

FISHERY STATISTICAL BULLETIN OF SOUTHEAST ASIA 2015



Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

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Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC)

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FOREWORD

The Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) acknowledges that fishery statistics, which depict the status and trend of the fishery resources, are effective information that the ASEAN Member States (AMSs) could use as reference for revising and/or formulating their respective national policies on the sustainable management and development of their fisheries. The yearly publication of Fishery Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia has been a long-term program of SEAFDEC that is intended to exhibit the fishery statistics based on standardized regional definitions and classifications. With continuous support from SEAFDEC through the relevant activities that aim to improve the capabilities of the countries in compiling and processing their respective fishery data and information, the AMSs have enhanced their national fishery statistical systems. Thus, with the data and information provided by the AMSs, SEAFDEC is able to come up with a regional synthesis of the region's status and trend of fisheries, enhance the data analysis and exchange, and present the analyzed information in a user-friendly manner through the Bulletin.

As with the previous issues, concise analysis of data is illustrated in this 2015 Bulletin and it is hoped that the analyzed data would aid the AMSs in addressing the current fisheries issues at national and regional levels. Such issues could include illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing; species under international concern (*e.g.* eels, sea cucumber, sharks and rays); emerging aquatic animal diseases; vulnerability of fisheries to climate change and natural disasters; labor issues in the fishing industry; and so on. With the availability of timely fishery data and information, SEAFDEC also strives to enhance the close coordination among AMSs and relevant organizations in dealing with the complexities in fisheries in the region.

SEAFDEC would not be able to carry out the compilation of the necessary information alone, thus the publication of this 2015 Bulletin has been made possible through the constant support and cooperation of the AMSs. On behalf of SEAFDEC, our gratitude specifically goes to the concerned personnel from the AMSs for their hard work in providing SEAFDEC with reliable national fisheries data and information. We are looking forward to stronger cooperation with the AMSs and related organizations for the compilation of regional fisheries data and information, and for enhanced fishery statistics that would go into the subsequent issues of the Bulletin.



Dr. Kom Silapajarn
Secretary-General
Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

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I

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. GENERAL NOTES

1.1 Data Sources

Data and information available from various sources could be used as inputs for the Bulletin. These include the data collected through statistical surveys, from government records and semi-governmental organizations. In addition, data and information derived from new statistical techniques or small-scale surveys could also be used to provide inputs to the Bulletin.

1.2 Incomplete Data

Although it is desirable that standardized and complete data be supplied for the Bulletin; data that may not be entirely compatible with the coverage, definition and classification but could be useful should also be reported by countries, provided that the extent of incompleteness indicated as a footnote.

1.3 Time Reference

The Fishery Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia has been published starting from the statistics of the year 2008. The statistical period, in principle, covers January to December of the reporting year. In cases where country was unable to supply the statistics of the reporting year by the timeline as indicated, the latest data available may be given, provided that the year to which the data belongs indicated in the space provided.

1.4 Unit of Measurement

Units of measurement used in the Bulletin are standardized as follows:

- Fishery production statistics in quantity are reported in metric tons, except ornamental fish and reptiles which are reported in pieces/numbers.
- Fishery production statistics in value are reported in US\$ 1,000.
- Fish prices are reported in US\$/kg.

1.5 Standard Symbols and Abbreviations

The following standard symbols and abbreviations are used throughout the tables in this Bulletin:

...	=	Not available
–	=	Magnitude zero or not applicable
0	=	Magnitude insignificant, <i>i.e.</i> , less than half of the measurement
MT	=	Metric Tons
US\$ 1,000	=	1,000 dollars in U.S. currency
No.	=	Number
Q	=	Quantity
V	=	Value

2. NOTES ON STATISTICS

2.1 Statistical Coverage

Fishery Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia covers the fishery statistics on Production; Fishing Units; Fishing Boats; Fishers; and Fish Price. Production (landings) covers fishes, crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic animals and plants taken for all purposes (capture fisheries and aquaculture) by all types and classes of fishing units and aquaculture activities operating in marine, brackishwater and freshwater areas, in appropriate geographical categories.

2.2 Geographical Coverage

The data also covers all production by commercial and small-scale fisheries and aquaculture activities in freshwater, brackishwater and marine water designated by FAO Fishing Area 57 (Indian Ocean, Eastern), 71 (Pacific, Western Central), 61 (Pacific, Northwest), and 04 (Asia, Inland Water). Countries and sub-areas to be used in marine fishery statistics are established in consistent with the FAO Fishing Areas (see detail description in *Appendix 1*).

2.3 Fishery Structure and Sub-sectors

In line with the structure of fisheries in the Southeast Asian region, the statistics are divided into two main sectors, *i.e.* Capture Fishery and Aquaculture. Capture means an economic activity to catch or collect aquatic organisms which grow naturally in public waters and which do not belong to the property of any person, whereas culture means an economic activity to rear the young aquatic organisms such as fry, fingerlings, oyster seeds, etc., to commercial size. Unlike capture, aquatic organisms under culture operations belong to the property of a specific person or a group of specific persons who manage them until they grow to commercial size.

2.3.1 Statistics on Capture Fishery

With concerns in the different environment of fishery resources and other components of capture fishery, the statistics compiled under this section are classified into two sub-sectors, namely Marine Capture Fishery and Inland Capture Fishery. Statistics on production or catch, fishing gears, fishing boats, fishing units, fishers, etc., should be collected and compiled under each sub-sector.

2.3.1.1 Marine Capture Fishery

a. Coverage and Definition

Marine capture fishery is divided into two categories: small-scale fishery (including subsistence artisanal/traditional fishery) and commercial fishery. As it is impossible to establish common definition of these two categories in the region, the national distinction between small-scale and commercial fisheries of countries in the region is given in *Appendix 2*. The data for marine capture fishery excludes sport fishing, recreation, and research.

b. Marine Capture Production

The statistics for marine production represent the statistics on catches and landings of marine and brackishwater species of aquatic organisms, killed, caught, trapped or collected for all commercial, industrial, and subsistence purposes. The statistics in terms of quantity will be used to assess the stock of the marine organisms, to disclose the size of a fishing industry as a whole, and to be used as index showing the status and trend of a fishing industry by annual series of fisheries industry in monetary terms to adequately compare the economic size of the fisheries industry with those of other industries.

b.1 Unit of Measurement

1) Production in quantity

Production in quantity represents the weight equivalent of the landing. Production in quantity should be reported in metric tons, except those expressed in numbers or in kilograms. If production is reported in kilograms, this should be

converted into metric tons estimated by rounding off to the nearest hundredths. The production of ornamental fish and reptiles should be reported in numbers.

There are many instances where the catches on board fishing vessels are gutted, filleted, salted, dried, etc., or reduced to meals, oil, etc. The data on the landing of such species and products require conversion by accurate yield rates (conversion factors) to establish the live weight equivalents (nominal catches) at the time of their capture.

2) Production in value

Production in value represents the products' value equivalent of the landing (average monthly weighted value, where available). It is generally estimated by multiplying the quantity of production by the producers' price. In reporting production in value, the amount reported in the national currencies should be converted to US\$.

b.2 Statistics on Marine Capture Production

1) Production by species

Marine capture production covers production from all kinds of commercial and small-scale fisheries broken down by species (at the species, genus, family or higher taxonomic levels) into statistical categories called species items.

The standard statistical list of marine species is developed in consistent with the 'International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants' (ISSCAAP) with two-digit group code. Statistics on marine species items or group items or group should be reported by referring to the FAO English name, taxonomic code in 10 digits, inter-agency 3-alpha code, and national/local name. Please refer to *Appendix 3* for the ISSCAAP and the List of Aquatic Animals and Plants in Southeast Asia.

2) Production by type of fishing gear

The production classified under commercial and small-scale fisheries, where possible, should be further classified into detailed types of fishing gear for each category.

To complete the statistics on production by type of fishing gear, the Regional Classification of Fishing Gear developed in consistent with the CWP-International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Gear (ISSCFG) is shown as *Appendix 4*.

c. Fishing Boats

Fishing boats can also be called in various terms as fishing vessels, fishing fleets, or fishing crafts. Fishing boat means any vessel, boat, ship or other craft that is equipped and used for fishing or in support of such activity. Statistics on fishing boats will be used to clarify the amount of capital invested in a fishery corresponding to the size of fishing boat. Such statistics can also be used as inputs for the economic analysis and measure of the material input productivity of fishing industry, and as a rough indication of the fishing effort considering the size of the fishing boat.

c.1 Coverage of Fishing Boats

The statistics should cover annual data of fishing boats in marine areas. All boats used in fishing, whether registered with the government or not, should be included.

c.2 Classification of Fishing Boats

Based on the characteristics of marine capture fishery in the Southeast Asian region, one fishing boat can operate various types of fishing gear as well as catching many target species.

The regional classification of fishing boats is therefore developed separately from the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP) in order to present the specificity of the fisheries situation of the region. In compiling the

statistics on fishing boats and fishing units for marine capture fisheries in the region, the Regional Classification of Fishing Boats by Type of Boats has been developed as shown in *Appendix 5*.

Tonnage is expressed uniformly in gross ton. When a unit other than gross tons is used to measure the size of the boat, this should be converted into gross tons. Although the method of measurement of the tonnage of fishing boats varies from country to country, statistics should be based on national measurement standards.

d. Fishing Units

Fishing unit means the smallest unit in fishing operation, which comprises generally a fishing boat, fishers and fishing gears. In cases where two fishing boats are jointly operated in fishing such as the pair trawl or two-boat purse seine, these two fishing boats are regarded as one fishing unit.

A fishing boat may be counted as two or more fishing units on the same year if it uses different kinds of fishing gears in separate seasons. For instance, in cases where a fishing boat operates trawl fishing half a year and gill net fishing during the other half of the year, the fishing boat is regarded as two fishing units. Fishing units are generally counted by type of fishing gear. The statistics on fishing unit is mainly used to consider the limitation of the number of fishing units for fisheries management.

d.1 Coverage of Fishing Units

The statistics should cover the annual data of fishing units operated in marine and coastal areas. Fishing units operating without boats or non-powered boats are excluded.

d.2 Classification of Fishing Units

Fishing units are classified by type and size of fishing boats as well as major type of fishing gear. In cases where a fishing unit operates more than one fishing boats such as the pair trawl and two-boat purse seine, the size is represented by the tonnage of the major single fishing boat from among the boats employed. The type of fishing gear is based on the national classifications. In order to facilitate reporting of the statistics on fishing units, please refer to *Appendix 4* for the details.

e. Fishers

e.1 Coverage of Fishers

The statistics on fishers are generally obtained from the Marine Fishery Census of the Member Countries. The statistics should cover all commercial and subsistence fishers operating in marine and brackishwater areas for catching and landing of all aquatic animals.

e.2 Classification of Fishers

Statistics on the number of fishers by sub-sectors of fisheries and working status should be based on the following two main categories: full-time fishers and part-time fishers. For the detailed classification of the fishers, please refer to *Appendix 6*.

- (a) Full-time fishers: fishers who spend all of their working time in fishing.
- (b) Part-time fishers: fishers who spend part of their working time in fishing.

2.3.1.2 Inland Capture Fishery

a. Coverage and Definition

Inland Capture Fishery refers to any activity involving the catching or collection of aquatic organisms, which grow naturally in inland water bodies for economic, livelihoods and food security purposes. The statistics cover the annual data of commercial and subsistence operations for catching and collecting, and landing production of all aquatic animals in freshwater areas.

The statistics on inland capture fishery cover all productions and the people involved in fishing designated by FAO Fishing Area 04.

b. Inland Capture Production

The statistics for inland capture production represent the catch of freshwater species of aquatic organisms that are killed, caught, trapped or collected for all commercial and subsistence purposes.

b.1 Unit of Measurement

1) Production in quantity

Production in quantity represents the weight equivalent of aquatic organisms killed, caught, trapped or collected in inland water bodies. Production in quantity should be reported in metric tons, except those expressed in numbers. If production is reported in kilograms, this should be converted into metric tons estimated by rounding off to the nearest hundredths.

2) Production in value

Production in value represents an estimation of the value equivalent at the first point of sale, indicating seasonal variations in the average total value where available, with estimations including aquatic products caught and collected for subsistence and household purposes. In reporting production in value, the amount reported in national currencies should be converted to US\$.

b.2 Statistics on Inland Capture Production

1) Production by species

Inland capture production covers all aquatic animals and plants in inland waters broken down by species (at the species, genus, family or higher taxonomic levels) into statistical categories called species items. The standard statistical list of freshwater species is developed in consistent with the 'International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants' (ISSCAAP). The statistics of freshwater species items or groups should be reported using the same format as that for marine species. The regional standard statistical list of aquatic species is given in *Appendix 3* and could be referred to from the List of Aquatic Animals and Plants in Southeast Asia.

2) Production by type of water bodies

Statistics on production from inland capture fishery should be presented in accordance with the following types of water bodies:

- (a) Lakes: non-flowing, naturally enclosed bodies of water, including regulated natural lakes but excluding reservoirs
- (b) Rivers: running water body such as rivers, drainage canals, irrigation canals which also cover creeks, streams and other linear water bodies
- (c) Floodplains/rice fields: seasonally flooded areas including paddy fields
- (d) Reservoirs: artificial impoundments of water used for irrigation, flood control, municipal water supplies, recreation, hydroelectric power generation, and so forth
- (e) Others: any water bodies other than the above; Peri-urban wetland is included in this category

3) Production by type of fisheries

Inland fishery is quite diverse in its involvement of different groups of people, the scale of operation and the types of gear/boat used, as well as in its seasonal variation. As available records would allow, the statistics under the Framework should try to reflect such variations.

- (a) Categories of scale:
 - Commercial
 - Family/small-scale
 - Household occasional fishing

- (b) Categories of application/seasonality/licensing:
 - Fishing lots/Leasable fisheries and other types of licensed fisheries and/or areas for (commercial) fishing
 - Dai fisheries (term used to exemplify the national/regional importance of specific type of fisheries)
 - Community fisheries and other rights-based fisheries at village level
 - “On farm” fishing, fishing in rice fields, etc.
- (c) Categories of equipment/gear/boat:
 - Set nets/traps
 - Gear operated from boats
 - Mobile gear/hand line/hooks/etc.

c. Fishers

c.1 Coverage of Fishers

The statistics on fishers for inland capture fishery are generally obtained from the respective National Fishery Census (or Agricultural Census). Statistics on fishers cover fishers engaged in inland capture fishery while persons operate fishing in marine area as well as any type of aquaculture should be excluded.

c.2 Classification of Fishers

Fishers in this section are mostly rural people who, in one way or another, seasonally or the whole year, full-time or part-time, are involved in activities related to the catch and collection of aquatic organisms in inland water bodies. Some of the information/statistics related to household occasional fishing could also be found in other sources of statistics that are available at fisheries agencies.

As far as possible, the relative involvement of people in fishing should be reported to reflect the importance of inland fisheries to the countries, whether nationally, locally, seasonally as well as for rural livelihood in general. Fishers/people involved in fishing could be classified into:

- (a) Full-time fishers
- (b) Part-time fishers (including seasonally full-time fishers)
- (c) Occasional fishing by household members (which could be a daily exercise)

2.3.2 Statistics on Aquaculture

a. Coverage and Definition

Aquaculture means the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, mollusks, crustaceans, echinoderms, and aquatic plants. Farming implies some forms of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators, etc. Farming also implies individual or cooperate ownership of or rights resulting from contractual arrangements to the stock being cultivated primarily for livelihood and business activities. For statistics purposes, aquatic organisms harvested by an individual or corporation, which has owned them throughout their rearing period, contribute to aquaculture; whereas aquatic organisms exploited by the public as a common property resources, with or without appropriate licenses, are the capture fisheries.

Considering the different ecology and resources in aquaculture, the statistics on aquaculture could be classified into three sub-sectors, namely: mariculture, brackishwater culture, and freshwater culture. The distinction between these categories should be based on culture environment where the aquatic organism is farmed or cultivated. Considering aquaculture production, some aquatics species can be cultured in various environments, *e.g.* Java barb, tilapia, milkfish, etc., its production then could be reported in more than one sub-sector.

1) Mariculture

The farming or growing-out of aquatic animals/plants takes place in full seawater. This includes the culture of groupers, milkfish and other marine fishes in sea cages offshore or in coral reef coves; abalone and giant clams in coral reefs; seaweeds in longlines along the sea coasts; oysters in longlines.

2) Brackishwater culture

The farming or growing-out of aquatic animals/plants takes place in estuaries, river mouths, mangrove lagoons or in ponds with seawater. This includes culture of groupers and other fishes in cages; milkfish and penaeid shrimps in ponds; mud crab in pens in mangroves; oysters, mussels and other bivalves in estuaries.

3) Freshwater culture

The farming or growing-out of aquatic animals/plants takes place in lakes, reservoirs, rivers, rice fields, small farm impoundments or in freshwater ponds. This includes culture of carps, tilapias and other freshwater fish species in reservoirs, lake cages, and ponds; catfishes in ponds; freshwater prawns in ponds.

b. Aquaculture Production**b.1 Unit of Measurement****1) Production in quantity**

Production in quantity represents the weight at farm gate. Production in quantity should be reported in metric tons, except those expressed in numbers. If production is reported in kilograms, this should be converted into metric tons estimated by rounding off to the nearest hundredths.

2) Production in value

Production in value represents the producers' price at farm gate. It is generally estimated by multiplying the quantity of production by the farm gate price by species. In reporting production in value, the amount reported in the national currencies should be converted to US\$.

b.2 Statistics on Aquaculture Production

Aquaculture production means the output of farmed aquatic organisms either for final consumption or as raw materials for transformation into other products or for trade. It includes commodities quantified by numbers rather than by weight such as ornamental fishes and hatchery outputs. The statistics on production could be classified into the following categories:

1) Production by culture environment

The statistics on production should be based on the culture environment where the aquatic organism was cultivated, such as mariculture, brackishwater culture and freshwater culture. One species can be reported in more than one type of environment depending on its tolerance and the culture status in each country.

2) Production by species

Production from aquaculture could be broken down by species from all types of culture environments in the Southeast Asian region. The list of species is provided in *Appendix 3* and could be referred to from the List of Aquatic Animals and Plants in Southeast Asia.

3) Production by methods of culture

To facilitate aquaculture management, the production statistics should be reported by methods of culture such as ponds, pens, paddy field or paddy cum fish, etc. The definition of each method is described below:

- (a) Ponds and tanks: artificial units of varying sizes constructed above or below ground level capable of holding and interchanging water
- (b) Pens: water areas confined by net, mesh and other barriers allowing uncontrolled water column between substrate and surface; where pens and enclosures will generally enclose a relatively large volume of water

- (c) Cages: open or covered enclosed structures constructed with net, mesh, or any porous material allowing natural water interchange. These structures may be floated, suspended, or fixed to the substrate but still permitting water interchange from below
- (d) Paddy fields: paddy fields used for rice and aquatic organisms; rearing them in rice paddies to any marketable size
- (e) Others: methods other than the above; rafts, ropes, stakes are included in this category

c. Artificial Seed Production

The statistics on artificial seed production is presented in order to assess the recruitment in aquaculture and facilitate management purpose. Production could be reported by species in terms of the number of larvae, fingerlings, juveniles, etc., used that focuses on two main objectives, *i.e.* for wild stock enhancement and aquaculture practices. As part of wild stock enhancement, production covers both the number released to a controlled environment and to the wild; whereas production for aquaculture practices covers seed stocks for mariculture, brackishwater culture and freshwater culture.

d. Aquaculture Unit

Aquaculture unit refers to a management unit, which operates aquaculture in marine, brackishwater and freshwater areas. The term covers both economic units (companies) and households conducting activities in culturing aquatic organisms. In Southeast Asian countries, the use of this term varies from country to country, *e.g.* fishing establishments in Indonesia, farms in Singapore and Thailand.

e. Area under Culture

Area under culture can be referred to as the net area and gross area. Net area refers to the areas of the culture facilities but limited to the water surface area, whereas gross area refers to the culture facilities, including not only the water surface area but also the area of the dike surrounding the water area. For ponds and cages, the area under culture should be reported both in net area and gross area, while for the other culture methods, this could be reported only as net area. The number of culture facilities should also be reported in order to facilitate aquaculture management.

f. Fish Farmers

Fish farmers (or aquaculture workers) under this item, refer to persons who are engaged in aquaculture activities such as people working in farms, hatcheries, and employed in shellfish culture operations, maintenance of aquaculture facilities, water supply, feeding, etc. As the number of fish farmers engaged in aquaculture often varies according to the season such as harvesting or construction of the aquaculture facilities, only the fish farmers who are engaged full-time in aquaculture are counted in reporting the statistics on the number of fish farmers.

2.3.3 Statistics on Fish Price

a. Coverage

Statistics on fish price cover aquatic organisms in the form of fresh fish only, which includes marine and freshwater species, but excluding processed fish.

b. Definition of Price

Statistics on price refer to products' price, considered as average weighted price which is realized at wholesale markets or in landing centers where producers sell their catches (applicable in some countries in the region). The price is determined (there) by means of auction, negotiation between producers and wholesalers and middlemen, etc., which can also be used to estimate the total production in value.

c. Unit of Price

The products' price has been reported in US\$ per kilogram of fresh fish by species. The figure includes two digits after the decimal point by rounding off to the nearest hundredths.

Appendix 1**CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING AREAS**

The fishing areas of the Southeast Asian region, established for fishery statistical purposes, consist of inland and marine fishing areas, which is consistent with the definition and classification of capture fishery. They are standardized in accordance with the FAO Major Fishing Areas, the boundaries of which were determined in consultation with international fishery agencies taking into account various considerations, including:

- (i) The boundary of national regions and the natural divisions of oceans and seas;
- (ii) The boundary of adjacent statistical fisheries bodies already established in inter-governmental conventions and treaties;
- (iii) Existing national practices;
- (iv) National boundaries;
- (v) The longitude and latitude grid system;
- (vi) The distribution of the aquatic fauna; and
- (vii) The distribution of the resources and the environmental conditions within an area.

1. Inland Fishing Areas

All inland waters of Southeast Asian countries are identified under the Area 04 (Asia, Inland Water). There is no sub-area that is recognized for the collection of catch and effort data for the Southeast Asian region. The data presented by Lao PDR, which is the sole landlocked country in the region, are therefore reported under Area 04 only.

2. Marine Fishing Areas

The marine fishing areas of the Southeast Asian countries are identified under Area 57 (Indian Ocean, Eastern), Area 71 (Pacific, Western Central) and Area 61 (Pacific, Northwest). Countries and their sub-areas to be used in marine fishery statistics are as follows:

Countries	Sub-areas for marine fishery statistics	FAO Marine Fishing Area	SEAFDEC Sub-area
a) Brunei Darussalam		71	71i
b) Cambodia		71	71b
c) Indonesia		57,71	
	West Sumatra	57	57e
	South Java	57	57e
	Malacca Strait	57,71	57d, 71k
	East Sumatra	71	71k
	North Java	71	71k
	Bali-Nusa Tenggara	57	57f, 71k
	South-West Kalimantan	71	71k
	East Kalimantan	71	71k
	South Sulawesi	71	71k
	North Sulawesi	71	71k
	Maluku-Papua	71	71k

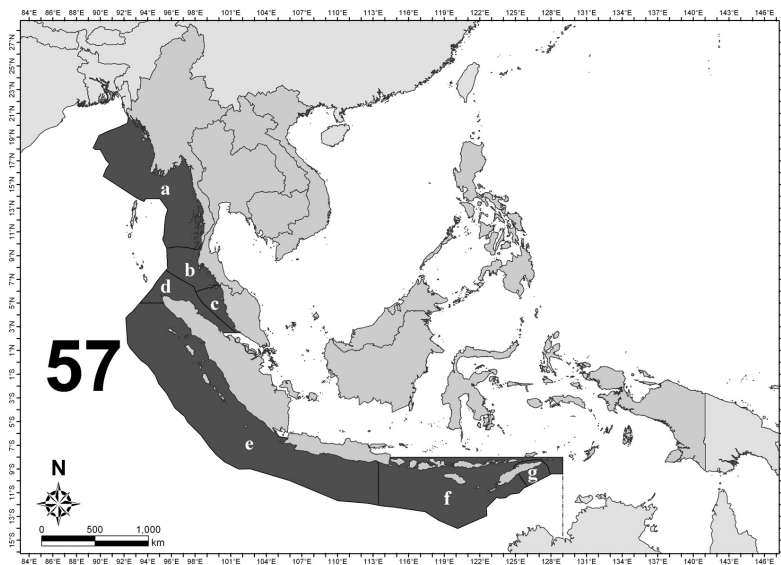
Countries	Sub-areas for marine fishery statistics	FAO Marine Fishing Area	SEAFDEC Sub-area
d) Malaysia			
	West Coast of Peninsula Malaysia	57	57c
	East Coast of Peninsula Malaysia	71	71e
	Sarawak	71	71f
	Sabah (including Labuan)	71	71g
e) Myanmar		57	57a
f) Philippines		71	71j
	Luzon	71	71j
	Visayas	71	71j
	Mindanao	71	71j
g) Singapore		71	71h
h) Thailand		57,71	
	Gulf of Thailand	71	71a
	Indian Ocean	57	57b
i) Viet Nam		61,71	
	North Viet Nam	61	61a
	Central Viet Nam	61	61b
	Southwest Viet Nam	71	71c
	Southeast Viet Nam	71	71d

Area 57 (Indian Ocean, Eastern)

Under fishing Area 57, marine fishery statistics such as production, species, fishing gears, fishing vessels, fishing units, etc., will be collected and reported within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of each country.

To facilitate the reporting fishery statistics by each country, the fishing area in the Southeast Asian region can be divided into 6 sub-areas under which correspond to the existing EEZs of Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. The sub-areas under Area 57 are as follow:

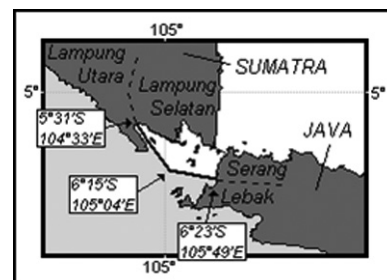
- Sub-area 57a: Marine fishing area of Myanmar
- Sub-area 57b: Marine fishing area of Thailand (Indian Ocean)
- Sub-area 57c: Marine fishing area of Malaysia (West Coast of Peninsula Malaysia)
- Sub-area 57d: Marine fishing area of Indonesia (Malacca Strait)
- Sub-area 57e: Marine fishing area of Indonesia (West Sumatra and South Java)
- Sub-area 57f: Marine fishing area of Indonesia (Bali-Nusa Tenggara)



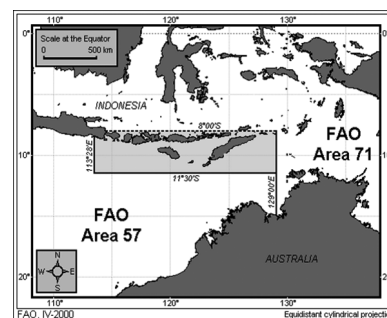
Sub-areas of the fishing Area 57, Indian Ocean, Eastern

Boundary between Area 57 and 71

1. At the Strait of Malacca, the areas bounded by a line commencing from East Sumatra and across the strait at $2^{\circ} 30' N$ latitude to meet the West Coast of Peninsular Malaysia.
2. At marine waters between Sumatra and Java, the areas bounded by a line commencing on the coast of Sumatra at the boundary between the District of Lampung Utara and the District of Lampung Selatan at $5^{\circ} 31' S$ latitude, $104^{\circ} 33' E$ longitude. The boundary is running along a rhomb line between Cape Tjuku Redak on the mainland of Sumatra and Cape Batu Kebucung on the Island of Tebuan to the position $6^{\circ} 15' S$ latitude, $105^{\circ} 04' E$ longitude; then along a rhomb line between Cape Parat on the Island of Panaitan and the southeastern tip of the Island of Rakarta to the western coast of Java at the boundary between the District of Lebak and the District of Serang at $6^{\circ} 23' S$ latitude, $105^{\circ} 49' E$ longitude.
3. At marine waters of Java and Bali-Nusa Tenggara, the areas bounded by a line commencing from $8^{\circ} 00' S$ latitude starting from the coast of South Java at Surabaya and running east to meet at $129^{\circ} 00' E$ longitude; thence running due south until meet northern coast of Australia. The area under the line is recognized as the fishing Area 57 whereas the other above the line accepted as fishing Area 71.



Boundary line for the Area 57 and 71 at the marine waters between Sumatra and Java

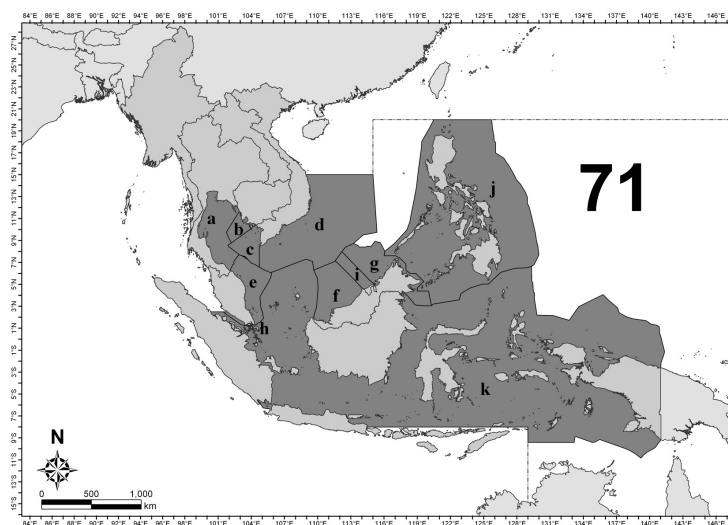


Boundary line for the Area 57 and 71 at the marine waters of South Java and Bali-Nusa Tenggara

Area 71 (Pacific, Western Central)

Under fishing Area 71, marine fishery statistics such as production, species, fishing gears, fishing vessels, fishing units, etc., will be collected and reported within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of each country. There are 8 Southeast Asian countries identified under fishing Area 71, namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. To facilitate reporting fishery statistics by each country, the fishing area can be divided into 11 sub-areas, corresponding to the existing EEZ of these countries. The sub-areas under Area 71 are as follows:

- Sub-area 71a: Marine fishing area of Thailand (Gulf of Thailand)
- Sub-area 71b: Marine fishing area of Cambodia
- Sub-area 71c: Marine fishing area of Viet Nam (Southwest Viet Nam)
- Sub-area 71d: Marine fishing area of Viet Nam (Southeast Viet Nam)
- Sub-area 71e: Marine fishing area of Malaysia (East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia)
- Sub-area 71f: Marine fishing area of Malaysia (Sarawak)
- Sub-area 71g: Marine fishing area of Malaysia (Sabah)
- Sub-area 71h: Marine fishing area of Singapore
- Sub-area 71i: Marine fishing area of Brunei Darussalam
- Sub-area 71j: Marine fishing area of Philippines (Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao)
- Sub-area 71k: Marine fishing area of Indonesia (East Sumatra, North Java, Bali-Nusa Tenggara, South-West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Maluku-Papua)

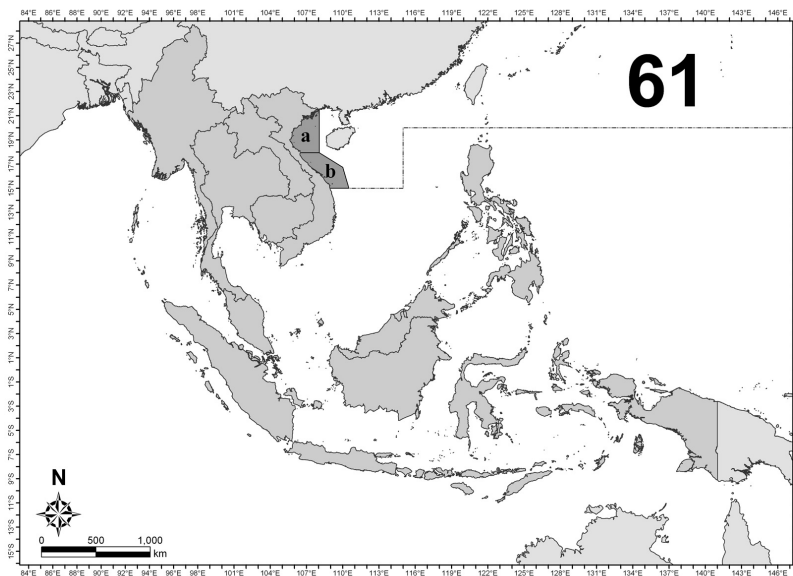


Sub-areas of the fishing Area 71, Pacific, Western Central

Area 61 (Pacific, Northwest)

Under fishing Area 61, the marine fishery statistics such as production, species, fishing gears, fishing vessels, fishing units, etc., will be collected and reported within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of each country. There is only one country identified under fishing Area 61, which is Viet Nam. The fishing area can be divided into 2 sub-areas as follows:

- Sub-area 61a: Marine fishing area of Viet Nam (North Viet Nam)
- Sub-area 61b: Marine fishing area of Viet Nam (Central Viet Nam)



Sub-areas of the fishing Area 61, Pacific, Northwest

CLASSIFICATION OF SMALL-SCALE AND COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Due to different legal definitions used by each country, the following table shows the classification of small-scale and commercial fisheries of countries in the region.

Countries	Small-scale Fisheries	Commercial Fisheries
Brunei Darussalam	Small-scale/artisanal fisheries: Operating in all zones but concentrating in Zone 1 (0-3 nm)	Trawler, seiner, long liner a) <60 GT; <350 Hp operating in Zone 2 b) 60.1-150 GT; 351-600 Hp operating in Zone 3 c) 151-200 GT; 600-800 Hp operating in Zone 4
Cambodia	Coastal fisheries, small-scale fisheries with/without engine (from 5-50 Hp) operating in Zone 1	Commercial fisheries: more than 50 Hp operating in Zone 2
Indonesia	Fisheries that its operation without using boat, using non-power boat, using outboard motor size <5 GT, or inboard motor size <5 GT	a) Fisheries that its operation using outboard motor size 5-30 GT or inboard motor size 5-30 GT b) Fisheries that its operating using outboard motor size \geq 30 GT
Lao PDR	-	-
Malaysia	Traditional fisheries: small-scale fisheries using traditional fishing gears (<i>i.e.</i> other than trawls and purse seines) with vessel less than 40 GRT operating in all zones concentrating in Zone 1	Commercial fisheries: Medium and large-scale fisheries using commercial fishing gears such as trawls and purse seines a) With vessels less than 40 GRT operating in Zone 2 b) With vessels from 40-70 GRT operating in Zone 3 c) With vessels above 70 GRT operating in Zone 4
Myanmar	Coastal fisheries: vessels of less than 30 ft or using less than 12 Hp engine operating in Zone 1	Industrial fisheries: vessels more than 30 ft or using more than 12 Hp engines operating in Zone 2
Philippines	Municipal fisheries: small-scale fisheries with vessels of less than 3 GT operating in Zone 1 and 2	Commercial fisheries: a) Small-scale commercial fisheries: from 3.1-20 GT vessels operating in Zone 2; can also operate within 10.1-15 km (within Zone 1) if authority is granted by the concerned local government unit (LGU) b) Medium-scale commercial fisheries: from 20.1-150 GT operating in Zone 2; can also operate within 10.1-15 km (within Zone 1) if authority is granted by the concerned local government unit (LGU) c) Large-scale commercial fisheries: more than 150 GT operating in Zone 2
Singapore	Small-scale fisheries with vessels of less than 3 GT operating in Zone 1	Large-scale commercial fisheries: Inboard engine less than 50 GT or 380 Hp operating in Zone 2
Thailand	Small-scale fisheries: vessels of less than 5 GT operating in Zone 1	Large-scale fisheries: vessels of more than 5 GT operating in Zone 2
Viet Nam	Small-scale fisheries: vessels with no engine and with engine but less than 40 Hp	Large-scale fisheries: vessels with engine more than 40 Hp

Fishing Zones of Countries in Southeast Asia:

Countries	Fishing Zone 1	Fishing Zone 2	Fishing Zone 3	Fishing Zone 4
Brunei Darussalam	From shore line to 3 nm	From 3 nm to 20 nm	From 20 nm to 45 nm	From 45 nm to EEZ limit
Cambodia	From shore line to 20 m depth	From 20 m depth to EEZ limit		
Indonesia	From shore line to 4 nm	From the outer limit of first fishing zone to 12 nm from shore	From the outer limit of second fishing zone to EEZ limit	
Malaysia	From shore line to 5 nm	From 5 nm to 12 nm	From 12 nm to 30 nm	From 30 nm to EEZ limit
Myanmar	From shore line to 5 nm in the northern area, 10 nm in the southern area	From outer limit of first fishing zone to EEZ limit		
Philippines	From shore line to 15 km	From 15 km to EEZ limit		
Singapore	From shore line to within Port Limits	From 12 nm to EEZ limit		
Thailand	From shore line to 12 nm	From 12 nm to EEZ limit		
Viet Nam	From shore line to 30 m depth in Northern and Southern areas, to 50 m depth in Central area	From 30 to 50 m depth to the EEZ limit		

LIST OF AQUATIC ANIMALS AND PLANTS

For the statistics on production of capture fishery and aquaculture in the Southeast Asian region, broken down into species, the International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants (ISSCAAP) developed by Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP) will be used as basis to develop the Regional Standard Statistic List of Aquatic Species, which focused on the species available and distributed in the region.

For capture production, since some aquatic animals particularly diadromous species may be caught in both marine and inland waters, the statistics will be reported in two parts of capture fisheries. Regarding aquaculture production since some aquatic species can be cultured in more than one culture environment, production can then be reported based on where the species are cultured.

The ISSCAAP applied for the region is as follows:

Code	Group of Species
1	Freshwater fishes
11	Carps, barbels and other cyprinids
12	Tilapias and other cichlids
13	Miscellaneous freshwater fishes
2	Diadromous fishes
22	River eels
24	Shads
25	Miscellaneous diadromous fishes
3	Marine fishes
31	Flounders, halibuts, soles
33	Miscellaneous coastal fishes
34	Miscellaneous demersal fishes
35	Herring, sardines, anchovies
36	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes
37	Miscellaneous pelagic fishes
38	Sharks, rays, chimaeras
39	Marine fishes not identified
4	Crustaceans
41	Freshwater crustaceans
42	Crabs, sea-spiders
43	Lobsters, spiny-rock lobsters
45	Shrimps, prawns
47	Miscellaneous marine crustaceans
5	Mollusks
51	Freshwater mollusks
52	Abalones, winkles, conchs
53	Oysters
54	Mussels
55	Scallops, pectens
56	Squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses
57	Miscellaneous marine mollusks

7	Miscellaneous aquatic animals
71	Frogs and other amphibians
72	Turtles
73	Crocodiles and alligators
76	Sea-urchins and other echinoderms
77	Miscellaneous aquatic invertebrates
8	Miscellaneous aquatic animal products
81	Pearls, mother-of-pearl, shells
82	Corals
83	Sponges
9	Aquatic plants
91	Brown seaweeds
92	Red seaweeds
93	Green seaweeds
94	Miscellaneous aquatic plants

CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING GEARS

For the statistics on fishing units and marine capture production, broken down into types of fishing gear, the classification of fishing gears should be used as follows:

Major Group	Minor Group	Standard Abbreviation	ISSCFG Code
1.Purse seine		PS	01.1.0
	1.1 Anchovy purse seine	-	-
	1.2 Fish purse seine	-	-
2.Seine Net		SX	02.9.0
	2.1 Boat seine	SV	02.2.0
	2.2 Beach seine	SB	02.1.0
3.Trawl		TX	03.9.0
	3.1 Beam trawl	TBB	03.1.1
	3.2 Otter board trawl	OT	03.4.9
	3.3 Pair trawl	PT	03.5.9
4.Lift net		LN	05.9.0
5.Gill net		GN	07.9.1
6.Trap		FIX	08.9.0
	6.1 Stationary trap	-	-
	6.2 Portable trap	-	-
7.Hook and lines		LX	09.9.0
8.Push/Scoop net		-	-
9.Shellfish and seaweed collecting gear		-	-
10.Others		MIS	20.0.0

Types of Fishing Gears and Definitions

1. Purse seine

A net roughly rectangular in shape without a distinct bag is set vertically in water, to surround the school of fish with purse line, generally of pelagic nature.

Actually, this group of fishing gear called 'Surrounding Net', which is sub-divided into three major groups, *i.e.*: a) one boat purse seine; b) two-boat purse seine; and c) surrounding net without a purse line. However, in term of fishery statistics, no countries in the region collect the data in such individual groups. Thus, purse seine is the only gear of surrounding net which collect data without detail in one or two-boat operations. However, countries in the region agreed to separately report production from: a) Anchovies purse seine; and b) Fish purse seine.

2. Seine net

A bag shaped net with two wings, normally; the wings are larger than those of trawls nets. The net is pulled towards a stationary boat or onto a beach. A seine net of primitive nature sometimes does not have a bag. Insofar as the net is pulled towards a stationary boat or beach, it is included herein. The seine net is sub-divided into two minor groups: a) Boat seine; and b) Beach seine.

2.1 Boat seine

Boat seine consists of two wings, a body and a bag, which is similar to that of trawls. Operated from a boat, they are generally used on the bottom, where they are hauled by two ropes, usually very long, set in the water so as to ensure that as many fish as possible are driven or herded towards the opening of the net. Danish seine is also included herein.

2.2 Beach seine

Beach seine is a simple fishing gear; one end of the wing is held by a group of fishermen on the shore, the net is first set at right angle to the seashore and the direction of the net setting turns gradually towards the shore. After setting all the net, the towing line of the wing is laid out and the boat runs toward the shore providing a certain distance between the landing and setting points. Then, from the two ends of the wings, the buoy line and the sinker line are hauled to catch the fish.

3. Trawl

A conical bag shaped-net with two or more wings, pulled by one to two boats for a period of time, to catch mainly fish or other aquatic animals that live directly on or stay near the sea bed. When such a gear is used in mid-water with the same catching mechanism, the mid-water trawl is included under this group. The trawl is also sub-divided into three minor groups: a) Beam trawl; b) Otter board trawl; and c) Pair trawl.

3.1 Beam trawl

The main feature of this trawl is a beam, mostly made of iron. Its purpose is to spread the netting. Sometimes a heavy beam is supported by steel shoes at each end which run over the sea bed. A ground rope and a head rope are joined together to the cement ski that works as a bobbin. The principle catch of beam trawl are shrimps, therefore the mesh size is relatively small. The mesh size of beam trawl also depends on the target species.

3.2 Otter board trawl

Otter boards are used for horizontal spreading of the net mouth. Most otter trawl nets consist of two panels; this is called a 'two-seam net'. The mouth is oval-shaped when viewed from front. Two wings stretch out to increase the swept area and to guide the fish in the net's path down to the cod-end.

3.3 Pair trawl

Pair trawl means this net is towed by two boats. In pair trawling, the net mouth is kept open by outward towing of the two boats, which always try to keep the same distance between them during operation. The otter boards are not necessary, the arrangement of gear has been simplified, the wrap is connected directly to the sweep lines, the other is joined to a triangular iron frame at the end of Gridles from each wing of the net.

4. Lift net

A sheet of net, usually square, but may sometimes be conical, is stretched by several rods, ropes, or a frame and is set either at the bottom or in mid-water for some time and then lifted to trap the fish swimming above it. Both stationary lift nets and portable lift nets are included herein.

5. Gill net

A net wall, with its lower end weighted by sinkers (or heavy net, as in drift gill net) and the upper end raised by floats, is set across the path of migrating fish. Fish trying to make their way through the net wall are gilled or entangled in the mesh. The trammel net with two to three wall nets is also included herein. The migrating fish are entangled between two layers of nets and not in the mesh where a combination of different types of nets are used.

6. Trap

Trap referred to a gear that is set or stationed in the water for a certain period, regardless of the kind of materials used of their construction. The fish are naturally confined in a collecting unit from which escape is prevented by labyrinths

and/or retarding devices such as gorges, funnels, etc. without any active fishing operation taking place. Trap is also sub-divided into two minor groups: a) Stationary trap; and b) Portable trap.

6.1 Stationary trap

Considering its operation, this group of trap is stationed in the water for long period at least until the end of fishing season. Most of stationary gear is operated in relation to water current. Stationary trap covers bamboo stake trap, bamboo fence trap, set net, bag net, etc.

6.2 Portable trap

Trap is portable, designed in form of cages or basket. It can be made of various materials such as wood, bamboo, metal rods, wire netting, etc. It is used with or without bait depending on the target species. Fish trap, crab trap, shrimp trap are included herein.

7. Hook and lines

This gear generally consists of line(s) and hook(s) where natural or artificial baits are hooked to attract fish or other aquatic animals. Unbaited hook or a jig may also be used.

8. Push/Scoop net

A bag net with a fixed or variable opening is operated in shallow waters or from boats. Some large-scale scoop nets are operated from a motorized boat such as the boat push net.

9. Shellfish and seaweed collecting gear

All manual gears and complex devices which are used for collecting shellfish and seaweeds, regardless of the type of materials used for their construction. While the manual gear are operated by an individual, some of the more complex devices such as cockle dredge, clam dredge, etc. need a motor boat for their operation.

10. Others

This group of fishing gear covers the great variety of other fishing gears and methods which are not specified elsewhere, including cast net drive-in-net, muro ami, harpoon, etc.

Appendix 5**CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING BOATS**

To compile the statistics on the fishing units considering the existing fishing operations in the region, the Regional Classification of Fishing Boats by Type of Boats and size of boats is referred to provide figures of the fishing vessel as follows:

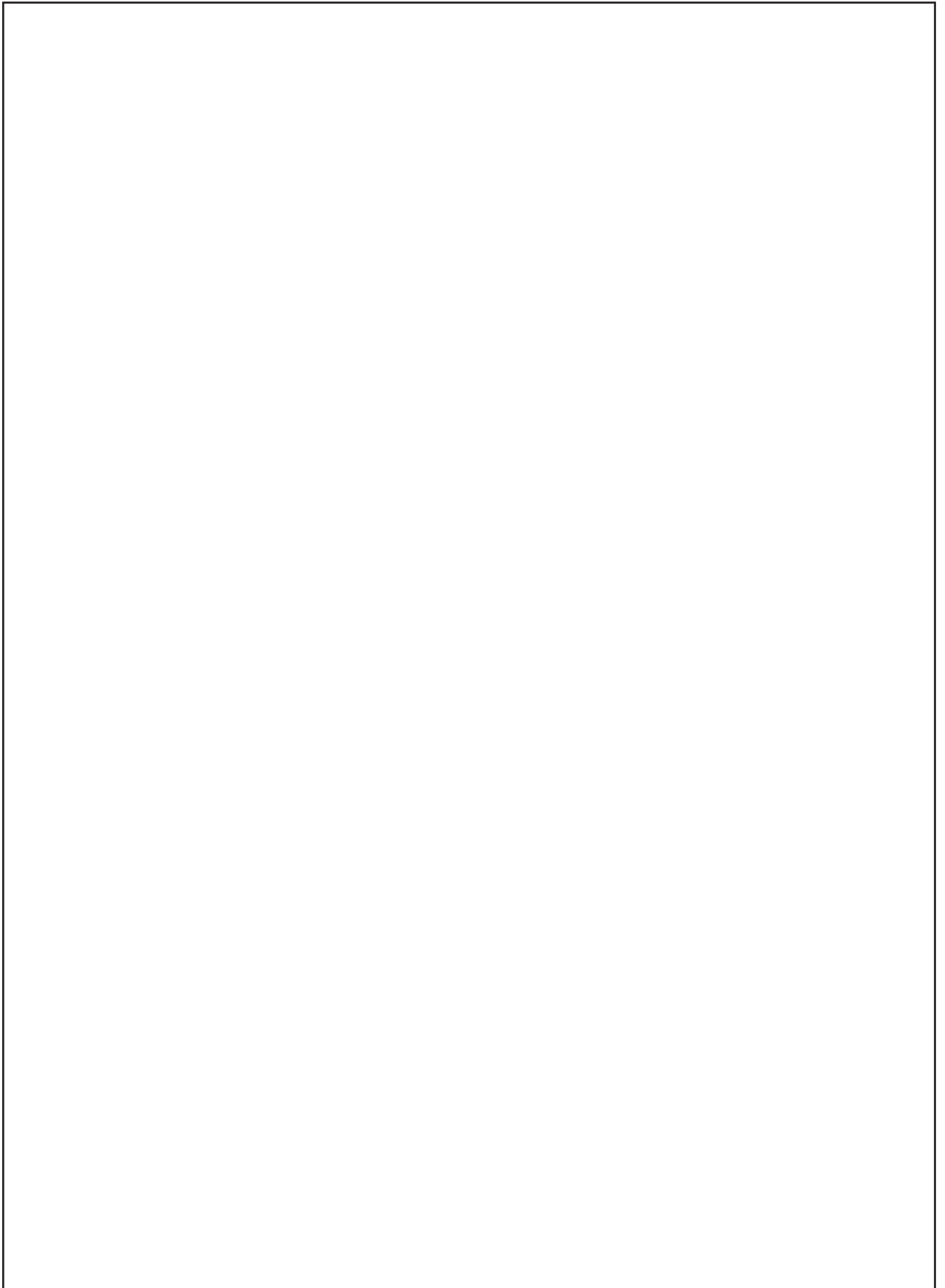
Type of Boat		Size of Boat
First level	Second level	
1. Non-powered boat		
2. Powered boat		
	2.1 Out-board powered boat	
	2.2 In-board powered boat	Less than 5 GT
		5-9.9 GT
		10-19.9 GT
		20-49.9 GT
		50-99.9 GT
		100-199.9 GT
		200-499.9 GT
		More than 500 GT

*Appendix 6***CLASSIFICATION OF FISHERS AND FARMERS**

To compile statistics on the number of fishers by sub-sectors of fisheries and working status, the classification of fishers and farmers will be used as follows:

Main Category	Sub-sectors	Working Status
1. Fishers (engaged in fisheries)	1.1 Marine capture fisheries	Full-time fishers
		Part-time fishers
	1.2 Inland capture fisheries	Full-time fishers
		Part-time fishers
		Occasional fishing by household members
2. Farmers (engaged in aquaculture)	2.1 Mariculture	
	2.2 Brackishwater culture	
	2.3 Freshwater culture	

II
SUMMARY 2015



OVERVIEW OF THE FISHERIES SECTOR OF SOUTHEAST ASIA IN 2015

Fish and fishery products are becoming more increasingly important as primary sources of protein for many peoples in the world, most especially for those in the Southeast Asian region. Many Southeast Asian countries are among the highest producers of fish and fishery products in the world. This publication is therefore intended to provide the readers with a glimpse of the contribution of Southeast Asia's fishery and aquaculture production to the world's food fish basket. Based on the data and statistics provided by the Southeast Asian countries, SEAFDEC compiled and analyzed the necessary information that went into this publication. Of the 11 countries that comprise the Southeast Asian region, namely: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Timor-Leste, Thailand, and Viet Nam, only ten countries are covered with this publication in view of the unavailability of fishery statistics and information from Timor-Leste.

I. TOTAL FISHERY PRODUCTION OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

From 2011 to 2015, the worldwide trend of fishery production from both capture fisheries and aquaculture (**Table 1**) had been steadily increasing at an average rate of 5.6 million MT per year or 3.0% annually. Countries from Asia are the major producers, contributing about 52.4% to the total fishery production throughout the past 5 years. In 2015, the contribution from the Southeast Asian region to the world's total fishery production was approximately 22.0%. Specifically, the region's fishery production from 2011 to 2015 increased from 33.6 million MT to 44.0 million MT with an annual average rate of increase of 2.6 million MT or 7.2%. This feat has been achieved because of the intensified efforts of the governments of the Southeast Asian countries to promote responsible fishing practices and sustainable management of the fisheries sector, and the countries' adherence to the new paradigm of change in fisheries management.

*Table 1. Fishery production by continent from 2011 to 2015 (million MT)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
World	177.3	182.4	191.1	195.7	199.7
Africa	9.3	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.8
America	25.7	21.9	22.4	20.8	21.3
Asia**	91.0	93.1	100.3	103.7	104.7
Southeast Asia***	33.6	39.5	40.1	42.1	44.0
Europe	16.3	16.1	16.6	16.9	17.3
Oceania	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6

* Source of main data: FAO FishStat Plus-Universal Software for Fishery Statistical Time Series

** Excludes Southeast Asia

*** Source: Fishery Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia (SEAFDEC, 2017)

During the period from 2011 to 2015, fishery production of Southeast Asia (**Table 2**) exhibited a continuously increasing trend especially in terms of quantity although the increases were quite unstable in terms of value. While the annual average increase from 2011 to 2015 in quantity was 7.2%, the annual average rate of increase in terms of value was about 5.4%. However, some countries were not able to provide the value of their respective fishery production for 2015, for example Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Lao PDR. Nevertheless, the figures still imply that in addition to the increasing quantity, most of the fishery commodities harvested in the region were of high value. By country, Indonesia reported the highest fishery production in 2015 in terms of quantity accounting for about 50.3% of the total fishery production of Southeast Asia, followed

by Viet Nam contributing about 14.9% and Myanmar at 12.1%. The Philippines ranked next accounting for 10.6%, Thailand at 5.5%, Malaysia at 4.5%, and Cambodia at 1.7%. Lao PDR, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam contributed the least quantity to the fishery production of Southeast Asia in 2014.

In terms of value, Indonesia accounted for about 45.2% of the total value of the region's fishery production with Myanmar emerging second contributing about 22.6%, and the Philippines came in third contributing about 13%. Meanwhile, Thailand which came in fourth in terms of quantity and value, contributed about 10.6%, and Malaysia which ranked fifth in terms of production volume as well as value accounted for 8.3%. The trend of the fishery production of the Southeast Asian countries in 2011-2015 is shown in **Fig. 1**. The drastic drop in the value of fishery production from Viet Nam does not necessarily mean very low or no value, as it could also indicate the inability of the country to provide the necessary information on time.

Table 2. Total fishery production of Southeast Asia by quantity and value (2011-2015)

Total Fishery Production	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Quantity (MT)	33,654,492	39,491,091	40,150,808	42,117,647	43,998,242
Value (US\$ 1,000)	44,814,170*	45,457,879**	41,892,690***	42,722,414****	38,728,905***

* Data not available from Lao PDR

** Data not available from Cambodia and Lao PDR

*** Data not available from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam

**** Data not available from Cambodia, and Viet Nam

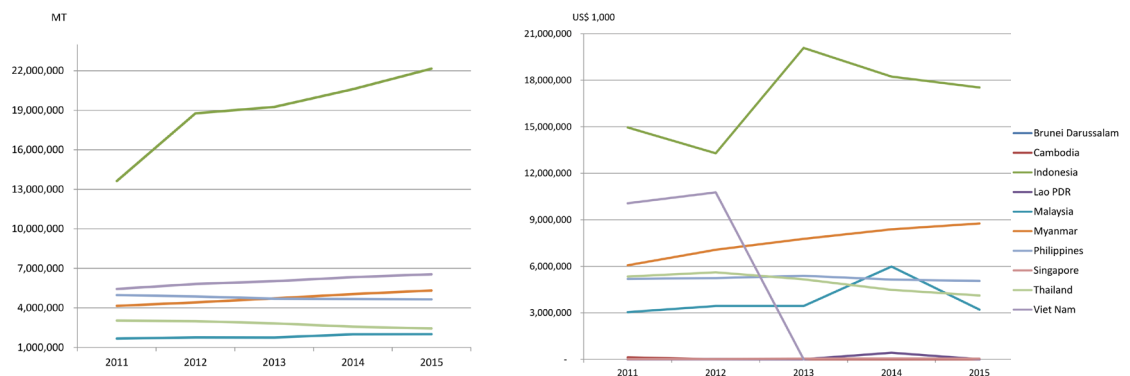


Fig. 1. Fishery production of the Southeast Asian countries in 2011-2015 (left in quantity; right in value)

The fishery production of Southeast Asia comes from three sub-sectors, namely: marine capture fisheries, inland capture fisheries, and aquaculture. By sub-sector, the total fishery production of the region in 2015 as shown in **Table 3**, indicates that the largest portion of the production quantity was derived from aquaculture accounting for approximately 55% followed by marine capture fisheries at about 38% and inland capture fisheries at 7%. In terms of production value, the trend was quite different as marine capture fisheries accounted for 50%, aquaculture at 41%, and inland capture fisheries at 9% (**Fig. 2**). While the value per quantity of marine capture fishery products was about US\$ 1169/MT, those from inland capture fisheries and aquaculture were about US\$ 1523/MT and US\$ 770/MT, respectively. This implies that the global market had started to recognize the value of aquatic products harvested through inland capture fisheries, and had been patronizing such products.

Table 3. Fishery production (quantity and value) of Southeast Asia in 2015

Sub-sector	Quantity (MT)	Value * (US\$ 1,000)	Value/Quantity** (US\$/MT)
Marine capture fishery	16,762,392	19,481,510	1169
Inland capture fishery	3,058,821	3,520,590	1523
Aquaculture	24,177,029	15,726,805	770
Total	43,998,242	38,728,905	

* Data not available from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam

** Computation of price excludes corresponding quantity production from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam

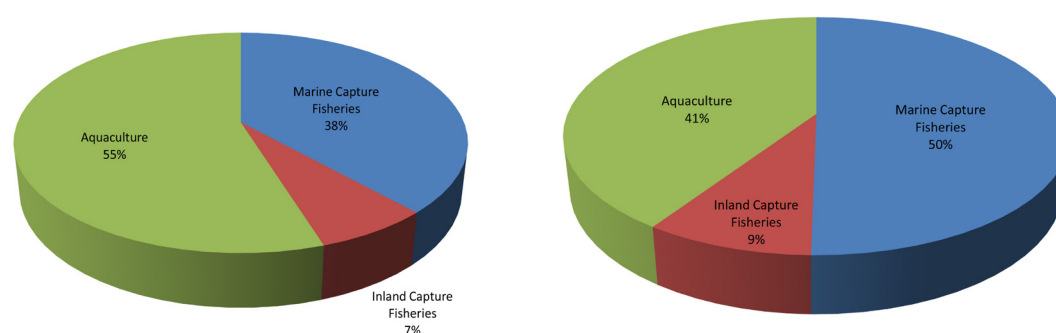


Fig. 2. Percentage of the sub-sectors' contribution to Southeast Asia's fishery production in 2015 (left in quantity; right in value)

II. MARINE CAPTURE FISHERY PRODUCTION OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

The region's production from marine capture fisheries in 2011-2015 had been generally increasing as shown in **Table 4**. However, in terms of quantity, the annual average increase was only minimal at about 2.7%. While the production value in 2014 had increased slightly by 0.5% compared with that of 2013 after a drop in value from 2011 to 2012, such trend might have been affected by the severe drop in the total production value in 2015 by about 11.2% from 2014, influenced by the steep dive of the production value of Malaysia and Thailand.

Table 4. Marine capture fishery production of Southeast Asia by quantity and value (2011-2015)

Marine Capture Fishery Production	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Quantity (MT)	15,072,217	15,478,831	16,137,163	16,853,626	16,762,392
Value (US\$ 1,000)	21,393,932	20,366,636*	20,585,615**	21,654,307**	19,481,510**

* Data not available from Cambodia

** Data not available from Cambodia and Viet Nam

In terms of quantity, the total production from marine capture fisheries of the Southeast Asian countries during 2011-2015 indicated that Indonesia contributed the highest production to the region's total. Specifically in 2015, Indonesia's production was 6.06 million MT accounting for approximately 36.2% of the region's total, followed by Myanmar, Viet Nam, and Philippines at 2.85 million MT (17.0%), 2.84 million MT (16.9%), and 2.09 million MT (12.5%), respectively. Malaysia and Thailand had also produced considerable amount from marine capture fisheries at 1.49 million MT (8.9%) and 1.32 million MT (7.9%), respectively. A picture of the region's production quantity from marine capture fisheries in 2015 could be gleaned from **Fig. 3**.

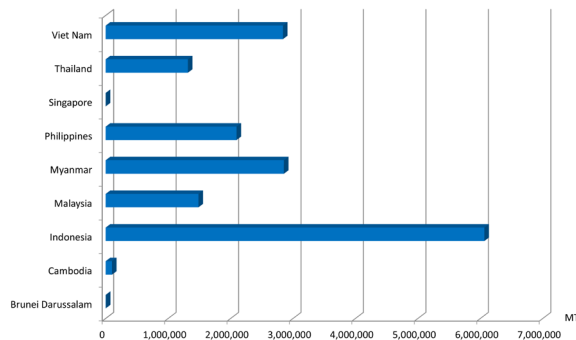


Fig. 3. Marine capture fisheries production (in quantity) of Southeast Asian countries in 2015

Although some Southeast Asian countries were not able to provide the value of their production from marine capture fisheries, the total value of the region's marine capture fishery production from 2011 to 2015 seemed to have increased corresponding to the increasing trend of the region's production quantity. By country, Indonesia which led the Southeast Asian countries, accounted for about 41% of the region's marine capture fishery production value in 2015, with Myanmar emerging second contributing about 25%. Meanwhile, the Philippines which came in third in terms of value contributed about 14%, Malaysia came in fourth at 12%, and Thailand contributed about 8% during the same year.

Aggregating the 2015 production quantity from marine capture fisheries by major commodity groups, marine fishes provided the highest quantity (Table 5) accounting for about 85.4% followed by crustaceans at 3.8% while the mollusks and seaweeds contributed 3.2% and 0.5%, respectively. It should be noted that 7.2% was contributed by other commodity groups which could not be appropriately classified as some countries were not able to provide their respective production quantity by species, e.g. Viet Nam. In 2015, the production quantity of marine fishes and mollusks had slightly decreased from that of 2014 by about 1.9% and 2.9%, respectively, but the production quantity of crustaceans had increased by about 1.9% compared with the corresponding quantity in 2014.

Table 5. Production of the major commodity groups from marine capture fishery in Southeast Asia

Community Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Marine fishes	13,212,957	13,430,423	14,032,382	14,624,488	14,310,199
Crustaceans	599,454	637,408	656,362	627,640	636,342
Mollusks	1,114,730	544,584	532,871	548,348	532,192
Seaweed	...	...	...	...	78,230
Invertebrates	...	...	...	118,016	2,609
Others	23,233	...	915,548	935,134	1,202,820
Total marine capture fishery production (MT)	15,095,450	15,590,704	16,152,674	16,655,092	16,762,392

Comparing the quantity of the total fishery production in 2015 with that of 2014, an increase in production of the marine fishes is obvious, which could have been influenced by various factors that include: Indonesia's increased production of various major commodities such as skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) from fishing area 57 and 71, as well as scads *nei* (*Decapterus* spp.), yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*), and production of the *Stolephorus* anchovies; Thailand's production of major marine fishes that also increased considerably, especially kawakawa (*Euthynnus affinis*) from fishing area 57 and 71; and Myanmar's increased production of marine fishes from fishing area 57.

¹ Fishing area 57 covers the marine fishing areas of Myanmar, Thailand (Indian Ocean), Malaysia (West Coast of Peninsula Malaysia), and Indonesia (Malacca Strait, West Sumatra and South Java, Bali-Nusa Tenggara)

² Fishing area 71 covers the marine fishing areas of Thailand (Gulf of Thailand), Cambodia, Viet Nam (Southwest and Southeast), Malaysia (East Coast of Peninsula Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak), Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Philippines (Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao), and Indonesia (East Sumatra, North Java, Bali-Nusa Tenggara, Southwest Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Maluku-Papua)

Moreover, production of the major species of *Rastrelliger* spp. decreased in 2015 compared with that of 2014 from 816,235 MT to 785,629 MT or 3.7%. Meanwhile, production of crustaceans in 2015 had increased compared with that of 2014, which could have been brought about by Indonesia's increased production of the marine crustacean *nei* from fishing areas 57 and 71, and Malaysia's increased production of Sergestid shrimps *nei* from fishing area 57.

The economically-important marine species that provided sizeable contribution to the total fishery production of Southeast Asia from marine capture fisheries (by quantity and value) in 2015 are shown in **Table 6**. Aside from miscellaneous marine fishes (unidentified) that contributed at 34.59% in quantity and 28.38% in value, production from the tunas group contributed the highest about 12.01% to the total production quantity with the value accounting for about 15.10% of the total production value.

Table 6. Economically important marine species caught in the region in 2015

Group/Species	Quantity (MT)	Percentage of total quantity of marine capture production (%)	Value (US\$1,000)	Percentage of total value of marine capture production (%)	Value/Quantity (US\$/MT)
Tunas	2,012,981	12.01	2,941,086	15.10	1461
Frigate tuna	346,185		426,196		1231
Bullet tuna	46,070		47,296		1027
Kawakawa	295,846		339,537		1148
Skipjack tuna	746,807		902,615		1209
Longtail tuna	99,757		141,800		1421
Albacore tuna	9,119		22,860		2507
Southern bluefin tuna	1,110		2,502		2254
Yellowfin tuna	367,826		819,773		2229
Bigeye tuna	100,261		238,507		2379
Scads	1,310,019	7.81	1,439,848	7.39	1099
Scads <i>nei</i>	766,243		795,974		1039
Bigeye scad	210,214		298,929		1422
Yellowstripe scad	215,221		228,486		1062
Hardtail scad	118,341		116,459		984
Mackerels	1,034,974	6.17	1,687,747	8.66	1631
Scomber mackerels <i>nei</i>	2,295		1,349		588
Indian mackerels <i>nei</i>	785,629		1,105,987		1408
Queenfishes <i>nei</i>	247,050		580,411		2349
Anchovies	429,510	2.56	394,482	2.02	918
<i>Stolephorus</i> anchovies	292,190		351,483		1203
Other anchovies	102,108		43,359		425
Crustaceans	636,342	3.80	1,692,096	8.69	2659
Mollusks	523,737	3.12	968,012	4.97	1848
Marine fishes unidentified	5,797,794	34.59	5,528,735	28.38	954

The data in **Table 6** also suggest that the production value per metric ton of crustaceans group is valued the highest among the commodities harvested through marine capture fisheries at US\$ 2659/MT followed by the mollusks group at US\$ 1848/MT; *Thunnus alalunga* (albacore tuna) at US\$ 2527/MT; *Thunnus obesus* (bigeye tuna) at US\$ 2379/MT; *Scomberomorus* spp. (seerfishes *nei*) at US\$ 2349/MT; *Thunnus maccoyii* (southern bluefin tuna) at 2254/MT; *Thunnus albacares* (yellowfin tuna) at US\$ 2229/MT; *Selar crumenophthalmus* (bigeye scad) at US\$ 1422/MT; *Thunnus tonggol* (longtail tuna) at US\$ 1421/MT; *Rastrelliger* spp. (other *Rastrelliger* species) at US\$ 1408/MT; *Auxis thazard* (frigate tuna) at US\$ 1231/MT; and *Katsuwonus pelamis* (skipjack tuna) at US\$ 1209/MT. The average value per metric ton of miscellaneous marine fishes (unidentified) which contributed the highest quantity in 2015 was estimated at US\$ 954/MT, implying that this group must have generated low-value fishes that possibly include trash fishes.

III. INLAND CAPTURE FISHERY PRODUCTION OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

Southeast Asia's production from inland capture fisheries from 2011 to 2015 had generally increased and its growth during the same period had been remarkable. The region's total production from inland capture fisheries in 2015 was 3,058,821 MT accounting for approximately 15% of the region's total capture fishery production or 7% of the region's total fishery production. It should be recognized however that the compilation and reporting of production data from inland capture fisheries had been particularly weak and need to be improved. Thus, the data so far reported could be insufficient in terms of species composition. It should also be considered that in the real situation, the catch of rural community members comprising the main users of the inland resources, is consumed locally and is usually not reported in local or national statistics. Accordingly, the data on the total catch from inland capture fisheries in this publication could be considered as indicative only.

While countries reported their respective data on production from inland capture fisheries during 2011-2015, only six countries, namely: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, and Thailand reported their corresponding production values. Thus, the actual regional production trend of the inland capture fisheries sub-sector could not be established. At any rate, as the consistent top producer,

Table 7. Contribution of Southeast Asian countries' inland capture fisheries to the region's total fishery production in 2015

Country	Inland capture production (MT)	Total capture production (MT)	% of inland capture production to total capture production	Total fishery production (MT)	% of inland capture fishery production to total fishery production
Brunei Darussalam	0.02	3,370.02	0.06	4,353.02	0.05
Cambodia	487,905	588,889	82.85	731,889	66.66
Indonesia	455,270	6,520,330	6.98	22,154,423	2.05
Lao PDR	62,635	62,635	100	158,600	39.49
Malaysia	5,924	1,491,974	0.40	1,998,439	0.30
Myanmar	1,463,120	4,317,320	33.89	5,316,950	27.52
Philippines	203,366	2,297,712	8.85	4,645,871	4.37
Singapore	...	1,265	...	8,161	...
Thailand	184,101	1,501,318	12.26	2,429,856	7.58
Viet Nam	196,500	3,036,400	6.47	6,549,700	3.00
Total	3,058,821	19,821,213	15.43	42,998,242	7.11

Myanmar maintains a stable inland fishery production from 2011 to 2015 that accounted for 33.9% of the country's total production from capture fisheries, 27.5% of the country's total fishery production, and 3.3% of the region's total fishery production (**Table 7**).

The second highest producer, Cambodia reported production quantity of 487,905 MT in 2015 that represented 82.8% of the country's production from capture fisheries, 66.7% of the country's total fishery production, and 1.1% of the region's total fishery production. However, such production quantity could not be confirmed as accurate considering that the country needs to improve its systems of collecting and compiling the fishery statistics, especially with regards to the production from inland capture fisheries.

Only four countries, namely: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Philippines, and Thailand, had provided their respective production data from inland capture fisheries by species, while the other countries were not able to report due to inadequacy of expertise in identifying the catch by species. Capacity building in this aspect is therefore necessary to enable the countries to compile their respective inland fishery production by major groups of species. Thus, production from inland capture fisheries of Myanmar, Malaysia, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Viet Nam in 2015 could not be analyzed in terms of species since species breakdown was not reported. Production of Indonesia, as the region's third highest producer, was made up mainly of the striped snakehead (*Chana striata*) which accounted for about 8.9% of the country's total production from inland capture fisheries.

Next to miscellaneous fishes which provided the highest production from inland capture fisheries accounting for 78.8% of the region's total inland fishery production in 2015 (**Table 8**), striped snakehead gave the second highest production at 2.2% followed by freshwater mollusks at 2.0%, Tilapias *nei* (*Oreochromis* (=Tilapia) spp.) at 1.65%, Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) at 1.61, snakeskin gourami (*Trichogaster pectoralis*) at 1.15%. Although the current reported production of the giant river prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*) was relatively low at 14,770 MT, its value per metric ton of production was the highest at US\$ 3824/MT followed by the Asian redbtail catfish at US\$ 2182/MT and striped snakehead at US\$ 2045/MT.

Table 8. Production of major inland fisheries species in Southeast Asia in 2015

Common name	Quantity (MT)	Percentage of total quantity of inland capture production (%)	Value (US\$ 1,000)	Percentage of total value of inland capture production (%)	Value/Quantity (US\$/MT)
Misc.fish	2,409,370	78.77	2,530,104	71.9	1050
Striped snakehead	67,237	2.20	137,515	3.9	2045
Freshwater mollusks <i>nei</i>	58,620	1.92	7,457	0.21	127
Tilapias <i>nei</i>	50,474	1.65	66,595	1.89	1319
Nile tilapia	49,139	1.61	72,529	2.06	1476
Snakeskin gourami	35,338	1.15	32,921	0.93	932
Torpedo-shaped catfishes <i>nei</i>	34,378	1.12	49,644	1.41	1444
Silver barb	33,849	1.11	41,531	1.18	1227
Cyprinids <i>nei</i>	30,688	1.00	30,913	0.88	1007
Asian redbtail catfish	28,040	0.92	61,187	1.74	2182
Climbing perch	27,737	0.91	45,130	1.28	1627
Giant river prawn	14,770	0.48	56,479	1.60	3824

IV. AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

In 2015, the region's total production from aquaculture accounted for about 54.9% of the region's total fishery production in terms of quantity and 40.6% in terms of value. From 2011 to 2015, Southeast Asia's total production from aquaculture steadily increased at about 11.6% per year (Fig. 4), the highest annual increase of about 32.9% was recorded between 2011 and 2012, which could have been brought about by the sudden rise in the aquaculture production of Indonesia during the same period that also continued to increase until 2015. While the aquaculture production of Lao PDR, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand had been slightly decreasing from 2013, production from aquaculture of the other Southeast Asian countries continued to increase, except those of Malaysia that decreased a little during 2015.

Production of *Euचेuma seaweeds nei* (*Euचेuma* spp.) of Indonesia, as the largest producer from aquaculture in 2015, contributed 64.7% in terms of production quantity and 8.6% in production value to the country's aquaculture production. This was followed by *Gracilaria seaweeds nei* (*Gracilaria* spp.) accounting for 7.4%, Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) at 6.9%, torpedo-shaped catfishes (*Clarias* spp.) at 4.6%, and milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) at 4.0%. In the case of Viet Nam, as the second highest producer from aquaculture, 70.0% of its aquaculture production came from freshwater fishes *nei* (Osteichthyes) followed by giant river prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*) which accounted for 16.1% of the country's aquaculture production. For the Philippines as the third highest producer from aquaculture, its main aquaculture product is the elkhorn sea moss (*Kappaphycus alvarezii*) contributing 62.1% to the country's production from aquaculture followed by milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) accounting for 16.4%, Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) at 7.0%, spiny *Euचेuma* (*Euचेuma denticulatum*) at 4.5%. For Myanmar, its main production from aquaculture is roho labeo (*Labeo rohita*) which accounted for 62.0% of the country's production from aquaculture followed by mrigal carp (*Cirrhinus mrigala*) accounting for 6.9%, catla (*Catla catla*) accounting for 6.5%, giant tiger shrimp (*Penaeus monodon*) at 5.0%, and tilapias *nei* (*Tilapia* spp.) at 3.2. Thailand's main aquaculture product is the whiteleg shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*) accounting for 30.4% of the country's production from aquaculture followed by Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) at 22.2%, green mussel (*Perna viridis*) at 12.0%, hybrid catfishes (*C. gariepinus* x *C. macrocephalus*) at 12.3%.

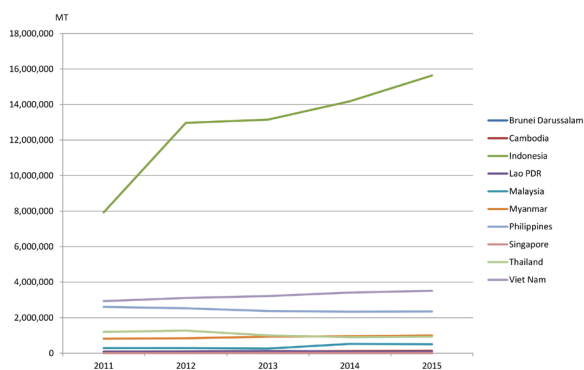


Fig 4. Trend of the aquaculture production (MT) of the Southeast Asian countries from 2011 to 2015

In terms of value per quantity of aquaculture production in 2015, Brunei Darussalam attained the highest average value at US\$ 6272/MT followed by Singapore at US\$ 4244/MT, Thailand at US\$ 2,511/MT, Myanmar at US\$ 1,644/MT, Malaysia at US\$ 1,589/MT, Philippines at US\$ 909/MT, and Indonesia at US\$ 561/MT. Meanwhile, the value per quantity of aquaculture production of Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam in 2015 could not be calculated as these countries did not report their respective total production values.

The aquaculture production comes from three environments, namely: marine, brackishwater, and freshwater. In terms of quantity, aquaculture in marine areas or mariculture provided 54.0% to the region's total aquaculture production in 2015 while culture in brackishwater areas or brackishwater culture contributed 13.0%, and the remaining 33.0% came from freshwater culture (Fig. 5). In terms of value, freshwater culture production contributed the highest at 46.0% followed by brackishwater production at 40.0% and mariculture production at 14.0%.

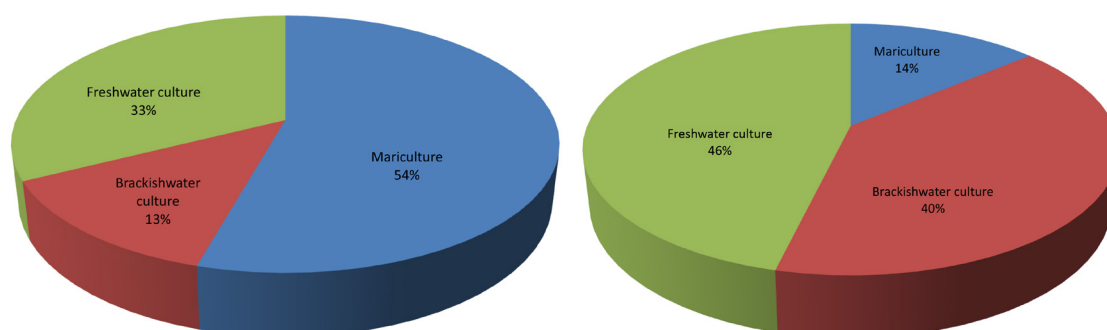


Fig. 5 Percentage of aquaculture production by sub-sector in 2015 (left by quantity: right by value)

It should be recalled that in 2014, production from mariculture accounted for 53.0% of the total aquaculture production in terms of quantity, while brackishwater culture production accounted for 14.0% and freshwater culture production at 33.0%. In terms of value, mariculture contributed 17.0% to the region's total aquaculture production value, brackishwater culture production at 40.0%, and freshwater culture production at 43.0%. This means that in 2015, the production value from mariculture increased by 10.7% from that of 2014 which could be due to the increased production of miscellaneous fishes *nei* in Viet Nam. While production from brackishwater culture in 2015 compared with that of 2014 increased by 2.7%, but the production value from freshwater culture decreased by 3.8% which could be due to the inability of some countries to report their respective production values *e.g.* Lao PDR.

4.1 Mariculture

In 2015, the region's total production from mariculture contributed about 54.3% to the region's total production in terms of quantity and 13.8% in terms of value. Farmed aquatic plants contributed 91.0% to the region's total quantity of mariculture production, such as the spiny *Euचेuma* (*Euचेuma denticulatum*), *Euचेuma* seaweeds *nei* (*Euचेuma* spp.), *Caulerpa* seaweeds (*Caulerpa* spp.), and the elkhorn sea moss (*Kappaphycus alvarezii*). Production of *Euचेuma* seaweeds (*Euचेuma* spp.) mainly from Indonesia accounted for 77.0% of the region's total production quantity from mariculture, followed by the elkhorn sea moss (*Kappaphycus alvarezii*) the main products of the Philippines which accounted for 11.1%, green mussel (*Perna viridis*) and blood cockle (*Anadara granosa*) mainly produced by Thailand at 0.9% and 0.5%, respectively. Shrimps, mainly produced by Viet Nam, contributed 0.5%, spiny *Euचेuma* (*Euचेuma denticulatum*) mainly produced by the Philippines at 0.8%, and oysters group mainly produced by the Philippines and Thailand at 0.3% (Fig. 6).

In terms of value, *Euचेuma* seaweeds (*Euचेuma* spp.) contributed 34.9% to the region's total mariculture production value followed by elkhorn sea moss (*Kappaphycus alvarezii*) contributed 21.0%, shrimp at 14.4%, and marine fishes accounting for 13.1%. In addition, blood cockle (*Anadara granosa*) 4.4%, green mussel (*Perna viridis*) at 1.5%, and oysters at 1.1%, to the total value of the region's mariculture production (Fig. 6). Moreover, shrimps earned the highest value per quantity at US\$ 6250/MT followed by marine fishes at US\$ 2353/MT, while the lowest value was obtained from the spiny *Euचेuma* at US\$ 73/MT (Table 9).

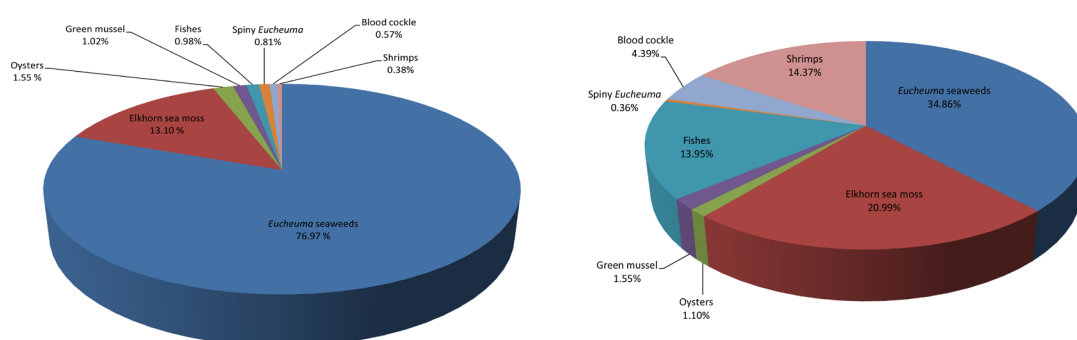


Fig 6. Mariculture production in 2015 by major species (left by quantity; right by value)

Table 9 Major mariculture species produced in the region (as of 2015)

Common name	Quantity (MT)	Percentage production of major commodities from mariculture to total mariculture production	Value (US\$ 1,000)	Percentage total value of major commodities production from mariculture to total mariculture value (%)	Value/Quantity (US\$/MT)
<i>Eucheuma</i> seaweeds	10,112,107	76.97	756,301	34.86	74
Elkhorn sea moss	1,720,949	13.10	455,462	20.99	265
Oysters	203,999	1.55	23,779	1.10	581*
Green mussel	134,072	1.02	33,596	1.55	251
Fishes	128,671	0.98	302,712	13.95	2353
Spiny <i>Eucheuma</i>	106,950	0.81	7,861	0.36	73
Blood cockle	74,761	0.57	95,274	4.39	1274
shrimps	49,891	0.38	311,818	14.37	6250

* Computation of price excludes corresponding quantity production from Indonesia as data on production value is not available

For the value per quantity of mariculture production in 2015, Brunei Darussalam posted the highest at an average of US\$ 5363/MT from its production of the highly economical species of giant sea perch (*Lates calcarifer*), followed by Myanmar at US\$ 6007/MT for its shrimp production, and Singapore at US\$ 3807/MT for its production of milkfish (*Chanos chanos*). Meanwhile, the mariculture production value per quantity of Thailand was at US\$ 707/MT, Philippines at US\$ 339/MT, Malaysia at US\$ 156/MT, and Indonesia at US\$ 93/MT.

4.2 Brackishwater Culture

The total production from brackishwater culture in 2015 represented about 13.0% of the region's total production from aquaculture (Fig. 7). Production of *Gracilaria* seaweeds (*Gracilaria* spp.) mainly produced by Indonesia had the highest quantity representing 36.3% of the region's total production from brackishwater culture. The second highest was contributed by milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) at 31.6% mainly contributed by Indonesia and the Philippines, and the third came from Penaeid shrimps *nei* (*Penaeus* spp.) at 20.5% mainly contributed by Indonesia and Viet Nam. Whiteleg shrimps (*Penaeus vannamei*) at 10.6% mainly contributed by Thailand, miscellaneous fishes provided 2.2%, and giant tiger shrimp (*Penaeus*

monodon) at 2.1% main contributed by the Philippines. In terms of value, the highest was provided by the Penaeid shrimps *nei* (*Penaeus* spp.) with Indonesia contributing the highest value at 35.7%, followed by whiteleg shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*) with Malaysia and Thailand contributing the highest value at 24.2%, marine fishes at 17.4%, milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) produced by the Philippines at 12.2%, and giant tiger shrimp (*Penaeus monodon*) from Philippines, Thailand, and Malaysia at 9.7%.

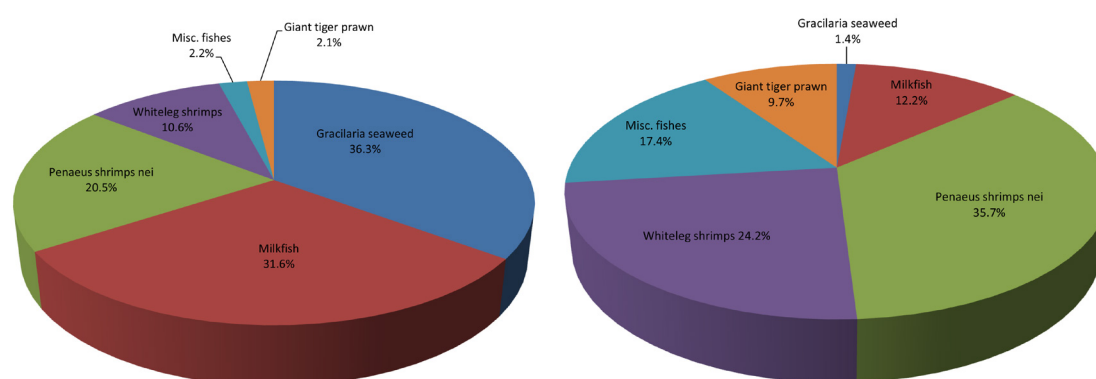


Fig. 7. Brackishwater culture production in 2015 by species (left by quantity; right by value)

Table 10 Major brackishwater species cultured in the region (as of 2015)

Common name	Quantity (MT)	Percentage brackishwater culture production of major commodities to total brackishwater culture production	Value (US\$ 1,000)	Percentage total value of major commodities production from brackishwater culture to total brackishwater culture value (%)	Value/Quantity (US\$/MT)
Gracilaria seaweed	1,157,561	36.3	86,583	1.4	75
Milkfish	1,009,876	31.6	766,636	12.2	1994*
Penaeid shrimps <i>nei</i>	652,803	20.5	2,247,000	35.7	3442
Whiteleg shrimp	338,696	10.6	1,522,613	24.2	4496
Misc. fishes	68,965	2.2	1,093,252	17.4	5648*
Giant tiger prawn	65,931	2.1	608,894	9.7	9235

* Computation of price excludes corresponding quantity production from Indonesia as data on production value is not available

In terms of average value per quantity of production from brackishwater culture, considering only the countries that reported their respective production value, Singapore posted the highest at US\$ 12456/MT, followed by Brunei Darussalam at US\$ 6523/MT, Malaysia at US\$ 4787/MT, Thailand at US\$ 4636/MT, Philippines at US\$ 3936/MT, and Indonesia at US\$ 167/MT. Cambodia and Viet Nam did not report their respective production from brackishwater aquaculture in terms of quantity and value. The highest value per quantity of production was attained by the giant tiger shrimp at US\$ 9235/MT followed by marine fishes at US\$ 5648/MT, whiteleg shrimps at US\$ 4496/MT, *Penaeus shrimps nei* at US\$ 3442/MT, while gracilaria seaweed obtained the lowest at US\$ 75/MT (Table 10).

4.3 Freshwater Culture

The region's total production from freshwater culture in 2015 accounted for about 33.0% of the region's total production from aquaculture, an increase of about 3.8% from that of the 2014. In 2015, Viet Nam was the highest producer from freshwater aquaculture contributing about 40.2% of the region's total production from freshwater culture, followed by Indonesia at 34.6%, Myanmar at 12.0%, Thailand at 5.3%, Philippines at 3.4%, Cambodia at 1.8%, Malaysia at 1.4%, and Lao PDR at 1.2%.

Accounting for 46.0% of the region's total aquaculture production value in 2015, the freshwater culture sub-sector seems to have emerged as a very important fisheries sub-sector. This is considering that its production value in 2015 had slightly decreased by almost 2.2% compared with that of 2014, although this information could be underestimated due to the missing corresponding production values from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam.

In terms of production quantity from freshwater culture by species (Fig 8), miscellaneous freshwater fishes accounted for 34.6% of the region's total production from freshwater culture, which was mainly contributed by Viet Nam. This was followed by Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) which accounted for 18.6% and contributed mainly by Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines, and Torpedo-shaped catfish (*Clarias* spp.) followed at 10.0% contributed mainly by Indonesia, roho labeo (*Labeo rohita*) came in next at 7.9% contributed mainly by Myanmar, giant river prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*) at 7.5% mainly contributed by Viet Nam, common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) accounted for 6.2% contributed by Indonesia, and pangas catfishes *nei* (*Pangasius* spp.) at 4.8% mainly contributed by Indonesia.

On production value, the highest contributor to the region's total production value from freshwater culture in 2015 was miscellaneous freshwater fishes which accounted for 65.9% of the region's total production from freshwater culture, followed by roho labeo (10.2%), Nile tilapia at 7.7%, tilapias *nei* (3.6%), catfishes hybrid (2.2%), mrigal carp (2.1%), torpedo-shaped catfishes (2.0%), giant river prawn (1.9%), and pangas catfishes *nei* (0.8%). For the value per quantity of major freshwater culture species, the highest was earned by mrigal carp at US\$ 2176/MT followed by Torpedo-shaped catfishes *nei* at US\$ 2122/MT, giant gourami at US\$ 1964/MT, tilapia *nei* at US\$ 1678/MT, Nile tilapia at US\$ 1492/MT, catfishes hybrid at US\$ 1409/MT, and pangas catfishes *nei* at US\$ 1400/MT (Table 11).

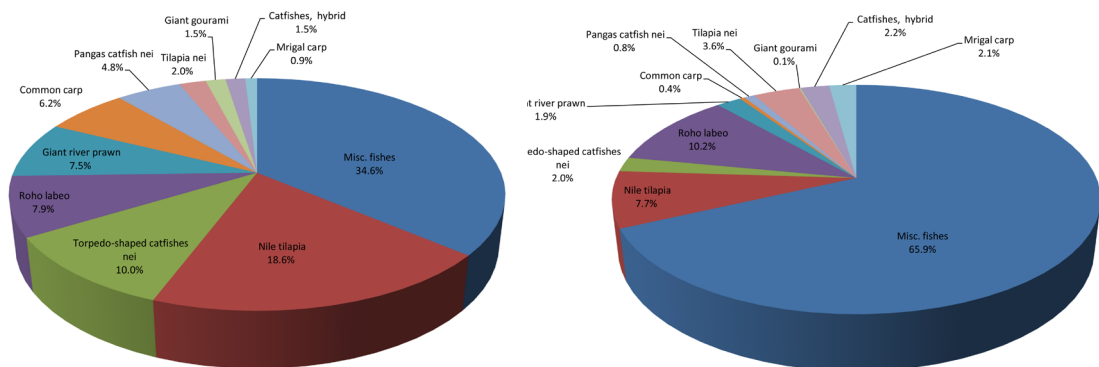


Fig. 8. Production of major freshwater culture species in 2015 (by quantity (left) and value (right))

Furthermore, for the value per quantity of production from freshwater culture by country, Singapore presented the highest average value at US\$ 5890/MT mainly coming from its production of the marble goby (*Oxyeleotris mamoratus*). This was followed by Brunei Darussalam at US\$ 3500/MT mainly for its production of torpedo-shaped catfishes *nei* (*Clarias* spp.), Malaysia at US\$ 1866/MT also for its production of torpedo-shaped catfishes *nei*, Thailand at US\$ 1756/MT, Indonesia at US\$ 1687/MT, Philippines at US\$ 1623/MT, and Myanmar at US\$ 1390/MT.

Table 11 Major freshwater species cultured in the region (as of 2015)

Common name	Quantity (MT)	Percentage freshwater culture production of major commodities to total freshwater culture production	Value (US\$ 1,000)	Percentage total value of major commodities production from freshwater culture to total freshwater culture value (%)	Value/Quantity (US\$/MT)
Misc. fishes	2,711,582	34.6	4,563,327	65.9	1047*
Nile tilapia	1,459,211	18.6	559,520	7.7	1492**
Torpedo-shaped catfishes <i>nei</i>	787,762	10.0	144,654	2.0	2122*
Roho labeo	622,543	7.9	742,115	10.2	1192
Giant river prawn	584,738	7.5	138,515	1.9	237*
Common carp	482,660	6.2	27,522	0.4	1277**
Pangas catfishes <i>nei</i>	380,562	4.8	58,095	0.8	1400**
Tilapias <i>nei</i>	156,209	2.0	262,151	3.6	1678
Giant gourami	117,215	1.5	7,478	0.1	1964**
Catfishes, hybrid	114,181	1.5	160,853	2.2	1409
Migrail carp	69,533	0.9	151,278	2.1	2176

* Computation of price excludes corresponding quantity production from Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam as data on production value is not available

** Computation of price excludes corresponding quantity production from Indonesia

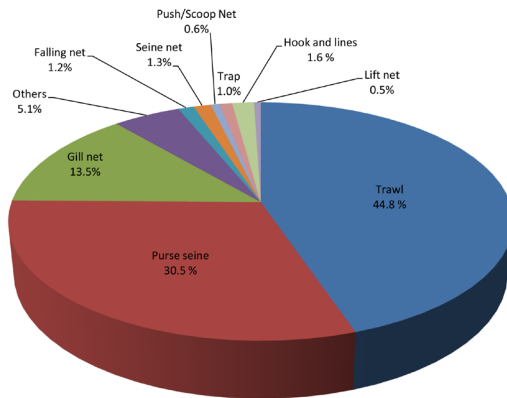
V. FISHING GEAR ANALYSIS

As of 2015, the information on fishing gear used in the region reflected in this publication, was based on the production from marine capture fisheries by type of fishing gear as reported by four countries, namely: Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. From such information, the highest production by type of gears in Brunei Darussalam came from trawls accounting for about 62.1% of the total production of all types of gears. This was followed by purse seine at 28.2% with skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus affinis*), yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), rainbow sardine (*Dussumieria acuta*), kawakawa (*Euthynnus affinis*), and bigeye scad (*Selar crumenophthalmus*) comprising almost all of the commodities produced.

For Malaysia, trawls were very prominent with total production that accounted for 44.0% of the country's production from all types of gears, of which trash fishes comprised 31.5% of the trawl's total production. This was followed by purse seines contributing about 24.7% to the total production from all types of gears, where scads (*Decapterus* spp.) comprised 28.9% of the total production from purse seines. Gill net came third contributing 19.9% to the production from all types of gears, where Indian mackerels *nei* (*Rastrelliger* spp.) accounted for about 32.8% of the total production from gill net.

For Thailand, trawls gave the highest production by type of gears for about 45.4% with trash fishes representing about 42.3%, marine fishes *nei* about 11.3%, and common squids *nei* (*Loligo* spp.) about 7.1%. Purse seines came in second contributing 37.0% to the production from all types of gears with *Stolephorus* anchovies (*Stolephorus* spp.) at about 17.1%, Sardinellas *nei* (*Sardinella* spp.) about 13.6%, miscellaneous marine fishes about 8.9%, Indian mackerels *nei* (*Rastrelliger* spp.) about 8.6%, and Indian mackerel (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*) about 8.3%.

In the case of Singapore, trawls gave the highest production by type of gears for about 100.0% with penaeid shrimps *nei* (*Penaeus* spp.) accounting for about 21.7%, snappers *nei* (*Lutjanus* spp.) about 5.7%, and narrow-barred Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus commerson*) about 5.4%.



Production from marine capture fisheries of the Southeast Asian region by type of gear is shown in **Fig. 9**. As the highest producing fishing gear, trawls accounted for about 44.8% of the total production from all types of gears, followed by the purse seines at about 30.5%, gill nets at 13.5%, others at 5.1%, seine nets at 1.3%, falling nets at 1.2%, hook and line also at 1.6%, traps at 1.0%, push/scoop nets at 0.6%, and lift net at 0.5%. However, the trend on gear used in marine capture fisheries could not be appropriately analyzed as several countries such as Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, and Viet Nam did not provide the relevant information.

Fig 9. Marine capture fishery production by type of gear used in 2015

VI. NUMBER OF FISHING BOATS BY TYPE

Based on the data available as of 2015, Indonesia had the highest number of boats at 625,708 of which 165,050 were non-powered while 460,658 were powered boats, followed by Cambodia with 98,693 of which 40,606 were non-powered while 58,087 were powered boats. The third highest number was Malaysia with 56,211 of which 3,046 were non-powered and 53,165 powered, followed by Myanmar with 28,455 boats, Viet Nam with 28,719 boats, Thailand with 25,002 boats, Philippines with 6,371 boats, Brunei Darussalam with 36 boats, and Singapore with 30 boats.

VII. NUMBER OF FISHERS BY WORKING STATUS

In 2015, Myanmar had the highest number of fishers at 3,216,300 of which 44.2% were involved in marine capture fisheries, 49% in inland capture fisheries, and 6.8% in the aquaculture sector. Indonesia had the second highest number of fishers at 2,724,690 with 80.6% in marine capture fisheries and 19.4% in inland capture fisheries. Malaysia has the third highest number of fishers and fish farmers at 170,399 with 82.7% in marine capture fisheries, 14.3% in the aquaculture sector, and 3.0% in inland sector (**Fig 10**). Although minimal, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam also reported their respective numbers of fishers but Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam were not able to provide the information on their respective numbers of fishers.

Efforts to improve data availability and statistics in support of data and information should therefore be intensified by encouraging countries to enhance the reporting of number of fishers through the conduct of census and surveys using questionnaires. This would enable the countries to compile the necessary data and information on fisheries including the number of fishers and fish farmers as well as on the number of fishing vessels and gear used.

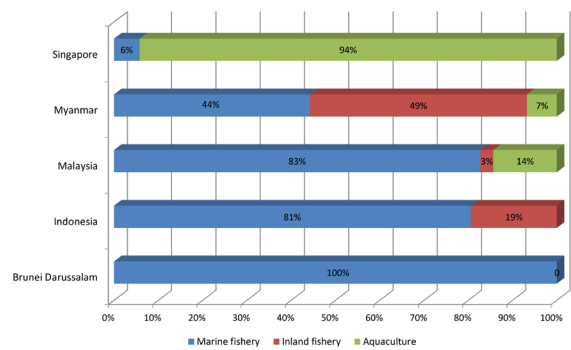


Fig 10. Number of fishers by working status in 2015

VIII. AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION OF ORNAMENTAL FISHES

In 2015, only two countries which reported their respective production from aquaculture of ornamental fishes were Malaysia and Singapore. Of these countries, Malaysia reported the highest production comprising mainly the poecilids, cyprinidae, characins, anabantids, and cichlids. Singapore could not report its production by species.

In terms of value per piece, the highest was posted by the cyprinidae and poecillids at US\$ 0.2/pc and US\$ 0.15/pc, respectively in Malaysia. Efforts will be made to improve the compilation of data from aquaculture production of ornamental fishes considering that this is a budding industry in the fisheries sector.

IX. SEED PRODUCTION FOR AQUACULTURE

The need to collect information on the quantity of seeds produced from the aquaculture industry was recommended in many fora as this factor has a significant role to play in enhancing the economic analysis of the region's aquaculture industry. Thus, compilation of the said information was initiated by SEAFDEC in 2008 although only four countries responded, namely: Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Singapore, by providing the relevant information. Brunei Darussalam joined in 2009 by also giving its data on this aspect. In 2010, Indonesia entered into the picture but information from Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia had faded away.

In 2011 however, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Singapore provided their respective relevant information, and continued to provide the relevant information until 2014. Nonetheless, only Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, and Singapore could provide such information as of 2015. Efforts will be exerted to gather the said information from all the Southeast Asian countries for the next issue of this publication, in order that the true picture of this significant niche of the aquaculture industry could be established.

X. ANALYSIS OF PRODUCER PRICE OF COMMODITIES FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

Although the commodities being harvested by the Southeast Asian countries through capture fisheries varied, the trend of the producer prices was established only for certain species which are commonly caught. Results of the analysis however indicated that the producer prices of several commodities harvested by the countries differ in each country, considering that fish prices are influenced by such factors as demand and supply, as well as cost of production including transportation, and alternative commodities.

For inland fish species, the producer price of common carp, *Cyprinus carpio* in Indonesia in 2015 was recorded at US\$ 2.02/kg while it was US\$ 1.96/kg in Malaysia, and US\$ 1.46/kg in Thailand. For the Hoven's carp, *Leptobarbus hoeveni* the producer price in Malaysia was US\$ 2.70/kg compared to Indonesia's US\$ 2.26/kg. In the case of the giant river prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*), the producer price in Brunei Darussalam was US\$ 9.29/kg while the lowest price was US\$ 4.92/kg in Indonesia or an average price of US\$ 7.10/kg. For other freshwater prawns (Palaemonidae), the producer price in Thailand was US\$ 20.44/kg while the lowest price was US\$ 2.87/kg in Indonesia or an average price of US\$ 11.65/kg.

For marine fish species, the producer price of giant seaperch (=Barramundi), *Lates calcarifer* in Singapore in 2015 was US\$ 7.67/kg compared to Indonesia's US\$ 2.09/kg. Groupers *nei*, *Epinephelus* spp. in Singapore cost US\$ 8.56/kg in 2015 compared to US\$ 5.71/kg in Brunei Darussalam, leopard coral grouper (*Plectropomus*

maculates) in Brunei Darussalam was US\$ 10.71/kg compared to US\$ 4.3/kg in Indonesia. Likewise, for the threadfin breams *nei* (*Nemipterus* spp.) the producer price in Singapore was US\$ 6.61/kg which was much higher than that of Indonesia at US\$ 1.33/kg.

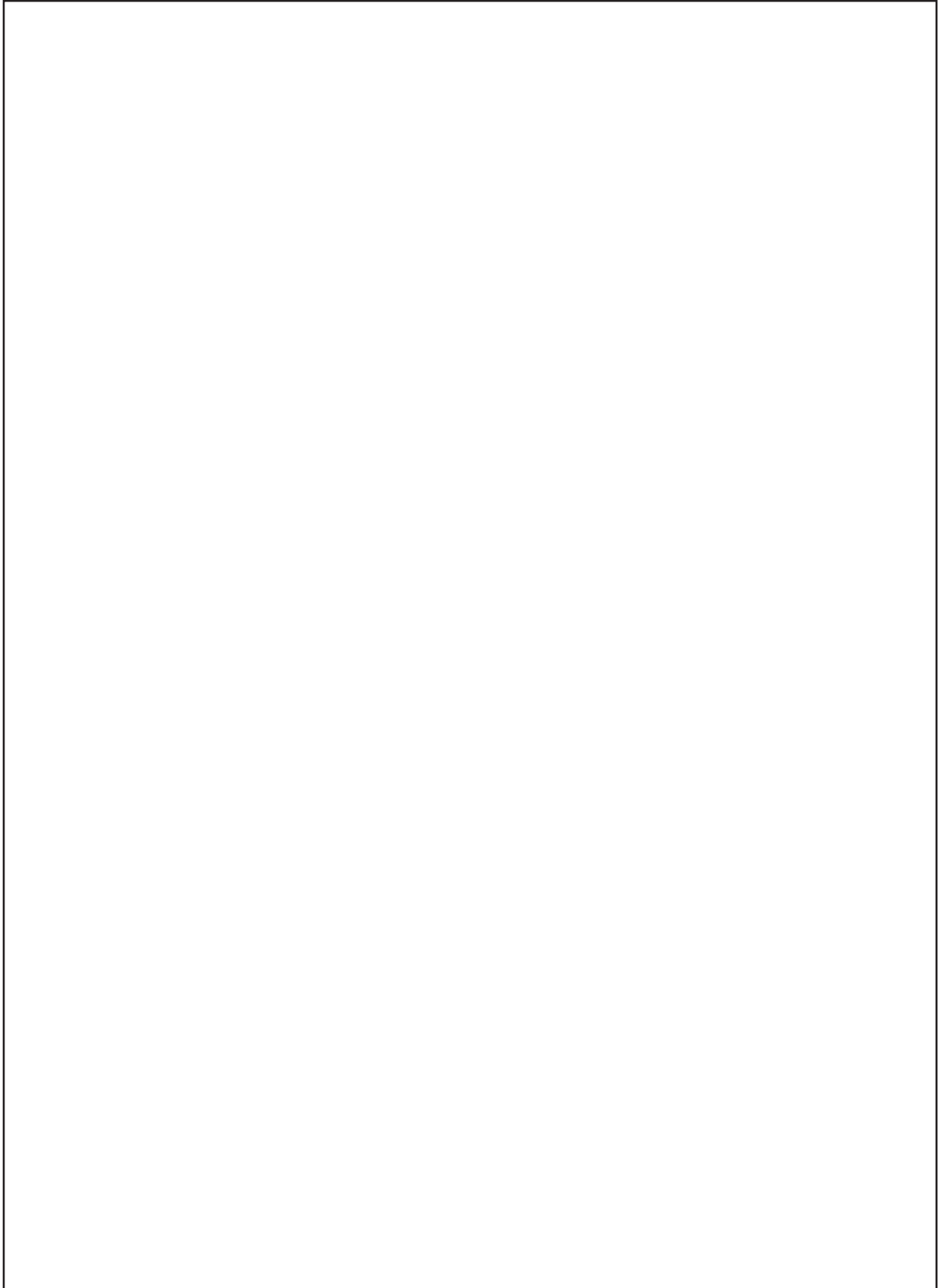
Meanwhile, the producer price in 2015 of the false trevally (*Lactarius lactatus*) in Thailand was US\$ 10.22/kg compared to Indonesia's US\$ 0.82/kg. For silver pomfret (*Pampus argenteus*), the producer price in Thailand was US\$ 17.52/kg while it was US\$ 3.02/kg in Indonesia. For the Indian mackerel (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*), the producer price in Brunei Darussalam was US\$ 3.57/kg while the lowest price was US\$ 1.07/kg in Indonesia or an average price of US\$ 2.09/kg.

For the giant tiger shrimp (*Penaeus monodon*), the highest producer price was in the Philippines at US\$ 9.54/kg while the lowest was US\$ 5.16/kg in Indonesia or an average of US\$ 8.0/kg. For banana shrimp (*Penaeus merguensis*), the highest price was in Malaysia at US\$ 8.40/kg with the lowest in Indonesia at US\$ 3.78/kg and an average of US\$ 6.65/kg.

For the Indo-Pacific swamp crab (*Scylla serrata*), the highest price was in Thailand at US\$ 5.26/kg with the lowest in Indonesia at US\$ 3.21/kg for an average of US\$ 4.05/kg. In the case of the blue swimming crab (*Portunus pelagicus*), the highest price was in Thailand at US\$ 8.76/kg and the lowest was in the Indonesia at US\$ 2.20/kg, and an average price of US\$ 4.39/kg.

As for the common squids *nei* (*Loligo* spp.), the highest price was US\$ 5.27/kg in Singapore while the lowest was in Indonesia at US\$ 1.96/kg with an average of US\$ 3.42/kg. As could be gleaned from the abovementioned information, the producer price trends among the countries in the region for the same commodities generally had very wide variations.

III
STATISTICAL TABLES 2015



1. ANNUAL SERIES OF FISHERY PRODUCTION

1.1 Total Production

1.1.1 In Quantity

MT

Country		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		33,654,492	39,491,091	40,150,808	42,117,647	43,998,242
Brunei Darussalam	1	2,447	5,079	3,431	3,947	4,353
Cambodia	2	631,695	728,000	728,000	745,310	731,889
Indonesia ^A	3	13,626,141	18,763,893	19,245,632	20,600,772	22,154,423
Lao PDR	4	129,600	136,000	164,228	150,592	158,600
Malaysia	5	1,665,842	1,760,840	1,749,314	1,988,302	1,998,439
Myanmar	6	4,149,799	4,417,676	4,715,840	5,040,311	5,316,950
Philippines	7	4,973,588	4,865,678	4,695,369	4,681,418	4,645,871
Singapore	8	5,954	6,202	7,210	6,695	8,161
Thailand	9	3,036,526	2,991,623	2,822,084	2,567,800	2,429,856
Viet Nam ^B	10	5,432,900	5,816,100	6,019,700	6,332,500	6,549,700

Note: A Preliminary Data

B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2015

1.1.2 In Value

US\$ 1,000

Country		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		44,814,170	45,457,879	41,892,690	42,722,414	38,728,905
Brunei Darussalam	1	9,839	23,153	11,930	17,962	15,468
Cambodia	2	126,850	...	...	...	...
Indonesia ^A	3	14,954,948	13,292,210	20,086,772	18,238,185	17,531,161
Lao PDR	4	...	...	...	421,658	...
Malaysia	5	3,043,037	3,434,589	3,434,477	5,985,420	3,205,698
Myanmar	6	6,065,596	7,067,139	7,767,155	8,387,601	8,763,047
Philippines	7	5,186,788	5,238,384	5,389,413	5,142,892	5,054,641
Singapore	8	24,789	24,984	43,202	52,225	39,859
Thailand	9	5,336,657	5,610,240	5,159,741	4,476,471	4,119,031
Viet Nam	10	10,065,666	10,767,180	...	...	...

Note: A Preliminary Data

1.2 Marine Fishery Production**1.2.1 In Quantity**

						MT
Country		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		15,072,217	15,478,831	16,137,163	16,853,626	16,762,392
Brunei Darussalam	1	2,154	4,523	2,825	3,186	3,370
Cambodia	2	114,695	110,000	110,000	120,250	100,984
Indonesia ^A	3	5,328,637	5,400,977	5,707,020	5,967,139	6,065,060
Lao PDR	4	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	5	1,373,105	1,472,239	1,482,900	1,458,126	1,486,050
Myanmar	6	2,169,820	2,332,790	2,483,870	2,702,240	2,854,200
Philippines	7	2,171,770	2,145,233	2,127,368	2,131,872	2,094,346
Singapore	8	1,618	1,969	1,644	1,433	1,265
Thailand	9	1,610,418	1,500,200	1,614,536	1,488,280	1,317,217
Viet Nam ^B	10	2,300,000	2,510,900	2,607,000	2,711,100	2,839,900

Note: A Preliminary Data
B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2015

1.2.2 In Value

						US\$ 1,000
Country		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		21,393,932	20,366,636	20,585,615	21,654,307	19,481,510
Brunei Darussalam	1	8,168	18,423	8,435	9,078	9,303
Cambodia	2	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia ^A	3	7,099,887	4,863,264	8,996,545	8,013,699	8,031,919
Lao PDR	4	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	5	2,267,800	2,583,057	2,646,322	4,768,077	2,382,430
Myanmar	6	3,580,203	3,849,103	4,098,385	4,458,696	4,852,140
Philippines	7	3,016,434	2,889,819	2,996,484	2,787,028	2,710,338
Singapore	8	9,751	12,298	10,987	9,469	9,348
Thailand	9	1,627,530	1,766,492	1,828,457	1,608,260	1,486,032
Viet Nam	10	3,784,159	4,384,180	...	...	...

Note: A Preliminary Data

1.3 Inland Fishery Production

1.3.1 In Quantity

		MT				
Country		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		2,637,300	2,816,891	2,869,786	3,000,190	3,058,821
Brunei Darussalam	1	0	0	0.04	0.1	0.02
Cambodia	2	445,000	528,000	528,000	505,005	487,905
Indonesia ^A	3	368,542	393,552	391,324	446,509	455,270
Lao PDR	4	34,000	34,105	40,143	60,237	62,635
Malaysia	5	5,695	5,042	5,641	5,611	5,924
Myanmar	6	1,163,159	1,246,460	1,302,970	1,381,030	1,463,120
Philippines	7	193,698	195,804	194,615	211,941	203,366
Singapore	8	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	9	224,706	219,428	210,293	181,757	184,101
Viet Nam ^B	10	202,500	194,500	196,800	208,100	196,500

Note: A Preliminary Data
B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2015

1.3.2 In Value

		US\$ 1,000				
Country		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		2,933,079	3,236,618	3,298,959	3,658,538	3,520,590
Brunei Darussalam	1	0	0	0.4	0.9	0.14
Cambodia	2	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia ^A	3	635,754	793,238	741,813	721,042	724,041
Lao PDR	4	...	...	...	313,232	...
Malaysia	5	17,978	18,376	20,129	19,441	18,353
Myanmar	6	1,744,738	1,869,690	1,954,455	2,071,545	2,267,836
Philippines	7	185,799	196,239	206,569	220,480	208,919
Singapore	8	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	9	348,810	359,075	375,993	312,798	301,441
Viet Nam	10	...	...	...	...	...

Note: A Preliminary Data

1.4 Aquaculture Production**1.4.1 In Quantity**

MT

Country		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		15,944,613	21,194,713	21,143,860	22,533,831	24,177,029
Brunei Darussalam	1	293	556	606	761	983
Cambodia	2	72,000	90,000	90,000	120,055	143,000
Indonesia ^A	3	7,928,962	12,969,364	13,147,288	14,187,124	15,634,093
Lao PDR	4	95,600	101,895	124,085	90,355	95,965
Malaysia	5	287,042	283,559	260,774	524,565	506,465
Myanmar	6	816,820	838,426	929,000	957,041	999,630
Philippines	7	2,608,120	2,524,641	2,373,386	2,337,605	2,348,159
Singapore	8	3,974	3,577	5,566	5,262	6,896
Thailand	9	1,201,402	1,271,995	997,255	897,763	928,538
Viet Nam ^B	10	2,930,400	3,110,700	3,215,900	3,413,300	3,513,300

Note: A Preliminary Data

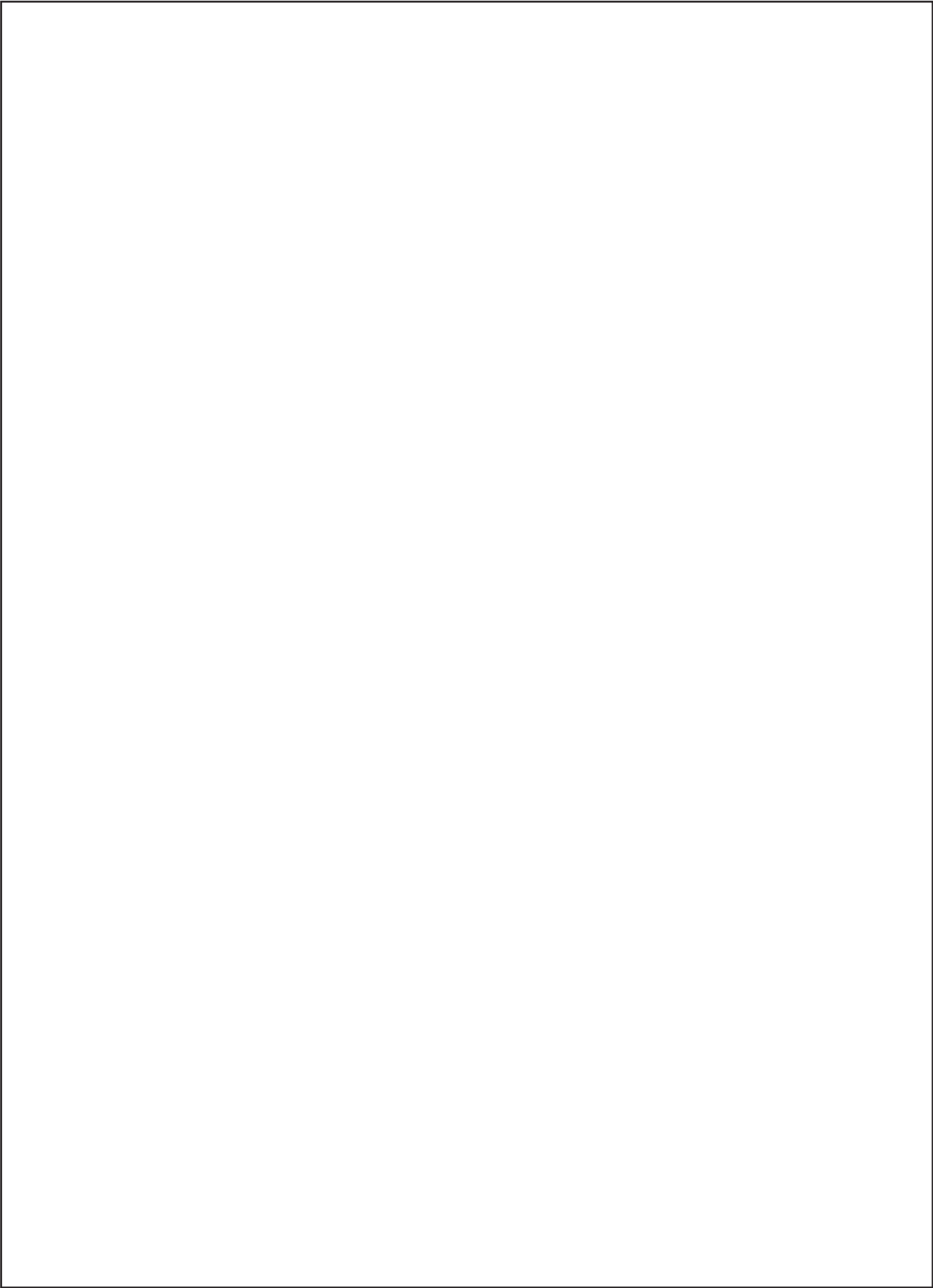
B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2015

1.4.2 In Value

US\$ 1,000

Country		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total		20,487,220	21,854,625	18,008,116	17,409,569	15,726,805
Brunei Darussalam	1	1,671	4,730	3,495	8,884	6,165
Cambodia	2	126,850	...	...	...	...
Indonesia ^A	3	7,219,307	7,635,708	10,348,414	9,503,444	8,775,201
Lao PDR	4	...	...	...	108,426	...
Malaysia	5	757,320	833,156	768,026	1,197,902	804,915
Myanmar	6	740,655	1,348,346	1,714,315	1,857,360	1,643,071
Philippines	7	1,984,554	2,152,326	2,186,360	2,135,384	2,135,384
Singapore	8	15,039	12,686	32,215	42,756	30,511
Thailand	9	3,360,317	3,484,673	2,955,291	2,555,413	2,331,558
Viet Nam	10	6,281,507	6,383,000	...	...	...

Note: A Preliminary Data



2. FISHERY PRODUCTION BY SUB-SECTOR

2.1 In Quantity, 2015

MT

Country		Total	Marine capture fishery	Inland capture fishery
Total		43,998,242	16,762,392	3,058,821
Brunei Darussalam	1	4,353	3,370	0.02
Cambodia	2	731,889	100,984	487,905
Indonesia ^A	3	22,154,423	6,065,060	455,270
Lao PDR	4	158,600	-	62,635
Malaysia	5	1,998,439	1,486,050	5,924
Myanmar	6	5,316,950	2,854,200	1,463,120
Philippines	7	4,645,871	2,094,346	203,366
Singapore	8	8,161	1,265	-
Thailand	9	2,429,856	1,317,217	184,101
Viet Nam ^B	10	6,549,700	2,839,900	196,500

Note: A Preliminary Data

B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2015

2.1 In Quantity, 2015 (Cont'd)

MT

Country		Aquaculture			
		Sub-total	Mariculture	Brackishwater culture	Freshwater culture
Total		24,177,029	13,137,668	3,191,613	7,847,748
Brunei Darussalam	1	983	182	789	12
Cambodia	2	143,000	2,500	870	139,630
Indonesia ^A	3	15,634,093	10,275,181	2,641,429	2,717,483
Lao PDR	4	95,965	-	-	95,965
Malaysia	5	506,465	279,079	115,352	112,034
Myanmar	6	999,630	55,524	-	944,106
Philippines	7	2,348,159	1,965,099	118,648	264,412
Singapore	8	6,896	5,598	237	1,061
Thailand	9	928,538	194,405	314,288	419,845
Viet Nam ^B	10	3,513,300	360,100	...	3,153,200

Note: A Preliminary Data

B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2015

2.2 In Value, 2015

US\$ 1,000

Country		Total	Marine capture fishery	Inland capture fishery
Total		38,728,905	19,481,510	3,520,590
Brunei Darussalam	1	15,468	9,303	0.14
Cambodia	2	...	...	...
Indonesia ^A	3	17,531,161	8,031,919	724,041
Lao PDR	4	-	-	...
Malaysia	5	3,205,698	2,382,430	18,353
Myanmar	6	8,763,047	4,852,140	2,267,836
Philippines	7	5,054,641	2,710,338	208,919
Singapore	8	39,859	9,348	-
Thailand	9	4,119,031	1,486,032	301,441
Viet Nam	10	...	...	...

Note: A Preliminary Data

2.2 In Value, 2015 (cont'd)

US\$ 1,000

Country		Aquaculture			
		Sub-total	Mariculture	Brackishwater culture	Freshwater culture
Total		15,726,805	2,152,040	6,296,546	7,278,219
Brunei Darussalam	1	6,165	976	5,147	42
Cambodia	2	...	...	...	...
Indonesia ^A	3	8,775,201	952,546	3,238,667	4,583,988
Lao PDR	4	...	-	-	...
Malaysia	5	804,915	43,615	552,192	209,108
Myanmar	6	1,643,071	330,715	-	1,312,356
Philippines	7	2,135,384	665,468	1,040,667	429,249
Singapore	8	30,511	21,310	2,952	6,249
Thailand	9	2,331,558	137,410	1,456,921	737,227
Viet Nam	10	...	...	...	...

Note: A Preliminary Data

3. MARINE CAPTURE FISHERY STATISTICS

3.1 Number of Fishing Boats by Type and Gross Tonnage, 2015

Country, Sub-area		Total	Non-powered boat		
				Sub-total	Out-board powered boat
Brunei Darussalam	1	36	-	36	-
Cambodia	2	98,693	40,606	58,087	-
Indonesia ^A	3	625,708	165,050	460,658	238,010
West Sumatra	4	34,647	9,010	25,637	16,120
South Jawa	5	27,060	1,210	25,850	19,330
Malacca Strait	6	40,354	6,200	34,154	4,820
East Sumatra	7	62,061	14,140	47,921	11,290
North Jawa	8	87,015	3,380	83,635	38,040
Bali, Nusatenggara, Timor	9	62,804	19,060	43,744	31,490
South-West Kalimantan	10	29,469	5,990	23,479	6,250
East Kalimantan	11	33,594	2,710	30,884	6,820
South Sulawesi	12	78,733	15,570	63,163	41,290
North Sulawesi	13	78,793	28,690	50,103	39,160
Maluku-Papua	14	91,173	59,090	32,083	23,400
Malaysia	15	56,211	3,046	53,165	36,425
West Coast of Peninsular	16	22,669	84	22,585	15,182
East Coast of Peninsular	17	9,567	-	9,567	5,557
Sabah	18	16,402	2,958	13,444	10,160
Sarawak	19	7,180	2	7,178	5,160
Labuan	20	393	2	391	366
Myanmar	21	29,455	...	...	...
Philippines ^B	22	6,371	...	...	...
Singapore	23	30	-	-	26
Thailand	24	25,002	-	25,002	-
Gulf of Thailand	25	20,634	-	20,634	-
Indian Ocean	26	4,368	-	4,368	-
Viet Nam ^C	27	28,719	...	...	...

Notes: A Preliminary Data
 B Philippines Fisheries Profile 2015
 C Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2015
 D In-board powered boat 25-39.9 GT
 E In-board powered boat >40 GT

3.2 Number of Fishing Units by Size of Boat, 2015

3.2.2 Indonesia

Type of Fishing Gear	Total	Out-board powered boat	In-board powered boat						
			Sub- total	Less than 5 GT	5-9.9 GT	10-19.9 GT	20-49.9 GT	50-99.9 GT	
All Purse Seines	1	23,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchovy Purse Seine	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish Purse Seine	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Seine Nets	4	127,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat Seine	5	107,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beach Seine	6	19,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Trawls	7	19,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beam Trawl	8	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otter Board Trawl	9	1,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pair Trawl	10	16,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lift Nets	11	34,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Falling Nets	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchovy Falling Net	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Squid Falling Net	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gill Nets	15	314,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Traps	16	139,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stationary Trap	17	123,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portable Trap	18	15,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooks & Lines	19	423,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Push/Scoop Nets	20	15,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shellfish & Seaweed Collecting Gear	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	22	25,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes: Preliminary Data

3.2 Number of Fishing Units by Size of Boat, 2015

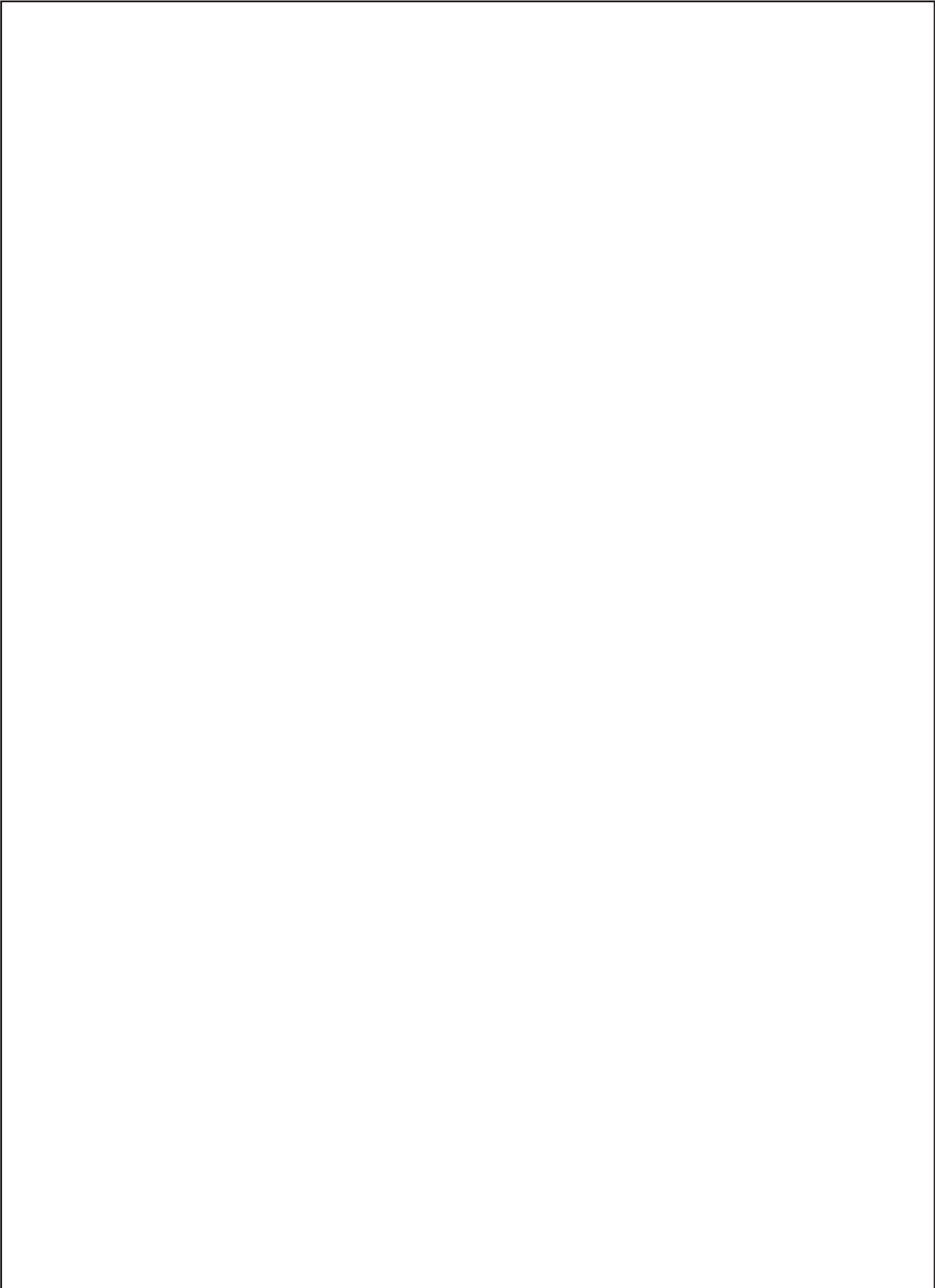
3.2.3 Malaysia

Type of Fishing Gear	Total	Non-powered boat	Out-board powered boat	In-board powered boat									
				Sub-total	Less than 5 GT	5-9.9 GT	10-19.9 GT	20-49.9 GT	50-99.9 GT	100-199.9 GT	200-499.9 GT	> 500 GT	
All Purse Seines	1	1,193	-	-	1,193	49	56	51	53	83	131	315	455
Anchovy Purse Seine	2	130	-	-	130	18	3	7	14	5	7	8	68
Fish Purse Seine	3	1,063	-	-	1,063	31	53	44	39	78	124	307	387
All Seine Nets	4	678	4	75	599	8	583	6	1	-	1	-	-
Boat Seine	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beach Seine	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Trawls	7	6,032	-	-	6,032	70	297	516	889	763	1,489	1,492	516
Beam Trawl	8	...	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otter Board Trawl	9	...	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pair Trawl	10	...	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lift Nets	11	436	51	353	32	3	13	11	4	1	-	-	-
All Falling Nets	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchovy Falling Net	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Squid Falling Net	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gill Nets	15	36,384	1,379	29,600	5,405	1,555	2,536	789	221	152	90	62	-
All Traps	16	1,306	261	656	389	40	75	85	51	36	60	38	4
Stationary Trap	17	184	44	116	24	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portable Trap	18	1,122	217	540	365	22	69	85	51	36	60	38	4
Hooks & Lines	19	6,793	642	4,374	1,777	487	498	287	187	115	77	70	56
Push/Scoop Nets	20	17	-	1	16	-	-	10	5	-	1	-	-
Shellfish & Seaweed Collecting Gear	21	247	105	65	77	46	25	2	3	1	-	-	-
Others	22	3,125	604	1,301	1,220	191	377	115	145	125	265	-	2

3.2 Number of Fishing Units by Size of Boat, 2015

3.2.5 Thailand

Type of Fishing Gear	Total	Non-powered boat	Out-board powered boat	In-board powered boat								
				Sub-total	Less than 5 GT	5-9.9 GT	10-19.9 GT	20-49.9 GT	50-99.9 GT	100-199.9 GT	200-499.9 GT	
All Purse Seines	1	1,728	...	...	1,728	52	106	167	359	737	297	10
Anchovy Purse Seine	2	245	...	...	245	2	31	55	56	87	14	-
Fish Purse Seine	3	1,483	...	...	1,483	50	75	112	303	650	283	10
All Seine Nets	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat Seine	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beach Seine	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Trawls	7	2,997	...	...	2,997	64	187	457	1,226	934	120	9
Beam Trawl	8	97	...	...	97	2	4	15	49	26	1	-
Otter Board Trawl	9	1,922	...	...	1,922	62	182	399	794	439	45	1
Pair Trawl	10	978	...	...	978	-	1	43	383	469	74	8
Lift Nets	11	9	...	...	9	-	1	4	4	-	-	-
All Falling Nets	12	4,698	...	...	4,698	1,095	818	1,238	1,324	214	9	-
Anchovy Falling Net	13	591	...	...	591	28	68	176	245	72	2	-
Squid Falling Net	14	4,094	...	...	4,094	1,067	750	1,062	1,074	134	7	-
Other Falling Net	15	13	...	...	13	-	-	-	5	8	-	-
Gill Nets	16	14,161	...	...	14,161	11,092	1,382	684	660	299	43	1
All Traps	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stationary Trap	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portable Trap	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooks & Lines	20	464	...	...	464	282	65	48	56	11	-	2
Push/Scoop Nets	21	349	...	...	349	80	81	55	76	48	9	-
Shellfish & Seaweed Collecting Gear	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	23	596	...	...	596	209	77	114	171	25	...	...



3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.1 In Quantity

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	57	-	-
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	71	...	...
<i>Tenualosa toli</i>	Toli shad	57	-	-
<i>Tenualosa toli</i>	Toli shad	71	...	...
<i>Pellona ditchela</i>	Indian pellona	57	-	-
<i>Pellona ditchela</i>	Indian pellona	71	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi (=Giant seaperch)	57	-	-
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi (=Giant seaperch)	71	...	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	71	...	...
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	57	-	-
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	71	...	...
Pleuronectiformes	Flatfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Pleuronectiformes	Flatfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Cynoglossus</i> spp.	Tongue soles <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Cynoglossus</i> spp.	Tongue soles <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Harpadon nehereus</i>	Bombay-duck	57	-	-
<i>Harpadon nehereus</i>	Bombay-duck	71	...	...
<i>Saurida tumbil</i>	Greater lizardfish	57	-	-
<i>Saurida tumbil</i>	Greater lizardfish	71	...	...
Synodontidae	Lizardfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Synodontidae	Lizardfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Ariidae	Sea catfishes	57	-	-
Ariidae	Sea catfishes	71	...	...
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	57	-	-
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	71	...	...
Mugilidae	Mulletts <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Mugilidae	Mulletts <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Caesio caeruleaurea</i>	Blue and gold fusilier	57	-	-
<i>Caesio caeruleaurea</i>	Blue and gold fusilier	71	...	...
<i>Caesio cunning</i>	Redbelly yellowtail fusilier	57	-	-
<i>Caesio cunning</i>	Redbelly yellowtail fusilier	71	...	...
Caesionodae	Fusiliers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Caesionodae	Fusiliers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Honeycomb grouper	57	-	-
<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Honeycomb grouper	71	...	...

							MT
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
3,400	-	7,971	...	-	-	...	-
12,230	-	1,868	-	1,127	...	...	...
100	-	-	-	...	-
150	-	...	-
...	-	15,341	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	4,321	-	947	...	...	...
10,530	-	509	...	-	-	57	-
89,740	-	1,044	-	667	18	162	...
...	-	...	-	168	...	...	...
12,500	-	-	-	72	-
9,310	-	...	-	559	...
8,160	-	2,947	...	-	-	...	-
1,540	-	1,210	-	605	...	...	...
...	-	2,269	...	-	-	167	-
...	-	706	-	...	...	2,234	...
2,420	-	839	...	-	-	...	-
2,600	-	2,617	-	...	...	...	...
6,810	-	-	-	...	-
15,620	-	...	-
...	-	27,047	...	-	-	12,880	-
...	-	16,513	-	3,928	...	20,229	...
20,530	-	11,099	...	-	-	162	-
85,600	-	14,056	-	3,968	48	1,175	...
...	-	1,396	...	-	-	402	-
...	-	1,068	-	...	...	439	...
13,850	-	3,397	...	-	-	1,198	-
36,380	-	2,357	-	12,058	30	2,101	...
700	-	-	-	...	-
12,310	-	...	-
15,460	-	-	-	...	-
69,790	-	...	-
...	-	28	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	2,102	-	19,541	2	...	...
3,970	-	-	-	...	-
4,120	-	...	-

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	57	-	-
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	Chocolate hind	57	-	-
<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	Chocolate hind	71	...	...
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Humpback grouper	57	-	-
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Humpback grouper	71	...	...
<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	Leopard coral grouper	57	-	-
<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	Leopard coral grouper	71	...	...
<i>Priacanthus macracanthus</i>	Red bigeye	57	-	-
<i>Priacanthus macracanthus</i>	Red bigeye	71	...	...
<i>Priacanthus</i> spp.	Bigeyes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Priacanthus</i> spp.	Bigeyes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	Silver sillago	57	-	-
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	Silver sillago	71	...	...
Sillaginidae	Sillago-whitings	57	-	-
Sillaginidae	Sillago-whitings	71	...	...
<i>Mene maculata</i>	Moonfish	71	...	...
Sciaenidae	Croakers, drums <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Sciaenidae	Croakers, drums <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove red snapper	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove red snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Lutjanidae	Snappers, jobfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Lutjanidae	Snappers, jobfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Pristipomoides</i> spp.	Sharptooth jobfishes	57	-	-
<i>Pristipomoides</i> spp.	Sharptooth jobfishes	71	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Scolopsis</i> spp.	Monocole breams	57	-	-
<i>Scolopsis</i> spp.	Monocole breams	71	...	...

							MT	
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	
4,200	-	-	-	...	-	
9,760	-	...	-	
...	-	1,318	...	-	-	...	-	
...	-	10,070	-	...	21	...	...
16,670	-	-	-	...	-	
41,480	-	...	-	
3,400	-	-	-	...	-	
9,120	-	...	-	
2,380	-	-	-	...	-	
23,520	-	...	-	
360	-	-	-	...	-	
2,100	-	...	-	
11,330	-	4,865	...	-	-	6,049	-	
37,080	-	15,990	-	...	...	17,090	...	
320	-	-	-	...	-	
1,440	-	...	-	
...	-	1,273	...	-	-	588	-	
...	-	2,523	-	11,268	...	696	...	
...	-	...	-	12,185	10	...	...
20,660	-	26,509	...	-	-	986	-	
60,230	-	12,267	-	...	30	6,248	...	
...	-	1,247	...	-	-	...	-	
...	-	8,241	-	...	...	...	...
20,710	-	277	...	-	-	...	-	
115,140	-	3,039	-	...	73	...	...
...	-	218	...	-	-	5,325	-	
...	-	3,963	-	17,185	9	5,142	...	
...	-	-	-	1,540	-	
...	-	...	-	18,810	...	3,471	...	
860	-	-	-	...	-	
6,000	-	...	-	
18,620	-	18,681	...	-	-	11,629	-	
52,950	-	28,601	...	39,167	25	25,239	...	
...	-	2	...	-	-	1,636	-	
...	-	1,480	...	...	...	11,000	...	

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes	57	-	-
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes	71	...	...
Leiognathidae	Ponyfishes (=Slipmouths) <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Leiognathidae	Ponyfishes (=Slipmouths) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Plectorhinchus</i> spp.	Sweetlips	57	-	-
<i>Plectorhinchus</i> spp.	Sweetlips	71	...	...
<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>	Silver grunt	57	-	-
<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>	Silver grunt	71	...	...
Haemulidae (=Pomodasyidae)	Grunts, sweetlips <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Haemulidae (=Pomodasyidae)	Grunts, sweetlips <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Lethrinidae	Emperors (=Scavengers) <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Lethrinidae	Emperors (=Scavengers) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Sparidae	Porgies, seabreams <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Parupeneus indicus</i>	Indian goatfish	57	-	-
<i>Parupeneus indicus</i>	Indian goatfish	71	...	...
Mullidae	Goatfishes, red mullets <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	Sulphur goatfish	57	-	-
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	Sulphur goatfish	71	...	...
<i>Upeneus vittatus</i>	Yellowstriped goatfish	57	-	-
<i>Upeneus vittatus</i>	Yellowstriped goatfish	71	...	...
<i>Upeneus</i> spp.	Goatfishes	57	-	-
<i>Upeneus</i> spp.	Goatfishes	71	...	...
<i>Gerres</i> spp.	Mojarras <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Gerres</i> spp.	Mojarras <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	Spotted sicklefish	57	-	-
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	Spotted sicklefish	71	...	...
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Humphead wrasse	57	-	-
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Humphead wrasse	71	...	...
Labridae	Wrasses, hogfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Labridae	Wrasses, hogfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Four finger threadfin	57	-	-
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Four finger threadfin	71	...	...
Ambassidae	Glass fishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Percoidei	Percoi <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Polynemidae	Threadfins, Tasselfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Polynemidae	Threadfins, Tasselfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...

							MT
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
...	-	5,681	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	2,963	-	...	2	...	...
18,450	-	-	-	...	-
76,530	-	...	-	48,105	...	...	...
280	-	-	-	...	-
3,970	-	...	-
...	-	1,566	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	1,659	-	...	...	...	...
4,580	-	26	...	-	-	...	-
11,520	-	1,562	-	...	17	...	...
6,980	-	61	...	-	-	...	-
35,040	-	1,705	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	10,250	...	...	...
5,420	-	-	-	...	-
5,070	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	26,648	...	...	...
9,250	-	-	-	...	-
31,810	-	...	-
14,260	-	-	-	...	-
22,380	-	...	-
...	-	11,022	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	7,990	-	...	15	...	...
...	-	80	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	1,186	-	4,607	...	...	...
...	-	536	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	1,108	-	82	...	...	...
160	-	-	-	...	-
1,080	-	...	-
...	-	98	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	3,427	-	14,916	...	...	...
1,690	-	-	-	...	-
3,910	-	...	-
17,500	-	...	-	1,510	...	...	...
37,420	-	...	-	11,122	...	...	...
...	-	8,609	...	-	-	57	-
...	-	6,666	-	2,744	15	568	...

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Siganus stellatus</i>	Orange-spotted spinefoot	57	-	-
<i>Siganus stellatus</i>	Orange-spotted spinefoot	71	...	...
<i>Siganus virgatus</i>	Barhead spinefoot	57	-	-
<i>Siganus virgatus</i>	Barhead spinefoot	71	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Indo-Pacific tarpon	57	-	-
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Indo-Pacific tarpon	71	...	...
<i>Terapon</i> spp.	Terapon perches <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Terapon</i> spp.	Terapon perches <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Platax</i> spp.	Batfishes	71	...	...
<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	Daggertooth pike conger	57	-	-
<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	Daggertooth pike conger	71	...	...
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	57	-	-
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	71	...	...
Trichiuridae	Hairtails <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Trichiuridae	Hairtails <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Amblygaster sirm</i>	Spotted sardinella	57	-	-
<i>Amblygaster sirm</i>	Spotted sardinella	71	...	...
<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i>	Goldstripe sardinella	57	-	-
<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i>	Goldstripe sardinella	71	...	...
<i>Sardinella lemuru</i>	Bali sardinella	57	-	-
<i>Sardinella lemuru</i>	Bali sardinella	71	...	...
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Dussumieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	57	-	-
<i>Dussumieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	71	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	<i>Stolephorus</i> anchovies	57	-	-
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	<i>Stolephorus</i> anchovies	71	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	Dorab wolf-herring	57	-	-
<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	Dorab wolf-herring	71	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tuna	57	-	-
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tuna	71	...	...

							MT
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
3,360	-	-	-	...	-
22,310	-	...	-
540	-	-	-	...	-
2,830	-	...	-
840	-	104	...	-	-	...	-
9,010	-	2,496	-	25,519	15	...	...
...	-	33	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	347	-	1,137	...	...	...
6,600	-	-	-	...	-
5,890	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	2,326	...	...	...
...	-	1,790	...	-	-	312	-
...	-	3,407	-	...	...	2,028	...
...	-	9,483	...	-	-	2,472	-
...	-	7,780	-	...	11	3,419	...
26,790	-	-	-	...	-
36,520	-	...	-	17,543	...	...	...
11,990	-	-	-	...	-
35,910	-	...	-
28,870	-	-	-	...	-
142,990	-	...	-
34,570	-	-	-	...	-
12,690	-	...	-
...	-	-	-	10,974	-
...	-	...	-	378,897	...	70,077	...
5,120	-	-	-	...	-
25,860	-	...	-	5,814	...	...	...
88,580	-	3,954	...	-	-	...	-
117,510	-	18,139	-	64,007	...	...	...
...	-	-	-	850	-
...	-	...	-	2,269	...
4,450	-	1,017	...	-	-	...	-
10,530	-	2,797	-	324	39	...	...
47,230	-	272	...	-	-	...	-
159,610	-	1,388	-	137,685	...	...	...

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	Bullet tuna	57	-	-
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	Bullet tuna	71	...	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	57	-	-
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	71	...	...
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	57	-	-
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	71	...	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	57	-	-
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	71	...	...
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Albacore tuna	57	-	-
<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>	Southern bluefin tuna	57	-	-
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	57	-	-
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	71	...	...
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye tuna	57	-	-
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye tuna	71	...	...
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	57	-	-
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	71	...	...
Istiophoridae	Marlins, sailfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Istiophoridae	Marlins, sailfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Makaira indica</i>	Black marlin	57	-	-
<i>Makaira indica</i>	Black marlin	71	...	...
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Atlantic blue marlin	57	-	-
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Atlantic blue marlin	71	...	...
<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>	Striped marlin	57	-	-
<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>	Striped marlin	71	...	...
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Swordfish	57	-	-
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Swordfish	71	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	57	-	-
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Scomberomorous guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	57	-	-
<i>Scomberomorous guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp.	Seerfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp.	Seerfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Sarda orientalis</i>	Striped bonito	57	-	-
<i>Sarda orientalis</i>	Striped bonito	71	...	...
Gobiidae	Gobies <i>nei</i>	71	...	...

							MT
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
28,590	-	-	-	...	-
17,480	-	...	-
44,050	-	8,188	...	-	-	8,161	-
167,060	-	15,806	-	34,671	...	17,910	...
73,660	-	1	...	-	-	...	-
433,850	-	5,750	-	233,545	1	...	...
20,480	-	5,323	...	-	-	2,820	-
33,980	-	23,924	-	...	...	13,230	...
8,840	-	-	-	102	-
1,110	-	177	...	-	-	...	...
45,920	-	-	-	109	-
175,760	-	2,650	-	143,387	...	...	...
33,200	-	-	-	207	-
55,120	-	861	-	10,873	...	...	...
4,330	-	-	-	...	-
5,720	-	...	-
...	-	25	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	275	-	3,229	...	...	...
5,480	-	-	-	...	-
2,970	-	...	-
800	-	-	-	...	-
110	-	...	-	2,000	...	...	...
1,180	-	-	-	...	-
460	-	...	-
8,240	-	54	...	-	-	...	-
5,640	-	137	-	3,380	...	...	...
32,320	-	-	-	...	-
135,070	-	...	-	17,364	...	...	...
8,550	-	-	-	...	-
29,390	-	...	-
...	-	6,291	...	-	-	969	-
...	-	9,488	-	...	68	7,540	...
1,440	-	-	-	...	-
540	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	9,630	...	...	...

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
Acanthuridae	Surgconfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Congridae	Conger eels, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Atherinidae	Silversides (=Sand smells) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Tylosurus</i> spp.	Needlefishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Tylosurus</i> spp.	Needlefishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Hemiramphus</i> spp.	Halfbeaks <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Hemiramphus</i> spp.	Halfbeaks <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	False trevally	57	-	-
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	False trevally	71	...	...
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	57	-	-
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	71	...	...
<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	Indian scad	57	-	-
<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	Indian scad	71	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Scatophagus</i> spp.	Scats	71	...	...
Exocoetidae	Flying fishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Exocoetidae	Flying fishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Carangidae	Carangids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Carangidae	Carangids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	57	-	-
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	71	...	...
<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Yellowstripe scad	57	-	-
<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Yellowstripe scad	71	...	...
<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded trevally	57	-	-
<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded trevally	71	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	57	-	-
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	71	...	...
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	57	-	-
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	71	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Hardtail scad	57	-	-
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Hardtail scad	71	...	...

							MT
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
...	-	...	-	7,824	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	2,616	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	531	...	...	...
2,950	-	-	-	...	-
4,770	-	...	-	7,872	...	...	...
5,360	-	-	-	...	-
26,290	-	...	-	1,976	...	...	...
8,060	-	-	-	...	-
21,900	-	447	-	168	...	...	...
...	-	131	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	1,195	-	2,050	...	...	...
32,846	-	-	-	27,209	-
84,309	-	...	-	12,586	...
57,430	-	-	-	...	-
321,230	-	...	-	230,586	47	...	...
...	-	...	-	2,074	...	...	...
3,640	-	-	-	...	-
13,430	-	...	-	18,454	...	...	...
32,740	-	-	-	...	-
75,950	-	...	-	...	24	...	...
...	-	739	...	-	-	12,466	-
...	-	11,556	-	64,201	14	38,324	...
5,750	-	12,799	...	-	-	6,749	-
11,790	-	41,616	-	116,748	...	14,762	...
71,390	-	1,077	...	-	-	...	-
129,740	-	13,014	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	-	-	44	-
...	-	...	-	536	...
14,230	-	2,166	...	-	-	41	-
48,040	-	3,664	-	...	...	1,670	...
6,640	-	3	...	-	-	...	-
9,860	-	1,205	-	5,331	...	...	...
22,360	-	16,591	...	-	-	5,369	-
23,770	-	12,176	...	15,385	...	22,690	...

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfishes	57	-	-
<i>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfishes	71	...	...
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Dolphinfish	57	-	-
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Dolphinfish	71	...	...
Engraulidae	Anchovies, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Engraulidae	Anchovies, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	Spotted chub mackerel	57	-	-
<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	Spotted chub mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	Chub mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>	Short mackerel	57	-	-
<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>	Short mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	57	-	-
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Indian mackerels <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Indian mackerels <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	57	-	-
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	71	...	...
<i>Sphyaena jello</i>	Pickhandle barracuda	57	-	-
<i>Sphyaena jello</i>	Pickhandle barracuda	71	...	...
<i>Sphyaena barracuda</i>	Great barracuda	57	-	-
<i>Sphyaena barracuda</i>	Great barracuda	71	...	...
<i>Sphyaena</i> spp.	Barracudas <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Sphyaena</i> spp.	Barracudas <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Squalus</i> spp.	Dogfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Squalus</i> spp.	Dogfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Alopias</i> spp.	Thresher sharks <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Alopias</i> spp.	Thresher sharks <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Lamnidae	Mackerel sharks <i>nei</i> , porbeagles	57	-	-
Lamnidae	Mackerel sharks <i>nei</i> , porbeagles	71	...	...
Carcharhinidae	Requim sharks <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Carcharhinidae	Requim sharks <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Sphyrna</i> spp.	Hammerhead shark	71	...	...
Sphyrnidae	Hammerhead sharks <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Sphyrnidae	Hammerhead sharks <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Pristidae	Sawfishes	57	-	-
Pristidae	Sawfishes	71	...	...

							MT
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
6,160	-	553	...	-	-	...	-
13,570	-	3,264	-	4,650	...	...	...
2,940	-	-	-	...	-
8,370	-	...	-	125	...	...	...
...	-	-	-	19,778	-
...	-	...	-	82,330	...
750	-	-	-	...	-
580	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	965	...	...	...
99,370	-	-	-	...	-
172,170	-	...	-	38,881	...	...	...
3,900	-	-	-	17,685	-
88,820	-	...	-	74,947	...	28,925	...
...	-	162,990	...	-	-	16,851	-
...	-	27,098	-	...	...	53,452	...
20,470	-	3,549	...	-	-	37	-
27,500	-	2,070	-	...	...	935	...
400	-	-	-	...	-
1,050	-	...	-
4,000	-	-	-	...	-
9,180	-	...	-
...	-	1,208	...	-	-	4,385	-
...	-	6,662	-	6,062	...	14,690	...
2,530	-	-	-	...	-
2,720	-	...	-
2,910	-	-	-	...	-
8,060	-	...	-
250	-	-	-	...	-
440	-	...	-
5,280	-	-	-	...	-
27,890	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	...	31	...	...
660	-	-	-	...	-
20	-	...	-
0.4	-	-	-	...	-
10	-	...	-

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Rhynchobatus australiae</i>	Whitespotted wedgefish	57	-	-
<i>Rhynchobatus australiae</i>	Whitespotted wedgefish	71	...	...
Rhynobatidae	Guitarfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Rhynobatidae	Guitarfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Rajiformes	Rays, stingrays, mantas <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Rajiformes	Rays, stingrays, mantas <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Dasyatidae	Stingrays, butterfly rays <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Dasyatidae	Stingrays, butterfly rays <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Myliobatidae	Eagle rays <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Myliobatidae	Eagle rays <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Mobulidae	Mantas, devil rays <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Mobulidae	Mantas, devil rays <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Clupeoidei	Clupeoids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Clupeoidei	Clupeoids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Clupeoidei	Diadromous clupeoids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Clupeoidei	Diadromous clupeoids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Stomatopoda	Stomatopods <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Stomatopoda	Stomatopods <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Balistidae	Triggerfishes, durgons <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Balistidae	Triggerfishes, durgons <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Stromateidae	Butterfishes, pomfrets <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Stromateidae	Butterfishes, pomfrets <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	71	2,961	68,729
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	57	-	-
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	71	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	57	-	-
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Scyllaridae	Slipper lobsters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	57	-	-
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	71	...	...

							MT
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam ^B
550	-	-	-	...	-
4,650	-	...	-
180	-	-	-	...	-
810	-	...	-
...	-	3,212	...	-	-	695	-
...	-	9,696	-	1,788	58	2,494	...
10,440	-	-	-	...	-
37,620	-	...	-
2,120	-	-	-	...	-
5,290	-	...	-
1,460	-	-	-	...	-
2,330	-	...	-
...	-	2,362	...	-	-	85	-
...	-	5,262	-	1,850	8	896	...
...	-	9,584	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	32,105	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	170	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	3,219	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	-	-	17	-
...	-	...	-	323	...
...	-	62	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	595	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	3,684	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	2,273	-	1,749	43	...	...
65,870	-	158,553	2,854,200	-	-	34,708	-
306,690	-	137,527	-	12,474	142	90,640	2,065,300
12,750	-	-	-	5,303	-
34,470	-	...	-	25,942	...	17,076	...
11,140	-	-	-	675	-
19,420	-	...	-	1,265	72	820	...
3,700	-	-	-	...	-
13,050	-	345	-	145	1	...	...
...	-	...	-	63	1	...	...
...	-	-	-	51	-
...	-	...	-	599	...

Note: A Preliminary Data
B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2015

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	<i>Penaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	<i>Penaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus endeavouri</i>	Endeavour shrimp	71	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Sergestidae	Sergestid shrimps <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Sergestidae	Sergestid shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea iredalei</i>	Slipper cupped oyster	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	57	-	-
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	71	...	...
Pectinidae	Scallops <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Pectinidae	Scallops <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	57	-	-
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	71	...	...
<i>Meretrix</i> spp.	Hard clams <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Meretrix</i> spp.	Hard clams <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Paphia</i> spp.	Short neck clams <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Bivalvia	Clams, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Bivalvia	Clams, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Crustacea	Marine crustaceans <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Crustacea	Marine crustaceans <i>nei</i>	71	176	...
Brachyura	Marine crabs <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Brachyura	Marine crabs <i>nei</i>	71	...	5,984
Natantia	Natantian decapods <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Natantia	Natantian decapods <i>nei</i>	71	...	11,257

							MT	
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	
34,080	-	-	-	1,959	-	
58,320	-	...	-	5,264	...	
9,560	-	-	-	84	-	
23,660	-	...	-	625	...	281	...	
...	-	-	-	56	-	
...	-	...	-	269	...	
...	-	-	-	691	-	
...	-	...	-	444	...	
...	-	-	-	567	-	
...	-	...	-	9,776	...	12,328	...	
...	-	...	-	759	...	...	...
15,330	-	-	-	553	-	
24,730	-	...	-	7,210	...	5,682	...	
...	-	32,798	...	-	-	49	-	
...	-	10,203	-	14,614	...	2,242	...	
...	-	...	-	101	...	...	...
70	-	-	-	...	-	
430	-	...	-	
16,710	-	-	-	...	-	
6,220	-	...	-	21	...	...	...
10	-	-	-	80	-	
460	-	...	-	38	...	3,971	...	
21,510	-	-	-	...	-	
28,130	-	...	-	1	...	482	...	
600	-	-	-	...	-	
430	-	...	-	
...	-	...	-	1	...	8,454	...	
...	-	3,633	...	-	-	...	-	
...	-	2,655	-	226	...	...	...
6,020	-	-	-	...	-	
12,900	-	...	-	
...	-	5,609	...	-	-	355	-	
...	-	8,279	-	...	37	2,623	...	
24,460	-	48,068	...	-	-	...	-	
67,460	-	23,817	-	...	275	...	...

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
Sepiidae, Sepiolidae	Cuttlefish, bobtail squids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Sepiidae, Sepiolidae	Cuttlefish, bobtail squids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Loliginidae, Ommastrephidae	Various squids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Loliginidae, Ommastrephidae	Various squids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Octopodidae	Octopuses <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Octopodidae	Octopuses <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i>	Bigfin reef squid	57	-	-
<i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i>	Bigfin reef squid	71	...	...
Squillidae	Squillids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Mollusca	Marine molluscs <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Mollusca	Marine molluscs <i>nei</i>	71	233	9,405
<i>Trochus niloticus</i>	Commercial top shell	57	-	-
<i>Trochus niloticus</i>	Commercial top shell	71	...	...
<i>Haliotis</i> spp.	Abalones <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Holothuroidea	Sea cucumbers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Holothuroidea	Sea cucumbers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes	57	-	-
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes	71	...	...
Testudinata	Marine turtles <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Testudinata	Marine turtles <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Cephalopoda	Cephalopods <i>nei</i>	71	...	5,609
Invertebrata	Aquatic invertebrates <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Invertebrata	Aquatic invertebrates <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Strongylocentrotus</i> spp.	Sea urchins <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Rhodophyceae	Red seaweeds	57	-	-
Rhodophyceae	Red seaweeds	71	...	...
-	Others	57	-	-
-	Others	71	...	...

							MT
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam ^B
5,530	-	10,545	...	-	-	3,139	-
12,470	-	10,139	-	1,324	25	10,674	...
39,250	-	-	-	9,969	-
115,160	-	...	-	52,949	38	58,148	...
...	-	23,423	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	27,627	-	...	...	...	...
6,150	-	504	...	-	-	689	-
8,310	-	691	-	3,994	...	4,510	...
...	-	-	-	886	-
...	-	...	-	2,972	...
...	-	...	-	1,527	...	...	...
1,210	-	-	-	20	-
11,320	-	...	-	3,654	...
190	-	-	-	...	-
960	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	324	...	...	...
690	-	-	-	...	-
5,790	-	...	-	686	...	...	...
18,210	-	1,660	...	-	-	70,650	-
20,610	-	15,651	-	...	7	5,650	...
10	-	-	-	...	-
30	-	...	-
...	-	...	-
130	-	-	-	298	-
2,130	-	...	-	51	...
...	-	...	-	140	...	...	...
37,870	-	-	-	...	-
40,360	-	...	-
60	-	-	-	52,386	-
1,740	-	...	-	228,641	774,600

Note: A Preliminary Data
 B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2015

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.2 In Value

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	57	-	-
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	71	...	...
<i>Tenualosa toli</i>	Toli shad	57	-	-
<i>Tenualosa toli</i>	Toli shad	71	...	...
<i>Pellona ditchela</i>	Indian pellona	57	-	-
<i>Pellona ditchela</i>	Indian pellona	71	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi (=Giant seaperch)	57	-	-
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi (=Giant seaperch)	71	...	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	71	...	...
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	57	-	-
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	71	...	...
Pleuronectiformes	Flatfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Pleuronectiformes	Flatfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Cynoglossus</i> spp.	Tongue soles <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Cynoglossus</i> spp.	Tongue soles <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Harpadon nehereus</i>	Bombay-duck	57	-	-
<i>Harpadon nehereus</i>	Bombay-duck	71	...	...
<i>Saurida tumbil</i>	Greater lizardfish	57	-	-
<i>Saurida tumbil</i>	Greater lizardfish	71	...	...
Synodontidae	Lizardfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Synodontidae	Lizardfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Ariidae	Sea catfishes	57	-	-
Ariidae	Sea catfishes	71	...	...
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	57	-	-
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	71	...	...
Mugilidae	Mulletts <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Mugilidae	Mulletts <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Caesio caerulea</i>	Blue and gold fusilier	57	-	-
<i>Caesio caerulea</i>	Blue and gold fusilier	71	...	...
<i>Caesio cunning</i>	Redbelly yellowtail fusilier	57	-	-
<i>Caesio cunning</i>	Redbelly yellowtail fusilier	71	...	...
Caesionodae	Fusiliers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Caesionodae	Fusiliers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Honeycomb grouper	57	-	-
<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Honeycomb grouper	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
1,630	-	6,116	...	-	-	...	-
11,956	-	1,483	-	...	...	...	...
380	-	-	-	...	-
676	-	...	-
...	-	12,034	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	7,979	-	...	...	...	...
8,580	-	2,361	...	-	-	...	-
163,019	-	3,361	-	...	136	217	...
...	-	...	-	731	...
6,782	-	-	-	125	-
14,412	-	...	-	978	...
5,674	-	7,183	...	-	-	...	-
8,511	-	1,838	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	3,268	...	-	-	243	-
...	-	749	-	...	...	3,238	...
914	-	608	...	-	-	...	-
3,440	-	2,158	-	...	...	...	...
2,156	-	-	-	...	-
11,320	-	...	-
...	-	17,484	...	-	-	9,516	-
...	-	9,277	-	...	...	15,005	...
14,434	-	15,174	...	-	-	244	-
116,786	-	12,760	-	...	133	1,699	...
...	-	4,816	...	-	-	1,173	-
...	-	1,722	-	...	...	1,286	...
10,326	-	5,720	...	-	-	1,808	-
50,416	-	4,277	-	16,230	127	4,781	...
255	-	-	-	...	-
8,249	-	...	-
7,863	-	-	-	...	-
79,502	-	...	-	29,389	...	...	...
...	-	63	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	2,225	-	...	7	...	...
7,285	-	-	-	...	-
27,404	-	...	-

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	57	-	-
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	Chocolate hind	57	-	-
<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	Chocolate hind	71	...	...
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Humpback grouper	57	-	-
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Humpback grouper	71	...	...
<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	Leopard coral grouper	57	-	-
<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	Leopard coral grouper	71	...	...
<i>Priacanthus macracanthus</i>	Red bigeye	57	-	-
<i>Priacanthus macracanthus</i>	Red bigeye	71	...	...
<i>Priacanthus</i> spp.	Bigeyes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Priacanthus</i> spp.	Bigeyes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	Silver sillago	57	-	-
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	Silver sillago	71	...	...
Sillaginidae	Sillago-whitings	57	-	-
Sillaginidae	Sillago-whitings	71	...	...
<i>Mene maculate</i>	Moonfish	71	...	...
Sciaenidae	Croakers, drums <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Sciaenidae	Croakers, drums <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove red snapper	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove red snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Lutjanidae	Snappers, jobfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Lutjanidae	Snappers, jobfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Serranidae	Groupers, seabassess <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Serranidae	Groupers, seabassess <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Pristipomoides</i> spp.	Sharptooth jobfishes	57	-	-
<i>Pristipomoides</i> spp.	Sharptooth jobfishes	71	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Scolopsis</i> spp.	Monocole breams	57	-	-
<i>Scolopsis</i> spp.	Monocole breams	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
5,994	-	-	-	...	-
36,819	-	...	-
...	-	8,602	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	34,848	-	...	182	...	...
16,121	-	-	-	...	-
107,884	-	...	-
4,856	-	-	-	...	-
29,832	-	...	-
4,940	-	-	-	...	-
118,558	-	...	-
231	-	-	-	...	-
1,416	-	...	-
4,632	-	4,553	...	-	-	4,621	-
28,451	-	11,116	-	...	...	13,188	...
52	-	-	-	...	-
1,231	-	...	-
...	-	3,206	...	-	-	1,443	-
...	-	4,325	-	...	...	1,554	...
...	-	...	-	...	45	...	...
8,114	-	37,059	...	-	-	930	-
59,503	-	19,412	-	...	97	6,015	...
...	-	6,937	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	24,864	-	...	...	...	...
22,484	-	635	...	-	-	...	-
258,570	-	5,704	-	...	478	...	...
...	-	549	...	-	-	21,425	-
...	-	9,898	-	42,004	31	21,251	...
...	-	-	-	7,365	-
...	-	...	-	51,653	...	16,578	...
969	-	-	-	...	-
8,725	-	...	-
11,900	-	43,420	...	-	-	13,780	-
73,099	-	46,393	-	77,260	163	29,561	...
...	-	8	...	-	-	1,944	-
...	-	1,882	...	...	...	13,189	...

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes	57	-	-
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes	71	...	...
Leiognathidae	Ponyfishes (=Slipmouths) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Plectorhinchus</i> spp.	Sweetlips	57	-	-
<i>Plectorhinchus</i> spp.	Sweetlips	71	...	...
<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>	Silver grunt	57	-	-
<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>	Silver grunt	71	...	...
Haemulidae (=Pomodasyidae)	Grunts, sweetlips <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Haemulidae (=Pomodasyidae)	Grunts, sweetlips <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Lethrinidae	Emperors (=Scavengers) <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Lethrinidae	Emperors (=Scavengers) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Sparidae	Porgies, seabreams <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Parupeneus indicus</i>	Indian goatfish	57	-	-
<i>Parupeneus indicus</i>	Indian goatfish	71	...	...
Mullidae	Goatfishes, red mullets <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	Sulphur goatfish	57	-	-
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	Sulphur goatfish	71	...	...
<i>Upeneus</i> spp.	Goatfishes	57	-	-
<i>Upeneus</i> spp.	Goatfishes	71	...	...
<i>Gerres</i> spp.	Mojarras <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Gerres</i> spp.	Mojarras <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	Spotted sicklefish	57	-	-
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	Spotted sicklefish	71	...	...
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Humphead wrasse	57	-	-
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Humphead wrasse	71	...	...
Labridae	Wrasses, hogfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Labridae	Wrasses, hogfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Four finger threadfin	57	-	-
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Four finger threadfin	71	...	...
Polynemidae	Threadfins, Tasselfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Polynemidae	Threadfins, Tasselfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Siganus stellatus</i>	Orange-spotted spinefoot	57	-	-
<i>Siganus stellatus</i>	Orange-spotted spinefoot	71	...	...
<i>Siganus virgatus</i>	Barhead spinefoot	57	-	-
<i>Siganus virgatus</i>	Barhead spinefoot	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
5,574	-	4,391	...	-	-	...	-
40,878	-	2,585	-	...	7	...	...
...	-	...	-	59,095	...	...	...
1,311	-	-	-	...	-
8,054	-	...	-
...	-	7,089	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	2,985	-	...	...	...	...
2,422	-	50	...	-	-	...	-
13,723	-	3,367	-	...	71	...	...
3,671	-	156	...	-	-	...	-
42,213	-	4,507	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	18,152	...	...	...
1,948	-	-	-	...	-
7,328	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	39,590	...	...	...
2,733	-	-	-	...	-
22,112	-	...	-
4,883	-	11,515	...	-	-	...	-
22,246	-	5,228	-	...	57	...	...
...	-	144	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	1,366	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	868	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	1,302	-	...	...	...	...
260	-	-	-	...	-
2,987	-	...	-
...	-	267	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	5,731	-	22,218	...	...	...
1,885	-	-	-	...	-
12,617	-	...	-
17,519	-	23,150	...	-	-	209	-
74,687	-	19,236	-	...	...	1,554	...
2,576	-	-	-	...	-
34,228	-	...	-
186	-	-	-	...	-
6,015	-	...	-

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet (=Rabbitfishes) <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet (=Rabbitfishes) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Indo-Pacific tarpon	57	-	-
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Indo-Pacific tarpon	71	...	...
<i>Terapon</i> spp.	Terapon perches <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Terapon</i> spp.	Terapon perches <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	Daggertooth pike conger	57	-	-
<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	Daggertooth pike conger	71	...	...
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	57	-	-
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	71	...	...
Trichiuridae	Hairtails <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Trichiuridae	Hairtails <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Amblygaster sirm</i>	Spotted sardinella	57	-	-
<i>Amblygaster sirm</i>	Spotted sardinella	71	...	...
<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i>	Goldstripe sardinella	57	-	-
<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i>	Goldstripe sardinella	71	...	...
<i>Sardinella lemuru</i>	Bali sardinella	57	-	-
<i>Sardinella lemuru</i>	Bali sardinella	71	...	...
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Dussumieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	57	-	-
<i>Dussumieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	71	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	<i>Stolephorus</i> anchovies	57	-	-
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	<i>Stolephorus</i> anchovies	71	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	Dorab wolf-herring	57	-	-
<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	Dorab wolf-herring	71	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tuna	57	-	-
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tuna	71	...	...
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	Bullet tuna	57	-	-
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	Bullet tuna	71	...	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	57	-	-
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
833	-	90	...	-	-	...	-
15,829	-	4,090	-	45,624	69	...	...
...	-	26	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	133	-	...	...	...	...
2,852	-	-	-	...	-
8,556	-	...	-
...	-	2,441	...	-	-	322	-
...	-	1,094	-	...	...	2,102	...
...	-	16,694	...	-	-	2,878	-
...	-	8,107	-	...	48	4,054	...
12,311	-	-	-	...	-
46,311	-	...	-	26,821	...	...	...
3,868	-	-	-	...	-
28,362	-	...	-
7,253	-	-	-	...	-
96,363	-	...	-
8,566	-	-	-	...	-
23,159	-	...	-
...	-	-	-	6,153	-
...	-	...	-	237,483	...	41,664	...
1,279	-	-	-	...	-
16,992	-	...	-	7,224	...	...	...
54,961	-	16,423	...	-	-	...	-
194,860	-	15,807	-	69,432	...	...	...
...	-	-	-	1,144	-
...	-	...	-	3,105	...
4,559	-	3,366	...	-	-	...	-
13,678	-	7,792	-	...	198	...	...
41,001	-	210	...	-	-	...	-
174,794	-	1,759	-	208,432	...	...	...
13,243	-	-	-	...	-
34,053	-	...	-
28,041	-	13,456	...	-	-	8,678	-
205,631	-	21,182	-	43,435	...	19,114	...

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	57	-	-
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	71	...	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	57	-	-
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	71	...	...
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Albacore tuna	57	-	-
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Albacore tuna	71	...	...
<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>	Southern bluefin tuna	57	-	-
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	57	...	...
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	71	-	-
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye tuna	57	...	...
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye tuna	71	-	-
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	57	...	...
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	71	-	-
Istiophoridae	Marlins, sailfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	...	...
Istiophoridae	Marlins, sailfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	-	-
<i>Makaira indica</i>	Black marlin	57	...	...
<i>Makaira indica</i>	Black marlin	71	-	-
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Atlantic blue marlin	57	...	...
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Atlantic blue marlin	71	-	-
<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>	Striped marlin	57	...	...
<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>	Striped marlin	71	-	-
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Swordfish	57	...	...
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Swordfish	71	-	-
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	57	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	71	-	-
<i>Scomberomorous guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	57	...	...
<i>Scomberomorous guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	71	-	-
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp.	Seerfishes <i>nei</i>	57	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp.	Seerfishes <i>nei</i>	71	-	-
<i>Sarda orientalis</i>	Striped bonito	57	...	...
<i>Sarda orientalis</i>	Striped bonito	71	-	-
<i>Tylosurus</i> spp.	Needlefishes <i>nei</i>	57	...	...
<i>Tylosurus</i> spp.	Needlefishes <i>nei</i>	71	-	-
<i>Hemiramphus</i> spp.	Halfbeaks <i>nei</i>	57	...	...
<i>Hemiramphus</i> spp.	Halfbeaks <i>nei</i>	71	-	-

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
39,620	-	2	...	-	-	...	-
526,377	-	7,922	-	328,690	4	...	...
12,515	-	12,289	...	-	-	3,795	-
61,103	-	34,292	-	...	...	17,806	...
22,307	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	246	-	...	...	307	...
2,502	-	-	-	...	-
44,178	-	-	-	...	-
446,685	-	7,104	-	321,650	...	156	...
24,978	-	-	-	224	-
183,173	-	1,397	-	28,729	...	...	...
2,634	-	-	-	...	-
12,000	-	...	-
...	-	44	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	295	-	...	...	...	...
3,644	-	-	-	...	-
10,372	-	...	-
606	-	-	-	...	-
909	-	...	-
1,096	-	-	-	...	-
2,036	-	...	-
7,344	-	39	...	-	-	...	-
18,885	-	133	-	...	...	...	...
41,987	-	-	-	...	-
339,715	-	...	-	45,725	...	...	...
9,311	-	-	-	...	-
45,458	-	...	-
...	-	28,320	...	-	-	3,790	-
...	-	35,857	-	...	452	29,796	...
994	-	-	-	...	-
1,622	-	...	-
1,237	-	-	-	...	-
5,636	-	...	-
2,772	-	-	-	...	-
14,555	-	...	-

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	False trevally	57	-	-
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	False trevally	71	...	...
<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded trevally	57	-	-
<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded trevally	71	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Carangidae	Carangids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Carangidae	Carangids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	57	-	-
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	71	...	...
<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	Indian scad	57	-	-
<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	Indian scad	71	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Exocoetidae	Flying fishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Exocoetidae	Flying fishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	57	-	-
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	71	...	...
<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Yellowstripe scad	57	-	-
<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Yellowstripe scad	71	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	57	-	-
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	71	...	...
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	57	-	-
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	71	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Hardtail scad	57	-	-
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Hardtail scad	71	...	...
<i>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfishes	57	-	-
<i>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfishes	71	...	...
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Dolphinfish	57	-	-
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Dolphinfish	71	...	...
Engraulidae	Anchovies, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Engraulidae	Anchovies, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	....	...
<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	Spotted chub mackerel	57	-	-
<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	Spotted chub mackerel	71		

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
2,973	-	-	-	...	-
19,897	-	744	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	-	-	198	-
...	-	...	-	2,526	...
27,491	-	-	-	...	-
155,780	-	...	-	...	87	...	...
...	-	1,880	...	-	-	13,898	-
...	-	27,899	-	117,316	49	42,004	...
...	-	169	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	2,007	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	43,152	...	-	-	26,207	-
...	-	106,862	-	...	...	12,199	...
24,359	-	-	-	...	-
280,130	-	...	-	302,886	179	...	...
2,011	-	-	-	...	-
9,162	-	...	-	24,236	...	...	...
2,758	-	24,183	...	-	-	8,214	-
14,478	-	63,021	-	168,256	...	18,019	...
35,556	-	1,480	...	-	-	...	-
173,559	-	17,891	-	...	...	...	...
13,310	-	11,012	...	-	-	147	-
107,693	-	16,545	-	...	...	6,023	...
3,576	-	7	...	-	-	...	-
13,453	-	1,853	-	...	...	...	...
8,413	-	35,798	...	-	-	4,923	-
31,649	-	16,850	-	...	...	18,826	...
4,136	-	1,101	...	-	-	...	-
21,714	-	3,435	-	...	...	...	...
1,666	-	-	-	...	-
12,221	-	...	-
...	-	-	-	8,424	-
...	-	...	-	34,935	...
283	-	-	-	...	-
1,066	-	...	-

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>	Short mackerel	57	-	-
<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>	Short mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	57	-	-
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Indian mackerels <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Indian mackerels <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	57	-	-
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	71	...	...
<i>Sphyaena jello</i>	Pickhandle barracuda	57	-	-
<i>Sphyaena jello</i>	Pickhandle barracuda	71	...	...
<i>Sphyaena barracuda</i>	Great barracuda	57	-	-
<i>Sphyaena barracuda</i>	Great barracuda	71	...	...
<i>Sphyaena</i> spp.	Barracudas <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Sphyaena</i> spp.	Barracudas <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Squalidae	Dogfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Squalidae	Dogfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Alopias</i> spp.	Thresher sharks <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Alopias</i> spp.	Thresher sharks <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Lamnidae	Mackerel sharks <i>nei</i> , porbeagles	57	-	-
Lamnidae	Mackerel sharks <i>nei</i> , porbeagles	71	...	...
Carcharhinidae	Requim sharks <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Carcharhinidae	Requim sharks <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Sphyrnidae	Hammerhead sharks <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Sphyrnidae	Hammerhead sharks <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Pristidae	Sawfishes	57	-	-
Pristidae	Sawfishes	71	...	...
<i>Rhynchobatus australiae</i>	Whitespotted wedgefish	57	-	-
<i>Rhynchobatus australiae</i>	Whitespotted wedgefish	71	...	...
Rhynobatidae	Guitarfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Rhynobatidae	Guitarfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Rajiformes	Rays, stingrays, mantas <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Rajiformes	Rays, stingrays, mantas <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Dasyatis</i> spp.	Stings <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Dasyatis</i> spp.	Stings <i>nei</i>	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
71,136	-	-	-	...	-
284,546	-	...	-	61,686	...	...	...
3,719	-	283,781	...	-	-	24,044	-
70,653	-	50,996	-	118,392	...	38,801	...
...	-	-	-	21,000	-
...	-	...	-	77,233	...
30,871	-	30,297	...	-	-	267	-
103,351	-	13,896	-	...	...	7,134	...
197	-	-	-	...	-
1,213	-	...	-
2,423	-	-	-	...	-
11,828	-	...	-
...	-	3,511	...	-	-	6,572	-
...	-	8,100	-	...	128	22,785	...
1,073	-	-	-	...	-
5,239	-	...	-
1,805	-	-	-	...	-
9,475	-	...	-
373	-	-	-	...	-
608	-	...	-
3,539	-	-	-	...	-
31,850	-	...	-
233	-	-	-	...	-
518	-	...	-
3	-	-	-	...	-
4	-	...	-
629	-	-	-	...	-
5,665	-	...	-
184	-	-	-	...	-
1,658	-	...	-
...	-	6,076	...	-	-	822	-
...	-	12,690	-	...	263	2,749	...
6,331	-	-	-	...	-
51,227	-	...	-

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
Myliobatidae	Eagle rays <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Myliobatidae	Eagle rays <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Mobulidae	Mantas, devil rays <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Mobulidae	Mantas, devil rays <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Clupeioidi	Diadromous clupeoids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Clupeioidi	Diadromous clupeoids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Clupeioidi	Clupeoids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Clupeioidi	Clupeoids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Stomatopoda	Stomatopods <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Stomatopoda	Stomatopods <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Balistidae	Triggerfishes, durgons <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Balistidae	Triggerfishes, durgons <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Stromateidae	Butterfishes, pomfrets <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Stromateidae	Butterfishes, pomfrets <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	71	7,303	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	57	-	-
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	71	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	57	-	-
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	57	-	-
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	71	...	...
Scyllaridae	Slipper lobsters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
1,462	-	-	-	...	-
7,675	-	...	-
545	-	-	-	...	-
4,408	-	...	-
...	-	4,967	...	-	-	136	-
...	-	5,429	-	...	34	1,432	...
...	-	1,265	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	8,810	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	7,934	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	22,325	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	-	-	37	-
...	-	...	-	818	...
...	-	127	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	1,094	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	43,617	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	7,158	-	...	...	...	...
42,479	-	48,064	4,852,140	-	-	36,491	-
382,313	-	64,592	-	...	663	94,690	...
16,779	-	-	-	22,351	-
112,288	-	...	-	62,288	...	88,386	...
17,479	-	-	-	2,513	-
74,517	-	...	-	...	848	3,958	...
5,304	-	-	-	...	-
53,625	-	1,442	-	...	19	...	...
...	-	-	-	207	-
...	-	...	-	3,082	...
...	-	...	-	...	12	...	...
33,770	-	-	-	14,027	-
207,444	-	...	-	43,074	...
18,249	-	-	-	703	-
112,103	-	...	-	2,503	...
...	-	-	-	285	-
...	-	...	-	1,239	...

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	<i>Penaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	<i>Penaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus endeavouri</i>	Endeavour shrimp	71	...	...
Sergestidae	Sergestid shrimps <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Sergestidae	Sergestid shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	57	-	-
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	71	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	57	-	-
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	71	...	...
Pectinidae	Scallops <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Pectinidae	Scallops <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Paphia</i> spp.	Short neck clam <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Meretrix</i> spp.	Hard clams <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Meretrix</i> spp.	Hard clams <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Bivalvia	Clams, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Bivalvia	Clams, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Crustacea	Marine crustaceans <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Crustacea	Marine crustaceans <i>nei</i>	71	1,235	...
Brachyura	Marine crabs <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Brachyura	Marine crabs <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Natantia	Natantian decapods <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Natantia	Natantian decapods <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Sepiidae, Sepiolidae	Cuttlefish, bobtail squids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Sepiidae, Sepiolidae	Cuttlefish, bobtail squids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
...	-	-	-	6,255	-
...	-	...	-	4,023	...
...	-	-	-	1,435	-
...	-	...	-	25,590	...
13,352	-	-	-	2,299	-
82,018	-	...	-	22,530	...
...	-	...	-	3,263	...	...	...
...	-	24,913	...	-	-	44	-
...	-	6,117	-	12,130	...	1,413	...
33	-	-	-	...	-
202	-	...	-
594	-	-	-	...	-
3,648	-	...	-
6,457	-	-	-	...	-
39,663	-	...	-	661	...
68	-	-	-	150	-
418	-	...	-	7,431	...
...	-	...	-	7,216	...
135	-	-	-	...	-
828	-	...	-
3,880	-	4,035	...	-	-	...	-
23,833	-	2,330	-	...	...	...	...
198	-	-	-	...	-
1,216	-	...	-
...	-	24,021	...	-	-	571	-
...	-	24,970	-	...	258	6,028	...
23,765	-	248,113	...	-	-	...	-
145,983	-	96,668	-	11,415	3,778	...	...
...	-	28,890	...	-	-	8,090	-
...	-	21,010	-	...	126	27,571	...
35,300	-	-	-	30,492	-
216,841	-	...	-	109,634	198	178,173	...

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
Loliginidae, Ommastrephidae	Various squids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Loliginidae, Ommastrephidae	Various squids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Octopodidae	Octopuses <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Octopodidae	Octopuses <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i>	Bigfin reef squid	57	-	-
<i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i>	Bigfin reef squid	71	...	...
Mollusca	Marine molluscs <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Mollusca	Marine molluscs <i>nei</i>	71	765	...
<i>Trochus niloticus</i>	Commercial top shell	57	-	-
<i>Trochus niloticus</i>	Commercial top shell	71	...	...
Holothuroidea	Sea cucumbers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Holothuroidea	Sea cucumbers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes	57	-	-
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes	71	...	...
Testudinata	Marine turtles <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Testudinata	Marine turtles <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Invertebrata	Aquatic invertebrates <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Invertebrata	Aquatic invertebrates <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
-	Others	57	-	-
-	Others	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
...	-	86,397	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	78,644	-	...	...	...	...
1,602	-	872	...	-	-	1,313	-
9,840	-	1,216	-	...	...	10,727	...
...	-	-	-	3,201	-
...	-	...	-	10,263	...
470	-	-	-	24	-
2,888	-	...	-	1,806	...
11	-	-	-	...	-
66	-	...	-
4,126	-	-	-	...	-
25,345	-	...	-
1,030	-	1,899	...	-	-	7,309	-
6,326	-	9,661	-	...	...	412	...
32	-	-	-	...	-
196	-	...	-
198	-	-	-	330	-
1,219	-	...	-	8	...
...	-	-	-	12,180	...
...	-	...	-	53,866	...

Note: A Preliminary Data

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2015

3.4.1 Brunei Darussalam

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
		All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Tenualosa macrura</i>	Longtail shad	9.65	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi (=Giant seaperch)	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Saurida tumbil</i>	Greater lizardfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arius thalassinus</i>	Giant catfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arius</i> spp.	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Flathead grey mullet	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Liza</i> spp.	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Valamugil</i> spp.	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Caesio</i> spp.	Fusiliers	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	Leopard coralgroupers	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Priacanthus tayenus</i>	Purple-spotted bigeye	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	Silver sillago	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Johnius</i> spp.	Croakers	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Otolithes ruber</i>	Tigertooth croaker	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove red snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	Malabar blood snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus sebae</i>	Emperor red snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	Bigeye snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus russelli</i>	Russell's snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pristipomoides multidens</i>	Goldenbanded jobfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes (=Slipmouths)	1.272	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Plectorhinchus</i> spp.	Sweetlips	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>	Silver grunt	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pomadasys</i> spp.	Grunts	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lethrinus</i> spp.	Emperors (=Scavengers) <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	Sulphur goatfish	...	...	...	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2015

3.4.1 Brunei Darussalam (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
		All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Gerres</i> spp.	Mojarras (=Silver-biddies) <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	Spotted sicklefish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Four finger threadfin	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Polynemus</i> spp.	Threadfins	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet (=Rabbitfishes) <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Abalister stellaris</i>	Starry triggerfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	Daggertooth pike conger	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muraenesox</i> spp.	Pike-congers <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	5.688	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Amblygaster sirm</i>	Spotted sardinella	11.332	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i>	Goldstripe sardinella	2.137	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Dussumieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	150.98	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	Stolephorus anchovies	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	Dorab wolf-herring	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Auxis thazard</i> , <i>A. rochei</i>	Frigate and bullet tunas	18.325	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	63.82	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	228.15	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	10.896	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	162.10	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	0.01	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred spanish mackerel	12.794	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	1.049	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Hemiramphus</i> spp.	Halfbeaks <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	False trevally	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	0.016	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	32.837	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Caranx tille</i>	Tille trevally	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	2.375	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Alectis indicus</i>	Indian threadfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Golden trevally	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Atule mate</i>	Yellowtail scad	0.388	...	...	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2015

3.4.1 Brunei Darussalam (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
		All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Alepes</i> spp.	Scads	3.869	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	49.228	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Yellowstripe scad	1	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	7.288	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	0.111	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Torpedo scad	11.788	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Scomberoides commerson</i>	Talang queenfish	0.258	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>	Short mackerel	0.654	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	46.842	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	0.027	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sphyraena jello</i>	Pickhandle barracuda	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sphyraena</i> spp.	Barracudas <i>nei</i>	3.286	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sphyrna</i> spp.	Hammerhead sharks <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Dasyatis</i> spp.	Stingrays <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rhynchobatus djiddensis</i>	Giant guitarfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	<i>Penaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus brevicornis</i>	Yellow shrimp	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus ensis</i>	Greasyback shrimp	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Acetes japonicus</i>	Akaiami paste shrimp	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sepia</i> spp.	Cuttlefish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	6.581	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bohadschia argus</i>	Leopard fish	...	...	...	...	...	...
-	Others	104.647	...	...	...	...	...

															MT
Trawl				Lift Net	Falling Net			Gill Net	Trap			Hook and Lines	Push/Scoop Nets	Shell fish and seaweed collecting gears	Others
All trawls	Beam trawl	Otter board trawl	Pair trawl		All falling nets	Anchovy falling net	Squid falling net		All traps	Stationary trap	Portable trap				
...	21.426	...	...	...	2.662	...	...	...
21.296	0.455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.259	3.878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.717	1.264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.216
8.312	5.46	...	...	...	1.202	...	...	...
11.527	3.164	0.02	...	...	0.338	...	...	...
0.01	1.602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.506	11.09	...	...	...	1.78	...	...	...
0.222	0.078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.037	...	...	...	0.09	...	...	...
37.48	0.291	0.098	...	...	0.018	...	...	...
...	0.076	...	...	...
41.731	1.903	0.155	...	...	0.294	...	...	...
0.01	0.007	...	...	...	0.023	...	...	...
10.725	0.034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4.106	0.005	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.016	0.134	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.17
1.642
26.588
1.9	0.006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69.859
2.388	6.363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.434	0.454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.749
0.307	6.687	0.004	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97.101	0.025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129.905	0.061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.03	1.507	...	...	...	...	...	...
874.403	17.934	0.06	...	...	0.37	...	...	0.863

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2015

3.4.2 Malaysia

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
		All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	5	0	5	45	...	...
<i>Hilsa kelee</i>	Kelee shad	2	0.2	1.8	0.02	...	...
<i>Tenualosa macrura</i>	Longtail shad	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Ilisha elongata</i>	Elongate ilisha	2,543	0	2,543	0.8	...	...
<i>Pellona ditchela</i>	Indian pellona	89	0	89	0.5	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramudi (=Giant seaperch)	33	0	33	37	...	...
Cynoglossidae	Tonguefishes	37	0	37	22	...	...
<i>Pseudorhombus</i> spp.	Flounders	30	0	30	142	...	...
<i>Harpadon nehereus</i>	Bombay duck	7	0	7	...	...	...
<i>Saurida</i> spp.	Lizard fishes	174	0	174	52	...	...
<i>Arius</i> spp.	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	61	2	59	1,643	...	...
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	...	...	...	69	...	...
<i>Lisa</i> spp.	Mulletts	0.34	0.04	0.3	41	...	...
<i>Pterocaeso</i> spp.	Fusiliers	77	0	77	9	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	60	0	60	31	...	...
<i>Priacanthus tayenus</i>	purple-spotted bigeye	22	0	22	...	...	...
<i>Sillago</i> spp.	Sillago-whitings	5	0	5	3	...	...
<i>Otolithes ruber</i>	Tigertooth croaker	162	64	98	4,571	...	...
<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	Malabar blood snapper	71	0	71	13	...	...
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	62	0	62	14	...	...
<i>Lutjanus russelli</i>	Russell's snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	94	0	94	...	...	...
<i>Pristipomoides multidens</i>	Goldenbanded jobfish	2	0	2	...	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	157	0	157	...	...	...
<i>Scolopsis</i> spp.	Monocole breams	5	0	5	...	...	...
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes	523	30	493	10	...	...
<i>Plectorhinchus</i> spp.	Sweetlips	12	0	12	...	...	...
<i>Pomydasys</i> spp.	Grunts	44	0	44	0.1	...	...
<i>Lethrinus</i> spp.	Emperors	30	0	30	...	...	...
<i>Upeneus</i> spp.	Goatfishes	69	0	69	...	...	...
<i>Gerres</i> spp.	Mojarras <i>nei</i>	50	0	50	25	...	...
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	Spotted sicklefish	45	0	45	30	...	...

															MT
Trawl				Lift Net	Falling Net			Gill Net	Trap			Hook and Lines	Push/Scoop Nets	Shell fish and seaweed collecting gears	Others
All trawls	Beam trawl	Otter board trawl	Pair trawl		All falling nets	Anchovy falling net	Squid falling net		All traps	Stationary trap	Portable trap				
3,529	28	...	...	...	5,888	38	35	3	251	19	...	36
14	590	...	...	...	0.3	...	...	...
8	2,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,609	3,975	7	6	1	0.3	84	...	13.8
2,242	7,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
186	747	226	88	138	313	3	...	9
1,255	1,559	10	10	0	39	6	...	46
2,993	5	...	...	...	545	9	9	0	11	19	...	2
533	58	...	...	...	1,824	...	...	...	5	...	...	1,030
43,241	37	48	0	48	7	...	...	0.5
7,195	12	...	...	...	12,083	323	124	199	1,845	11	...	250
323	2,157	97	8	89	417	7	...	281
179	3	...	...	...	5,194	161	96	65	37	3	...	135
47	15	...	...	...	69	375	71	305	61	...	...	1,475
5,602	705	1,583	90	1,493	3,008	...	...	399
20,752	8	...	...	...	68	1	0	1	3	...	...	...
1,118	17	...	...	...	3,069	...	...	...	22	...	...	11
19,744	3	...	...	...	13,447	103	81	21	255	145	...	345
1,769	27	...	...	...	1,552	521	17	505	2,172	...	...	...
825	7	...	...	...	835	340	79	262	1,203	0.5	...	76
316	336	76	10	66	225	0.1	...	...
1,901	61	235	0	235	74	...	...	...
1,976	7	...	...	...	130	315	0	315	1,753	...	...	...
37,438	1	...	...	...	3,509	4,681	3	4,678	1,495	...	...	0.5
559	561	295	1	294	61	...	...	...
6,839	134	...	...	...	847	12	12	0.2	279	...	...	...
551	7	...	...	...	366	312	0	312	340	...	...	...
1,784	820	29	7	22	547	...	...	0.2
278	265	136	3	133	640	...	...	417
18,778	0.3	...	...	...	26	132	10	122	6	...	...	...
668	437	30	12	19	52	...	...	3
681	3	...	...	...	505	211	73	138	93	...	...	76

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2015

3.4.2 Malaysia (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
		All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Scarus</i> spp.	Parrot fish	...	...	...	173	...	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Four finger threadfin	...	...	..	2	...	...
<i>Polynemus</i> spp.	Threadfins	2	2	0	105	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet (=Rabbitfishes) <i>nei</i>	40	0	40	169	...	...
<i>Abalister stellaris</i>	Starry triggerfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muraenesox</i> spp.	Pike-congers <i>nei</i>	24	0	24	2,697	...	...
<i>Trichiurus</i> spp.	Hairtails <i>nei</i>	646.5	0.5	646	...	...	...
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas <i>nei</i>	23,214	90	23,124	660	...	...
<i>Dussumieria</i> spp.	Rainbow sardines <i>nei</i>	8,423	63	8,360	32	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	<i>Stolephorus</i> anchovies	14,928	14,858	70	7	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	5.2	0.2	5	...	...	...
<i>Auxis thazard</i> , <i>A. rochei</i>	Frigate and bullet tunas	1,273	0	1,273	...	...	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	21,994	...	21,994	...	...	...
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	3,642	...	3,642	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	25,464	0	25,464	173	...	...
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Albacore	105	0	105	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye tuna	39	0	39	...	...	...
<i>Istiophorus platyterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	22	0	22	...	...	...
<i>Makaira mazara</i>	Indo-Pacific blue marlin	0.1	0	0.1	...	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred spanish mackerel	493.4	0.4	493	1	...	...
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	False trevally	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	3	0	3	...	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	105,991	0	105,991	...	...	...
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Bigeye travally	48	3	45	1	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Alectis indicus</i>	Indian threadfish	157.4	0.4	157	23	...	...
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Golden trevally	71	0	71	...	...	...
<i>Carangoides</i> spp.	Horse mackerel	286	1	285	4	...	...
<i>Atule mate</i>	Yellowtail scad	1,685	0	1,685	...	...	...
<i>Alepes</i> spp.	Scads	15,050	4	15,046	...	...	...
<i>Selar boops</i>	Oxeye scad	18,344	0	18,344	...	...	...
<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Yellowstripe scad	5,681	0	5,681	...	...	...

															MT
Trawl				Lift Net	Falling Net			Gill Net	Trap			Hook and Lines	Push/Scoop Nets	Shell fish and seaweed collecting gears	Others
All trawls	Beam trawl	Otter board trawl	Pair trawl		All falling nets	Anchovy falling net	Squid falling net		All traps	Stationary trap	Portable trap				
189	5	...	...	...	207	139	10	129	258	...	...	1884
35	1,172	5	5	0	137	...	...	1
1,223	1	...	...	...	6,095	15	14	1	371	7	...	10
562	6	...	...	...	846	549	217	332	140	...	...	194
477	6	...	...	...	31	47	3	44	97	...	...	...
...	869	...	...	...	869	48.2	0.2	48	1,558	...	...	1
14,233	35	...	...	...	2,021	16	14	2	299	5	...	8
939	707	...	...	...	2,706	23	20	3	450	...	...	...
3,582	220	...	...	...	715	1	0	1	9	2	...	4
195	3,638	...	...	...	912	13	13	0	3	...	...	163
1,651	2,140	...	...	...	15	...	...	3
1	28	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	165	...	...	...
36	984	...	...	...	981	...	...	...
304	561	...	...	...	1,244	...	...	...
15	1	...	...	...	2,727	...	...	...	868	...	...	...
0.5	0.2	...	...	...	72	...	...	...
...	2650	...	...	...
...	60	...	...	...	762	...	...	...
9	209	...	...	...	59	...	...	...
0.2
4,183	22	...	...	...	8,653	41	3	38	2,372	3	...	13
168	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
433	270	39	0	39	581	...	...	...
9,598	565	...	...	...	230	26	0	26	743	...	...	3
66	76	42	0	42	63	...	...	...
24	34	1	0	1	57	...	...	...
1,967	39	...	...	...	619	246	72	174	819	...	...	3
145	49	60	0	60	38	...	...	...
1,215	1,537	272	80	192	1,604	...	...	1265
2,623	33	...	...	...	954	...	...	...	28	101	...	1
4,175	1,291	...	...	...	2,508	220	8	212	1,597	...	...	75
7,095	8	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
6,951	249	...	...	...	904	146	14	132	160	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2015

3.4.2 Malaysia (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
		All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded trevally	0.1	0	0.1	...	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	408.4	0.4	408	39	...	...
<i>Elagastis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	34	0	34	...	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Torpedo scad	19,082	38	19,044	...	...	...
<i>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfish	124	16	108	4	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger kanagartha</i>	Indian mackerel	34,744	13	34,731	2	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Indian mackerels <i>nei</i>	25,657	31	25,626	0.1	...	...
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	32.4	0.4	32	418	...	...
<i>Pampus chinensis</i>	Chinese silver pomfret	31.1	0.1	31	396	...	...
<i>Pampus</i> spp.	Silver pomfrets <i>nei</i>	0.048	0	0.048	...	...	...
<i>Platycephalus indicus</i>	Bartail Flatfish	33	0	33	1	...	...
<i>Thachysurus leiotetocephalus</i>	-	1	0	1	5	...	...
<i>Lagocephalus sceleratus</i>	Silverside blaasop	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Aluterus monoceros</i>	Unicorn leatherjacket	70	0	70	...	...	...
<i>Ablennes hians</i>	Flat needlefish	6	1	5	1	...	...
<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i>	Atlantic tripletail	9	1	8	1	...	...
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Indo-Pacific tarpon	13	0	13	1	...	...
<i>Septipinna tenuifilis</i>	Common hairfin anchovy	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Coilia macrognathos</i>	Goldspotted grenader anchovy	19	0	19	3,989	...	...
<i>Sphyræna</i> spp.	Barracudas <i>nei</i>	626	5	621	30	...	...
<i>Carcharhinus</i> spp.	Sharks <i>nei</i>	26	0	26	131	...	...
<i>Dasyatis</i> spp.	Stingrays <i>nei</i>	64	0	64	126	...	...
-	Trash fish	23,447	310	23,137	17,789	...	...
-	Mixed fish	6,371	94	6,277	65	...	...
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	25	0	25	72	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	6	0	6	0.3	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters <i>nei</i>	13	0	13	...	...	...
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	3	0	3	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	59	0	59	631	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	24	0	24	44	...	...
<i>Penaeus indicus</i>	Indian white prawn	84	0	84	363	...	...

															MT
Trawl				Lift Net	Falling Net			Gill Net	Trap			Hook and Lines	Push/Scoop Nets	Shell fish and seaweed collecting gears	Others
All trawls	Beam trawl	Otter board trawl	Pair trawl		All falling nets	Anchovy falling net	Squid falling net		All traps	Stationary trap	Portable trap				
822	0.9	...	...	...	10	0.5	0	0.5	29	...	...	...
2,717	20	...	...	...	2,002	21	17	4	3	616	...	4
372	5	...	...	...	583	0.4	...	0.4	214	...	...	...
3,817	43	...	...	...	3,707	2	...	2	2,113	2	...	0.3
903	123	...	...	...	2,317	134	71	63	212	...	...	...
14,273	410	...	...	...	9,693	43	21	22	1,192	78	...	30
6,688	97,270	...	...	...	...	8	...	3
2,334	16	...	...	...	2,780	26	21	5	3	3	...	1
1,170	16	...	...	...	2,196	3	3	0.1	0.2	10	...	1
753	8	...	...	...	1,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
317	73	1	0	1	4	0.01	...	...
63	675	6	0	6	54	5	...	37
200	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1,997	1,931	...	...	...	43	23	0	23	191	...	...	...
8	169	1	1	0	6	...	...	0.3
90	454	0.2	...	0.2	114	...	...	2
29	34	...	...	...	34	8.4	8	0.4	261	...	...	...
22	15	...	...	...	1,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	378
62	55	...	...	...	1,356	5	5	0	...	...	...	611
4,801	172	...	...	...	1,196	22	15	7	962	...	...	61
4,021	0.3	...	...	...	2,644	109	4	105	684	0.2	...	8
5,995	0.1	...	...	...	4,698	65	18	47	1,907	0.181	...	52
206,439	149	...	...	...	1,840	135	48	87	184	1,207	...	1,914
18,199	388	...	...	...	10,139	229	80	149	475	290	...	521
4	8	...	...	...	1	2	...	24
5,463	0.1	...	...	...	4,516	662	95	567	3	8	...	904
36	41	71.2	0.2	71	...	2	...	2,078
72	129	43	0	43	0.01	...	...	43
335	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,285	8,136	9	9	0	...	171	...	210
957	279	3	1	2	...	...	...	2
2,463	0.2	...	...	...	7,907	14	14	0	...	181	...	21

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2015

3.4.2 Malaysia (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
		All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	10	0	10	0.3	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus affinis</i>	Jinga shrimp	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus brevicornis</i>	Yellow shrimp	1	0	1	33	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus ensis</i>	Greasyback shrimp	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus lysianassa</i>	Bird shrimp	74	0	74	1,169	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	4	0	4	1,758	...	...
<i>Parapenaeopsis coromandelica</i>	Coromandel shrimp	18	0	18	0.3	...	...
<i>Parapenaeopsis hardwickii</i>	Spear shrimp	9	0	9	1,691	...	...
<i>Parapenaeopsis sculptilis</i>	Rainbow shrimp	6	0	6	313	...	...
<i>Metapenaeopsis stridulans</i>	Fiddler shrimp	44	0	44	300	...	...
<i>Acetes</i> spp.	Paste shrimp	2	2	0	...	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Paphia undulata</i>	Undulata venus	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sepia</i> spp.	Cuttlefish <i>nei</i>	580	0	580	229	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	2,825	1	2,824	193	...	...
<i>Octopus</i> spp.	Octopuses <i>nei</i>	35	0	35	19	...	...
<i>Squilla mantis</i>	-	154	0	154	194	...	...
-	Sea cucumbers <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Circe scripta</i>	Script venus	35	0	35	...	...	...
<i>Orbicularia orbiculata</i>	Short-necked clam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bivalves/Gastropods	Other clams	8	0	8	...	...	...
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfish	...	...	...	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2015

3.4.3 Singapore

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
		All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi(=Giant seaperch)	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arius</i> spp.	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Valamugil</i> spp.	Mulletts	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pterocaesio</i> spp.	Fusiliers	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mene maculata</i>	Moonfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pennahia</i> spp.	Croakers	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pristipomoides</i> spp.	Jobfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes(=Slipmouths)	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pomydasys</i> spp.	Grunts <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upeneus</i> spp.	Goatfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Polynemus</i> spp.	Threadfins <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet(=Rabbitfishes) <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sphyræna</i> spp.	Barracudas <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos</i>	Grey reef shark	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Dasyatis</i> spp.	Stingrays <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2015
3.4.3 Singapore (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
		All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
Scyllaridae	Slipper Lobster <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	Penaeus shrimps <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sepia</i> spp.	Cuttlefishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2015

3.4.4 Thailand

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	SEAFDEC Sub-areas	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
			All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramudi (=Giant seaperch)	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramudi (=Giant seaperch)	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleuronectiformes	Flatfishes <i>nei</i>	57b	3	0	3	...	...	...
Pleuronectiformes	Flatfishes <i>nei</i>	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	71a	14	0	14	...	...	...
<i>Saurida</i> spp.	Lizard fishes	57b	539	0	539	...	...	...
<i>Saurida</i> spp.	Lizard fishes	71a	2,146	0	2,146	...	...	...
<i>Arius</i> spp.	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arius</i> spp.	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	57b	19	0	19	...	...	...
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	71a	94	0	94	...	...	...
<i>Lisa</i> spp.	Mulletts <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lisa</i> spp.	Mulletts <i>nei</i>	71a	83	0	83	...	...	...
<i>Priacanthus</i> spp.	Bigeyes <i>nei</i>	57b	360	0	360	...	...	...
<i>Priacanthus</i> spp.	Bigeyes <i>nei</i>	71a	2,362	0	2,362	...	...	...
<i>Sillago</i> spp.	Sillago-whitings	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sillago</i> spp.	Sillago-whitings	71a	10	0	10	...	...	...
Sciaenidae	Croakers, drums <i>nei</i>	57b	43	0	43	...	...	...
Sciaenidae	Croakers, drums <i>nei</i>	71a	761	0	761	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	57b	1,321	0	1,321	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	71a	1,099	0	1,099	...	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	57b	55	0	55	...	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	71a	828	0	828	...	...	...
<i>Scolopsis</i> spp.	Monocole breams	57b	48	0	48	...	...	...
<i>Scolopsis</i> spp.	Monocole breams	71a	723	0	723	...	...	...
<i>Polynemus</i> spp.	Threadfins <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Polynemus</i> spp.	Threadfins <i>nei</i>	71a	17	0	17	...	...	...
<i>Trichiurus</i> spp.	Hairtails <i>nei</i>	57b	556	0	556	...	...	...
<i>Trichiurus</i> spp.	Hairtails <i>nei</i>	71a	910	0	910	...	...	...
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas <i>nei</i>	57b	7,781	2,747	5,034	...	...	...
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas <i>nei</i>	71a	58,494	4,747	53,747	...	...	...

MT															
Trawl				Lift Net	Falling Net			Gill Net	Trap			Hook and Lines	Push/Scoop Nets	Shell fish and seaweed collecting gears	Others
All trawls	Beam trawl	Otter board trawl	Pair trawl		All falling nets	Anchovy falling net	Squid falling net		All traps	Stationary trap	Portable trap				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	1	1	0	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	60	...	...	...
164	28	131	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,003	95	1,901	7	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	215	...	...
72	1	66	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
448	10	416	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...
12,341	2	11,225	1,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,083	14	16,002	2,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	0	20	99	...	...	...	37	1	1	0	5	...	...	...
894	0	893	1	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
327	0	286	41	...	...	...	6	18	1	17	32	...	...	...
210	0	144	66	...	...	...	29	15	0	15	91	...	...	...
8	0	0	8	...	...	...	1,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	0	3	52	...	...	...	1,853	6	6	0	6	...	...	93
5,689	0	4,799	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,386	1	11,183	3,202	...	...	...	147	...	...	...	...	195	...	...
115	4	60	51	...	...	...	468	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
497	23	437	37	...	...	...	134	3	3	0	5	47	...	...
937	7	340	590	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,064	44	2,566	1,454	...	...	...	469	56	56	0	1	897	...	...
3,475	0	2,639	836	...	...	...	142	34	0	34	353	...	...	...
3,816	1	2,253	1,562	...	...	...	157	4	1	3	63	...	...	3
11,423	3	9,926	1,494	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21,939	20	16,600	5,319	...	...	...	1,898	94	4	90	5	475	...	...
1,588	7	1,226	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,277	45	9,612	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	0	0	6	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	2	1	123	...	...	...	398	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
1,863	0	1,187	676	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,494	0	1,781	713	...	...	...	11	4	4	0	...	...	...	...
148	0	14	134	...	...	...	3,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,585	0	659	6,926	...	...	...	3,912	58	58	0	28	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2015

3.4.4 Thailand (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	SEAFDEC Sub-areas	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
			All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	Stolephorus anchovies	57b	17,935	17,638	297	...	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	Stolephorus anchovies	71a	65,379	63,181	2,198	...	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	57b	148	1	147	...	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	71a	447	9	438	...	...	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	57b	8,120	0	8,120	...	...	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	71a	15,039	0	15,039	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	57b	2,818	0	2,818	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	71a	11,040	0	11,040	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Albacore	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye tuna	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	57b	179	19	160	...	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	71a	2,653	107	2,546	...	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	57b	24,315	41	24,274	...	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	71a	12,172	83	12,089	...	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	57b	9,639	32	9,607	...	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	71a	25,066	111	24,955	...	...	...
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	57b	5,884	51	5,833	...	...	...
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	71a	12,872	52	12,820	...	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	57b	11	0	11	...	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	71a	548	0	548	...	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Torpedo scad	57b	3,295	100	3,195	...	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Torpedo scad	71a	21,024	37	20,987	...	...	...
<i>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfishes <i>nei</i>	57b	6	0	6	...	...	...
<i>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfishes <i>nei</i>	71a	1	0	1	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	57b	16,123	720	15,403	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	71a	24,411	1,442	22,969	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Indian mackerels <i>nei</i>	57b	9,934	12	9,922	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Indian mackerels <i>nei</i>	71a	31,831	277	31,554	...	...	...
<i>Pampus</i> spp.	Silver pomfrets <i>nei</i>	57b	1	0	1	...	...	...
<i>Pampus</i> spp.	Silver pomfrets <i>nei</i>	71a	709	0	709	...	...	...
<i>Sphyaena</i> spp.	Barracudas <i>nei</i>	57b	1,576	0	1,576	...	...	...
<i>Sphyaena</i> spp.	Barracudas <i>nei</i>	71a	8,216	0	8,216	...	...	...

															MT
Trawl				Lift Net	Falling Net			Gill Net	Trap			Hook and Lines	Push/Scoop Nets	Shell fish and seaweed collecting gears	Others
All trawls	Beam trawl	Otter board trawl	Pair trawl		All falling nets	Anchovy falling net	Squid falling net		All traps	Stationary trap	Portable trap				
218	0	20	198	...	1,625	1,625	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
878	0	140	738	...	16,064	16,064	0	...	9	9	0	...	...	...	...
680	0	336	344	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,797	0	834	963	...	...	...	...	23	2	2	0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,830	...	...	...	41	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	...	...	...
463	0	244	219	...	...	...	...	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,311	0	727	1,584	...	...	...	...	2,030	16	16	0	530	...	...	...
2,732	0	2,185	547	...	...	...	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
338	0	189	149	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,444	0	1,086	1,358	...	...	...	...	329	...	...	...	54	...	...	...
12,358	0	3,112	9,246	...	...	...	...	839	57	57	0	...	4	...	...
786	0	527	259	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,890	0	1,113	777	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	0	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,043	0	440	603	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,668	0	1,237	431	...	...	...	...	353	11	0	11	42	...	...	...
1,536	0	767	789	...	...	...	...	66	16	16	0	28	...	...	...
38	0	26	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
535	0	527	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,196	0	704	492	...	...	...	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,144	0	1,508	1,636	...	...	...	...	1,231	130	130	0	...	9	...	...
447	0	148	299	...	...	...	...	6,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,209	0	4,813	1,396	...	103	0	103	15,033	263	3	2	11	...	...	...
20	0	12	8	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
223	0	99	124	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,725	0	2,196	529	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
6,370	1	4,851	1,518	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	79	9	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2015

3.4.4 Thailand (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	SEAFDEC Sub-areas	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
			All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Dasyatis</i> spp.	Stingrays <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Dasyatis</i> spp.	Stingrays <i>nei</i>	71a	76	0	76	...	...	...
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. <i>nei</i>	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congridae	Conger eels, etc. <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congridae	Conger eels, etc. <i>nei</i>	71a	11	0	11	...	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	57b	3	0	3	...	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	71a	13	0	13	...	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	57b	16,879	234	16,645	...	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	71a	26,411	808	25,603	...	...	...
-	Trash fish	57b	3,437	1,594	1,843	...	...	...
-	Trash fish	71a	19,544	2,726	16,818	...	...	...
<i>Portunus</i> spp.	Blue swimming crab	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Portunus</i> spp.	Blue swimming crab	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	71a	4	0	4	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	57b	22	0	22	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	71a	104	0	104	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	Penaeus shrimp <i>nei</i>	57b	14	0	14	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	Penaeus shrimp <i>nei</i>	71a	65	0	65	...	...	...
-	Mantis shrimp	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
-	Mantis shrimp	71a	72	0	72	...	...	...
Sergestidae	Sergestid shrimps <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sergestidae	Sergestid shrimps <i>nei</i>	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brachyura	Marine crabs <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brachyura	Marine crabs <i>nei</i>	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Paphia</i> spp.	Short neck clams <i>nei</i>	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2015

3.4.4 Thailand (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	SEAFDEC Sub-areas	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
			All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Sepia</i> spp.	Cuttlefishes <i>nei</i>	57b	11	0	11	...	...	...
<i>Sepia</i> spp.	Cuttlefishes <i>nei</i>	71a	114	0	114	...	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	57b	3,067	0	3,067	...	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	71a	7,264	0	7,264	...	...	...
<i>Octopus</i> spp.	Octopuses <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Octopus</i> spp.	Octopuses <i>nei</i>	71a	64	0	64	...	...	...
Loliginidae	Various squids <i>nei</i>	57b	61	0	61	...	...	...
Loliginidae	Various squids <i>nei</i>	71a	281	0	281	...	...	...
Pectinidae	Scallops <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pectinidae	Scallops <i>nei</i>	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mollusca	Marine molluscs <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mollusca	Marine molluscs <i>nei</i>	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes <i>nei</i>	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Invertebrata	Aquatic invertebrates <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
Invertebrata	Aquatic invertebrates <i>nei</i>	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...

4. INLAND CAPTURE FISHERY STATISTICS

4.1 Inland Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

4.1.1 In Quantity

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	04	...	...
<i>Ctenopharyngodon edellus</i>	Grass carp	04	...	...
<i>Osteochilus hasselti</i>	Nilem carp	04	...	...
<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	Hoven's carp	04	...	...
<i>Labiobarbus festivus</i>	Signal carp	04	...	...
Cyprinidae	Cyprinids <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Hampala macrolepidota</i>	Hampala barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbichthys laevis</i>	Sucker barb	04	...	...
<i>Puntius binotatus</i>	Spotted barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus schwanenfeldii</i>	Tinfoil barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbodes balleroides</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Cyclocheilichthys apogon</i>	Beardless barb	04	...	...
<i>Tor soro</i>	Soro brook carp	04	...	...
<i>Tor douronensis</i>	River carp	04	...	...
<i>Macrochirichthys macrochirus</i>	Long pectoral-fin minnow	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis (=Tilapia) spp.</i>	Tilapias <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Chitala lopis</i>	Giant featherback	04	...	...
<i>Kryptopterus spp.</i>	Glass catfish	04	...	...
<i>Ompok bimaculatus</i>	Butter catfish	04	...	...
<i>Mystus nemurus</i>	Asian redbtail catfish	04	...	...
<i>Clarias spp.</i>	Torpedo-shaped catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius djambal</i>	Catfishes	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius spp.</i>	Pangas catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Anguilla spp.</i>	River eels <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Asian swamp eel	04	...	...
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	04	...	...
<i>Osphronemus goramy</i>	Giant gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster trichopterus</i>	Three spot gourami	04	...	...

							MT
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
13,480	-	1,952	...
70	-
7,200	-
4,500	-
980	-
...	30,688	-	...	...
810	-
50	-
110	-
1,350	-
12,800	-	21,049	...
460	-
220	-
750	-
510	-
40	-
13,530	-
28,670	-	20,469	...
...	50,474	-	...	...
4,600	-
14,950	-
5,200	-
28,040	-
19,780	6,263	-	8,335	...
16,730	-
...	-	5,011	...
1,660	1,876	-	...	...
...	-	1,625	...
17,720	2,169	-	7,848	...
4,580	-
26,780	5,666	-	2,892	...
15,170	-

Note: A Preliminary Data

4.1 Inland Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

4.1.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Helostoma temminckii</i>	Kissing gourami	04	...	...
<i>Channa striata</i>	Striped snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Channa micropeltes</i>	Indonesian snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Chromobotia macracanthus</i>	Clown loach	04	...	...
<i>Rasbora argyrotaenio</i>	Silver rasbora	04	...	...
<i>Puntioplites waandersi</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Pristolepis fascista</i>	Malayan leaffish	04	...	...
<i>Toxotes microlepis</i>	Smallscale archerfish	04	...	...
<i>Thynnichthys vailanti</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Mastacembelus erythrotaenia</i>	Fire eel	04	...	...
<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Asian bonytongue	04	...	...
<i>Mystacoleucus padangensis</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Mystacoleucus marginatus</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Mystus nigriceps</i>	<i>Mystus wyckii</i>	04	...	...
Gobiidae	Freshwater gobies <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Osteichthyes	Freshwater fishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	487,905
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	04	...	...
<i>Scatophagus</i> spp.	Scats	04	...	...
Eleotridae	Gudgeons, sleepers <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Ariidae	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Mugiidae	Mulletts <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Mollusca	Freshwater molluscs <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Mollusca	Marine mollusks <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	04	0.2	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	04	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	04	...	...
Palaemonidae	Freshwater prawns <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Crustacea	Freshwater crustaceans <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Bivalvia	Clams, etc, <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Rana</i> spp.	Frogs	04	...	...
Testudinata	River and lake turtles <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Invertebrate	Aquatic invertebrates <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
-	Others	04	...	...

							MT
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam ^B
14,240	-
40,470	11,754	-	15,013	...
12,480	-
30	-
1,990	-
2,490	-
630	-
570	-
2,150	-
170	-
10	-
10,860	-
540	-
7,350	-
...	-	3,988	...
84,780	62,635	5,520	1,463,120	12,280	-	96,630	196,500
...	8,313	-	...	...
...	216	-	...	...
3,190	-
...	1,953	-	...	...
...	986	-	...	...
930	57,690	-	...	...
470	-
13,290	1,480	-	...	...
...	310	-	...	...
...	897	-	...	...
6,360	404	-	1,030	...
690	-	247	...
670	-
1,760	-
30	-
1,570	-
...	-

Note: A Preliminary Data
 B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2015

4.1 Inland Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

4.1.2 In Value

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	04	...	...
<i>Ctenopharyngodon edellus</i>	Grass carp	04	...	...
<i>Osteochilus hasseltii</i>	Nilem carp	04	...	...
<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	Hoven's carp	04	...	...
<i>Labiobarbus festivus</i>	Signal carp	04	...	...
Cyprinidae	Cyprinids <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Hampala macrolepidota</i>	Hampala barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus schwanenfeldii</i>	Tinfoil barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	04	...	...
<i>Macrochirichthys macrochirus</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis (=Tilapia) spp.</i>	Tilapias <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Chitala lopis</i>	Giant featherback	04	...	...
<i>Kryptopterus spp.</i>	Glass catfish	04	...	...
<i>Ompok bimaculatus</i>	Butter catfish	04	...	...
<i>Mystus nemurus</i>	Asian redbtail catfish	04	...	...
<i>Clarias spp.</i>	Torpedo-shaped catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius djambal</i>	Catfishes	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius spp.</i>	Pangas catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Anguilla spp.</i>	River eels <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Lai	04	...	...
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	04	...	...
<i>Osphronemus goramy</i>	Giant gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster trichopterus</i>	Three spot gourami	04	...	...
<i>Helostoma temminckii</i>	Kissing gourami	04	...	...
<i>Channa striata</i>	Striped snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Channa micropeltes</i>	Indonesian snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Mastacembelus erythrotaenia</i>	Fire eel	04	...	...
<i>Pristolepis fasciata</i>	Malayan leaffish	04	...	...
<i>Barbodes balleroides</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Barbichthys laevis</i>	Sucker barb	04	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
20,153	-	5,768	...
60	-
7,764	-
11,374	-
14,185	-
...	30,913	-	...	...
1,597	-
1,716	-
14,210	-	27,321	...
34	-
18,077	-
41,185	-	31,344	...
...	66,595	-	...	...
14,849	-
32,543	-
9,091	-
61,187	-
21,077	11,777	-	16,790	...
39,196	-
...	-	6,206	...
5,644	4,825	-	...	...
...	-	5,168	...
28,786	3,344	-	13,000	...
6,688	-
22,830	5,923	-	4,168	...
9,888	-
14,434	-
74,146	22,932	-	40,437	...
19,987	-
303	-
658	-
13,746	-
38	-

Note: A Preliminary Data

4.1 Inland Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015
4.1.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Puntius bionotatus</i>	Spotted barb	04	...	...
<i>Botia macracanthus</i>	Clown loach	04	...	...
<i>Rasbora argyrotaenio</i>	Silver rasbora	04	...	...
<i>Puntioplites waandersi</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Cyclochelichthys apogon</i>	Beardless barb	04	...	...
<i>Tor soro</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Tor douronensis</i>	River carp	04	...	...
<i>Toxotes microlepis</i>	Smallscale archerfish	04	...	...
<i>Thynnichthys vailanti</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Asian bonytongue	04	...	...
<i>Mystacoleucus marginatus</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Mystacoleucus padangensis</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Mystus nigriceps</i>	Mystus wyckii	04	...	...
Osteichthyes	Freshwater fishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	04	...	...
<i>Scatophagus</i> spp.	Scats	04	...	...
Ariidae	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Mugiidae	Mulletts <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Gobiidae	Freshwater gobies <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Natantia	Natantian decapods <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Mollusca	Freshwater mollusks <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Mollusca	Marine mollusks <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Eleotridae	Gudgeons, sleepers <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	04	0.14	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	04	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-pacific swam crab	04	...	...
Palaemonidae	Freshwater prawns <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Crustacea	Freshwater crustaceans <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Bivalvia	Clams, etc, <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Rana</i> spp.	Frogs	04	...	...
Testudinata	River and lake turtles <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Invertebrate</i>	Aquatic invertebrates <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
-	Others	04	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
140	-
32	-
3,414	-
2,341	-
51	-
791	-
2,293	-
911	-
1,174	-
11	-
1,809	-
3,977	-
11,408	-
90,747	...	18,353	2,267,836	12,370	-	140,798	...
...	12,502	-	...	...
...	216	-	...	...
...	1,146	-	...	...
...	1,770	-	...	...
...	6,760	-	...	...
13,822	11,415	-	...	...
321	7,136	-	...	...
1,021	-
9,402	-
51,827	4,652	-	...	...
...	812	-	...	...
...	3,831	-	...	...
16,305	-	9,864	...
1,295	-	577	...
456	-
3,027	-
53	-
1,614	-
623	-

Note: A Preliminary Data

4.2 Inland Fishery Production by Type of Water Bodies

4.2.1 In Quantity

MT

Water Bodies	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR
Total	...	487,905	455,270	62,635
Lakes	...	0	56,300	...
Rivers	...	13,426	324,530	...
Floodplain/rice fields	...	135,210	50,800	...
Reservoirs	...	339,269	21,150	...
Others	...	0	2,490	...

Note: A Preliminary Data

4.2.2 In Value

US\$ 1,000

Water Bodies	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR
Total	724,041	...
Lakes	86,939	...
Rivers	507,573	...
Floodplain/rice fields	81,190	...
Reservoirs	26,056	...
Others	22,283	...

Note: A Preliminary Data

MT					
Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam ^B
5,924	1,463,120	203,366	-	184,101	196,500
203	-	0	...
4,110	-	49,330	...
524	-	0	...
538	-	48,414	...
549	-	86,357	...

Note: B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2015

US\$ 1,000					
Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
18,353	2,267,36	208,919	-	301,441	...
2,314	-	0	...
12,354	-	81,858	...
1,059	-	0	...
1,432	-	78,412	...
1,192	-	141,171	...

5. AQUACULTURE STATISTICS

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

5.1.1 In Quantity

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	04	...	...
Cyprinidae	Cyprinids <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Labeo rohita</i>	Roho labeo	04	...	...
<i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>	Mrigal carp	04	...	...
<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Grass carp	04	...	...
<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	Silver carp	04	...	...
<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>	Bighead carp	04	...	...
<i>Tor tambroides</i>	Thai mahseer	04	...	...
<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	Hoven's carp	04	...	...
<i>Hypsibarbus</i> spp.	-	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus schwanenfeldii</i>	Tinfoil barb	04	...	...
<i>Catla catla</i>	Catla	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis (=Tilapia)</i> spp.	Tilapias <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis (=Tilapia)</i> spp.	Tilapias <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	71	...	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	04	2.82	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	71	...	...
<i>Piaractus brachypomus</i>	Pirapatinga	04	...	...
<i>Notopterus</i> spp.	Knifefishes	04	...	...
<i>Clarias batrachus</i>	Philippine catfish	04	...	...
<i>C. gariepinus</i> x <i>C. macrocephalus</i>	Catfish, hybrid	04	...	...
<i>Clarias</i> spp.	Torpedo-shaped catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	7.98	...
<i>Pangasius pangasius</i>	Pangas catfish	04	1.24	...
<i>Pangasius hypophthalmus</i>	Striped catfish	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius</i> spp.	Pangas catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Scortum barcoo</i>	Barcoo grunter	04	...	...
<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Lai	04	...	...
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	04	...	...
<i>Osphronemus goramy</i>	Giant gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster</i> spp.	Gouramis	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gourami	04	...	...

							MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
461,107	...	1,826	18,441	...	...	1,286	...
...	16,873	...	...	...
...	...	1,929	619,512	...	...	1,102	...
...	69,156	...	...	377	...
...	...	466	13,831	...	5.28	...	...
...	11,065	...	...	200	...
...	...	1,044	11,987	...	4.88	...	...
...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	924	...	...	0.62	...	...
...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,076	10,604	...	...	30,498	...
...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
...	64,545	...	...	...	...
...	...	30,359	32,273	78,789	...	...	...
...	-	868	...	13,920	...	...	...
...	79	...
...	-	129.01	...	...
1,084,281	...	5,072	...	163,861	97.12	205,897	...
...	-	4,640	...	...	...
...	...	33	27,662	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,174	...	...	...	4	...
...	75.81	...	...
...	114,181	...
719,619	...	50,683	13,831	3,621	...	...	...
...	...	13,902	...	...	...	...	...
...	106.58	19,060	...
339,069	41,493	...	...	...	...
...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...
...	2.58	...	...
...	...	197	...	...	...	223	...
113,407	144	2	3,662	...
...	5	...
...	...	18	...	...	...	14,955	...

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015
5.1.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Channa striata</i>	Striped snakedhead	04	...	...
<i>Channa micropeltes</i>	Indonesian snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Oxyeleotris mamoratus</i>	Marble goby	04	...	...
Osteichthyes	Freshwater fishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	139,410
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	04	...	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	57	-	-
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	71	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Giant seaperch (=Barramundi)	04	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Giant seaperch (=Barramundi)	57	-	-
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Giant seaperch (=Barramundi)	71	86.82	...
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Flathead grey mullet	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus malabaricus</i>	Malabar grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	Orange-spotted grouper	71	12.9	...
<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>	Brown-marbled grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus lanceolatus</i>	Giant grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Humpback grouper	71	...	...
<i>Plectropomus maculatus</i>	Spotted coral grouper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangroves red snapper	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangroves red snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	71	14.91	...
<i>Siganus canaliculatus</i>	White-spotted spinefoot	71	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet (=Rabbitfishes) <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet (=Rabbitfishes) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Bigeye trevally	71	...	...
<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	Giant trevally	71	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	71	12.53	...
<i>Trachinotus blochii</i>	Snubnose pompano	71	...	...

							MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam ^A
...	...	66	...	1,031	3.65	3,074	...
...	...	1,175	...	...	190.44	565	...
...	...	14	...	...	82.03	79	...
...	95,965	480	7,377	87	...	4,063	2,464,200
625,341	...	110	...	38,788	...	...	...
...	-	...	461	-	...	...	-
...	-	...	-	345,637	2,358.49	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	25,615	...	-	...	...	-
6,558	-	3,517	-	...	956.33	16,014	...
...	-	...	-	...	436.2	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	149.5	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	7.19	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	8.59	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	3.77	...	...
...	-	5,454	13	-	...	1,763	-
14,140	-	2,549	-	...	52.07	495	...
...	-	...	-	...	0.23	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	17.01	...	...
...	-	9,088	...	-	...	...	-
...	-	976	-	...	17.65	...	...
...	-	7,000	...	-	...	...	-
...	-	538	-	...	36.59	...	...
...	-	81	...	-	...	...	-
...	-	...	-	23	61.94	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	0.93	...	...
...	...	...	...	145	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	78	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	308	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	0.03	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	21.52	...	...
...	-	...	-	24	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	248	195.54	...	...

Note: A Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2015

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015
5.1.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	71	...	...
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Golden trevally	71	...	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylus</i>	Fourfinger threadfin	71	...	...
<i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i>	Green humphead parrotfish	71	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	71	55	700
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	04	...	...
<i>Cherax destructor</i>	Yabby crayfish	04	...	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	04	...	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	71	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	04	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	57	-	-
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	71	...	...
<i>Scylla olivacea</i>	Orange mud crab	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	04	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	04	...	...
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	04	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	71	1.6	...
<i>Penaeus stylirostris</i>	Blue shrimp	71	787.34	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	<i>Penaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus polyphagus</i>	Mud spiny lobster	04	...	...
<i>Panulirus polyphagus</i>	Mud spiny lobster	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>	Pacific cupped oyster	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea iredalei</i>	Slipper copped oyster	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Pteria penguin</i>	Penguin wing oyster	04	...	...

							MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam ^A
...	-	...	-	...	0.03	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	6.62	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	179.7	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	0.55	...	...
...	251	...	...	...
...	-	2,326	...	-	...	...	-
...	-	3,226	-	2	50.45	5	58,400
...	...	268	2,329	6	...	16,235	565,900
...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...
...	3.70	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	25.96	...	...
...	87.05	...	...
...	-	15	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	10	-	16,199	14.07	...	...
...	-	...	2,835	-	-	...	-
...	1,646	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	237	...
...	8,752	12.50	...	...
...	-	19,865	...	-	-	48,435	-
...	-	28,599	-	...	2.7	233,483	...
...	49,527	18.7	...	...
...	-	3,755	49,891	-	-	6,035	-
...	-	531	-	...	...	6,063	...
...	-	...	-
590,466	-	...	-	...	25.44	37	62,300
...	950	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	450	...
...	34.01	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	15.21	...	...
...	-	9	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	0.02	...	...
...	-	...	-	20,261	...	...	...
...	-	16	...	-	-	2,839	...
...	-	778	-	...	...	17,031	...
163,074

Note: A Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2015

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

5.1.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	57	-	-
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	71	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	57	-	-
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	71	...	...
-	Marine molluscs <i>nei</i>	71	...	2,500
-	Marine crustaceans <i>nei</i>	71	...	170
-	Freshwater crustaceans <i>nei</i>	04	...	150
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	American bull frog	04	...	...
<i>Rana</i> spp.	Frogs	04	...	...
<i>Trionyx simensis</i>	Soft-shell turtle	04	...	...
<i>Eucheuma denticulatum</i>	Spiny <i>Eucheuma</i>	71	...	...
<i>Eucheuma</i> spp.	<i>Eucheuma</i> seaweeds <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Gracilaria</i> spp.	<i>Gracilaria</i> seaweeds <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Caulerpa</i> spp.	<i>Caulerpa</i> seaweeds	71	...	...
<i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i>	Elkhorn sea moss	57	-	-
<i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i>	Elkhorn sea moss	71	...	...
<i>Holothuria scabra</i>	Sandfish	71	...	...
-	Others	04	...	70
-	Others	71	...	...

							MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam ^A
...	-	15,770	...	-	-	61	-
...	-	...	-	58,930	...
...	-	1	...	-	-	783	-
...	-	1,672	-	15,949	906.07	114,761	...
...	-	...	-
...	-	...	-
...
...	489.77	...	...
...	2,415	...
...	1,885	...
...	-	...	-	106,950	...	...	...
10,112,107	-	...	-
1,157,234	-	...	-	327	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	1,219	...	...	...
...	-	...	2,324	-	-	...	-
...	-	260,760	-	1,457,865	...	...	...
...	-	56	-	...	...	...	...
...	123,100
247,690	-	1,433	-	...	...	...	239,400

Note: A Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2015

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015

5.1.2 In Value

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	04	...	...
Cyprinidae	Cyprinids <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Labeo rohita</i>	Roho labeo	04	...	...
<i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>	Mrigal carp	04	...	...
<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Grass carp	04	...	...
<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	Silver carp	04	...	...
<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>	Bighead carp	04	...	...
<i>Tor tambroides</i>	Thai mahseer	04	...	...
<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	Hoven's carp	04	...	...
<i>Hypsibarbus</i> spp.	-	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus schwanenfeldii</i>	Tinfoil barb	04	...	...
<i>Catla catla</i>	Catla	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	04	12	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	71	...	...
<i>Oreochromis (=Tilapia)</i> spp.	Tilapias <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis (=Tilapia)</i> spp.	Tilapias <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Piaractus brachipomus</i>	Pirapatinga	04	...	...
<i>Notopterus</i> spp.	Knifefishes	04	...	...
<i>Mystus nemurus</i>	Asian redbtail catfish	04	...	...
<i>Clarias batrachus</i>	Philippine catfish	04	...	...
<i>C. gariepinus</i> x <i>C. macrocephalus</i>	Catfish, hybrid	04	...	...
<i>Clarias</i> spp.	Torpedo-shaped catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	26	...
<i>Pangasius pangasius</i>	Pangus catfish	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius hypophthalmus</i>	Striped catfish	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius</i> spp.	Pangas catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	4	...
<i>Scortum barcoo</i>	Barcoo grunter	04	...	...
<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Asian swamp eel	04	...	...
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	04	...	...
<i>Osphronemus goramy</i>	Giant gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster</i> spp.	Gouramis <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Channa striata</i>	Striped snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Channa micropeltes</i>	Indonesian snakehead	04	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines ^A	Singapore ^A	Thailand	Viet Nam
...	...	3,551	22,130	...	14	1,827	...
...	11,736	...	...	...
...	...	3,552	737,219	...	...	1,344	...
...	150,759	...	...	519	...
...	...	921	22,130	...	39	...	...
...	13,278	...	...	245	...
...	...	1,522	14,384	...	...	...	...
...	...	404	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,471	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	1,098	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,168	12,724	...	...	40,649	...
...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
...	101,981	...	...	...	...
...	308	97	...
...	...	8,601	...	259,283	305	323,965	...
...	-	...	-	7,354	...	...	...
...	...	61,634	41,954	135,359	...	...	...
...	-	2,273	-	20,930	...	...	...
...	...	30	55,324	...	...	...	...
...	8	...
...	...	8,443	...	...	...	...	...
...	130	...	...
...	160,853	...
...	...	79,136	57,537	7,955	...	...	...
...	...	27,519	...	...	...	...	...
...	275	21,258	...
...	58,091	...	...	...	...
...	...	311	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	...	...
...	...	426	...	...	...	432	...
...	144	9	7,325	...
...	...	24	...	...	...	28,277	...
...	4	...
...	...	214	...	1,956	21	8,930	...
...	...	2,077	...	...	792	1,169	...

Note: A Figures are based on the exchange rate used in the ASEAN Statistics Database

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015
5.1.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Oxyeleotris marmorata</i>	Marble goby	04	...	...
Osteichthyes	Freshwater fishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	04	...	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	71	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Giant seaperch (=Barramundi)	04	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Giant seaperch (=Barramundi)	57	-	-
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Giant seaperch (=Barramundi)	71	629	...
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Flathead grey mullet	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus malabaricus</i>	Malabar grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	Orange-spotted grouper	71	140	...
<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>	Brown-marbled grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus lanceolatus</i>	Giant grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Humpback grouper	71	...	...
<i>Schuettea scalaripinnis</i>	Eastern pomfred	04	...	...
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangroves red snapper	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangroves red snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	71	130	...
<i>Siganus canaliculatus</i>	White-spotted spinefoot	71	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet (=Rabbitfishes) <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet (=Rabbitfishes) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	Giant trevally	71	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	71	77	...
<i>Trachinotus blochii</i>	Snubnose pompano	71	...	...
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Golden trevally	71	...	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Fourfinger threadfin	71	...	...
<i>Liza vaigiensis</i>	Squartail mullet	71	...	...
<i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i>	Green humphead parrotfish	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines ^B	Singapore ^B	Thailand	Viet Nam
...	...	155	...	...	1,915	740	...
4,550,756	...	1,176	7,377	137	...	3,882	...
...	...	126	...	61,257	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	705,253	4,093	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	87,512	3,919	-	-	5,710	-
...	-	13,228	-	...	5,184	58,151	...
...	-	...	-	...	1,595	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	2,132	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	257	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	114	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	64	...	...
...	-	47,189	203	-	-	12,293	-
...	-	21,865	-	...	815	3,474	...
...	-	...	-	...	13	...	...
...	542	...	...
...	-	51,530	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	4,883	-	...	138	...	...
...	-	36,017	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	3,111	-	...	289	...	...
...	-	365	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	121	526	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	9	...	...
...	-	681	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	230	...	...	...
...	378	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	5,414	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	124	...	...
...	-	...	-	84	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	949	1,060	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	38	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	1,356	...	...
...	-	...	-	94	...
...	-	...	-	...	18	...	...

Note: A Figures from FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Information and Statistics Service
 B Figures are based on the exchange rate used in the ASEAN Statistics Database

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015
5.1.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	04	...	...
<i>Cherax destructor</i>	Yabby crayfish	04	...	...
<i>Portunus</i> spp.	Portunus swimcrabs <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Portunus</i> spp.	Portunus swimcrabs <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	04	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	57	-	-
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	71	...	...
<i>Scylla olivacea</i>	Orange mud crab	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	04	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	04	...	...
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	04	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	71	12	...
<i>Penaeus stylirostris</i>	Blue shrimp	71	5,135	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	<i>Penaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	<i>Penaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus polyphagus</i>	Mud spiny lobster	04	...	...
<i>Panulirus polyphagus</i>	Mud spiny lobster	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	57	-	-
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	71	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	57	-	-
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	71	...	...
-	Marine molluscs <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
-	Freshwater crustaceans <i>nei</i>	04	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines ^B	Singapore ^B	Thailand	Viet Nam
903,735	1,411	...	...	...
...	-	6,351	...	-	-	...	-
157,926	-	18,013	-	6	202	8	...
...	...	2,825	17,468	23	...	118,200	...
...	...	830	...	...	...	...	...
...	40	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	149	...	...
...	117,357	1,641	...	...
...	-	62	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	53	-	...	259	...	...
...	-	...	14,688	-	-	...	-
...	6,074	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	1,698	...
...	188	...	...
...	-	98,220	...	-	-	224,130	-
...	-	131,883	-	...	33	1,068,159	...
...	43,796	...	...	...
...	-	26,111	311,818	-	-	41,493	-
...	-	3,511	-	453,412	284	40,274	...
...	-	...	-
...	365	...	...
2,246,575	-	...	-	60	...
...	4,040	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	3,946	...	1,471	...
...	1,459	...	...
...	-	...	-	...	622	...	...
...	-	...	-	500	...	...	...
...	-	30	...	...	...	7,735	...
...	-	1,269	-	...	...	14,744	...
...	-	7,485	...	-	-	91	-
...	-	...	-	87,698	...
...	-	1	...	-	-	611	-
...	-	1,195	-	4,699	653	26,437	...
...	-	...	-
33,232

Note: A Figures from FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Information and Statistics Service
 B Figures are based on the exchange rate used in the ASEAN Statistics Database

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2015
5.1.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
-	Marine crustaceans <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	American bullfrog	04	...	...
<i>Rana</i> spp.	Frogs	04	...	...
<i>Trionyx simensis</i>	Soft-shell turtle	04	...	...
<i>Euchema denticulatum</i>	Spiny <i>Euchema</i>	71	...	...
<i>Eucheuma</i> spp.	<i>Eucheuma</i> seaweeds <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Gracilaria</i> spp.	<i>Gracilaria</i> seaweeds <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Caulerpa</i> spp.	<i>Caulerpa</i> seaweeds	71	...	...
<i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i>	Elkhorn sea moss	57	-	-
<i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i>	Elkhorn sea moss	71	...	...
<i>Holothuria scabra</i>	Sandfish	71	...	...
-	Others	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines ^B	Singapore ^B	Thailand	Viet Nam
1,806	-	...	-
...	2,414	...	...
...	5,077	...
...	12,426	...
...	-	...	-	7,861	...	...	...
756,301	-	...	-
86,551	-	...	-	32	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	1,066	...	...	...
...	-	...	87	-	-	...	-
...	-	33,091	-	172,337	...	...	...
...	-	428	-	...	...	...	...
38,319	-	...	-

Note: A Figures from FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Information and Statistics Service
B Figures are based on the exchange rate used in the ASEAN Statistics Database

5.2 Aquaculture Production by Species of Ornamental Fishes, 2015

5.2.1 In Quantity

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
Anabantids	-	...	...
Callichthyids	-	...	...
Characins	-	...	...
Cichlids	-	...	...
Cobitids	-	...	...
Cyprinidae	-	...	...
Osteoglossids	-	...	...
Poecilids	-	...	...
-	Others			

							1,000 pcs.
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	
...	17,293	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,323	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19,739	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,434	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	94,605	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	392	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	169,232	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	58,311	...	...	77,108	...	...	...

5.2 Aquaculture Production by Species of Ornamental Fishes, 2015

5.2.2 In Value

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
Anabantids	-	...	...	...
Callichthyids	-	...	...	...
Characins	-	...	...	...
Cichlids	-	...	...	...
Cobitids	-	...	...	...
Cyprinidae	-	...	...	...
Osteoglossids	-	...	...	...
Poecilids	-	...	...	...
-	Others	...	...	...

							US\$ 1,000
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	
...	3,671	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,363	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,558	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,911	...	...	...	...	...
...	65	...	...	...	...	...
...	26,293	...	...	...	...	...
...	14,523	...	...	...	...	...
...	25,976	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,989	...	...	27,696	...	...

5.3 Seed Production from Aquaculture, 2015

5.3.1 Brunei Darussalam

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Total (million pcs.)	Wild Stock (million pcs.)	Aquaculture Practices (million pcs.)	No. of operational units or facilities
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	0.026	0	0.026	1
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi (= Giant seaperch)	0.056	0	0.056	1
<i>Penaeus stylirostris</i>	Blue shrimp	57.4	0	57.4	1

5.3 Seed Production from Aquaculture, 2015

5.3.2 Cambodia

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Total (million pcs.)	Wild Stock (million pcs.)	Aquaculture Practices (million pcs.)	No. of operational units or facilities
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	|	...	|	|
<i>Barbonymus altus</i>	Redtailed tinfoil barb	|	...	|	|
<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	Hoven's carp	|	...	|	|
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	|	...	|	|
<i>Channa striata</i>	Striped snakehead	|	...	|	|
<i>Catlocarpio siamensis</i>	Mekong giant barb	180.5	...	180.5	307
<i>Notopterus notopterus</i>	Bronze featherback	|	...	|	|
<i>Pangasianodon hypophthalmus</i>	Striped catfish	|	...	|	|
<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	Silver Carp	|	...	|	|
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Tilapia	|	...	|	|
<i>Rana</i> spp.	Frog	|	...	|	|
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant freshwater prawn	|	...	|	|

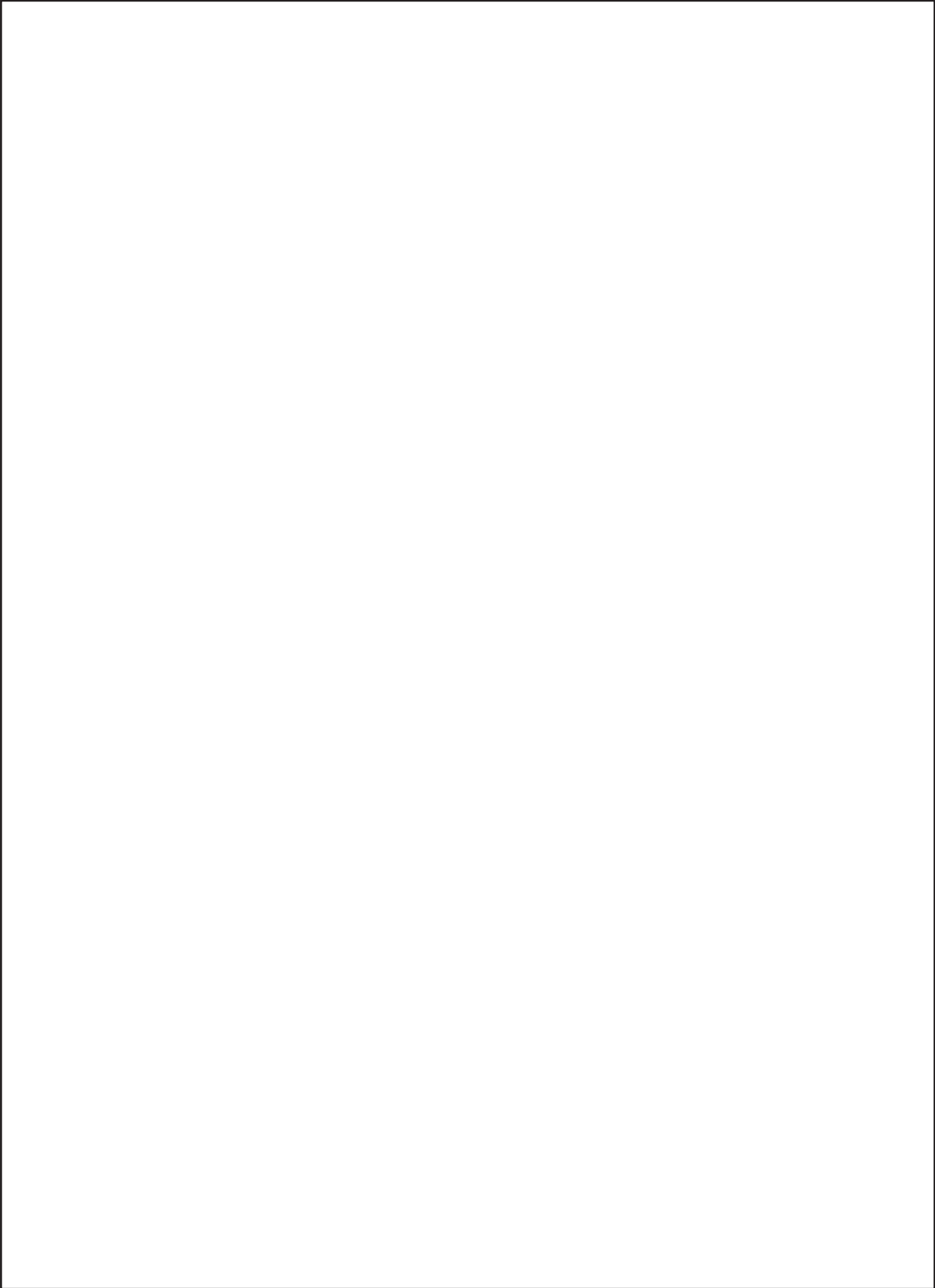
5.3 Seed Production from Aquaculture, 2015

5.3.3 Malaysia

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Total (million pcs.)	Wild Stock (million pcs.)	Aquaculture Practices (million pcs.)	No. of operational units or facilities
<i>Puntius gonionotus</i>	Javanese carp	9.94	1.27	8.67	423
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	54.53	0	54.53	
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gouramy	2.42	0	2.42	
<i>Puntius schwanefeldii</i>	Schwanefeldi's Tinfoil Barb	5.38	2.53	2.85	
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	4.07	0	4.07	
<i>Oreochromis</i> spp.	Red tilapia	91.19	0.01	91.18	
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	6.23	0.05	6.18	
<i>Leptobarbus ocellatus</i>	Hoeveri's slender carp	0.23	0.10	0.13	
<i>Clarias macrocephalus</i>	Walking catfish	861.71	0	861.71	
<i>Mystus</i> spp.	River catfish	12.58	0.07	12.51	
<i>Pangasius hypophthalmus</i>	Striped catfish	96.77	0.10	96.67	
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Grouper	169.14	0	169.14	
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi	124.45	0.05	124.40	
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	10.68	0	10.68	
<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	Red snapper	10.23	0	10.23	
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Oysters	370.26	0	370.26	
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	621.78	0	621.78	
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	12,473.11	0	12,473.11	
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	94.90	2.91	91.99	
-	Miscellaneous	68.92	0.40	68.52	

5.3 Seed Production from Aquaculture, 2015
5.3.4 Singapore

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Total (million pcs.)	Wild Stock (million pcs.)	Aquaculture Practices (million pcs.)	No. of operational units or facilities
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi	121.91	0	121.91	5
<i>Epinephelus malabaricus</i>	Malabar grouper	0.0016	0	0.0016	1
<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	Giant Trevally	0.135	0	0.135	1
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	4	0	4	1
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	48.41	0	48.41	4
<i>Epinephelus altivelis</i>	Humpback grouper	0.0057	0	0.0057	1
<i>Trachinotus blochii</i>	Snubnose pompano	0.4035	0	0.4035	2
<i>Plectropomus maculatus</i>	Spotted coral grouper	0.0262	0	0.0262	1
<i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i>	Crimson snapper	3.1278	0	3.1278	2
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Four Finger Threadfin	7.958	0	7.958	3
<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>	Brown-marbled grouper	0.4	0	0.4	1
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	0.6367	0	0.6367	3



6. PRICE OF FRESH FISH

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2015

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	...	...	2.02
<i>Labeo rohita</i>	Roho labeo	...	...	...
<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Grass carp(=White amur)	...	...	...
<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>	Bighead carp	...	...	...
<i>Osteochilus hasselti</i>	Nilem carp	...	...	1.16
<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	Hoven's carp	...	...	2.26
<i>Macrochirichthys macrochirus</i>	Long pectoral-fin minnow	...	...	1.05
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	...	...	1.48
<i>Barbonymus schwanenfeldii</i>	Tinfoil barb	...	...	1.80
<i>Puntius binotatus</i>	Spotted barb	...	...	1.40
<i>Cyclocheilichthys apogon</i>	Beardless barb	...	...	0.79
<i>Cyclocheilichthys armatus</i>	-	...	...	7.88
<i>Hampala macrolepidota</i>	Hampala barb	...	...	1.82
<i>Labiobarbus festivus</i>	Signal barb	...	...	1.37
<i>Rasbora argyrotaenia</i>	Silver rasbora	...	...	1.77
<i>Thynnichthys vaillanti</i>	-	...	...	0.76
<i>Tor soro</i>	-	...	...	2.53
<i>Tor douronensis</i>	Semah mahseer	...	...	4.39
<i>Barbichthys laevis</i>	Sucker barb	...	...	1.40
<i>Barbodes balleroides</i>	-	...	...	0.93
<i>Mystacoleucus marginatus</i>	-	...	...	3.11
<i>Mystacoleucus padangensis</i>	-	...	...	0.35
<i>Puntioplites waandersi</i>	-	...	...	0.98
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	...	...	1.46
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	...	...	1.69
<i>O. niloticus x O. mossambicus</i>	Red tilapia	...	...	...
<i>Chitala lopis</i>	Giant featherback	...	...	3.79
<i>Chitala ornata</i>	Spotted featherback	...	...	...
<i>Notopterus notopterus</i>	Bronze featherback	...	...	...
<i>Phalacronotus micronemus</i>	-	...	...	1.10
<i>Phalacronotus apogon</i>	-	...	...	2.49
<i>Ompok bimaculatus</i>	Butter catfish	...	...	2.20

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2015 (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Hemibagrus nemurus</i>	Asian redbtail catfish	...	...	2.60
<i>Mystus nigriceps</i>	-	...	...	0.94
<i>C. gariepinus</i> x <i>C. macrocephalus</i>	Catfish, hybrid	...	...	...
<i>Clarias</i> spp.	Torpedo-shaped catfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.33
<i>Pangasius pangasius</i>	Pangas catfish	...	...	...
<i>Pangasius djambal</i>	-	...	...	2.96
<i>Pangasius</i> spp.	Pangas catfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Anguilla</i> spp.	River eels <i>nei</i>	...	...	3.82
<i>Macrogathus siamensis</i>	Spotted spiny eel	...	...	...
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	...	...	2.06
<i>Osphronemus gorami</i>	Giant gourami	...	...	2.40
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gourami	...	...	1.21
<i>Trichogaster trichopterus</i>	Three spot gourami	...	...	1.05
<i>Helostoma temminckii</i>	Kissing gourami	...	...	1.47
<i>Channa striata</i>	Striped snakehead	...	...	2.39
<i>Channa micropeltes</i>	Indonesian snakehead	...	...	2.24
<i>Oxyeleotris marmorata</i>	Marble goby	...	...	...
<i>Cirrhinus microlepis</i>	Small scale mud carp	...	...	...
<i>Mastacembelus erythrotaenia</i>	Fire eel	...	...	2.10
<i>Pristolepis fasciata</i>	Malayan leaffish	...	...	1.21
<i>Chromobotia macracanthus</i>	Clown loach	...	...	2.92
<i>Phalacrotonus bleekeri</i>	Whisker sheatfish	...	...	...
Osteichthyes	Freshwater fishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.97
<i>Toxotes microlepis</i>	Smallscale archerfish	...	...	0.96
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	2.14	...	1.11
<i>Hilsa kelee</i>	Kelee shad	...	...	...
<i>Tennulosa toli</i>	Toli shad	2.14	...	2.34
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	...	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi (=Giant seaperch)	5.00	...	2.09
Pleuronectiformes	Flatfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.54
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	...	...	1.22

							US\$/kg.
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines ^A	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	
...	
...	
...	2.04	...	
...	1.57	...	...	...	...	...
...	2.00	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	1.17	...	
...	3.94	...	
...	2.04	...	
...	2.34	...	
...	2.34	...	
...	2.19	...	
...	
...	
...	3.50	...	
...	
...	11.04	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.88	...	
...	
...	
...	
...	7.30	...	
...	
...	
...	0.91	...	...	...	...	...
...	4.80	...	...	...	...	...
...	4.38	...	
...	2.29	...	...	...
...	3.91	...	...	7.67	4.17	...
...	
...	1.90	...	

Note: A Figures from Agricultural Marketing Statistics Analysis Division (AMSAD), BAS and conversion to US\$ is based on the exchange rate used in the ASEAN Statistics Database

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2015 (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Harpodon nehereus</i>	Bombay-duck	...	...	0.90
<i>Saurida tumbil</i>	Grester lizardfish	0.36	...	0.73
<i>Saurida</i> spp.	Lizard fishes	...	...	...
<i>Arius</i> spp.	Sea catfishes	0.71	...	...
Ariidae	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.54
Mugilidae	Mulletts <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.30
<i>Caesio caerulea</i>	Blue and gold fusiller	...	...	0.63
<i>Caesio cuning</i>	Redbelly yellowtail fusiller	...	...	1.26
<i>Caesio</i> spp.	Fusillers caesios <i>nei</i>	3.57	...	...
<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Honeycomb grouper	...	...	2.40
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	...	...	3.24
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	5.71	...	...
<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	Chocolate hind	...	...	2.80
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Humpback grouper	...	...	2.91
<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	Leopard coral grouper	10.71	...	4.35
<i>Priacanthus macracanthus</i>	Red bigeye	...	...	0.81
<i>Priacanthus</i> spp.	Bigeyes <i>nei</i>	...	...	0.77
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	Silver sillago	...	...	1.04
Sillaginidae	Sillago-whittings	...	...	...
<i>Mene maculata</i>	Moonfish	...	...	...
Sciaenidae	Croakers, drums <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.01
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	...	...	2.28
Lutjanidae	Snapper, jobfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Pristipomoides</i> spp.	Jobfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.11
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	3.57	...	1.33
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes	1.43	...	0.58
Haemulidae (=Pomadasydae)	Grunts, sweetlips <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.08
Lethrinidae	Emperors(=Scavengers) <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.05
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	Sulphur goatfish	...	...	0.81
<i>Upeneus vittatus</i>	Yellowstriped goatfish	...	...	1.12
<i>Upeneus</i> spp.	Indian goatfish	...	...	0.87
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Humphead wrasse	...	...	3.35
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Fourfinger threadfin	...	...	3.76

							US\$/kg.
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines ^A	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	
...	0.78	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	0.62	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.19	...	...	...	1.31	...
...	...	...	...	2.75	...	...
...	...	...	...	4.16	4.38	...
...	
...	...	...	2.72	...	...	...
...	1.39	...	2.24	4.08	...	...
...	
...	
...	4.82	...	4.26	8.56	8.47	...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	...	...	2.33	...	1.75	...
...	
...	...	...	...	...	2.63	...
...	...	...	...	4.49	...	...
...	...	...	...	3.22	1.46	...
...	...	...	...	6.57	...	...
...	...	...	...	3.63	5.26	...
...	
...	1.89	...	2.98	6.61	1.46	...	
...	0.86	...	2.07	3.43	0.88	...	
...	...	...	...	4.12	...	...
...	
...	
...	
...	3.79	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	

Note: A Figures from Agricultural Marketing Statistics Analysis Division (AMSAD), BAS and conversion to US\$ is based on the exchange rate used in the ASEAN Statistics Database

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2015 (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
Polynemidae	Threadfins, tasselfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	2.10
<i>Siganus virgatus</i>	Barhead spinefoot	...	...	1.75
<i>Siganus canaliculatus</i>	White-spotted spinefoot	...	...	1.95
<i>Siganus guttatus</i>	Goldlined spinefoot	...	...	1.56
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	...	...	...
Trichiuridae	Hairtails, scabbardfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.00
<i>Amblygaster sirm</i>	Spotted sardinella	2.14	...	1.28
<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i>	Goldstripe sardinella	2.14	...	0.75
<i>Sardinella lemuru</i>	Bali sardinella	...	...	0.54
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Dussumieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	2.14	...	0.72
<i>Dussumieria</i> spp.	Rainbow sardines <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	<i>Stolephorus</i> anchovies	...	...	1.54
<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	Dorab wolf-herring	...	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	...	...	2.14
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tunas	...	...	1.17
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	Bullet tunas	...	...	0.76
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	...	...	1.12
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	...	...	1.18
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	...	...	1.46
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Albacore tuna	...	...	1.78
<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>	Southern bluefin tuna	...	...	3.85
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye tuna	...	...	2.13
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	2.14	...	2.09
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	...	...	1.15
<i>Makaira indica</i>	Black marlin	...	...	1.92
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Blue marlin	...	...	2.14
<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>	Striped marlin	...	...	2.11
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Swordfish	...	...	2.12
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	...	...	2.64
<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	...	...	2.65
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp.	Seerfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Sarda orientalis</i>	Striped bonito	...	...	1.57

US\$/kg.						
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines ^A	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
...	13.77	2.92	...
...
...
...	4.65	...	...
...	4.15	2.34	...
...
...
...
...	0.71	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	0.98	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.01	...	...	...	...	...
...	2.04	...
...	5.13	...	...
...	2.05	...	...	...
...
...
...	4.19	...	...
...	2.04	...
...
...
...
...	2.14	...	2.63	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	2.28	...	...	...
...	6.60	5.26	...
...

Note: A Figures from Agricultural Marketing Statistics Analysis Division (AMSAD), BAS and conversion to US\$ is based on the exchange rate used in the ASEAN Statistics Database

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2015 (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Tylosurus</i> spp.	Needlefishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	0.90
<i>Hemiramphus</i> spp.	Halfbeaks <i>nei</i>	...	...	0.65
Exocoetidae	Flyingfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	0.82
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	Flase trevally	...	...	0.82
<i>Rachycentroon canadum</i>	Cobia	...	...	...
<i>Decapterus punctatus</i>	Round scad	...	...	1.99
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	1.43	...	0.88
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Bigeye trevally	...	...	...
<i>Caranx tille</i>	Tille Trevally	7.14	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	7.14	...	1.70
Carangidae	Carangids <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Engraulis</i> spp.	Anchovies <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Alectis indicus</i>	Indian threadfish	7.14	...	...
<i>Carangoides</i> spp.	Horse mackerel	...	...	...
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Golden trevally	7.14	...	...
<i>Atule mate</i>	Yellowtail scad	3.57	...	...
<i>Alepes</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	3.57	...	...
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	1.43	...	1.82
<i>Selar boops</i>	Oxeye scad	...	...	...
<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Yellowstripe scad	3.57	...	1.14
<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded trevally	...	...	...
<i>Parastromatus niger</i>	Black pomfret	...	...	2.25
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	...	...	1.08
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Hardtail scad	...	...	1.00
<i>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfishes	...	...	1.51
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Common dolphinfish	...	...	1.18
<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	Blue mackerel	...	...	1.03
<i>Scomber</i> spp.	<i>Scomber</i> mackerels <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>	Short mackerel	...	...	1.61
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	3.57	...	1.07
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Indian mackerels <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
Stromateidae	Butterfishes, pomfrets <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	...	...	3.02
<i>Sphyaena jello</i>	Pickhandle barracuda	...	...	0.93

US\$/kg.						
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines ^A	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	10.22	...
...	...	...	...	...	4.17	...
...
...	1.36	...	...	3.84	...	...
...	2.59	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	3.94	...	2.43	3.68	...	...
...	...	...	...	3.54	1.75	...
...	...	...	1.22	...	...	...
...	2.62	...	...	...	...	...
...	2.86	...	...	...	...	...
...	3.20	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.50	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.85	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1.38	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.29	...	...	...	...	...
...	2.40	...	...	...	4.67	...
...	...	...	...	...	6.57	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	0.88	...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	2.63	...
...
...	1.96	...	2.39	...	1.46	...
...	...	...	...	...	1.90	...
...	...	...	...	9.42	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	17.52	...
...

Note: A Figures from Agricultural Marketing Statistics Analysis Division (AMSAD), BAS and conversion to US\$ is based on the exchange rate used in the ASEAN Statistics Database

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2015 (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	Great barracuda	...	...	1.06
<i>Sphyraena</i> spp.	Barracudas <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
Cynoglossidae	Tonguefishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Terapon</i> spp.	Terapon perches <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.09
Congridae	Conger eels	...	...	...
<i>Alopias</i> spp.	Thresher sharks <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.29
Carcharhinidae	Requiem sharks <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.23
Sphyrnidae	Hammerhead sharks, etc. <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.47
Squalidae	Dogfish sharks <i>nei</i>	...	...	0.98
Lamnidae	Mackerel sharks, porbeagles <i>nei</i>	...	...	0.96
Pristidae	Sawfishes	...	...	0.87
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
Rajiformes	Rays, stingrays, mantas <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Rhynchobatus australiae</i>	Whitespotted wedgefish	...	...	1.17
Rhinobatidae	Guitarfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	...	...	0.89
Myliobatidae	Eagle rays <i>nei</i>	...	...	0.90
Mobulidae	Mantas, devil rays <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.23
Dasyatidae	Stingrays, butterfly rays <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.26
-	Spotted jawfishes	...	...	...
<i>Caesio cunning</i>	Yellowtailed fusiliar	...	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.47
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	7.14	...	3.78
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	9.29	...	5.16
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	9.29	...	...
<i>Penaeus indicus</i>	Indian white prawn	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	...	...	...
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	9.29	...	4.92
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	4.29	...	2.20
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	3.57	...	3.21
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	3.57	...	1.96
Palaemonidae	Freshwater prawns	...	...	2.87

US\$/kg.						
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines ^A	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
...
...	4.14	1.75	...
...	1.75	...
...
...	1.75	...
...
...
...
...
...
...	4.07	1.17	...
...	4.51	1.46	...
...
...
...
...
...
...	4.38	...
...	2.04	...
...	4.67	...	...
...	8.40	...	...	...	7.30	...
...	5.37	...	...	...
...	9.54	...	...	...
...	8.76	...
...	3.80	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.51	...	...	...	4.67	...
...
...	3.54	...	3.17	...	8.76	...
...	4.18	...	...	...	5.26	...
...	2.93	...	3.35	5.27	...	...
...	20.44	...

Note: A Figures from Agricultural Marketing Statistics Analysis Division (AMSAD), BAS and conversion to US\$ is based on the exchange rate used in the ASEAN Statistics Database

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2015 (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
Crustacea	Freshwater crustaceans <i>nei</i>	...	...	2.48
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters <i>nei</i>	...	...	3.89
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus endeavouri</i>	Endeavour shrimp	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	...	...	2.97
<i>Sepioteuthis lessonina</i>	Bigfin reef squid	...	...	...
Natantia	Natantia decapods <i>nei</i>	...	...	2.85
Crustacea	Marine crustaceans <i>nei</i>	...	...	2.08
Mollusca	Freshwater molluscs <i>nei</i>	...	...	0.68
Mollusca	Marine molluscs <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.50
Octopodidae	Octopuses <i>nei</i>	...	...	2.01
Brachyura	Marine crabs <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
Scyllaridae	Slipper lobsters <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Trochus niloticus</i>	Commercial top	...	...	2.02
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.31
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	...	...	1.63
Pectinidae	Scallops <i>nei</i>	...	...	0.82
<i>Modiolus</i> spp.	Horse mussels <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	...	...	0.97
<i>Meretrix</i> spp.	Hard clams <i>nei</i>	...	...	0.67
Sepiidae/Sepiolodae	Cuttlefish, squids <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.66
Bivalvia	Clams <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.73
<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Asian bonytongue	...	...	1.33
<i>Pristis</i> spp.	Sweetlips	...	...	2.05
Eleotridae	Gudgeons, sleepers <i>nei</i>	...	...	3.95
<i>Rana</i> spp.	Frogs	...	...	1.97
Testudinata	River and lake turtles <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.85
Testudinata	Marine turtles <i>nei</i>	...	...	2.17
Holothuroidea	Sea cucumbers <i>nei</i>	...	...	5.26
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	0.19
Invertebrata	Aquatic invertebrates <i>nei</i>	...	...	1.09

7. FISHERS

7.1 Number of Fishers by Working Status, 2015

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR
Total	341	...	2,724,690	...
Marine Fishery	341	...	2,194,890	...
Full-time	341	...	1,196,710	...
Part-time	692,260	...
Occasional	305,920	...
Status Unspecified
Inland Fishery	529,800	...
Full-time	240,270	...
Part-time	178,030	...
Occasional	111,500	...
Status Unspecified
Aquaculture
Full-time
Part-time
Occasional
Status Unspecified
Unspecified
Full-time
Part-time
Occasional
Status Unspecified

Note: A Preliminary Data

