Regional Framework for **Fishery Statistics** of Southeast Asia

(2024 Edition)

Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

Regional Framework for Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia (2024 Edition)

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Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

Preparation and Distribution of this Document

The Regional Framework for Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia (2024 Edition) was prepared by the Secretariat of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) in consultation with the ASEAN Member States (AMSs) and was approved by SEAFDEC Council during its 56th Meeting on 6-9 May 2024. The Regional Framework was subsequently endorsed by the 32nd Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi) on 4-5 July 2024 and adopted by the 46th Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) on 24 October 2024. The document is distributed to the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, SEAFDEC Departments, concerned institutions, and public to serve as a reference material to support the AMSs in the improvement of their national fishery statistics and preparation of their inputs to the Fishery Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia.

Citation

SEAFDEC. (2024). Regional Framework for Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia (2024 Edition). Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center. Bangkok, Thailand. URL: *https://repository.seafdec.org/handle/20.500.12066/7492*

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SEAFDEC Secretariat
Suraswadi Building, Kasetsart University Campus
P.O. Box 1046 Kasetsart Post Office Bangkok 10903, Thailand
E-mail: secretariat@seafdec.org

Production of this publication is supported by the Japanese Trust Fund.

Regional Framework for Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia (2024 Edition)

I. BACKGROUND

In Southeast Asia, fishery statistics have been widely accepted as an important tool in providing the basic foundation for the formulation of national fisheries policies and management frameworks and actions as well as in understanding the status of fishery resources. As basic structures to facilitate development planning and management of fisheries, however, the fishery statistical items and datasets collected by the respective ASEAN Member States (AMSs) vary based on their priority and objectives. In addition, the complexity or extent of the national fishery statistical systems including the frameworks for collecting national fishery statistics of the respective AMSs also depend on available resources, *i.e.* financial, institutional, and human capacity.

The need to improve and strengthen the national fishery statistics has been highlighted in the regional policy of the ASEAN and SEAFDEC, *i.e.* the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the New Millennium (RES&POA) developed in 2001, the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020 (RES&POA-2020), and the subsequent Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2030 (RES&POA-2030). SEAFDEC considered that it is necessary to address the common issues, problems, and constraints through regional cooperation and collective actions under a regional framework to enhance the collection and compilation of fishery statistics. SEAFDEC, therefore, initiated the development of the Regional Framework that comprises minimum requirements that would harmonize the national statistical systems among the countries and facilitate the efficient collection and compilation of fishery statistics and information by the countries in the region.

Since 1978, SEAFDEC regularly pursued the compilation of fishery statistics in Southeast Asia initially through the publication of "Fishery Statistical Bulletin for the South China Sea Area." However, the escalating situation in fisheries practices in the region and the establishment of a new geopolitical setup of the ASEAN made it necessary to come up with the new Regional Framework for Fishery Statistics in Southeast Asia. In accordance with the policy directives given at the 36th Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in 2004, the SEAFDEC Secretariat organized a series of Regional Technical Consultations (RTC) with the ASEAN Member States to develop a new framework for fishery statistics of Southeast Asia; and the new Regional Framework was endorsed by the SEAFDEC Council at its 37th Meeting in 2005.

The ASEAN Member States Countries supported and agreed to adopt the new Regional Framework at the RTC on Fishery Statistics and Information in 2007. Subsequently, the new Regional Framework was endorsed by SEAFDEC Council at its 40th Meeting in April 2008, and it was also endorsed by the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Fisheries (ASWGFi) at its 16th Meeting in May 2008. The new Regional Framework included major changes which were consistent with the areas of competence of SEAFDEC as well as with the current regional requirements, and was also harmonized with the international standards. Accordingly, the new Regional Framework played a crucial role in enhancing the national fishery statistics of the countries in the region, facilitating the wider sharing of data and information as well as the efficient provision of the necessary inputs to the Fishery Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia

produced by SEAFDEC starting in 2008 that replaced the Fishery Statistical Bulletin for the South China Sea Area which was produced from 1978 to 2007.

After the adoption of the Regional Framework in 2008, however, there have been several changes in global frameworks and standards related to fishery statistics as well as a need for the inclusion of additional statistics to enhance the usability of the Fishery Statistical Bulletin. From 2021 to 2023, the Regional Framework was reviewed and revised during a series of RTC with the AMSs. The revision of the Regional Framework developed in 2008 was in line with the Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2030 which was adopted in 2020 and included the provision on the need to "*Enhance regional fishery information systems and mechanisms to facilitate sharing, exchange and compilation of statistics and information required at the sub-regional and regional level, and apply where appropriate, regionally standardized definitions and classifications for statistical data to facilitate regional compilation, analysis, and data exchange.*" Consequently, the Regional Framework for Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia (2024 Edition) was approved by the SEAFDEC Council at its 56th Meeting, endorsed by the 32nd Meeting of the ASWGFi, and subsequently adopted by the 46th Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF).

II. PURPOSE

The Regional Framework (2024 Edition) was streamlined by harmonizing the definitions and classifications of the fisheries of Southeast Asia with international standards such as those of the SEAFDEC and FAO that would facilitate the efficient data compilation, analysis, and exchange of fishery statistics and information not only within the region but also globally. Moreover, additional statistics were included in the Regional Framework (2024 Edition) which would enhance the usability of the Fishery Statistical Bulletin by providing a better understanding and clearer picture of the fisheries sector of the region to support policy planning and management of fisheries toward sustainability. It should be noted that the Regional Framework (2024 Edition) continued to focus on the minimum requirements that can be accomplished by the countries in the region without putting much burden on the agencies responsible for the collection and compilation of fishery statistics. It is envisaged that the adoption of the Regional Framework (2024 Edition) would provide multifold benefits for the countries in the region, namely:

1) Minimum Requirement for Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia

Since the Regional Framework is considered as the "Minimum Requirement for Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia," its adoption would be beneficial to the countries in the region as it could serve as a guide that facilitates a long-term improvement of their fishery statistics at the national level, provides better understanding and clear picture of the fisheries sector specifically in terms of the minimum requirements of fishery statistics, and advocates the harmonized standards and definitions in order to correspond to regional requirements and conform with international standards.

2) Framework of Inputs for the Development of International Norms and Standards

As the Regional Framework contains the minimum requirements for the compilation of fishery statistics as well as the standards embodying the regional requirements, it could also be used in supporting the international development of norms and standards for fishery statistics. Harmonization of standard definitions and classifications reflecting the multi-species/gear tropical fisheries nature of Southeast Asia would facilitate the sharing of fishery statistics and information in the region as well as contribute to similar development at the global level.

3) Enhanced Sharing of Fishery Information

The standardized definitions and classification of fishery statistics under this Regional Framework could facilitate the sharing and exchange of fishery statistics and information among the countries in the region. Many countries in the region may have already established their respective national fishery statistical standards; or the standards may have been reviewed and improved to conform to the standards, definitions, and classifications of fishery statistics at the international and regional levels. However, for some other countries, harmonization of the varying systems is deemed necessary as this would eventually lead to the sharing of fishery statistics and information in the region, thus, contributing to the global effort of establishing the picture on the status and trends of fisheries at the global level.

III. COVERAGE

3.1 Statistical Coverage

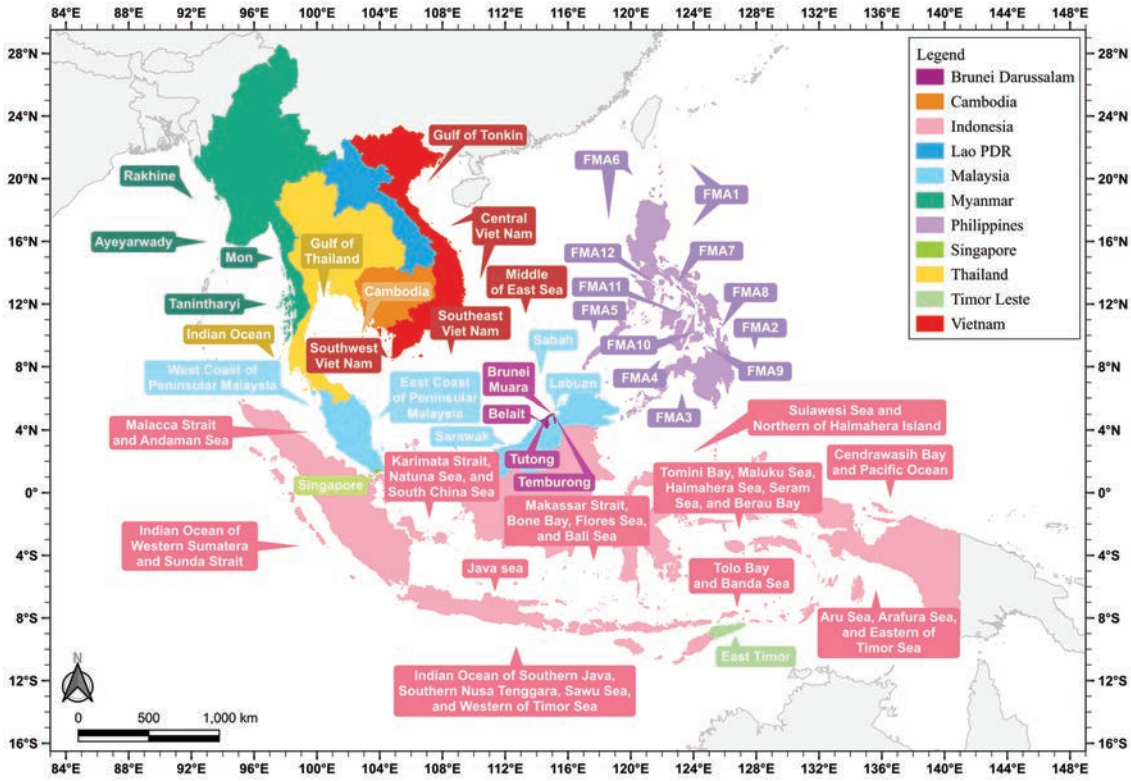
The Regional Framework for Fishery Statistics of Southeast Asia (2024 Edition) covers the fishery statistics on Production; Fishing Vessels; Fishing Units; Fishers and Fish Farmers; Fish Price; Fish Processing; and Fish Trade. Production cover fishes, crustaceans, molluscs, seaweeds, and other aquatic animals and plants taken for all purposes (marine and inland capture fisheries and aquaculture) by all classes of fishing units and aquaculture activities operating in the marine, brackishwater and freshwater areas, in appropriate geographical categories. Moreover, statistics on per capita fish consumption were also included.

3.2 Geographical Coverage

The geographical areas of the statistics data cover all production by commercial and small-scale fisheries and aquaculture activities in freshwater, brackishwater, and marine waters from the designated FAO Fishing Area 57 (Indian Ocean, Eastern), 71 (Pacific, Western Central), 61 (Pacific, Northwest), and 04 (Asia, Inland Water). The countries and sub-areas to be used in statistics are shown in the table and map below. The sub-areas used in the Regional Framework are established consistent with the FAO Fishing Areas, as shown in the map and description in **Appendix 1**.

Countries	Sub-areas
Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Muara
	Belait
	Tutong
	Temburong
Cambodia	-
Indonesia	Malacca Strait and Andaman Sea
	Indian Ocean of Western Sumatera and Sunda Striat
	Indian Ocean of Southern Java, Southern Nusa Tenggara, Sawu Sea, and Western of Timor Sea
	Karimata Strait, Natuna Sea, and South China Sea
	Java Sea
	Makassar Sea, Bone Bay, Flores Sea, and Bali Sea

Countries	Sub-areas
Indonesia (*cont'd*)	Tolo Bay and Banda Sea
	Tomini Bay, Maluku Sea, Halmahera Sea, Seram Sea, and Berau Bay
	Sulawesi Sea and Northern of Halmahera Island
	Cendrawasih Bay and Pacific Ocean
	Aru Bay, Arafuru Sea, and Eastern of Timor Sea
Lao PDR	-
Malaysia	West Coast of Peninsular Malaysia
	East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia
	Sarawak
	Sabah
	Labuan
Myanmar	Tanintharyi
	Mon
	Rakhine
	Ayeyarwady
Philippines	FMA-01
	FMA-02
	FMA-03
	FMA-04
	FMA-05
	FMA-06
	FMA-07
	FMA-08
	FMA-09
	FMA-10
	FMA-11
	FMA-12
Singapore	-
Thailand	Gulf of Thailand
	Indian Ocean
Timor Leste	-
Viet Nam	Gulf of Tonkin
	Central Viet Nam
	Southwest Viet Nam
	Southeast Viet Nam
	Middle of East Sea



Sub-areas for marine fishery statistics of Southeast Asian Countries

3.3 Fishery Structure

In line with the structure of fisheries in the Southeast Asian region, the statistics are divided into two main sectors, namely: 1) capture fisheries; and 2) aquaculture. **Capture fisheries** refer to economic activities in marine and inland waters to catch or collect aquatic organisms which grow naturally in public waters and are not the property of any person, whereas **aquaculture** refers to economic activities in marine, brackishwater, and freshwater environments to rear young aquatic organisms such as fry, fingerlings, oyster seeds, etc. to commercial size. Unlike in capture fishery, aquatic organisms under aquaculture operations are the property of a specific person or group of persons who manage them until they grow to commercial size.

3.3.1 Statistics on Capture Fisheries

With concerns on the different environments of fishery resources and other components of capture fisheries, the statistics on capture fisheries are classified into two sub-sectors, namely: 1) marine capture fishery; and 2) inland capture fishery. Statistics on production including nominal landings or nominal catch (quantity and value), fishing gear, fishery vessels, fishing units, scale of fishing activities, etc., shall be collected and compiled under each sub-sector.

Ideally, the AMSs should strive toward reporting statistics on marine capture fishery based on nominal landings except indicated otherwise *e.g.* nominal catch. The definitions of nominal landings and nominal catch are as follows:

- **Nominal landings** are total landings (including quantities landed in port as transhipments at sea) converted to live weight equivalent, also expressed in some national publications as
  - landings on a round, fresh basis;
  - landings on a round, whole basis;
  - landings on an ex-water weight basis.

- **Nominal catch** represents the nominal landings, plus the component of the catch discarded dead, and post-release mortality of fish discarded alive. It approximates the concept of 'total catch' (*i.e.* the quantity of biomass removed).

3.3.1.1 Marine Capture Fishery

a. Coverage and Definition

Marine capture fishery is divided into two categories based on the scale of fishing activities, namely: 1) small-scale fishery (including subsistence, artisanal, and traditional fishery); and 2) commercial fishery. As it is impossible to establish a 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 on marine capture fishery excludes sport fishing, recreation, and research.

b. Marine Capture Fishery Production

The statistics on marine capture fishery production represent the data on nominal landings or nominal catch of aquatic organisms from marine and brackish waters that are killed, caught, trapped, or collected for subsistence and commercial purposes. The statistics in terms of quantity will be used as an index to reveal the status and trend of the fishing industry and to assess the stock of marine organisms to disclose the sustainability of the fishing industry; while the statistics in terms of value will be used to compare the economics of the fisheries industry with those of other sectors.

b.1 Unit of Measurement

1) Production in quantity

Production in quantity represents the live weight equivalent of the nominal landings or nominal catch. Production in quantity should be reported in tonnes, except those expressed in numbers or in kilograms. If production is reported in kilograms, this should be converted into tonnes and estimated by rounding off to the nearest hundredths. The production of ornamental aquatic organisms should be reported in numbers.

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

2) Production in value

Production in value represents the value of products equivalent to the nominal landings or nominal catch. It is generally estimated by multiplying the quantity of production by the producer price (average monthly weighted value, where available). In reporting production in value, the value reported in the national currencies should be converted to US Dollars.

b.2 Statistics on Marine Capture Fishery Production

1) Production by species

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

Such statistical categories should be reported by using the SEAFDEC code and the International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants (ISSCAAP) (3-alpha code, scientific name, and English name). Refer to the updated List of Aquatic Animals and Plants in Southeast Asia for SEAFDEC code and national/local name of the species and **Appendix 3** for the category of aquatic animals and plants based on ISSCAAP.

2) Production by the scale of fishing activities

The statistics on marine capture fishery production should be classified into: 1) production from small-scale fisheries; and 2) production from commercial fisheries.

To report the statistics on production by the scale of fishing activities, the definition of small-scale fisheries and commercial fisheries of the respective countries in the region (**Appendix 2**) should be referred to.

3) Production by type of fishing gear

The production from marine capture fisheries, where possible, should be further classified into detailed types of fishing gear for each category based on the International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Gear (ISSCFG) as shown in **Appendix 4**.

c. Fishery Vessels

Fishery vessels can also be called in various terms including fishing boats, fishing fleets, or fishing crafts. Fishery vessel means any vessel, boat, ship, or other craft that is equipped and used for fishing or in support of fishing activity.

Statistics on fishery vessels will be used to clarify the capital invested in a fishery corresponding to the size of the fishery vessel. Such statistics can also be used as inputs to the economic analysis and measure of the material input productivity of the fishing industry, and as a rough estimation of fishing effort considering the size of the fishery vessel.

c.1 Coverage of Fishery Vessels

The statistics should cover the annual data on fishery vessels that operate in marine waters. All fishery vessels, whether registered with the government or not, should be included.

c.2 Classification of Fishery Vessels

Based on the characteristics of marine capture fisheries in the Southeast Asian region, one fishery vessel can operate various types of fishing gear and catch several target species. Therefore, the regional classification of fishery vessels (**Appendix 5**) should be based on the general characteristics of fishery vessels of the countries in the region to present the specific marine capture fishery situation, which is not aligned with the classification developed by the FAO Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP).

The size of fishery vessel is expressed uniformly in the gross tonnage (GT). Although the method of measurement of the size of fishery vessels varies from country to country, statistics should be based on national measurement standards. When a unit other than GT is used to measure the size of the vessel, this should be converted into GT.

d. Fishing Unit

Fishing unit means the smallest unit in a fishing operation, which are generally counted according to types and sizes of fishery vessels, types of fishing gear, and number of fishers. The statistics on the fishing unit are mainly used for fisheries management by considering the limitation of the number of fishing units.

In cases where two fishery vessels are jointly operated in fishing such as the pair trawler or two-boat purse seiner, these two fishery vessels are regarded as one fishing unit. A fishery vessel may be counted as two or more fishing units in the same year if it uses different types of fishing gear in separate seasons. For instance, in cases where a fishery vessel operates trawl fishing for a half year and gillnet fishing during the other half of the year, the fishery vessel is regarded as two fishing units.

Statistics on fishing unit, including the number of fishery vessels by gear and size, should be included in the national statistical system.

d.1 Coverage of Fishing Units

The statistics should cover the annual data on the number of fishing units operating in marine waters. Fishing units operating without fishery vessels or non-powered fishery vessels are excluded.

d.2 Classification of Fishing Units

Fishing units should be reported based on the types and sizes of fishery vessels (**Appendix 5**) as well as types of fishing gear (**Appendix 4**). In cases where a fishing unit operates more than two fishery vessels such as the pair trawl and two-boat purse seine, the size is represented by the gross tonnage of the major single fishery vessel among the vessels employed.

3.3.1.2 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 food security and economic purposes. The statistics cover the annual data of subsistence and commercial operations for catching or collecting and landing production of all aquatic animals from inland water bodies.

The statistics on inland capture fishery cover all production within the FAO Fishing Area 04 (**Appendix 1**).

b. Inland Capture Fishery Production

The statistics on inland capture fishery production represent the catch of organisms from inland water bodies that are killed, trapped, caught, or collected for commercial and subsistence purposes.

b.1 Unit of Measurement

1) Production in quantity

Production in quantity represents the live weight equivalent of organisms caught and collected from inland water bodies, which should be reported in tonnes, except those expressed in numbers or in kilograms. If production is reported in kilograms, this should be converted into tonnes estimated by rounding off to the nearest hundredths.

2) Production in value

Production in value represents the value at the first point of sale, indicating seasonal variations in the average total value, where available, including inland aquatic organisms for subsistence and commercial purposes. In reporting production in value, the amount reported in national currencies should be converted to US Dollars.

b.2 Statistics on Inland Capture Fishery Production

1) Production by species

Inland capture fishery production covers all animals and plants in inland water bodies broken down by species (at the species, genus, family, or higher taxonomic levels) into statistical categories called species items.

Such statistical categories should be reported by using the SEAFDEC code and the International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants (ISSCAAP) (3-alpha code, scientific name, and English name). Refer to the updated List of Aquatic Animals and Plants in Southeast Asia for SEAFDEC code and national/local name of the species; and **Appendix 3** for the category of aquatic animal and plants based on ISSCAAP.

2) Production by type of water bodies

Statistics on inland capture fishery production 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 bodies such as rivers, drainage canals, and irrigation canals which also cover creeks, streams, and other linear water bodies
(c) Floodplains/rice fields/swamps: 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 including fish pits, deep pools, ex-mining pools,
(e) Lagoons: take the form of lakes separated from the sea by a sand bar and often associated with river estuaries or coastal deltas
(f) Others: any water bodies other than the above; peri-urban wetland is included

3) Production by type of fisheries

Inland capture fishery is diverse in terms of the scale of fishing activities, seasonality, fishing rights/license, fishing gear, and fishery vessels. As available records would allow, the statistics should attempt to reflect the following categories.

(a) Scale of fishing activities
- Small-scale (household occasional fishing, artisanal, traditional, subsistence)
- Commercial

(b) Seasonality or fishing rights/license
- "On-farm" fishing, fishing in rice fields, etc.
- Community fisheries and other rights-based fisheries at the community level
- 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 the specific type of fisheries)

(c) Types of fishing gear (refer to **Appendix 4**)
- Surrounding nets
- Seine nets
- Trawls
- Dredges
- Lift nets
- Falling gears
- Gillnets
- Traps
- Hook and lines
- Miscellaneous gear
- Gear not known

3.3.2 Statistics on Aquaculture

a. Coverage and Definition

Aquaculture is the farming of aquatic organisms: fish, molluscs, crustaceans, aquatic plants, crocodiles, alligators, turtles, and amphibians. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated. For statistical purposes, aquatic organisms which are harvested by an individual or corporate body which has owned them throughout their rearing period contribute to aquaculture, while aquatic organisms which are exploitable by the public as a common property resource, with or without appropriate licenses, are the harvest of capture fisheries. The classification of aquaculture and capture fisheries practices applicable to the region is provided in **Appendix 6**.

Considering the different ecology and resources in aquaculture, the statistics on aquaculture should be classified based on three types of culture environments, namely: 1) freshwater culture, 2) brackishwater culture, and 3) mariculture, which are based on salinity levels of the environment. Considering that some aquatic species can be cultured in various environments, the production of those species could be reported in more than one type of culture environment, *e.g.* Java barb, tilapia, milkfish, and others.

1) Freshwater culture

The farming or growing out of aquatic organisms takes place in lakes, reservoirs, rivers, rice fields, small farm impoundments, or in freshwater ponds where the salinity is constantly neglectable.

2) Brackishwater culture

The farming or growing out of aquatic organisms takes place in estuaries, river mouths, or mangrove lagoons where the salinity undergoes continuous periodic fluctuations due to the influx of freshwater or seawater, or in ponds with seawater.

3) Mariculture

The farming or growing out of aquatic organisms takes place in marine waters where salinity is always high and appreciable.

b. Aquaculture Production

b.1 Unit of Measurement

1) Production in quantity

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

2) Production in value

Production in value represents the producer price at the 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 Dollars.

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 output. The statistics on production should be classified into the following categories:

1) Production by culture environment

The statistics on production should be based on the types of culture environments where the aquatic organism was cultivated, *i.e.* freshwater culture, brackishwater culture, and mariculture. One species can be reported in more than one type of culture environment depending on its salinity tolerance and categories defined by the respective countries.

2) Production by species

Production from aquaculture from all types of culture environments should be broken down by species. The list of species is provided in **Appendix 3**.

3) Production by aquaculture facility

To facilitate aquaculture management, the aquaculture production statistics should be reported by aquaculture facility as described below.

(a) **Ponds** are natural and/or artificial structures on land that are capable of retaining water for the rearing of stock. Earthen ponds (including community ponds), concrete ponds (under or partially under the ground level), plastic-lined ponds, ditches, flood plain depressions, derelict mining pools, and similar structures are included under this category.

(b) **Tanks and raceways** are artificial units of structure capable of holding and interchanging water and are generally built above ground level and made of various materials in various shapes and sizes.

(c) **Pens and enclosures** refer to areas of water bodies that are fenced using structures fixed to the bottom permitting free water exchange. A pen generally encloses a large volume of water; while enclosures refer to natural water areas, where the shoreline forms all but one site, confined by a net and other barriers allowing free water interchange and distinguished by the fact that enclosures occupy the full water column between substrate and surface.

(d) **Cages** refer to open or covered enclosed structures constructed with net, mesh, wooden, or porous materials allowing natural water interchange. These structures may be floating, suspended, or fixed to the substrate but still permit water interchange from below.

(e) **Rice-fish culture** refers to paddy fields used for the culture of rice and aquatic organisms including both concurrent culture of aquatic organisms with rice plantation and seasonal rotation of fish and rice crop in the same paddy field; rearing them in rice paddies to any marketable size

(f) **Culture methods for shelled molluscs** refer to methods commonly practiced on off-bottom and on-bottom techniques. Off-bottom systems are structures like trestles and long lines installed on stakes impaled in the seabed or intertidal zone or suspended structures as rafts built of wood, bamboo and long lines normally equipped with floats and safely anchored in a sheltered coastal area. On-bottom systems refer to the farming of shelled molluscs directly seeded on muddy or sandy areas in the inter-tidal zone or on the seabed.

(g) **Culture methods for seaweeds (marine macroalgae)** refer to the culture of macroalgae or seaweeds in open waters using on-bottom and off-bottom techniques
- longline ropes (suspended horizontally or vertically in the sea) with anchors and buoyance web or net of ropes fixed on stationery racks or poles typically in intertidal areas
- rafts or floating racks (with seeded ropes for culture attached)
- floating baskets (chained with ropes; seaweeds protected from grazing animals)
- sleeve-shaped long net bags (seaweed seedling held inside)
- suspended net trays (mostly for sea grapes)

(h) **Recirculation aquaculture systems (RAS)** refers to a technology for farming fish or other aquatic organisms by reusing the water in production. The technology is based on the use of mechanical and biological filters, and the method can in principle be used for any species grown in aquaculture such as fish, shrimps, clams, etc. Recirculation technology is however primarily used in fish farming.

(i) **Others** refer to facilities other than the above; or production from unspecified facilities of culture.

c. Production of cultured ornamental aquatic species

Statistics on the production of cultured ornamental aquatic species include ornamental aquatic animals and plants. Production should be broken down by species; while species in different sizes, life stages, etc. could be reported as separate items. In reporting the production in quantity, the production of ornamental aquatic animals should be reported in pieces, while ornamental aquatic plants should be reported in units (*e.g.* bundle). In reporting the production in value, national currencies should be converted to US Dollars.

d. Seed Production

The statistics on seed production will be utilized to assess the recruitment in aquaculture and facilitate management purpose. Production should be broken down by species in terms of the number of larvae, fingerlings, juveniles, among others, that are used for two main objectives, such as 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 freshwater culture, brackishwater culture, and mariculture.

e. Aquaculture Unit

Aquaculture unit refers to a management unit which operates aquaculture in freshwater, brackishwater, and marine water 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.

f. Area under Culture

Area under culture can be referred to as the net area (water surface area) and gross area. Net area refers to the areas of the culture facilities but is limited to the water surface area, whereas gross area refers to the areas of 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 will be reported both in net area and gross area while other aquaculture facilities could be reported only as net area. The number of aquaculture facilities should be also reported in order to facilitate aquaculture management.

3.3.3 Statistics on Fishers and Fish Farmers

a. Coverage and Definition

The statistics on fishers and fish farmers could be obtained from various sources (*e.g.* surveys, registration/licensing databases, national fishery/agricultural census, among others of the respective countries).

For fishers, the statistics should cover the number of persons who are involved in fishing activities such as catching and gathering aquatic animals (including reptiles) and plants from the marine water, brackishwater, and freshwater areas. The statistics should exclude sport or recreational fishers and crew of state-operated fishery research and survey vessels, patrol vessels, fishery training vessels, and vessels supporting fishing-related activities.

For fish farmers, the statistics should cover the number of persons who are engaged in aquaculture activities such as breeding, raising, and cultivating aquatic organisms in fish farms and hatcheries, as well as persons who are employed to undertake aquaculture operations such as maintenance of aquaculture facilities, water supply, feeding, among others.

b. Statistics on Fishers and Fish Farmers

1) Fishers and fish farmers by sub-sector and working status

Statistics on the number of fishers and fish farmers shall be categorized by fisheries sectors (*i.e.* fishers for capture fisheries divided into sub-sectors including marine and inland capture fisheries; and fish farmers for aquaculture), and by working status categorized into full-time fishers/farmers, part-time fishers/farmers, occasional fishers/farmers, and unspecified. Definitions of working status are as follows:

- **Full-time fishers/farmers** receive at least 90 % of their livelihood from fishing/ aquaculture, or spend at least 90 % of their working time in that occupation.
- **Part-time fishers/farmers** receive at least 30 % but less than 90 % of their livelihood from fishing/aquaculture, or spend at least 30 % but less than 90 % of their working time in that occupation.
- **Occasional fishers/farmers** receive under 30 % of their livelihood from fishing/ aquaculture, or spend under 30 % of their working time in that occupation.
- **Unspecified** are workers with unknown working status

Under each category of working status, the statistics should be sex-disaggregated, *i.e.* for male "M", female "F", or unspecified sex "U." For the detailed classification of the fishers and fish farmers by sub-sector and working status, please refer to **Appendix 7 (a)**.

2) Fishers and fish farmers by nationality

Statistics on the number of fishers and fish farmers shall be categorized by fisheries sectors (*i.e.* fishers for capture fisheries divided into sub-sector including marine and inland capture fisheries; and fish farmers for aquaculture), and by nationality categorized into national, foreign, and unspecified. Under each category of nationality, the statistics should be sex-disaggregated *i.e.* for male "M", female "F", or unspecified sex "U." For the detailed classification of the fishers and fish farmers by nationality, please refer to **Appendix 7 (b)**.

3.3.4 Statistics on Producer Price

a. Coverage of Producer Price

Statistics on producer price cover aquatic organisms from capture fisheries and aquaculture, in fresh form only, which includes marine and freshwater species but excluding processed forms of the species.

b. Definition of Producer Price

Statistics on producer price refer to the price of the products, considered as the average weighted price which is realized at wholesale markets or in landing centers for capture fisheries and on-farms/farm gates for aquaculture where producers sell their catches and harvests, as applicable. The price is determined (there) by means of auction, negotiation between producers and wholesalers and middle persons, etc., which can also be used to estimate the total production in value.

c. Unit of Measurement

The producer price should be given in US Dollars per kilogram of aquatic species in fresh form. The figure should include two digits after the decimal point by rounding off to the nearest hundredths.

d. Statistics on Producer Price

1) Producer price from capture fisheries

Statistics on producer price should be broken down by species of aquatic organisms from capture fisheries production.

2) Producer price from aquaculture

Statistics on producer price should be broken down by species of aquatic organisms from aquaculture production.

3.3.5 Statistics on Fish Processing

a. Coverage and Classification

Fish processing statistics cover the processing establishments and their productions, of all aquatic animals and plants produced in freshwater, brackishwater, and marine water, using raw materials from domestic or imported products.

The statistics on processing establishments and productions should include companies, cooperatives households, etc., which preserve and process aquatic animals, regardless of the size of the operation. However, a household that processes products exclusively for own consumption is excluded, while only those households that process products for sale are included.

The statistics classification on fish processing should be based on 15 types of commodities as follows:

1. Frozen
2. Chilled
3. Dried
4. Salted
5. Smoked
6. Boiled
7. Canned
8. Fermented (including fish sauce)
9. Minced
10. Surimi (*e.g.* fish ball, fish cake, crab stick)
11. Cracker
12. Extraction
13. Fish meal
14. Fresh microalgae
15. Others

b. Fish Processing Establishments and Production

b.1 Unit of Measurement

1) Number of processing establishments

The data on processing establishments is expressed in number. The number of establishments is generally classified by commodities. Therefore, for a processing establishment that processes more than one commodity, the establishment is counted by the number of each commodity produced. The total number of establishments is obtained as results of an accumulation of the number counted for each commodity. This means that the total number does not necessarily reflect the actual number of establishments.

2) Production of processed fishery commodities

The production of processed products is expressed in net weight of final products in tonnes. The production is generally recorded by summing up the total production from all processing establishments, classified by commodities.

b.2 Statistics on Fish Processing Establishments and Production

1) Number of processing establishments

The data on processing establishments is expressed in number, and broken down by types of processed fishery commodities.

2) Production of processed fishery commodities

The production of processed products is expressed in tonnes, and broken down by commodities.

3.3.6 Statistics on Exports and Imports of Fishery Commodities

a. Coverage and Classification

The statistics cover the quantities and values of annual exports and imports of all fishery commodities ranging from live fish to preserved and processed commodities. In accordance with the internationally recommended practice, export statistics include exports of aquatic animals and plants caught or collected by domestic fishery vessels, whether or not processed onboard, or landed in foreign ports; while import statistics include imports of aquatic animals and plants caught (or collected) by foreign fishing vessels, whether or not processed onboard, landed in domestic ports.

The statistics classification of fish trade should be based on the 12 Divisions of the "FAO International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Commodities (ISSCFC)" as follows:

1) Live fish
2) Fish, fresh or chilled excluding fillets and other fish meat
3) Fish, frozen excluding fish fillets and other fish meat
4) Fish fillets and meats, fresh or chilled
5) Fish fillets and meat, frozen
6) Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish
7) Crustaceans live, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried, smoked
8) Molluscs live, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried, smoked
9) Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved
10) Meals, solubles and similar animal feed stuffs, of aquatic animal origin
11) Aquatic animals, oils and fats
12) Seaweeds and aquatic plants products thereof

The statistics based on the "Divisions" should be classified further based on their respective "Groups" with reference to the "Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS)" of the World Customs Organization, attached as **Appendix 8.**

The export and import statistics are generally obtained from reports on foreign trade statistics compiled by respective national customs agencies. To prevent errors in the collection and grouping during the compilation of the statistics on fishery commodities, concerned staff should take note that the reports on foreign trade statistics cover not only the fishery commodities but also all kinds of other fishery commodities, and that the classification system used is based on the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, which is different from that of the ISSCFC.

b. Exports of Fishery Commodities

b.1 Unit of Measurement

1) Exports by fishery commodities
Statistics on exports by fishery commodities should be expressed in volume (tonnes) and value (USD 1,000).

2) Exports to major countries of destination and by major fishery commodities
Statistics on exports to major countries of destination and by major commodities should be expressed in value (USD 1,000).

b.2 Statistics on Exports of Fishery Commodities

1) Exports by fishery commodities
The statistics on exports by commodities (at Division and Group levels based on the ISSCFC) is recorded by summing up the total annual exports of each fishery commodity.

2) Exports to major countries of destination and by major commodities
Statistics on exports to major countries of destination and by major commodities is generally recorded by summing up the value of annual exports to major countries of destination (maximum 20 countries), and is then broken down by major commodities (maximum 10 commodities). The total export of each major commodity should be also recorded.

In reporting the statistics on exports by major commodities, each country can choose the appropriate commodities or commodity groups, *e.g.* based on 6-digit HS code, or others as applicable and appropriate.

c. Imports of Fishery Commodities

c.1 Unit of Measurement

1) Imports by fishery commodities
Statistics on imports by commodities is expressed in volume (tonnes) and value (USD 1,000).

2) Imports from major countries of origin and by major commodities (USD 1,000)
Statistics on imports from major countries of origin and by major commodities is expressed in value (USD 1,000).

c.2 Statistics on Imports of Fishery Commodities

1) Imports by fishery commodities

The statistics on imports by commodities (at Division and Group levels based on the ISSCFC) is recorded by summing up the total annual imports of each fishery commodity.

2) Imports from major countries of origin and by major fishery commodities

Statistics on imports from major countries of origin and by major fishery commodities is generally recorded by summing up the value of annual imports from major countries of origin (maximum 20 countries), and is then broken down by major fishery commodities (maximum 10 commodities). The total import of each major commodity is also recorded.

In reporting the statistics on imports by major fishery commodities, each country can choose the appropriate commodities or commodity groups, *e.g.* based on 6-digit HS code, or others as applicable and appropriate.

3.3.7 Statistics on Per Capita Fish Consumption

a. Coverage and Definition

Per capita fish consumption refers to the weight of fish and other aquatic organisms (live weight equivalent) consumed by each person over a calendar year. The estimation of per capita fish consumption is subject to the methods of the respective countries. Per capita fish consumption could be estimated by dividing the total food fish supply for human consumption by the total population.

b. Unit of Per Capita Fish Consumption

Per capita fish consumption should be reported in kilograms, and the numerical value should include one digit after the decimal point by rounding off to the nearest hundredths.

Appendix 1

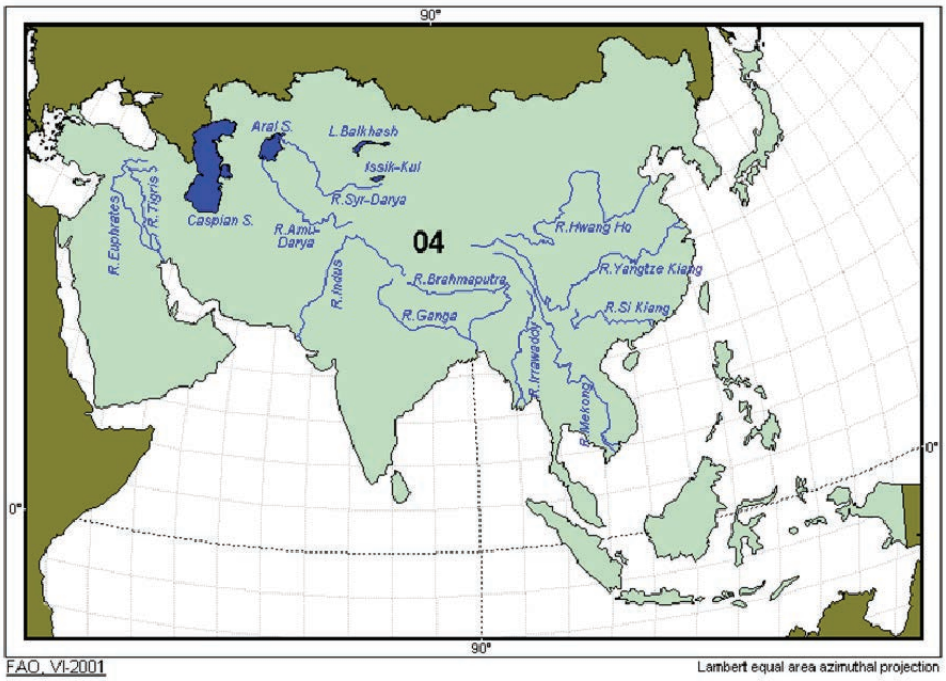
CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING AREAS

The fishing areas of the Southeast Asian region, established for fishery statistical purposes, consist of marine and inland fishing areas, which are consistent with the definition and classification of the capture fisheries sub-sector. These 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 boundaries of adjacent statistical fisheries bodies already established in intergovernmental 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

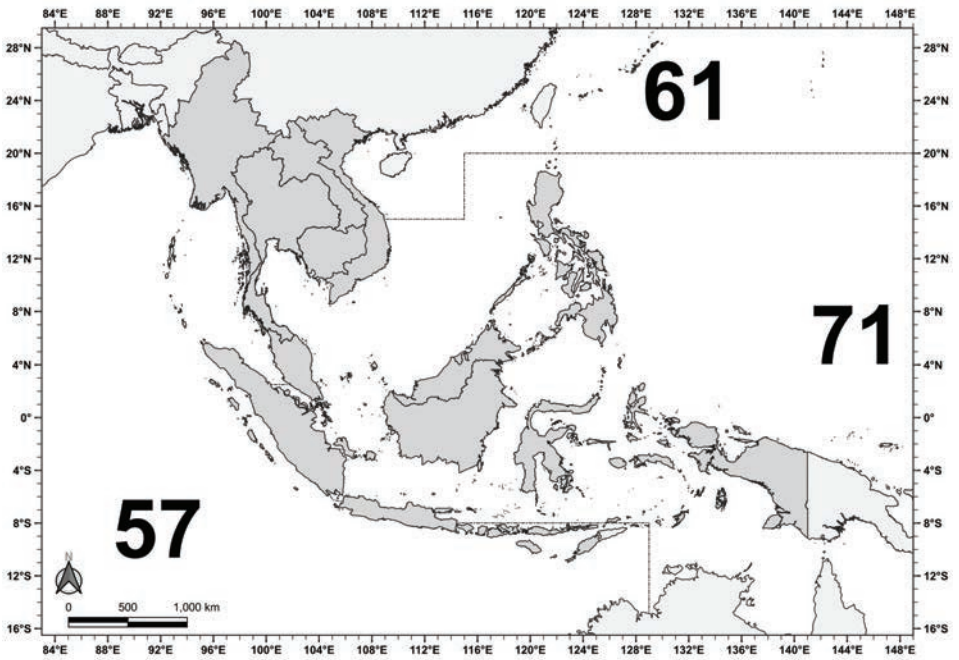
All inland waters of the Southeast Asian countries are identified under Area 04 (Asia, Inland Water). There is no sub-area for Asia (Fishing Area 04) that is recognized for the collection of catch and effort data for the Southeast Asian region. The data presented by Lao PDR, which is the sole landlocked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



Area 04, Asia-Inland Waters

2. Marine Fishing Areas

The marine fishing areas of the Southeast Asian countries are identified under Area 57 (Indian Oceans, 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:

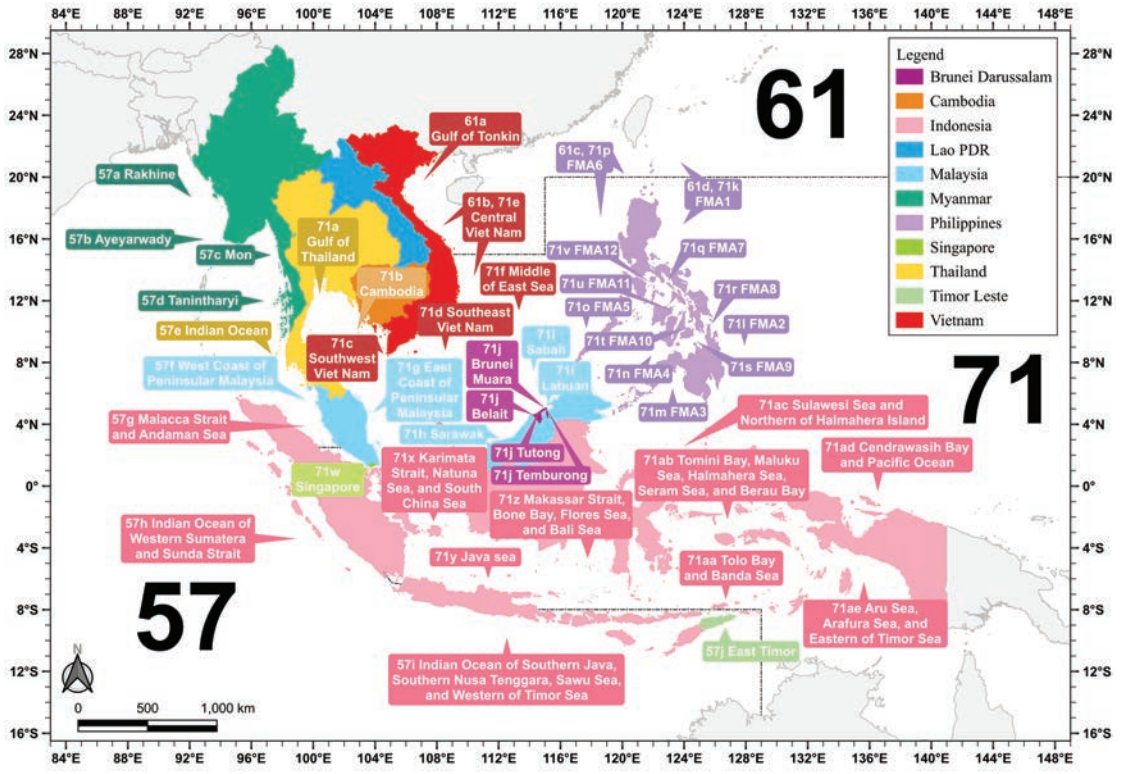


Marine Fishing area 57, 71 and 61

Countries	Sub-areas for marine fishery statistics	FAO Marine Fishing Area	SEAFDEC Sub-areas
Brunei Darussalam		71	71j
	Brunei Muara	71	71j
	Belait	71	71j
	Tutong	71	71j
	Temburong	71	71j
Cambodia		71	71b
Indonesia		57, 71	
	Malacca Strait and Andaman Sea	57	57g
	Indian Ocean of Western Sumatera, and Sunda Strait	57	57h
	Indian Ocean of Southern Java, Southern Nusa Tenggara, Sawu Sea, and Western of Timor Sea	57	57i
	Karimata Strait, Natuna Sea, and South China Sea	71	71x
	Java Sea	71	71y

Countries	Sub-areas for marine fishery statistics	FAO Marine Fishing Area	SEAFDEC Sub-areas
Indonesia (*cont'd*)	Makassar Sea, Bone Bay, Flores Sea, and Bali Sea	71	71z
	Tolo Bay and Banda Sea	71	71aa
	Tomini Bay, Maluku Sea, Halmahera Sea, Seram Sea, and Berau Bay	71	71ab
	Sulawesi Sea and Northern of Halmahera Island	71	71ac
	Cendrawasih Bay, and Pacific Ocean	71	71ad
	Aru Bay, Arafuru Sea, and Eastern of Timor Sea	71	71ae
Malaysia		57, 71	
	West Coast of Peninsular Malaysia	57	57f
	East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia	71	71g
	Sarawak	71	71h
	Sabah	71	71i
	Labuan	71	71i
Myanmar		57	
	Rakhine	57	57a
	Ayeyarwady	57	57b
	Mon	57	57c
	Tanintharyi	57	57d
Philippines		61, 71	
	FMA-01	61, 71	61d and 71k
	FMA-02	71	71l
	FMA-03	71	71m
	FMA-04	71	71n
	FMA-05	71	71o
	FMA-06	61, 71	61c and 71p
	FMA-07	71	71q
	FMA-08	71	71r
	FMA-09	71	71s
	FMA-10	71	71t
	FMA-11	71	71u
	FMA-12	71	71v

Countries	Sub-areas for marine fishery statistics	FAO Marine Fishing Area	SEAFDEC Sub-areas
Singapore		71	71w
Thailand		57,71	
	Gulf of Thailand	71	71a
	Indian Ocean	57	57e
Timor Leste		57	57j
Viet Nam		61,71	
	Gulf of Tonkin	61	61a
	Central Viet Nam	61	61b and 71e
	Southwest Viet Nam	71	71c
	Southeast Viet Nam	71	71d
	Middle of East Sea	71	71f



Sub-areas for marine fishery statistics of Southeast Asian Countries

Area 57 (Indian Ocean, Eastern)

Under fishing area 57, marine fishery statistics such as production, species, fishing gear, fishing vessel, fishing units, etc. will be collected and reported within the Exclusive Economic Zone[1] (EEZ) of each country.

To facilitate the reporting of the fishery statistics by each concerned country, the fishing area 57 in the Southeast Asian region can be divided into 10 sub-areas, which correspond to the existing EEZs of Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. The sub-areas under area 57 are as follows:

Sub-area 57 a:	Marine fishing area of Myanmar (Rakhine)
Sub-area 57 b:	Marine fishing area of Myanmar (Ayeyarwady)
Sub-area 57 c:	Marine fishing area of Myanmar (Mon)
Sub-area 57 d:	Marine fishing area of Myanmar (Tanintharyi)
Sub-area 57 e:	Marine fishing area of Thailand (Indian Ocean)
Sub-area 57 f:	Marine fishing area of Malaysia (West Coast of Peninsular Malaysia)
Sub-area 57 g:	Marine fishing area of Indonesia (Malacca Strait and Andaman Sea)
Sub-area 57 h:	Marine fishing area of Indonesia (Indian Ocean of Western Sumatera and Sunda Strait)
Sub-area 57 i:	Marine fishing area of Indonesia (Indian Ocean of Southern Java, Southern Nusa Tenggara, Sawu Sea, and Western of Timor Sea)
Sub-area 57 j:	Marine fishing area of East Timor

Area 71 (Pacific, Western Central)

Under fishing area 71, marine fishery statistics such as production, species, fishing gear, fishing vessel, 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 covering Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. To facilitate reporting of the fishery statistics by each concerned country, the fishing area can be divided into 31 sub-areas corresponding to the existing EEZ of these countries. The sub-areas under area 71 are as follows.

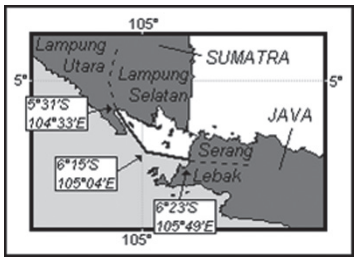
Sub-area 71 a:	Marine fishing area of Thailand (Gulf of Thailand)
Sub-area 71 b:	Marine fishing area of Cambodia
Sub-area 71 c:	Marine fishing area of Viet Nam (Southwest Viet Nam)
Sub-area 71 d:	Marine fishing area of Viet Nam (Southeast Viet Nam)
Sub-area 71 e:	Marine fishing area of Viet Nam (Central Viet Nam)
Sub-area 71 f:	Marine fishing area of Viet Nam (Middle of East Sea)
Sub-area 71 g:	Marine fishing area of Malaysia (East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia)
Sub-area 71 h:	Marine fishing area of Malaysia (Sarawak)

[1] Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is; (1) a zone under national jurisdiction (up to 200-nautical miles wide) declared in line with the provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, within which the coastal State has the right to explore and exploit, and the responsibility to conserve and manage the living and non-living resources; and (2) the area adjacent to a coastal State which encompasses all waters between (a) the seaward boundary of that State, (b) a line on which each point is 200 nautical miles (370.40 km) from the baseline of which the territorial sea of the coastal State is measured (except when other international boundaries need to be accommodated), and (c) the maritime boundaries agreed between that State and the neighboring states

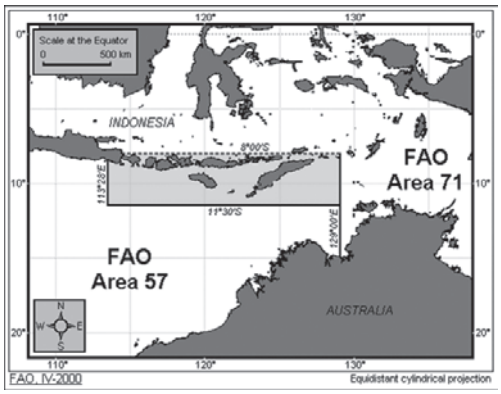
Sub-area 71 i: Marine fishing area of Malaysia (Sabah and Labuan)
Sub-area 71 j: Marine fishing area of Brunei Darussalam (Brunei Muara, Belait, Tutong, Temburong)
Sub-area 71 k: Marine fishing area of the Philippines (FMA-01)
Sub-area 71 l: Marine fishing area of the Philippines (FMA-02)
Sub-area 71 m: Marine fishing area of the Philippines (FMA-03)
Sub-area 71 n: Marine fishing area of the Philippines (FMA-04)
Sub-area 71 o: Marine fishing area of the Philippines (FMA-05)
Sub-area 71 p: Marine fishing area of the Philippines (FMA-06)
Sub-area 71 q: Marine fishing area of the Philippines (FMA-07)
Sub-area 71 r: Marine fishing area of the Philippines (FMA-08)
Sub-area 71 s: Marine fishing area of the Philippines (FMA-09)
Sub-area 71 t: Marine fishing area of the Philippines (FMA-10)
Sub-area 71 u: Marine fishing area of the Philippines (FMA-11)
Sub-area 71 v: Marine fishing area of the Philippines (FMA-12)
Sub-area 71 w: Marine fishing area of Singapore
Sub-area 71 x: Marine fishing area of Indonesia (Karimata Strait, Natuna Sea, and South China Sea)
Sub-area 71 y: Marine fishing area of Indonesia (Java Sea)
Sub-area 71 z: Marine fishing area of Indonesia (Makassar Sea, Bone Bay, Flores Sea, and Bali Sea)
Sub-area 71 aa: Marine fishing area of Indonesia (Tolo Bay and Banda Sea)
Sub-area 71 ab: Marine fishing area of Indonesia (Tomini Bay, Maluku Sea, Halmahera Sea, Seram Sea, and Berau Bay)
Sub-area 71 ac: Marine fishing area of Indonesia (Sulawesi Sea and Northern of Halmahera Island)
Sub-area 71 ad: Marine fishing area of Indonesia (Cendrawasih Bay and Pacific Ocean)
Sub-area 71 ae: Marine fishing area of Indonesia (Aru Bay, Arafuru Sea, and Eastern of Timor Sea)

Boundary between Areas 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˚30′N latitude to meet the West Coast of Peninsular Malaysia.
2. At the 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˚31′S latitude, 104˚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°15'S latitude, 105°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°23'S latitude, 105°49'E longitude.
3. At the marine waters of Java and Bali-Nusa Tenggara, the areas bounded by a line commencing from 8°00'S latitude starting from the coast of South Java at Surabaya and running east to meet at 129°00'E longitude; thence running due south until meeting Northern coast of Australia. The area under the line is recognized as the fishing area 57 whereas those above the line are accepted as part of fishing area 71.



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



Remark:
.....Present boundary line
———Former boundary line

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

Area 61 (Pacific, Northwest)

Under fishing area 61, the marine fishery statistics such as production, species, fishing gear, fishing vessel, fishing units, etc. will be collected and reported within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of each concerned country, there is only Philippines and Viet Nam identified under fishing area 61. The fishing area 61 can be divided into 4 sub-areas as follows:

Sub-area 61 a:	Marine fishing area of Viet Nam (Gulf of Tonkin)
Sub-area 61 b:	Marine fishing area of Viet Nam (Central Viet Nam)
Sub-area 61 c:	Marine fishing area of the Philippines (FMA-06)
Sub-area 61 d:	Marine fishing area of the Philippines (FMA-01)

Appendix 2

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	Operating in Zone 1A (0–3 nm) and Zone 1B (3.1–7 nm). Fishers generally use fiberglass fishing boats propelled by one or two units of outboard engines to reach their fishing destinations and operate small-scale fishing gears such as trammel nets, hooks and lines, as well as pots.	Trawlers, seiners, and long liners: a) 60 GT; 350 Hp operating in Zone 2 b) 60.1–150 GT; 350.1–600 Hp operating in Zone 3 c) 150.1–230 GT; 600.1–800 Hp operating in Zone 4
Cambodia	Marine capture fishery: Coastal fisheries: small-scale fisheries with/without engine (from 5-50 Hp) operating in Zone 1.	Marine fishery: Commercial fisheries: more than 50 Hp operating in Zone 2.
Indonesia	Fisheries that its operation without using boats, using non-power boats, 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 operation using outboard motor size ≥ 30 GT or inboard motor size ≥ 30 GT
Lao PDR	Fisheries are small-scale	Not applicable
Malaysia	Traditional fisheries: Small-scale fisheries using traditional fishing gears (*i.e.* other than trawls and purse seines) with vessels less than 40 GRT operating in Zone 1 (Zone A 0–300 Hp)	Commercial fisheries: Medium and large-scale fisheries using commercial fishing gear such as trawls and purse seines a) With vessels less than 40 GRT operating in Zone 2 (Zone B < 300 Hp) b) With vessels from 40–70 GRT operating in Zone 3 (Zone C < 500 Hp) c) With vessels above 70 GRT operating in Zone 4 (Zone C2 no horsepower limit)

Countries	Small-scale Fisheries	Commercial Fisheries
Myanmar	Inshore/coastal fisheries: a) Vessels of less than 40 ft or using less than 50 Hp engines operating in Zone 1. b) 10 nm from shore (Ayeyarwaddy, Rakhine coastal region and Taninthayi region)	Industrial fisheries: Vessels more than 40 ft or using more than 50 Hp engines operating in Zone 2. (Outer limit of inshore fishing zone to the EEZ)
Philippines	Municipal fisheries: a) Up to 15 km from shore, or equidistant between two adjacent municipalities. b) Small-scale fisheries with vessels of less than 3 GT operating in Zones 1 and 2.	Commercial fisheries: a) Small-scale commercial fisheries: from 3.1–20.0 GT vessels operating in Zone 2; can also operate within 10.1–15.0 km (within Zone 1) if authority is granted by the concerned local government unit (LGU). b) Medium-scale commercial fisheries: from 20.1–150.0 GT operating in Zone 2; can also operate within 10.1–15.0 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	Small-scale commercial fisheries: Inboard engine less than 50 GT operating in Zone 2
Thailand	Small-scale fisheries: Vessels of less than 10 GT operating in Zone 1; except highly efficient fishing gear (trawls, purse seines, and dredges).	Large-scale fisheries: Vessels of more than 10 GT operating in Zone 2.
Viet Nam	No legal definition of small-scale fisheries as of August 2023	No legal definition of commercial fisheries as of August 2023

Fishing Zones of Countries in Southeast Asia

Countries	Fishing Zone 1	Fishing Zone 2	Fishing Zone 3	Fishing Zone 4
Brunei Darussalam	Zone 1A: From shoreline to 3 nm Zone 1B: From 3.1 to 7 nm	From 7.1 nm to 20 nm	From 20.1 nm to 45 nm	From 45.1 nm to EEZ limit
Cambodia	From shoreline to 20 m depth	From 20 m depth to EEZ limit		
Indonesia	From shoreline out 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 shoreline to 5 nm	From 5 nm to 12 nm	From 12 nm to 30 nm	From 30 nm to EEZ limit (including the Indian Ocean)
Myanmar	From shoreline to 10 nm in the northern area, 10 nm in the Southern area	From outer limit of first fishing zone to EEZ limit		
Philippines	From shoreline to 15 km	From 15 km to EEZ limit		
Singapore	From shoreline to within port limits	From 12 nm to EEZ limit		
Thailand	From shoreline to 12 nm	From 12 nm to EEZ limit		
Viet Nam	Coastal zone: Delimited by the waterline along the coast and coastal route. For islands, coastal zone is the waters extending up to 6 nm from the average line of tide in multiple years around the coast of the island	Inshore zone: Delimited by the coastal route and inshore route	Offshore zone: Delimited by the inshore route and outer boundary of the exclusive economic zone of Viet Nam waters	

Appendix 3

LIST OF AQUATIC ANIMALS AND PLANTS

For the statistics on production from capture fisheries and aquaculture in the region broken down into species, the International Standard Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants (ISSCAAP) should be used as the basis to report the species of aquatic animals and plants.

For capture fisheries production, since some diadromous species may be caught in both marine and inland waters, the statistics will be reported in two categories of capture fisheries (*i.e.* marine capture fishery and inland capture fishery). For aquaculture production, since some aquatic species can be cultured in more than one environment, production can then be reported based on the environment where the species are cultured.

The ISSCAAP applied for the region is as follows:

Division	Code	Group of Species
1	**1**	**Freshwater fishes**
	11	Carps, barbells, river suckers
	12	Loaches and hillstream loaches
	13	Tilapias and other cichlids
	14	Freshwater catfishes
	15	Freshwater perches and basses
	16	Snakeheads
	17	Characins
	18	Swamp eels and spiny eels
	19	Miscellaneous freshwater fishes
2	**2**	**Diadromous and euryhaline fishes**
	21	Sturgeons, paddlefishes
	22	Anguilla eels
	23	Salmons, trouts, smelts
	25	Milkfish, mullets
	26	Euryhaline puffer fishes
	27	Miscellaneous diadromous and euryhaline fishes
3	**3**	**Marine fishes**
	31	Flounders, halibuts, soles and other flat fishes
	32	Cods, hakes, haddocks
	33	Miscellaneous coastal fishes
	34	Miscellaneous demersal fishes
	35	Herrings, sardines, anchovies

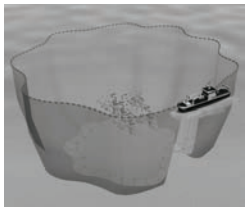
Division	Code	Group of Species
3	**3**	**Marine fishes *(cont'd)***
	36	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes
	37	Miscellaneous pelagic fishes
	38	Sharks, rays, chimaeras
	39	Marine fishes not identified
4	**4**	**Crustaceans**
	41	Freshwater shrimps and prawns
	42	Freshwater crayfishes
	43	Miscellaneous freshwater crustaceans
	44	Marine crabs, sea-spiders
	45	Lobsters, spiny-rock lobsters
	46	King crabs, squat-lobsters
	47	Marine shrimps and prawns
	48	Krill, marine planktonic crustaceans
	49	Miscellaneous marine crustaceans
5	**5**	**Molluscs**
	51	Freshwater molluscs
	52	Abalones, winkles, conchs, and other sea snails
	53	Oysters
	54	Sea mussels
	55	Scallops, pectens
	56	Clams, cockles, arkshells and other bivalves
	57	Squids, cuttlefishes, octopus
	58	Miscellaneous marine molluscs
7	**7**	**Miscellaneous aquatic animals**
	71	Frogs, salamanders and other amphibians
	72	Turtles
	73	Crocodiles, alligators, and caimans
	74	Sea-squirts and other tunicates
	75	Horseshoe crabs and other arachnoids
	76	Sea-urchins and other echinoderms
	77	Sea cucumbers
	78	Marine worms
	79	Miscellaneous aquatic invertebrates

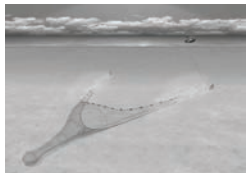
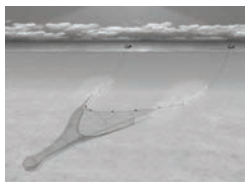
Division	Code	Group of Species
8	**8**	**Miscellaneous aquatic animal products**
	81	Marine pearls, mother-of-pearls, shells
	82	Corals
	83	Sponges
9	**9**	**Aquatic plants**
	91	Brown algae
	92	Red algae
	93	Marine macro green algae
	94	Aquatic Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae)
	95	Miscellaneous aquatic micro-algae
	96	Aquatic macrophytes

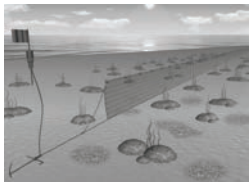
Appendix 4

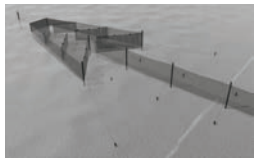
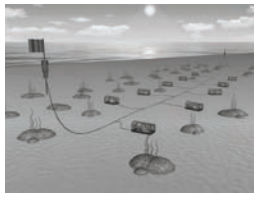
CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING GEAR

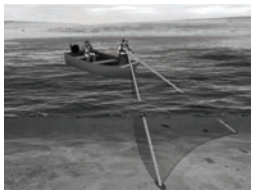
In reporting the statistics on production from capture fisheries by types of fishing gear, the classification of fishing gear based on the International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishing Gear (ISSCFG) should be applied to the region as follows:

Code	Category and type	Illustration	Description
01	Surrounding nets		
01.1	Purse seine - *Anchovy purse seine* - *Fish purse seine*	 Source: Seafish, 2021	Purse seines are the most efficient gear for catching small and large pelagic species that are shoaling. The gear is made of a long wall of netting framed with floatline and leadline (usually, of equal or longer length than the former) and has purse rings hanging from the lower edge of the gear, through which runs a purse line made from steel wire or rope which allow the pursing of the net.
01.9	Surrounding nets (*nei*)		
02	Seine nets		
02.1	Beach seines	 Source: Seafish, 2021	Beach seines are operated from the shore. The gear is composed of a bunt (bag or lose netting) and long wings often lengthened with long ropes for towing the seine to the beach. The headrope with floats is on the surface, the footrope is in permanent contact with the bottom, and the seine is, therefore, a barrier that prevents the fish from escaping from the area enclosed by the net.

Code	Category and type	Illustration	Description
02.2	Boat seines	 Source: Seafish, 2021	Boat seines consist basically of a conical netting body, two relatively long wings, and a bag. The wings are frequently longer than on trawls. The long ropes extending from the wings, which are used to encircle a large area are an important component of the capture efficiency. The groundrope is usually a fairly heavy rope weighted with lead rings or hanging lead ropes. The seine ropes are made from synthetic fiber ropes with a lead core or from a combination of ropes.
02.9	Seine nets (*nei*)		
03	Trawls		
03.11	Beam trawl	 Source: Seafish, 2021	Beam trawls consist of a cone-shaped body ending in a bag or codend which retains the catch. The horizontal opening of the net is provided by a beam, made of wood or metal, which is up to 12 m long. The vertical opening is provided by two hoop-like trawls mostly made from steel. No hydrodynamic forces are needed to keep the gear open.
03.12	Single boat bottom otter trawls	 Source: Seafish, 2021	Single boat bottom otter trawls are the most common type of trawls and are often called “bottom otter trawl,” “otter trawl,” or “bottom trawl.” The gear is a cone-shaped trawl towed on the seabed by one boat with its horizontal spread maintained by a pair of otter boards.
03.15	Bottom pair trawls	 Source: Seafish, 2021	Bottom pair trawls consist of a cone-shaped body, normally made of two or four (and sometimes more) panels, closed by a codend and with lateral wings extending forward from the opening.
03.9	Trawls (*nei*)		

Code	Category and type	Illustration	Description
04	Dredges	 Source: Seafish, 2021	Dredges are dragged along the bottom to catch shellfish. The gear consists of a mouth frame to which a holding bag constructed of metal rings or meshes is attached.
04.9	Dredges (*nei*)		
05	Lift nets	 Source: FAO, 2021	Lift nets are horizontal netting panels or bags shaped like a parallel-piped pyramid or cone with the opening facing upwards which are submerged at a certain depth, left for a while, the time necessary for light or bait to attract fish over the opening, then lifted out of the water.
05.9	Lift nets (*nei*)		
06	Falling Gear		
06.1	Cast nets	 Source: FAO, 2021	Cast nets are cast by fishers to catch fish. The gear is constructed from a series of tailored netting sections joined together to produce a cone-shaped net with weights and a drawstring attached to the perimeter. Netting at the funnel end may be arranged such that the net hangs in a series of sculpted pockets to aid in the retention of fish. The line attached to the apex of the cone is used to assist in casting and retrieval of the net allowing the brail lines to be tightened.
0.6.9	Falling gear (*nei*)		
07	Gillnets and entangling nets	 Source: FAO, 2021	Gillnets and entangling nets are strings of single, double, or triple netting walls, vertical, near by the surface, in midwater, or at the bottom, in which fish will gill, entangle, or enmesh. The gear can set, anchored to the bottom or left drifting, free or connected with the vessel which have floats on the upper line (headrope) and, in general, weights on the ground-line (footrope).

Code	Category and type	Illustration	Description
07.9	Gillnets and entangling nets (*nei*)		
08	Traps		
08.1	Stationary uncovered pound nets	 Source: Seafish, 2021	Stationary uncovered pound nets consist usually of net walls anchored or fixed on stakes, reaching from the bottom to the surface. The nets are open at the surface and include various types of fish herding and retaining devices. The gear is mostly divided into chambers closed at the bottom by netting.
08.2	Pots	 Source: Seafish, 2021	Pots are designed in the form of cages or baskets, small or large (with dimensions ranging from around half a meter to two), made from various materials (wood, wicker, metal rods, wire netting, plastic, etc.). Most of the pots are set on the bottom, while a few models are designed to be in mid-water. Pots are frequently set in rows and used with or without bait, depending on the target species. The bait is usually pieces of fish or artificial flourished baits. The gear might have one or more openings or entrances.
08.9	Traps (*nei*)		
09	Hook and lines	 Source: Seafish, 2021	Hook and lines attract fish by a natural or artificial bait (lures) placed on a hook fixed to the end of a line or snood, on which they get caught. Hooks or metallic points (jigs) are also used to catch fish by ripping them when they pass in its range of movement. Hook and line units may be used singly or in large numbers.
09.9	Hook and lines (*nei*)		

Code	Category and type	Illustration	Description
10	Miscellaneous gear		
10.5	Pushnets	 Source: FAO, 2021	A pushnet is a bag-shaped net with two sides fixed to scissor-like crossed poles and pushed by a fisher wading in water or from a boat in shallow waters. The poles are made from bamboo, wood, plastic, aluminum, or steel.
10.6	Scoopnets	 Source: FAO, 2021	Scoopnets are operated by wading in shallow water, from rocks in a river, or from a boat. The gear is usually operated by hand, by one or more people to scoop or sieve the catch from the water. The net is held open by metal, plastic, or wooden frame, with or without handles.
10.9	Gear *nei*		
99	Gear not known		

Appendix 5

CLASSIFICATION OF FISHERY VESSELS

To compile the statistics on fishing units, the regional classification of fishery vessels should be referred to as follows:

Vessel Type		Size (GT)
Category	Sub-category	
1. Non-powered vessel		
2. Powered vessel		
	2.1 Out-board powered vessel	
	2.2 In-board powered vessel	Less than 5
		5 – 9.9
		10 – 19.9
		20 – 49.9
		50 – 99.9
		100 – 199.9
		200 – 499.9
		More than 500

Appendix 6

SELECTED EXAMPLES OF AQUACULTURE AND CAPTURE FISHERIES PRACTICES

Production from	Designation	
	Aquaculture	Capture fisheries
Hatcheries	*	
Ponds (including intertidal ponds)	*	
Tanks	*	
Raceways	*	
Cages	*	
Pens	*	
Integrated culture production	*	
Stocked lakes, reservoirs, barrages, and rivers		
- with other enhancement (predator control and/ or fertilization)		*
- modification with “exploitation rights”	*	
- no other intervention without “exploitation rights”		*
Lakes, coastal lagoons, reservoirs and rivers without stocking		
- open capture fisheries without any control and exploitation rights		*
- with enhancement (fertilization and/or predator control, habitat modification), with “exploitation rights” presence of fish barriers (*e.g.* lavorieri; dajlan; bordigue)	*	
Rice-fish culture	*	
Finfish and other animals harvested from brush parks:		
- managed over time and with other enhancement rights		*
- harvested on an install and harvest basis		*
Finfish and other animals harvested from fish aggregating devices and/or artificial reefs		*
Finfish or other organisms reared in captivity from wild captured seeds, including postlarval capture and culture (PCC):		
- quantities of wild seeds captured		*
- the remaining quantity of harvest	*	

Production from	Designation	
	Aquaculture	Capture fisheries
Shellfish		
- from managed grow-out site (*e.g.* poles, ropes, net bags)	*	
- from areas not managed but sown with cultured seeds		*
- subject to harvest with "exploitation rights"		*
- subject to open fisheries		*
Aquatic plants and seaweeds		
- harvest of planted and suspended aquatic plants	*	
- from enhanced areas (implanting, predator control, and/or habitat modifications		*
- harvest of natural aquatic plants		*
Aquatic organisms caught in open waters		*

Appendix 7

CLASSIFICATION OF FISHERS AND FISH FARMERS

To compile statistics on the number of fishers and fish farmers, the classification of fishers and fish farmers will be used as follows:

a. Fishers and fish farmers by sub-sector and working status

Category	Sub-sector	Working status	Sex
1. Fishers	1.1 Marine capture fisheries	Full-time fishers	Male (M)
			Female (F)
			Unspecified (U)
		Part-time fishers	Male (M)
			Female (F)
			Unspecified (U)
		Occasional fishers	Male (M)
			Female (F)
			Unspecified (U)
		Status unspecified	Male (M)
			Female (F)
			Unspecified (U)
	1.2 Inland capture fisheries	Full-time fishers	Male (M)
			Female (F)
			Unspecified (U)
		Part-time fishers	Male (M)
			Female (F)
			Unspecified (U)
		Occasional fishers	Male (M)
			Female (F)
			Unspecified (U)
		Status unspecified	Male (M)
			Female (F)
			Unspecified (U)
2. Fish farmers	Aquaculture	Full-time fish farmers	Male (M)
			Female (F)
			Unspecified (U)
		Part-time fish farmers	Male (M)
			Female (F)
			Unspecified (U)

Category	Sub-sector	Working status	Sex
2. Fish farmers (*cont'd*)	Aquaculture	Occasional fish farmers	Male (M)
			Female (F)
			Unspecified (U)
		Status unspecified	Male (M)
			Female (F)
			Unspecified (U)

b. Fishers and fish farmers by sub-sector and nationality

Category	Sub-sector	Nationality	Sex
1. Fishers	1.1 Marine capture fisheries	National	Female
			Male
			Unspecified
		Foreign	Female
			Male
			Unspecified
		Unspecified	Male (M)
			Female (F)
			Unspecified (U)
	1.2 Inland capture fisheries	National	Female
			Male
			Unspecified
		Foreign	Female
			Male
			Unspecified
		Unspecified	Female
			Male
			Unspecified
2. Fish farmers	Aquaculture	National	Female
			Male
			Unspecified
		Foreign	Female
			Male
			Unspecified
		Unspecified	Female
			Male
			Unspecified

Appendix 8

LIST OF FISHERY COMMODITIES FOR EXPORT AND IMPORT STATISTICS

Division	Group	ISSCFC Code	HS Code	Commodities
1. Live fish (034.1.1)	11. Ornamental fish	034.1.1.1.19	0301.19	Ornamental fish *nei*
		034.1.1.2.90	0301.99	Fish for culture incl. fingerlings
	12. Other live fishes	034.1.2.1.20	0301.92	Eels
		034.1.2.1.10	0301.93	Carps
		034.1.2.1.90	0301.99	Others
2. Fish, fresh or chilled excluding fillets and other fish meat (034.1)	21. Freshwater fishes	034.1.3.1	0302.73	Carps, barbells, and other cyprinids
		034.1.3.2	0302.71	Tilapias and other cichlids
		034.1.3.9.30	0302.72	Catfishes
		034.1.3.9.90	0302.89	Freshwater fishes *nei*
	22. Diadromous fishes	034.1.4.3	0302.19	Salmons, trouts, smelts
		034.1.4.5.10	0302.89	Milkfish
		034.1.4.5.20	0302.89	Barramundi
	23. Marine fishes	034.1.5.1	0302.29	Flounders, halibuts, soles
		034.1.5.5	0302.89	Herrings, sardines, anchovies
		034.1.5.6	0302.89	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes
		034.1.5.7.69	0302.44	Mackerels *nei*
		034.1.5.8	0302.89	Sharks, rays, chimaeras
		034.1.5.8.90	0302.89	Marine fish *nei*
3. Fish, frozen excluding fish fillets and other fish meat (034.2)	31. Freshwater fishes	034.2.3.1	0303.89	Carps, barbells and other cyprinids
		034.2.3.2	0303.23	Tilapias and other cichlids
		034.2.3.9.30	0303.24	Catfishes
		034.2.3.9.90	0303.89	Freshwater fishes *nei*
	32. Diadromous fishes	034.2.4.3	0303.19	Salmon and trouts
		034.2.4.5.10	0303.89	Milkfish
		034.2.4.5.20	0303.89	Barramundi
	33. Marine fishes	034.2.5.1	0303.89	Flounders, halibuts, soles
		034.2.5.5	0303.89	Herrings, sardines, anchovies
		034.2.5.6	0303.89	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes
		034.2.5.7.69	0303.54	Mackerels *nei*
		034.2.5.8	0303.81	Sharks, rays, chimaeras
		034.2.5.9.90	0303.89	Marine fish *nei*

Division	Group	ISSCFC Code	HS Code	Commodities
4. Fish fillets and meats, fresh or chilled (034.3)	41. Freshwater fishes	034.3.1.3.1	0304.39	Carps, barbells and other cyprinids
		034.3.1.3.2	0304.31	Tilapias and other cichlids
		034.3.1.3.9.30	0304.32	Catfishes
		034.3.1.3.9.90	0304.49	Freshwater fishes *nei*
	42. Diadromous fish	034.1.4.3	0304.49	Salmon, trouts, smelts
	43. Marine fishes	034.3.1.5.1	0304.43	Flounders, halibuts, soles
		034.3.1.5.5	0304.49	Herrings, sardines, anchovies
		034.3.1.5.6	0304.49	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes
		034.3.1.5.8	0304.49	Sharks, rays, chimaeras
		034.3.1.5.9.90	0304.49	Marine fish *nei*
5. Fish fillets and meat, frozen (034.4)	51. Freshwater fishes	034.4.1.3.2	0304.89	Tilapias and other cichlids
		034.4.1.3.9.30	0304.62	Catfishes
		034.4.1.3.9.90	0304.89	Freshwater fishes *nei*
	52. Diadromous fish	034.4.1.4.3	0304.89	Salmon, trouts, smelts
	53. Marine fishes	034.4.1.5.1	0304.83	Flounders, halibuts, soles
		034.4.1.5.5	0304.89	Herrings, sardines, anchovies
		034.4.1.5.6	0304.89	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes
		034.4.1.5.7.69	0304.89	Mackerels *nei*
		034.4.1.5.8	0304.88	Sharks, rays, chimaeras
		034.4.1.5.9.90	0304.89	Marine fish *nei*
6. Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish (035)	61. Freshwater fish dried whether or not salted, not smoked	035.02.1.3	0305.59	
	62. Diadromous fish dried whether or not salted, not smoked	035.02.1.4	0305.59	

Division	Group	ISSCFC Code	HS Code	Commodities
6. Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked fish (035)	63. Marine fishes dried whether or not salted, not smoked	035.02.1.5.1	0305.59	Flounders, halibuts, soles
		035.02.1.5.5	0305.59	Herrings, sardines, anchovies
		035.02.1.5.6	0305.59	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes
		035.02.1.5.7.69	0305.54	Mackerels *nei*
		035.02.1.5.8	0305.59	Sharks, rays, chimaeras
		035.02.1.5.9.90	0305.59	Marine fish *nei*
	64. Freshwater fish salted and in brine	035.02.2.3	0305.69	
	65. Diadromous fish salted and in brine	035.02.2.4	0305.69	
	66. Marine fish salted and in brine	035.02.2.5.1	0305.69	Flounders, halibuts, soles
		035.02.2.5.5	0305.69	Herrings, sardines, anchovies
		035.02.2.5.6	0305.69	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes
		035.02.2.5.7.69	0305.69	Mackerels *nei*
		035.02.2.5.8	0305.69	Sharks, rays, chimaeras
		035.02.2.5.9.95	0305.69	Marine fish *nei*
	67. Freshwater fish, smoked	035.03.3	0305.49	
	68. Diadromous fish, smoked	035.03.4	0305.49	
	69. Marine fish, smoked	035.03.5.1	0305.49	Flounders, halibuts, soles
		035.03.5.5	0305.49	Herrings, sardines, anchovies
		035.03.5.6	0305.49	Tunas, bonitos, billfishes
		035.03.5.7.69	0305.49	Mackerels *nei*
		035.03.5.8	0305.49	Sharks, rays, chimaeras
		035.03.5.9.95	0305.49	Marine fish *nei*

Division	Group	ISSCFC Code	HS Code	Commodities
7. Crustaceans live, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried, smoked (036)	71. Crustaceans live, fresh or chilled	036.0.1.3.1.50	0306.36	Freshwater shrimps and prawns
		036.0.1.3.2	0306.33	Crabs
		036.0.1.3.3	0306.31	Lobsters, spiny-rock lobsters, etc
		036.0.1.3.5	0306.36	Shrimps, prawns, etc.
	72. Crustaceans frozen	036.0.1.4.1.50	0306.17	Freshwater shrimps and prawns
		036.0.1.4.2	0306.14	Crabs and crab meat
		036.0.1.4.3	0306.11	Lobsters, lobster meat
		036.0.1.4.5	0306.17	Shrimps, prawns, etc.
	73. Crustaceans, dried, salted or in brine, smoked	036.0.1.5	0306.99	
8. Molluscs live, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried, smoked (036.0.2)	81. Molluscs live, fresh or chilled	036.0.2.3.3	0307.11	Oysters
		036.0.2.3.4	0307.31	Mussels
		036.0.2.3.7.40	0307.42	Cuttlefishes and squids
		036.0.2.3.9.91	0307.91	Molluscs *nei*
	82. Molluscs frozen	036.0.2.4.2.10	0307.83	Abalone
		036.0.2.4.3	0307.12	Oyster
		036.0.2.4.4	0307.32	Mussels
		036.0.2.4.7.40	0307.43	Cuttlefishes and squids
		036.0.2.4.9.91	0307.92	Molluscs *nei*
	83. Molluscs, dried, salted or in brine, smoked	036.0.2.5.2.10	0307.87	Abalone
		036.0.2.5.3	0307.19	Oysters
		036.0.2.5.4	0307.39	Mussels
		036.0.2.5.7.40	0307.49	Cuttlefishes and squids
		036.0.2.5.9.91	0307.99	Molluscs *nei*
9. Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved (037)	91. Fish prepared or preserved	037.1.1.6.94	1604.19	Fish not minced, prepare or preserve in airtight containers
		037.1.1.6.95	1604.19	Fish not minced, prepare or preserve not in airtight containers
	92. Crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates prepared or preserved	-	-	Crustacean and mollusc preparations in airtight containers
		037.2.3.9.91	1605.40	Crustacean and mollusc preparations, not in airtight containers

Division	Group	ISSCFC Code	HS Code	Commodities
10. Meals, solubles and similar animal feedingstuffs, of aquatic animal origin (081)		081	2301.20	
11. Aquatic animals, oils and facts (411)		411	1504.10	
12. Seaweeds and aquatic plans products thereof		292.9.1	1212.29	

Appendix 9

ASEAN NETWORK ON FISHERY STATISTICS

Terms of Reference *(As of establishment in 2004)*

- To act as the national focal point in supporting and providing national inputs for the compilation of fishery statistics at regional and international levels;
- To involve in developing regional standards, definitions, and classification of fishery statistics;
- To involve in planning and implementation of regional programs/projects on fishery statistics and information; and
- To supervise and manage all required activities and ensure regular communication with SEAFDEC Secretariat according to the volume of work envisaged within the determined timeframe.

List of ASEAN Network on Fishery Statistics *(as of May 2024)*

Country	Representative(s)
Brunei Darussalam	**Name: Ms. Zuliza Jolkifli** Position: Acting Senior Fisheries Officer, Head of Policy and Planning Division Address: Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Primary Resources and Tourism Muara Fisheries Complex, Spg 287-53, Jln Peranginan Pantai Serasa, Muara BT1728, Brunei Darussalam Tel: +673 277 0066 E-mail: zuliza.jolkifli@fisheries.gov.bn
Cambodia	**Name: Dr. Em Puthy** Position: Deputy Director of Planning Address Fisheries Administration 186, Norodom Blvd., P.O.Box 582, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel : +855 16 850003 Fax: +855 21 5470 E-mail: emputhy@yahoo.com
Indonesia	**Name: Ms. Rennisca Ray Damanti** Position: Team Leader for Data and Information Working Group, Center for Data, Statistics, and Information Address: Center for Data, Statistics, and Information, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Jl. Medan Merdeka Timur No.16, Gedung Mina Bahari II 16th floor, Jakarta 10110, Indonesia Tel : +62 21 351 9070 Fax: +62 21 352 0351 E-mail: rennisca@kkp.go.id

Country	Representative(s)
Lao PDR	**Name: Mr. Phanthavong Vongsanphanh** Position: Deputy Director-General Address: Department of Livestock and Fisheries P.O. Box 811, Vientianae, Lao PDR Tel: +856 21 215242 to 3 Fax : +856 21 215141 E-mail: vongsamphanh2015@gmail.com
Malaysia	**Name: Ms. Marlinda Anim binti Marham** Position: Head of Data Collection Section Address: Department of Fisheries Malaysia Presinct 4, Federal Government Administration Centre 62628 Putrajaya, Malaysia Tel: +6 03 888 92498 Fax: +6 03 88704001 E-mail: marlinda@dof.gov.my
Myanmar	**Name: Mr. Win Myint Saw** Position: Deputy Director, Head of Planning and Statistics Section Address: Department of Fisheries, Administration and Budget Division NayPyiDaw, Myanmar Tel: +95 0673 418533 Fax: +95 0673 418475 E-mail: planstatisticsdof@gmail.com
Philippines	**Name: Ms. Maria Abegail A. Albaladejo** Position: Chief of Planning Officer Address: Fisheries Planning and Economic Division (PFED) Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Fisheries Building Complex, BPI Compound, Visayas Ave., Quezon City 1103, Philippines Tel: + 63 (0) 90882 08113 E-mail: mariaabegail11@yahoo.com **Name : Ms. Reinelda P. Adriano** Position: Chief Statistical Specialist Address: Philippine Statistics Office (PSA) 9/F EDSA Grand Residences No. 75 Corregidor St cor. EDSA. Brgy Ramon Magsaysay, Quezon City 1105 Tel: +63 (0) 91754 01245 e-mail: r.adriano@psa.gov.ph
Singapore	**Name: Mr. Huang Juejing** Position: Director, Data Governance & Transformation Department Address: Singapore Food Agency, 52 Jurong Gateway Road # 14-01 Singapore 608550 E-mail: HUANG_Juejing@sfa.gov.sg

Country	Representative(s)
Singapore *(cont'd)*	**Name: Ms. Alice Lee** Position: Assistant Director, Data Governance & Transformation Department Address: Singapore Food Agency, 52 Jurong Gateway Road # 14-01 Singapore 608550 E-mail: Alice_LEE@sfa.gov.sg
Thailand	**Name: Ms. Prompan Hiranmongkolrat** Position: Statistician Address: Department of Fisheries Fishery Development Policy and Planning Division, 5th Flr., Preda Karnasuta Building, Kasetsart Klang, Phaholyotin Rd, Bangkok 10900, Thailand Tel: +66 2 5620600 Ext. 13517 E-mail: prompan.hiranmongkolrat@gmail.com
Viet Nam	**Name: Mr. Ha Le** Position: Director Address: Fisheries Information Centre Department of Fisheries 10 Nguyen Cong Hoan st., Ba Dinh Dist., Hanoi, Viet Nam E-mail: hale.ttts@gmail.com, hale.tcts@mard.gov.vn

ASEAN and SEAFDEC Focal Persons

ASEAN	Representative(s)
ASEAN Secretariat	**Name: Mr. Joseph Arbiol** Position: Senior Officer Address: Food Agriculture and Forestry Division The ASEAN Secretariat Jalan Sisingamangaraja 70A, Jakarta 12110, Indonesia E-mail: Joseph.arbiol@asean.org **Name: Mr. Rifdan Firmansyah** Position: Tecchnical Officer Address: Food Agriculture and Forestry Division The ASEAN Secretariat Jalan Sisingamangaraja 70A, Jakarta 12110, Indonesia E-mail: rifdan.firmansyah@asean.org
SEAFDEC	**Representative**
SEAFDEC Secretariat	**Name: Ms. Saivason Klinsukhon** Position: Senior Information Officer Address: SEAFDEC Secretariat P.O. Box 1046 Kasetsart Post Office, Bangkok 10903, Thailand Tel: +66 2 9406326 Fax: +66 2 9406336 E-mail: saivason@seafdec.org

ABOUT SEAFDEC

What is SEAFDEC?

SEAFDEC is an autonomous intergovernmental body established as a regional treaty organization in 1967 to promote sustainable fisheries development in Southeast Asia. SEAFDEC currently comprises 11 Member Countries: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

Vision

Sustainable management and development of fisheries and aquaculture to contribute to food security, poverty alleviation and livelihood of people in the Southeast Asian region

Mission

To promote and facilitate concerted actions among the Member Countries to ensure the sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture in Southeast Asia through:

i. Research and development in fisheries, aquaculture, post-harvest, processing, and marketing of fish and fisheries products, socio-economy and ecosystem to provide reliable scientific data and information.
ii. Formulation and provision of policy guidelines based on the available scientific data and information, local knowledge, regional consultations and prevailing international measures.
iii. Technology transfer and capacity building to enhance the capacity of Member Countries in the application of technologies, and implementation of fisheries policies and management tools for the sustainable utilization of fishery resources and aquaculture.
iv. Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the regional fisheries policies and management frameworks adopted under the ASEAN-SEAFDEC collaborative mechanism, and the emerging international fisheries-related issues including their impacts on fisheries, food security and socio-economics of the region.

SEAFDEC ADDRESSES

Secretariat
P.O. Box 1046, Kasetsart Post Office
Bangkok 10903 Thailand
Tel: (66-2)940-6327
Fax: (66-2)940-6336
E-mail: secretariat@seafdec.org
http://www.seafdec.org

Training Department (TD)
Phrasamutchedi
Samut Prakan 10290 Thailand
Tel: (66-2)425-6100
Fax: (66-2)425-6110 to 11
E-mail: td@seafdec.org
http://www.seafdec.or.th

Marine Fisheries Research Department (MFRD)
52, Jurong Gateway Road,
#14-01, Singapore 608550
Tel: (65) 9046-4787 Fax: (65) 6334-1831
E-mail: TAN_Yit_Wee@sfa.gov.sg
http://www.seafdec.org

Aquaculture Department (AQD)
Main Office:
5021 Tigbauan, Iloilo, Philippines
Tel: +63 33 330 7000
Fax: +63 33 330 7002
Manila Office:
Room 100-E, Ground Floor
Philippine Social Science Center (PSSC)
Commonwealth Avenue, Diliman
1101 Quezon City, Philippines
Tel & Fax: +63 2 8927 7825
E-mail: aqdchief@seafdec.org.ph
http://www.seafdec.org.ph

Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department (MFRDMD)
Taman Perikanan Chendering,
21080 Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia
Tel: (609) 617-5940
Fax: (609) 617-5136
E-mail: mfrdmd@seafdec.org.my
http://www.seafdec.org.my

Inland Fishery Resources Development and Management Department (IFRDMD)
Jl. Gub. HA. Bastari No.08
RT.29 RW.27 Kel. Silaberanti
Kec. Seberang Ulu I, Jakabaring, Palembang 30252
Sumatera Selatan, Indonesia
Tel: +62711649600; Fax: +62711649601
E-mail: ifrdmd@seafdec.id
http://www.seafdec.id