

FISHERY STATISTICAL BULLETIN OF SOUTHEAST ASIA 2016



Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

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Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC)

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FOREWORD

Starting 2008, the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) has been regularly compiling fishery statistics from the Southeast Asian countries for the annual publication of the "Fishery Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia." The series of published Fishery Statistical Bulletins have been considered useful in the development of national fisheries policies and in the formulation of national management programs and actions. The compiled data and information also serve as basis for understanding the status of the fishery resources to support sustainable fisheries development and management in the Southeast Asian region. Based on the data compiled from the government records of the Southeast Asian countries and transmitted to SEAFDEC, the Bulletin contains information on the production of aquatic commodities from capture fisheries and aquaculture, fishing fleets, fishing gears, fish seed production, fish producer price, and employment in fisheries. This issue of the Fishery Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia 2016 also contains summary of fishery statistics covering the years from 2012 to 2016. Nevertheless, it should be noted that fishery statistics continue to be dynamic and respond to new policy requirements, making the fishery statistics provided by the Southeast Asian countries very relevant and useful for designing and monitoring fisheries policies in the region.

SEAFDEC is indeed very grateful to the national agencies and concerned personnel of the AMSs and related organizations for their cooperation and support in the compilation of fisheries statistical data and for providing the necessary information to SEAFDEC that have been used as inputs for this Bulletin. On the part of SEAFDEC, several projects had been implemented during the past years to improve the collection and compilation of fisheries data that could contribute to improving the quality, availability, reliability, and timeliness of statistics from the Southeast Asian countries. Such effort would be continued by SEAFDEC in the coming years, as the Center looks forward to enhancing the fisheries data and statistics collected and compiled by the Southeast Asian countries. Through the sustained and strengthened cooperation among the Southeast Asian countries in this endeavor, SEAFDEC would continue to improve the forthcoming issues of the Bulletin. Such valued collaboration would also ensure the sustainability of the Bulletin as a tool for promoting the sustainable development of fisheries in the Southeast Asian region.



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

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I

EXPLANATORY NOTES

I. EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. GENERAL NOTES

1.1 Data Sources

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

1.2 Incomplete Data

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

1.3 Time Reference

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

1.4 Unit of Measurement

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

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

1.5 Standard Symbols and Abbreviations

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

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

2. NOTES ON STATISTICS

2.1 Statistical Coverage

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

2.2 Geographical Coverage

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

2.3 Fishery Structure and Sub-sectors

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

2.3.1 Statistics on Capture Fishery

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

2.3.1.1 Marine Capture Fishery

a. Coverage and Definition

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

b. Marine Capture Production

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

b.1 Unit of Measurement

1) Production in quantity

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

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

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

2) Production in value

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

b.2 Statistics on Marine Capture Production

1) Production by species

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

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

2) Production by type of fishing gear

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

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

c. Fishing Boats

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

c.1 Coverage of Fishing Boats

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

c.2 Classification of Fishing Boats

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

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

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

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

d. Fishing Units

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

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

d.1 Coverage of Fishing Units

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

d.2 Classification of Fishing Units

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

e. Fishers

e.1 Coverage of Fishers

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

e.2 Classification of Fishers

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

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

2.3.1.2 Inland Capture Fishery

a. Coverage and Definition

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

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

b. Inland Capture Production

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

b.1 Unit of Measurement

1) Production in quantity

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

2) Production in value

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

b.2 Statistics on Inland Capture Production

1) Production by species

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

2) Production by type of water bodies

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

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

3) Production by type of fisheries

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

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

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

c. Fishers

c.1 Coverage of Fishers

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

c.2 Classification of Fishers

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

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

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

2.3.2 Statistics on Aquaculture

a. Coverage and Definition

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

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

1) Mariculture

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

2) Brackishwater culture

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

3) Freshwater culture

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

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

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

2) Production in value

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

b.2 Statistics on Aquaculture Production

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

1) Production by culture environment

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

2) Production by species

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

3) Production by methods of culture

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

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

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

c. Artificial Seed Production

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

d. Aquaculture Unit

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

e. Area under Culture

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

f. Fish Farmers

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

2.3.3 Statistics on Fish Price

a. Coverage

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

b. Definition of Price

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

c. Unit of Price

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

Appendix 1**CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING AREAS**

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

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

1. Inland Fishing Areas

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

2. Marine Fishing Areas

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

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

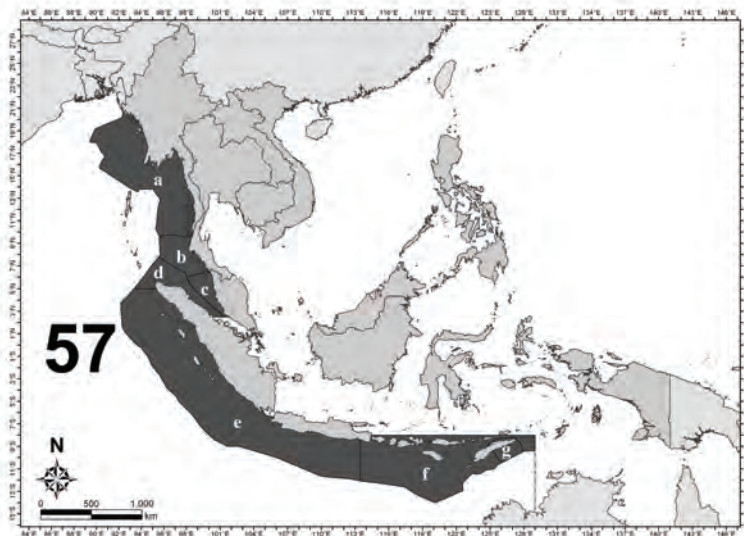
Countries	Sub-areas for marine fishery statistics	FAO Marine Fishing Area	SEAFDEC Sub-area
d) Malaysia			
	West Coast of Peninsula Malaysia	57	57c
	East Coast of Peninsula Malaysia	71	71e
	Sarawak	71	71f
	Sabah (including Labuan)	71	71g
e) Myanmar		57	57a
f) Philippines		71	71j
	Luzon	71	71j
	Visayas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

Area 57 (Indian Ocean, Eastern)

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

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

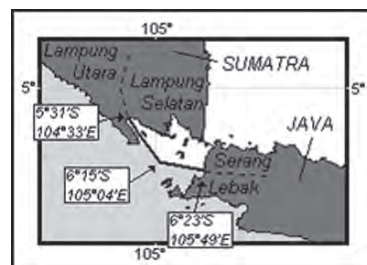
- Sub-area 57a: Marine fishing area of Myanmar
- Sub-area 57b: Marine fishing area of Thailand (Indian Ocean)
- Sub-area 57c: Marine fishing area of Malaysia (West Coast of Peninsula Malaysia)
- Sub-area 57d: Marine fishing area of Indonesia (Malacca Strait)
- Sub-area 57e: Marine fishing area of Indonesia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



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

Boundary between Area 57 and 71

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



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

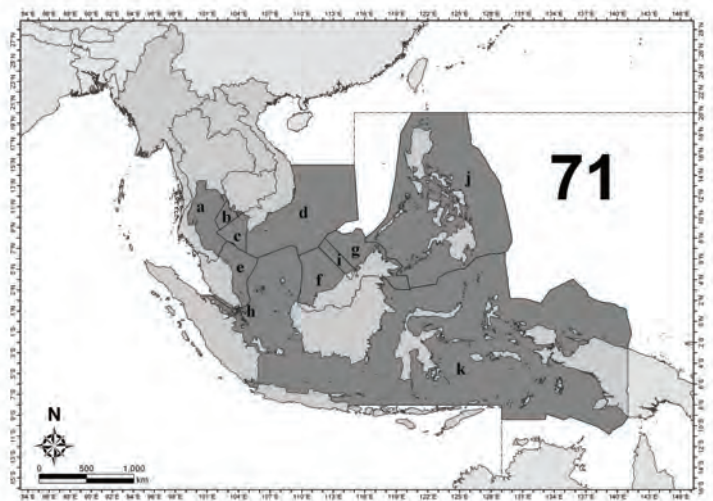


Boundary line for the Area 57 and 71 at the marine waters of South Java and Bali-Nusa Tenggara

Area 71 (Pacific, Western Central)

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

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



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

Area 61 (Pacific, Northwest)

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

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



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

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

Fishing Zones of Countries in Southeast Asia:

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

Appendix 3**LIST OF AQUATIC ANIMALS AND PLANTS**

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

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

The ISSCAAP applied for the region is as follows:

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

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

Appendix 4**CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING GEARS**

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

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

Types of Fishing Gears and Definitions**1. Purse seine**

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

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

2. Seine net

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

2.1 Boat seine

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

2.2 Beach seine

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

3. Trawl

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

3.1 Beam trawl

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

3.2 Otter board trawl

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

3.3 Pair trawl

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

4. Lift net

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

5. Gill net

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

6. Trap

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

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

6.1 Stationary trap

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

6.2 Portable trap

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

7. Hook and lines

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

8. Push/Scoop net

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

9. Shellfish and seaweed collecting gear

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

10. Others

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

*Appendix 5***CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING BOATS**

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

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

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

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

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

II
SUMMARY 2016



OVERVIEW OF THE FISHERIES SECTOR OF SOUTHEAST ASIA IN 2016

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

I. TOTAL FISHERY PRODUCTION OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

From 2012 to 2016, the worldwide trend of fishery production from both capture fisheries and aquaculture (**Table 1**) had been steadily increasing at an average rate of 5.4 million MT per year or about 2.9% annually. Countries from Asia are among the major producers, contributing about 52.9% to the total fishery production throughout the past 5 years. For the Southeast Asian region, fishery production increased from 39.5 million MT in 2012 to 45.3 million MT in 2016 with an annual average rate of increase of 1.5 million MT or 3.5%, where the total contribution to the world's total fishery production in 2016 was approximately 22.4%. Such feat had been achieved because of the intensified efforts of the governments of the Southeast Asian countries to promote responsible fishing practices and sustainable management of the fisheries sector, and the countries' adherence to the new paradigm of change in fisheries management which gears towards sustainability.

*Table 1. Fishery production by continent from 2012 to 2016 (million MT)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
World	180.7	188.9	193.4	199.2	202.2
Africa	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.8	11.4
America	21.9	22.4	20.7	21.3	20.0
Asia**	91.6	98.4	101.7	104.2	106.9
Southeast Asia***	39.5	40.1	42.1	44.0	45.3
Europe	16.1	16.5	16.9	17.3	16.9
Oceania	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7

* Source (except for Southeast Asia): FAO FishStat Plus-Universal Software for Fishery Statistical Time Series

** Excludes Southeast Asia

*** Source: Fishery Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia (SEAFDEC, 2018)

Table 2 shows that the fishery production of Southeast Asia from 2012 to 2016 exhibited a continuously increasing trend especially in terms of volume although the increases were quite unstable in terms of value. The annual average increase in volume from 2012 to 2016 was 3.5%, an annual average rate of increase in term of value was about 5.8%. However, some countries were not able to provide the value of their respective fishery production for 2016, for example Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Lao PDR. Nevertheless, the figures still imply that in addition to the increasing volume, most of the fishery commodities harvested in the region were of high value. By country, Indonesia reported the highest fishery production in 2016 in terms of volume accounting for about 51.1% of the total fishery production of Southeast Asia, followed

by Viet Nam contributing about 15.0% and Myanmar at 12.3%. The Philippines ranked next accounting for 9.6%, Thailand at 5.4%, Malaysia at 4.4%, and Cambodia at 1.8%. Lao PDR, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore contributed the least volume to the fishery production of Southeast Asia in 2016.

In terms of value, Indonesia accounted for about 47.4% of the total value of the region's fishery production with Myanmar emerging second contributing about 22.8%, and the Philippines came in third contributing about 11.0%. Meanwhile, Thailand which came in fourth in terms of volume and value, contributed about 10.7%, and Malaysia which ranked fifth in terms of production volume as well as value accounted for 7.8%. The trend of the fishery production of the Southeast Asian countries in 2012-2016 is shown in **Fig. 1**. The drastic drop in the value of fishery production from Viet Nam was not due to very low or no value, but because of the inability of the country to provide the necessary information on time.

Table 2. Total fishery production of Southeast Asia by quantity and value (2012-2016)

Total Fishery Production	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Quantity (MT)	39,491,091	40,150,808	42,117,647	43,998,242	45,336,312
Value (US\$ 1,000)	45,457,879*	41,892,690**	42,722,414***	38,746,241**	40,973,100**

* Data not available from Cambodia and Lao PDR

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

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

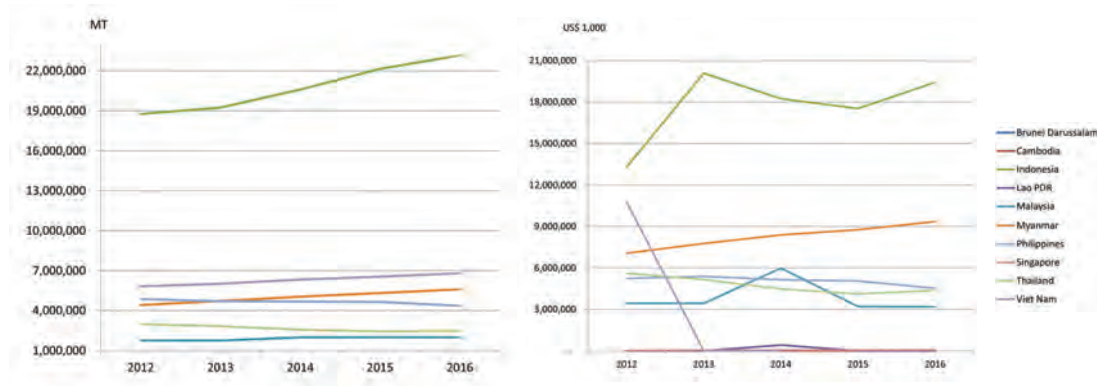


Fig. 1. Fishery production of the Southeast Asian countries in 2012-2016 (left in quantity; right in value)

The fishery production of Southeast Asia comes from three sub-sectors, namely: marine capture fisheries, inland capture fisheries, and aquaculture. By sub-sector, the total fishery production of the region in 2016 as shown in **Table 3** indicates that the largest portion of the production volume was derived from aquaculture accounting for approximately 55.5%, followed by marine capture fisheries at about 37.6%, and inland capture fisheries at 6.9%. In terms of production value, the trend was quite different as marine capture fisheries accounted for 48.7%, aquaculture at 42.7%, and inland capture fisheries at 8.6% (**Fig. 2**). While the value per metric ton of marine capture fishery products was about US\$ 1,171/MT, those from inland capture fisheries and aquaculture were about US\$ 1,124/MT and US\$ 696/MT, respectively. This implies that the global market had started to recognize the value of aquatic products harvested through inland capture fisheries, and had been lately patronizing such products.

Table 3. Fishery production by sub-sector (quantity and value) of Southeast Asia in 2016

Sub-sector	Quantity (MT)	Value * (US\$ 1,000)	Value/Quantity** (US\$/MT)
Marine capture fishery	17,027,312	19,939,678	1,171
Inland capture fishery	3,126,166	3,514,981	1,124
Aquaculture	25,182,834	17,518,441	696
Total	45,336,312	40,973,100	

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

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

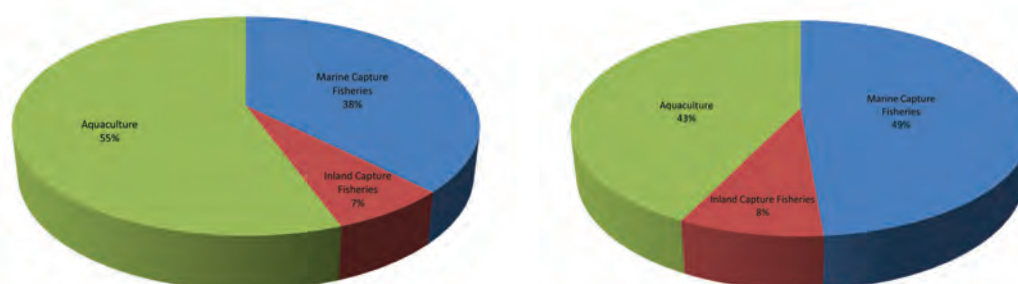


Fig. 2. Percentage of the sub-sectors' contribution to Southeast Asia's fishery production in 2016 (left in quantity; right in value)

II. MARINE CAPTURE FISHERY PRODUCTION OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

The region's production from marine capture fisheries in 2012-2016 had been generally increasing as shown in **Table 4**. However, in terms of volume, the annual average increase was only minimal at about 2.7%. While the production value in 2016 had increased by 2.4% compared with that of 2015, a drop in value from 2014 to 2015 by about 11.2% was recorded which could have been influenced by the steep dive of the production value of Malaysia and Thailand. The slight increases in the total production values from 2015 to 2016 had been very minimal, and the data of value from Viet Nam and Cambodia were not reported from 2013 to 2016.

Table 4. Marine capture fishery production of Southeast Asia by quantity and value (2012-2016)

Marine Capture Fishery Production	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Quantity (MT)	15,478,831	16,137,163	16,853,626	16,762,392	17,027,312
Value (US\$ 1,000)	20,366,636*	20,585,615**	21,654,307**	19,481,510**	19,939,678**

* Data not available from Cambodia

** Data not available from Cambodia and Viet Nam

In terms of quantity, the total production from marine capture fisheries of the Southeast Asian countries during 2012-2016 indicated that Indonesia contributed the highest production to the region's total. Specifically in 2016, Indonesia's production was 6.07 million MT accounting for approximately 35.7% of the region's total, followed by Myanmar, Viet Nam, and Philippines at 2.99 million MT (17.6%), 2.97 million MT (17.5%), and 1.99 million MT (11.7%), respectively. Malaysia and Thailand had also produced considerable amount of aquatic commodities from marine capture fisheries at 1.57 million MT (9.2%) and 1.27 million MT (7.5%), respectively. A picture of the region's production volume from marine capture fisheries in 2016 could be gleaned from **Fig. 3**.

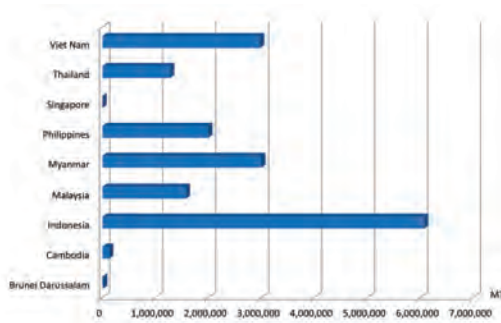


Fig. 3. Marine capture fisheries production (in quantity) of Southeast Asian countries in 2016

Although some Southeast Asian countries were not able to provide the value of their production from marine capture fisheries, the total value of the region's marine capture fishery production from 2012 to 2016 seemed to be rather fluctuated. By country, Indonesia which led the Southeast Asian countries, accounted for about 41.9% of the region's marine capture fishery production value in 2016, with Myanmar emerging second contributing about 25.5%. Meanwhile, Malaysia which came in third in terms of value contributed about 12.3%, the Philippines came in fourth at 12.1%, and lastly, Thailand contributed about 7.9% during the same year.

Aggregating the 2016 production volume from marine capture fisheries by major commodity groups, marine fishes provided the highest volume (Table 5) accounting for about 86.5% followed by crustaceans at 4.2% while the mollusks, invertebrates and seaweeds contributed 3.2%, 0.6%, and 0.2%, respectively. It should be noted that 7.2% was contributed by other commodity groups which could not be appropriately classified as some countries were not able to provide their respective production volume by species, e.g. Viet Nam. In 2016, the production volume of seaweeds had slightly decreased from that of 2015 by about 47.0%, but the production volume of marine fishes and crustaceans had increased by about 2.9% and 11.3%, respectively, compared with the corresponding volume in 2015.

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

Community Group	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Marine fishes	13,430,423	14,032,382	14,624,488	14,310,199	14,726,719
Crustaceans	637,408	656,362	627,640	636,342	708,248
Mollusks	544,584	532,871	548,348	532,192	540,958
Seaweed	...	...	...	78,230	41,457
Invertebrates	...	...	118,016	2,609	105,886
Others	866,416	915,548	935,134	1,202,820	904,044
Total marine capture fishery production (MT)	15,478,831	16,152,674	16,655,092	16,762,392	17,027,312

Comparing the volume of the total fishery production in 2016 with that of 2015, an increase in production of the marine fishes was obvious, which could have been influenced by various factors that include: Indonesia's increased production of various major commodities such as longtail tuna (*Thunnus tonggol*) from fishing area 57 and 71, as well as yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*), scads *nei* (*Decapterus* spp.), crustaceans and production of mollusks; Malaysia's production of major marine fishes that also increased considerably, especially the Indian scad (*Decapterus russelli*) from fishing area 57 and 71; and Myanmar's increased production of marine fishes *nei* from fishing area 57.

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

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

Moreover, the region's production of the major species such as the *Rastrelliger* spp. decreased in 2016 compared with that of 2015 which could have been influenced by Thailand's production. Meanwhile, production of crustaceans in 2016 had increased compared with that of 2015, which could have been brought about by Indonesia's increased production of the marine crustacean *nei* from fishing areas 57 and 71, and Malaysia's increased production of longtail tuna (*Thunnus tonggol*) from fishing area 57.

The economically-important marine species that provided sizeable contribution to the total fishery production of Southeast Asia from marine capture fisheries (by quantity and value) in 2016 are shown in **Table 6**. The data indicate that miscellaneous marine fishes (unidentified) contributed the highest volume at about 38.0% and value at about 29.2%. Production from the tunas group contributed about 10.7% to the total production quantity and ranked the second highest, although it was ranked the highest in terms of value accounting for about 12.7% of the total production value.

Table 6. Economically important marine species caught in the region in 2016

Group/Species	Quantity (MT)	Percentage of total quantity of marine capture production (%)	Value (US\$1,000)	Percentage of total value of marine capture production (%)	Value/Quantity (US\$/MT)
Tunas	1,813,292	10.65	2,537,820	12.73	1400
Frigate tuna	321,459		396,841		1234
Bullet tuna	33,625		47,244		1405
Kawakawa	270,445		295,635		1093
Skipjack tuna	665,232		812,176		1221
Longtail tuna	129,722		198,053		1527
Albacore tuna	7,177		11,501		1602
Southern bluefin tuna	691		898		1300
Yellowfin tuna	314,029		606,798		1932
Bigeye tuna	70,912		168,674		2379
Scads	1,259,917	7.40	1,349,909	6.77	1071
Scads <i>nei</i>	832,139		820,310		986
Bigeye scad	213,091		302,312		1414
Yellowstripe scad	82,079		99,550		1213
Hardtail scad	132,608		127,737		963
Mackerels	874,770	5.14	1,487,079	7.46	1700
Scomber mackerels <i>nei</i>	3,184		2,001		628
Indian mackerels <i>nei</i>	689,325		1,028,377		1492
Queenfishes <i>nei</i>	182,261		456,701		2506
Anchovies	432,042	2.54	394,482	1.98	913
<i>Stolephorus</i> anchovies	302,434		340,369		1125
Other anchovies	129,608		65,649		506
Crustaceans	712,035	4.18	2,046,589	10.26	2874
Mollusks	540,959	3.18	1,099,862	5.52	2033
Marine fishes unidentified	6,468,431	37.99	5,827,750	29.23	901

The data in **Table 6** also suggest that the production value of crustaceans group is valued the highest among the commodities harvested through marine capture fisheries at US\$ 2874/MT followed by *Scomberomorus* spp. (seerfishes *nei*) at US\$ 2506/MT; *Thunnus obesus* (bigeye tuna) at US\$ 2379/MT; the mollusks group at US\$ 2033/MT; *Thunnus alalunga* (albacore tuna) at US\$ 1932/MT; *Thunnus albacares* (yellowfin tuna) at US\$ 1602/MT; *Thunnus tonggol* (longtail tuna) at US\$ 1527/MT; *Rastrelliger* spp. (other *rastrelliger* species) at US\$ 1492/MT; *Selar crumenophthalmus* (bigeye scad) at US\$ 1414/MT; *Auxis rochei* (bullet tuna) at US\$ 1405/MT; *Thunnus maccoyii* (southern bluefin tuna) at 1300/MT; *Auxis thazard* (frigate tuna) at US\$ 1234/MT; and *Katsuwonus ppelamis* (skipjack tuna) at US\$ 1221/MT. The average price of miscellaneous marine fishes (unidentified) which contributed the highest volume in 2016 was estimated at US\$ 901/MT, implying that this group must have generated low-value fishes that possibly include trash fishes.

III. INLAND CAPTURE FISHERY PRODUCTION OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

Southeast Asia's production from inland capture fisheries from 2012 to 2016 had generally increased and its growth during the same period had been remarkable. The region's total production from inland capture fisheries in 2016 was 3,126,166 MT accounting for approximately 15.5% of the region's total capture fishery production or 6.9% of the region's total fishery production. It should be recognized however that the compilation and reporting of production data from inland capture fisheries had been particularly weak and need to be improved. Thus, the data so far reported could be insufficient in terms of species composition. It should also be considered that in the real situation, the catch of rural community members comprising the main users of the inland resources, is consumed locally and is usually not reported in local or national statistics. Accordingly, the data on the total catch from inland capture fisheries in this publication could be considered as indicative only.

While countries reported their respective data on production from inland capture fisheries during 2012-2016, only five countries reported their corresponding production values. Thus, the actual regional production trend of the inland capture fisheries sub-sector could not be established. At any rate, as the consistent top producer, Myanmar maintains a stable inland fishery production from 2012 to 2016 that

Table 7. Contribution of Southeast Asian countries' inland capture fisheries to the region's total fishery production in 2016

Country	Inland capture production (MT)	Total capture production (MT)	% of inland capture production to total capture production	Total fishery production (MT)	% of inland capture fishery production to total fishery production
Brunei Darussalam	...	13,292	-	14,114	-
Cambodia	509,350	636,050	80.1	808,550	63.0
Indonesia	426,874	6,497,839	6.6	23,172,872	1.8
Lao PDR	70,915	70,915	100	166,880	42.5
Malaysia	5,848	1,580,295	0.4	1,987,984	0.3
Myanmar	1,580,670	4,577,410	34.5	5,598,003	28.2
Philippines	155,509	2,149,847	7.2	4,350,761	3.6
Singapore	-	1,235	-	7,347	-
Thailand	187,300	1,463,295	12.8	2,425,901	7.7
Viet Nam	189,700	3,163,300	6.0	6,803,900	2.8
Total	3,126,166	20,153,478	15.51	45,336,315	6.90

accounted for 34.5% of the country's total production from capture fisheries, 28.2% of the country's total fishery production, and 3.5% of the region's total fishery production (**Table 7**).

The second highest producer, Cambodia reported production volume of 509,350 MT in 2016 that represented 80.1% of the country's production from capture fisheries, 63.0% of the country's total fishery production. However, such production volume could not be confirmed as accurate considering that the country needs to improve its systems of collecting and compiling the fishery statistics, especially with regards to the production from inland capture fisheries.

Only four countries, namely: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Philippines, and Thailand, had provided their respective production data from inland capture fisheries by species, while the other countries were not able to report due to inadequacy of expertise in identifying the catch by species. Capacity building in this aspect is therefore necessary to enable the countries to compile their respective inland fishery production by major groups of species. Thus, production from inland capture fisheries of Myanmar, Malaysia, Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Viet Nam in 2016 could not be analyzed in terms of species because some of the countries were not able to provide the breakdown of production volume by species. However, the production of Indonesia as the region's third highest producer was made up mainly of the striped snakehead (*Channa striata*) which accounted for about 10.8% of the country's total production from inland capture fisheries.

Next to miscellaneous fishes which provided the highest production from inland capture fisheries accounting for 80.1% of the region's total inland fishery production in 2016 (**Table 8**), production of striped snakehead (*Channa striata*) was the second highest at 2.3% followed by Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) at 1.8%, freshwater mollusks at 1.7%, Asian redbtail catfish (*Hemibagrus nemurus*) at 1.4%, Tilapia *nei* (*Oreochromis* (=Tilapia) spp.) at 1.3%, and climbing perch (*Anabas testudineus*) at 1.1%. Although the current reported production of the giant river prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*) was relatively low at 12,205 MT, its value per metric ton of production was the highest at US\$ 3244/MT followed by glass catfishes at US\$ 2750/MT, the Asian redbtail catfish at US\$ 2605/MT, and striped snakehead at US\$ 2002/MT.

Table 8. Production of major inland fisheries species in Southeast Asia in 2016

Common name	Quantity (MT)	Percentage of total quantity of inland capture production (%)	Value (US\$ 1,000)	Percentage of total value of inland capture production (%)	Value/Quantity (US\$/MT)
Misc. fishes	2,502,626	80.1	2,475,833	70.4	989
Striped snakehead	70,802	2.3	141,740	4.0	2002
Nile tilapia	56,251	1.8	82,750	2.3	1471
Freshwater mollusks <i>nei</i>	54,649	1.7	5,284	0.2	97
Asian redbtail catfish	43,023	1.4	112,063	3.2	2605
Tilapia <i>nei</i>	41,677	1.3	51,392	1.5	1233
Climbing perch	35,790	1.1	52,924	1.5	1479
Snakeskin gourami	33,750	1.1	36,398	1.0	1078
Silver barb	31,848	1.0	38,294	1.1	1202
Torpedo-shaped catfishes <i>nei</i>	28,627	0.9	44,059	1.2	1539
Glass catfishes	21,084	0.7	57,977	1.6	2750
Giant river prawn	12,205	0.4	39,594	1.6	3244

IV. AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

In 2016, the region's total production from aquaculture accounted for about 55.6% of the region's total fishery production in terms of volume and 42.7% in terms of value. From 2012 to 2016, Southeast Asia's total production from aquaculture steadily increased at about 4.5% per year (Fig. 4), the highest annual increase of about 7.3% was recorded between 2014 and 2015, which could have been brought about by the sudden rise in the aquaculture production of Indonesia, Myanmar, and Viet Nam during the same period that also continued to increase until 2016. The aquaculture production of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Singapore, and Thailand had been slightly increasing from 2014 to 2016, while that of the other Southeast Asian countries also continued to increase, except that of Malaysia which had decreased starting in 2014.

Production of aquatic plants *nei* of Indonesia as the largest producer of aquaculture products in 2016, contributed 69.8% in terms of production volume and 12.7% in production value to the country's aquaculture production. This was followed by Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) accounting for 7.1%, torpedo-shaped catfishes (*Clarias* spp.) at 5.2%, and milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) at 4.4%. In the case of Viet Nam, as the second highest producer from aquaculture, 70.4% of its aquaculture production came from freshwater fishes *nei* (Osteichthyes) followed by freshwater prawns *nei* which accounted for 18.1% of the country's aquaculture production. For the Philippines as the third highest producer from aquaculture, its main aquaculture product is the elkhorn sea moss (*Kappaphycus alvarezii*) contributing 59.1% to the country's production from aquaculture followed by milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) accounting for 18.1%, Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) at 7.3%, and spiny Eucheuma (*Eucheuma denticulatum*) at 4.7%. For Myanmar, its main production from aquaculture is roho labeo (*Labeo rohita*) which accounted for 60.3% of the country's production from aquaculture followed by mrigal carp (*Cirrhinus mrigala*) accounting for 7.0%, catla (*Catla catla*) accounting for 6.5%, giant tiger shrimp (*Penaeus monodon*) at 5.3%, pangas catfishes *nei* (*Pangasius* spp.) at 4.2%, and tilapias *nei* (*Tilapia* spp.) at 3.2%. Thailand's main aquaculture product is the whiteleg shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*) accounting for 32.6% of the country's production from aquaculture followed by Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) at 21.6%, green mussel (*Perna viridis*) at 12.0%, and hybrid catfishes (*C. gariepinus* x *C. macrophalus*) at 11.7%.

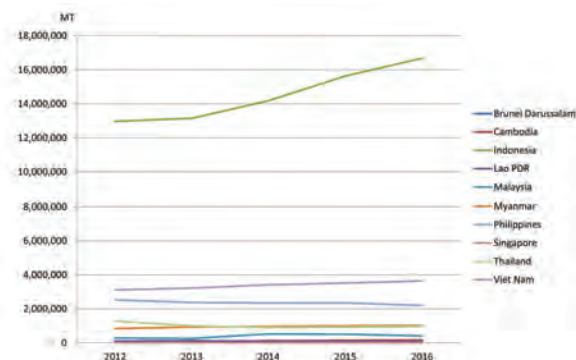


Fig 4. Trend of the aquaculture production (MT) of the Southeast Asian countries from 2012 to 2016

In terms of value per volume of aquaculture production in 2016, Singapore attained the highest average value at US\$ 9129/MT followed by Brunei Darussalam at US\$ 5034/MT, Thailand at US\$ 2585/MT, Myanmar at US\$ 1950/MT, Malaysia at US\$ 1747/MT, Philippines at US\$ 893/MT, and Indonesia at US\$ 618/MT. Meanwhile, the value per metric ton of aquaculture production of Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam in 2016 could not be calculated as these countries did not report their respective total production values.

Aquaculture production comes from three environments, namely: marine, brackishwater, and freshwater. In terms of volume, aquaculture in marine areas or mariculture provided 57.0% to the region's total aquaculture production in 2016 while brackishwater aquaculture contributed 9.0%, and the remaining 34.0% came from freshwater culture (Fig. 5). In terms of value, freshwater culture production contributed the highest at 46.0% followed by brackishwater aquaculture production at 30.0% and mariculture production at 24.0%.

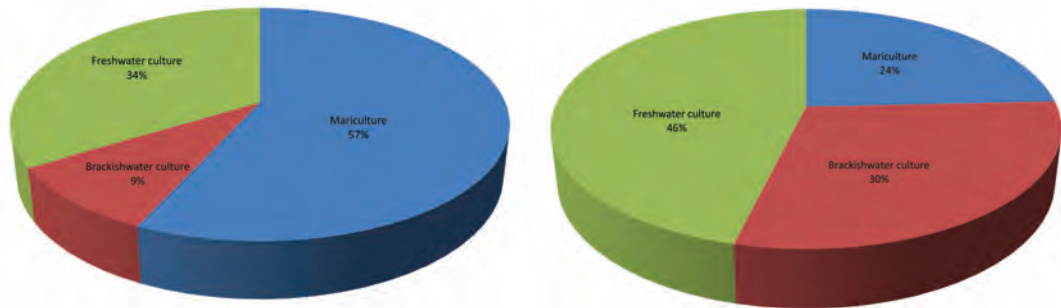


Fig. 5 Percentage of aquaculture production by sub-sector in 2016 (left by quantity; right by value)

It should be recalled that in 2015, production from mariculture accounted for 54.0% of the total aquaculture production in terms of volume, while brackishwater culture production accounted for 13.0% and freshwater culture production at 33.0%. In terms of value, mariculture contributed 14.0% to the region's total aquaculture production value, brackishwater culture production at 40.0%, and freshwater culture production at 46.0%. This means that in 2016, the production value from mariculture increased by 97.6% from that of 2015 which could be due to the increased production of miscellaneous fishes *nei* in Viet Nam. While production from brackishwater culture in 2016 compared with that of 2015 decreased by 17.9% which could be due to the decreasing value of the production of Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines, the region's production value from freshwater culture increased by 11.2%.

4.1 Mariculture

In 2016, the region's total production from mariculture contributed about 57.0% to the region's total production in terms of volume and 24.0% in terms of value. Farmed aquatic plants contributed 92.6% to the region's total volume of mariculture production, such as the spiny *Eucheuma* (*Eucheuma denticulatum*), and the elkhorn sea moss (*Kappaphycus alvarezii*). Production of aquatic plants *nei* mainly from Indonesia accounted for 81.3% of the region's total production volume from mariculture, followed by the elkhorn sea moss (*Kappaphycus alvarezii*) the main products of the Philippines which accounted for 9.1%, green mussel (*Perna viridis*) and blood cockle (*Anadara granosa*) mainly produced by Thailand at 0.8% and 0.4%, respectively, the spiny *Eucheuma* (*Eucheuma denticulatum*) mainly produced by the Philippines at 0.7%, and oysters group mainly produced by the Philippines and Thailand at 0.3% (Fig. 6).

In terms of value, aquatic plants *nei* contributed 30.8% to the region's total mariculture production value followed by shrimps which contributed about 12.1%, elkhorn sea moss at 3.6%, and blood cockle accounting for 2.3%. In addition, marine fishes contributed 0.98%, green mussel at 0.91%, and oyster at 0.68%, to the total value of the region's mariculture production (Fig. 6). Moreover, shrimps earned the highest value per volume at US\$ 9500/MT followed by marine fishes at US\$ 8301/MT, while the lowest value was obtained for the spiny *Eucheuma* at US\$ 59/MT (Table 9).

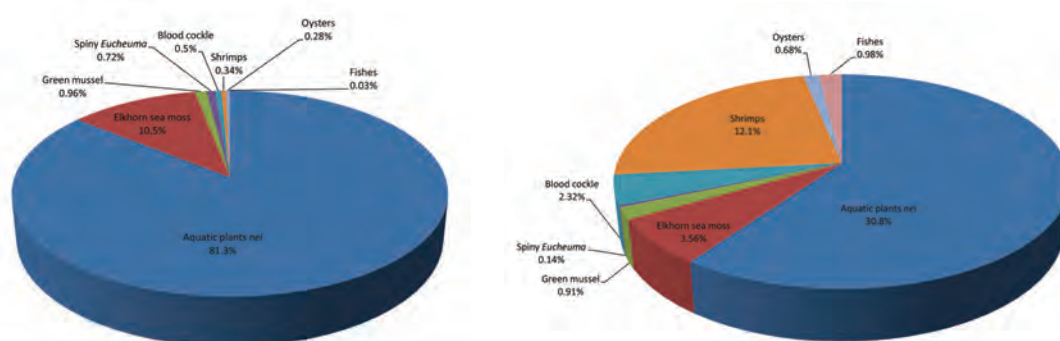


Fig 6. Mariculture production in 2016 by major species (left by quantity; right by value)

Table 9 Major mariculture species produced in the region (as of 2016)

Common name	Quantity (MT)	Percentage production of major commodities from mariculture to total mariculture production	Value (US\$ 1,000)	Percentage total value of major commodities production from mariculture to total mariculture value (%)	Value/Quantity (US\$/MT)
Aquatic plants nei	11,631,586	81.3	1,310,945	30.8	113
Elkhorn sea moss	1,507,142	10.5	151,447	3.56	100
Green mussel	136,615	0.96	38,715	0.91	283
Spiny Eucheuma	102,496	0.72	6,047	0.14	59
Blood cockle	71,098	0.50	98,576	2.32	1386
Shrimps	54,179	0.34	514,701	12.10	9500
Oysters	40,528	0.28	28,757	0.68	710
Fishes	5,000	0.03	41,506	0.98	8301

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

For the value per volume of mariculture production in 2016, Myanmar posted the highest at an average of US\$ 9500/MT from its production of the highly economical species of shrimps, followed by Brunei Darussalam at US\$ 7370/MT for its giant sea perch (*Lates calcarifer*), and Singapore at US\$ 7810/MT for its production of giant sea perch (*Lates calcarifer*). Meanwhile, the mariculture production value of Thailand was at US\$ 703/MT, Philippines at US\$ 540/MT, Indonesia at US\$ 214/MT, and Malaysia at US\$ 193/MT.

4.2 Brackishwater Culture

The total production from brackishwater culture in 2016 represented about 9.0% of the region's total production from aquaculture (Fig. 7). Production of milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) mainly produced by the Philippines and Indonesia had the highest volume representing 48.1% of the region's total production from brackishwater culture. The second highest was contributed by from penaeid shrimps nei (*Penaeus* spp.) at 28.6% main contributed by Indonesia, and the third came from whiteleg shrimps (*Penaeus vannamei*) at 15.2% mainly contributed by Thailand, miscellaneous fishes provided 4.4%, and giant tiger shrimp (*Penaeus monodon*) at 2.9% mainly contributed by the Philippines. In terms of value, the highest

was provided by the penaeid shrimps *nei* (*Penaeus* spp.) with Indonesia contributing the highest value at 48.4%, followed by whiteleg shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*) with Malaysia and Thailand contributing the highest value at 32.6%, marine fishes at 25.7%, giant tiger shrimp (*Penaeus monodon*) from Philippines, Thailand, and Malaysia at 21.2%, and giant sea perch (*Lates calcarifer*) produced by the Philippines at 1.7%.

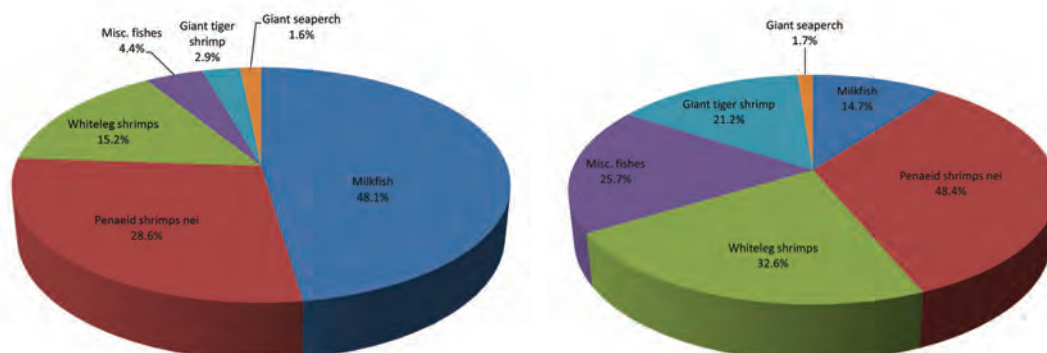


Fig. 7. Brackishwater culture production in 2016 by species (left by quantity; right by value)

Table 10 Major brackishwater species cultured in the region (as of 2016)

Common name	Quantity (MT)	Percentage brackishwater culture production of major commodities to total brackishwater culture production	Value (US\$ 1,000)	Percentage total value of major commodities production from brackishwater culture to total brackishwater culture value (%)	Value/Quantity (US\$/MT)
Milkfish	1,141,030	48.1	762,078	14.7	668*
Penaeid shrimps <i>nei</i>	680,316	28.6	2,502,108	48.4	3678
Whiteleg shrimps	361,851	15.2	1,687,173	32.6	4663
Misc. fishes	105,198	4.4	1,327,480	25.7	12619*
Giant tiger shrimp	67,860	2.9	1,093,668	21.2	16116
Giant seaperch	38,286	1.6	86,583	1.7	2261

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

In terms of average value per volume of production from brackishwater culture, considering only the countries that reported their respective production values, Singapore posted the highest at US\$ 20048/MT, followed by Malaysia at US\$ 5417/MT, Philippines at US\$ 5098/MT, Brunei Darussalam at US\$ 4691/MT, Thailand at US\$ 4651/MT, and Indonesia at US\$ 1363/MT. Cambodia and Viet Nam did not report their respective production from brackishwater aquaculture in terms of volume and value. The highest value per metric ton of production was attained by the giant tiger shrimp at US\$ 16116/MT followed by marine fishes *nei* at US\$ 12619/MT, whiteleg shrimp at US\$ 4663/MT, penaeid shrimps *nei* at US\$ 3678/MT, giant sea perch at US\$ 2261/MT, while milkfish obtained the lowest at US\$ 668/MT (Table 10).

4.3 Freshwater Culture

The region's total production from freshwater culture in 2016 accounted for about 34.0% of the region's total production from aquaculture, an increase of about 8.4% from that of the 2015. In 2016, Viet Nam was the highest producer from freshwater aquaculture contributing about 39.5% of the region's total production from freshwater culture, followed by Indonesia at 37.0%, Myanmar at 11.3%, Thailand at 4.9%, Philippines at 3.1%, Cambodia at 1.9%, Malaysia at 1.2%, and Lao PDR at 1.1%.

Accounting for 46.0% of the region's total aquaculture production value in 2016, the freshwater culture sub-sector seems to have emerged as a very important fisheries sub-sector. This is considering that its production value in 2016 had slightly increased by almost 11.2% compared with that of 2015, although this information could be underestimated due to the missing corresponding production values from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam.

In terms of production volume from freshwater culture by species (**Fig 8**), miscellaneous freshwater fishes accounted for 33.3% of the region's total production from freshwater culture, which was mainly contributed by Viet Nam. This was followed by Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) which accounted for 18.4% and contributed mainly by Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines, and the torpedo-shaped catfish (*Clarias* spp.) followed at 10.9% which was contributed mainly by Indonesia, freshwater prawns *nei* came in next at 8.1% contributed mainly by Viet Nam, roho labeo (*Labeo rohita*) at 7.3% contributed mainly by Myanmar, common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) accounted for 6.1% contributed by Indonesia, and pangas catfishes *nei* (*Pangasius* spp.) at 5.6% mainly contributed by Indonesia.

On production value, the highest contributor to the region's total production value from freshwater culture in 2016 was the group of miscellaneous freshwater fishes which accounted for 65.5% of the region's total production from freshwater culture, followed by roho labeo (10.0%), Nile tilapia at 7.3%, freshwater prawns *nei* (3.1%), tilapia *nei* (2.6%), mrigal carp (2.0%), catfishes hybrid (1.9%), torpedo-shaped catfishes (2.0%), giant river prawn (1.9%), and pangas catfishes *nei* (0.6%). For the value per volume of major freshwater culture species, the highest was earned by mrigal carp at US\$ 2296/MT followed by miscellaneous freshwater fishes at US\$ 1871/MT, tilapia *nei* at US\$ 1475/MT, catfishes hybrid at US\$ 1391/MT, and roho labeo at US\$ 1301/MT (**Table 11**).

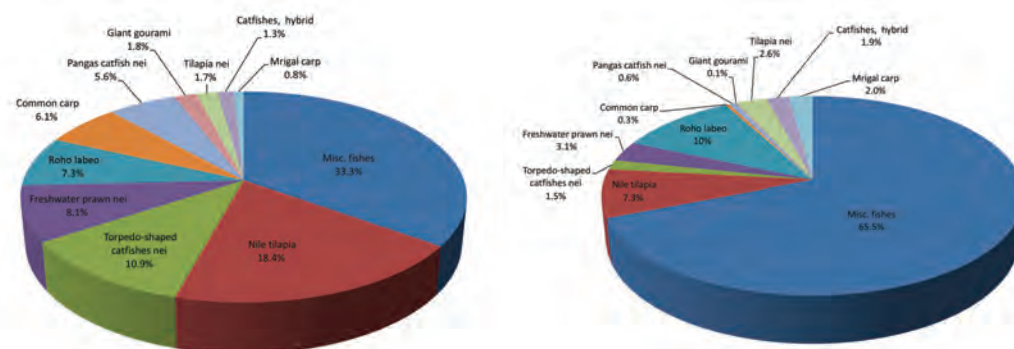


Fig. 8. Production of major freshwater culture species in 2016 (by quantity (left) and value (right))

Furthermore, for the value of production from freshwater culture by country, Singapore presented the highest average value at US\$ 11912/MT mainly coming from its production of the Mozambique tilapia (*Oreochromis mossambicus*). This was followed by Brunei Darussalam at US\$ 4000/MT mainly for its production also of the Mozambique tilapia (*O. mossambicus*), Malaysia at US\$ 1982/MT also for its production of torpedo-shaped catfishes *nei*, Thailand at US\$ 1755/MT, Indonesia at US\$ 1690/MT, Myanmar at US\$ 1502/MT, and Philippines at US\$ 1474/MT.

Table 11 Major freshwater species cultured in the region (as of 2016)

Common name	Quantity (MT)	Percentage freshwater culture production of major commodities to total freshwater culture production	Value (US\$ 1,000)	Percentage total value of major commodities production from freshwater culture to total freshwater culture value (%)	Value/Quantity (US\$/MT)
Misc. fishes	2,832,540	33.3	5,300,162	65.5	1871*
Nile tilapia	1,562,589	18.4	589,672	7.3	377
Torpedo-shaped catfishes <i>nei</i>	928,180	10.9	121,229	1.5	131
Freshwater prawns <i>nei</i>	689,606	8.1	250,230	3.1	363*
Roho labeo	621,390	7.3	808,570	10.0	1301
Common carp	519,041	6.1	23,686	0.3	46
Pangas catfishes <i>nei</i>	479,713	5.6	46,831	0.6	98
Giant gourami	153,307	1.8	7,131	0.1	47
Tilapia <i>nei</i>	143,898	1.7	212,231	2.6	1475
Catfishes, hybrid	112,418	1.3	156,366	1.9	1391
Mrigal carp	71,355	0.8	163,798	2.0	2296

* Computation of price excludes corresponding quantity production from Viet Nam

V. FISHING GEAR ANALYSIS

As of 2016, the information on fishing gear used in the region reflected in this publication, was based on the production from marine capture fisheries by type of fishing gear as reported by four countries, namely: Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. From such information, the highest production by type of gears in Brunei Darussalam was from gill nets which accounted for about 51.5% of the total production of all types of gears, with penaeid shrimps *nei* (*Penaeus* spp.) and chacunda gizzard shad (*Anodonstostoma chacunda*) as the main catch. This was followed by hook and lines at 18.0% catching yellowtail scad (*Atule mate*), trawl at 15.2% catching threadfin breams *nei* (*Nemipterus* spp.) and sulphur goatfish (*Upeneus sulphureus*) that comprised almost all of the commodities produced.

For Malaysia, trawls were very prominent with total catch that accounted for 46.1% of the country's production from all types of gears, of which trash fishes comprised 31.0% of the trawl's total production. This was followed by purse seines contributing about 25.7% to the total production from all types of gears, where scads (*Decapterus* spp.) comprised 29.8% of the total production from purse seines. Gill net came third contributing 19.1% to the production from all types of gears, where Indian mackerels *nei* (*Rastrelliger* spp.) accounted for about 30.0% of the total production from gill nets.

For Thailand, trawls gave the highest production by type of gears for about 43.8% producing mainly trash fishes that represented about 53.7%, common squids *nei* (*Loligo* spp.) about 10.6%, and threadfin breams *nei* (*Nemipterus* spp.) about 4.5%. Purse seines came in second contributing 34.0% to the production from all types of gears catching the *Stolephorus* anchovies (*Stolephorus* spp.) representing about 12.4%, Sardinellas *nei* (*Sardinella* spp.) about 12.1%, scads *nei* (*Decapterus* spp.) about 11.1%, and trash fishes about 10.6%.

In the case of Singapore, trawls gave the highest production by type of gears for about 100.0% with penaeid shrimps *nei* (*Penaeus* spp.) accounting for about 22.4%, marine fishes about 8.3%, Indo-Pacific swamp crab (*Portunus pelagicus*) about 5.3%.

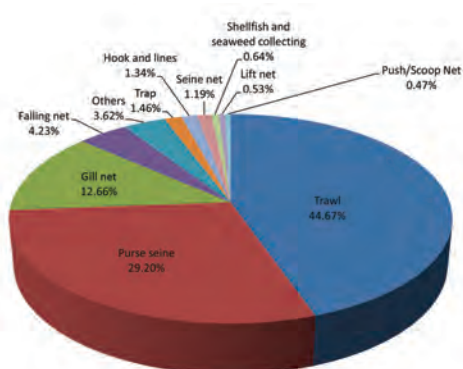


Fig 9. Marine capture fishery production by type of gear used in 2016

The production from marine capture fisheries of the Southeast Asian region by types of gear is shown in Fig. 9. As the highest producing fishing gear, trawls accounted for about 44.67% of the total production from all types of gears, followed by the purse seines at about 29.20%, gill nets at 12.66%, falling net at 4.23%, others at 3.62%, trap at 1.46%, hook and line at 1.34%, seine nets at 1.19%, shellfish and seaweed collecting at 0.64%, lift net at 0.53%, and push/scoop nets at 0.47%. However, the trend on gear used in marine capture fisheries could not be appropriately analyzed as several countries such as Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, and Viet Nam did not provide the relevant information.

VI. NUMBER OF FISHING BOATS BY TYPE

This report covers only the boats that have been registered in each country of Southeast Asia, except for Lao PDR which did not report their respective number of registered fishing boats in 2016. Based on the data available as of 2016, Indonesia had the highest number of boats at 568,329 of which 143,135 were non-powered while 425,194 were powered boats, followed by Cambodia with 103,348 of which 39,726 were non-powered while 63,622 were powered boats. The third highest number was Malaysia with 72,786 of which 23,830 were non-powered and 48,956 powered, followed by Thailand with 40,688 boats, Viet Nam with 300,976 boats, Myanmar with 26,414 boats, Philippines with 6,901 boats, Brunei Darussalam with 1,449 boats, and Singapore with 30 boats.

VII. NUMBER OF FISHERS BY WORKING STATUS

In 2016, Indonesia had the highest number of fishers at 2,601,638 of which 86.9% were involved in marine capture fisheries, and 13.1% in inland capture fisheries. Malaysia had the second highest number of fishers at 158,617 with 83.4% in marine capture fisheries, 3.3% in inland capture fisheries, and 13.3% in the aquaculture sector (Fig. 10). Although minimal, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam also reported their respective numbers of fishers but Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam were not able to provide the information on their respective numbers of fishers.

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

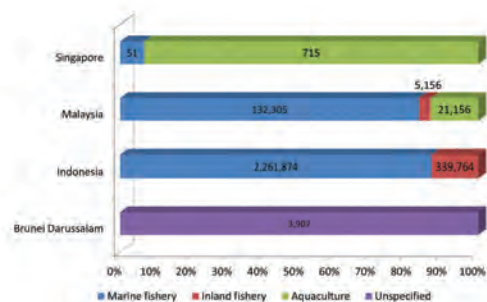


Fig 10. Number of fishers by working status in 2016

VIII. AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION OF ORNAMENTAL FISHES

In 2016, only two countries reported their respective production from aquaculture of ornamental fishes: Malaysia and Singapore. While Malaysia reported the highest production comprising mainly the poeciliids, cyprinidae, anabantids, characins, callichthyids, and cichlids, Singapore did not report its production by species.

In terms of value, the highest was posted by the cyprinidae and poeciliids at US\$ 0.3/pc and US\$ 0.2/pc, respectively in Malaysia. Efforts will be made to improve the compilation of data from aquaculture production of ornamental fishes considering that this is a budding industry in the fisheries sector.

IX. SEED PRODUCTION FOR AQUACULTURE

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

In 2011 however, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Singapore provided their respective relevant information, and continued to provide the relevant information until 2016. Nonetheless, only Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Malaysia, and Singapore could provide such information as of 2016. Efforts will be exerted to gather the said information from all the Southeast Asian countries for the subsequent issues of this publication, in order that the true picture of this significant niche of the aquaculture industry could be established.

X. ANALYSIS OF PRODUCER PRICE OF COMMODITIES FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

Although the commodities being harvested by the Southeast Asian countries through capture fisheries varied, the trend of the producer prices was established only for certain species which are commonly caught. Results of the analysis however indicated that the producer prices of several commodities harvested by the countries differ in each country, considering that fish prices are influenced by such factors as demand and supply, as well as cost of production including feeds and transportation, and alternative commodities. In 2016, only Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand could provide such data and information on the producer price.

For inland fish species, the producer price of common carp, *Cyprinus carpio* in Malaysia in 2016 was recorded at US\$ 1.80/kg while it was US\$ 1.42/kg in Thailand. For the Nile tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus* the producer price in Malaysia was US\$ 1.88/kg compared to Thailand's US\$ 1.70/kg. For other freshwater prawns (Palaemonidae), the producer price in Thailand was US\$ 25.50/kg which was quite high.

For marine fish species, the producer price of barramundi (giant sea perch), *Lates calcarifer* in Brunei Darussalam in 2016 was US\$ 6.94/kg compared to Thailand's US\$ 3.97 and Malaysia's US\$ 3.77/kg. Grouper *nei*, *Epinephelus* spp. in Singapore cost US\$ 8.34/kg in 2016 compared to US\$ 5.56/kg in Brunei Darussalam, while leopard coral grouper (*Plectropomus maculatus*) in Brunei Darussalam was US\$ 10.71/kg compared

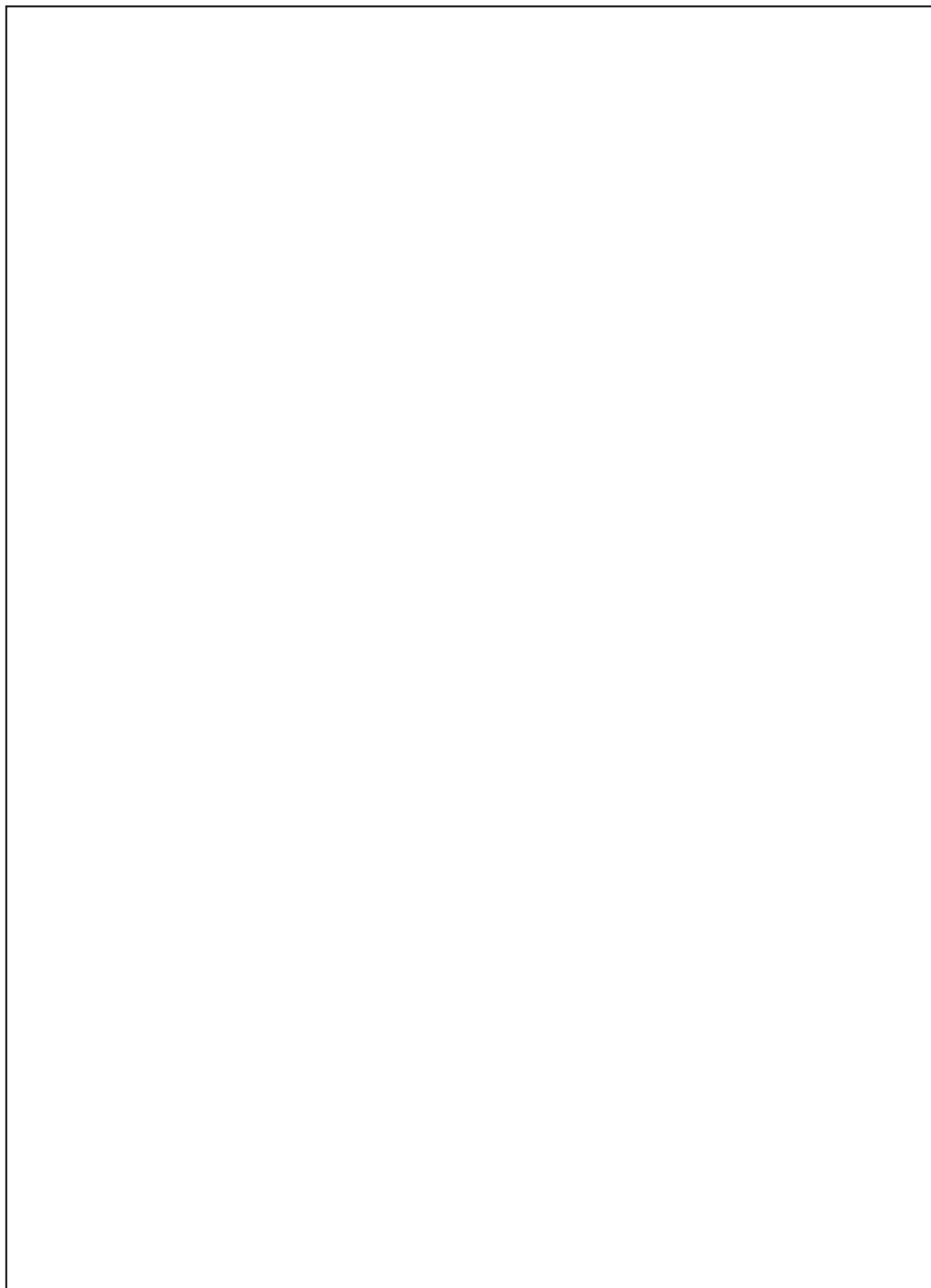
to US\$ 4.3/kg in Indonesia. Likewise, for the threadfin breams *nei* (*Nemipterus* spp.) the producer price in Singapore was US\$ 6.61/kg which was much higher than that of Indonesia at US\$ 1.33/kg.

Meanwhile, the producer price in 2015 of the false trevally (*Lactarius lactarius*) in Thailand was US\$ 10.22/kg while the lowest was in Malaysia at US\$ 4.80/kg. For threadfins, tassel fishes *nei* (Polynemidae), the producer price in Singapore was US\$ 15.21/kg compared to Thailand's US\$ 3.40/kg. For seer fishes *nei* (*Scomberomorus* spp.), the producer price in Singapore was US\$ 6.08/kg while it was US\$ 2.55/kg in Thailand. For golden trevally (*Gnathanodon speciosus*), the producer price in Brunei Darussalam was US\$ 6.94/kg compared to Malaysia's US\$ 2.97/kg. For the Indian mackerel (*Rastrelliger kanagurta*), the producer price in Brunei Darussalam was US\$ 3.47/kg while the lowest price was US\$ 1.50/kg in Thailand or an average price of US\$ 2.31/kg.

For the giant tiger shrimp, the highest producer price was in the Brunei Darussalam at US\$ 11.11/kg while the lowest was US\$ 9.42/kg in the Philippines. For banana shrimp (*Penaeus merguianensis*), the highest price was in Malaysia at US\$ 8.21/kg compared to Brunei Darussalam's US\$ 4.17/kg.

For the Indo-Pacific swamp crab (*Scylla serrata*), the highest price was in Singapore at US\$ 11.40/kg with the lowest was in Brunei Darussalam at US\$ 3.47/kg for an average of US\$ 6.50/kg. As for the common squids *nei*, *Loligo* spp., the highest price was US\$ 4.84/kg in Singapore while the lowest was in Brunei Darussalam at US\$ 1.39/kg with an average of US\$ 3.15/kg. As could be gleaned from the abovementioned information, the trends of the producer prices of the same commodities from among the countries in the region generally had very wide variations.

III
STATISTICAL TABLES 2016



1. ANNUAL SERIES OF FISHERY PRODUCTION

1.1 Total Production

1.1.1 In Quantity

MT

Country		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		39,491,091	40,150,808	42,117,647	43,998,242	45,336,312
Brunei Darussalam	1	5,079	3,431	3,947	4,353	14,114
Cambodia	2	728,000	728,000	745,310	731,889	808,550
Indonesia ^A	3	18,763,893	19,245,632	20,600,772	22,154,423	23,172,872
Lao PDR	4	136,000	164,228	150,592	158,600	166,880
Malaysia	5	1,760,840	1,749,314	1,988,302	1,998,439	1,987,984
Myanmar	6	4,417,676	4,715,840	5,040,311	5,316,950	5,598,003
Philippines	7	4,865,678	4,695,369	4,681,418	4,645,871	4,350,761
Singapore	8	6,202	7,210	6,695	8,161	7,347
Thailand	9	2,991,623	2,822,084	2,567,800	2,429,856	2,425,901 ^A
Viet Nam	10	5,816,100	6,019,700	6,332,500	6,549,700	6,803,900 ^B

Note: A Preliminary Data

B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2016

1.1.2 In Value

US\$ 1,000

Country		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		45,457,879	41,892,690	42,722,414	38,746,241	40,973,100
Brunei Darussalam	1	23,153	11,930	17,962	20,559	50,353
Cambodia	2	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	3	13,292,210	20,086,772	18,238,185	17,531,161	19,429,135 ^A
Lao PDR	4	...	...	421,658	...	...
Malaysia	5	3,434,589	3,434,477	5,985,420	3,205,698	3,181,205
Myanmar	6	7,067,139	7,767,155	8,387,601	8,763,047	9,352,420
Philippines	7	5,238,384	5,389,413	5,142,892	5,054,641	4,527,093
Singapore	8	24,984	43,202	52,225	52,104	64,402 ^B
Thailand	9	5,610,240	5,159,741	4,476,471	4,119,031	4,368,492
Viet Nam	10	10,767,180	...	...	...	...

Note: A Figures from Database of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia

B Preliminary Data

1.2 Marine Fishery Production

1.2.1 In Quantity

MT

Country		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		15,478,831	16,137,163	16,583,626	16,762,392	17,027,312
Brunei Darussalam	1	4,523	2,825	3,186	3,370	13,292
Cambodia	2	110,000	110,000	120,250	100,984	126,700
Indonesia	3	5,400,977	5,707,020	5,967,139	6,065,060	6,070,965
Lao PDR	4	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	5	1,472,239	1,482,900	1,458,126	1,486,050	1,574,447
Myanmar	6	2,332,790	2,483,870	2,702,240	2,854,200	2,996,740
Philippines	7	2,145,233	2,127,368	2,131,872	2,094,346	1,994,338
Singapore	8	1,969	1,644	1,433	1,265	1,235
Thailand	9	1,500,200	1,614,536	1,488,280	1,317,217	1,275,995 ^A
Viet Nam	10	2,510,900	2,607,000	2,711,100	2,839,900	2,973,600 ^B

Note: A Preliminary Data

B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2016

1.2.2 In Value

US\$ 1,000

Country		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		20,366,636	20,585,615	21,654,307	19,481,510	19,939,678
Brunei Darussalam	1	18,423	8,435	9,078	9,303	46,215
Cambodia	2	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	3	4,863,264	8,996,545	8,013,699	8,031,919	8,351,281 ^A
Lao PDR	4	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	5	2,583,057	2,646,322	4,768,077	2,382,430	2,447,329
Myanmar	6	3,849,103	4,098,385	4,458,696	4,852,140	5,094,458
Philippines	7	2,889,819	2,996,484	2,787,028	2,710,338	2,410,246
Singapore	8	12,298	10,987	9,469	9,348	8,608
Thailand	9	1,766,492	1,828,457	1,608,260	1,486,032	1,581,541 ^B
Viet Nam	10	4,384,180	...	...	...	...

Note: A Figures from Database of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia

B Preliminary Data

1.3 Inland Fishery Production

1.3.1 In Quantity

MT

Country		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		2,816,891	2,869,786	3,000,190	3,058,821	3,126,166
Brunei Daussalam	1	...	...	...	0.02	...
Cambodia	2	528,000	528,000	505,005	487,905	509,350
Indonesia	3	393,552	391,324	446,509	455,270	426,874
Lao PDR	4	34,105	40,143	60,237	62,635	70,915
Malaysia	5	5,042	5,641	5,611	5,924	5,848
Myanmar	6	1,246,460	1,302,970	1,381,030	1,463,120	1,580,670
Philippines	7	195,804	194,615	211,941	203,366	155,509
Singapore	8	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	9	219,428	210,293	181,757	184,101	187,300 ^A
Viet Nam	10	194,500	196,800	208,100	196,500	189,700 ^B

Note: A Preliminary Data
B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2016

1.3.2 In Value

US\$ 1,000

Country		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		3,236,618	3,298,959	3,658,538	3,520,590	3,514,981
Brunei Darussalam	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	2	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	3	793,238	741,813	721,042	724,041	774,384 ^A
Lao PDR	4	...	...	313,232	...	...
Malaysia	5	18,376	20,129	19,441	18,353	21,570
Myanmar	6	1,869,690	1,954,455	2,071,545	2,267,836	2,267,836
Philippines	7	196,239	206,569	220,480	208,919	152,387
Singapore	8	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	9	359,075	375,993	312,798	301,441	298,804 ^B
Viet Nam	10	...	...	...	...	...

Note: A Figures from Database of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia
B Preliminary Data

1.4 Aquaculture Production

1.4.1 In Quantity

MT

Country		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		21,194,713	21,143,860	22,533,831	24,177,029	25,182,834
Brunei Darussalam	1	556	606	761	983	822
Cambodia	2	90,000	90,000	120,055	143,000	172,500
Indonesia	3	12,969,364	13,147,288	14,187,124	15,634,093	16,675,033
Lao PDR	4	101,895	124,085	90,355	95,965	95,965
Malaysia	5	283,559	260,774	524,565	506,465	407,689
Myanmar	6	838,426	929,000	957,041	999,630	1,020,593
Philippines	7	2,524,641	2,373,386	2,337,605	2,348,159	2,200,914
Singapore	8	3,577	5,566	5,262	6,896	6,112
Thailand	9	1,271,995	997,255	897,763	928,538	962,606 ^A
Viet Nam	10	3,110,700	3,215,900	3,413,300	3,513,300	3,640,600 ^B

Note: A Preliminary Data

B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2016

1.4.2 In Value

US\$ 1,000

Country		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total		21,854,625	18,008,116	17,409,569	15,726,805	17,518,441
Brunei Darussalam	1	4,730	3,495	8,884	6,165	4,138
Cambodia	2	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	3	7,635,708	10,348,414	9,503,444	8,775,201	10,303,470 ^A
Lao PDR	4	...	...	108,426	...	...
Malaysia	5	833,156	768,026	1,197,902	804,915	712,306
Myanmar	6	1,348,346	1,714,315	1,857,360	1,643,071	1,990,126
Philippines	7	2,152,326	2,186,360	2,135,384	2,135,384	1,964,460
Singapore	8	12,686	32,215	42,756	30,511	55,794
Thailand	9	3,484,673	2,955,291	2,555,413	2,331,558	2,488,147 ^B
Viet Nam	10	6,383,000	...	...	...	...

Note: A Figures from Database of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia

B Preliminary Data



2. FISHERY PRODUCTION BY SUB-SECTOR

2.1 In Quantity, 2016

MT

Country	Total	Marine Capture Fishery	Inland Capture Fishery
Total	45,336,312	17,027,312	3,126,166
Brunei Darussalam 1	14,114	13,292	...
Cambodia 2	808,550	126,700	509,350
Indonesia 3	23,172,872	6,070,965	426,874
Lao PDR 4	166,880	-	70,915
Malaysia 5	1,987,984	1,574,447	5,848
Myanmar 6	5,598,003	2,996,740	1,580,670
Philippines 7	4,350,761	1,994,338	155,509
Singapore 8	7,347	1,235	-
Thailand ¹ 9	2,425,901	1,275,995	187,300
Viet Nam ² 10	6,803,900	2,973,600	189,700

Note: 1 Preliminary Data
2 Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2016

2.1 In Quantity, 2016 (cont'd)

MT

Country	Aquaculture			
	Sub-total	Mariculture	Brackishwater culture	Freshwater culture
Total	25,182,834	14,305,005	2,374,172	8,503,657
Brunei Darussalam 1	822	107	712	3
Cambodia 2	172,500	12,832	-	159,668
Indonesia 3	16,675,033	11,704,838	1,823,705	3,146,490
Lao PDR 4	95,965	-	-	95,965
Malaysia 5	407,689	218,282	85,802	103,605
Myanmar 6	1,020,593	60,827	-	959,766
Philippines 7	2,200,914	1,821,670	116,237	263,007
Singapore 8	6,112	4,748	334	1,030
Thailand ¹ 9	962,606	197,201	347,382	418,023
Viet Nam ² 10	3,640,600	284,500	...	3,356,100

Note: 1 Preliminary Data
2 Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2016

2.2 In Value, 2016

US\$ 1,000

Country		Total	Marine Capture Fishery	Inland Capture Fishery
Total		40,973,100	19,939,678	3,514,981
Brunei Darussalam	1	50,353	46,215	...
Cambodia	2	...	...	...
Indonesia ¹	3	19,429,135	8,351,281	774,384
Lao PDR	4	-	-	-
Malaysia	5	3,181,205	2,447,329	21,570
Myanmar	6	9,352,420	5,094,458	2,267,836
Philippines	7	4,527,093	2,410,246	152,387
Singapore	8	64,402	8,608	-
Thailand ²	9	4,368,492	1,581,541	298,804
Viet Nam	10	...	...	...

Note: 1 Figures from Database of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia
2 Preliminary Data

2.2 In Value, 2016 (cont'd)

US\$ 1,000

Country		Aquaculture			
		Sub-total	Mariculture	Brackishwater culture	Freshwater culture
Total		17,518,441	4,252,547	5,168,927	8,096,967
Brunei Darussalam	1	4,138	786	3,340	12.00
Cambodia	2	...	...	...	...
Indonesia ¹	3	10,303,470	2,501,055	2,485,792	5,316,623
Lao PDR	4	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	5	712,306	42,220	464,783	205,303
Myanmar	6	1,990,126	548,777		1,441,349
Philippines	7	1,964,460	984,226	592,548	387,686
Singapore	8	55,794	36,822	6,696	12,276
Thailand ²	9	2,488,147	138,661	1,615,768	733,718
Viet Nam	10	...	...	...	...

Note: 1 Figures from Database of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Indonesia
2 Preliminary Data

3. MARINE CAPTURE FISHERY STATISTICS

3.1 Number of Fishing Boats by Type and Gross Tonnage, 2016

Country, Sub-area		Total	Non-powered boat		
				Sub-total	Out-board powered boat
Brunei Darussalam	1	1,449	99	1,350	1,316
Brunei Muara	2	936	33	903	869
Kuala Belait	3	132	30	102	102
Tutong	4	193	19	174	174
Temburing	5	188	17	171	171
Cambodia	6	103,348	39,726	63,622	62,026
Indonesia ¹	7	568,329	143,135	425,194	246,882
Malaysia	8	72,786	23,830	48,956	34,176
West Coast of Peninsular	9	19,739	60	19,679	13,455
East Coast of Peninsular	10	8,671	1	8,670	5,226
Sabah	11	29,975	16,843	13,492	10,241
Sarawak	12	14,401	7,286	7,115	5,254
Labuan	13	690	358	332	331
Myanmar	14	26,414	...	...	...
Philippines ²	15	6,901	...	...	...
Singapore	16	30	-	30	26
Thailand	17	11,237	-	11,237	-
Gulf of Thailand	18	9,122	-	9,122	-
Indian Ocean	19	2,115	-	2,115	-
Viet Nam ³	20	30,976	...	...	...

- Notes: 1 Preliminary Data
 2 Figures from Philippines Fisheries Profile 2016
 3 Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2016
 E In-board powered boat 25-39.9 GT
 F In-board powered boat >40 GT

3.2 Number of Fishing Units by Size of Boat, 2016

3.2.1 Brunei Darussalam

Type of Fishing Gear	Total	Non-powered boat	Out-board powered boat	In-board powered boat							
				Sub-total	< 5 GT	5-9.9 GT	10-19.9 GT	20-49.9 GT	50-99.9 GT	100-199.9 GT	
All Purse Seines	1	59	-	48	11	-	-	-	2	9	-
Anchovy Purse Seine	2	48	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish Purse Seine	3	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	2	-	-
All Seine Nets	4	68	22	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boat Seine	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beach Seine	6	68	22	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Trawls	7	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	6	13	1
Beam Trawl	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otter Board Trawl	9	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	6	13	1
Pair Trawl	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lift Nets	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Falling Nets	12	213	26	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anchovy Falling Net	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Squid Falling Net	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gill Nets	15	1,436	78	1,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Traps	16	266	5	261	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Stationary Trap	17	19	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portable Trap	18	247	3	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hooks & Lines	19	1,300	79	1216	5	-	-	-	4	1	-
Push/Scoop Nets	20	21	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shellfish & Seaweed Collecting Gears	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes: Many types of fishing gears could be used in one boat
The calculation of data is based on funit of ishing gears

3.2 Number of Fishing Units by Size of Boat, 2016

3.2.3 Malaysia

Type of Fishing Gear	Total	Non-powered boat	Out-board powered boat	In-board powered boat							
				Sub-total	<5 GT	5-9.9 GT	10-19.9 GT	20-39.9 GT	40-69.9 GT	>70 GT	
All Purse Seines	1	1,041	-	9	1,032	49	54	100	209	274	346
Anchovy Purse Seine	2	123	-	4	119	18	2	18	15	7	59
Fish Purse Seine	3	918	-	5	913	31	52	82	194	267	287
All Seine Nets	4	652	4	67	581	8	562	5	1	5	-
Boat Seine	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Beach Seine	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
All Trawls	7	5,921	-	-	5,921	72	298	1,402	2,200	1,530	419
Beam Trawl	8	...	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otter Board Trawl	9	...	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pair Trawl	10	...	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lift Nets	11	561	51	476	34	4	17	11	2	-	-
All Falling Nets	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anchovy Falling Net	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Squid Falling Net	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gill Nets	15	34,351	1,370	28,049	4,932	1,370	2,321	927	246	6	-
All Traps	16	1,292	261	640	391	42	72	125	99	50	3
Stationary Trap	17	186	44	118	24	18	6	-	-	-	-
Portable Trap	18	1,106	217	522	367	24	66	125	99	50	3
Hooks & Lines	19	6,475	642	4,123	1,710	461	477	457	180	74	61
Push/Scoop Nets	20	17	-	1	16	-	-	15	1	-	-
Shellfish & Seaweed Collecting Gears	21	176	105	23	48	34	11	3	-	-	-
Others	22	2,704	590	1,081	1,033	169	298	244	289	5	28

3.2 Number of Fishing Units by Size of Boat, 2016

3.2.5 Thailand

Type of Fishing Gear	Total	Non-powered boat	Out-board powered boat	In-board powered boat								
				Sub-total	<5 GT	5-9.9 GT	10-19.9 GT	20-49.9 GT	50-99.9 GT	100-199.9 GT	200-499.9 GT	
All Purse Seines	1	1,330	...	...	1,330	-	-	77	205	662	372	14
Anchovy Purse Seine	2	289	...	...	289	-	-	31	71	113	69	5
Fish Purse Seine	3	1,041	...	...	1,041	-	-	46	134	549	303	9
All Seine Nets	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat Seine	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beach Seine	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Trawls	7	3,796	...	...	3,796	-	-	433	1,293	1,667	393	10
Beam Trawl	8	493	-	-	493	-	-	73	288	125	7	-
Otter Board Trawl	9	2,161	-	-	2,161	-	-	359	890	774	128	10
Pair Trawl	10	1,142	-	-	1,142	-	-	1	115	768	258	-
Lift Nets	11	40	-	-	40	-	-	6	21	13	-	-
All Falling Nets	12	1,994	-	-	1,994	-	-	577	1,091	315	9	2
Anchovy Falling Net	13	614	-	-	614	-	-	102	297	209	6	-
Squid Falling Net	14	1,380	-	-	1,380	-	-	475	794	106	3	2
Gill Nets	15	820	-	-	820	-	-	306	339	15	15	2
All Traps	16	937	-	-	937	-	-	383	476	77	1	-
Stationary Trap	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portable Trap	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooks & Lines	19	98	...	...	98	-	-	53	39	6	-	-
Push/Scoop Nets	20	145	...	...	145	-	-	58	74	13	-	-
Shellfish & Seaweed Collecting Gears	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	22	2,077	...	...	2,077	-	-	1,062	995	20	-	-



3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.1 In Quantity

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	57	-	-
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	71	...	...
<i>Tenualosa toli</i>	Toli shad	57	-	-
<i>Tenualosa toli</i>	Toli shad	71	...	...
<i>Pellona ditchela</i>	Indian pellona	57	-	-
<i>Pellona ditchela</i>	Indian pellona	71	...	...
Clupeoidei	Diadromous clupeoids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Clupeoidei	Diadromous clupeoids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi (=Giant seaperch)	57	-	-
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi (=Giant seaperch)	71	...	...
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	57	-	-
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	71	25	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	71	...	...
<i>Cynoglossus</i> spp.	Tonguesole <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Cynoglossus</i> spp.	Tonguesole <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Cynoglossidae	Tonguefishes	57	-	-
Cynoglossidae	Tonguefishes	71	...	...
Pleuronectiformes	Flatfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Pleuronectiformes	Flatfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Indo-Pacific tarpon	57	-	-
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Indo-Pacific tarpon	71	...	...
<i>Harpadon nehereus</i>	Bombay-duck	57	-	-
<i>Harpadon nehereus</i>	Bombay-duck	71	...	...
<i>Saurida tumbil</i>	Greater lizardfish	57	-	-
<i>Saurida tumbil</i>	Greater lizardfish	71	...	...
Synodontidae	Lizardfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Synodontidae	Lizardfishes <i>nei</i>	71	57	...
Ariidae	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Ariidae	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	71	93	...
<i>Plotosus canius</i>	Gray eel-catfish	57	-	-
<i>Plotosus canius</i>	Gray eel-catfish	71	...	...
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	57	-	-
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	71	...	...

MT

Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam
1,667	-	9,094	...	-	-	...	-
12,728	-	1,902	-	1,089	...	21	...
203	-	-	-	...	-
533	-	...	-	983	...	...	...
...	-	13,319	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	5,095	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	131	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	1,929	-	...	...	...	...
9,037	-	494	...	-	-	...	-
72,592	-	1,061	-	725	20	...	...
8,413	-	-	-	120	-
10,989	-	...	-	338	...
...	-	...	-	236	...	...	...
...	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-
...	-	2,694	...	-	-	229	-
...	-	629	-	...	...	1,865	...
4,698	-	3,643	...	-	-	...	-
1,765	-	1,133	-	738	...	...	...
...	-	47	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	357	-	1,178	...	...	...
2,197	-	526	...	-	-	...	-
1,585	-	2,354	-	...	...	...	...
4,038	-	-	-	...	-
9,805	-	...	-
...	-	32,686	...	-	-	14,547	-
...	-	17,660	-	5,354	...	12,408	...
12,884	-	10,574	...	-	-	270	-
8,411	-	12,637	-	4,709	58	240	...
7,127	-	-	-	...	-
10,482	-	...	-
...	-	1,135	...	-	-	415	-
...	-	1,415	-	...	...	549	...

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
Mugilidae	Mullet <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Mugilidae	Mullet <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Caesio caerulea</i>	Blue and gold fusilier	57	-	-
<i>Caesio caerulea</i>	Blue and gold fusilier	71	...	...
<i>Caesio cunning</i>	Redbelly yellowtail fusilier	57	-	-
<i>Caesio cunning</i>	Redbelly yellowtail fusilier	71	...	...
Caesionidae	Fusiliers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Caesionidae	Fusiliers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Honeycomb grouper	57	-	-
<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Honeycomb grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	57	-	-
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	71	271	...
<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	Chocolate hind	57	-	-
<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	Chocolate hind	71	...	...
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Humpback grouper	57	-	-
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Humpback grouper	71	...	...
<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	Leopard coral grouper	57	-	-
<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	Leopard coral grouper	71	...	...
<i>Priacanthus macracanthus</i>	Red bigeye	57	-	-
<i>Priacanthus macracanthus</i>	Red bigeye	71	53	...
<i>Priacanthus</i> spp.	Bigeyes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Priacanthus</i> spp.	Bigeyes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	Silver sillago	57	-	-
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	Silver sillago	71	...	...
Sillaginidae	Sillago-whitings	57	-	-
Sillaginidae	Sillago-whitings	71	...	...
<i>Mene maculata</i>	Moonfish	71	...	...
<i>Otolithoides biauritus</i>	Bronze croaker	57	-	-
<i>Otolithoides biauritus</i>	Bronze croaker	71	...	...
Sciaenidae	Croakers, drums <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Sciaenidae	Croakers, drums <i>nei</i>	71	52	...

							MT	
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam	
17,963	-	3,678	...	-	-	117	-	
52,652	-	2,771	-	12,405	35	1,793	...	
318	-	-	-	...	-	
10,886	-	...	-	
14,422	-	-	-	...	-	
61,890	-	...	-	
...	-	20	...	-	-	...	-	
...	-	949	-	17,896	...	...	...
1,545	-	-	-	...	-	
7,781	-	...	-	
5,770	-	-	-	...	-	
12,625	-	...	-	
...	-	1,482	...	-	-	...	-	
...	-	10,287	-	...	32	...	...
14,625	-	-	-	...	-	
50,076	-	...	-	
3,946	-	-	-	...	-	
9,017	-	...	-	
2,671	-	-	-	...	-	
36,174	-	...	-	
76	-	-	-	...	-	
153	-	...	-	
7,775	-	3,364	...	-	-	7,183	-	
19,316	-	30,977	-	...	...	10,419	...
776	-	-	-	...	-	
1,115	-	...	-	
...	-	1,132	...	-	-	446	-	
...	-	645	-	12,066	2	772	...	
...	-	...	-	13,799	10	...	...
43	-	-	-	...	-	
209	-	...	-	
26,622	-	26,132	...	-	-	1,565	-	
58,283	-	12,894	-	...	33	6,194	...	

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove red snapper	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove red snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i>	Crimson snapper	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i>	Crimson snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>	Humpback red snapper	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>	Humpback red snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Lutjanidae	Snappers, jobfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Lutjanidae	Snappers, jobfishes <i>nei</i>	71	990	...
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Pristipomoides multidentis</i>	Goldbanded jobfish	57	-	-
<i>Pristipomoides multidentis</i>	Goldbanded jobfish	71	...	...
<i>Pristipomoides</i> spp.	Jobfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Pristipomoides</i> spp.	Jobfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	71	242	...
<i>Scolopsis</i> spp.	Monocle breams	57	-	-
<i>Scolopsis</i> spp.	Monocle breams	71	...	...
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes(=Slipmouths)	57	-	-
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes(=Slipmouths)	71	317	...
Leiognathidae	Ponyfishes(=Slipmouths) <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Leiognathidae	Ponyfishes(=Slipmouths) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Plectorhinchus</i> spp.	Sweetlips, rubberlips <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Plectorhinchus</i> spp.	Sweetlips, rubberlips <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>	Silver grunt	57	-	-
<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>	Silver grunt	71	...	...
Haemulidae (=Pomodasyidae)	Grunts, sweetlips <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Haemulidae (=Pomodasyidae)	Grunts, sweetlips <i>nei</i>	71	56	...
Lethrinidae	Emperors(=Scavengers) <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Lethrinidae	Emperors(=Scavengers) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Sparidae	Porgies, seabreams <i>nei</i>	71	...	...

MT

Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam
...	-	1,345	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	7,349	-	...	...	...	...
95	-	-	-	...	-
449	-	...	-
4,343	-	-	-	...	-
2,027	-	...	-
18,261	-	477	...	-	-	...	-
109,072	-	4,465	-	...	62	...	...
...	-	264	...	-	-	5,952	-
...	-	3,786	-	15,815	2	4,583	...
...	-	-	-	1,732	-
...	-	...	-	17,709	...	2,771	...
135	-	-	-	...	-
157	-	...	-
1,186	-	-	-	...	-
5,225	-	...	-
16,434	-	19,108	...	-	-	11,429	-
65,040	-	35,106	-	39,682	27	19,889	...
...	-	1	...	-	-	1,490	-
...	-	1,910	-	...	...	7,429	...
...	-	6,895	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	3,280	-	...	4	...	...
29,197	-	-	-	...	-
67,076	-	...	-	48,623	...	...	...
253	-	-	-	...	-
2,355	-	...	-
...	-	1,680	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	1,738	-	...	...	...	...
2,711	-	15	...	-	-	...	-
8,233	-	1,741	-	...	20	...	...
5,314	-	85	...	-	-	...	-
53,190	-	1,038	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	9,807	...	...	...

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Parupeneus indicus</i>	Indian goatfish	57	-	-
<i>Parupeneus indicus</i>	Indian goatfish	71	...	...
Mullidae	Goatfishes, red mullets <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	Sulphur goatfish	57	-	-
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	Sulphur goatfish	71	...	...
<i>Upeneus vittatus</i>	Yellowstriped goatfish	57	-	-
<i>Upeneus vittatus</i>	Yellowstriped goatfish	71	...	...
<i>Upeneus</i> spp.	Goatfishes	57	-	-
<i>Upeneus</i> spp.	Goatfishes	71	110	...
<i>Gerres</i> spp.	Mojarras(=Silver-biddies) <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Gerres</i> spp.	Mojarras(=Silver-biddies) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	Spotted sicklefish	57	-	-
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	Spotted sicklefish	71	...	...
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Humphead wrasse	57	-	-
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Humphead wrasse	71	...	...
Labridae	Wrasses, hogfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Labridae	Wrasses, hogfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Fourfinger threadfin	57	-	-
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Fourfinger threadfin	71	...	...
<i>Congresox talabon</i>	Yellow pike conger	57	-	-
<i>Congresox talabon</i>	Yellow pike conger	71	...	...
Ambassidae	Glassfishes	71	...	...
Percoidei	Percoids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Polynemidae	Threadfins, Tasselfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Polynemidae	Threadfins, Tasselfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Siganus stellatus</i>	Brown-spotted spinefoot	57	-	-
<i>Siganus stellatus</i>	Brown-spotted spinefoot	71	...	...
<i>Siganus virgatus</i>	Barhead spinefoot	57	-	-
<i>Siganus virgatus</i>	Barhead spinefoot	71	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet(=Rabbitfishes) <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet(=Rabbitfishes) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Abalistes stellaris</i>	Starry triggerfish	57	-	-
<i>Abalistes stellaris</i>	Starry triggerfish	71	...	...
<i>Terapon</i> spp.	Terapon perches <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Terapon</i> spp.	Terapon perches <i>nei</i>	71	...	...

MT

Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam
2,740	-	-	-	...	-
5,564	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	26,295	...	...	...
1,945	-	-	-	...	-
24,335	-	...	-
20,917	-	-	-	...	-
22,282	-	...	-
...	-	6,452	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	13,884	-	...	25	...	...
...	-	144	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	1,837	-	5,303	...	...	...
...	-	509	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	1,368	-	115	...	...	...
13	-	-	-	...	-
411	-	...	-
...	-	158	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	1,837	-	14,182	...	...	...
766	-	-	-	...	-
8,675	-	...	-
67	-	-	-	...	-
2,507	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	1,584	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	11,689	...	...	...
21,577	-	8,653	...	-	-	25	-
39,329	-	8,999	-	2,941	19	1,397	...
3,742	-	-	-	...	-
19,375	-	...	-
1,022	-	-	-	...	-
10,768	-	...	-
865	-	107	...	-	-	...	-
16,408	-	1,465	-	23,674	9	...	...
497	-	-	-	...	-
23,106	-	...	-
3,343	-	-	-	...	-
8,912	-	...	-

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
Gobiidae	Gobies <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Acanthuridae	Surgeonfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Platax</i> spp.	Batfishes	71	...	...
<i>Scatophagus</i> spp.	Scats	71	...	...
Balistidae	Triggerfishes, durgons <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Balistidae	Triggerfishes, durgons <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	Daggertooth pike conger	57	-	-
<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	Daggertooth pike conger	71	...	...
Scaridae	Parrotfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Scaridae	Parrotfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i>	Tripletail	57	-	-
<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i>	Tripletail	71	...	...
<i>Lepidocybium flavobrunneum</i>	Escolar	57	-	-
<i>Lepidocybium flavobrunneum</i>	Escolar	71	...	...
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	57	-	-
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	71	88	...
Trichiuridae	Hairtails <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Trichiuridae	Hairtails <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Congridae	Conger eels, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Amblygaster sirm</i>	Spotted sardinella	57	-	-
<i>Amblygaster sirm</i>	Spotted sardinella	71	...	...
<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i>	Goldstripe sardinella	57	-	-
<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i>	Goldstripe sardinella	71	...	...
<i>Sardinella lemuru</i>	Bali sardinella	57	-	-
<i>Sardinella lemuru</i>	Bali sardinella	71	...	...
<i>Sardinella fimbriata</i>	Fringescale sardinella	71	...	...
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Dussumieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	57	-	-
<i>Dussumieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	71	...	...
<i>Stolephorus indicus</i>	Indian anchovy	57	-	-
<i>Stolephorus indicus</i>	Indian anchovy	71	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	Stolephorus anchovies <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	Stolephorus anchovies <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	Dorab wolf-herring	57	-	-
<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	Dorab wolf-herring	71	...	...

							MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam
...	-	...	-	10,662	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	7,200	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	2,789	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	2,145	...	...	...
...	-	116	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	534	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	2,051	...	-	-	426	-
...	-	4,456	-	...	...	1,746	...
246	-	-	-	...	-
5,506	-	...	-
786	-	-	-	...	-
7,560	-	...	-
1,385	-	-	-	...	-
494	-	...	-
...	-	10,321	...	-	-	2,560	-
...	-	7,149	-	...	...	2,203	...
41,710	-	-	-	...	-
32,776	-	...	-	16,065	15	...	...
...	-	...	-	2,782	...	...	...
3,009	-	-	-	...	-
37,378	-	...	-
19,278	-	-	-	...	-
167,702	-	...	-
11,544	-	-	-	...	-
28,525	-	...	-
...	-	...	-
...	-	-	-	9,274	-
...	-	...	-	361,794	...	63,455	...
2,993	-	-	-	...	-
35,828	-	...	-	7,891	...	...	...
3,776	-	-	-	...	-
15,028	-	...	-	55,761	...	...	...
78,835	-	5,148	...	-	-	...	-
113,007	-	30,879	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	-	-	1,306	-
...	-	...	-	4,794	...

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Engraulidae	Anchovies, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Engraulidae	Anchovies, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Clupeoidei	Clupeoids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Clupeoidei	Clupeoids <i>nei</i>	71	292	...
<i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i>	Dogtooth tuna	57	-	-
<i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i>	Dogtooth tuna	71	...	...
<i>Sarda orientalis</i>	Striped bonito	57	-	-
<i>Sarda orientalis</i>	Striped bonito	71	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	57	-	-
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	57	-	-
<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp.	Seerfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp.	Seerfishes <i>nei</i>	71	452	...
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tuna	57	-	-
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tuna	71	170	...
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	Bullet tuna	57	-	-
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	Bullet tuna	71	...	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	57	-	-
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	71	2	...
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	57	-	-
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	71	394	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	57	-	-
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	71	11	...
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Albacore	57	-	-
<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>	Southern bluefin tuna	57	...	...
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	57	-	-
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	71	57	...
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye tuna	57	-	-
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye tuna	71	...	...
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	57	-	-
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	71	...	...

MT

Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam
3,671	-	1,112	...	-	-	...	-
6,100	-	3,732	-	333	55	...	...
...	-	-	-	16,967	-
...	-	...	-	112,641	...
-	-	11,722	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	26,701	-	442	...	...	...
1,132	-	-	-	...	-
348	-	...	-
1,121	-	-	-	...	-
684	-	...	-
25,355	-	-	-	...	-
95,290	-	...	-	17,832	...	...	...
9,208	-	-	-	...	-
10,508	-	...	-
...	-	6,131	...	-	-	1,230	-
...	-	9,910	-	...	61	6,284	...
77,206	-	227	...	...	-	...	-
107,380	-	2,590	-	133,886	...	...	...
6,724	-	-	-	...	-
26,901	-	...	-
34,511	-	6,597	...	-	-	7,294	-
156,055	-	17,687	-	36,918	...	11,381	...
72,206	-	140	...	-	-	...	-
368,606	-	3,777	-	220,109	...	...	...
21,451	-	6,483	...	-	-	4,230	-
44,200	-	36,403	-	...	...	16,944	...
7,177	-	-	-	...	-
601	-	...	-
36,799	-	8	...	-	-	...	-
172,428	-	1,700	-	103,037	...	...	...
22,135	-	3	...	-	-	...	-
32,713	-	834	-	15,227	...	...	...
1,948	-	-	-	...	-
5,585	-	...	-

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
Istiophoridae	Marlins, sailfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Istiophoridae	Marlins, sailfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Makaira indica</i>	Black marlin	57	-	-
<i>Makaira indica</i>	Black marlin	71	...	...
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Blue marlin	57	-	-
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Blue marlin	71	...	...
<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>	Striped marlin	57	-	-
<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>	Striped marlin	71	...	...
<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i>	Shortbill spearfish	57	-	-
<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i>	Shortbill spearfish	71	...	...
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Swordfish	57	-	-
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Swordfish	71	...	...
Atherinidae	Silversides (=Sand smells) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Tylosurus</i> spp.	Needlefishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Tylosurus</i> spp.	Needlefishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Hemiramphus</i> spp.	Halfbeaks <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Hemiramphus</i> spp.	Halfbeaks <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Lampris guttatus</i>	Opah	57	-	-
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	False trevally	57	-	-
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	False trevally	71	122	...
<i>Alepes djedaba</i>	Shrimp scad	57	-	-
<i>Alepes djedaba</i>	Shrimp scad	71	...	...
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	57	-	-
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	71	...	...
<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	Indian scad	57	-	-
<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	Indian scad	71	...	...
<i>Decapterus kurroides</i>	Redtail scad	57	-	-
<i>Decapterus kurroides</i>	Redtail scad	71	...	...
<i>Decapterus macrosoma</i>	Shortfin scad	57	-	-
<i>Decapterus macrosoma</i>	Shortfin scad	71	...	...
<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	Mackerel scad	57	-	-
<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	Mackerel scad	71	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Exocoetidae	Flyingfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Exocoetidae	Flyingfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...

MT

Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam
...	-	37	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	198	-	...	...	...	...
3,123	-	-	-	...	-
4,306	-	...	-
1,440	-	-	-	...	-
288	-	...	-	1,766	...	...	...
657	-	-	-	...	-
2,008	-	...	-
1	-	-	-	...	-
71	-	...	-
6,064	-	36	...	-	-	...	-
2,538	-	117	-	3,646	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	613	...	...	...
3,713	-	-	-	...	-
11,451	-	...	-	9,786	...	...	...
4,143	-	-	-	...	-
32,809	-	...	-	2,121	...	...	...
84	-	-	-	...	-
8,407	-	-	-	...	-
13,329	-	333	-	178	...	...	...
21,648	-	-	-	...	-
63,482	-	...	-
...	-	115	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	1,144	-	1,804	...	...	...
6,260	-	51,240	...	-	-	41,772	-
65,859	-	85,267	-	...	...	12,740	...
22,468	-	-	-	...	-
138,556	-	...	-
19,508	-	-	-	...	-
116,411	-	...	-
2,255	-	-	-	...	-
52,563	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	217,172	68	...	...
3,664	-	-	-	...	-
21,573	-	...	-	17,227	...	...	...

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Carangidae	Carangids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Carangidae	Carangids <i>nei</i>	71	419	...
<i>Atule mate</i>	Yellowtail scad	57	-	-
<i>Atule mate</i>	Yellowtail scad	71	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	57	-	-
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	71	...	...
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	57	-	-
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	71	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Torpedo scad	57	-	-
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Torpedo scad	71	...	...
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	57	-	-
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	71	...	...
<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Yellowstripe scad	57	-	-
<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Yellowstripe scad	71	...	...
<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded trevally	57	-	-
<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded trevally	71	...	...
<i>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfishes	57	-	-
<i>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfishes	71	...	...
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Common dolphinfish	57	-	-
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Common dolphinfish	71	...	...
<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	Spotted chub mackerel	57	-	-
<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	Spotted chub mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	Chub mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>	Short mackerel	57	-	-
<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>	Short mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	57	-	-
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Indian mackerels <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Indian mackerels <i>nei</i>	71	1,059	...
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	57	-	-
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	71	...	...
<i>Sphyraena jello</i>	Pickhandle barracuda	57	-	-
<i>Sphyraena jello</i>	Pickhandle barracuda	71	...	...

MT

Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam
22,901	-	-	-	...	-
94,087	-	...	-	...	16	...	...
...	-	838	...	-	-	21,888	-
...	-	9,082	-	60,389	17	28,709	...
1,368	-	-	-	...	-
24,751	-	...	-
11,924	-	2,830	...	-	-	95	-
39,829	-	5,047	-	...	...	1,656	...
3,117	-	43	...	-	-	...	-
8,279	-	490	-	5,454	...	...	...
23,609	-	15,934	...	-	-	10,160	-
24,320	-	9,019	-	14,871	...	34,695	...
6,891	-	17,948	...	-	-	9,605	-
11,818	-	41,838	-	112,826	...	12,165	...
13,728	-	1,183	...	-	-	...	-
54,833	-	12,335	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	-	-	48	-
...	-	...	-	80	...
4,590	-	518	...	-	-	...	-
14,977	-	2,741	-	5,019	...	...	...
3,436	-	-	-	...	-
9,887	-	...	-	142	...	...	...
1,161	-	-	-	...	-
1,008	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	1,015	-	...	-
98,193	-	-
184,913	-	...	-	38,339	-	...	-
9,864	-	-
68,767	-	...	-	64,474	-	...	-
...	-	166,394	...	-	-	4,463	-
...	-	26,202	-	...	...	26,657	...
20,271	-	3,377	...	-	-	103	-
24,185	-	2,705	-	...	...	852	...
1,002	-	-	-	...	-
344	-	...	-

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	Great barracuda	57	-	-
<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	Great barracuda	71	...	...
<i>Sphyraena</i> spp.	Barracudas <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Sphyraena</i> spp.	Barracudas <i>nei</i>	71	94	...
Stromateidae	Butterfishes, pomfrets <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Stromateidae	Butterfishes, pomfrets <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Squalidae	Dogfish sharks <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Squalidae	Dogfish sharks <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Alopias</i> spp.	Thresher sharks <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Alopias</i> spp.	Thresher sharks <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Lamnidae	Mackerel sharks, porbeagles <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Lamnidae	Mackerel sharks, porbeagles <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	Oceanic whitetip shark	57	-	-
<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>	Oceanic whitetip shark	71	...	...
Carcharhinidae	Requiem sharks <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Carcharhinidae	Requiem sharks <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Sphyrnidae	Hammerhead sharks, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Sphyrnidae	Hammerhead sharks, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	Tiger shark	57	-	-
<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i>	Tiger shark	71	...	...
Pristidae	Sawfishes	57	-	-
Pristidae	Sawfishes	71	...	...
<i>Rhynchobatus australiae</i>	Whitespotted wedgefish	57	-	-
<i>Rhynchobatus australiae</i>	Whitespotted wedgefish	71	...	...
Rhynobatidae	Guitarfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Rhynobatidae	Guitarfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Rajiformes	Rays, stingrays, mantas <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Rajiformes	Rays, stingrays, mantas <i>nei</i>	71	83	...
Dasyatidae	Stingrays, butterfly rays <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Dasyatidae	Stingrays, butterfly rays <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Myliobatidae	Eagle rays <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Myliobatidae	Eagle rays <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Mobulidae	Mantas, devil rays <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Mobulidae	Mantas, devil rays <i>nei</i>	71	...	...

MT

Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam
6,400	-	-	-	...	-
20,000	-	...	-
...	-	1,208	...	-	-	5,819	-
...	-	5,702	-	7,293	16	17,674	...
...	-	3,299	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	1,237	-	1,582	45	...	...
923	-	-	-	...	-
3,897	-	...	-
1,312	-	-	-	...	-
155	-	...	-
923	-	-	-	...	-
187	-	...	-
200	-	-	-	...	-
4	-	...	-
2,897	-	-	-	...	-
12,180	-	...	-
307	-	-	-	...	-
11	-	...	-
1,144	-	-	-	...	-
5,440	-	...	-
208	-	-	-	...	-
60	-	...	-
768	-	-	-	...	-
19,690	-	...	-
190	-	-	-	...	-
429	-	...	-
2,462	-	3,752	...	-	-	589	-
28,947	-	8,529	-	2,081	46	2,515	...
4,199	-	-	-	...	-
26,371	-	...	-
2,694	-	-	-	...	-
3,711	-	...	-
1,880	-	-	-	...	-
5,436	-	...	-

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	71	6,043	120,600
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	57	-	-
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	71	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	57	-	-
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	71	...	...
Brachyura	Marine crabs <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Brachyura	Marine crabs <i>nei</i>	71	56	6,100
<i>Panulirus ornatus</i>	Ornate spiny lobster	57	-	-
<i>Panulirus ornatus</i>	Ornate spiny lobster	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus homarus</i>	Scalloped spiny lobster	57	-	-
<i>Panulirus homarus</i>	Scalloped spiny lobster	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus versicolor</i>	Painted spiny lobster	57	-	-
<i>Panulirus versicolor</i>	Painted spiny lobster	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus longipes</i>	Longlegged spiny lobster	57	-	-
<i>Panulirus longipes</i>	Longlegged spiny lobster	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus penicillatus</i>	Pronghorn spiny lobster	57	-	-
<i>Panulirus penicillatus</i>	Pronghorn spiny lobster	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	57	-	-
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	71	...	...
Scyllaridae	Slipper lobsters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Reptantia	Lobsters <i>nei</i>	71	3.00	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	71	...	...

MT

Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam ²
956	-	1,151	...	-	-	95	-
5,165	-	4,927	-	2,116	6	533	...
50,656	-	179,908	2,996,740	-	-	106,450	-
382,459	-	141,525	-	15,769	103	282,078	2,186,100
19,598	-	-	-	3,419	-
78,114	-	...	-	28,328	...	27,733	...
19,846	-	-	-	309	-
22,642	-	...	-	1,205	66	230	...
...	-	6,233	...	...	-	2,074	-
...	-	8,196	-	-	22	2,299	...
234	-	-	-	...	-
286	-	...	-
168	-	-	-	...	-
19	-	...	-
131	-	-	-	...	-
178	-	...	-
94	-	-	-	...	-
30	-	...	-
406	-	-	-	...	-
86	-	...	-
486	-	0.3	...	-	-	...	-
8,148	-	658	-	166	0.45	...	...
561	-	-	-	46	-
1,555	-	...	-	721	...
...	-	...	-	61	2.00	...	...
...	-
22,874	-	...	-	-	-	755	-
67,622	-	7,227	...
8,346	-	...	-	-	-	70	-
19,322	-	703	...	105	...
...	-	...	-	-	-	55	-
...	-	287	...
...	-	-	-	773	-
...	-	...	-	992	...

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

2 Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2016

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	Penaeus shrimps <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	Penaeus shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	1,572	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	Metapenaeus shrimps <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	Metapenaeus shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Lysiosquilla maculata</i>	Common banded mantis shrimp	57	-	-
<i>Lysiosquilla maculata</i>	Common banded mantis shrimp	71	...	...
Sergestidae	Sergestid shrimps <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Sergestidae	Sergestid shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Stomatopoda	Stomatopods <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Stomatopoda	Stomatopods <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Crustacea	Marine crustaceans <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Crustacea	Marine crustaceans <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Haliotis</i> spp.	Abalones <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea iredalei</i>	Slipper cupped oyster	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Modiolus</i> spp.	Horse mussels <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	57	-	-
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	71	...	...
Pectinidae	Scallops <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Pectinidae	Scallops <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	57	-	-
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	71	...	...
<i>Andara</i> spp.	Andara clams <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Meretrix</i> spp.	Hard clams <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Meretrix</i> spp.	Hard clams <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Paphia</i> spp.	Short neck clams <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Bivalvia	Clams, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Bivalvia	Clams, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Natantia	Natantian decapods <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Natantia	Natantian decapods <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i>	Bigfin reef squid	57	-	-
<i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i>	Bigfin reef squid	71	...	...
Sepiidae, Sepiolidae	Cuttlefish, bobtail squids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Sepiidae, Sepiolidae	Cuttlefish, bobtail squids <i>nei</i>	71	58.00	...

MT

Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam
...	-	-	-	1,011	-
...	-	...	-	10,994	...	15,568	...
10,466	-	-	-	835	-
49,705	-	...	-	7,600	...	8,212	...
658	-	-	-	...	-
356	-	...	-
...	-	28,668	...	-	-	2	-
...	-	8,788	-	12,119	...	6,561	...
...	-	-	-	132	-
3,207	-	...	-	448	...
34	-	-	-	...	-
1,774	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	269	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	91	...	...	...
11	-	-	-	...	-
6,960	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	6	...
1,714	-	-	-	...	-
10,283	-	...	-	23	...	...	...
...	-	-	-	68	-
172	-	...	-	41	...	2,659	...
17,403	-	-	-	...	-
18,355	-	...	-	675	...
...	-	...	-	1	...	...	...
351	-	-	-	...	-
872	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	1	...	15,464	...
...	-	4,840	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	3,213	-	242	...	...	...
19,146	-	50,388	...	-	-	...	-
80,861	-	23,014	-	...	276.00	...	...
...	-	-	-	1,095	-
...	-	...	-	4,110	...
13,670	-	10,708	...	-	-	3,222	-
11,475	-	9,689	-	1,537	28.00	9,167	...

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Loliginidae, Ommastrephidae	Various squids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Loliginidae, Ommastrephidae	Various squids <i>nei</i>	71	51.00	...
Octopodidae	Octopuses <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Octopodidae	Octopuses <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Squillidae	Squillids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Mollusca	Marine molluscs <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Mollusca	Marine molluscs <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Trochus niloticus</i>	Commercial top	57	-	-
<i>Trochus niloticus</i>	Commercial top	71	...	...
Holothurioidea	Sea cucumbers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Holothurioidea	Sea cucumbers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Strongylocentrotus</i> spp.	Sea urchins <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green turtle	71	...	...
Testudinata	Marine turtles <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Testudinata	Marine turtles <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Invertebrata	Aquatic invertebrates <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Invertebrata	Aquatic invertebrates <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Rhodophyceae	Red seaweeds	57	-	-
Rhodophyceae	Red seaweeds	71	...	...
-	Others	57	-	-
-	Others	71	...	...

MT

Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam ²
45,823	-	-	-	14,118	-
119,352	-	...	-	52,119	...	72,263	...
...	-	23,452	...	-	34.00	...	-
...	-	28,979	-	...	...	...	...
824	-	642	...	-	-	846	-
8,047	-	410	-	4,006	...	4,167	...
...	-	...	-	1,624	...	...	...
384	-	-	-	65	-
8,514	-	...	-	2,896	...	3,823	...
1	-	-	-	...	-
45	-	...	-
477	-	-	-	...	-
3,424	-	...	-	747	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	138	...	...	...
20,772	-	1,435	...	-	-	52,000	-
10,871	-	9,928	-	13	...	9,426	...
2	-	...	-
1	-	-	-	...	-
931	-	...	-
29,035	-	-	-	1,087	-
74,258	-	...	-	1,506	...
21,212	-	-	-	...	-
19,982	-	...	-	263	...	...	...
1,220	-	-	-	...	-
1,367	-	4	-	...	1.00	...	787,500

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

2 Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2016

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.2 In Value

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	57	-	-
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	71	...	...
<i>Tenualosa toli</i>	Toli shad	57	-	-
<i>Tenualosa toli</i>	Toli shad	71	...	...
<i>Pellona ditchela</i>	Indian pellona	57	-	-
<i>Pellona ditchela</i>	Indian pellona	71	...	...
Clupeoidei	Diadromous clupeoids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Clupeoidei	Diadromous clupeoids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi(=Giant seaperch)	57	-	-
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi(=Giant seaperch)	71	...	...
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	57	-	-
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	71	44.05	...
Cynoglossidae	Tonguefishes	57	-	-
Cynoglossidae	Tonguefishes	71	...	...
Pleuronectiformes	Flatfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Pleuronectiformes	Flatfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Indo-Pacific tarpon	57	-	-
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Indo-Pacific tarpon	71	...	...
<i>Harpadon nehereus</i>	Bombay-duck	57	-	-
<i>Harpadon nehereus</i>	Bombay-duck	71	...	...
<i>Saurida tumbil</i>	Greater lizardfish	57	-	-
<i>Saurida tumbil</i>	Greater lizardfish	71	...	...
Synodontidae	Lizardfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Synodontidae	Lizardfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Ariidae	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Ariidae	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	71	93.12	...
<i>Plotosus canius</i>	Gray eel-catfish	57	-	-
<i>Plotosus canius</i>	Gray eel-catfish	71	...	...
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	57	-	-
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	71	...	...
Mugilidae	Mulletts <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Mugilidae	Mulletts <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Caesio caeruleaurea</i>	Blue and gold fusilier	57	-	-
<i>Caesio caeruleaurea</i>	Blue and gold fusilier	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000

Indonesia ¹	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ²	Viet Nam
14,822	-	6,689	...	-	-	...	-
	-	2,041	-	...	...	...	...
2,010	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
...	-	9,278	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	8,685	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	923	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	7,432	-	...	...	...	...
164,108	-	2,025	...	-	-	...	-
	-	3,284	-	...	149	91	...
23,268	-	-	-	220	-
	-	...	-	620	...
...	-	3,747	...	-	-	373	-
...	-	695	-	...	...	2,822	...
8,301	-	8,443	...	-	-	...	-
	-	1,767	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	38	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	244	-	...	...	...	...
3,182	-	345	...	-	-	...	-
	-	1,968	-	...	...	...	...
10,790	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
...	-	22,241	...	-	-	10,427	-
...	-	9,621	-	...	...	8,894	...
110,526	-	13,386	...	-	-	376	-
	-	11,775	-	...	179	373	...
19,384	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
...	-	3,849	...	-	-	999	-
...	-	2,528	-	...	...	1,375	...
74,254	-	5,039	...	-	-	177	-
	-	4,757	-	15,356	142	3,880	...
10,116	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-

Note: 1 Figures present data of fishing area 57 and 71
2 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Caesio cunning</i>	Redbelly yellowtail fusilier	57	-	-
<i>Caesio cunning</i>	Redbelly yellowtail fusilier	71	...	...
Caesionidae	Fusiliers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Caesionidae	Fusiliers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Honeycomb grouper	57	-	-
<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Honeycomb grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	57	-	-
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	71	1,058.16	...
<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	Chocolate hind	57	-	-
<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	Chocolate hind	71	...	...
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Humpback grouper	57	-	-
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Humpback grouper	71	...	...
<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	Leopard coral grouper	57	-	-
<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	Leopard coral grouper	71	...	...
<i>Priacanthus macracanthus</i>	Red bigeye	57	-	-
<i>Priacanthus macracanthus</i>	Red bigeye	71	...	...
<i>Priacanthus</i> spp.	Bigeyes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Priacanthus</i> spp.	Bigeyes <i>nei</i>	71	127.66	...
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	Silver sillago	57	-	-
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	Silver sillago	71	...	...
Sillaginidae	Sillago-whitings	57	-	-
Sillaginidae	Sillago-whitings	71	...	...
<i>Mene maculata</i>	Moonfish	71	...	...
<i>Otolithoides biauritus</i>	Bronze croaker	57	-	-
<i>Otolithoides biauritus</i>	Bronze croaker	71	...	...
Sciaenidae	Croakers, drums <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Sciaenidae	Croakers, drums <i>nei</i>	71	24.82	...
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove red snapper	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove red snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i>	Crimson snapper	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i>	Crimson snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>	Humpback red snapper	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i>	Humpback red snapper	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000

Indonesia ¹	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ²	Viet Nam
76,529	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-
...	-	42	...	-	-	...	-
17,665	-	1,150	-	27,988	...	...	...
43,915	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-
...	-	9,042	...	-	-	...	-
129,460	-	34,221	-	...	258	...	...
33,097	-	-	-	...	-
126,380	-	-	-	...	-
312	-	-	-	...	-
27,205	-	3,065	...	-	-	5,456	-
1,498	-	20,526	-	...	...	7,804	...
...	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	2,663	...	-	-	986	-
...	-	713	-	...	8	1,513	...
317	-	...	-	...	50	...	...
76,658	-	36,809	...	-	-	1,671	-
...	-	18,463	-	...	103	6,536	...
...	-	7,149	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	22,936	-	...	...	...	...
1,118	-	-	-	...	-
11,518	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-

Note: 1 Figures present data of fishing area 57 and 71
2 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	71	1,819.86	...
Lutjanidae	Snappers, jobfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Lutjanidae	Snappers, jobfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Pristipomoides multidentis</i>	Goldbanded jobfish	57	-	-
<i>Pristipomoides multidentis</i>	Goldbanded jobfish	71	...	...
<i>Pristipomoides</i> spp.	Jobfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Pristipomoides</i> spp.	Jobfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	71	463.12	...
<i>Scolopsis</i> spp.	Monocle breams	57	-	-
<i>Scolopsis</i> spp.	Monocle breams	71	...	...
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes(=Slipmouths)	57	-	-
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes(=Slipmouths)	71	427.66	...
Leiognathidae	Ponyfishes(=Slipmouths) <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Leiognathidae	Ponyfishes(=Slipmouths) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Plectorhinchus</i> spp.	Sweetlips, rubberlips <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Plectorhinchus</i> spp.	Sweetlips, rubberlips <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>	Silver grunt	57	-	-
<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>	Silver grunt	71	...	...
Haemulidae (=Pomodasyidae)	Grunts, sweetlips <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Haemulidae (=Pomodasyidae)	Grunts, sweetlips <i>nei</i>	71	126.24	...
Lethrinidae	Emperors(=Scavengers) <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Lethrinidae	Emperors(=Scavengers) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Sparidae	Porgies, seabreams <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Parupeneus indicus</i>	Indian goatfish	57	-	-
<i>Parupeneus indicus</i>	Indian goatfish	71	...	...
Mullidae	Goatfishes, red mullets <i>nei</i>	71	...	....
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	Sulphur goatfish	57	-	-
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	Sulphur goatfish	71	...	...
<i>Upeneus vittatus</i>	Yellowstriped goatfish	57	-	-
<i>Upeneus vittatus</i>	Yellowstriped goatfish	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000

Indonesia ¹	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ²	Viet Nam
293,916	-	1,009	...	-	-	...	-
	-	6,384	-	...	427	...	...
...	-	589	...	-	-	26,123	-
...	-	6,519	-	38,605	7	20,011	...
...	-	-	-	7,701	-
...	-	...	-	50,002	...	12,239	...
506	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
8,588	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
94,065	-	42,119	...	-	-	12,325	-
	-	58,098	-	79,728	174	21,856	...
...	-	5	...	-	-	2,352	-
...	-	2,225	-	...	...	11,726	...
...	-	5,020	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	2,958	-	...	13	...	...
51,152	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-	54,737	...	...	...
4,283	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
...	-	7,554	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	2,955	-	...	...	...	...
11,665	-	33	...	-	-	...	-
	-	3,609	-	...	82	...	...
67,666	-	222	...	-	-	...	-
	-	2,724	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	...	-	18,220	...	...	...
11,369	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	37,641	...	...	...
21,624	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
42,459	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-

Note: 1 Figures present data of fishing area 57 and 71
2 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Upeneus</i> spp.	Goatfishes	57	-	-
<i>Upeneus</i> spp.	Goatfishes	71	81.56	...
<i>Gerres</i> spp.	Mojarras(=Silver-biddies) <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Gerres</i> spp.	Mojarras(=Silver-biddies) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	Spotted sicklefish	57	-	-
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	Spotted sicklefish	71	...	...
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Humphead wrasse	57	-	-
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Humphead wrasse	71	...	...
Labridae	Wrasses, hogfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Labridae	Wrasses, hogfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Fourfinger threadfin	57	-	-
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Fourfinger threadfin	71	...	...
<i>Congresox talabon</i>	Yellow pike conger	57	-	-
<i>Congresox talabon</i>	Yellow pike conger	71	...	...
Polynemidae	Threadfins, Tasselfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Polynemidae	Threadfins, Tasselfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Siganus stellatus</i>	Brown-spotted spinefoot	57	-	-
<i>Siganus stellatus</i>	Brown-spotted spinefoot	71	...	...
<i>Siganus virgatus</i>	Barhead spinefoot	57	-	-
<i>Siganus virgatus</i>	Barhead spinefoot	71	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet(=Rabbitfishes) <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet(=Rabbitfishes) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Abalistes stellaris</i>	Starry triggerfish	57	-	-
<i>Abalistes stellaris</i>	Starry triggerfish	71	...	...
<i>Terapon</i> spp.	Terapon perches <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Terapon</i> spp.	Terapon perches <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Balistidae	Triggerfishes, durgons <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Balistidae	Triggerfishes, durgons <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	Daggertooth pike conger	57	-	-
<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	Daggertooth pike conger	71	...	...
Scaridae	Parrotfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Scaridae	Parrotfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i>	Tripletail	57	-	-
<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i>	Tripletail	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000

Indonesia ¹	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ²	Viet Nam
...	-	4,508	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	7,806	-	...	97	...	...
...	-	217	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	1,865	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	800	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	1,396	-	...	...	...	...
421	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-
...	-	385	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	3,211	-	20,253	...	...	...
18,177	-	-	-	...	-
3,205	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-
121,877	-	26,778	...	-	-	80	-
...	-	22,872	-	...	247	3,786	...
33,515	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-
18,647	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-
22,492	-	152	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	2,225	-	42,157	48	...	...
16,037	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-
12,684	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-
...	-	257	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	857	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	3,021	...	-	-	406	-
...	-	9,051	-	...	...	1,665	...
19,533	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-
16,257	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-

Note: 1 Figures present data of fishing area 57 and 71
2 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Lepidocybium flavobrunneum</i>	Escolar	57	-	-
<i>Lepidocybium flavobrunneum</i>	Escolar	71	...	...
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	57	-	-
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	71	49.65	...
Trichiuridae	Hairtails <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Trichiuridae	Hairtails <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Amblygaster sirm</i>	Spotted sardinella	57	-	-
<i>Amblygaster sirm</i>	Spotted sardinella	71	...	...
<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i>	Goldstripe sardinella	57	-	-
<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i>	Goldstripe sardinella	71	...	...
<i>Sardinella lemuru</i>	Bali sardinella	57	-	-
<i>Sardinella lemuru</i>	Bali sardinella	71	...	...
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Dussumieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	57	-	-
<i>Dussumieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	71	...	...
<i>Stolephorus indicus</i>	Indian anchovy	57	-	-
<i>Stolephorus indicus</i>	Indian anchovy	71	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	Stolephorus anchovies <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	Stolephorus anchovies <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	Dorab wolf-herring	57	-	-
<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	Dorab wolf-herring	71	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Engraulidae	Anchovies, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Engraulidae	Anchovies, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Clupeoidei	Clupeoids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Clupeoidei	Clupeoids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i>	Dogtooth tuna	57	-	-
<i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i>	Dogtooth tuna	71	...	...
<i>Sarda orientalis</i>	Striped bonito	57	-	-
<i>Sarda orientalis</i>	Striped bonito	71	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	57	-	-
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000

Indonesia ¹	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ²	Viet Nam
24,887	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-
...	-	19,056	...	-	-	3,451	-
...	-	7,298	-	...	62	2,971	...
79,254	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	28,346	...	...	...
21,793	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-
104,216	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-
28,117	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-
...	-	-	-	4,445	-
...	-	...	-	196,999	...	33,569	...
...	-	-	-	...	-
21,369	-	...	-	9,442	...	...	...
...	-	-	-	...	-
2,969	-	...	-
...	-	-	-	...	-
225,842	-	21,914	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	32,304	-	57,339	...	...	...
...	-	-	-	1,756	-
...	-	...	-	6,488	...
...	-	3,655	...	-	-	...	-
17,406	-	11,223	-	...	267	...	...
...	-	-	-	8,601	-
...	-	...	-	57,048	...
...	-	11,286	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	17,856	-	...	...	...	...
...	-	-	-	...	-
3,032	-	...	-
...	-	-	-	...	-
2,043	-	...	-
...	-	-	-	...	-
273,575	-	-	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	47,596	...	...	...

Note: 1 Figures present data of fishing area 57 and 71
2 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	57	-	-
<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp.	Seerfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp.	Seerfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tuna	57	-	-
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tuna	71	...	...
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	Bullet tuna	57	-	-
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	Bullet tuna	71	336.17	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	57	-	-
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	71	6.38	...
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	57	-	-
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	71	753.19	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	57	-	-
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	71	15.60	...
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Albacore	57	-	-
<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>	Southern bluefin tuna	57	-	-
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	57	-	-
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	71	97.87	...
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye tuna	57	-	-
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye tuna	71	...	...
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	57	-	-
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	71	...	...
Istiophoridae	Marlins, sailfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Istiophoridae	Marlins, sailfishes, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Makaira indica</i>	Black marlin	57	-	-
<i>Makaira indica</i>	Black marlin	71	...	...
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Blue marlin	57	-	-
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Blue marlin	71	...	...
<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>	Striped marlin	57	-	-
<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>	Striped marlin	71	...	...
<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i>	Shortbill spearfish	57	-	-
<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i>	Shortbill spearfish	71	...	...
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Swordfish	57	-	-
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Swordfish	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000

Indonesia ¹	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ²	Viet Nam
41,557	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
...	-	26,694	...	-	-	4,804	-
...	-	37,739	-	...	408	24,327	...
207,409	-	283	...	-	-	...	-
	-	2,746	-	186,403	...	...	...
46,908	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
199,837	-	10,206	...	-	-	7,110	-
	-	21,881	-	45,481	...	11,114	...
506,244	-	245	...	-	-	...	-
	-	4,266	-	300,668	...	...	...
95,234	-	13,840	...	-	-	5,830	-
	-	59,780	-	...	...	23,354	...
11,501	-	-	-	...	-
898	-	-	-	...	-
372,377	-	61	...	-	-	...	-
	-	3,062	-	231,200	...	...	...
125,522	-	9	...	-	-	...	-
	-	1,167	-	41,976	...	...	...
9,733	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
...	-	94	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	235	-	...	...	...	...
10,505	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
3,130	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
4,563	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
84	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
13,319	-	33	...	-	-	...	-
	-	114	-	...	...	...	...

Note: 1 Figures present data of fishing area 57 and 71
2 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Tylosurus</i> spp.	Needlefishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Tylosurus</i> spp.	Needlefishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Hemiramphus</i> spp.	Halfbeaks <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Hemiramphus</i> spp.	Halfbeaks <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Lampris guttatus</i>	Opah	57	-	-
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	False trevally	57	-	-
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	False trevally	71	304.96	...
<i>Alepes djedaba</i>	Shrimp scad	57	-	-
<i>Alepes djedaba</i>	Shrimp scad	71	...	...
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	57	-	-
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	71	...	...
<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	Indian scad	57	-	-
<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	Indian scad	71	...	...
<i>Decapterus kurroides</i>	Redtail scad	57	-	-
<i>Decapterus kurroides</i>	Redtail scad	71	...	...
<i>Decapterus macrosoma</i>	Shortfin scad	57	-	-
<i>Decapterus macrosoma</i>	Shortfin scad	71	...	...
<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	Mackerel scad	57	-	-
<i>Decapterus macarellus</i>	Mackerel scad	71	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Exocoetidae	Flyingfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Exocoetidae	Flyingfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Carangidae	Carangids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Carangidae	Carangids <i>nei</i>	71	1,709.93	...
<i>Atule mate</i>	Yellowtail scad	57	-	-
<i>Atule mate</i>	Yellowtail scad	71	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	57	-	-
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	71	...	...
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	57	-	-
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	71	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Torpedo scad	57	-	-
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Torpedo scad	71	...	...
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	57	-	-
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000

Indonesia ¹	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ²	Viet Nam
454	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
6,466	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
330	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
9,301	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
693	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
32,316	-	8,346	...	-	-	801	-
	-	12,523	-	...	205	3,192	...
30,298	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
7,886	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
8,481	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
5,882	-	1,892	...	-	-	131	-
	-	5,240	-	...	25	722	...
419,425	-	61,989	5,094,458	-	-	50,853	-
	-	47,242	-	...	261	115,988	...
219,688	-	-	-	15,053	-
	-	...	-	63,388	...	139,435	...
124,052	-	-	-	1,776	-
	-	...	-	...	689	1,258	...
...	-	29,605	...	-	-	5,152	-
...	-	26,122	-	...	149	5,742	...
9,209	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
3,235	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
3,633	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
1,188	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-

Note: 1 Figures present data of fishing area 57 and 71
2 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Panulirus penicillatus</i>	Pronghorn spiny lobster	57	-	-
<i>Panulirus penicillatus</i>	Pronghorn spiny lobster	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	57	-	-
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	71	...	...
Scyllaridae	Slipper lobsters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Reptantia	Lobsters <i>nei</i>	71	6.38	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	<i>Penaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	<i>Penaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	856.03	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Lysiosquilla maculata</i>	Common banded mantis shrimp	57	-	-
<i>Lysiosquilla maculata</i>	Common banded mantis shrimp	71	...	...
Sergestidae	Sergestid shrimps <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Sergestidae	Sergestid shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	-	...
Stomatopoda	Stomatopods <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Stomatopoda	Stomatopods <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Crustacea	Marine crustaceans <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Crustacea	Marine crustaceans <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Modiolus</i> spp.	Horse mussels <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	57	-	-
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	71	...	...
Pectinidae	Scallops <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Pectinidae	Scallops <i>nei</i>	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia ¹	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ²	Viet Nam
5,065	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
42,012	-	5	...	-	-	...	-
	-	7,449	-	...	8	...	...
5,447	-	-	-	271	-
	-	...	-	5,876	...
...	-	...	-	...	20	...	...
...	-	...	-
269,733	-	-	-	5,492	-
	-	...	-	59,762	...
106,711	-	-	-	645	-
	-	...	-	953	...
...	-	-	-	203	-
...	-	...	-	1,058	...
...	-	-	-	6,475	-
...	-	...	-	8,263	...
...	-	-	-	2,472	-
...	-	...	-	31,566	...
166,272	-	-	-	4,275	-
	-	...	-	29,159	...
9,592	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
...	-	22,526	...	-	-	2	-
...	-	6,876	-	10,932	...	6,041	...
17,292	-	-	-	373	-
...	-	...	-	1,266	...
1,493	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
12,109	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	2	...
16,717	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
120	-	-	-	142	-
	-	...	-	5,567	...

Note: 1 Figures present data of fishing area 57 and 71
2 Preliminary Data

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	57	-	-
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	71	...	...
<i>Meretrix</i> spp.	Hard clams <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Meretrix</i> spp.	Hard clams <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Paphia</i> spp.	Short neck clams <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Bivalvia	Clams, etc. <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Bivalvia	Clams, etc. <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Natantia	Natantian decapods <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Natantia	Natantian decapods <i>nei</i>	71	-	...
<i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i>	Bigfin reef squid	57	-	-
<i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i>	Bigfin reef squid	71	...	...
Sepiidae, Sepiolidae	Cuttlefish, bobtail squids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Sepiidae, Sepiolidae	Cuttlefish, bobtail squids <i>nei</i>	71	50.35	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Loliginidae, Ommastrephidae	Various squids <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Loliginidae, Ommastrephidae	Various squids <i>nei</i>	71	59.57	...
Octopodidae	Octopuses <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Octopodidae	Octopuses <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Squillidae	Squillids <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Mollusca	Marine molluscs <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Mollusca	Marine molluscs <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Trochus niloticus</i>	Commercial top	57	-	-
<i>Trochus niloticus</i>	Commercial top	71	...	...
Holothurioidea	Sea cucumbers <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Holothurioidea	Sea cucumbers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green turtle	71	...	...
Testudinata	Marine turtles <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Testudinata	Marine turtles <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Invertebrata	Aquatic invertebrates <i>nei</i>	57	-	-
Invertebrata	Aquatic invertebrates <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
-	Others	57	-	-
-	Others	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000

Indonesia ¹	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ²	Viet Nam
39,017	-	-	-	-	-
	-	...	-	1,728	...
1,267	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
...	-	...	-	20,485	...
...	-	5,831	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	3,713	-	...	...	...	...
212,084	-	259,823	...	-	-	...	-
	-	84,940	-	...	3,758	...	...
...	-	...	-	-	...	4,266	-
...	-	16,186	...
30,101	-	27,926	...	-	-	8,773	-
	-	21,655	-	...	150	24,747	...
377,133	-	-	-	43,042	-
	-	...	-	105,929	180	223,074	...
...	-	90,728	...	-	-	...	-
...	-	88,822	-	...	...	...	...
12,751	-	1,108	...	-	-	1,938	-
	-	458	-	...	...	9,708	...
...	-	...	-
5,506	-	-	-	122	-
	-	...	-	5,341	...
108	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
16,126	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
24,694	-	1,445	...	-	-	5,215	-
	-	6,739	-	...	...	668	...
2	-	...	-
1,314	-	-	-	...	-
	-	...	-
...	-	-	-	1,233	-
...	-	...	-	1,707	...
80,794	-	-	-	...	-
	-	1	-	...	2	...	...

Note: 1 Figures present data of fishing area 57 and 71

2 Preliminary Data

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2016

3.4.1 Brunei Darussalam

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
		All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Tenualosa toli</i>	Toli shad	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Tenualosa macrura</i>	Longtail shad	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi (=Giant seaperch)	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Saurida tumbil</i>	Greater lizardfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arius</i> spp.	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	0.19	..	0.19	...	...	...
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Flathead grey mullet	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Liza</i> spp.	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Caesio caerulea</i>	Red and gold fusilier	0.76	...	0.76	...	...	...
<i>Caesio</i> spp.	Fusiliers <i>caesio nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	Leopard coralgroupers	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Plectropomus</i> spp.	Coralgroupers <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Priacanthus</i> spp.	Bigeyes <i>nei</i>	0.03	...	0.03	...	...	...
<i>Johnius</i> spp.	Croakers	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Otolithes ruber</i>	Tigertooth croaker	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pennahia</i> spp.	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove red snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	Malabar blood snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus sebae</i>	Emperor red snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	...	...	...	3.2	3.2	...
<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	Bigeye snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus russelli</i>	Russell's snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	23.47	23.47	...
<i>Pristipomoides multidens</i>	Goldenbanded jobfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes (=Slipmouths)	0.04	...	0.04	0.21	0.21	...
<i>Secutor</i> spp.	-	0.23	...	0.23	...	...	...
<i>Plectorhinchus</i> spp.	Sweetlips	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>	Silver grunt	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pomadasys</i> spp.	-	...	...	...	...	...	...

															MT
Trawl				Lift Net	Falling Net			Gill Net	Trap			Hook and Lines	Push/Scoop Nets	Shell fish and seaweed collecting gears	Others
All trawls	Beam trawl	Otter board trawl	Pair trawl		All falling nets	Anchovy falling net	Squid falling net		All traps	Stationary trap	Portable trap				
0.65	...	0.65	...	...	...	...	858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.38	0.77	0.77	...	0.8	...	...	...
25.13	...	25.13	...	...	...	...	0.30	0.01	0.01	...	...	...	...	...
56.93	...	56.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.76	...	23.76	...	...	...	...	68.85	0.11	0.11	...	...	...	...	...
...	8.50	1.55	6.95	...	...	...	...
...	0.17	0.17	...	...	...	...	...
...	17.08	1.01	0.24	0.77	...	...	...	...
0.70	...	0.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.53	...	0.53	...	...	...	...	35.54	...	...	...	96.9	...	...	...
7.49	...	7.49	...	...	...	...	20.23	137.13	0.75	136.38	104.3	...	...	2.27
...	0.06	
...	1.28	
52.82	...	52.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.03	...	15.03	...	...	...	...	6.89	0.14	0.14	...	...	...	...	...
3.95	...	3.95	...	...	...	...	26.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.03	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.24	0.24	...	...	...	...	0.1	
0.04	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.22	...	0.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.23	...	9.23	...	...	...	...	30.71	117.92	0.10	117.8	10.82	...	...	...
...	288.5	...	...	...	96.88	...	...	...
...	2.86	2.86	...	...	...	...	...
11.33	...	11.33	...	...	...	...	5.56	67.03	2.02	65.01	299.4	...	...	1.0
3.40	...	3.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.97	...	...	2.51
134.72	...	134.72	...	...	...	...	71.46	...	...	...	35.58	...	...	0.56
72.29	...	72.29	...	...	...	...	243.4	0.76	0.76	...	...	...	...	...
...	
0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.13	0.13	...	...	...	...	...
...	17.14	0.31	0.31	...	13.22	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2016

3.4.1 Brunei Darussalam (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
		All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Lethrinus</i> spp.	Emperors(=Scavengers) <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	Sulphur goatfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gerres</i> spp.	Mojarras(=Silver-biddies) <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	Spotted sicklefish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thalassoma</i> spp.	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Four finger threadfin	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet (=Rabbitfishes) <i>nei</i>	0.96	...	0.96	...	...	...
<i>Abalister stellaris</i>	Starry triggerfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muraenesox</i> spp.	Pike-congers <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	9.00	...	9.00	...	...	...
<i>Amblygaster sirm</i>	Spotted sardinella	27.80	...	27.80	...	...	...
<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i>	Goldstripe sardinella	6.55	...	6.55	...	...	...
<i>Sardinella fimbriata</i>	Fringescale sardinella	...	...	...	24.11	24.11	...
<i>Dussumieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	243.29	...	243.29	48.40	48.40	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	Stolephorus anchovies	...	...	...	11.73	11.73	...
<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	Dorab wolf-herring	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Auxis thazard</i> , <i>A. rochei</i>	Frigate and bullet tunas	32.93	...	32.93	21.44	21.44	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	1.61	...	1.61	...	...	...
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	131.30	...	131.30	1.92	1.92	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	10.81	...	10.81	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	57.48	...	57.48	...	...	...
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	46.98	...	46.98	...	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	3.26	...	3.26	...	...	...
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	False trevally	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	91.70	...	91.70	66.18	66.18	...
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Bigeye trevally	...	...	...	0.11	0.11	...
<i>Caranx tille</i>	Tille trevally	0.44	...	0.44	...	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	9.01	...	9.01	15.15	15.15	...
<i>Alectis indicus</i>	Indian threadfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Golden trevally	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Atule mate</i>	Yellowtail scad	0.08	...	0.08	102.33	102.33	...

														MT	
Trawl				Lift Net	Falling Net			Gill Net	Trap			Hook and Lines	Push/Scoop Nets	Shell fish and seaweed collecting gears	Others
All trawls	Beam trawl	Otter board trawl	Pair trawl		All falling nets	Anchovy falling net	Squid falling net		All traps	Stationary trap	Portable trap				
0.72	...	0.72	...	...	...	...	...	50.64	...	...	...	152.6	...	...	...
110.3	...	110.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.83	...	3.83	...	...	...	...	...	0.43	0.08	0.08	...	...	...	...	...
2.07	...	2.07	...	...	...	...	...	4.11	0.004	0.004	...	11.30	...	...	...
...	0.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.04	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	0.57	...	...	...	18.62	...	...	...
...	0.76	35.77	8.98	26.79	0.19	...	...	0.48
2.40	...	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	0.22	0.88	...	0.88	...	...	...	...
5.95	...	5.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.17	...	36.17	...	...	...	...	...	42.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	74.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	52.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16.95	...	...	...	99.29	...	...	...
0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.07	...	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	221.9	...	...	...	38.78	...	...	...
...
...
...	0.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.78	...	9.78	...	...	...	...	...	158.33	...	...	...	207.7	...	...	...
10.86	...	10.86	...	...	...	...	...	45.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65.82	...	65.82	...	...	...	...	...	56.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.42	...	1.42	...	...	...	...	...	3.88	...	...	...	2.76	...	...	...
6.27	...	6.27	...	...	...	...	...	1.75	...	...	...	85.43	...	...	...
...	0.41	3.64	3.64	...	...	...	...	...
0.04	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.56	0.56	...	38.90	...	...	...
50.79	...	50.79	...	...	...	...	...	201.5	12.56	0.01	12.55	128.94	...	...	0.85
3.79	...	3.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.05	...	...	...	...	...
0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	7.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.57	...	5.57	...	...	...	...	...	735.2	...	...	...	519.6	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2016

3.4.1 Brunei Darussalam (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
		All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Alepes djedaba</i>	Shrimp scad	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Alepes</i> spp.	Scads	2.16	...	2.16	...	...	...
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	57.87	...	57.87	...	...	...
<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Yellowstripe scad	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	4.35	...	4.35	...	...	...
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Torpedo scad	9.10	...	9.10	0.32	0.32	...
<i>Scomberoides commerson</i>	Talang queenfish	4.48	...	4.48	90.45	90.45	...
<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>	Short mackerel	0.45	...	0.45	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	44.96	...	44.96	66.14	66.14	...
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	...	...	...	20.27	20.27	...
<i>Sphyaena jello</i>	Pickhandle barracuda	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sphyaena</i> spp.	Barracudas <i>nei</i>	12.40	...	12.40	...	...	...
<i>Dasyatis</i> spp.	Stingrays <i>nei</i>	0.13	...	0.13	...	...	...
<i>Rhynchobatus djiddensis</i>	Giant guitarfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	<i>Penaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Acetes japonicus</i>	Akaiami paste shrimp	...	...	...	152.2	152.2	...
<i>Sepia</i> spp.	Cuttlefish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	0.41	...	0.41	...	...	...
<i>Bohadschia argus</i>	Leopard fish	...	...	...	...	...	...
-	Others	33.02	...	33.02	0.64	0.64	...

														MT	
Trawl				Lift Net	Falling Net			Gill Net	Trap			Hook and Lines	Push/Scoop Nets	Shell fish and seaweed collecting gears	Others
All trawls	Beam trawl	Otter board trawl	Pair trawl		All falling nets	Anchovy falling net	Squid falling net		All traps	Stationary trap	Portable trap				
...	8.72	...	...	...	45.68	...	...	...
...	7.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28.11	...	28.11	...	...	...	...	23.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.26	...	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.31	...	4.31	...	...	...	...	14.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
4.90	...	4.90	...	...	...	...	153.19	...	...	...	81.14	...	...	...
13.42	...	13.42	...	...	...	...	59.56	...	...	...	45.44	...	...	...
0.47	...	0.47	...	...	...	...	406.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.45	...	8.45	...	...	...	...	382.67	...	...	...	150.55	...	...	...
0.11	...	0.11	...	...	...	...	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.97	0.04	0.04	...	10.34	...	...	...
42.59	...	42.59	...	...	...	...	17.37	0.73	0.73	...	20.67	...	...	...
54.78	...	54.78	...	...	...	...	17.79	...	...	...	10.74	...	...	...
0.03	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.88	...	7.88	...	...	...	...	48.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.11	0.11	...	...	...	...	...
0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	0.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06
2.46	...	2.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.20	...	16.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.47	...	1.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78.88	...	78.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.18	...	18.18	...	...	...	...	1,553	0.07	0.07	...	...	...	...	...
3.03	...	3.03	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.04	...	...	...	...	...
...	
57.65	...	57.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49.36	...	49.36	...	...	...	...	1.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
870.44	...	870.44	...	...	...	...	764.4	139.12	3.23	135.89	15.40	...	...	0.29

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2016

3.4.2 Malaysia

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
		All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	2	0	2	324	...	...
<i>Hilsa kelee</i>	Kelee shad	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Tenualosa macrura</i>	Longtail shad	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Ilisha elongata</i>	Elongate ilisha	1,696	0	1,696	255	...	...
<i>Pellona ditchela</i>	Indian pellona	21	0	21	10	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramudi(=Giant seaperch)	36	0	36	40	...	...
Cynoglossidae	Tonguefishes	33	0	33	16	...	...
<i>Pseudorhombus</i> spp.	Flounders	15	0	15	103	...	...
<i>Harpadon nehereus</i>	Bombay duck	6	0	6	0.4	...	...
<i>Saurida</i> spp.	Lizard fishes	198	0	198	6	...	...
<i>Arius</i> spp.	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	385	0	385	1,119	...	...
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	...	...	...	53	...	...
<i>Lisa</i> spp.	Mulletts	32	0	32	47	...	...
<i>Pterocaeso</i> spp.	Fusiliers	20	0	20	34	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	60	0	60	32	...	...
<i>Priacanthus tayenus</i>	purple-spotted bigeye	253	0	253	...	...	...
<i>Sillago</i> spp.	Sillago-whitings	0.5	0	0.5	6	...	...
<i>Mene maculata</i>	Moonfish	532	0	532	...	...	...
<i>Otolithes rubber</i>	Tigertooth croaker	374	53	321	2,476	...	...
<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	Malabar blood snapper	52	0	52	4	...	...
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	65	0	65	7	...	...
<i>Lutjanus russelli</i>	Russell's snapper	6	0	6	0.03	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	28	0	28	...	...	...
<i>Pristipomoides multidens</i>	Goldenbanded jobfish	52	0	52	...	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	503	0	503	1	...	...
<i>Scolopsis</i> spp.	Monocole breams	10	0	10	...	...	...
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes(=Slipmouths)	262	12	250	5	...	...
<i>Plectorhinchus</i> spp.	Sweetlips	20	0	20	...	...	...
<i>Pomadasys</i> spp.	-	59	0	59	0.1	...	...
<i>Lethrinus</i> spp.	Emperors (=Scavengers) <i>nei</i>	14	0	14	...	...	...
<i>Upeneus</i> spp.	Goatfishes	75	0	75	...	...	...
<i>Gerres</i> spp.	Mojarras <i>nei</i>	67	0	67	28	...	...
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	Spotted sicklefish	46	0	46	36	...	...

															MT
Trawl				Lift Net	Falling Net			Gill Net	Trap			Hook and Lines	Push/Scoop Nets	Shell fish and seaweed collecting gears	Others
All trawls	Beam trawl	Otter board trawl	Pair trawl		All falling nets	Anchovy falling net	Squid falling net		All traps	Stationary trap	Portable trap				
2,684	55	...	...	...	7,762	17	17	0	110	16	...	25
11	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	191
2	1,302	0.36	0	0.36	0.02	...	...	...
3,337	4,347	5	5	0	0.3	87	...	15
2,270	6,176	...	...	...	2	...	...	193
290	732	137	69	68	305	5	...	10
1,212	2,005	19	18	1	...	7	...	30
3,511	3	...	...	...	1,119	5	5	0	1	13	...	5
431	20	...	...	...	1,895	...	...	...	...	...	...	527
50,085	22	29	0	29	7	...	...	0.1
6,984	12	...	...	...	11,335	203	88	115	1,493	11	...	237
309	1,779	139	7	132	412	5	...	362
237	3	...	...	...	5,831	146	87	59	...	1	...	151
259	6	...	...	...	163	361	44	317	24	...	...	102
6,698	3	...	...	...	821	1,426	70	1,356	2,687	...	...	44
33,959	11	...	...	...	116	2	0	2	...	...	...	...
904	6	...	...	...	1,398	...	...	...	6	0.1	...	190
302	61	...	...	...	3.39	...	...	...
20,872	3	...	...	...	14,509	103	70	33	231	154	...	305
1,745	27	...	...	...	1,695	610	19	591	1,780	...	...	3
1,094	5	...	...	...	487	226	52	174	887	1	...	5
458	2	...	...	...	169	92	6	86	247	0.1	...	1
3,573	2	...	...	...	142	154	0	154	71	...	...	...
2,823	4	...	...	...	155	417	0	417	599	...	...	...
43,441	4	...	...	...	4,800	3,888	3	3,885	1,576	...	...	1
997	2	...	...	...	575	279	1	278	50	...	...	...
9,164	60	...	...	...	547	13	11	2	124	...	...	0.03
779	6	...	...	...	382	281	0	281	289	...	...	...
1,967	10	...	...	...	849	21	4	17	511	...	...	1
273	2	...	...	...	125	128	2	126	571	...	...	11
20,052	4	...	...	...	58	141	8	133	5	...	...	...
1,032	2	...	...	...	785	26	11	15	36	0.02	...	5
754	13	...	...	...	500	486	50	436	41	...	...	2

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2016

3.4.2 Malaysia (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
		All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Scarus</i> spp.	Parrot fish	1	0	1	221	...	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Four finger threadfin	...	...	...	6	...	...
<i>Polynemus</i> spp.	Threadfins	6	6	0	83	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet(=Rabbitfishes) <i>nei</i>	32	0	32	282	...	...
<i>Abalister stellaris</i>	Starry triggerfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muraenesox</i> spp.	Pike-congers <i>nei</i>	214	0	214	...	...	...
<i>Trichiurus</i> spp.	Hairtails <i>nei</i>	666	0	666	...	...	...
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas <i>nei</i>	18,723	433	18,290	249	...	...
<i>Dussumieria</i> spp.	Rainbow sardines <i>nei</i>	6,143	229	5,914	36	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	<i>Stolephorus</i> anchovies	27,933	27,905	28	146	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	5	0	5	0.7	...	...
<i>Auxis thazard</i> , <i>A. rochei</i>	Frigate and bullet tunas	2,700	0	2,700	...	...	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	21,801	0	21,801	11	...	...
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	2,646	0	2,646	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	37,800	0	37,800	140	...	...
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	...	...	...	2	...	...
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye tuna	...	...	...	89	...	...
<i>Istiophorus platyterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	16	0	16	...	...	...
<i>Makaira mazara</i>	Indo-Pacific blue marlin	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Swordfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	806	0	806	...	...	...
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	False trevally	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	19	3	16	...	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	120,510	0	120,510	...	...	...
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Bigeye travally	30	6	24	0.2	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Alectis indicus</i>	Indian threadfish	193	0	193	30	...	...
<i>Carangoides</i> spp.	Horse mackerel	119	0	119	5	...	...
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Golden trevally	42	0	42	0.05	...	...
<i>Atule mate</i>	Yellowtail scad	2,240	3	2,237	0.1	...	...
<i>Alepes</i> spp.	Scads	17,109	4	17,105	...	...	...
<i>Selar boops</i>	Oxeye scad	19,019	0	19,019	0.1	...	...
<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Yellowstripe scad	3,202	0	3,202	...	...	...

															MT
Trawl				Lift Net	Falling Net			Gill Net	Trap			Hook and Lines	Push/Scoop Nets	Shell fish and seaweed collecting gears	Others
All trawls	Beam trawl	Otter board trawl	Pair trawl		All falling nets	Anchovy falling net	Squid falling net		All traps	Stationary trap	Portable trap				
203	4	...	...	...	272	107	7	100	354	...	...	151
24	1,130	2	1	1	108	...	...	2
1,816	12	...	...	...	6,959	23	22	1	298	5	...	109
457	4	...	...	...	261	450	160	290	44	...	...	43
530	2	...	...	...	3	69	1	68	45	...	...	0.2
2,572	848	26	0	26	2,845	...	...	1
14,835	37	...	...	...	1,777	20	19	1	116	6	...	12
221	835	...	...	...	5,683	12	12	0	353	...	...	3
5,654	232	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	0.6	...	...	2
149	4,672	...	...	...	118	10	10	0	...	...	...	747
1,718	10	...	...	...	3,100	0.9	0	0.9	8.9	...	...	0.9
0.2	16	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	0.3	...	...	...
14	788	22	0	22	1,649	...	...	...
240	789	...	...	...	242	...	...	...
118	3,724	17	0	17	1,086	...	...	...
...	9	...	...	...	1,698	...	...	...
...	125	...	...	...	623	...	...	...
6	109	0.2	0	0.2	90	...	...	...
...	14	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...
4,014	17	...	...	...	9,019	24	3	21	2,152	4	...	5
158	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
384	0.4	...	...	...	359	14	0	14	484	...	...	...
14,807	219	...	...	...	203	8	0	8	761	...	...	...
82	66	29	0	29	47	...	...	...
138	2	...	...	...	29	7	0	7	61	...	...	...
2,198	60	...	...	...	1,045	139	50	89	563	...	...	0.1
934	7	...	...	...	1,046	211	64	147	1,486	...	...	138
10	24	8	0	8	19	...	...	...
2,871	40	...	...	...	1,188	...	...	...	35	136	...	...
4,675	1,082	...	...	...	3,674	347	15	332	1,470	...	...	...
6,822	9	...	...	...	415	2	1	0.4	40	...	...	...
8,621	374	...	...	...	1,223	61	10	51	38	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2016

3.4.2 Malaysia (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
		All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded trevally	0.1	0	0.1	...	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	1,329	2	1,327	17	...	...
<i>Elagastis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	70	0	70	...	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Torpedo scad	15,759	9	15,750	1	...	...
<i>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfish	100	10	90	3	...	...
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Common dolphinfish	11	0	11	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	24,500	2	24,498	2	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Indian mackerels <i>nei</i>	38,889	98	38,791	3	...	...
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	38	0	38	292	...	...
<i>Pampus chinensis</i>	Chinese silver pomfret	28	0	28	257	...	...
<i>Pampus</i> spp.	Silver pomfrets <i>nei</i>	1	0	1	...	...	...
<i>Platycephalus indicus</i>	Bartail flatfish	26	0	26	1	...	...
<i>Thachysurus leiotocephalus</i>	-	...	...	...	5	...	...
<i>Lagocephalus sceleratus</i>	Silverside blaasop	3	0	3	0.3	...	...
<i>Aluterus monoceros</i>	Unicorn leatherjacket	0.4	0	0.4	...	...	...
<i>Ablennes hians</i>	Flat needlefish	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	...	...
<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i>	Atlantic tripletail	5.2	0.2	5	0.1	...	...
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Indo-Pacific tarpon	15	0	15	1	...	...
<i>Septipinna tenuifilis</i>	Common hairfin anchovy	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Coilia macrognathos</i>	Goldspotted grenader anchovy	14	0	14	3,448	...	...
<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Scalloped hammerhead	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sphyaena</i> spp.	Barracudas <i>nei</i>	379	11	368	29	...	...
<i>Chiloscyllium punctatum</i>	Brownbanded bambooshark	...	...	...	0.1	...	...
<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i>	Bull shark	...	...	...	2	...	...
<i>Carcharhinus sorrah</i>	Spottail shark	1.9	0	1.9	3	...	...
<i>Dasyatis</i> spp.	Stingrays <i>nei</i>	14	0	14	123	...	...
-	Trash fish	27,480	496	26,984	17,253	...	...
-	Mixed fish	6,232	142	6,090	98	...	...
<i>Macrobrachiun rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	37	0	37	79	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	6	0	6	1	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...

															MT
Trawl				Lift Net	Falling Net			Gill Net	Trap			Hook and Lines	Push/Scoop Nets	Shell fish and seaweed collecting gears	Others
All trawls	Beam trawl	Otter board trawl	Pair trawl		All falling nets	Anchovy falling net	Squid falling net		All traps	Stationary trap	Portable trap				
976	21	1	0	1	2	...	...	...
3,325	52	...	...	...	2,494	21	21	0	2	636	...	2
148	5	...	...	...	223	10	0	10	77	...	...	...
4,406	47	...	...	...	3,656	2	0	2	1,080	2	...	0.4
617	119	...	...	...	2,044	82	43	39	293	...	...	...
...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,473	327	...	...	...	12,575	15	15	0	943	79	...	4
8,574	4	...	...	...	90,179	0.12	0.04	0.08	17	9	...	3
2,518	148	...	...	...	3,056	22	22	0	...	4	...	4
1,201	14	...	...	...	1,861	4	4	0	0.1	13	...	1
767	3	...	...	...	953	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
428	160	7	0	7	...	...	...	0.2
10	742	10	0	10	56	9	...	91
794	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4,059	121	...	...	...	0.2	10	0	10	2	...	...	...
7	137	1	1	0	5	...	...	0.3
117	549	...	...	...	10	0.03	...	2
96	42	...	...	...	115	7	4	3	129	0.1	...	...
22	4	...	...	...	1,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	467
111	21	...	...	...	2,266	5	5	0	...	...	...	471
12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,456	189	...	...	...	1,089	13	10	3	733	0.05	...	22
363	10	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
3	4	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	0.5	0.1	...	...
142	0.07	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
5,054	3	...	...	...	4,698	25	7	18	2,312	1	...	49
225,031	46	...	...	...	1,988	54	33	21	2	1,198	...	1,765
20,198	752	...	...	...	9,396	195	92	103	367	284	...	603
...	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	33
4,019	1	...	...	...	5,282	659	49	610	2	8	...	1,546
15	113	74	0	74	...	6	...	2,580
66	112	62	0	62	0.007	...	...	115

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2016

3.4.2 Malaysia (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
		All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	55	0	55	609	...	...
<i>Penaeus indicus</i>	Indian white prawn	86	0	86	319	...	...
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	9	0	9	9	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Tiger prawn	25	0	25	26	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus affinis</i>	Jinga shrimp	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus brevicornis</i>	Yellow shrimp	...	...	...	42	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus ensis</i>	Greasyback shrimp	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus lysianassa</i>	Bird shrimp	183	100	83	1,592	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	1,053	...	...
<i>Parapenaeopsis coromandelica</i>	Coromandel shrimp	17	0	17	0.3	...	...
<i>Parapenaeopsis hardwickii</i>	Spear shrimp	8	0	8	...	...	...
<i>Parapenaeopsis sculptilis</i>	Rainbow shrimp	3	0	3	197	...	...
<i>Metapenaeopsis stridulans</i>	Fiddler shrimp	33	0	33	199	...	...
<i>Acetes</i> spp.	Paste shrimp	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Paphia undulata</i>	Undulata venus	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sepia</i> spp.	Cuttlefish <i>nei</i>	395	0	395	226	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	6	0.2	5.8	204	...	...
<i>Octopus</i> spp.	Octopuses <i>nei</i>	41	0	41	...	...	...
<i>Squilla mantis</i>	-	157	0	157	107	...	...
<i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i>	Bigfin reef squid	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Loligo sibogae</i>	Sibogae squid	...	...	...	...	...	...
-	Other squids	13	0	13	...	...	...
-	Sea cucumbers <i>nei</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Circe scripta</i>	Script venus	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orbicularia orbiculata</i>	Short-necked clam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bivalves/Gastropods	Other clams	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfish	...	...	...	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2016

3.4.3 Singapore

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

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2016

3.4.4 Thailand

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	SEAFDEC Sub-areas	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
			All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramudi (=Giant seaperch)	57b	15	0	15	...	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramudi (=Giant seaperch)	71a	39	0	39	...	...	...
Pleuronectiformes	Flatfishes <i>nei</i>	57b	4	0	4	...	...	...
Pleuronectiformes	Flatfishes <i>nei</i>	71a	1	0	1	...	...	...
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	71a	63	0	63	...	...	...
<i>Saurida</i> spp.	Lizard fishes	57b	865	0	865	...	...	...
<i>Saurida</i> spp.	Lizard fishes	71a	1,385	0	1,385	...	...	...
<i>Arius thalassinus</i>	Giant catfish	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arius thalassinus</i>	Giant catfish	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arius</i> spp.	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arius</i> spp.	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	57b	25	0	25	...	...	...
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	71a	22	0	22	...	...	...
<i>Lisa</i> spp.	Mulletts <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lisa</i> spp.	Mulletts <i>nei</i>	71a	27	0	27	...	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	57b	4	0	4	...	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	71a	7	0	7	...	...	...
<i>Priacanthus</i> spp.	Bigeyes <i>nei</i>	57b	633	0	633	...	...	...
<i>Priacanthus</i> spp.	Bigeyes <i>nei</i>	71a	1,585	0	1,585	...	...	...
<i>Sillago</i> spp.	Sillago-whitings	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sillago</i> spp.	Sillago-whitings	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sciaenidae	Croakers, drums <i>nei</i>	57b	56	0	56	...	...	...
Sciaenidae	Croakers, drums <i>nei</i>	71a	181	0	181	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	57b	1,815	0	1,815	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	71a	863	0	863	...	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	57b	63	0	63	...	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	71a	353	0	353	...	...	...
<i>Scolopsis</i> spp.	Monocole breams	57b	44	0	44	...	...	...
<i>Scolopsis</i> spp.	Monocole breams	71a	188	0	188	...	...	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Fourfinger threadfin	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Fourfinger threadfin	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: Figures from Statistical Yearbook of Marine Capture Production of Thailand 2016

															MT
Trawl				Lift Net	Falling Net			Gill Net	Trap			Hook and Lines	Push/Scoop Nets	Shell fish and seaweed collecting gears	Others
All trawls	Beam trawl	Otter board trawl	Pair trawl		All falling nets	Anchovy falling net	Squid falling net		All traps	Stationary trap	Portable trap				
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.26	10.92	...	...	8.24	...	...	...
203.86	0	194.86	9	...	...	...	...	20.65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,647.9	347	1,289.9	11	...	...	...	...	215.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109.52	0	95.52	14	...	...	...	...	10.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
164.76	22	111.76	31	...	...	...	...	110.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,613.6	0	10,811.6	2,802	...	54	54	0	14.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,105.1	22	7,228.1	2,855	...	397.5	393	4.5	512.7	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
4.99	0	4.99	0	...	...	...	...	72.4	...	...	...	26.72	...	...	...
0.06	0	0.06	0	...	21.16	0	21.16	183.5	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
166	0	13	153	...	...	...	...	10.51	68.76	...	...	19.12	...	...	...
23.71	0	19.71	4	...	...	...	...	109.8	64.18	...	...	137.6	...	...	...
292	0	225	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
196	0	101	95	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	0	0	11	...	...	...	...	106.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73.24	1	2.24	70	...	45.26	0	45.26	1634.2	0.28	...	...	12.92	...	...	...
1,210.6	0	868.6	314	...	...	...	...	19.76	471	...	...	26.44	...	...	...
2,161.9	3	1,642.9	516	...	...	...	...	88.45	445.7	...	...	67.88	...	...	...
6,531.7	0	4,479.7	2,052	...	2	2	0	1.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,654.3	0	4,407.3	4,247	...	5.03	5	0.03	126.89	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
148.76	0	74.76	74	...	...	...	...	75.99	...	...	...	220.44	...	...	...
217.35	82	79.35	56	...	...	...	...	537.8	15.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,211.9	0	314.9	897	...	4	4	0	193.47	99.69	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,876.1	95	418.1	2,363	...	108	108	...	3,014.2	14.86	...	...	0.16	...	...	...
3,581.4	0	2,173.4	1,408	...	285	285	0	46.26	197.2	...	...	27.54	...	...	...
3,199.3	1	959.3	2,239	...	77.83	7	70.83	318.47	41.06	...	...	83.39	...	...	...
11,325.9	0	8,531.9	2,794	...	3	3	0	18.06	16	...	...	3	...	...	...
14,444.4	43	7,009.4	7,392	...	27.42	16	11.42	3,149.7	1767.7	...	...	83.28	64	...	...
1,442.8	0	887.8	555	...	...	...	...	2.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,206	154	5,157	895	...	2	2	0	1031.8	0.67	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	841.1	2.76	...	...	...	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2016

3.4.4 Thailand (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	SEAFDEC Sub-areas	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
			All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Polynemus</i> spp.	Threadfins <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Polynemus</i> spp.	Threadfins <i>nei</i>	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muraenesox</i> spp.	Pike-congers <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muraenesox</i> spp.	Pike-congers <i>nei</i>	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Trichiurus</i> spp.	Hairtails <i>nei</i>	57b	592	0	592	...	...	...
<i>Trichiurus</i> spp.	Hairtails <i>nei</i>	71a	529	0	529	...	...	...
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas <i>nei</i>	57b	6,007	984	5,023	...	...	...
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas <i>nei</i>	71a	48,464.4	2,923	45,541	...	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	Stolephorus anchovies	57b	7,013.7	6,411	603	...	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	Stolephorus anchovies	71a	48,664	47,508	1,156	...	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	57b	275	0	275	...	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	71a	780	5	775	...	...	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	57b	7,233	0	7,233	...	...	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	71a	10,680	8	10,672	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	57b	4,183	0	4,183	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	71a	16,276	109	16,167	...	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	57b	501	6	495	...	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	71a	2,319	64	2,255	...	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	57b	37,640	11	37,629	...	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	71a	12,199	94	12,105	...	...	...
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	57b	7,476.4	19	7,457	...	...	...
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	71a	10,077	32	10,045	...	...	...
<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Yellowstripe scad	57b	17,068.3	9.3	17,059	...	...	...
<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Yellowstripe scad	71a	21,502	95	21,407	...	...	...
<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded trevally	57b	1	0	1	...	...	...
<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded trevally	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	57b	30	0	30	...	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	71a	740	0	740	...	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Torpedo scad	57b	7,166	33	7,133	...	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Torpedo scad	71a	31,293	27	31,266	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>	Short mackerel	57b	3,008	2	3,006	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>	Short mackerel	71a	17,385	86	17,299	...	...	...

Note: Figures from Statistical Yearbook of Marine Capture Production of Thailand 2016

															MT
Trawl				Lift Net	Falling Net			Gill Net	Trap			Hook and Lines	Push/Scoop Nets	Shell fish and seaweed collecting gears	Others
All trawls	Beam trawl	Otter board trawl	Pair trawl		All falling nets	Anchovy falling net	Squid falling net		All traps	Stationary trap	Portable trap				
8.56	0	0.56	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
295.06	0	0.06	295	...	4	4	0	253	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.96	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88.51	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,959.1	0	869.1	1,090	...	...	...	...	8.99	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,364.9	0	546.9	818	...	23.95	2	21.95	285.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
623.1	0	434.1	198	...	1,011	1,011	0	1128.6	8.59	...	...	...	...	...
10,057	0	14	10,043	...	3,508.8	2,638	870.8	998.5	...	...	...	5.6	...	...
312	0	10	302	...	9,580	9,580	0	61.17	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,340.1	0	297.1	1,043	3,816	58,638	58,403	235	183	...	...	...	...	...	...
924.36	0	360.36	564	...	26	26	0	80.41	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,404.4	0	342.4	1,062	...	13.59	2	11.59	2595.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	56	52	4	4.88	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	3	0	690.14	...	...	...	8.24	...	...
28	0	28	0	...	4	4	0	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	68	68	0	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
592.92	0	211.92	381	...	7	7	0	73.81	...	...	...	55	...	...
2,366.3	0	171.31	2,195	...	51.09	51	0.09	1,264	...	...	...	258.36	...	...
3,410	0	2,017	1,393	...	722	722	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
218.03	0	57.03	161	...	287.04	228	59.04	35.64	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,016	0	521	495	...	1,111	1,069	42	1.84	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,458.4	0	466.4	995	...	320.37	278	42.37	308.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,486.4	0	995.4	2,491	...	1,191	1,157	34	127.72	11.74	...	...	5.28	...	...
15,045.2	6	1,540.2	13,499	...	4,384.6	4,153	231.6	828.87	3,263	...	...	7.08	...	...
47.1	0	30.1	17	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	0	21	10	...	1.29	0	1.29	48.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
39.74	0	8.74	31	...	...	...	...	25.53	...	...	...	...	...	...
802.98	0	96.98	706	...	...	...	...	25.53	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,015.9	0	1,173.9	842	...	805	799	6	156.53	15.96	...	...	0.24	...	...
1,602.5	0	448.5	1,154	...	1,298	426	872	494.56	...	...	...	6.72	...	...
630.3	68	94.3	468	...	201	201	...	691.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,211.5	0	68.5	2,143	...	558.9	486	72.9	6,495	...	...	...	7.84	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2016

3.4.4 Thailand (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	SEAFDEC Sub-areas	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
			All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	57b	753.31	0.31	753	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	71a	363	0	363	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Indian mackerels <i>nei</i>	57b	17,344	263	17,081	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Indian mackerels <i>nei</i>	71a	21,086	959	20,127	...	...	...
<i>Pampus</i> spp.	Silver pomfrets <i>nei</i>	57b	1	0	1	...	...	...
<i>Pampus</i> spp.	Silver pomfrets <i>nei</i>	71a	445	0	445	...	...	...
<i>Sphyaera</i> spp.	Barracudas <i>nei</i>	57b	2,262	0	2,262	...	...	...
<i>Sphyaera</i> spp.	Barracudas <i>nei</i>	71a	12,122	0	12,122	...	...	...
<i>Dasyatis</i> spp.	Stingrays <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Dasyatis</i> spp.	Stingrays <i>nei</i>	71a	124	0	124	...	...	...
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. <i>nei</i>	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congridae	Conger eels, etc. <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congridae	Conger eels, etc. <i>nei</i>	71a	15	0	15	...	...	...
-	Trash fish	57b	24,386	525	23,861	...	...	...
-	Trash fish	71a	23,285	2,671	20,614	...	...	...
<i>Portunus</i> spp.	Blue swimming crab	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Portunus</i> spp.	Blue swimming crab	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	57b	30	0	30	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	71a	45	0	45	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	57b	5	0	5	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus brevicornis</i>	Yellow shrimp	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus brevicornis</i>	Yellow shrimp	71a	1	0	1	...	...	...

Note: Figures from Statistical Yearbook of Marine Capture Production of Thailand 2016

															MT
Trawl				Lift Net	Falling Net			Gill Net	Trap			Hook and Lines	Push/Scoop Nets	Shell fish and seaweed collecting gears	Others
All trawls	Beam trawl	Otter board trawl	Pair trawl		All falling nets	Anchovy falling net	Squid falling net		All traps	Stationary trap	Portable trap				
1,639	0	660	979	...	1,210	1,209	1	236.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,996.2	0	360.2	2,636	...	1,105.6	1,027	78.6	3,156	...	...	...	1.68	...	...	...
...
...
28.14	0	12.14	16	...	...	...	...	74.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
185.25	0	38.25	147	...	2	2	0	175.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,182.2	0	2,178.2	1,004	...	276	276	0	96.4	...	...	...	2.72	...	...	...
4,021.7	3	2,012.7	2,006	...	805.89	515	290.89	707.75	...	...	...	16.36	...	...	...
491.81	0	415.81	76	...	...	...	...	84.76	...	...	...	12.6	...	...	...
1,696.3	430	1,114.3	152	...	...	...	...	635.5	...	...	...	9.2	...	...	...
73.15	0	46.15	27	...	...	...	...	22.18	0.18	...	...	...	...	...	...
325.79	0	187.79	138	...	...	...	...	205.7	...	...	...	1.2	...	...	...
418.34	0	327.34	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,641	23	1,476	142	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78,863	0	43,005	35,858	...	957.8	920.5	37.3	217	84.05	...	...	34	...	...	...
231,135	1,070	82,981	147,084	687	6,293	4,956	1,337	3,681	3,557	...	...	350.5	818	...	...
1,211.3	0	898.3	313	...	...	...	...	246.7	1340.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,646.2	2,246	1,176.2	224	...	...	...	...	13,613	10,473	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.24	63.92	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.44	25.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.06	0	33.06	9	...	...	...	...	3.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
298.42	0	148.42	150	...	...	...	...	421.5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
242.14	0	157.14	85	...	...	...	...	482.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,116.3	5,684	390.33	42	...	...	...	...	1,066	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...
64.22	0	58.22	6	...	...	...	...	5.42	0.96	...	...	...	...	...	...
83.06	2	48.06	7	...	...	...	...	21.94	0.16	...	...	...	...	...	...
709.94	0	589.94	111	...	...	...	...	57.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
974.04	685	278.04	11	...	1	1	0	16.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.32	0	7.32	0	...	...	...	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.7	0	0.7	0	...	...	...	...	9.45	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	0	41	6	...	...	...	...	128.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276	200	74	2	...	...	...	...	325.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2016

3.4.4 Thailand (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	SEAFDEC Sub-areas	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
			All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	Metapenaeus shrimps <i>nei</i>	57b	15	0	15	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	Metapenaeus shrimps <i>nei</i>	71a	2	0	2	...	...	...
-	Mantis shrimp	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
-	Mantis shrimp	71a	17	0	17	...	...	...
<i>Acetes japonicus</i>	Akiami paste shrimp	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Acetes japonicus</i>	Akiami paste shrimp	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sergestidae	Sergestid shrimps <i>nei</i>	57b	4	0	4	...	...	...
Sergestidae	Sergestid shrimps <i>nei</i>	71a	22	0	22	...	...	...
Brachyura	Marine crabs <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brachyura	Marine crabs <i>nei</i>	71a	14	0	14	...	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Paphia</i> spp.	Short neck clams <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Paphia</i> spp.	Short neck clams <i>nei</i>	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sepia</i> spp.	Cuttlefishes <i>nei</i>	57b	16	0	16	...	...	...
<i>Sepia</i> spp.	Cuttlefishes <i>nei</i>	71a	81	0	81	...	...	...
<i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i>	Bigfin reef squid	57b	67	0	67	...	...	...
<i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i>	Bigfin reef squid	71a	93	0	93	...	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	57b	5,337	0	5,37	...	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	71a	5,433	...	5,433	...	...	...
<i>Octopus</i> spp.	Octopuses <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Octopus</i> spp.	Octopuses <i>nei</i>	71a	10	0	10	...	...	...
Pectinidae	Scallops <i>nei</i>	57b	1	0	1	...	...	...
Pectinidae	Scallops <i>nei</i>	71a	3	0	3	...	...	...
Mollusca	Marine molluscs <i>nei</i>	57b	19	0	19	...	...	...
Mollusca	Marine molluscs <i>nei</i>	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes <i>nei</i>	57b	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes <i>nei</i>	71a	...	...	...	...	...	...
-	Others	57b	1,556.5	0.5	1,556	...	...	...
-	Others	71a	6,597.3	2.3	6,595	...	...	...

Note: Figures from Statistical Yearbook of Marine Capture Production of Thailand 2016

MT															
Trawl				Lift Net	Falling Net			Gill Net	Trap			Hook and Lines	Push/Scoop Nets	Shell fish and seaweed collecting gears	Others
All trawls	Beam trawl	Otter board trawl	Pair trawl		All falling nets	Anchovy falling net	Squid falling net		All traps	Stationary trap	Portable trap				
514.02	0	506.02	8	...	...	...	...	32.02	60.29	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,125.5	4,404	4,707.5	14	..	15	15	0	110.8	3.09	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.49	0	28.49	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
281.86	125	149.86	7	...	12	0	12	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.88	...	...	...	...	6,560	...	...
883	0	882	1	...	...	...	...	26.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,417	395	12,949	73	...	...	...	...	44.7	...	...	...	...	92	...	...
562.46	0	408.46	154	...	...	...	...	160.6	1,595	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,087.6	188	850.6	49	...	...	...	...	343.1	145.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	610
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,464	...
2,703.7	0	1,849.7	854	...	15	4	11	40.1	241.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,999.9	443	5,032.9	2,524	...	410.66	13	397.66	364.9	36.95	...	...	...	6	...	...
286.24	0	138.24	148	...	23	0	23	1.74	402.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,419.3	0	246.3	2,173	...	428.58	0	428.58	70.87	275	...	...	182.3	...	...	...
7,478.2	0	4,070.2	3,408	...	1,291.6	216.1	1,075.5	0.15	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
41,207.7	28	11222.7	29,957	...	25,178.6	1,853.9	23324.7	12.24	3	...	...	420.32	8	...	...
842.35	0	671.35	171	...	...	...	...	3.73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,201.8	13	860.8	328	...	82	0	82	13.88	2,860	...	...	...	...	...	...
66.55	0	53.55	13	...	...	...	...	21.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,643.2	2	2,129.2	512	...	0.07	0	0.07	396.4	1.76	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	0	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	0	61	1	...	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	3,264	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,426
130.01	0	111.01	19	...	142	142	0	845.9	191.9	...	...	34.08	...	...	...
566.3	0	566.3	0	...	683.76	101.55	582.21	4,270.5	1,390	...	...	243.1	...	4	...

4. INLAND CAPTURE FISHERY STATISTICS

4.1 Inland Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

4.1.1 In Quantity

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	04	...	...
<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Grass carp(=White amur)	04	...	...
<i>Cyclocheilichthys armatus</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Cyclocheilichthys apogon</i>	Beardless barb	04	...	...
<i>Hampala macrolepidota</i>	Hampala barb	04	...	...
<i>Labiobarbus festivus</i>	Singal carp	04	...	...
<i>Osteochilus hasselti</i>	Nilem carp	04	...	...
<i>Rasbora argyrotaenia</i>	Silver rasbora	04	...	...
<i>Thynnichthys vaillanti</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Tor soro</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Tor douronensis</i>	Semah mahseer	04	...	...
<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	Hoven's carp	04	...	...
<i>Barbodes balleroides</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Puntius binotatus</i>	Spotted barb	04	...	...
<i>Macrochirichthys macrochirus</i>	Long pectoral-fin minnow	04	...	...
<i>Mystacoleucus marginatus</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Mystacoleucus padangensis</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Puntioplites waandersi</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus schwanefeldii</i>	Tinfoil barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	04	...	...
Cyprinidae	Cyprinids <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Chromobotia macracanthus</i>	Clown loach	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis</i> (=Tilapia) spp.	Tilapias <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Asian bonytongue	04	...	...
<i>Chitala lopis</i>	Giant featherback	04	...	...
<i>Kryptopterus</i> spp.	Glass catfishes	04	...	...
<i>Ompok bimaculatus</i>	Butter catfish	04	...	...
<i>Mystus nigriceps</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Hemibagrus nemurus</i>	Asian redbtail catfish	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius djambal</i>	-	04	...	...

MT

Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam
11,228	-	4,300	...
102	-
460	-
128	-
1,060	-
1,256	-
6,654	-
6,752	-
1,435	-
167	-
811	-
4,098	-
2,455	-
394	-
844	-
919	-
963	-
1,638	-
2,452	-
10,548	-	21,300	...
...	14,662	-	...	...
191	-
13,163	-
35,551	-	20,700	...
...	41,677	-	...	...
44	-
1,539	-
21,084	-
117	-
5,747	-
43,023	-
20,508	-

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

4.1 Inland Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

4.1.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Pangasius</i> spp.	Pangas catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Lai	04	...	...
<i>Mastacembelus erythrotaenia</i>	Fire eel	04	...	...
<i>Toxotes microlepis</i>	Smallscale archerfish	04	...	...
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	04	...	...
<i>Clarias</i> spp.	Torpedo-shaped catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Wallago</i> spp.	-	04	...	...
<i>Anguilla</i> spp.	River eels <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Pristolepis fasciata</i>	Malayan leafish	04	...	...
<i>Osphronemus goramy</i>	Giant gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster trichopterus</i>	Three spot gourami	04	...	...
<i>Helostoma temminckii</i>	Kissing gourami	04	...	...
<i>Channa striata</i>	Striped snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Channa micropeltes</i>	Indonesian snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Barbichthys laevis</i>	Sucker barb	04	...	...
Gobiidae	Freshwater gobies <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Eleotridae	Gudgeons, sleepers <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Osteichthyes	Freshwater fishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	509,350
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	04	...	...
<i>Scatophagus</i> spp.	Scats	04	...	...
Ariidae	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Mugiidae	Mulletts <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	04	...	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	04	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-pacific swam crab	04	...	...
Mollusca	Freshwater molluscs <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Mollusca	Marine molluscs <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Palaemonidae	Freshwater prawns <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Crustacea	Freshwater crustaceans <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Bivalvia	Clams, etc, <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Rana</i> spp.	Frogs	04	...	...
Testudinata	River and lake turtles <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Invertebrate	Aquatic invertebrates <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
	Others	04	...	...

							MT	
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam ²	
...	-	5,200	...	
2,649	-	1,600	...	
265	-	
191	-	
25,822	2,068	-	7,900	...	
14,492	5,735	-	8,400	...	
3,396	-	
765	1,615	-	...	...
692	-	
4,566	-	
26,564	4,286	-	2,900	...	
13,187	-	
10,232	-	
45,873	8,829	-	16,100	...	
18,442	-	
31	-	
...	3,279	-	...	...
1,564	-	
39,575	70,915	5,383	1,580,670	9,333	-	97,700	189,700	
...	4,567	-	...	...
...	116	-	...	...
...	1,768	-	...	...
...	1,016	-	...	...
10,908	1,297	-	...	...
...	289	-	...	...
...	989	-	...	...
667	53,982	-	...	...
197	-	
8,499	...	465	...	...	-	1,000	...
464	-	200	...	
670	-	
354	-	
9	-	
916	-	
553	-	

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

2 Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2016

4.1 Inland Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

4.1.2 In Value

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	04	...	...
<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Grass carp(=White amur)	04	...	...
<i>Cyclocheilichthys armatus</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Cyclocheilichthys apogon</i>	Beardless barb	04	...	...
<i>Hampala macrolepidota</i>	Hampala barb	04	...	...
<i>Labiobarbus festivus</i>	Singal carp	04	...	...
<i>Osteochilus hasselti</i>	Nilem carp	04	...	...
<i>Rasbora argyrotaenio</i>	Silver rasbora	04	...	...
<i>Thynnichthys vaillanti</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Tor soro</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Tor douronensis</i>	Semah mahseer	04	...	...
<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	Hoven's carp	04	...	...
<i>Barbodes balleroides</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Puntius binotatus</i>	Spotted barb	04	...	...
<i>Macrochirichthys macrochirus</i>	Long pectoral-fin minnow	04	...	...
<i>Mystacoleucus marginatus</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Mystacoleucus padangensis</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Puntioplites waandersi</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus schwanenfeldii</i>	Tinfoil barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	04	...	...
Cyprinidae	Cyprinids <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Chromobotia macracanthus</i>	Clown loach	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis</i> (=Tilapia) spp.	Tilapias <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Asian bonytongue	04	...	...
<i>Chitala lopis</i>	Giant featherback	04	...	...
<i>Kryptopterus</i> spp.	Glass catfishes	04	...	...
<i>Ompok bimaculatus</i>	Butter catfish	04	...	...
<i>Mystus nigriceps</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Hemibagrus nemurus</i>	Asian redbtail catfish	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius djambal</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius</i> spp.	Pangas catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Lai	04	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam
16,322	-	5,788	...
88	-
517	-
194	-
1,760	-
1,532	-
7,715	-
10,237	-
1,510	-
277	-
2,832	-
6,911	-
3,496	-
537	-
763	-
1,872	-
2,630	-
1,943	-
3,952	-
10,975	-	27,319	...
...	18,601	-	...	...
198	-
16,780	-
51,621	-	31,129	...
...	51,392	-	...	...
111	-
4,279	-
57,977	-
174	-
7,041	-
112,063	-
58,185	-
...	-	6,080	...
3,601	-	5,046	...

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

4.1 Inland Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

4.1.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Mastacembelus erythrotaenia</i>	Fire eel	04	...	...
<i>Toxotes microlepis</i>	Smallscale archerfish	04	...	...
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	04	...	...
<i>Clarias</i> spp.	Torpedo-shaped catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Wallago</i> spp.	-	04	...	...
<i>Anguilla</i> spp.	River eels <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Pristolepis fasciata</i>	Malayan leaffish	04	...	...
<i>Osphronemus goramy</i>	Giant gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster trichopterus</i>	Three spot gourami	04	...	...
<i>Helostoma temminckii</i>	Kissing gourami	04	...	...
<i>Channa striata</i>	Striped snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Channa micropeltes</i>	Indonesian snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Barbichthys laevis</i>	Sucker barb	04	...	...
Gobiidae	Freshwater gobies <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Eleotridae	Gudgeons, sleepers <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Osteichthyes	Freshwater fishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	04	...	...
<i>Scatophagus</i> spp.	Scats	04	...	...
Ariidae	Sea catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Mugilidae	Mulletts <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	04	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus endeavouri</i>	Endeavour shrimp	04	...	...
Natantia	Natantian decapods <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Mollusca	Freshwater molluscs <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Mollusca	Marine molluscs <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Palaemonidae	Freshwater prawns <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Crustacea	Freshwater crustaceans <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Bivalvia	Clams, etc, <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Rana</i> spp.	Frogs	04	...	...
Testudinata	River and lake turtle <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
Invertebrate	Aquatic invertebrates <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
	Others	04	...	...

US\$ 1,000

Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam
563	-
360	-
37,036	2,867	-	13,021	...
17,240	9,858	-	16,961	...
8,677	-
2,157	4,207	-	...	...
1,021	-
7,815	-
27,999	4,345	-	4,054	...
11,381	-
16,424	-
84,798	16,356	-	40,586	...
42,620	-
44	-
...	5,329	-	...	...
3,515	-
40,815	...	16,742	2,267,836	11,776	-	138,664	...
...	7,257	-	...	...
...	286	-	...	...
...	1,040	-	...	...
...	1,648	-	...	...
39,594	-
...	3,130	-	...	...
15,052	9,200	-	...	...
189	5,095	-	...	...
48	-
24,528	...	4,828	...	...	-	9,587	...
1,018	-	569	...
595	-
354	-
10	-
1,725	-
713	-

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

4.2 Inland Fishery Production by Type of Water Bodies

4.2.1 In Quantity

MT

Water Bodies	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR
Total	...	509,350	426,874	70,915
Lakes	...	0	...	...
Rivers	...	13,950	...	...
Floodplain/rice fields	...	146,800	...	...
Reservoirs	...	348,600	...	...
Others	...	0	...	...

4.2.2 In Value

US\$ 1,000

Water Bodies	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR
Total	774,384	...
Lakes
Rivers
Floodplain/rice fields
Reservoirs
Others

MT

Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ^A	Viet Nam ^B
5,848	1,580,670	155,509	-	187,300	189,700
414	-
3,782	-
362	-
664	-
626	-

Note: A Preliminary Data
B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2016

US\$ 1,000

Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ^A	Viet Nam
21,570	2,267,836	152,387	-	298,804	...
992	-
16,759	-
874	-
1,512	-
1,433	-

Note: A Preliminary Data

5. AQUACULTURE STATISTICS

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

5.1.1 In Quantity

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	04	...	...
<i>Labeo rohita</i>	Roho labeo	04	...	...
<i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>	Mrigal carp	04	...	...
<i>Catla catla</i>	Catla	04	...	...
<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Grass carp(=White amur)	04	...	...
<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	Silver carp	04	...	...
<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>	Bighead carp	04	...	...
<i>Tor tambroides</i>	Thai mahseer	04	...	...
<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	Hoven's carp	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus schwanenfeldii</i>	Tinfoil barb	04	...	...
<i>Hypsibarbus</i> spp.	-	04	...	...
Cyprinidae	Cyprinids <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	71	...	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	04	3	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	71	...	...
<i>Oreochromis</i> (=Tilapia) spp.	Tilapias <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis</i> (=Tilapia) spp.	Tilapias <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Piaractus brachypomus</i>	Pirapatinga	04	...	...
<i>Hemibagrus nemurus</i>	Asian redbtail catfish	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius pangasius</i>	Pangas catfish	04	...	...
<i>Pangasianodon hypophthalmus</i>	Striped catfish	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius</i> spp.	Pangas catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Clarias batrachus</i>	Philippine catfish	04	...	...
<i>Clarias</i> spp.	Torpedo-shaped catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Scortum barcoo</i>	Barcoo grunter	04	...	...
<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Lai	04	...	...
<i>Oxyeleotris marmorata</i>	Marble goby	04	...	...
<i>Notopterus</i> spp.	Knifefishes	04	...	...
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	04	...	...
<i>Osphronemus goramy</i>	Giant gourami	04	...	...

							MT	
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam	
498,297	...	686	18,934	...	...	1,124	...	
...	...	4,966	615,352	...	...	1,072	...	
...	71,002	...	...	353	...	
...	66,269	...	...	...	...
...	...	338	14,200	...	8.12	...	...
...	11,360	...	...	198	...	
...	...	1,088	12,307	...	3.81	...	...
...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,388	...	...	0.56	...	...
...	...	963	10,887	...	...	30,703	...	
...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,849	...	...	...
...	80	...	
...	205.33	...	...
1,187,812	...	9,715	...	156,896	98.59	208,064	...	
...	4,416	...	...	...
...	...	26,281	33,134	84,483	...	...	...
...	...	1,001	...	13,250	...	...	...
...	...	133	28,401	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,772	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16,786	...	...	...	...	...
...	83.71	19,216	...	
437,112	42,601	...	...	...	...
...	74.14	...	...
873,716	...	36,535	14,200	3,729	...	...	...
...	...	27	...	...	0.80	...	...
...	2.36	...	...
...	...	10	...	...	83.86	80	...	
...	5	...	
...	...	361	...	...	...	193	...	
149,553	111	0.50	3,642	...	

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

5.1.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster</i> spp.	Gouramis <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Channa striata</i>	Striped snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Channa micropeltes</i>	Indonesian snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Clarias gariepinus</i> x <i>C. macrocephalus</i>	Africa-bighead catfish, hybrid	04	...	...
Osteichthyes	Freshwater fishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	159,668
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	04	...	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	71	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi(=Giant seaperch)	57	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi(=Giant seaperch)	71	107	...
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Flathead grey mullet	71	...	...
<i>Liza vaigiensis</i>	Squaretail mullet	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus malabaricus</i>	Malabar grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	Orange-spotted grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>	Brown-marbled grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus lanceolatus</i>	Giant grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	57	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Humpback grouper	71	...	...
<i>Plectropomus maculatus</i>	Spotted coral grouper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove red snapper	57	...	...
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove red snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	57	...	...
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i>	Crimson snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	57	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Fourfinger threadfin	71	...	...
<i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i>	Green humphead parrotfish	71	...	...
<i>Siganus canaliculatus</i>	White-spotted spinefoot	71	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet(=Rabbitfishes) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	Giant travally	71	...	...

							MT	
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam ²	
...	...	16	...	...	...	13,695	...	
...	4	...	
...	...	84	...	864	3.50	2,788	...	
...	...	1,404	...	...	138.87	693	...	
...	112,418	...	
...	95,965	291	7,574	73	...	4,269	2,564,700	
...	36,889	...	...	...
740,720	...	12	...	361,199	2,210.00	...	...
...	...	12,191	473	...	...	1,212	...	
5,544	...	2,834	...	...	731.29	16,398	...	
...	512.88	...	...
...	35	...	
...	142.81	...	...
...	13.64	...	...
...	4.18	...	...
...	6.09	...	...
...	...	3,377	...	...	...	1,697	...	
15,645	...	2,789	...	...	107.99	479	...	
...	0.03	...	...
...	22.89	...	...
...	...	8,498	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,888	...	...	5.33	...	...
...	...	4,988	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	584	...	...	19.61	...	...
...	100.78	...	...
...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...
...	26	0.30	...	...
...	47.43	...	...
...	0.70	...	...
...	1.71	...	...
...	186	...	...	...
...	254	...	...	...
...	12.55	...	...

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

2 Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2016

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

5.1.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Trachinotus blochii</i>	Snubnose pompano	71	...	...
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	71	...	...
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Golden trevally	71	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	57	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	12,832
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	04	...	...
<i>Cherax destructor</i>	Yabby crayfish	04	...	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	71	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	57	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	71	...	...
<i>Scylla olivacea</i>	Orange mud crab	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus stylirostris</i>	Blue shrimp	71	712	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	<i>Penaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Palaemonidae	Freshwater prawns <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Panulirus polyphagus</i>	Mud spiny lobster	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lusters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>	Pacific cupped oyster	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea iredalei</i>	Slipper cupped oyster	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	57	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	57	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	71	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	57	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	71	...	...
<i>Pteria penguin</i>	Penguin wing oyster	71	...	...
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	American bull frog	04	...	...
<i>Rana</i> spp.	Frogs	04	...	...

							MT	
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam ²	
...	3	...	...	...	...
...	75	175.31	...	...	...
...	0.03	...	...	...
...	8.92	...	...	...
...	...	1,249	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,046	...	254	21.95	...	11,500	...
...	...	309	13,545	2	...	14,950	...	...
...	...	234	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	29.17	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	...	16,857	45.11	...	...	...
...	3,151	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,674	...	216	...	...
...	...	11,744	...	...	...	58,087	...	...
...	...	25,849	...	10,233	6.72	255,931	...	...
...	...	5,254	54,179	...	...	6,590	...	...
...	...	400	...	49,139	20.27	6,457	...	...
...
674,555	42.69	33	2,200	...
...	636	...	247	...	...
...	660,800	...
...	59.34	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	...
...	2.02	...	...	...
...	19,512	...	...	...	...
...	...	12	...	...	...	2,879	...	...
...	...	790	...	...	...	17,333	...	...
...	797	...	...
...	...	1,827	...	18,775	525	114691	...	...
...	...	8,333	...	...	...	64	...	...
...	...	1,264	...	...	...	61,437	...	...
73,252
...	531.16	...	...	...
...	2,628	...	...

Note: 1 Preliminary Data

2 Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2016

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

5.1.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Trionyx sinensis</i>	Chinese softshell turtle	04	...	...
<i>Holothuria scabra</i>	Sandfish	71	...	...
<i>Eucheuma denticulatum</i>	Spiny <i>Eucheuma</i>	71	...	...
<i>Gracilaria</i> spp.	<i>Gracilaria</i> seaweeds	71	...	...
<i>Caulerpa</i> spp.	<i>Caulerpa</i> seaweeds	71	...	...
<i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i>	Elkhorn sea moss	57	...	...
<i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i>	Elkhorn sea moss	71	...	...
-	Aquatic plants <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Invertebrata	Aquatic invertebrates <i>nei</i>	57	...	...
-	Others	04	...	...
-	Others	71	...	...

							MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand ¹	Viet Nam ²
...	1,848	...
...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...
...	102,496	...	...	...
...	285	...	...	...
...	585	...	...	...
...	2,994	...	...	...	...
...	...	205,989	...	1,301,153	...	...	...
11,631,586
...	30	...	...	...	...
...	130,600
387,241	270,800

Note: 1 Preliminary Data
2 Figures from Statistical Handbook of Viet Nam 2016

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

5.1.2 In Value

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	04	...	...
<i>Labeo rohita</i>	Roho labeo	04	...	...
<i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>	Mrigal carp	04	...	...
<i>Catla catla</i>	Catla	04	...	...
<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Grass carp(=White amur)	04	...	...
<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	Silver carp	04	...	...
<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>	Bighead carp	04	...	...
<i>Tor tambroides</i>	Thai mahseer	04	...	...
<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	Hoven's carp	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus schwanefeldii</i>	Tinfoil barb	04	...	...
<i>Hypsibarbus</i> spp.	-	04	...	...
Cyprinidae	Cyprinids <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	04	12	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	71	...	...
<i>Oreochromis</i> (=Tilapia) spp.	Tilapias <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis</i> (=Tilapia) spp.	Tilapias <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Piaractus brachypomus</i>	Pirapatinga	04	...	...
<i>Hemibagrus nemurus</i>	Asian redbtail catfish	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius pangasius</i>	Pangas catfish	04	...	...
<i>Pangasianodon hypophthalmus</i>	Striped catfish	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius</i> spp.	Pangas catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Clarias batrachus</i>	Philippine catfish	04	...	...
<i>Clarias</i> spp.	Torpedo-shaped catfishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Lai	04	...	...
<i>Oxyeleotris marmorata</i>	Marble goby	04	...	...
<i>Notopterus</i> spp.	Knifefishes	04	...	...
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	04	...	...
<i>Osphronemus goramy</i>	Giant gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster</i> spp.	Gouramis <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Channa striata</i>	Striped snakehead	04	...	...

US\$ 1,000

Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines ¹	Singapore ¹	Thailand ²	Viet Nam
...	...	1,247	20,827	...	...	1,612	...
...	...	7,319	799,958	...	...	1,293	...
...	163,305	...	...	493	...
...	106,030	...	...	...	...
...	...	720	22,721	...	101	...	...
...	11,360	...	...	228	...
...	...	1,632	12,307	...	21	...	...
...	...	461	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9,282	...	...	44	...	...
...	...	1,306	11,976	...	...	41,427	...
...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,591	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,930	...	...	...
...	943	99	...
...	...	18,506	...	238,482	595	332,077	...
...	6,933	...	...	...
...	...	55,620	26,507	130,104	...	...	...
...	...	2,369	...	18,551	...	...	...
...	...	219	51,122	...	...	...	...
...	...	6,678	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	36,880	...	...	...	...	...
...	533	18,225	...
...	46,861	...	...	...	...
...	267	...	...
...	...	53,660	59,216	8,353	...	...	...
...	37	...	...
...	...	111	...	...	3,466	737	...
...	14	...
...	...	766	...	...	...	370	...
...	90	6	7,035	...
...	26,075	...
...	...	31	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	263	...	1,607	46	8,238	...

Note: 1 Figures are based on the exchange rate used in the ASEAN Statistics Database

2 Preliminary Data

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

5.1.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Channa micropeltes</i>	Indonesian snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Clarias gariepinus x C. macrocephalus</i>	Africa-bighead catfish, hybrid	04	...	...
Osteichthyes	Freshwater fishes <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	04	...	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	71	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi(=Giant seaperch)	57	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi(=Giant seaperch)	71	786	...
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Flathead grey mullet	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus malabaricus</i>	Malabar grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus coioides</i>	Orange-spotted grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>	Brown-marbled grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus lanceolatus</i>	Giant grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	57	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Humpback grouper	71	...	...
<i>Plectropomus maculatus</i>	Spotted coralgroup	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove red snapper	57	...	...
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove red snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	57	...	...
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i>	Crimson snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	57	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Fourfinger threadfin	71	...	...
<i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i>	Green humphead parrotfish	71	...	...
<i>Siganus canaliculatus</i>	White-spotted spinefoot	71	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet(=Rabbitfishes) <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	Giant travally	71	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Trachinotus blochii</i>	Snubnose pompano	71	...	...
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	71	...	...
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Golden trevally	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000

Indonesia ¹	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines ²	Singapore ²	Thailand ³	Viet Nam
...	...	3,245	...	...	1,034	1,416	...
...	156,366	...
5,284,185	...	619	7,573	107	...	7,678	...
...	...	13	...	54,596	...	...	...
...	700,708	6,761	...	...
...	...	44,328	4,023	...	...	5,534	...
...	...	11,880	...	...	9,717	58,726	...
...	3,541	...	...
...	3,858	...	...
...	748	...	...
...	98	...	...
...	198	...	...
...	...	29,068	...	...	...	11,603	...
...	...	35,314	...	...	2,435	3,297	...
...	4	...	...
...	1,576	...	...
...	...	49,371	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,862	...	...	87	...	...
...	...	26,314	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,238	...	...	305	...	...
...	1,523	...	...
...	...	454	...	...	...	...	...
...	149	7	...	...
...	737	...	...
...	10	...	...
...	22	...	...
...	802	...	...	...
...	3,240	...	...	...
...	138	...	...
...	16	...	...	...
...	301	1,892	...	...
...	1	...	...
...	84	...	...

Note: 1 Figures from FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Information and Statistics Service
2 Figures are based on the exchange rate used in the ASEAN Statistics Database
3 Preliminary Data

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

5.1.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Osteichthyes</i>	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	57	...	...
<i>Osteichthyes</i>	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	04	...	...
<i>Cherax destructor</i>	Yabby crayfish	04	...	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	71	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	57	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	71	...	...
<i>Scylla olivacea</i>	Orange mud crab	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	04	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus stylirostris</i>	Blue shrimp	71	3,340	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	<i>Penaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Palaemonidae	Freshwater prawns <i>nei</i>	04	...	...
<i>Panulirus polyphagus</i>	Mud spiny lobster	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny losters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea iredalei</i>	Slipper cupped oyster	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>	Pacific cupped oyster	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	57	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	57	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	71	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	57	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	71	...	...
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	American bull frog	04	...	...
<i>Rana</i> spp.	Frogs	04	...	...
<i>Trionyx simensis</i>	Soft-shell turtle	04	...	...
<i>Holothuria scabra</i>	Sandfish	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000

Indonesia ¹	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines ²	Singapore ²	Thailand ³	Viet Nam
...	...	5,169	...	...	...	...	...
1,153,257	...	18,331	...	822.2	114	...	...
...	...	3,601	101,586	13	...	112,591	...
...	...	1,234	...	...	...	...	...
...	426	...	...
...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	73	...	134,856	1,890	...	...
...	29,938	...	...	...	...
...	6,093	...	1,538	...
...	...	55,979	...	...	...	271,133	...
...	...	131,118	...	51,984	184	1,176,775	...
...	...	38,333	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,644	514,701	...	...	44,371	...
...	451,096	576	41,947	...
...
2,485,792	1,206	53	...
...	3,295	...	791	...
32,438
...	4,730	...	...
...	516	...	...	...
...	4,293	...	...	...
...	6	...	...
...	...	51	...	...	...	7,621	...
...	...	1,741	...	...	...	15,045	...
...	606	...
...	...	5,650	...	5,820	644	25,992	...
...	...	8,151	...	...	...	96	...
...	...	1,028	...	...	...	89,301	...
...	5,155	...	...
...	5,691	...
...	12,049	...
...	...	392	...	...	...	...	...

Note: 1 Figures from FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Information and Statistics Service
2 Figures are based on the exchange rate used in the ASEAN Statistics Database
3 Preliminary Data

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2016

5.1.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Eucheuma denticulatum</i>	Spiny <i>Eucheuma</i>	71	...	...
<i>Gracilaria</i> spp.	<i>Gracilaria</i> seaweeds	71	...	...
<i>Caulerpa</i> spp.	<i>Caulerpa</i> seaweeds	71	...	...
<i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i>	Elkhorn sea moss	57	...	...
<i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i>	Elkhorn sea moss	71	...	...
-	Aquatic plants <i>nei</i>	71	...	...
Invertebrata	Aquatic invertebrates <i>nei</i>	57	...	...
-	Others	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000

Indonesia ¹	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines ²	Singapore ²	Thailand	Viet Nam
...	6,047	...	...	...
...	24	...	...	...
...	419	...	...	...
...	114	...	...	...	...
...	...	25,121	...	126,212	...	...	...
1,310,945
...	1	...	...	...	...
36,853

Note: 1 Figures from FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Information and Statistics Service
2 Figures are based on the exchange rate used in the ASEAN Statistics Database

5.2 Aquaculture Production by Species of Ornamental Fishes, 2016

5.2.1 In Quantity

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

5.2 Aquaculture Production by Species of Ornamental Fishes, 2016

5.2.2 In Value

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

1,000 pcs.						
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
...	24,994	...	...	...	...	...
...	13,822	...	...	...	...	...
...	14,782	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,411	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	137,415	...	...	...	...	...
...	565	...	...	...	...	...
...	172,517	...	...	...	...	...
...	26,791	...	...	39,857	...	...
US\$ 1,000						
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
...	5,704	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,127	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,531	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,998	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	43,479	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,014	...	...	...	...	...
...	34,741	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,383	...	...	34,069	...	...

5.3 Seed Production from Aquaculture, 2016

5.3.1 Brunei Darussalam

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Total (million pcs.)	Wild Stock (million pcs.)	Aquaculture Practices (million pcs.)	No. of operational units or facilities
<i>Oreochromis</i> (=Tilapia) spp.	Tilapias <i>nei</i>	0.09	0	0.09	2
<i>Clarias</i> spp.	Torpedo-shaped catfishes <i>nei</i>	0.05	0	0.05	1
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi(= Giant seaperch)	0.06	0	0.06	2
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	0.05	0	0.05	1
<i>Penaeus stylirostris</i>	Blue shrimp	64.4	0	64.4	1

5.3 Seed Production from Aquaculture, 2016

5.3.2 Cambodia

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Total (million pcs.)	Wild Stock (million pcs.)	Aquaculture Practices (million pcs.)	No. of operational units or facilities
-	Others	194	...	194	...

5.3 Seed Production from Aquaculture, 2016

5.3.3 Malaysia

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Total (million pcs.)	Wild Stock (million pcs.)	Aquaculture Practices (million pcs.)	No. of operational units or facilities
<i>Puntius gonionotus</i>	Javanese carp	11.78	1.46	10.32	466
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	48.48	0	48.48	
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gouramy	2.93	0	2.93	
<i>Puntius schwanefeldii</i>	Schwanefeldi's Tinfoil Barb	7.07	4.26	2.81	
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	4.12	0.22	3.90	
<i>Oreochromis</i> (=Tilapia) spp.	Tilapias <i>nei</i>	72.54	0.63	71.91	
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	61.18	0.05	61.13	
<i>Leptobarbus ocellatus</i>	Hoeveni's slender carp	4.41	0.08	4.33	
<i>Clarias macrocephalus</i>	Walking catfish	938.09	0	938.09	
<i>Mystus</i> spp.	River catfish	3.31	0.31	3.00	
<i>Pangasius hypophthalmus</i>	Striped catfish	80.68	0.07	80.61	
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Grouper	159.34	0	159.34	
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi(=Giant seaperch)	140.67	0	140.67	
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	225.33	0	225.33	
<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	Red snapper	2.50	0	2.50	
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Oysters	549.55	0	549.55	
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	995.29	0	995.29	
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	7,798.93	0	7,798.93	
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	318.95	1.60	317.35	
-	Others	493.07	0.63	492.44	

5.3 Seed Production from Aquaculture, 2016

5.3.4 Singapore

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Total (million pcs.)	Wild Stock (million pcs.)	Aquaculture Practices (million pcs.)	No. of operational units or facilities
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi(=Giant seaperch)	12.14	0	12.14	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	0.213	0	0.213	...
<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	Giant trevally	0.064	0	0.064	...
<i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i>	Crimson snapper	2.40	0	2.40	...
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Mullet	0.120	0	0.120	...
<i>Trachinotus blochii</i>	Snubnose pompano	0.805	0	0.805	...
<i>Plectropomus maculatus</i>	Spotted coralgrouper	0.0007	0	0.0007	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Four finger threadfin	2.35	0	2.35	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	0.358	0	0.358	...
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	0.013	0	0.013	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	0.536	0	0.536	...



6. PRICE OF FRESH FISH

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2016

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	...	...	...
<i>Labeo rohita</i>	Roho labeo	...	...	...
<i>Cirrhinus microlepis</i>	Small scale mud carp	...	...	...
<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Grass carp	...	...	...
<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>	Bighead carp	...	...	...
<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	Hoven's carp	...	...	...
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	...	...	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	...	...	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> x <i>O. mossambicus</i>	Red tilapia	...	...	...
<i>Oreochromis</i> (=Tilapia) spp.	Tilapias <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Chitala ornata</i>	Clown featherback	...	...	...
<i>Notopterus notopterus</i>	Bronze featherback	...	...	...
<i>Phalacronotus bleekeri</i>	-	...	...	...
<i>Clarias gariepinus</i> x <i>C. macrocephalus</i>	Africa-bighead catfish, hybrid	...	...	...
<i>Clarias</i> spp.	Torpedo-shaped catfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Pangasius pangasius</i>	Pangas catfish	...	...	...
<i>Pangasianodon hypophthalmus</i>	Striped catfish	...	...	...
<i>Anguilla</i> spp.	River eels <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Mastacembelus dayi</i>	Spotted spiny eel	...	...	...
<i>Oxyeleotris marmorata</i>	Marble goby	...	...	...
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	...	...	...
<i>Osphronemus goramy</i>	Giant gourami	...	...	...
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gourami	...	...	...
<i>Channa striata</i>	Striped snakehead	...	...	...
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	2.08	...	...
<i>Hilsa kelee</i>	Kelee shad	...	...	...
<i>Tenualosa toli</i>	Toli shad	1.74	...	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	...	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi(=Giant seaperch)	6.94	...	...
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	...	...	...
<i>Harpadon nehereus</i>	Bombay-duck	...	...	...
<i>Saurida tumbil</i>	Greater lizardfish	0.69	...	...

							US\$/kg.
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines ¹	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	
...	1.80	...	...	...	1.42	...
...	...	...	...	...	0.85	...
...	...	...	...	...	0.85	...
...	2.10	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.48	...	...	...	...	...
...	6.61	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1.70	...
...	1.88	...	...	...	1.70	...
...	...	...	...	...	2.27	...
...	...	...	1.73	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2.27	...
...	...	...	...	...	1.84	...
...	...	...	...	...	7.08	...
...	...	...	...	...	1.70	...
...	1.45	...	...	...	...	...
...	2.17	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1.13	...
...	...	...	...	...	3.40	...
...	...	...	...	...	2.27	...
...	11.21	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2.55	...
...	...	...	...	...	1.98	...
...	...	...	...	...	2.27	...
...	...	...	...	...	3.40	...
...	0.89	...	...	...	...	...
...	4.93	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4.53	...
...	...	...	2.26	...	...	...
...	3.77	...	...	...	3.97	...
...	...	...	...	...	1.70	...
...	0.76	...	...	...	...	...
...	

Note: 1 Figures from Agricultural Marketing Statistics Analysis Division (AMSAD), BAS and conversion to US\$ is based on the exchange rate used in the ASEAN Statistics Database

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2016 (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Saurida</i> spp.	-	...	...	...
<i>Arius</i> spp.	-	1.39	...	...
Mugilidae	Mulletts <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Caesio cuning</i>	Redbelly yellowtail fusilier	...	...	...
<i>Caesio</i> spp.	Fusillers <i>caesio nei</i>	4.17	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers <i>nei</i>	5.56	...	...
<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	Leopard coralgroupier	4.17	...	...
<i>Mene maculata</i>	Moonfish	...	...	...
<i>Priacanthus</i> spp.	Bigeyes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
Sillaginidae	Sillago-whittings	...	...	...
Sciaenidae	Croakers, drums <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
Lutjanidae	Snappers, jobfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams <i>nei</i>	2.78	...	...
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes(=Slipmouths)	2.08	...	...
Haemulidae (=Pomadasyidae)	Grunts, sweetlips <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Upeneus</i> spp.	Goatfishes	...	...	...
Polynemidae	Threadfins, tasselfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	...	...	...
<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i>	Goldstripe sardinella	0.69	...	...
<i>Sardinella fimbriata</i>	Fringescale sardine	1.74	...	...
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas <i>nei</i>	1.39	...	...
<i>Dussumieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	0.69	...	...
<i>Dussumieria</i> spp.	Rainbow sardines <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	Stolephorus anchovies	...	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	Dorab wolf-herring	...	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tuna	...	...	...
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	Bullet tuna	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	2.08	...	...

							US\$/kg.
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines ¹	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	
...	0.56	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.14	...	...	...	1.13	...
...	...	...	...	4.44	4.53	...
...	...	...	...	...	2.27	...
...	1.53	...	2.69	...	...	...
...	4.80	...	...	8.34	7.93	...
...	
...	...	...	...	4.62	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1.70	...
...	...	...	...	4.03	2.55	...
...	...	...	...	3.13	1.56	...
...	...	...	...	7.24	...	...
...	...	...	...	3.84	5.10	...
...	1.91	...	2.94	5.20	1.42	...	
...	0.91	...	2.04	3.50	0.85	...	
...	...	...	...	3.98	2.27	...
...	...	...	...	3.57	...	...
...	...	...	...	15.21	3.40	...
...	...	...	...	4.20	...	...
...	...	...	...	4.60	2.55	...
...	
...	
...	0.68	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	0.24	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.28	...	1.20	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2.27	...
...	...	...	...	6.01	...	...
...	...	...	2.03	...	1.42	...
...	...	...	...	...	1.42	...
...	...	...	...	...	2.27	...
...	1.99	...	...	...	...	...

Note: 1 Figures from Agricultural Marketing Statistics Analysis Division (AMSAD), BAS and conversion to US\$ is based on the exchange rate used in the ASEAN Statistics Database

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2016 (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i>	King mackerel	...	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp.	Seerfishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	False trevally	...	...	...
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	...	...	...
<i>Decapterus punctatus</i>	Round scad	...	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads <i>nei</i>	1.74	...	...
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Bigeye travally	...	...	...
<i>Caranx tille</i>	Tille travally	5.56	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles <i>nei</i>	5.56	...	...
Carangidae	Carangids <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Alectis indicus</i>	Indian threadfish	2.78	...	...
<i>Carangoides</i> spp.	-	...	...	...
<i>Atule mate</i>	Yellowtail scad	4.17	...	...
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Golden trevally	6.94	...	...
<i>Alepes</i> spp.	-	2.08	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	...	...	...
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	1.39	...	...
<i>Selar boops</i>	Oxeye scad	...	...	...
<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Yellowstripe scad	1.74	...	...
<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded trevally	...	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Hardtail scad	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	3.47	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Indian mackerel <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
Stromateidae	Butterfishes, pomfrets <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	...	...	...
<i>Sphyaena</i> spp.	Barracudas <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
Cynoglossidae	Tonguefishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
Congridae	Conger eels	...	...	...
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
Rajiformes	Rays, stingrays, mantas <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
	Spotted jawfishes	...	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	3.47	...	...

							US\$/kg.
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines ¹	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	
...	...	...	...	...	4.82	...
...	...	...	...	6.08	2.55	...
...	...	...	...	...	12.75	...
...	...	...	...	...	3.40	...
...	...	...	1.97	...	...	...
...	1.26	...	...	4.02	...	...
...	2.67	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	3.94	...	...	3.82	...	...
...	...	...	...	3.43	1.70	...
...	2.39	...	...	...	...	...
...	2.50	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.42	...	...	...	...	...
...	2.97	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.83	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6.23	...
...	1.33	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	1.22	...	...	...	...	...
...	2.35	...	...	...	4.53	...
...	...	...	...	...	0.85	...
...	1.92	...	2.36	...	1.50	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1.93	...
...	...	...	...	12.16	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	17.00	...
...	...	...	...	3.98	1.70	...
...	...	...	...	...	1.98	...
...	...	...	...	...	1.70	...
...	...	...	...	3.98	1.13	...
...	...	...	...	3.95	1.70	...
...	...	...	...	...	5.10	...
...	...	...	...	3.13	...	...
...	3.52	...	3.13	...	...	...

Note: 1 Figures from Agricultural Marketing Statistics Analysis Division (AMSAD), BAS and conversion to US\$ is based on the exchange rate used in the ASEAN Statistics Database

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2016 (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	3.47	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	4.17	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	11.11	...	...
<i>Penaeus indicus</i>	Indian white prawn	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	<i>Penaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	4.17	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus endeavouri</i>	Endeavour shrimp	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	<i>Metapenaeus</i> shrimps <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
Palaemonidae	Freshwater prawns	...	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	...	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids <i>nei</i>	1.39	...	...
<i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i>	Bigfin reef squid	...	...	...
Natantia	Natantia decapods <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
Octopodidae	Octopuses <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
Brachyura	Marine crabs <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
Scyllaridae	Slipper lobsters <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	...	...	...
Pectinidae	Scallops <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Modiolus</i> spp.	Horse mussels <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Paphia</i> spp.	Short neck clams <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	...	...	...
Sepiidae/Sepiolodae	Cuttlefish, squids <i>nei</i>	...	...	...
<i>Rana</i> spp.	Frogs	...	...	...

							US\$/kg.
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines ¹	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	
...	4.64	...	...	11.40	...	...
...	8.21	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9.42	...	...	...
...	3.42	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.67	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	...	...	5.34	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5.10	...
...	...	...	...	...	25.50	...
...	...	...	...	19.14	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7.08	...
...	3.21	...	...	4.84	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5.95	...
...	...	...	...	12.43	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2.83	...
...	...	...	...	7.35	...	...
...	...	...	...	9.76	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1.56	...
...	...	...	...	...	3.40	...
...	...	...	...	...	0.85	...
...	...	...	...	...	1.84	...
...	...	...	...	...	3.12	...
...	...	...	...	4.70	5.10	...
...	...	...	...	...	2.55	...

Note: 1 Figures from Agricultural Marketing Statistics Analysis Division (AMSAD), BAS and conversion to US\$ is based on the exchange rate used in the ASEAN Statistics Database

7. FISHERS

7.1 Number of Fishers by Working Status, 2016

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia ^A	Lao PDR
Total	3,907	...	2,601,638	...
Marine Fishery	2,261,874	...
Full-time	1,162,268	...
Part-time	772,112	...
Occasional	327,494	...
Status Unspecified
Inland Fishery	339,764	...
Full-time	127,058	...
Part-time	139,279	...
Occasional	73,427	...
Status Unspecified
Aquaculture
Full-time
Part-time
Occasional
Status Unspecified
Unspecified	3,907	...	...	...
Full-time	1,053	...	...	...
Part-time	2,854	...	...	...
Occasional
Status Unspecified

