



## Statistical Summary

### An Overview of Fishery Sector for the South China Sea Area in 2006

#### 1. The Fisheries Sector

In 2006, the total fishery production of the region was 24,394,078 MT valued at US\$15,466 million. Compared with the data in 2005, there was an increase in quantity of approximately 6.62% but the value decreased by 5.79%. Marine fishery production in 2006 has increased both in quantity and value by approximately 351,787 MT and US\$997 million, respectively. Inland fishery production during this reporting year showed an increase in quantity of 248,654 MT but decreased in value by US\$248 million. Likewise, aquaculture production also showed an increase in quantity of 1,913,653 MT but decreased in value by US\$1,933 million. However, the value of the fisheries production in 2006 was not available for four countries.

Similar with the previous year and reflecting the market demand, Indonesia reported the highest total fishery production of 7,183,586 MT. The Philippines at 4,412,158 MT came second in terms of quantity, followed in descending order by Thailand at 4,051,824 MT; Vietnam at 3,656,152 MT; Myanmar at 2,817,990 MT; Malaysia at 1,596,051 MT; and Cambodia at 661,542 MT. The lowest fishery production was reported by Singapore at 11,675 MT and Brunei Darussalam at 3,100 MT. Comparing with the 2002 data, the total fishery production has increased by 5,556,317 MT or at an annual average of 1,111,263 MT.

In terms of value, the figures were not available from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia Myanmar, and Vietnam. The regional picture therefore could not be established. However, among the countries that reported the values of their fishery production, Indonesia had the highest at US\$6,712 million followed by Thailand US\$3,842 million. In descending order, Philippines reported next at US\$1,707 million and Singapore at US\$21 million.

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

In 2006, marine fisheries contributed almost 61% or 13,938,748 MT to the total fishery production. This represented an increase of about 3% over 2005. The value of the total marine fishery production was US\$9,091 million or about 59% of the total value of the fishery production. Although all individual countries have reported the production figures, four countries have not provided the values of their fishery production. Thus, in terms of production the picture is quite clear, but in terms of value the trend could not be established.

In terms of production quantity, Indonesia ranked first with marine fishery production of 4,512,191 MT representing 32.37% of the region's total production, valued at US\$4,106 million or 45.17% of the value of the region's total marine fishery production. Thailand came second with production of 2,484,803 MT or 17.83% of the total production and third in terms of value at US\$1,629 million or 17.92% of the total regional value. The Philippines placed third with production of 2,154,802 MT or 15.46% of the total production but the value was second at US\$1,998 million or 21.97% of the regional value. Vietnam reported a production of 1,816,100 MT or 13.03% of total production but the total value was not reported. Myanmar also reported its production at 1,525,000 MT or 10.94% of total production but no value was reported. Malaysia reported its production at 1,379,859 MT or 9.90% of total production valued at US\$1,346 million or 14.81% of total regional value. Cambodia reported production of 60,500 MT or 0.43% of total production without reporting the value. Singapore reported production of 3,103 MT or 0.02% of total production valued at US\$11,468 or 0.13% of total regional value, while Brunei Darussalam reported its production of 2,390 MT or 0.02% of total production but the value was not reported.

During the period from 2002 to 2006, marine fishery production saw an increase in quantity by 1,363,381 MT or 10.84%, and an increase in landed value by US\$1,415 million or 18.44%. The increase was contributed mainly by Indonesia's increased production quantity by 438,685 MT or 10.77% and value that also increased by US\$1,210 million or 41.77%. In contrary, the production of Thailand decreased by 158,908 MT or 6.01% but the value increased by US\$283 million or 21.06%. The production data of the Philippines showed an increase by 255,315 MT or 13.44% and value by US\$554 million or 38.34%. Vietnam's production increased by 240,460 MT or 15.26% but the value was not reported. Myanmar also reported increased production by 464,750 MT or 43.83% without reporting on the value. Malaysia's production increased by 107,781 MT or 8.47% with value that also increased by US\$238 million or 21.52%. The production of Cambodia increased by 14,618 MT or 31.86% but the value was not reported. Singapore's production increased by 334 MT or 12.06% and value by US\$5,097 or 80%. While the production of Brunei Darussalam increased by 346 MT or 16.93%, the value was not reported.

In terms of the quantity of marine catch by species, Jack, mullet and sauries group was the most heavily fished at 1,778,330 MT (12.76% of the total regional production). Within this group, Round scads had the largest portion of 739,779 MT (41.60% of the group total) followed by Selar scads at 346,941 MT (19.51% of the group total). The second most heavily exploited group was the tunas, with a total catch of 1,727,456 MT (12.39% of the total regional production). Within the group, the highest catch was Skipjack tuna at 441,714 MT (25.57% of the group), followed by Frigate and bullet tuna at 291,862 MT (16.89% of the group). The third most heavily exploited group was the Red fishes, basses and congers, with a total catch of 1,517,204 MT (10.88% of the total regional production). The Threadfin breams was the most heavily exploited species in this group at 248,869 MT (16.40% of the group), followed by Pony fishes at 159,955 MT (10.54% of the group).

The next heavily fished group was the Herring, sardines and anchovies at 1,307,727 MT (9.38% of the regional catch) with Sardines as most heavily exploited at 839,121 MT (64.17% of the group), followed by Anchovies at 412,670 MT (31.56% of the group). Another major group was Mackerels at 829,707 MT (5.95% of the total regional catch). Within this group, the species with highest catch was Indian mackerel at 517,148 MT (62.33% of the group) followed by Indo-Pacific mackerel at 232,869 MT (28.07% of the group). The catch of the Miscellaneous fishes group was 2,264,381 MT (16.24% of the total regional catch), while Trash fish formed 7.39% of the total regional catch at 1,030,068 MT. The Crustaceans group with total landing of 621,568 MT (4.46% of the total regional catch), also include Other prawns at 209,220 MT and Penaeid prawns at 144,329 MT forming the majority within this group accounting for 33.66% and 23.22% of the production of this group, respectively; while the catch of swimming crab was reported to be 99,533 MT (16.01% of the group).

Despite the fact that regional breakdown by species in terms of value was not reported by Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam, the data still indicated that Miscellaneous fishes constituted the highest proportion, followed by Other prawns, Indian mackerel, Penaeid prawns, Round scads, Squids, Narrow-barred king mackerel and skipjack tuna.

From the breakdown by species, Indonesia was leading with a marine fisheries catch of 4,512,191 MT (32.37% of the total regional catch), of which Tunas formed the most prominent group, accounting for 20.03% of Indonesia's total marine catch. Of the various Tuna species, the skipjack contributed the highest proportion at 277,388 MT (30.69% of total tunas catch), followed by Narrow-barred king mackerel at 169,731 MT (18.78% of total tunas catch) and Eastern little tuna at 118,470 MT (13.11% of total tunas catch). Production of the Jacks, mullet and sauries group was 822,340 MT (18.22% of Indonesia's total marine catch), the catch of Round scads was 310,588 MT representing 37.77% of the group, followed by Selar scads at 145,210 MT (17.66% of the group). The total catch of Red fishes, basses and congers was 632,615 MT (14.02% of Indonesia's total marine catch). The total catch of the miscellaneous marine fishes accounted for the landing of 602,864 MT (13.36% of Indonesia's total fish catch), while the catch of Herrings, sardines and anchovies group was 566,365 MT (12.55% of Indonesia's total marine catch). The other two species that contributed notable landings were Mackerel and Crustaceans at 318,865 MT (7.02% of the Indonesia's total fish catch) and 278,944 MT (6.18% of Indonesia's total marine catch), respectively.

Thailand had the second highest marine catch at 2,484,803 MT (17.83% of the regional total catch) of which the Red fishes, basses and congers group making up the biggest portion at 351,958 MT (14.16% of the total national catch). In this group Big-eye snappers led at 112,873 MT (32.07% of the national group) followed by Threadfin breams 96,583 MT (27.44% of the national group). By far the highest catch came from the trash fish at 672,686 MT or 27.07% of the total national catch. Herrings, sardines and anchovies came next 279,809 MT (11.26% of the total national catch). In Thailand, Mackerel represented a total catch of 214,058 MT (8.61% of the national catch) of which the Indo-Pacific mackerel

contributed the biggest portion at 158,979 MT (74.27% of the national group). In terms of Molluscs landings, Thailand led the countries in the region providing 175,525 MT (7.06% of the total national catch).

### 3. Inland Fisheries

With eight countries reporting the quantities of catch from inland fisheries but only four reported the corresponding values, the regional trend of the inland fisheries sector could not be pictured out. However for some individual countries that reported the data in quantity and value, the national picture of their inland fisheries could be visualized.

Among the reporting countries in 2006, Myanmar had the highest catch from inland fisheries at 718,000 MT (34.07% of the total production) however there was no report in the catch by species, similarly for Cambodia's production from inland fisheries of 559,642 MT (26.56% of the reported total). Indonesia's production was 293,921 MT or 13.95% of the total production. Thailand reported 214,000 MT or 10.16% of the report total while the Philippines reported 165,081 MT (7.83% of the total production). Vietnam's production was 152,325 MT or 7.23% of total production while Malaysia reported 4,164 MT or 0.20% of the total production, and Brunei Darussalam with approximately 10 MT.

In terms of value, no conclusion could be drawn because Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar, Singapore and Vietnam did not report their corresponding figures. However, from the countries that submitted their data, Indonesia and Thailand reported high values at US\$264 million and US\$226 million, respectively. Philippines and Malaysia also reported their data at US\$101 million and US\$8 million, respectively. The percentage contribution to the regional production in terms of value could not be established because of lack of data making any conclusion unreliable.

After Myanmar which reported the highest inland fisheries production, Cambodia had the second highest production of 559,642 MT, of which the biggest portion came from the group of Miscellaneous freshwater fishes at 421,400 MT. The remaining catch were from the turtles and other reptiles group at 137,642 MT and Freshwater crustaceans group at 600 MT. The third country was Indonesia with a reported quantity of 293,921 MT, where the dominant group being the Catfishes group at 44,773 MT followed by the Gouramis group at 39,175 MT and Snakehead 38,654 MT. The next was Thailand with production of 214,000 MT, where the dominant was the Miscellaneous freshwater fishes at 168,200 MT followed by Carp and barbels group at 17,400 MT, and Snakehead at 7,900 MT and Freshwater crustaceans at 5,600 MT. Philippines ranked fifth in the region with a reported total of 165,081 MT, was dominated by the Freshwater mollusks group at 63,314 MT followed by Tilapia and other cichlids group at 39,734 MT, Miscellaneous fishes group at 20,086 MT, and Carps and barbels group at 10,085 MT. Then Vietnam came next with its production of 152,325 MT, the highest portion of which was contributed by the Miscellaneous freshwater fishes at 136,200 MT followed by the Turtles and other reptiles group at 16,125 MT. Malaysia's production was 4,164 MT, which mainly came from the Miscellaneous freshwater fishes at 1,656 MT followed by the Carps and barbels group at 1,135 MT, while the production of Brunei Darussalam was 10 MT.

Of the production value of US\$597 million reported by Indonesia, the Catfish group contributed the highest portion at US\$61 million followed by the Snakehead group at US\$50 million, the Miscellaneous freshwater fishes US\$37 million, Carps and barbels group US\$36 million, Gouramis US\$34 million and Freshwater crustaceans US\$33 million.

#### **4. Aquaculture**

Under aquaculture, the data includes production from mariculture, brackishwater culture and freshwater culture. In 2006, Indonesia was the leader in terms of production quantity at 2,377,474 MT or 28.48% of the regional total, valued at US\$2.341 million. The Philippines ranked second at 2,092,275 MT accounting for 25.06% of the regional total, valued at US\$1,085 million. Vietnam reported production of 1,687,727 MT or 20.22% of the regional total, Thailand's production was 1,353,021 MT or 16.21% of the regional total, Myanmar 574,990 MT or 6.89% of the regional total, Malaysia 212,028 MT or 2.54% of the regional total, Cambodia 41,400 MT or 0.50% of the regional total, Singapore 8,572 MT or 0.10% of the regional total, and Brunei Darussalam 700 MT or 0.01% of the regional total.

The value of aquaculture production in 2006 showed an increase over 2002 by US\$311 million representing a 5.69% increase of the total. Reporting with the highest revenue from aquaculture was Indonesia at US\$2,341 million or 40.52% of the regional total, followed by Thailand at US\$1,990 million or 34.44% of the regional total, Philippines at US\$1,085 million or 18.78% of the regional total, Malaysia US\$352 million or 6.09% of the regional total, Singapore US\$9.5 million or 0.16% of the regional total. Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam did not provide the relevant data.

##### **4.1 Mariculture**

Out of the region's total production quantity of 3,571,441 MT valued at US\$523 million, production of seaweeds provided 2,883,247 MT or 80.73% of the regional total and valued at US\$311 million, of which the Philippines showed the highest production of 1,566,056 MT or 43.85% of the region's total. The second mariculture species with the highest production was sea mussels at 262,232 MT or 7.34% of the regional total, followed by miscellaneous marine molluscs at 166,370 MT or 4.66% of the regional total. However, the value was reversed with miscellaneous fishes giving the second highest in terms of value. Of the cultured fish group, the highest production came from the miscellaneous fishes at 61,469 MT which the Philippines shared 60,052 MT or 97.69% of the species group's total production.

##### **4.2 Brackishwater culture**

Out of a total yield of 1,841,978 MT and total value of US\$3,999 million, Penaeid prawns was the most valuable commodity in the region with production quantity of 632,637 MT or 34.35% of the regional total, followed by milkfish at 439,706 MT or 23.87% of the regional total, and tiger prawn at 427,467 MT or 23.21% of the regional total. In terms of value, Penaeid prawns provided the highest value at US\$1,298 million followed by tiger prawns at US\$1,259 million. The biggest producer was Indonesia with 629,609 MT or 34.18% of the regional total, and reported value of US\$1,736 million. The next major producer was

Thailand with 508,150 MT or 27.59% of the regional total and reported value of US\$1,397 million, where the predominant species was Penaeid prawns at 480,061 MT. Vietnam came next with production of 309,000 MT or 16.77% of the regional total but no value was reported although the predominant species was tiger prawns and Penaeid prawns with a total reported production of 150,000 MT.

### **4.3 Freshwater culture**

Out of the total yield of 2,934,763 MT in 2006, Vietnam contributed the highest production of 1,162,527 MT or 39.61% of the regional total. The next major producer was Thailand with 527,414 MT or 17.97% of the regional total, of which the predominant group was Tilapia at 205,568 MT or 38.98% of the national total. The major portion of the production in the region in 2006 was the Miscellaneous fishes at 1,006,526 MT or 34.30% of the regional total followed by the catfishes at 756,841 MT or 25.79% of the regional total and tilapia group 530,852 MT or 18.09% of the regional total.

In terms of value, the collective total for the region was US\$1,255 million, of which US\$532 million came from Thailand, US\$385 million from Indonesia, US\$257 million from the Philippines, US\$80 million from Malaysia and US\$1.5 million from Singapore. No corresponding values were reported by Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam.

### **5. Fishing gear analysis**

An analysis of the fishing gear used in the region in 2006 showed that the most prevalent gear was hook and line with 9,964,552 units or 80.86% of all types of gears, followed by gill nets with 1,557,737 units or 12.64% of all types gears; push nets with 203,302 units or 1.65% of all types gears; seine nets with 184,221 units or 1.49% of all types gears; traps with 127,479 units or 1.03% of all types gears; surrounding nets with 78,861 units or 0.64% of all types gears; lift nets with 63,000 units or 0.51% and trawls with 40,200 units or 0.03% of all types gears.

In terms of fishing effort and population density, the leading fishing gear user was the Philippines with 11,094,631 units or 90.03% of the regional total, which was dominated by hook and line with 9,504,093 units or 85.66% of the national total, while Indonesia reported with 1,164,508 units or 9.45% of the regional total, followed by Malaysia with 38,266 units or 0.31% of the regional total.

However, it should be noted that the figures for gear used were not conclusive as several countries such as Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam did not provide any report.

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

The figures included in this section cover only the boats that were registered in each nation. Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Vietnam did not report the number of their fishing boats for 2006. By far Philippines reported the highest number of boats at 788,526 followed by Indonesia with 590,317 of which 249,955 were non-powered boats, and of the 340,362 powered boats, 185,983 were out-board powered while majority of the in-board powered boats were less than 5 tons. The third highest number was reported by Malaysia with 38,276 of which 2,640 were non-powered boats and 35,636 powered boats, 17,603 of which were out-board powered. Thailand reported the fourth highest number with 12,552 which were powered boats while Myanmar reported its total number of boats at 1,871 and Singapore 144.

## 7. Number of Fishermen by Working Status

In 2006, Indonesia had the highest number of fishermen at 2,203,412 of which 1,293,530 or 58.71% were full-time fishermen. The Philippines had 1,786,948; Vietnam 1,022,253; Thailand 181,166 (figure for 2000); Myanmar 119,547 which were full-time fishermen. Malaysia reported 97,947 fishermen all of which were also full-time fishermen while Singapore had 122 fishermen all them full-time. In 2006, Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia did not report their number of fishermen.

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

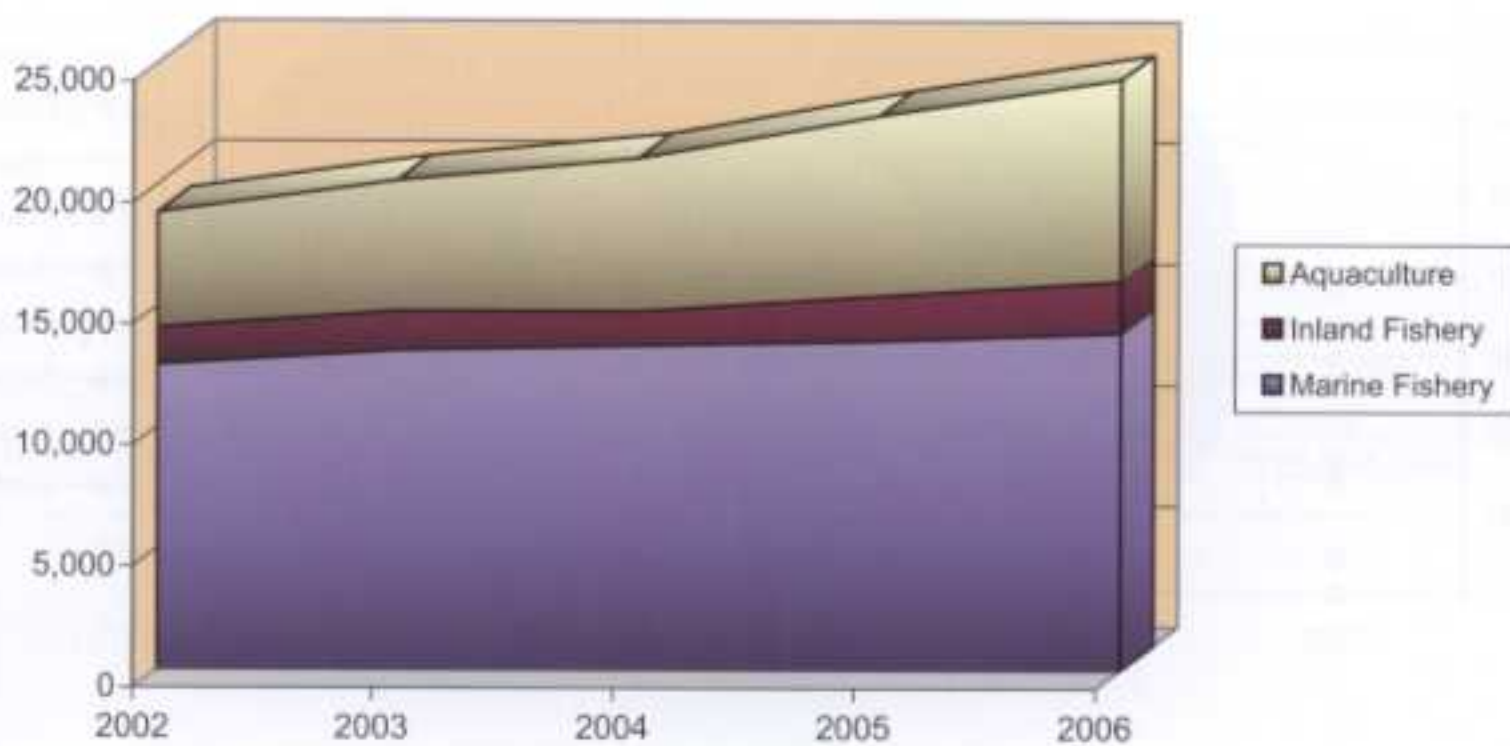
The number of Indonesia fishing establishments in 2006 was 616,300 of which 228,520 or 37.08% were using non-powered boats. Of the 316,892 powered boats, 174,219 (28.27%) were out-board driven. A large portion of the in-board boats of 102,521 or 71.86% was less than 5 tons. Of countries who reported their fishing establishments, Thailand and Singapore showed a total figure of 58,119 and 144, respectively. Six countries, namely: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam failed to report their number of fishing establishments for 2006.



## 1. Fishery Production 2002-2006

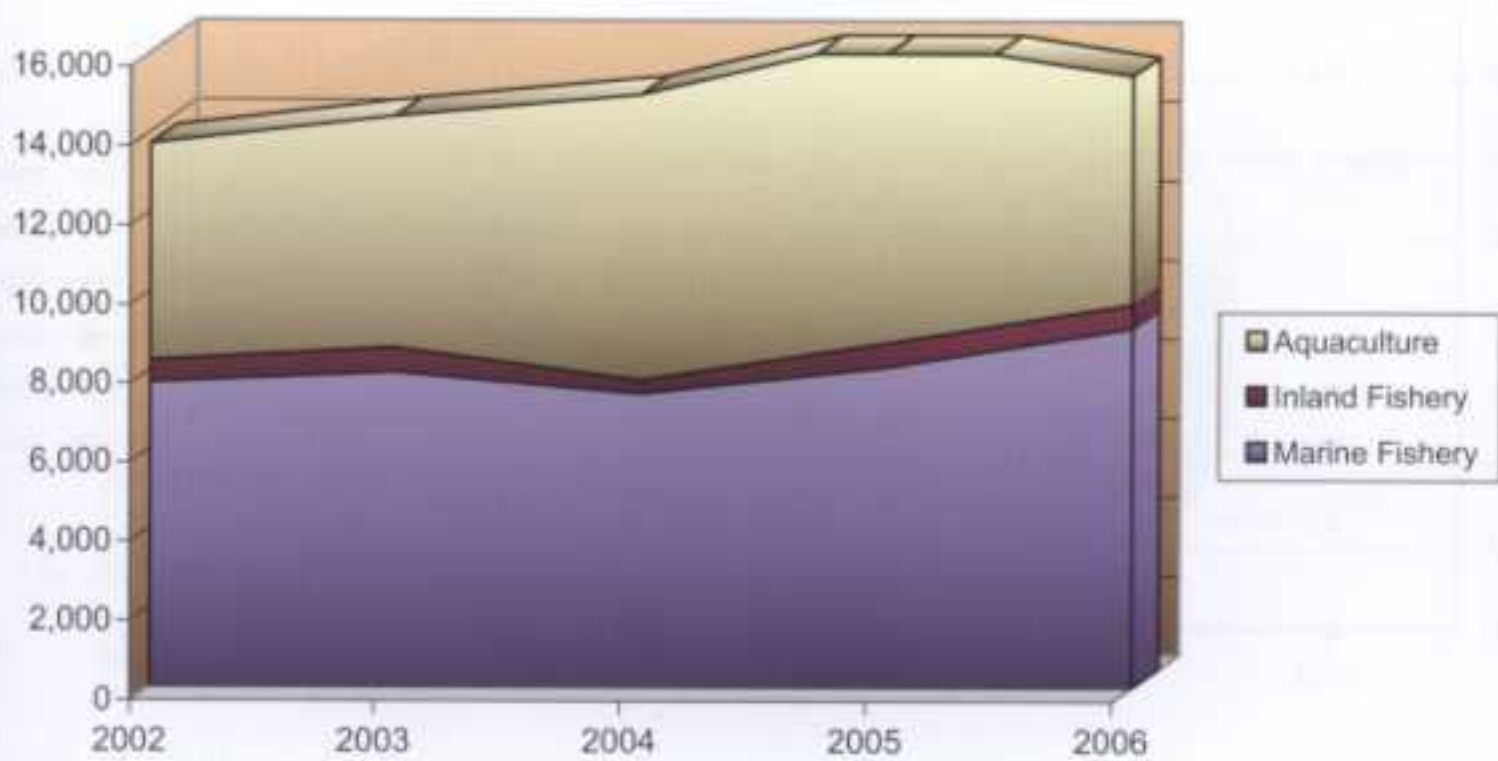
(1) In quantity

1,000 MT



(2) In value

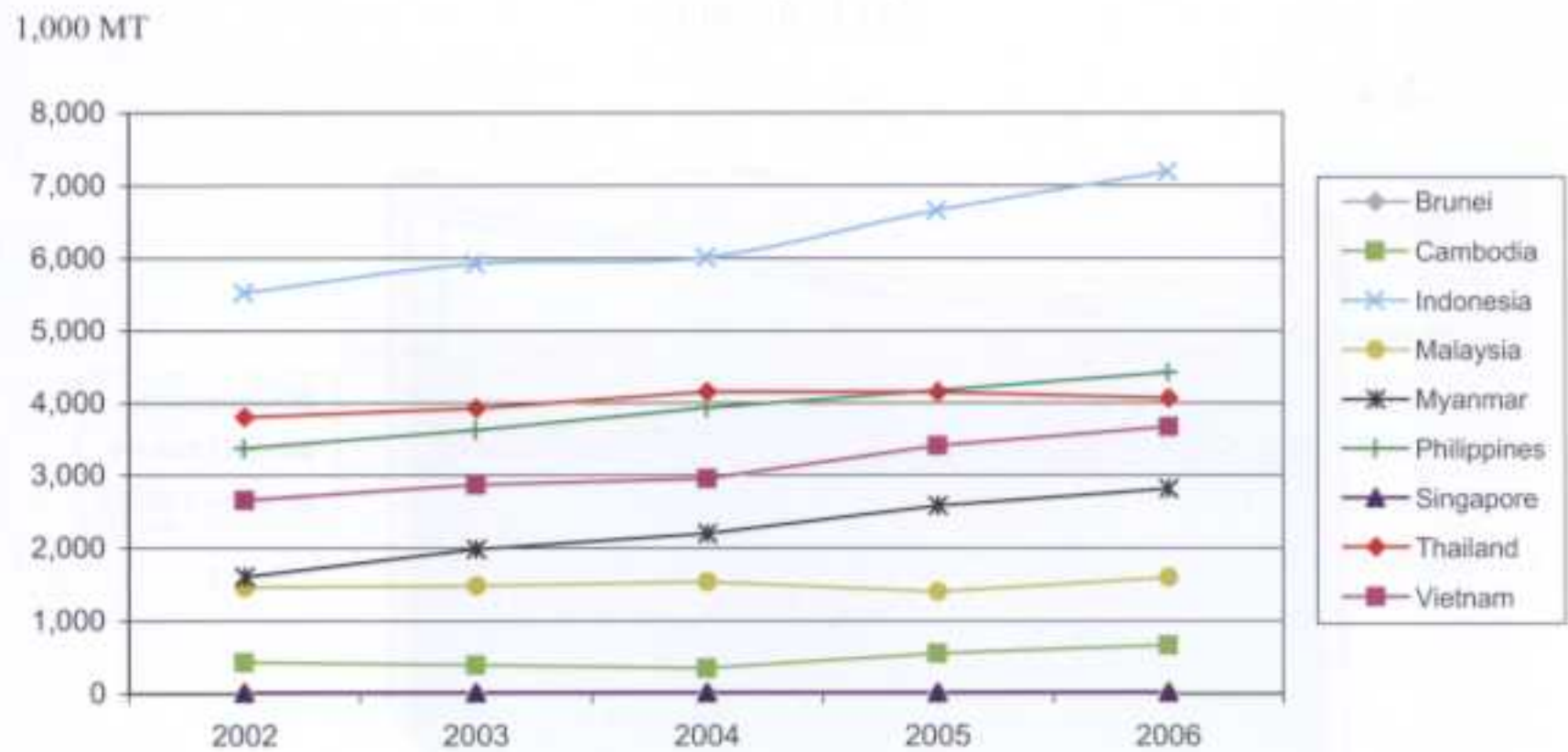
Million US\$



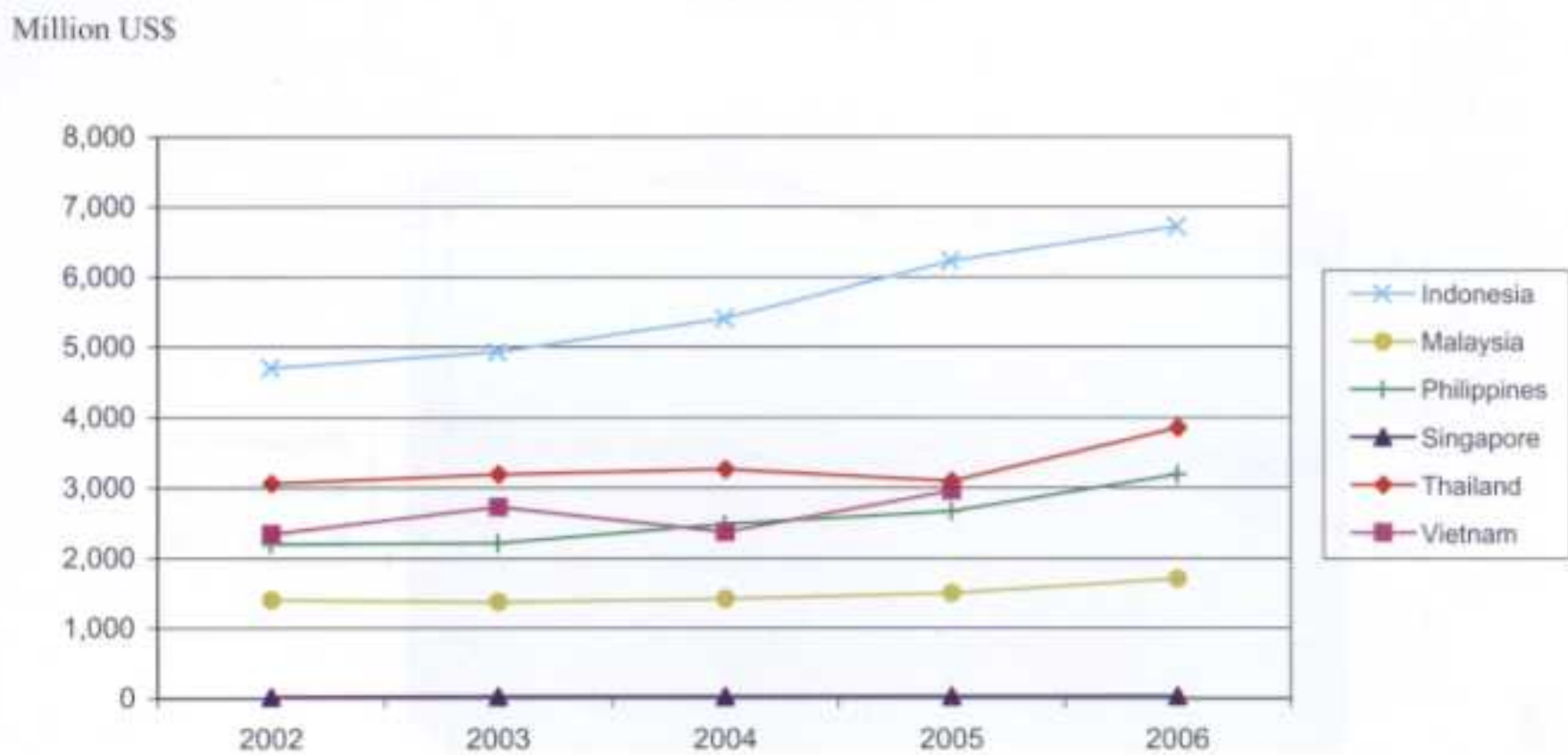
**Notes:** Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam are not available

## 2. Fishery Production by Country 2002-2006

### (1) In quantity



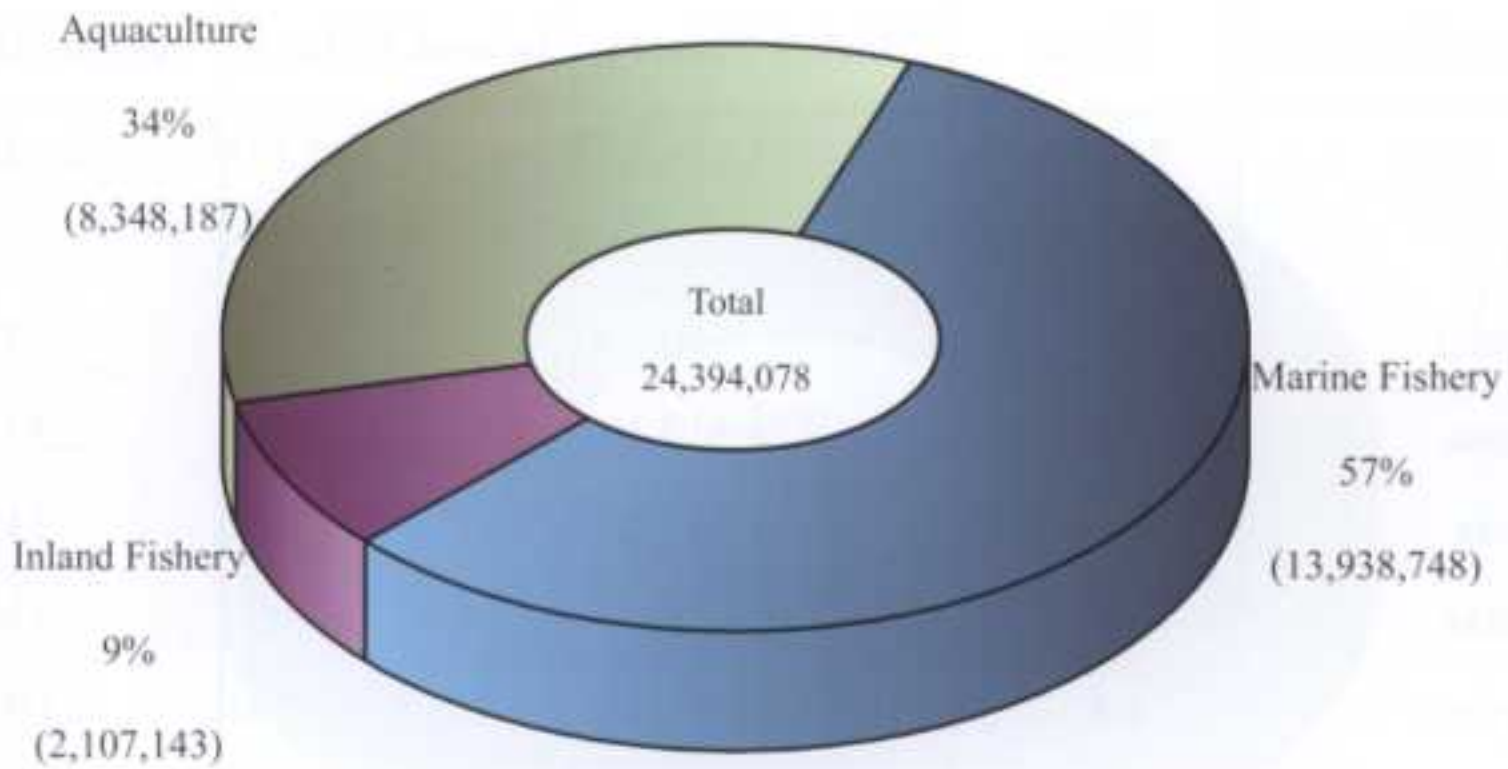
### (2) In value



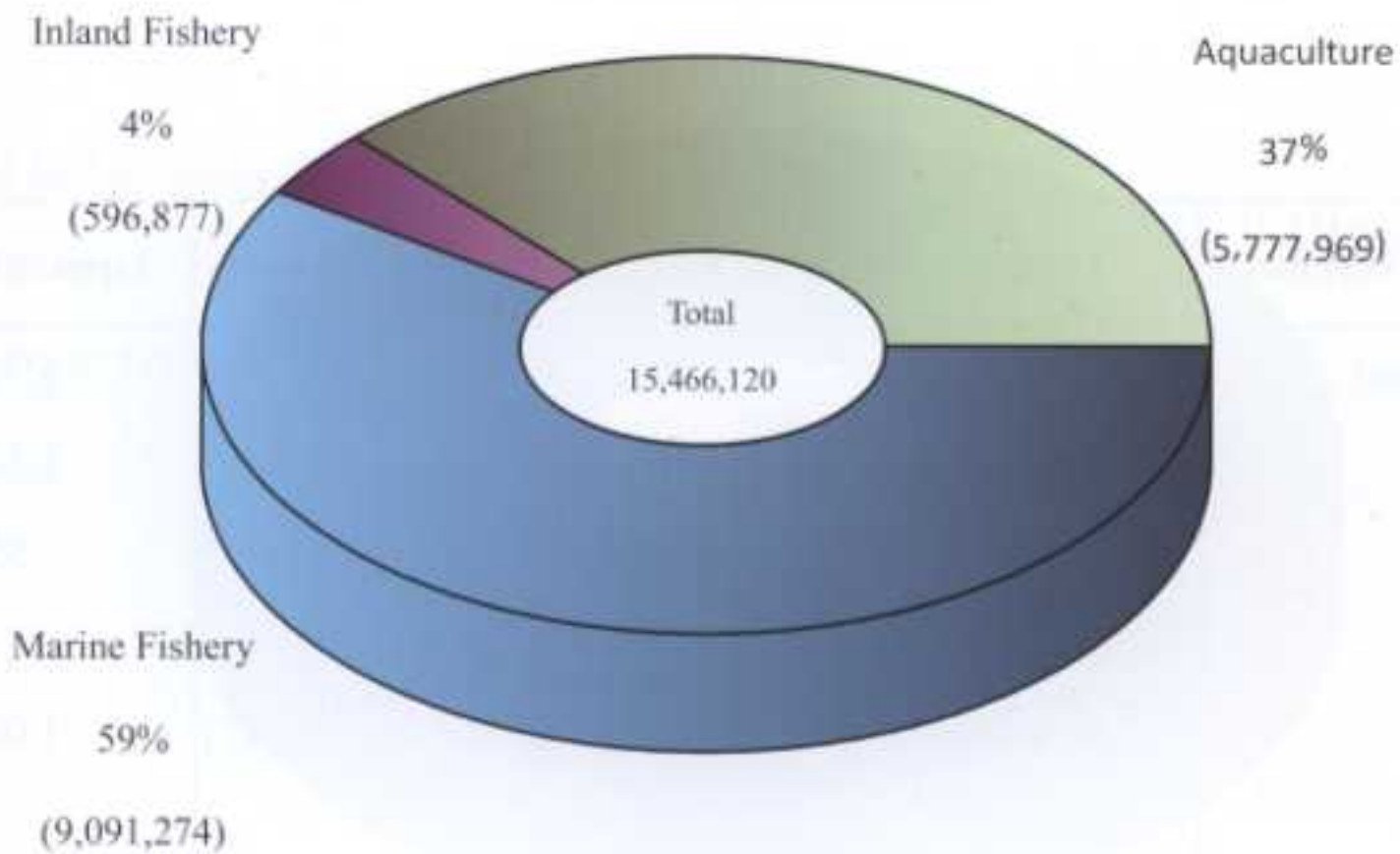
**Notes:** Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Myanmar are not available

### 3. Fishery Production by Sub-sector : 2006

(1) In quantity (MT)



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



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

#### 4. Production by Sub-sector and by Country : 2006

(1) In quantity

MT

Country/Territory	Total	Marine Fishery	Inland Fishery	Aquaculture
Total	24,394,078	13,938,748	2,107,143	8,348,187
Brunei	3,100	2,390	10	700
Cambodia	661,542	60,500	559,642	41,400
Indonesia	7,183,586	4,512,191	293,921	2,377,474
Malaysia	1,596,051	1,379,859	4,164	212,028
Myanmar	2,817,990	1,525,000	718,000	574,990
Philippines	4,412,158	2,154,802	165,081	2,092,275
Singapore	11,675	3,103	-	8,572
Thailand	4,051,824	2,484,803	214,000	1,353,021
Vietnam	3,656,152	1,816,100	152,325	1,687,727

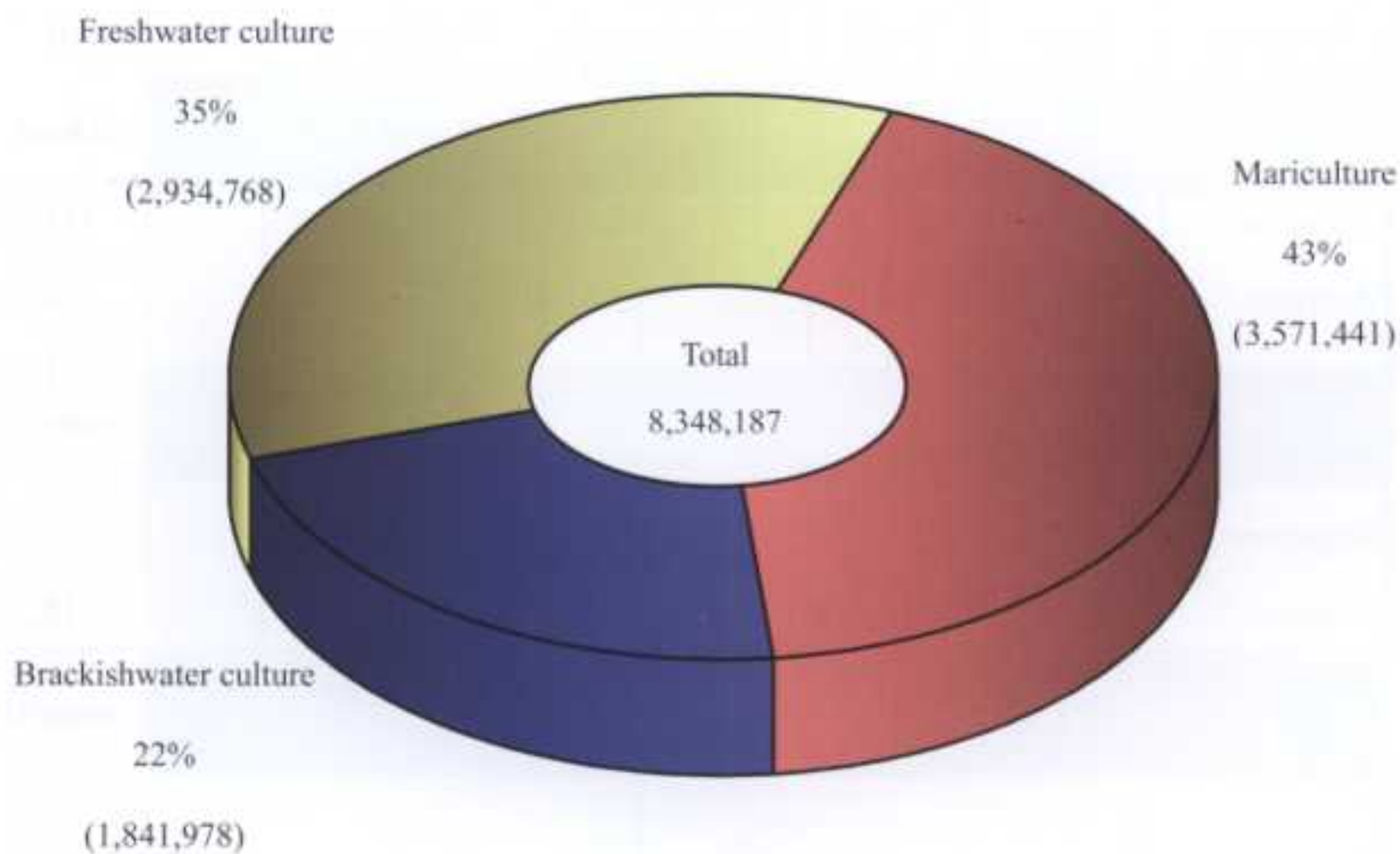
(2) In value

US\$ 1000

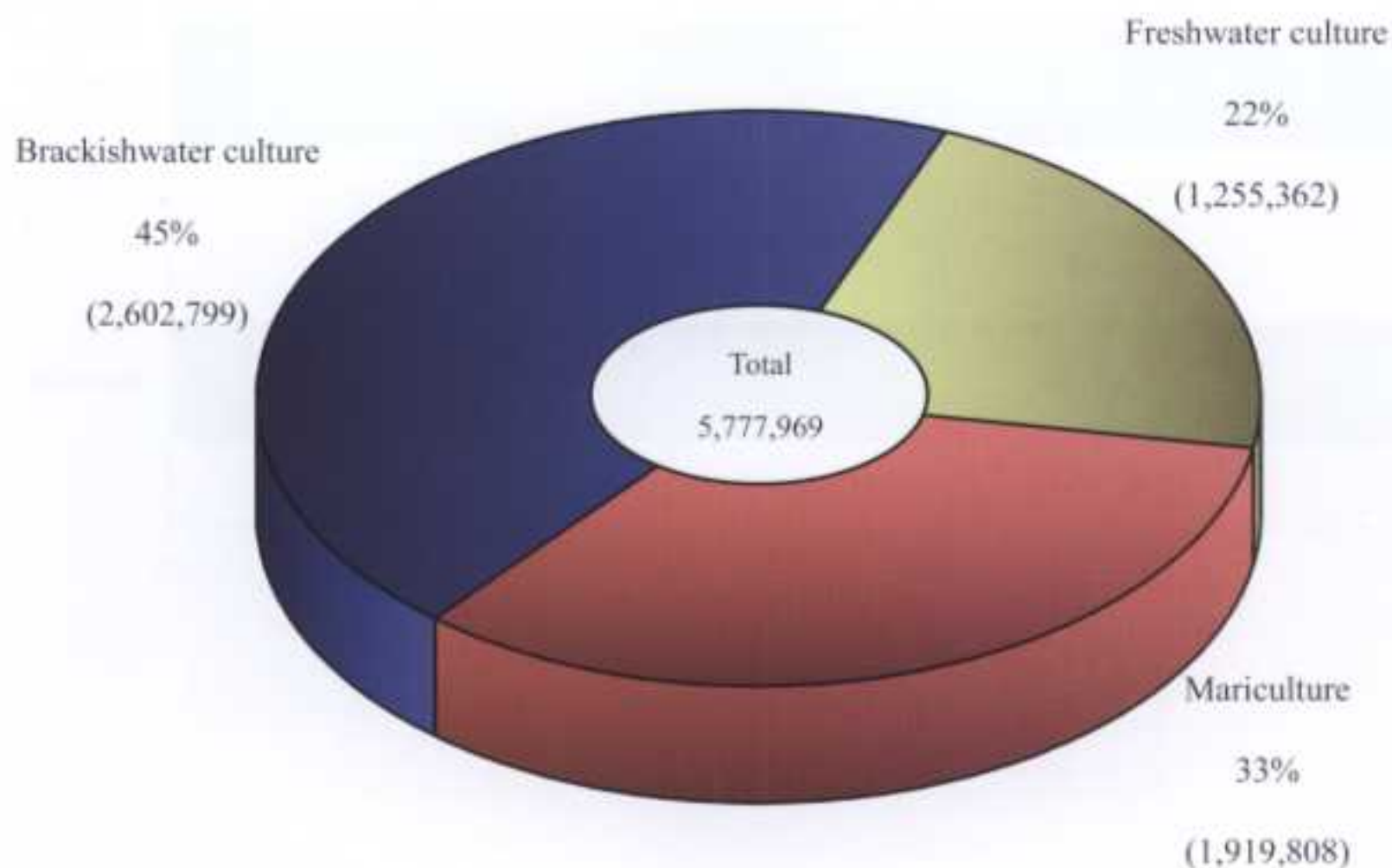
Country/Territory	Total	Marine Fishery	Inland Fishery	Aquaculture
Total	15,466,120	9,091,274	596,877	5,777,969
Indonesia	6,712,275	4,106,402	264,372	2,341,501
Malaysia	1,706,864	1,346,434	8,455	351,975
Myanmar	...	...	...	...
Philippines	3,184,066	1,997,578	101,477	1,085,011
Singapore	20,945	11,468	...	9,477
Thailand	3,841,970	1,629,392	222,573	1,990,005

## 5. Aquaculture by Sub-sector : 2006

(1) In quantity (MT)



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

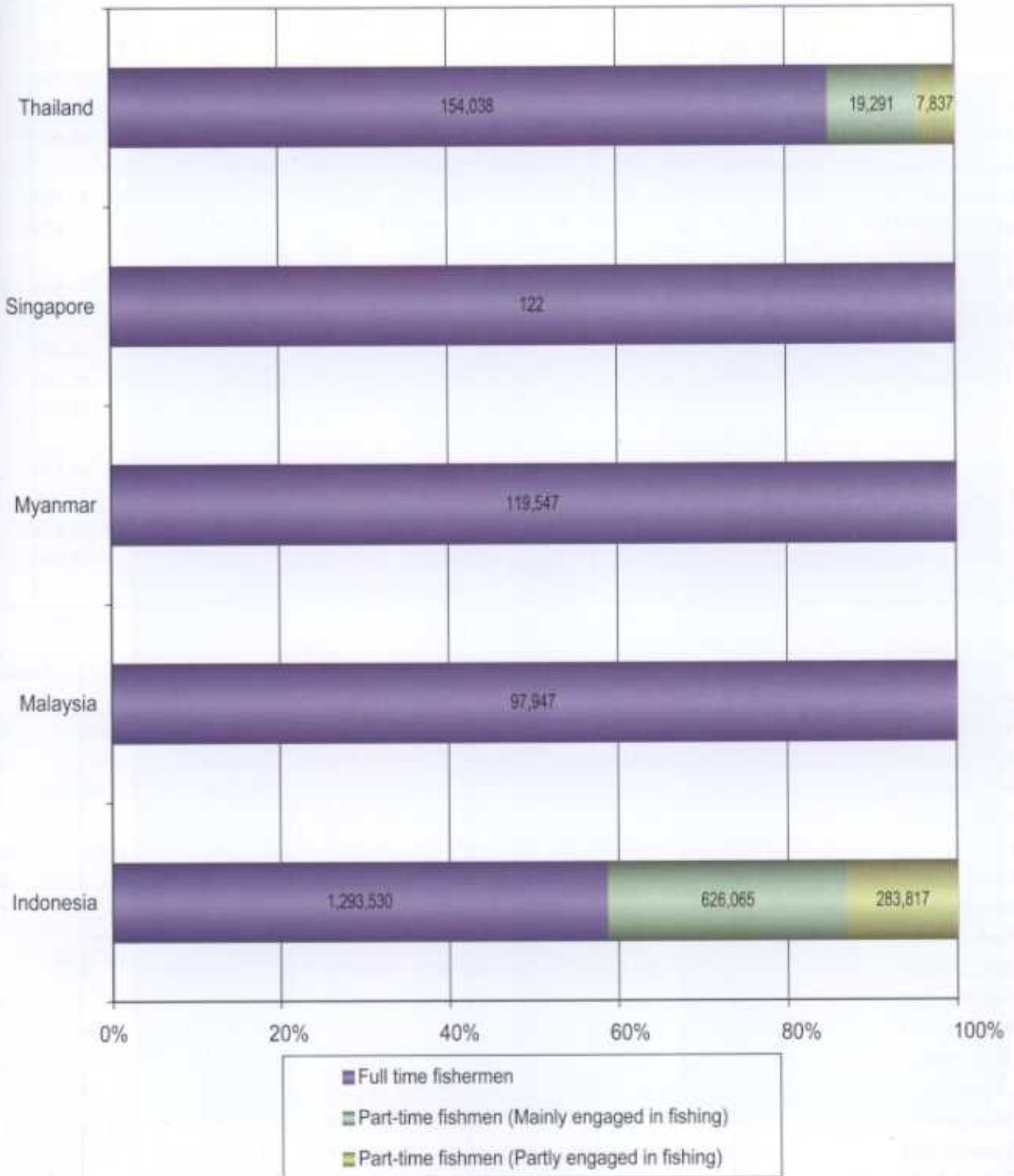


**Note:** Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam are not available

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

Country/ Territory	Year	Total	Non-powered boat	Out-board powered boat	In-board powered boat
Indonesia	2006	590,317	249,955	185,983	154,379
Malaysia	2006	38,276	2,640	17,603	18,033
Myanmar	2006	1,871	...	...	1,871
Philippines	2006	788,526	...	...	...
Singapore	2006	144	...	125	19
Thailand	2006	12,552	...	...	12,552

### 7. Number of Fishermen by Working Status



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

### (1) In quantity (MT)

Country Species	Total	Ratio (%)	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
1.Misc.fish	2,264,381	16.25	1,750	37,400	602,864	72,595	14,848	152	157,272	1,377,5
2.Trash fish	1,030,068	7.39	...	...	...	356,875	...	507	672,686	
3.Sardine	839,121	6.02	...	...	371,116	54,731	303,766	...	109,508	
4.Round scads	739,779	5.31	...	...	310,588	94,049	260,059	...	75,083	
5.Indian mackerel	517,148	3.71	...	...	254,960	132,605	89,089	21	40,473	
6.Skipjack tuna	441,714	3.17	...	...	277,388	...	164,325	1	...	
7.Anchovies	412,670	2.96	...	...	165,024	19,258	70,568	36	157,784	
8.Selar scads	346,941	2.49	...	...	145,210	70,868	93,920	70	36,873	
9.Frigate&bullet tuna	291,862	2.09	...	...	115,718	797	175,347	...	...	
10.Misc.Aqua.animal	265,915	1.91	640	4,400	1,896	...	4	...	1,585	257,3
11.Eastern little tuna	265,865	1.91	...	...	118,470	18,560	78,377	...	50,458	
12.Squid	259,437	1.86	...	...	57,821	67,606	57,584	224	76,202	
13.Threadfin bream	248,869	1.79	...	...	65,126	35,879	51,252	29	96,583	
14.Indo-Pacific mackerel	232,869	1.67	...	...	23,081	...	50,809	...	158,979	
15.Yellowfin tuna	209,328	1.5	...	...	94,406	1,525	113,397	...	...	
16.Other prawns	209,220	1.5	...	...	93,083	31,523	15,706	460	68,448	
17.Longtail tuna	201,979	1.45	...	...	94,981	33,729	...	...	73,269	
18.Jack,cavalla,travallies	180,890	1.3	...	...	65,582	12,181	62,629	70	36,873	
19.Narrow-barred mackerel	169,731	1.22	...	...	114,214	13,847	17,005	...	24,665	
20.Pony fishes	159,955	1.15	...	...	90,034	2,301	67,573	47	...	

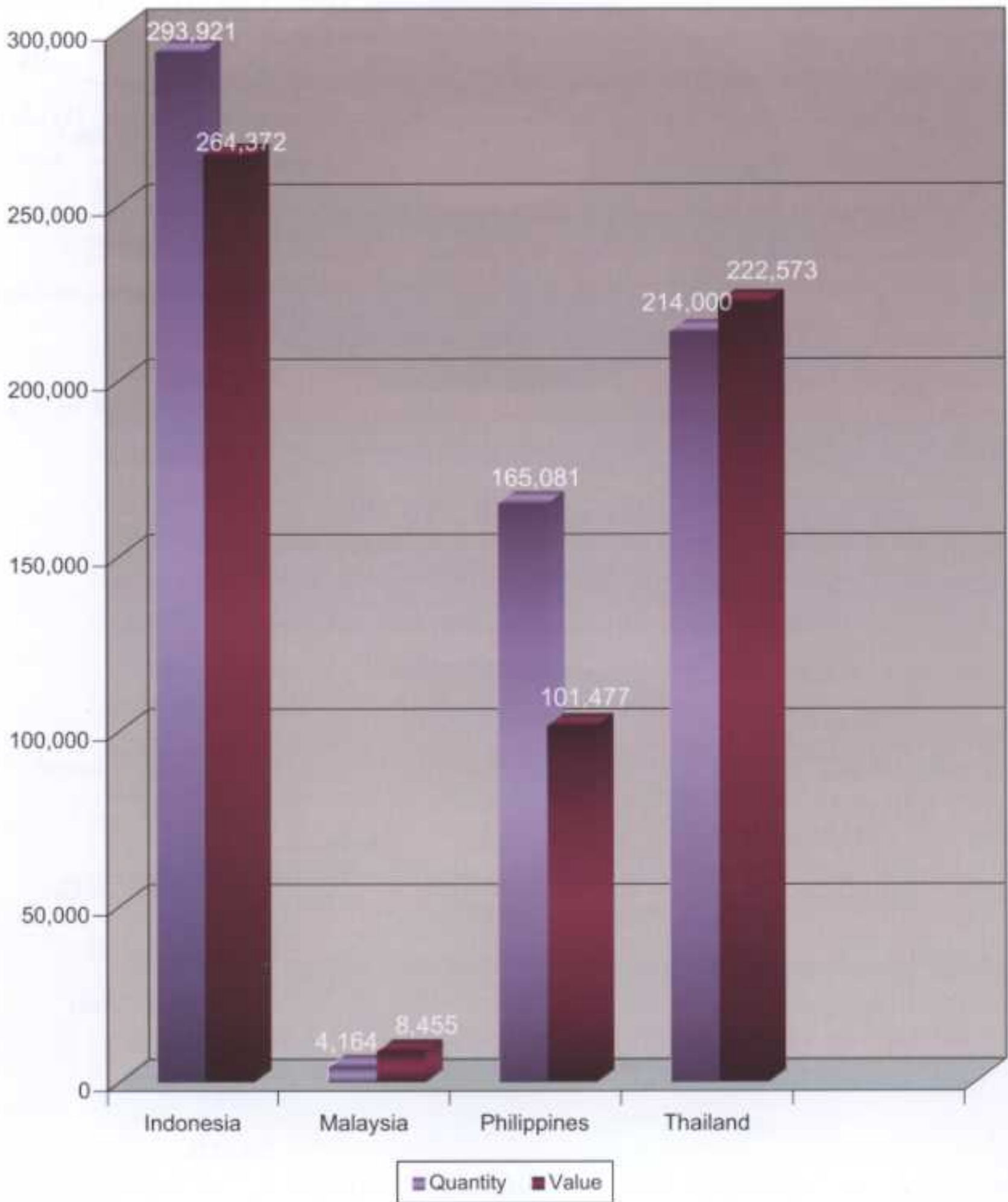
### (2) In value (US\$ 1,000)

Country Species	Total	Ratio (%)	Indonesia	Malaysia	Singapore	Thailand
1.Misc.fish	496,727	5.46	368,941	43,175	493	84,11
2.Other prawns	409,082	4.5	124,744	60,873	3,565	219,90
3.Indian mackerel	390,332	4.29	207,663	166,791	42	23,66
4.Penaeid prawn	370,508	4.08	233,810	132,586	...	4,11
5.Squid	338,450	3.72	71,291	143,748	1,008	122,40
6.Round scads	324,055	3.56	181,383	76,525	...	66,14
7.Narrow-barred mackerel	263,053	2.89	166,626	39,061	...	57,36
8.Sharks	245,568	2.7	228,525	7,540	128	9,37
9.Skipjack tuna	236,674	2.6	236,671	...	3	-
10.Sardine	208,278	2.29	144,572	29,676	...	34,03
11.Red snappers	202,270	2.22	142,455	16,398	204	43,21
12.Tiger prawn	196,384	2.16	164,655	13,826	...	17,90
13.Anchovies	174,524	1.92	135,110	15,735	34	23,64
14.Selar scad	173,177	1.9	83,834	70,339	144	18,86
15.Longtail tuna	166,880	1.84	73,478	34,287	...	59,11
16.Eastern little tuna	159,958	1.76	110,276	18,097	...	31,58
17.Threadfin bream	155,015	1.71	43,314	33,624	120	77,95
18.Cuttlefishes	151,530	1.67	18,683	32,825	294	99,72
19.Indo-Pacific mackerel	149,655	1.65	33,262	...	...	116,39
20.Groupers	146,305	1.61	93,398	32,362	186	20,35



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

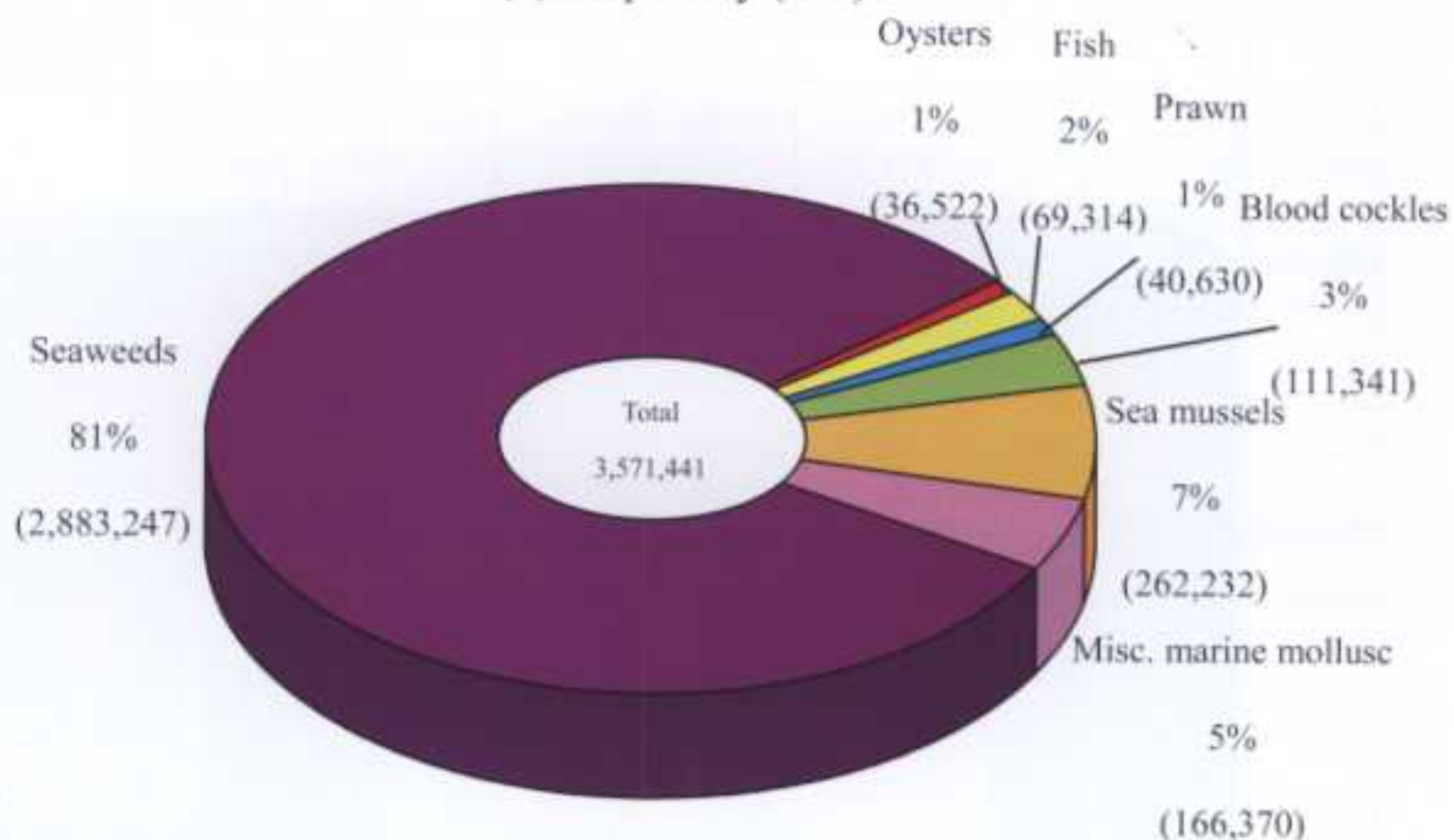
Quantity : MT  
Value : US\$ 1,000



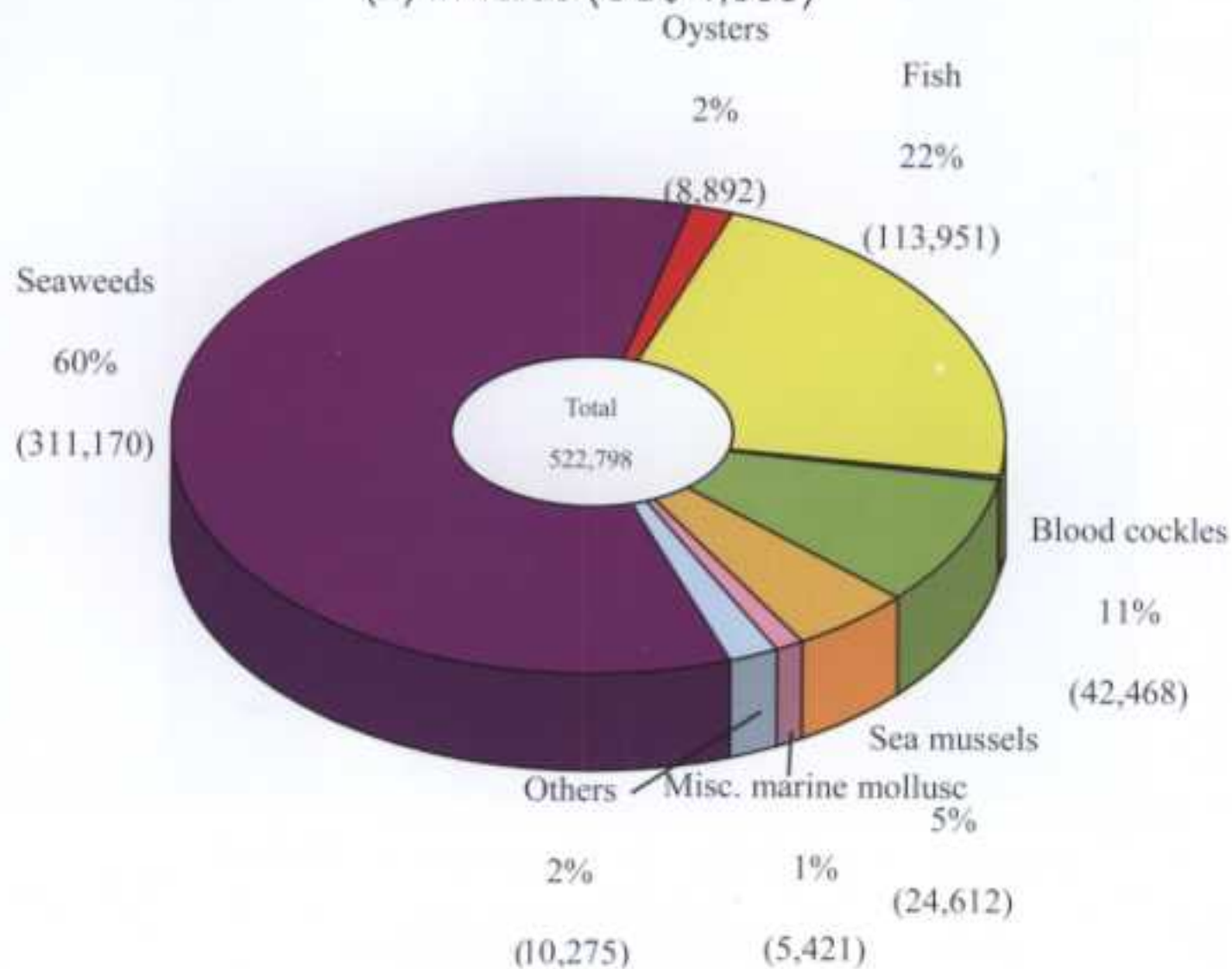
## 10. Aquaculture

### 10.1 Mariculture Production : 2006

(1) In quantity (MT)



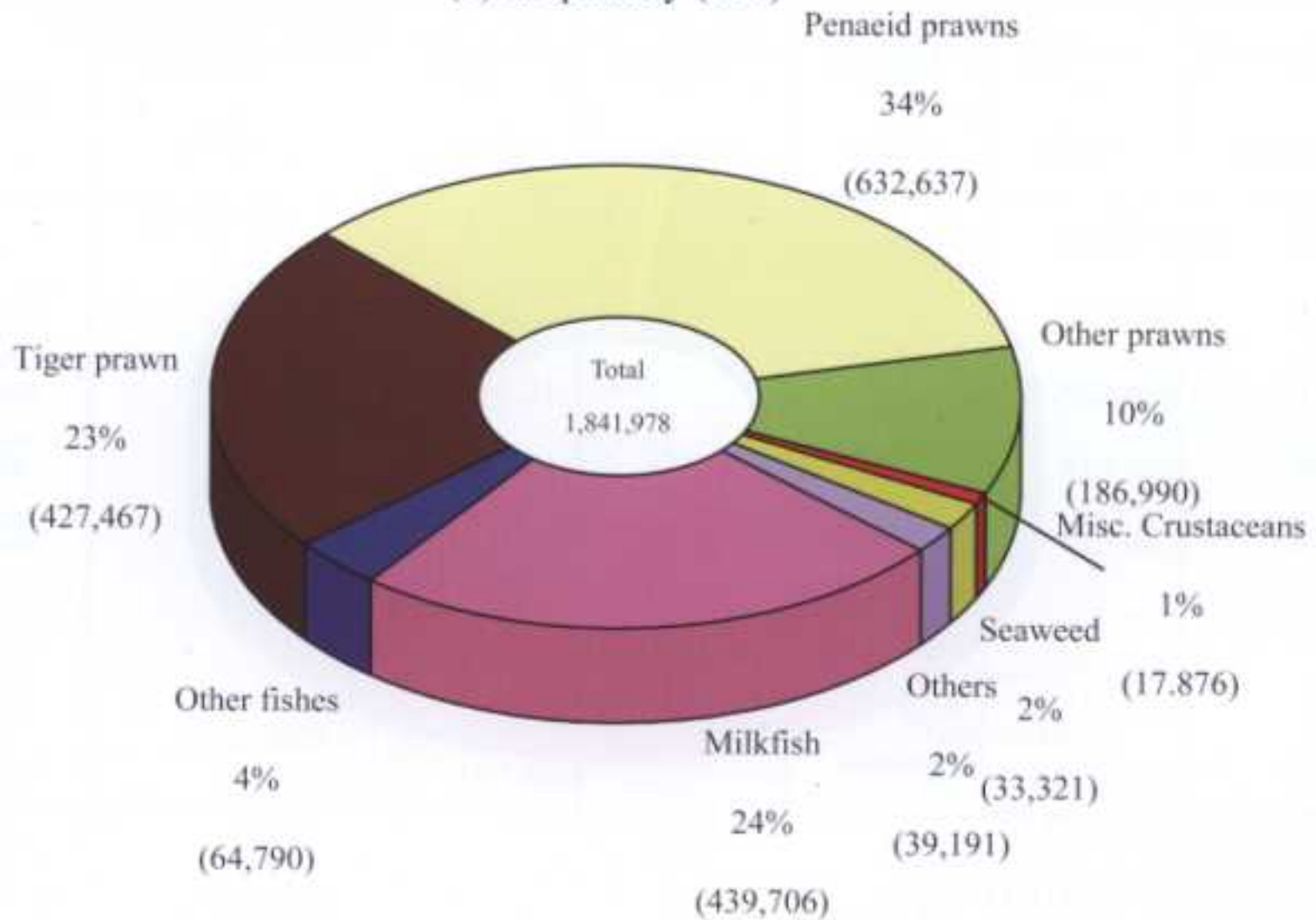
(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)



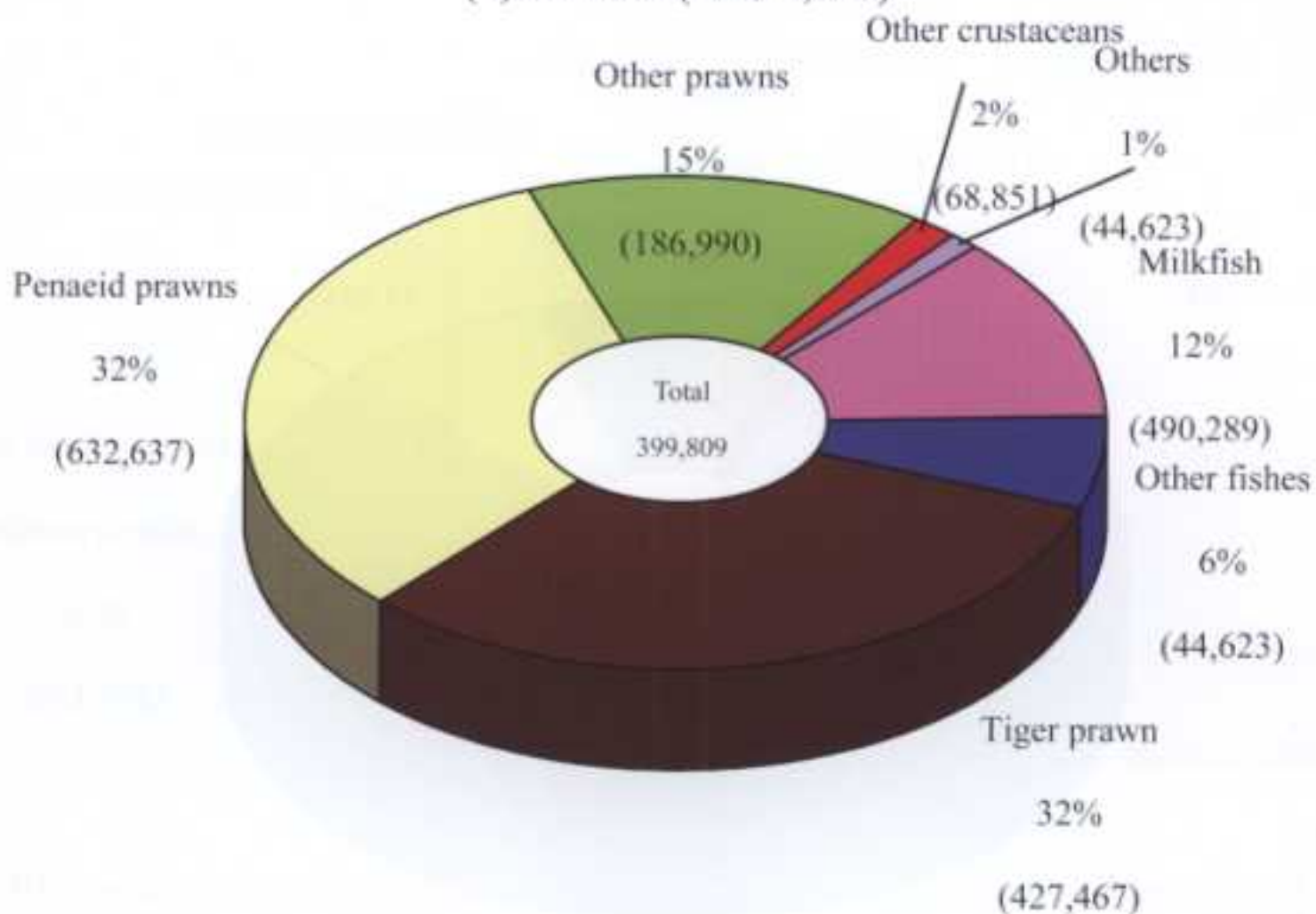
**Note:** Data in value of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam are not available

## 10.2 Brackishwater Production : 2006

(1) In quantity (MT)

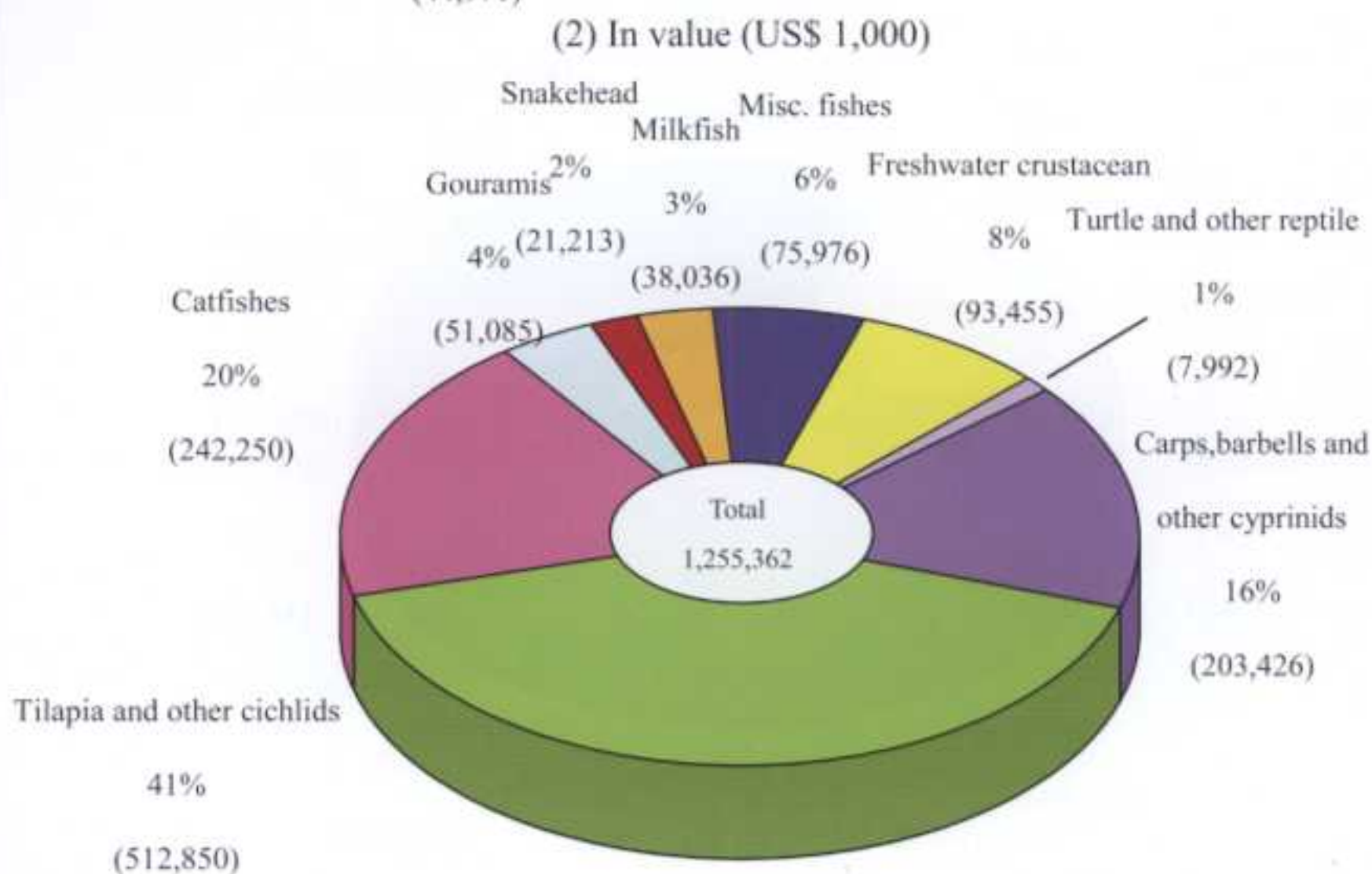
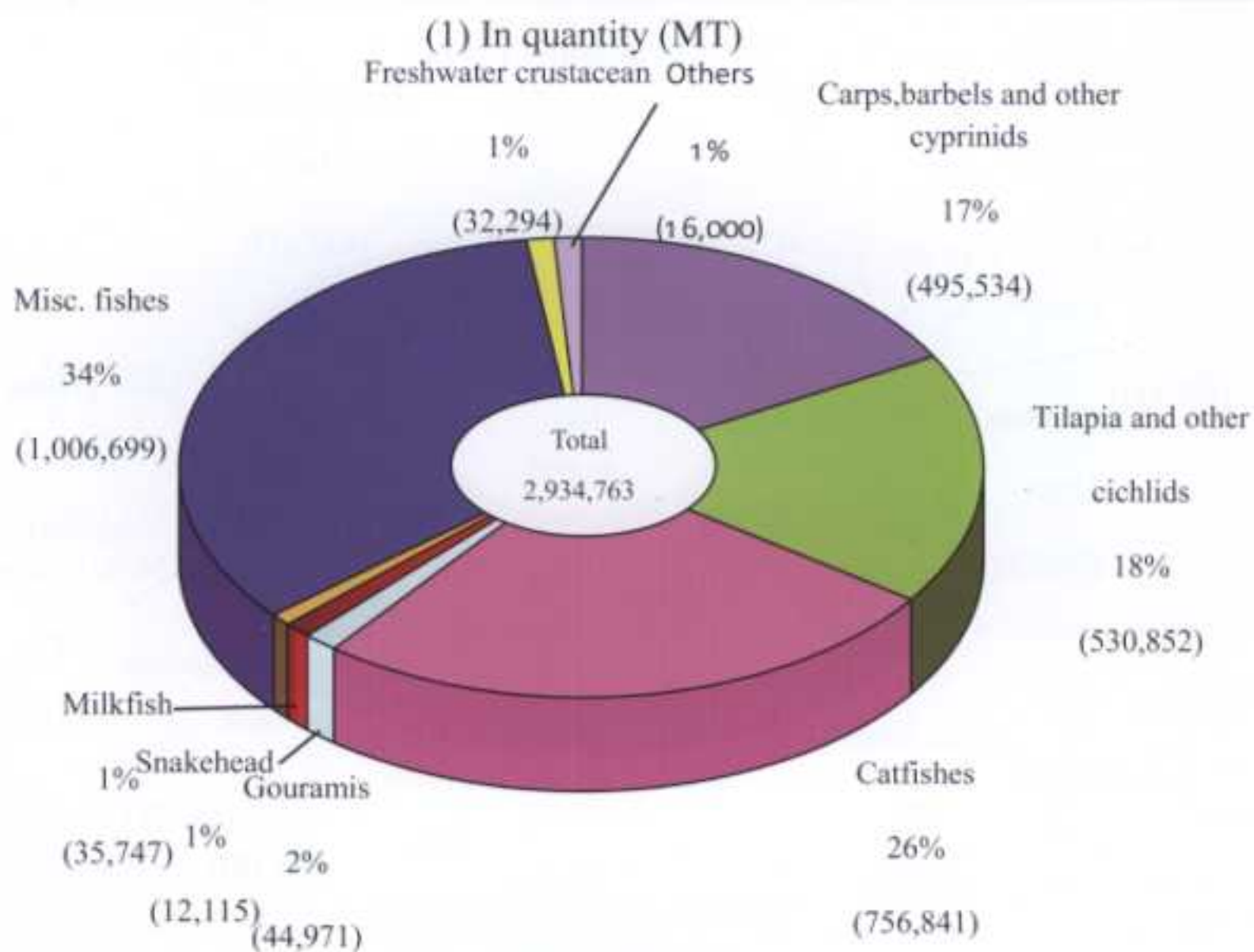


(2) In value (US\$ 1,000)



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

## 10.3 Freshwater Culture Production : 2006



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

## 11. Fish Food Balance : 2006

Country	Total Production (MT)	Import (MT)	Trash Fish (MT)	Export (MT)	Balance (MT)	Percapita (kg.)
Brunei	3,100	7,683	-	736	10,047	26.44
Cambodia	661,542	2,728	-	48,675	615,595	43.35
Indonesia	7,183,586	144,215	-	432,131	6,895,670	31.05
Malaysia	1,596,051	436,826	356,875	260,673	1,415,329	53.13
Myanmar	2,817,990	1,530	-	343,427	2,476,093	43.77
Philippines	4,412,158	209,615	-	189,851	4,431,922	50.96
Thailand	4,051,824	1,491,552	672,686	1,948,423	2,922,267	44.8
Vietnam	3,656,152	167,486	-	821,679	3,001,959	35.64

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

## 12. Export and Import of Fishery Commodities : 2006

Country	Export	Import	Balance of Trade
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,693,661</b>	<b>3,608,329</b>	<b>9,085,332</b>
Brunei	5,305	25,458	-20,153
Cambodia	43,577	6,624	36,953
Indonesia	1,573,531	142,909	1,430,622
Malaysia	637,590	568,189	69,401
Myanmar	466,159	2,711	463,448
Philippines	504,625	118,614	386,011
Singapore	462,904	795,848	-331,944
Thailand	5,642,010	1,676,460	3,965,550
Vietnam	3,357,960	271,516	3,086,444