT (10.92% of the group).

Herring Sardines and anchovies formed the next heavily fished group, with 1,269,822 MT (9.35% of the total regional catch) with Sardines as most heavily exploited of 808,716 MT (63.69% of the group), followed by Anchovies of 397,462 MT (31.30% of the group). Another major group was Mackerels of 796,644 MT (5.86% of the total regional catch). Within this group, species with highest catch was Indian mackerels of 483,306 MT (60.67% of the total group) followed by Indo-Pacific mackerel of 236,479 MT (29.68% of the total group). Trash fish formed 7.77% of the total regional catch at 1,056,114 MT. Miscellaneous fish was 1,125,591 MT (8.28% of the total regional catch) as Vietnam do not report species breakdown. Among the Crustaceans group, with total landing of 525,711 MT (3.87% of total regional catch), Penaeid prawns of 149,971 MT and other prawns of 199,809 MT formed majority of the group, accounted for 28.53% and 38.01% of the group, respectively; while the catch of swimming crab was reported to be 90,848 MT (17.28% 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 Penaeid prawns, Other prawns, Indian mackerel, Round scads, Squid, Narrow-barred king mackerel and skipjack tuna.

From the breakdown by species, Indonesia led the way with a marine fisheries catch of 4,408,499 MT (32.45% of the total regional catch), of which Tunas formed the most prominent group, accounting for 20.30% of the total Indonesia marine catch. Of the various Tuna species, the skipjack formed the highest proportion at 252,232 MT (28.18% of total tunas catch), followed by Narrow-barred king mackerel at 131,225 MT (14.66%) and Frigate & bullet tuna at 130,216 MT (14.55%). For the Jacks, mullet and sauries group was 727,627 MT (16.51% of the total regional catch), the catch of Round scads were reported at 295,741 MT representing 40.64% of the group, followed by Selar scads at 143,105 MT (19.67% of the group). The total catch of red fish, basses, congers were 587,797 MT (13.33% of total regional catch). For total catch of the herrings, sardines and anchovies group was 491,955 MT (11.16% of the regional total), with Sardines catch ranks the first at 302,742 MT (61.54% of the group). Other two species with notable catch were Mackerel and Crustaceans at 283,728 MT (6.44% of the regional total) and 249,383 MT (5.66% of the regional total). Miscellaneous marine fish accounted for landings of 816,334 MT (18.52% of the total fish catch for Indonesia).

The nation with the second highest marine catch was Thailand at 2,615,565 MT (19.25% of the regional total catch) of which the red fishes, basses, conger group making up the greatest proportion at 382,903 MT (14.64% of the total national catch). In this group Big-eye snappers led at 121,195 MT (31.65% of the group national total) followed by Threadfin breams 104,636 MT (27.33% of the national total). By far the greatest catch of all was trash fish at 754,416 MT, which is 28.84% of the overall national catch. Thailand led the region in the landing of mollusks with 183,754 MT representing 7.03% of the regional total. Herring, sardines and anchovies at 297,382 MT (11.37% of the regional total), with anchovies formed by far the greatest proportion at 159,685 MT (53.70% of the group national catch). In Thailand, mackerels represented a total catch of 227,922 MT (8.71% of the regional total) of these species the greatest proportion were Indo-Pacific mackerel at 166,766 MT (73.17% of the national catch).

3. Inland Fisheries

With eight countries reported quantity of catch from inland fisheries, and only four reported the value, regional picture of inland fisheries sector was rather distorted. However some individual countries reported the figure for both quantity and value, the national picture might be visualized and more reliable.

In 2005, Myanmar led with higher figures than any other reporting countries at 631,120 MT (33.96% of the total production); however, there was no reported figures in species details. Similar to Cambodia, the figure of inland production showed as 444,000 MT (23.89% of the reported total). Indonesia figure production showed 297,370 MT or 16% of the total production. Thailand reported 198,800 MT or 10.70% of the report total. Philippines reported 143,806 MT (7.74% of the total production); Vietnam reported 138,800 MT or 7.47%. Malaysia reported 4,583 MT, which was 0.25% of the regional inland production. The last of the reporting countries was Brunei Darussalam with approximately 10 MT of inland production.

In terms of reported value, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Singapore and Vietnam did not report the figure. Thus, any conclusion drawn from the reported data was unreliable. From those countries that submitted reports, Indonesia at US\$ 324 millions and Thailand at US\$ 195 millions were the reporting countries with high value. The reported data covered US\$ 84.0 millions of Philippines and a last country was Malaysia with US\$ 9 millions. The percentages have not been calculated because the lack of data renders any conclusion unreliable.

During 2005, Myanmar reported as the highest inland fisheries production. However, there was no species break down being reported. The country with second highest production was Cambodia with 444,000 MT, of which the highest proportion was under the group of Miscellaneous freshwater fishes of 323,500 MT. The catch of

other species being reported by Cambodia were turtles and other reptiles group of 120,000 MT and Freshwater crustaceans group of 500 MT. Third rank in the region was Indonesia with a reported quantity of 297,370 MT, with the dominant group being Gouramis group of 42,309 MT followed by Catfishes of 41,757 MT and Snakehead of 41,155 MT. The next was Thailand with the fourth of 198,800 MT, the dominant production was the Miscellaneous freshwater fishes group at 124,500 MT followed by Carp and barbels group at 48,300 MT, the Snakehead was third in the list at 12,600 MT and Catfishes was fourth 6,800 MT. Philippines with the fifth rank in the region with report total of 143,806 MT, the predominant data was the Freshwater molluscs group of 56,718 MT followed by Tilapia and other cichlids group of 32,501 MT; Miscellaneous fishes group of 19,818 MT and Carps and barbels group of 9,726 MT. The next country was Vietnam of 138,800 MT; however, there was no species breakdown report. The next country was Malaysia of 4,583 MT, the predominant data was the Miscellaneous fishes of 1,575 MT followed by Carps and barbels group of 1,132 MT. The last country was Brunei Darussalam of 10 MT.

Of the US\$ 324 million reported by Indonesia, Catfish group contributed highest proportion of US\$ 53 million followed by Snakehead group of US\$ 50 million, the crustaceans group of US\$ 49 million, Gouramis group of US\$ 38 million and Carp and barbels group of US\$ 31 million.

4. Aquaculture

Under Aquaculture, the data includes mariculture, brackishwater culture and freshwater culture. In 2005, Indonesia was the leader in terms of production quantities of 1,941,096 MT or 26.11% of the regional total, with the value of US\$2,169 million. The second highest rank in 2005 was the Philippines with the aquaculture production of 1,895,847 MT accounted for 25.50% of the regional total, with the value of US\$ 893 million. Vietnam reported 1,467,300 MT or 19.74% of the regional total; Thailand reported 1,318,461 MT or 17.73% of the regional total; Myanmar reported 574,990 MT or 7.73% of the regional total; Malaysia reported 188,220 MT or 2.53% of the regional total; Cambodia reported 42,000 MT or 0.56% of the regional total; Myanmar reported 27,217 MT or 0.4% of the regional total; Singapore reported 5,917 MT or 0.08% of the regional total and Brunei Darussalam reported 703 MT or 0.01% of the regional total.

Aquaculture value figures in 2005 for the series reporting countries showed an increase over 2001 by US\$ 1,997 million representing a percentage increase of 25.90% in total. Country reporting highest revenue from aquaculture was Vietnam with US\$ 2,946 million or 38.20% of the regional total, followed by Indonesia with US\$ 2,168 million or 28.12% of the regional total; Thailand with US\$ 1,353 million or 17.55 million of the regional total; the Philippines with US\$ 892 million or 11.57% of the regional total; Malaysia with US\$ 341 million or 4.42% of the regional total;

Singapore with US\$ 9.9 million or 0.13% of the regional total. No data were reported from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Myanmar.

4.1 Mariculture

Out of a total quantity of 3,009,034 MT and total value of US\$ 1,272 million, the culturing of seaweeds at 2,266,406 MT or 75.32% of the regional total with value of US\$ 259 million showed the greatest production as coming from the Philippines at 1,419,727 MT or 47.18% of the region's figures. Among sea mussels predominated at 301,324 MT or 10.01% of the regional total, followed by miscellaneous marine molluscs at 160,889 MT or 5.35% of the regional total. However, the value figures were reversed with miscellaneous molluscs showing the greater value. The highest production of cultures fish group was miscellaneous fishes produced 44,766 MT which the Philippines shared 44,243 MT or 98.83% of the species group total.

4.2 Brackishwater culture

Out of a total yield of 1,901,773 MT and a total value of US\$ 4,617 millions, Tiger prawn was the most valuable regional species in quantity at 604,511 MT followed by Milkfish at 473,924 MT and Penaeid prawns at 399,816 MT. In term of value, Tiger prawn was the highest value at US\$ 2,242 millions followed by Penaeid prawns of US\$ 855 million. In term of the largest producer, Indonesia led with 643,975 MT, with the reported value of US\$ 1,483 millions. The next major producer was Thailand with 414,926 MT and reported value figures at US\$ 897 millions; the predominant species was Penaeid prawns with a reported total of 374,487 MT. The third country was Vietnam of 287,200 MT and reported value of US\$ 1,463 million; the predominant species was Tiger prawn with a reported total of 177,200 MT.

4.3 Freshwater culture

During 2005, out of total yield of 2,523,727 MT, Vietnam led the field with 966,300 MT. The next major producer was Thailand with 539,474 MT, of which the predominant group was Tilapia group of 203,896 MT. The majority production in the region in 2005 was Catfishes with 667,154 MT reported followed by miscellaneous fishes of 596,880 MT and Tilapia group of 504,195 MT.

In term of value, the collective total for the region was US\$ 1,823 million, which came from Vietnam of US\$ 860 million, Thailand of US\$ 359 million, Indonesia of US\$ 332 million, Philippines of US\$ 186 million, Malaysia of US\$ 84 million and Singapore of US\$ 2 million. There was no reported figure for value for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar.

5. Fishing gear analysis

An analysis of the fishing gear used in the region in 2005 showed that the most prevalent gear was lift nets with 329,356 units or 22.45% of all types of gears, followed by shellfish and seaweed collecting gear with 303,733 units or 20.71% of all types of gears; gill nets with 188,125 units or 12.82% of all type of gears; trap with 159,482 units or 10.87% of all types of gears and seine nets with 63,934 units or 4.36% of all type of gears.

In term of fishing effort and population density, Indonesia was the leading fishing gear user with 1,370,819 units or 93.45% of the regional total, which the predominant use was lift nets with 328,013 units or 23.93% of the regional total. Malaysia reported with 36,016 units or 2.46% of the regional total, followed by Myanmar reported with 32,736 units or 2.23% of the regional total.

However, it should be noted that the figures for gear used were not conclusive as several countries including Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Philippines and Vietnam were not reported.

6. Number of Fishing Boats by Type and Tonnage

The figures in included in this section were only the boats that were registered in each nation. Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia did not report its fishing boat numbers for 2005. Philippines reported by far the highest number of boats at 821,035 (figure for 2004). The second highest was Indonesia with 555,581, of which 244,471 were non-powered boat. Of the 311,110 powered boats, 165,314 were out-board powered boat while in the number of in-board powered boat, those of less than 5 tons, were in the majority. The third highest was Vietnam with 102,069 (2003 figure). The fourth highest was Malaysia with 36,016, of which 2,700 were non-powered boat. Of the 33,316 powered boats, 16,182 were out-board powered boat. The next highest was Myanmar with the total number of boats at 32,736 with majority was powered boat 16,375. It was followed by Thailand with the total number of boats at 13,627 where as the power boats shared 13,627; the Philippines with the total number of boats at 6,363 and Singapore with the total number of boats at 146.

7. Number of Fishermen by Working Status

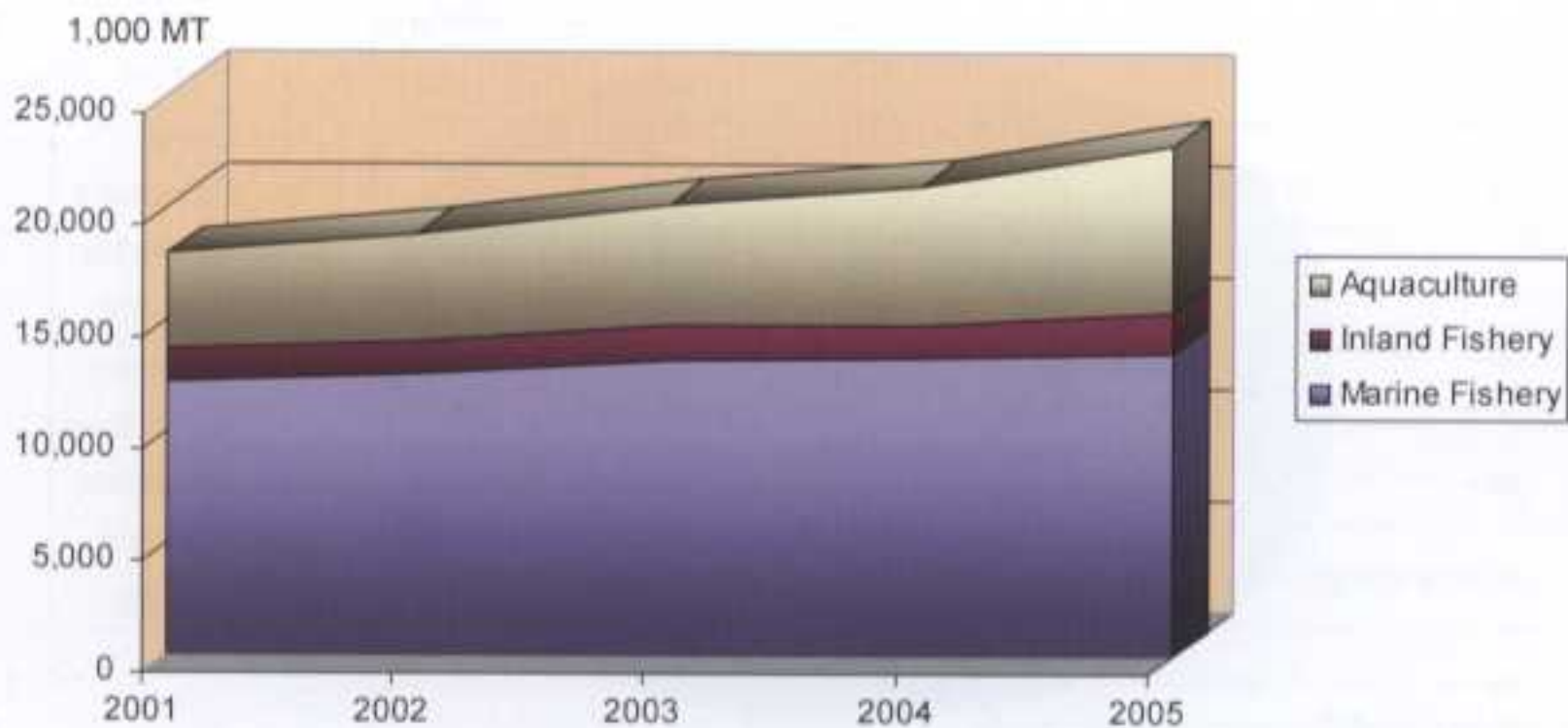
In 2005, Indonesia had the highest number of 2,057,986 of which 1,145,653 or 55.67% were full-time fishermen. Thailand reported 181,166 fishermen and majority are full-time fisherman of 154,038 or 85.03%. Malaysia reported 90,702 fishermen and all of them were full-time fishermen. For Singapore, 112 fishermen were reported and all of them were full-time fishermen. The five countries that did not report their number of fishermen in 2005 were Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam.

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

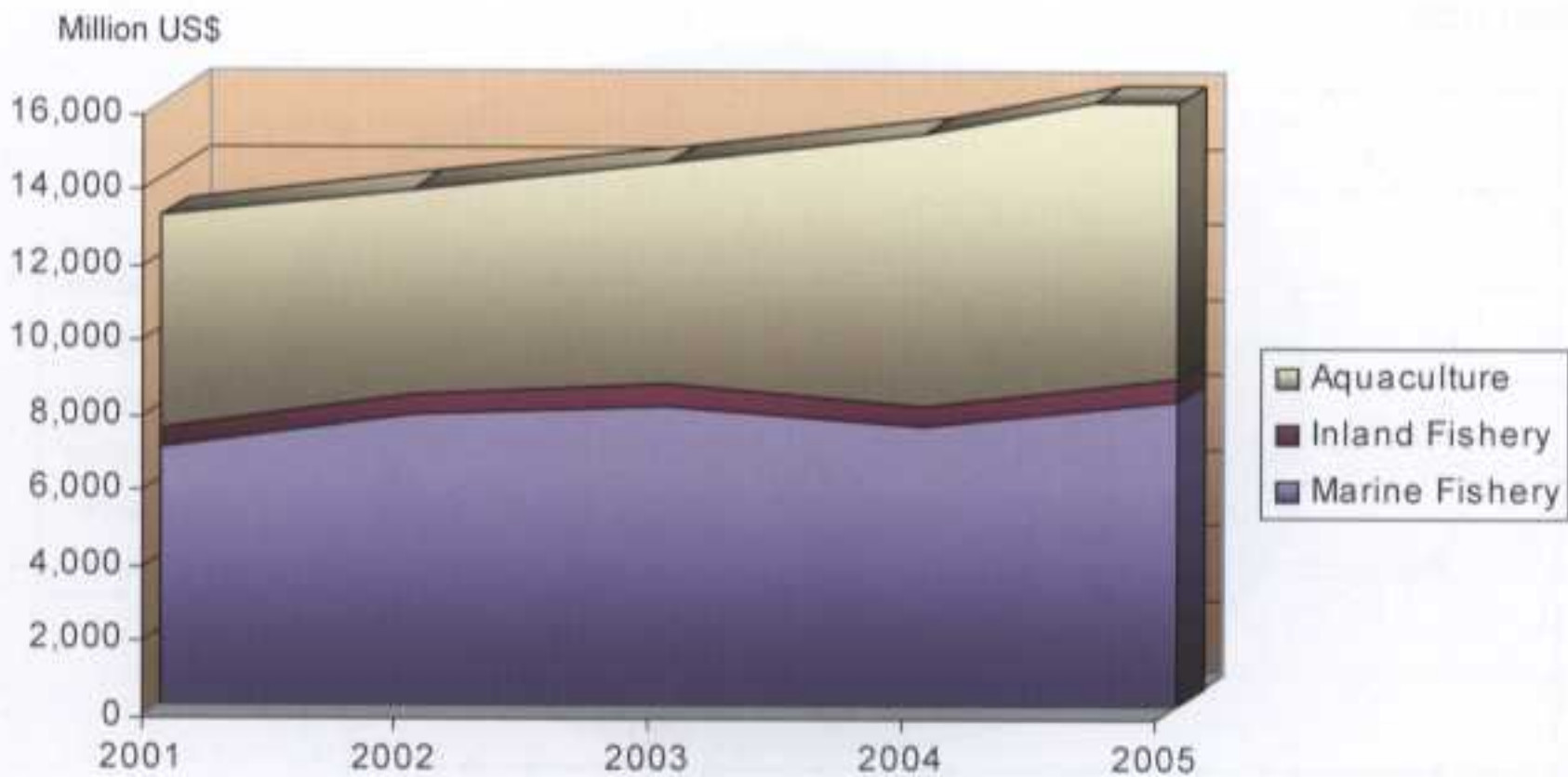
The number of Indonesia Fishing Establishments in 2005 was 566,597 of which 223,831 or 39.50% were non-powered boats. Of the 282,384 powered boats, 156,388 (27.60%) were out-board driven. The greatest proportion of in-board of 91,795 or 72.86% was less than 5 tons. Of countries who did report their Fishing Establishment, Myanmar and Singapore showed a total figure of 61,857 and 146 respectively, which six countries namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam failed to report their Fishing Establishment for 2005.

1. Fishery Production 2001-2005

(1) In quantity



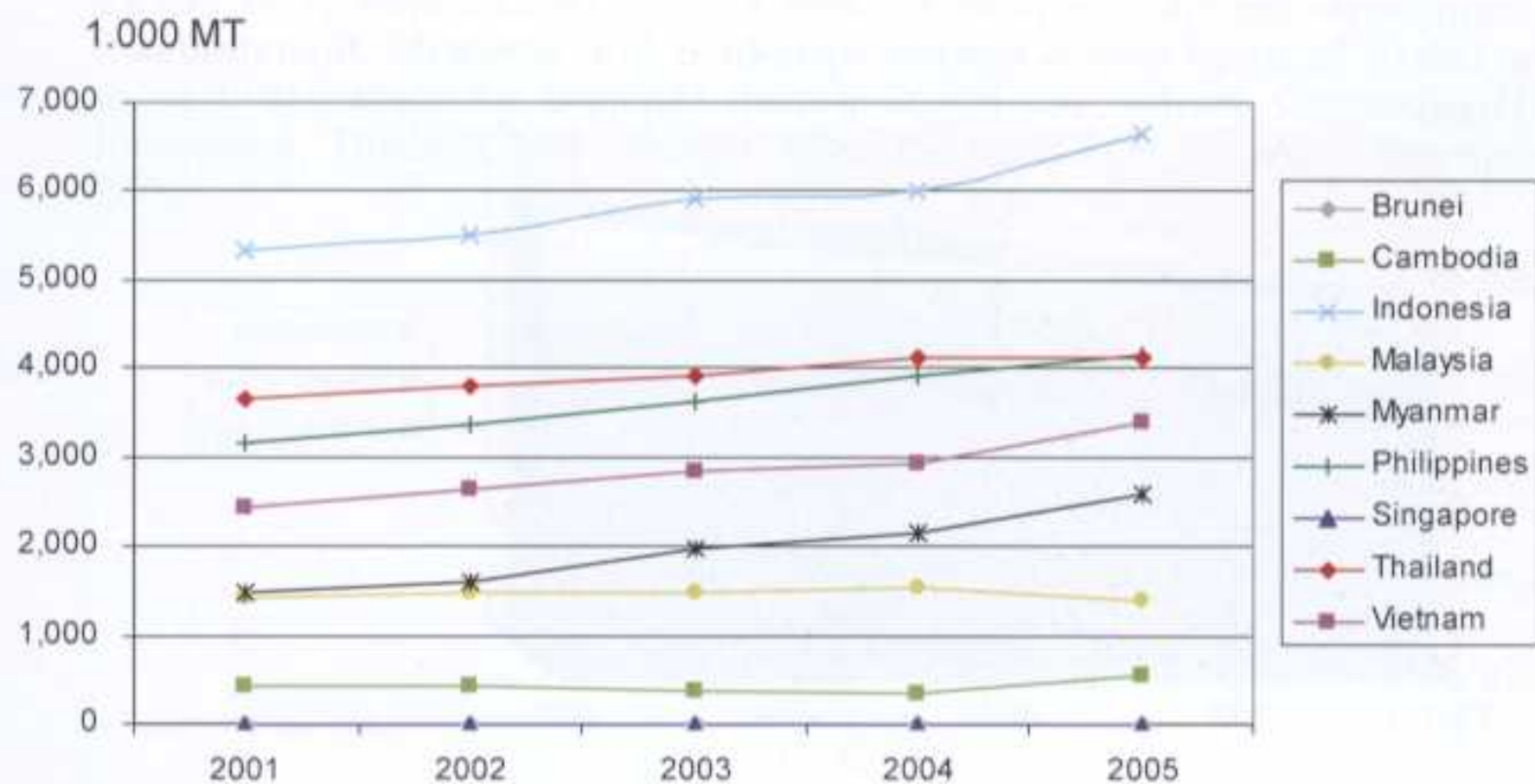
(2) In value



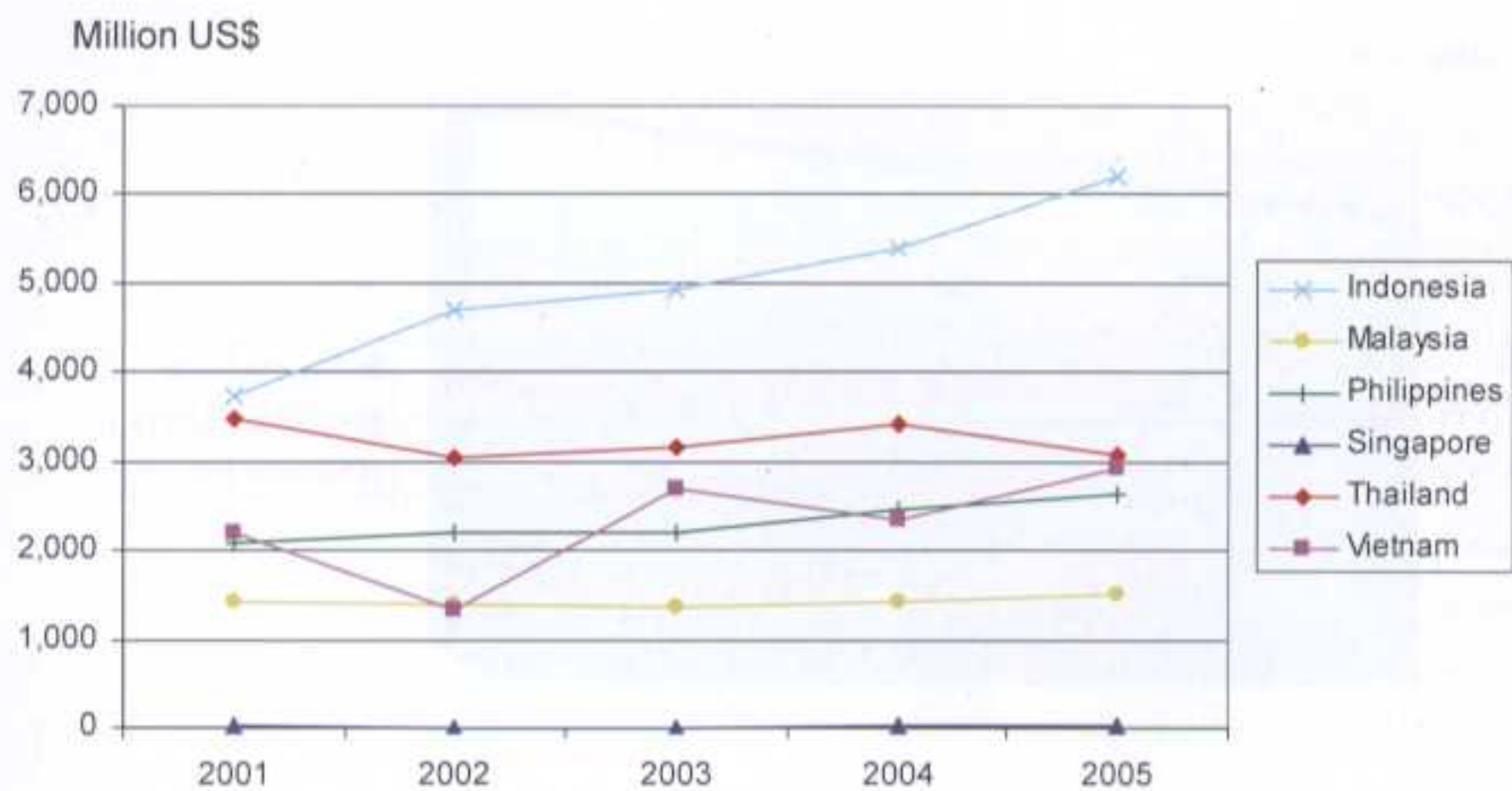
Note: Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Myanmar are not available

2. Fishery Production by Country 2001-2005

(1) In quantity



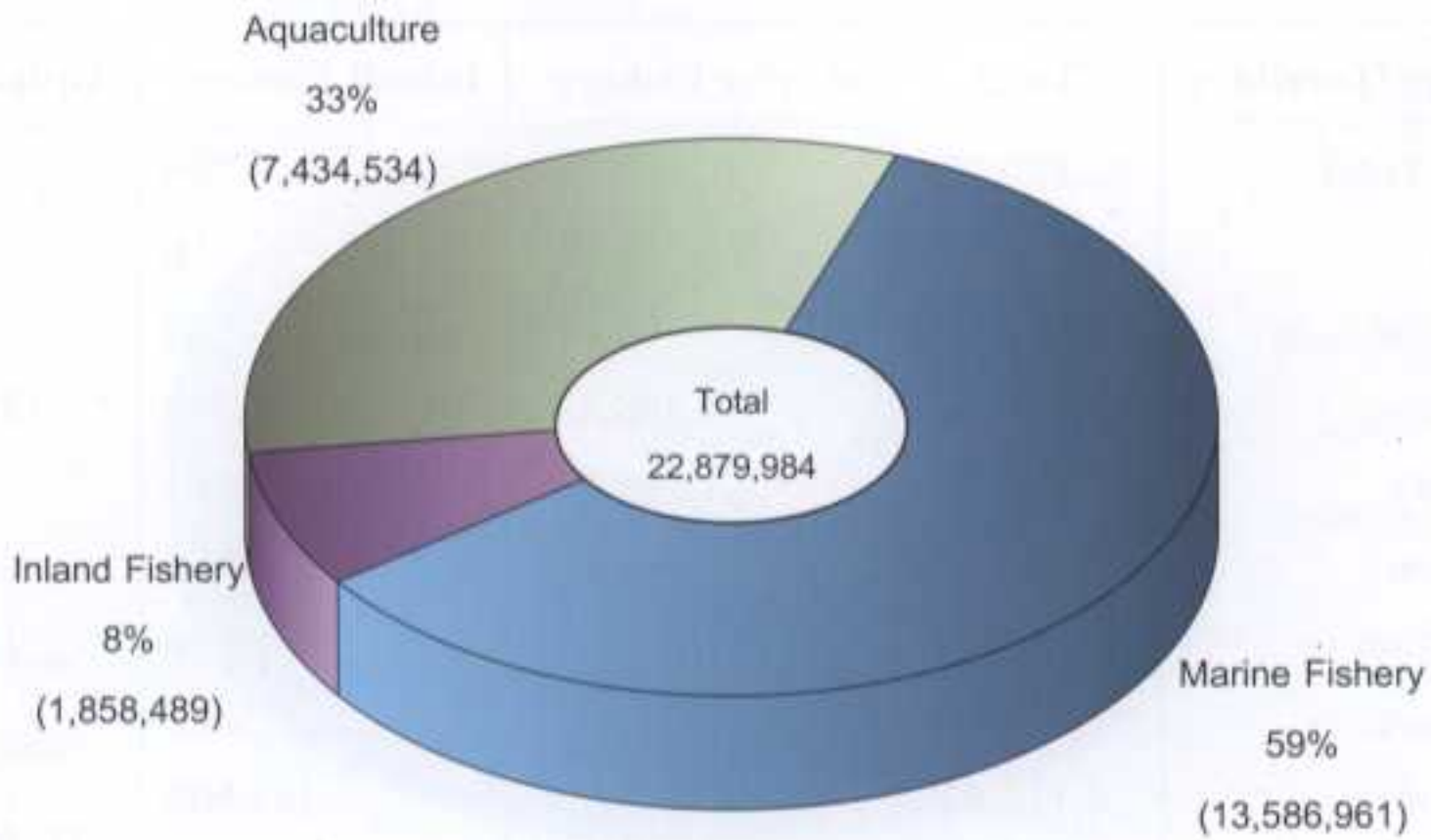
(2) In value



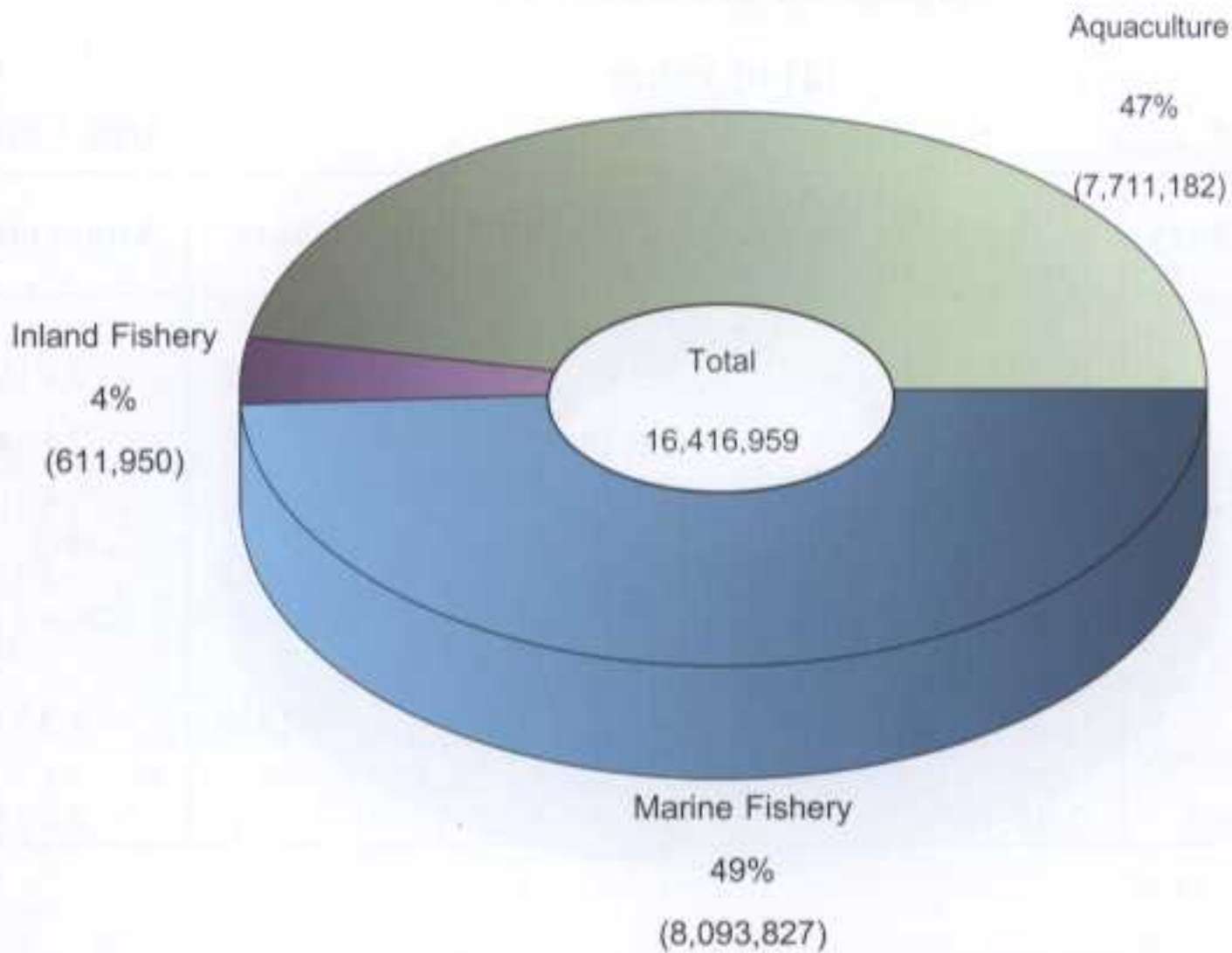
Note: Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Myanmar are not available

3. Fishery Production by Sub-sector : 2005

(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 : 2005

(1) In quantity

MT

Country/Territory	Total	Marine Fishery	Inland Fishery	Aquaculture
Total	22,879,984	13,586,961	1,858,489	7,434,534
Brunei	3,103	2,390	10	703
Cambodia	546,000	60,000	444,000	42,000
Indonesia	6,646,965	4,408,499	297,370	1,941,096
Malaysia	1,402,404	1,209,601	4,583	188,220
Myanmar	2,581,780	1,375,670	631,120	574,990
Philippines	4,161,869	2,122,216	143,806	1,895,847
Singapore	7,837	1,920	...	5,917
Thailand	4,132,826	2,615,565	198,800	1,318,461
Vietnam	3,397,200	1,791,100	138,800	1,467,300

(2) In value

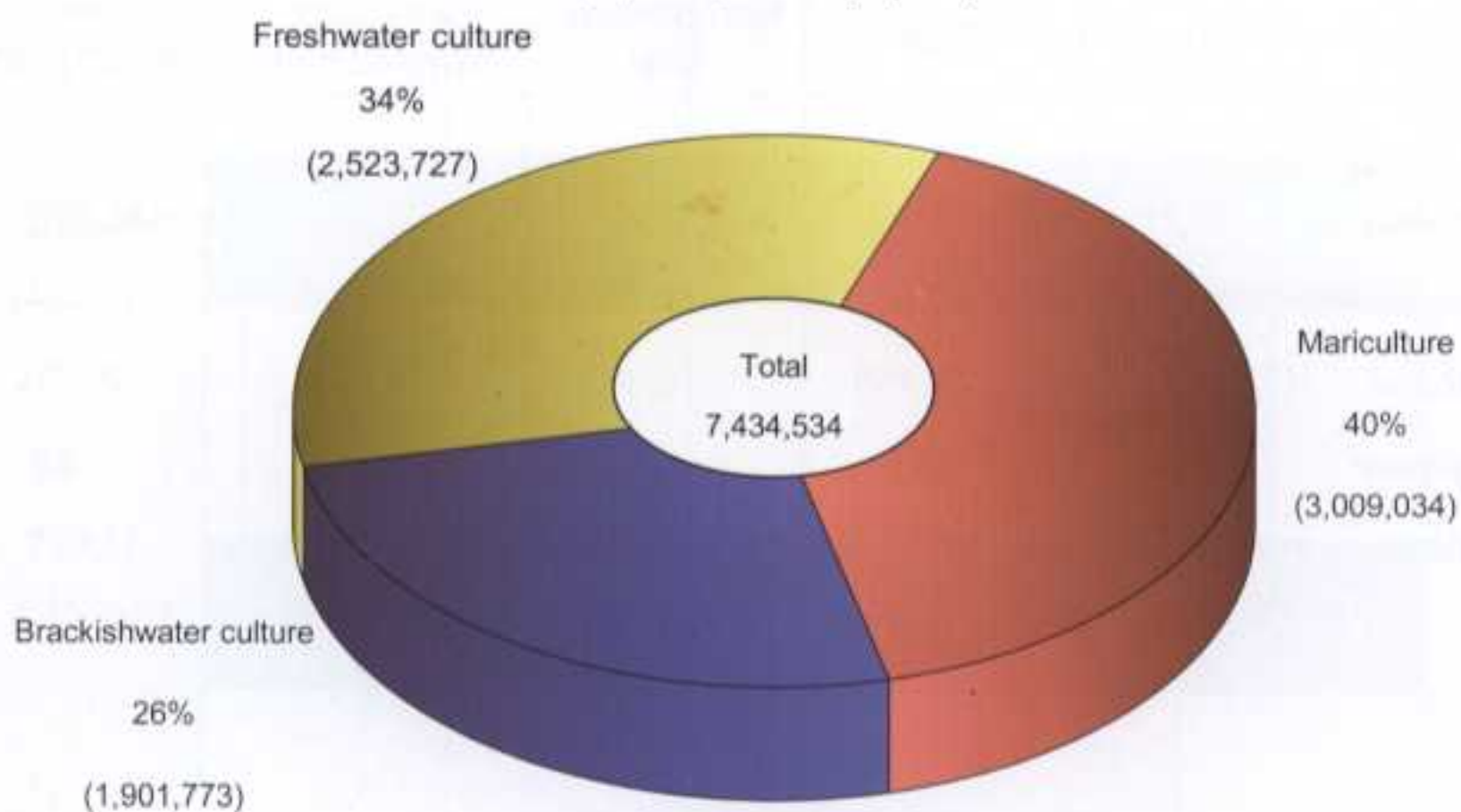
US\$ 1,000

Country/Territory	Total	Marine Fishery	Inland Fishery	Aquaculture
Total	16,416,959	8,093,827	611,950	7,711,182
Indonesia	6,218,941	3,726,394	323,827	2,168,720
Malaysia	1,497,406	1,147,093	9,187	341,126
Philippines	2,657,342	1,680,729	84,077	892,536
Singapore	16,071	6,100	...	9,971
Thailand	3,081,549	1,533,511	194,859	1,353,179
Vietnam	2,945,650	...	...	2,945,650

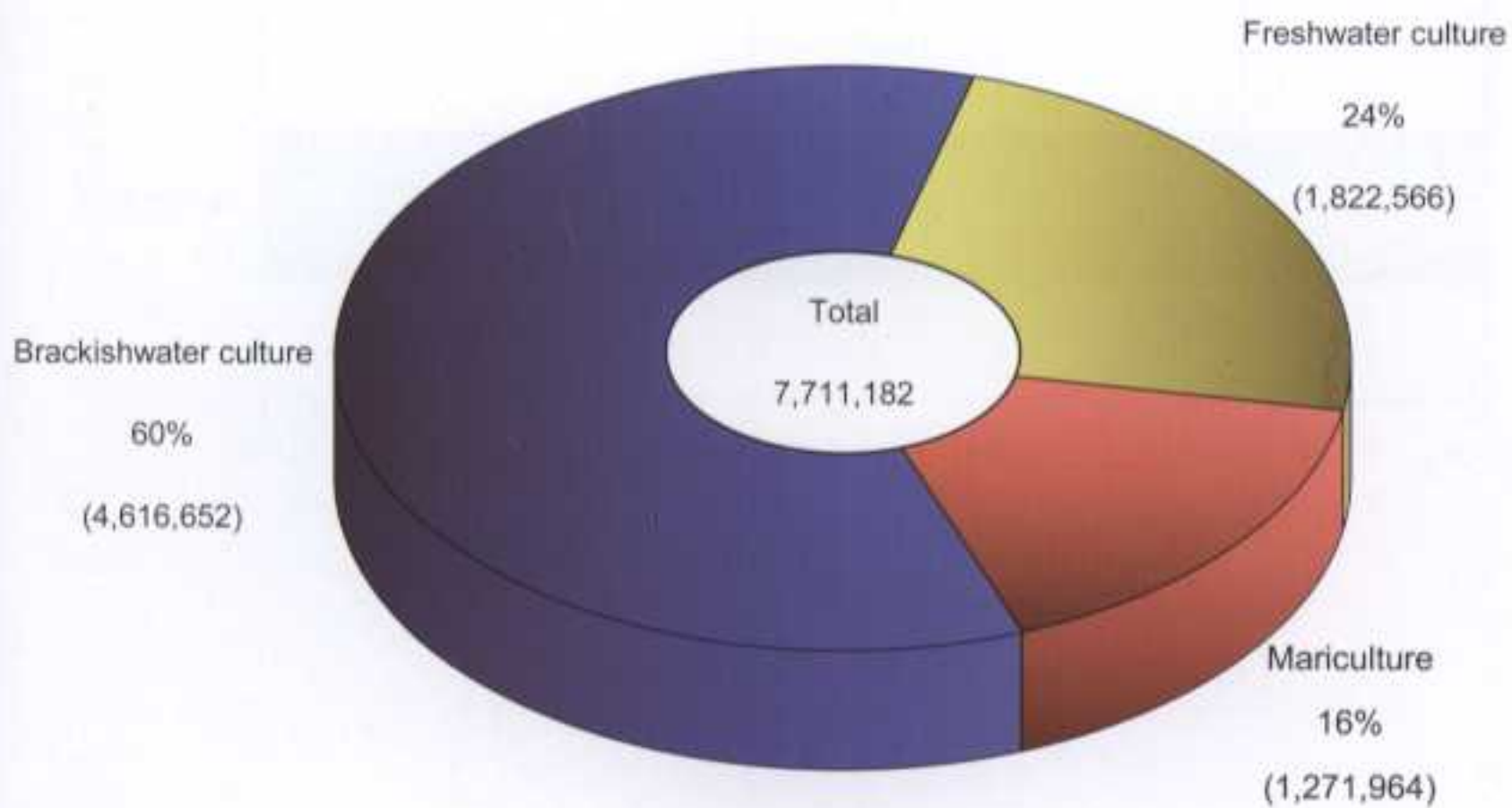
Note: Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Myanmar are not available

5. Aquaculture by Sub-sector : 2005

(1) In quantity (MT)



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

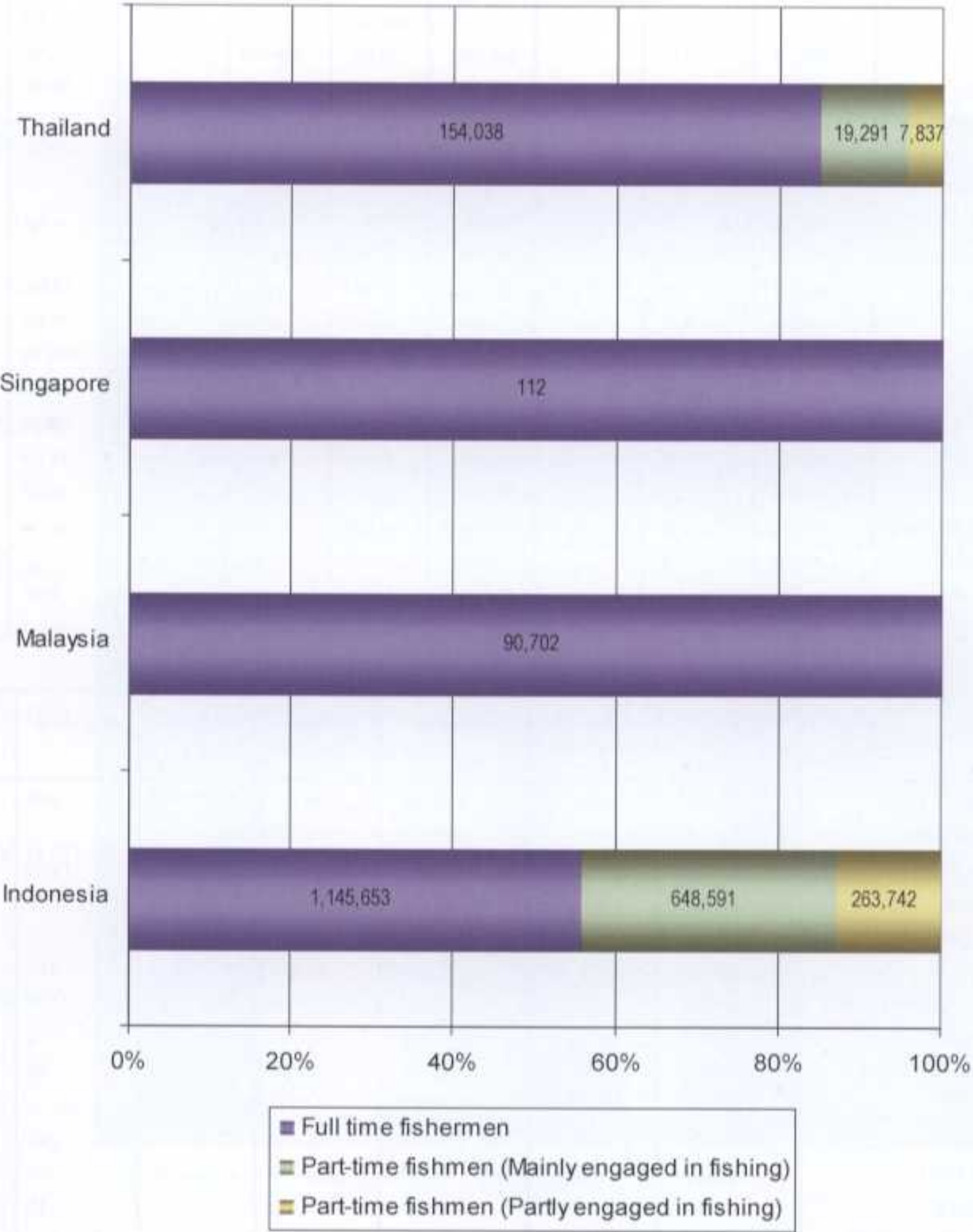


Note: Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Myanmar are not available

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

Country	Year	Total	Non-powered boat	Out-board powered boat	In-board powered boat
Indonesia	2005	555,581	244,471	165,314	145,796
Malaysia	2005	36,016	2,700	16,182	17,134
Myanmar	2005	32,736	16,361	14,099	2,276
Singapore	2005	146	...	118	28
Thailand	2005	13,627	...	...	13,627

7. Number of Fishermen by Working Status



8. Major 20 Marine Species Caught in the Region : 2005

(1) In quantity (MT)

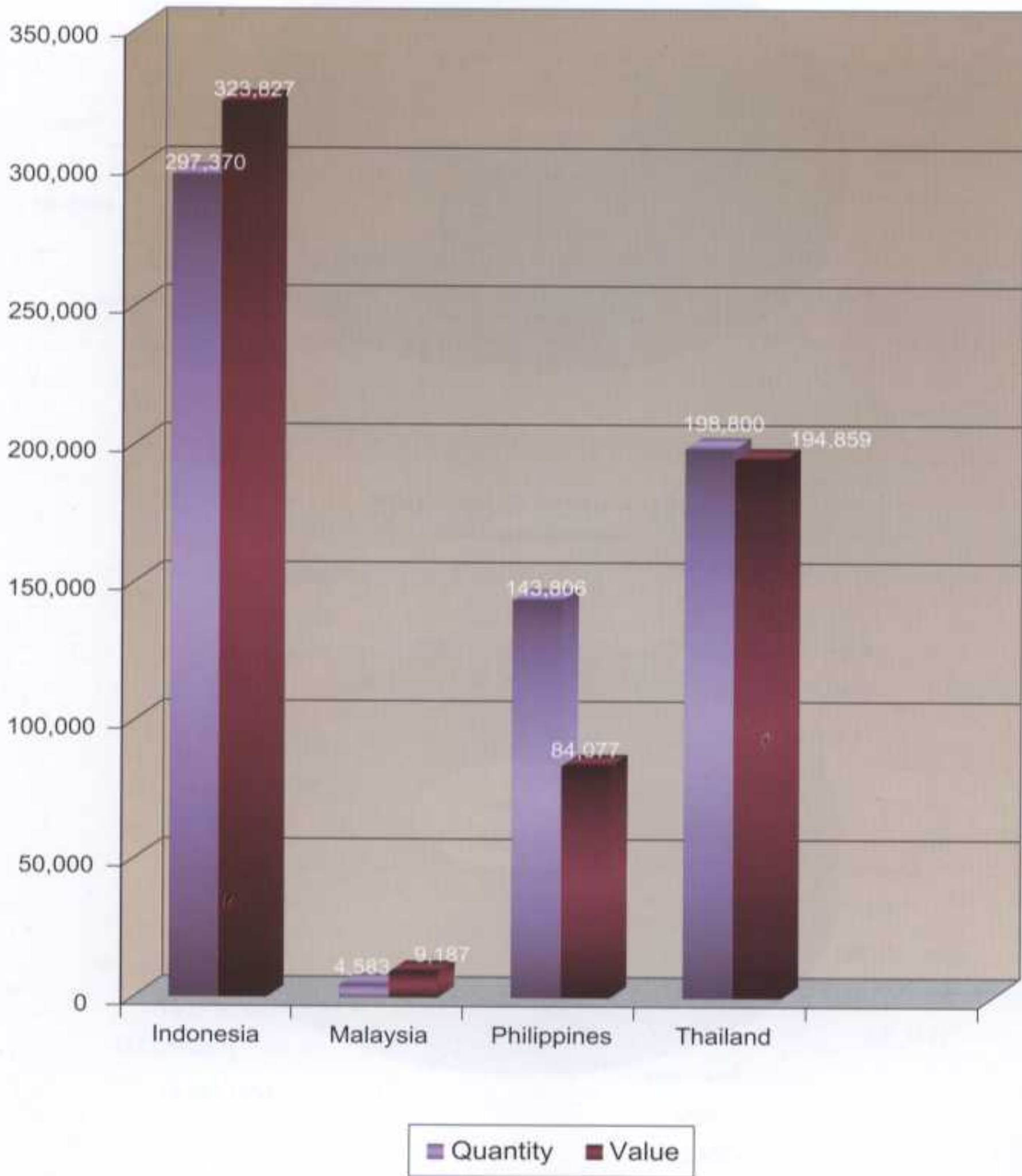
Country/Territory Species	Total	Ratio Composed (%)	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
1.Misc.fish (3901)	2,557,041	8.28	37,00	816,334	70,527	15,690	149	185,891	1,429,700
2.Trash fish (3902)	1,056,114	7.77	...	...	301,396	...	302	754,416	...
3.Sardines (3501)	808,716	5.95	...	302,742	42,243	336,304	...	297,382	127,427
4.Round scads (3405)	743,327	5.47	...	295,741	80,950	280,776	...	85,860	...
5.Indian mackerels (3701)	483,305	3.55	...	222,032	131,272	84,266	31	45,705	...
6.Anchovies (3503)	397,462	2.93	...	151,926	16,887	68,947	17	159,685	...
7.Skipjack tuna (3601)	395,300	2.91	...	252,232	...	143,064	4	...	...
8.Selar scads (3407)	348,525	2.57	...	143,105	72,571	91,534	31	41,284	...
9.Frigate & bullet tuna (3607)	306,274	2.25	...	130,216	2,088	173,960	...	...	...
10.Threadfin bream (3310)	247,582	1.82	...	62,228	35,450	45,253	15	104,636	...
11.Squid (5702)	238,182	1.75	...	58,433	44,335	59,802	124	75,488	...
12.Indo-pacific mackerel(3702)	236,479	1.74	...	22,903	...	46,810	...	166,766	...
13.Eastern little tuna (3606)	230,907	1.70	...	86,459	8,771	77,673	...	58,004	...
14.Longtail tuna (3604)	204,484	1.51	...	93,119	30,451	...	...	80,914	...
15. Other prawns (4503)	199,809	1.47	13,500	71,473	26,469	14,002	251	74,114	...
16.Narrow-barred mackerel(3609)	185,683	1.37	...	131,225	12,127	14,303	...	28,028	...
17.Jacks,cavalla,travallies(3406)	176,839	1.30	...	60,427	12,889	55,344	55	48,124	...
18.Pony fishes (3311)	158,862	1.17	...	88,665	2,533	67,654	10	...	...
19.Penaeid prawns (4502)	149,971	1.10	...	100,038	24,766	23,154	...	2,013	...
20.Drums & croakers (3313)	138,094	1.02	...	60,177	23,911	4,249	40	49,717	...

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

Country/Territory Species	Total	Ratio Composed (%)	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand
1.Misc.fish (3901)	572,813	6.95	453,684	39,531	...	430	79,168
2.Penaeid prawns (4502)	373,219	4.54	251,117	118,232	...	...	3,870
3. Other prawns (4503)	352,375	4.28	94,211	49,244	...	1,960	206,960
4.Indian mackerels (3701)	333,807	4.06	172,021	139,446	...	70	22,270
5.Round scads (3405)	288,942	3.51	166,097	60,590	...	...	62,555
6.Squid (5702)	278,552	3.39	81,229	81,673	...	450	115,200
7.Narrow-barred mackerel(3609)	269,051	3.27	175,922	39,138	...	...	53,991
8.Skipjack tuna (3601)	201,453	2.45	201,449	...	...	4	...
9.Threadfin bream (3310)	184,915	2.25	68,726	42,769	...	50	73,370
10.Sardines (3501)	171,115	2.08	121,361	17,727	...	...	32,027
11.Selar scads (3407)	161,826	1.97	78,627	65,389	...	60	17,750
12.Yellow tuna (3604)	158,066	1.92	73,081	29,349	...	...	55,636
13.Anchovies (3503)	143,667	1.75	107,836	13,563	...	15	22,253
14.Indo-pacific mackerel(3702)	139,135	1.69	29,591	...	...	...	109,544
15.Eastern little tuna (3606)	117,108	1.42	78,539	8,843	...	...	29,726
16.Trash fish (3902)	104,515	1.27	...	32,181	...	82	72,252
17.Jacks,cavalla,travallies(3406)	98,429	1.20	48,310	16,187	...	125	33,807
18.Frigate & bullet tuna (3607)	85,703	1.04	83,753	1,950	...	...	...
19.Drums & croakers (3313)	81,562	0.99	29,052	21,329	...	30	31,151
20.Pony fishes (3311)	29,113	0.35	27,777	1,316	...	20	...

9. Inland Fishery Production in Quantity and Value by Country

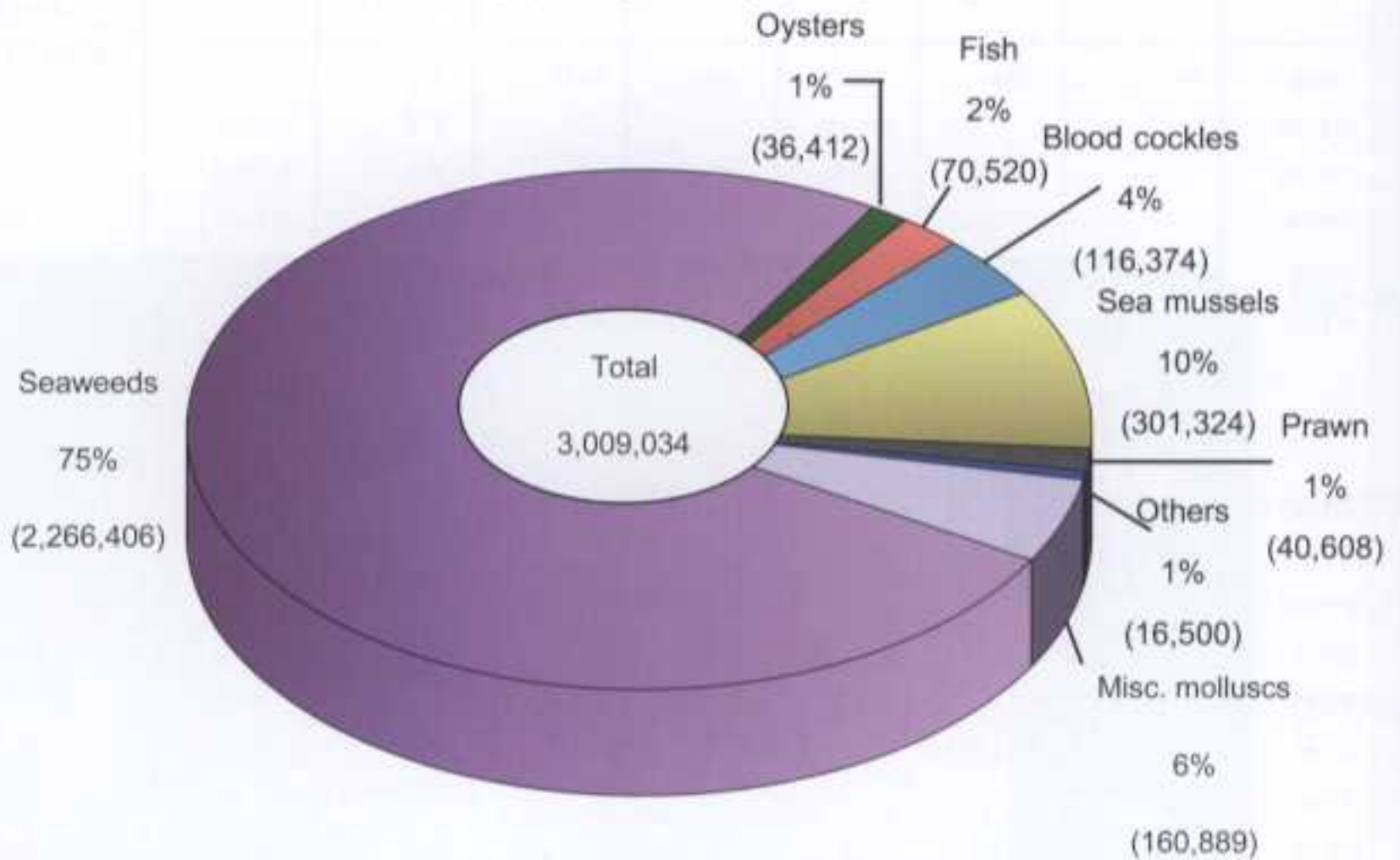
Quantity : MT
Value : US\$ 1,000



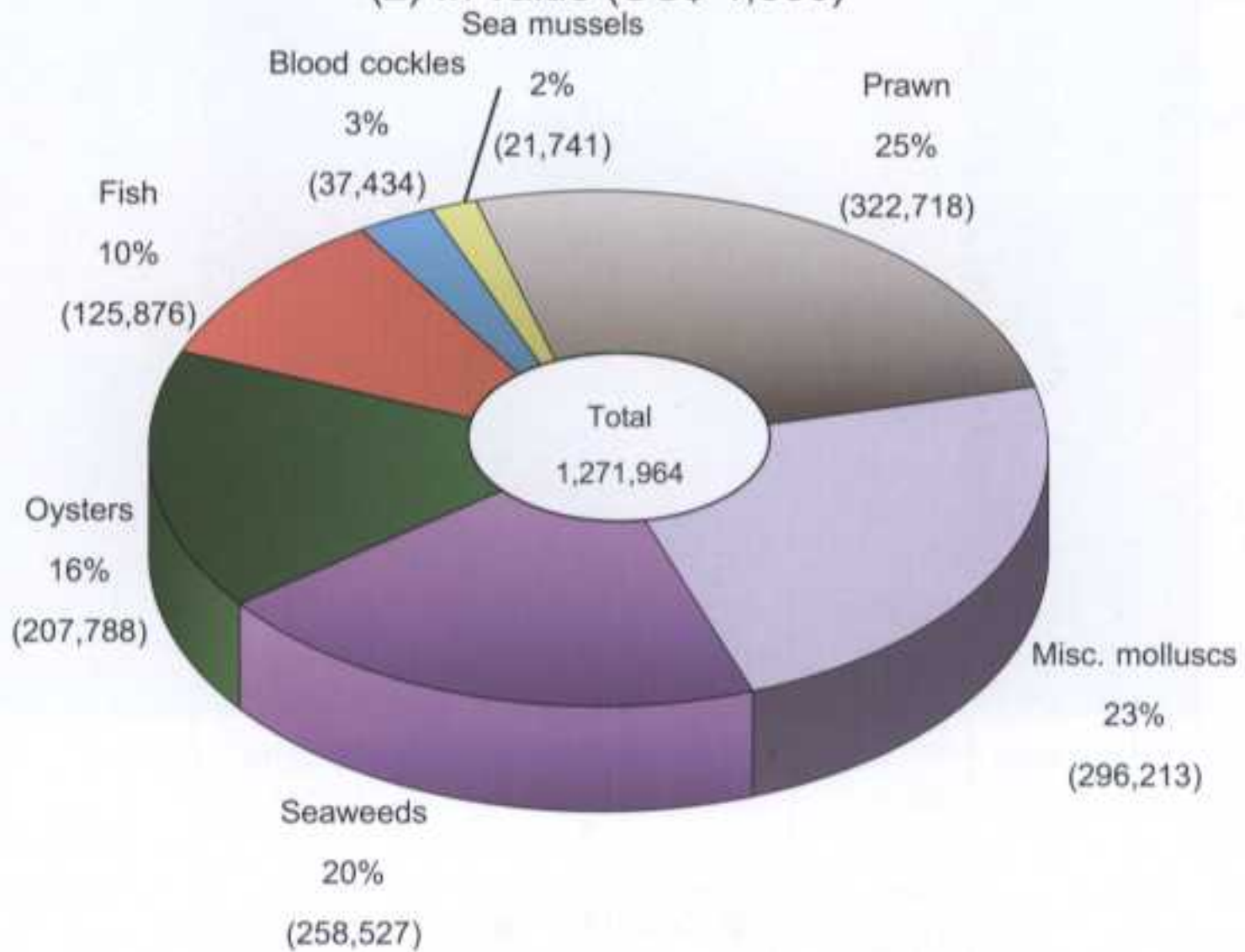
10. Aquaculture

10.1 Mariculture Production : 2005

(1) In quantity (MT)



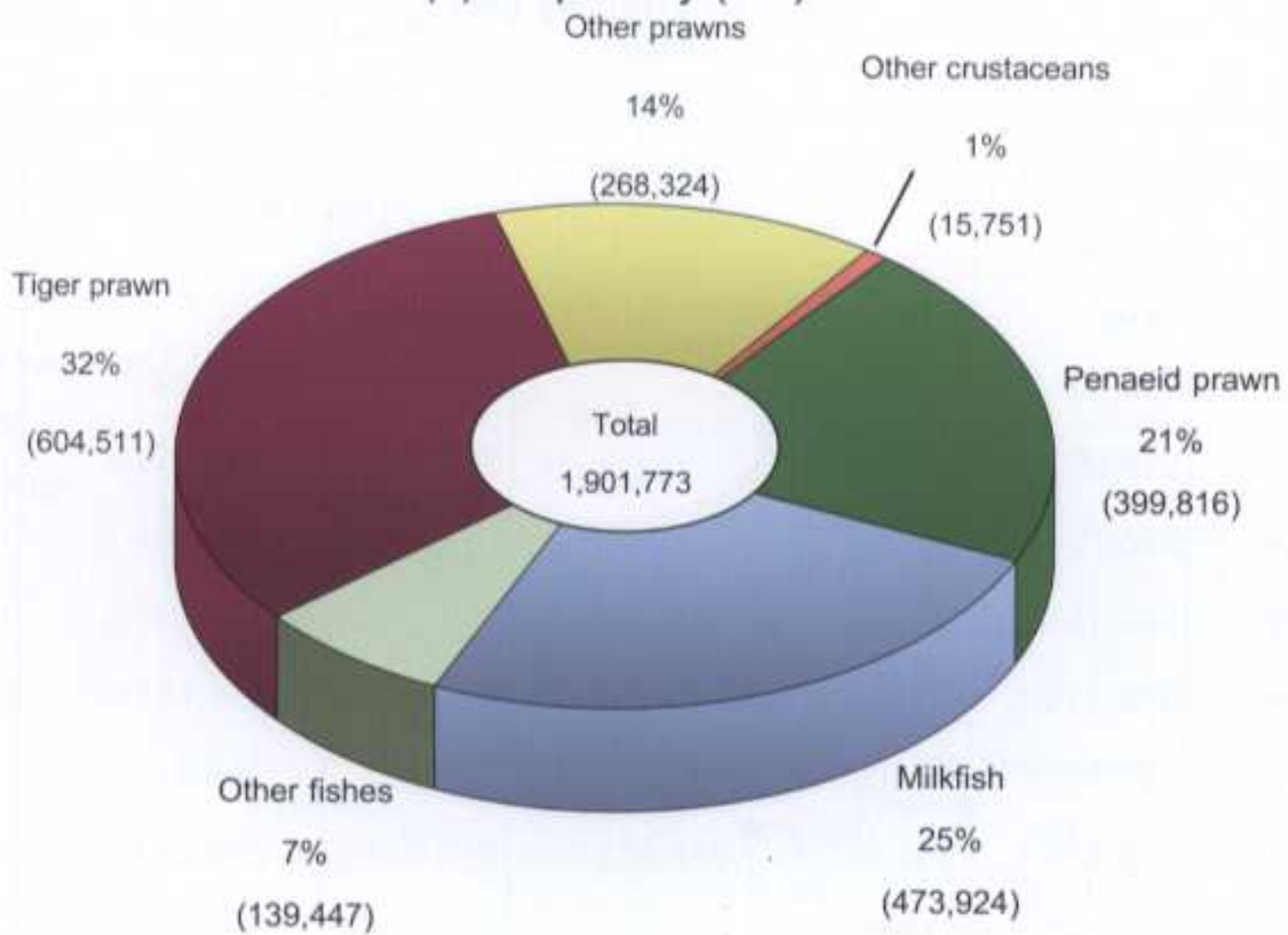
(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)



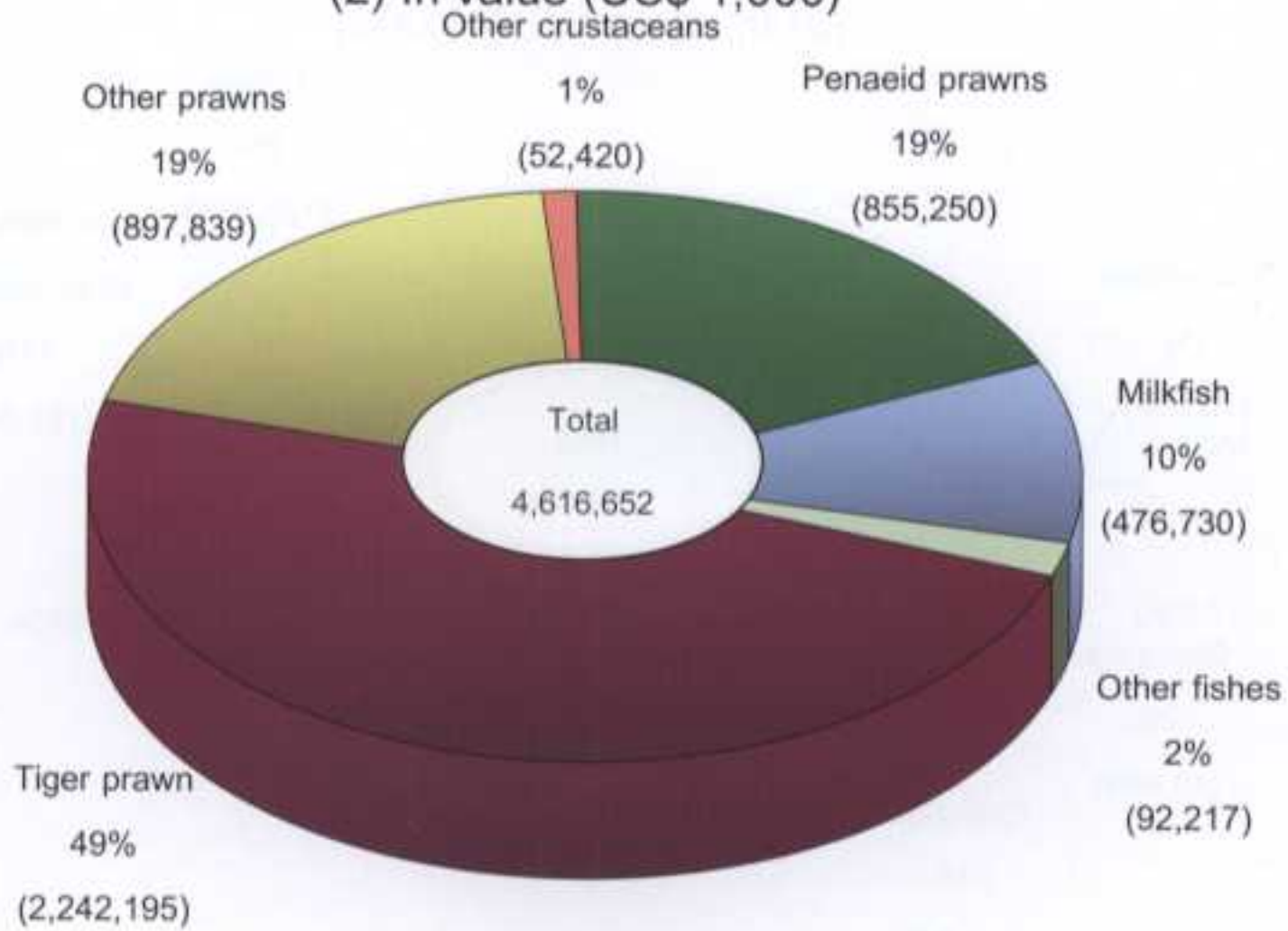
Note: Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Myanmar are not available

10.2 Brackishwater Production : 2005

(1) In quantity (MT)

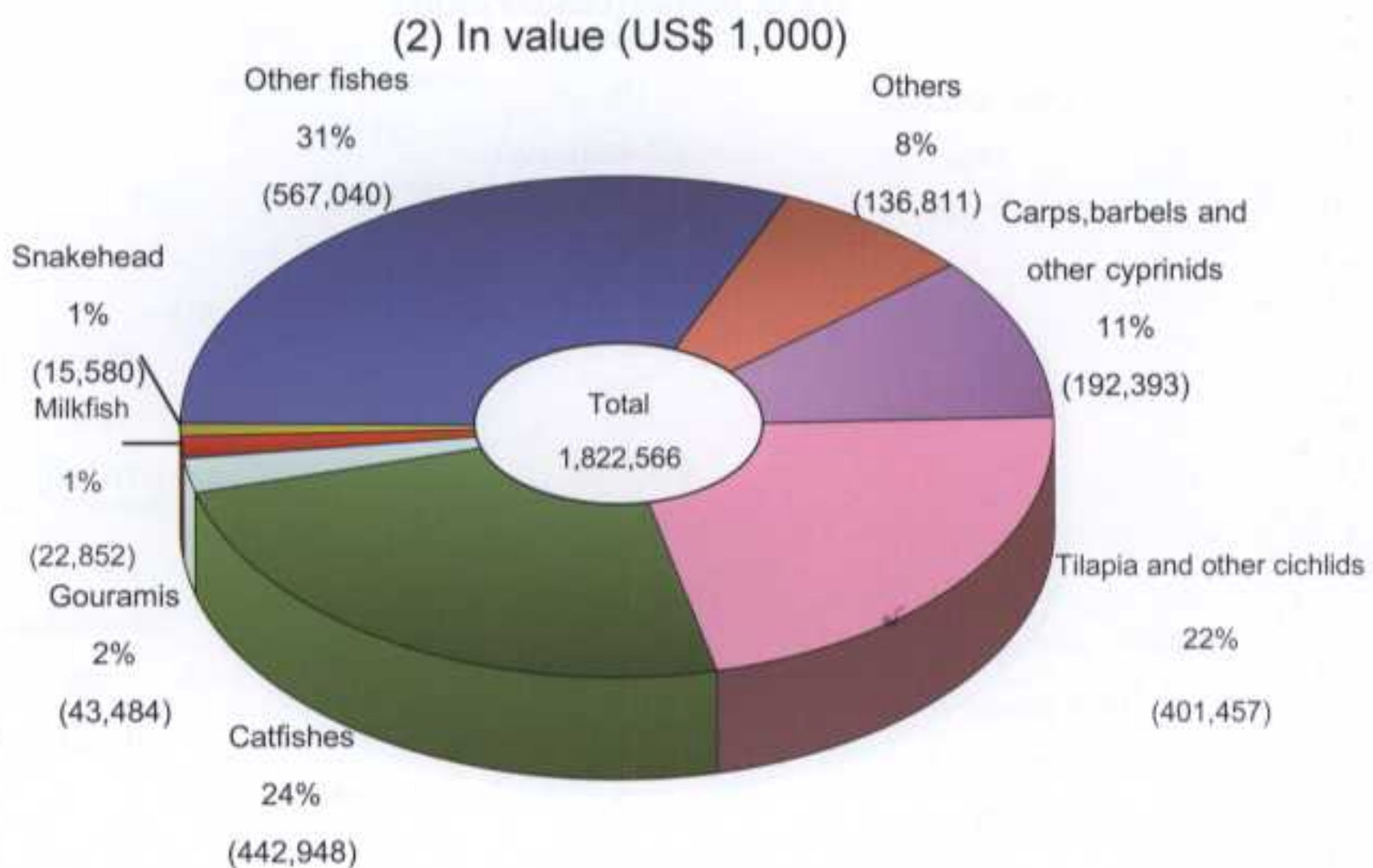
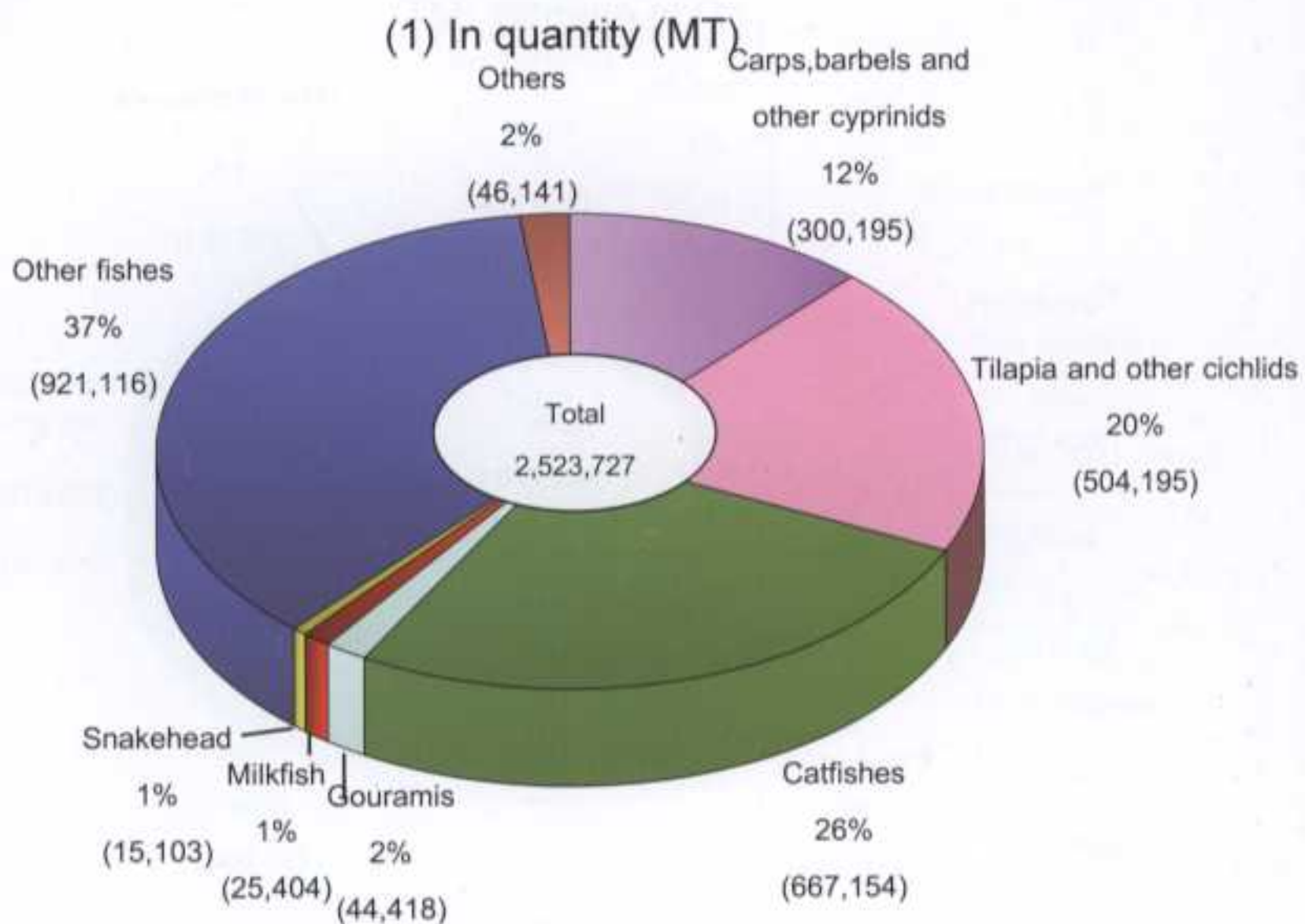


(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)



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

10.3 Freshwater Culture Production : 2005



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

11. Fish Food Balance : 2005

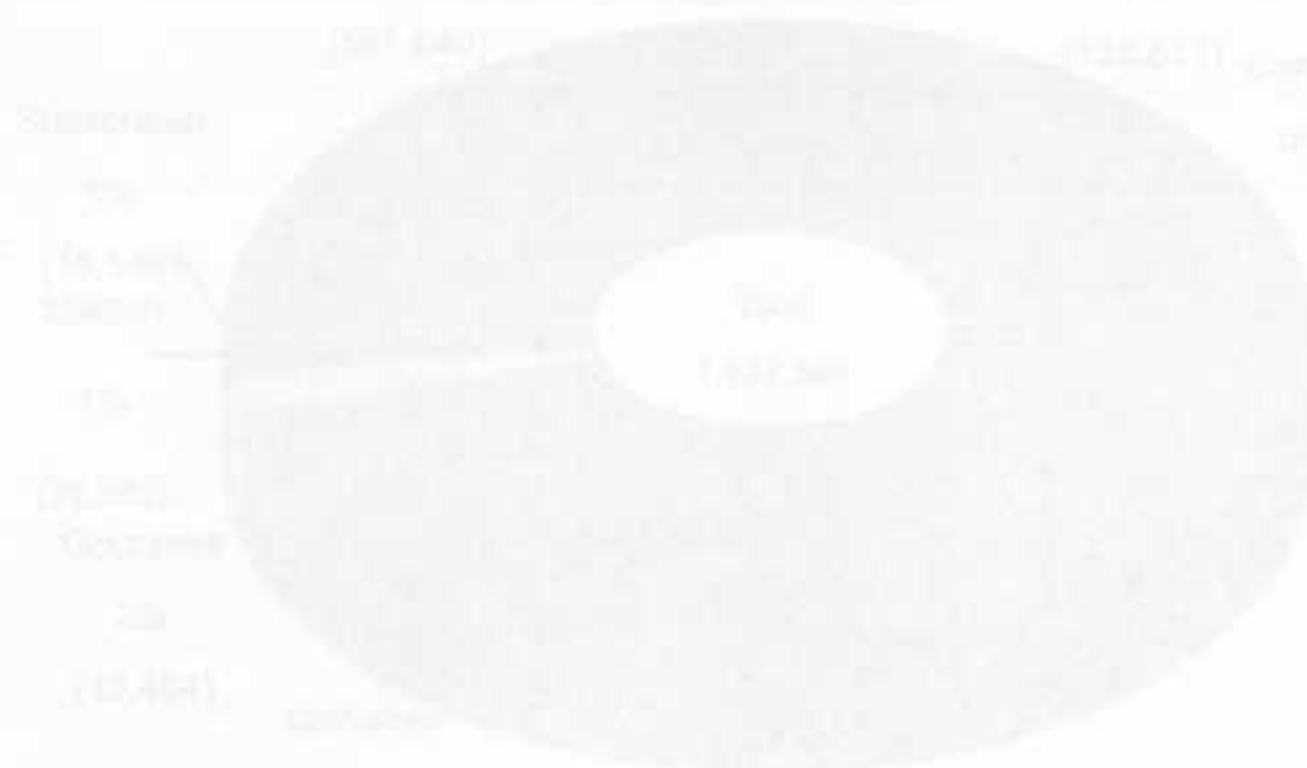
Country	Total Production (MT)	Import (MT)	Trash Fish (MT)	Export (MT)	Balance (MT)	Per capita (kg.)
Brunei	3,103	5,304	...	156	8,251	22.16
Cambodia	546,000	1,746	...	45,945	501,801	35.95
Indonesia	6,646,965	127,925	...	774,513	3,000,377	13.69
Malaysia	1,402,404	...	301,396	...	1,101,008	42.14
Myanmar	2,581,780	...	...	633,836	1,947,944	35.16
Philippines	4,161,869	231,715	...	180,774	4,212,810	49.41
Singapore	7,837	260,544	302	130,577	137,722	31.66
Thailand	4,132,826	1,458,295	754,416	1,762,484	3,074,221	47.48
Vietnam	3,397,200	188,189	...	726,617	2,858,772	34.22

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 : 2005

US\$ 1,000

Country	Export	Import	Balance of Trade
Total	10,517,295	2,872,481	7,644,814
Indonesia	1,756,325	111,991	1,644,334
Philippines	457,379	132,343	325,036
Singapore	479,844	808,756	-328,912
Thailand	4,828,004	1,471,864	3,356,140
Vietnam	2,995,743	347,527	2,648,216



not use for human consumption. Estimated based on the assumption that all fish fish landed do

Note: not use for human consumption. Estimated based on the assumption that all fish fish landed do