

FISHERY STATISTICAL BULLETIN OF SOUTHEAST ASIA 2012



Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

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Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC)

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FOREWORD

SEAFDEC crafted in 2008, the Regional Framework for Fisheries Statistics of Southeast Asia as guide for the Southeast Asian countries to improve the compilation of regional fishery statistics taking into consideration the minimum requirement for fishery statistics of Southeast Asia. The need to improve the collection and compilation of regional fishery statistics was strongly supported by the 2011 ASEAN-SEAFDEC Conference on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security Toward 2020 through their adopted “Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2020” which stipulated that the ASEAN Member States (AMSs) should “strengthen knowledge/science-based development and management of fisheries through enhancing the national capacity in the collection and sharing fisheries data and information”. Guided by such provision, SEAFDEC has continued to assist the AMSs by implementing relevant programs that aim to enhance their respective capacities in compiling fishery statistics and information for planning and management of fisheries. Thus, information and data on fishery statistics compiled by the respective countries through their improved collection systems serve as inputs to the annual Fishery Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia, earlier (1976-2007) known as the Fishery Statistical Bulletin for the South China Sea Area, the publication of which has been sustained by SEAFDEC since 1976.

Recognizing the importance of fishery statistics as a basis for the status and trend of the region’s fisheries, SEAFDEC produced the “Southeast Asian State of Fisheries and Aquaculture” or “SEASOFIA” in 2012 to serve as platform for compiling synthesized data and information generated from various programs and activities as well as incorporating other data and information available in the region. Moreover, SEAFDEC also advocates the importance of the status and trend of fisheries as a tool for the formulation of national fisheries policies, management frameworks and actions as well as for understanding the real condition of the fisheries resources. More specifically, quality fishery statistics could provide the necessary justification in national development planning and management of fisheries. To cite an example, the reported total fishery production of the Southeast Asian region from 2008 to 2012 which indicated a continuous increasing trend not only in terms of quantity but also in value, *i.e.* an annual average rate of increase of 8.9% in quantity and 10.1% in value, could mean that the countries have exerted efforts in improving their fisheries management as well as the compilation of their respective fishery statistics.

For this 2012 Fishery Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia, SEAFDEC is presenting the data and information with brief analysis of the regional trend with the hope that this would incite the interest of the AMSs in assessing the factors that influence continued rising production trends at national level. Publication of this 2012 Bulletin has been made possible through the efforts of the AMSs in providing timely fisheries information and data. SEAFDEC is therefore very grateful to the national agencies responsible for the collection and compilation of fishery statistics, for the necessary data and information that went into this 2012 Bulletin. SEAFDEC looks forward again to the enhanced cooperation of the AMSs in providing enhanced fishery statistics and data that would go into the succeeding issues of the Bulletin. For all your efforts, SEAFDEC is indeed very thankful.



Chümnarn Pongsri
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 trawler 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 present 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 (water surface 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

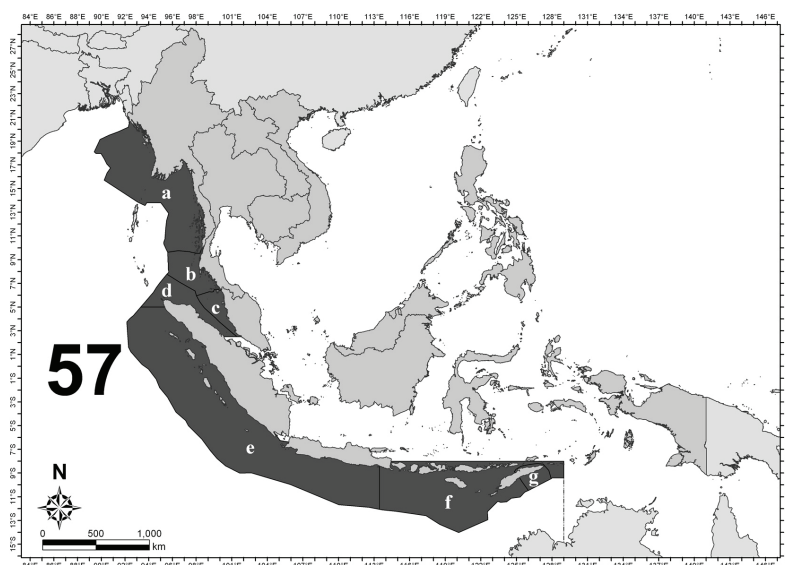
Countries	Sub-areas for marine fishery statistics	FAO Marine Fishing Area	SEAFDEC Sub-area
d) Malaysia			
	West Coast of Peninsula Malaysia	57	57c
	East Coast of Peninsula Malaysia	71	71e
	Sarawak	71	71f
	Sabah (including Labuan)	71	71g
e) Myanmar		57	57a
f) Philippines		71	71j
	Luzon	71	71j
	Visayas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

Area 57 (Indian Ocean, Eastern)

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

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

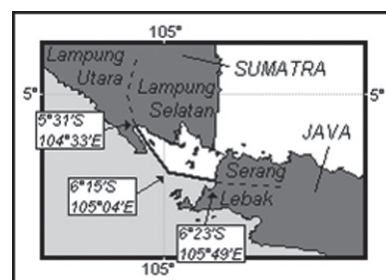
- Sub-area 57a: Marine fishing area of Myanmar
- Sub-area 57b: Marine fishing area of Thailand (Indian Ocean)
- Sub-area 57c: Marine fishing area of Malaysia (West Coast of Peninsula Malaysia)
- Sub-area 57d: Marine fishing area of Indonesia (Malacca Strait)
- Sub-area 57e: Marine fishing area of Indonesia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



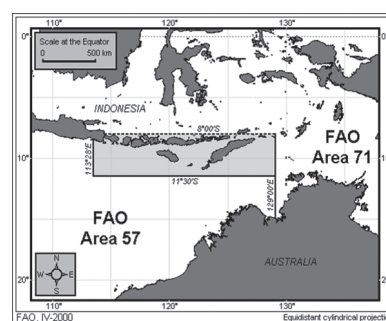
Sub-areas of the fishing Area 57, Indian Ocean, Eastern

Boundary between Area 57 and 71

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

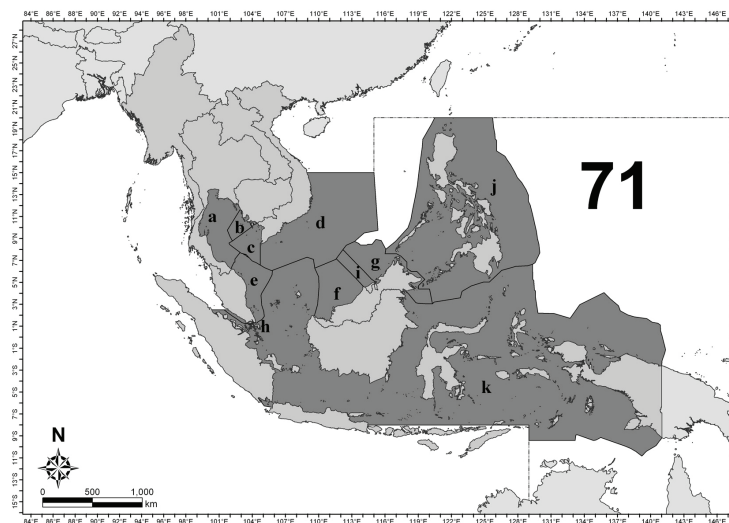


Boundary line for the Area 57 and 71 at the marine waters of South Java and Bali-Nusa Tenggara

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 Vietnam. 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 Vietnam (Southwest Vietnam)
- Sub-area 71d: Marine fishing area of Vietnam (Southeast Vietnam)
- 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)

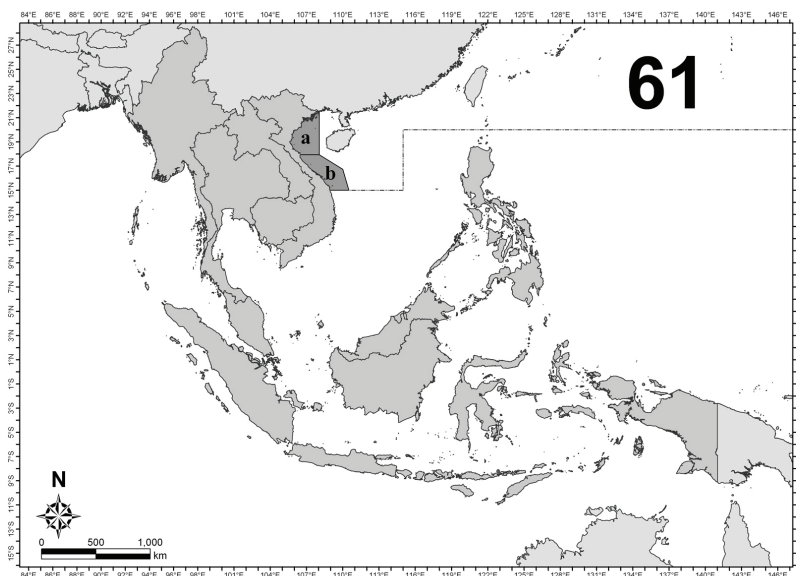


Sub-areas of the fishing Area 71, Pacific, Western Central

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 Vietnam. The fishing area can be divided into 2 sub-areas as follows:

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



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

CLASSIFICATION OF SMALL-SCALE AND COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

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

Countries	Small-scale Fisheries	Commercial Fisheries
Brunei Darussalam	Small-scale/artisanal fisheries: Operating in all zones but concentrating in Zone 1 (0-3 nm)	Trawler, seiner, long liner a) <60 GT; <350 Hp operating in Zone 2 b) 60.1-150 GT; 351-600 Hp operating in Zone 3 c) 151-200 GT; 600-800 Hp operating in Zone 4
Cambodia	Coastal fisheries, small-scale fisheries with/without engine (from 5-50 Hp) operating in Zone 1	Commercial fisheries: more than 50 Hp operating in Zone 2
Indonesia	Fisheries that its operation without using boat, using non-power boat, using outboard motor size <5 GT, or inboard motor size <5 GT	a) Fisheries that its operation using outboard motor size 5-30 GT or inboard motor size 5-30 GT b) Fisheries that its operating using outboard motor size \geq 30 GT
Lao PDR	-	-
Malaysia	Traditional fisheries: small-scale fisheries using traditional fishing gears (<i>i.e.</i> other than trawls and purse seines) with vessel less than 40 GRT operating in all zones concentrating in Zone 1	Commercial fisheries: Medium and large-scale fisheries using commercial fishing gears such as trawls and purse seines a) With vessels less than 40 GRT operating in Zone 2 b) With vessels from 40-70 GRT operating in Zone 3 c) With vessels above 70 GRT operating in Zone 4
Myanmar	Coastal fisheries: vessels of less than 30 ft or using less than 12 Hp engine operating in Zone 1	Industrial fisheries: vessels more than 30 ft or using more than 12 Hp engines operating in Zone 2
Philippines	Municipal fisheries: small-scale fisheries with vessels of less than 3 GT operating in Zone 1 and 2	Commercial fisheries: a) Small-scale commercial fisheries: from 3.1-20 GT vessels operating in Zone 2; can also operate within 10.1-15 km (within Zone 1) if authority is granted by the concerned local government unit (LGU) b) Medium-scale commercial fisheries: from 20.1-150 GT operating in Zone 2; can also operate within 10.1-15 km (within Zone 1) if authority is granted by the concerned local government unit (LGU) c) Large-scale commercial fisheries: more than 150 GT operating in Zone 2
Singapore	Small-scale fisheries with vessels of less than 3 GT operating in Zone 1	Large-scale commercial fisheries: Inboard engine less than 50 GT or 380 Hp operating in Zone 2
Thailand	Small-scale fisheries: vessels of less than 5 GT operating in Zone 1	Large-scale fisheries: vessels of more than 5 GT operating in Zone 2
Vietnam	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		
Vietnam	From shore line to 30 m depth in Northern and Southern areas, to 50 m depth in Central area	From 30 to 50 m depth to the EEZ limit		

LIST OF AQUATIC ANIMALS AND PLANTS

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

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

The ISSCAAP applied for the region is as follows:

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

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

CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING GEARS

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

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

Types of Fishing Gears and Definitions

1. Purse seine

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

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

2. Seine net

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

2.1 Boat seine

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

2.2 Beach seine

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

3. Trawl

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

3.1 Beam trawl

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

3.2 Otter board trawl

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

3.3 Pair trawl

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

4. Lift net

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

5. Gill net

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

6. Trap

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

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

6.1 Stationary trap

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

6.2 Portable trap

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

7. Hook and lines

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

8. Push/Scoop net

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

9. Shellfish and seaweed collecting gear

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

10. Others

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

Appendix 5**CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING BOATS**

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

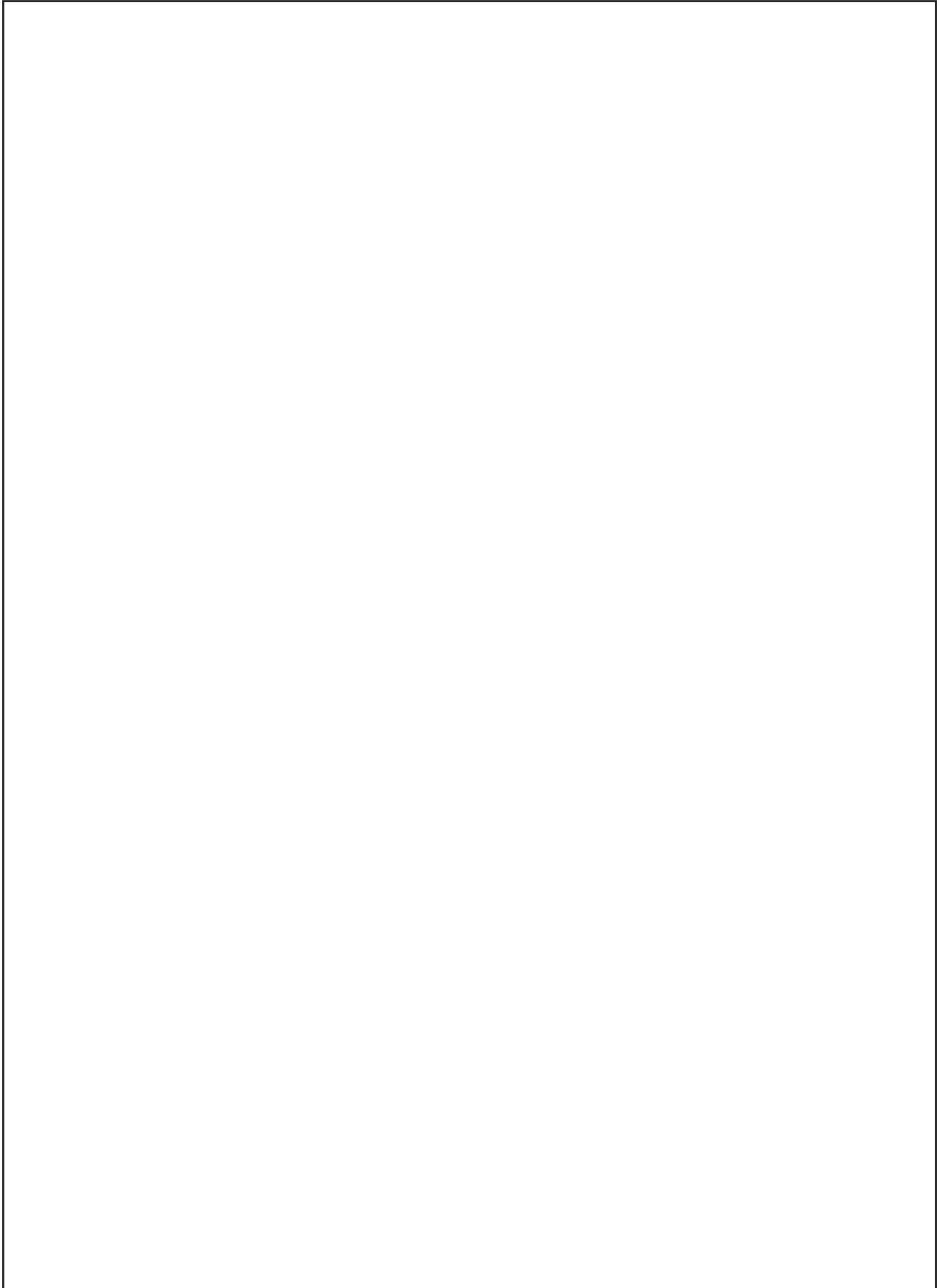
Type of Boat		Size of Boat
First level	Second level	
1. Non-powered boat		
2. Powered boat		
	2.1 Out-board powered boat	
	2.2 In-board powered boat	Less than 5 tons
		5-9.9 tons
		10-19.9 tons
		20-49.9 tons
		50-99.9 tons
		100-199.9 tons
		200-499.9 tons
		More than 500 tons

*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 2012



STATISTICS SUMMARY

AN OVERVIEW OF THE FISHERY SECTOR OF SOUTHEAST ASIA IN 2012

The role of fisheries and aquaculture products as primary sources of protein for many peoples in the world, most especially for those in the Southeast Asian region, has been increasingly becoming more important. The Asian countries are the highest producers of fisheries and aquaculture products. Through data and statistics made available by the Southeast Asian countries, SEAFDEC provides in this publication, a glimpse of the contribution of the Southeast Asian region's fisheries and aquaculture production to the world's food fish basket. Although 11 countries comprise the Southeast Asian region, namely: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Timor-Leste, Thailand, and Vietnam, this publication covers only ten Southeast Asian countries in view of the unavailability of fishery statistics and information from Timor-Leste.

I. TOTAL FISHERY PRODUCTION OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

From 2008 to 2012, the worldwide trend of fishery production from both capture fisheries and aquaculture (**Table 1**) had been steadily increasing at an average of about 3.3% but during the later part of the 5-year period, the annual increase from 2011 to 2012 had been at 2.5% with the Southeast Asian countries providing the highest annual increase followed by the whole of Asian region. This situation reflects the fact that the efforts of many countries to promote sustainable development of fisheries have started to bear fruits. While Asia (including Southeast Asia) continued to contribute considerably to the world's increasing fishery production more particularly during the past 5 years, its total fishery production accounted for about 72.8% of the total global production in 2012, the highest so far. This feat has been achieved because of the intensified efforts to promote responsible fishing practices and sustainable management of the fisheries sector, and the countries' acceptance to adapt the new paradigm of change. As a consequence, the contribution of the ten Southeast Asian countries to the world's total fishery production in 2012 was about 21.7%, an increase of 14.1% from that of 2011.

Table 1. Fishery production by continent from 2008 to 2012 (million MT)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
World*	160.0	164.1	168.1	178.3	182.7
Africa	8.4	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.9
America	24.9	24.1	20.6	26.0	22.1
Asia**	82.5	85.1	89.0	91.5	93.4
Southeast Asia***	27.2	28.9	31.4	34.0	39.6
Europe	15.6	16.1	16.6	16.2	16.2
Oceania	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5

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

** Excludes Southeast Asia

*** Source: Fishery Statistical Bulletin of Southeast Asia (SEAFDEC, 2012)

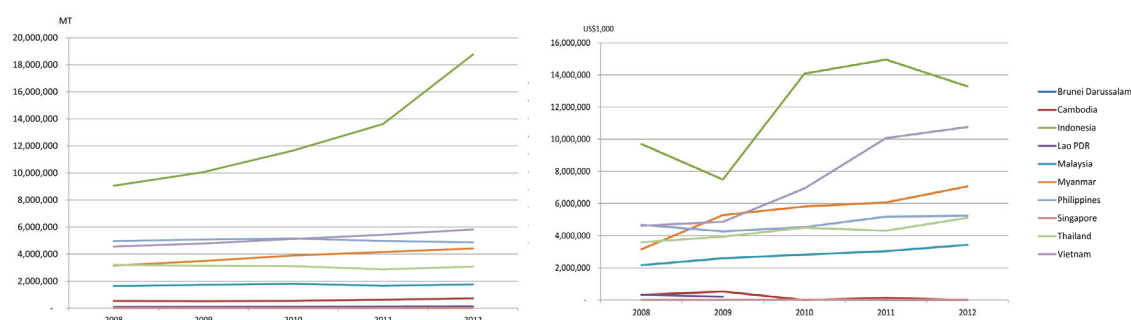
Specifically from 2008 to 2012, the total fishery production of the Southeast Asian region (**Table 2**) had continuously increased not only in terms of quantity but also in value. The annual average increase from 2008 to 2012 in quantity was 8.9% while in terms of value the increase was about 2.7%. This means that in addition to increasing the quantity, most of the commodities harvested were of high value. Indonesia reported the highest fishery production in 2012 in terms of quantity accounting for about 47.4% of the total

fishery production of Southeast Asia, followed by Vietnam contributing about 14.7% and the Philippines at 12.3%. Myanmar ranked next accounting for 11.2%, Thailand by 7.7%, Malaysia by 4.4%, and Cambodia by 1.8%. Lao PDR, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam contributed the least quantity to the fishery production of Southeast Asia in 2012. In terms of value, Indonesia also led the Southeast Asian countries accounting for about 29.6% of the total value of the region's fishery production, with Vietnam emerging second in terms of value contributing about 23.9%. Meanwhile, Myanmar which came in fourth in terms of quantity ranked third in terms of value contributing about 15.7%, and the Philippines which ranked sixth in terms of production quantity came in fourth in terms of value accounting for 11.6%. The trend of the fishery production of the Southeast Asian countries in 2008-2012 is shown in Fig. 1.

Table 2. Total fishery production of Southeast Asia by quantity and value (2008-2012)

Total Fishery Production	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Quantity (MT)	27,207,826	28,917,096	31,438,435	34,036,431	39,567,157
Value (US\$ 1,000)	28,585,816	29,215,311	38,744,163	42,704,575	44,958,882

Fig. 1. Fishery production of the Southeast Asian countries in 2008-2012 (left in quantity; right in value)



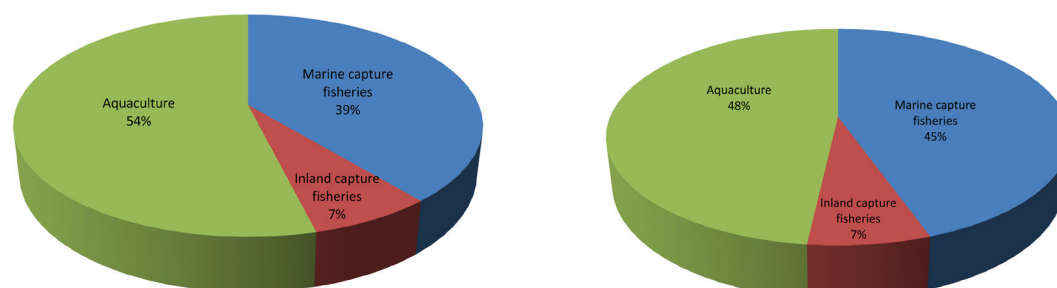
The fishery production of Southeast Asia comes from three sub-sectors, namely: marine capture fisheries, inland capture fisheries, and aquaculture. By sub-sector, the total fishery production of the region in 2012 as shown in Table 3 indicates that the largest portion of the volume of production was derived from aquaculture accounting for approximately 53.5% followed by marine capture fisheries of about 39.4% and inland capture fisheries at 7.1%. It was a little different for production value, where aquaculture accounted for 48.0%, marine capture fisheries by 45.0%, and inland capture fisheries by 7.0% (Fig. 2). While inland capture fisheries contributed the least volume and value to the region's total fishery production, but the value per unit quantity of its production at US\$ 1,144/MT came very close after that of aquaculture (US\$ 1,025/MT). This implies that the global market had started to recognize the value of aquatic products harvested through inland capture fisheries, and to patronize such products.

Table 3. Fishery production (quantity and value) of Southeast Asia in 2012

Sub-sector	Quantity (MT)	Value (US\$ 1,000)	Value/Quantity (US\$/MT)
Marine capture fishery	15,590,704	20,049,002	1,286
Inland capture fishery	2,819,963	3,226,605	1,144
Aquaculture	21,156,490	21,683,275	1,025
Total	39,567,157	44,958,882*	

* Data not available from Cambodia and Vietnam

Fig. 2. Percentage of the sub-sectors' contribution to Southeast Asia's fishery production in 2012 (left in quantity; right in value)



II. MARINE CAPTURE FISHERIES PRODUCTION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

The region's production from marine capture fisheries had been generally increasing from 2008 until 2012 as shown in **Table 4**, although the annual average increase in terms of volume was minimal at about 3.0%, while the production value in 2012 slightly decreased at 5.3% compared to that of 2011. This might have been due to the drop in production value in 2009 which was influenced by the steep dive of the production value of Indonesia. However, the total production value recovered in 2010 escalating by about 35.0%, which again must have been affected by the considerable increase in the production value of Indonesia.

Table 4. Marine capture fisheries production of Southeast Asia by quantity and value, 2008-2012

Marine Capture Fishery Production	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Quantity (MT)	13,814,368	14,140,387	14,874,445	15,095,450	15,590,704
Value (US\$ 1,000)	12,338,215	10,416,661	15,898,768	21,178,765	20,049,002

In 2012, Indonesia remained the region's largest fish producer contributing a high 34.6% to the region's total production volume from marine capture fisheries, followed by Vietnam accounting for 16.1%, Philippines (13.8%), Myanmar (15.0%), Thailand (10.3%), and Malaysia (9.4%). In terms of value, Indonesia still led the bunch of producing countries accounting for about 33.5% of the region's total production value from marine capture fisheries. Vietnam came next providing 17.9% then followed by Myanmar (15.3%), Philippines (14.0%), Thailand (10.6%), and Malaysia (9.6%). A picture of the region's production from marine capture fisheries, in terms of volume in 2012, could be gleaned from **Fig. 3**.

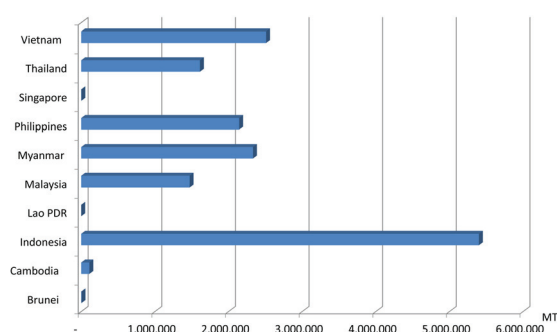


Fig. 3. Marine capture fisheries production of Southeast Asia in 2012 indicating the top producing countries

By aggregating the production from marine capture fisheries by major commodity groups, it can be observed that marine fishes provided the highest production in 2012 (**Table 5**) accounting for about 88.6% while the mollusk and crustacean groups contributed 4.2% and 2.4%, respectively. Except for the mollusks group, production of marine fishes and crustaceans in 2012 had been increasing compared with that of 2011 by about 2.4% and 5.9%, respectively, while the mollusks group decreased by about 67.1% compared with the corresponding production volume in 2011.

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

Community Group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Marine fishes	12,510,689	12,509,592	11,304,364	13,212,957	13,542,296
Crustaceans	738,780	715,624	615,705	599,454	637,408
Mollusks	524,547	490,778	516,264	1,114,730	544,584
Total marine capture fishery production (MT)	13,814,368	14,140,387	14,874,445	15,095,450	15,590,704

A comparison of the volume of the total fisheries production in 2012 with that of 2011 indicated that increase in production of the marine fishes group could have been influenced by various factors that include: Indonesia's increased production of various major commodities such as scad nei (*Decapterus* spp.) in fishing area 57¹ and 71², skipjack tuna (in 57 and 71), the stolephorus anchovies (in 57 and 71), short mackerel (*Rastrelliger brachysoma*), and frigate tuna in fishing area 57, and yellowfin tuna, goldstriped sardinella, Indian mackerel and marine fish nei in fishing area 71; Thailand's production of major marine fishes that also increased considerably, especially for *Rastrelliger* spp. and anchovies nei in fishing areas 57 and 71; and the increased production of marine fishes nei in Myanmar and Vietnam (fishing area 57).

Moreover, the decrease in production of major mollusks group in 2012 compared with that of 2011 could have been influenced by the absence of production data of the bivalvia (clams nei) of Vietnam in fishing area 71. In addition, increased production of the crustaceans group in 2012 from that of 2011 could have been brought about by the reported production of the blue swimming crab in Indonesia (fishing area 57 and 71) and *Metapenaeus* shrimps in Thailand (fishing area 71).

Table 6. Economically-important marine species caught in the region in 2012

Group/Species	Quantity (MT)	Percentage of total quantity of marine capture production (%)	Value (US\$1,000)	Percentage of total value of marine capture production (%)	Price (US\$/MT)
Tunas	1,751,055	11.23	2,114,259	10.55	1,207
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	292,279		302,890		1,036
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	14,722		10,799		734
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	258,661		236,612		915
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	641,009		697,467		1,088
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	128,517		144,593		1,125
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	11,088		19,752		1,781
<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>	910		2,772		3,046
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	316,687		576,271		1,820
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	87,182		123,102		1,412

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, Vietnam (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, South-West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Maluku-Papua)

Group/Species	Quantity (MT)	Percentage of total quantity of marine capture production (%)	Value (US\$1,000)	Percentage of total value of marine capture production (%)	Price (US\$/MT)
Scads	1,301,511	8.35	1,289,734	6.43	991
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	806,993		780,342		967
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	199,461		302,432		1,516
<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	198,877		131,004		659
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	96,180		75,956		790
Mackerels	1,018,026	6.53	1,430,934	7.14	1,406
<i>Scomber</i> spp.	3,816		1,084		284
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	819,243		1,016,648		1,241
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp.	194,967		413,202		2,119
Anchovies	436,608	2.80	318,123	1.59	729
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	293,837		264,845		901
Other anchovies	142,771		53,278		373
Squids, octopuses, cuttle-fishes	447,726	2.87	874,240	4.36	1,953
Marine fishes unidentified	5,547,518	35.58	632,107	3.15	114

The economically-important marine species in 2012 that provided sizeable contributions to Southeast Asia's total production from marine capture fisheries (by quantity and value) in 2012 are shown in **Table 6**. While miscellaneous marine fishes contributed the highest volume of about 35.58%, the same commodity group only accounted for the fifth highest in value (3.15%). Meanwhile, tunas group which contributed about 11.23% to the total production quantity was ranked the second highest producer, and was ranked the highest in term of value accounting for about 10.55% of the total production value.

The data in **Table 6** also suggest that the value of *Thunnus maccoyii* (Southern bluefin tuna) is valued the highest among the commodities harvested through marine capture fisheries at US\$ 3,046/MT followed by *Scomberomorus* spp. (Seerfishes nei) at US\$ 2,119/MT; squids, octopuses, cuttlefishes group at US\$ 1,953/MT; yellowfin tuna at US\$ 1,820/MT; *Thunnus alalunga* (albacore tuna) at US\$ 1,781/MT; *Selar crumenophthalmus* (Bigeye scad) at US\$ 1,516/MT; *Thunnus obesus* (bigeye tuna) at US\$ 1,412/MT; other rastrelliger species at US\$ 1,241/MT; *Thunnus tonggol* (longtail tuna) at US\$ 1,125/MT; *Katsuwonus pelamis* (skipjack tuna) at US\$ 1,088/MT; and *Auxis thazard* (frigate tuna) at US\$ 1,036/MT. The miscellaneous marine fishes group which contributed the highest quantity in 2012 has the lowest average price at US\$ 114/MT. This implies that this group must have generated low-value fishes that possibly include trash fishes.

III. INLAND CAPTURE FISHERIES PRODUCTION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

The production from inland capture fisheries has been generally increasing and its growth from 2008 to 2012 had been remarkable although it slightly declined in 2010. The region's total production from inland capture fisheries in 2012 was 2,819,963 MT accounting for about 7.1% of the region's total fishery production. However, it should be recognized that compilation and reporting of production data from inland capture fisheries had been particularly weak and need to be improved, while the data so far reported were found to be insufficient in terms of quantity and species composition. Moreover, in the real situation, catch of rural

community members comprising the main users of the inland resources, are consumed locally and thus, are not usually reported in local or national statistics. Accordingly, figures on the total catch from inland capture fisheries provided in this publication could be considered as indicative only.

While eight countries have been reporting their respective data on production from inland capture fisheries, only five countries reported the corresponding values of such production. Thus, the actual regional production trend of the inland capture fisheries sector could not still be established. At any rate, as the consistent top producer, Myanmar maintains a stable inland fisheries production from 2008 to 2012. The country's catch from inland capture fisheries accounted for 28.2% of the country's total production from capture fisheries, 34.8% of the country's total fisheries production, and 3.1% of the region's total fisheries production (**Table 7**).

As the second highest producer, Cambodia's production volume of 528,000 MT in 2012 represented 82.7% of the country's production from capture fisheries, 72.5% of the country's total fisheries production, and 1.3% of the region's total fisheries production. However, as mentioned elsewhere in this publication, such production volume could not be confirmed as of the moment considering that there is a need to improve the systems of collecting and compiling the fishery statistics of the country especially with regards to its production from inland capture fisheries.

Table 7. Contribution of inland capture fisheries to total fishery production in 2012

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	...	4,523	-	5,079	-
Cambodia	528,000	638,100	82.7	728,000	72.5
Indonesia	393,552	5,794,529	6.8	18,763,893	2.1
Lao PDR	34,105	34,105	100	136,000	25.1
Malaysia	5,042	1,477,281	0.3	1,760,840	0.3
Myanmar	1,246,460	3,579,250	34.8	4,417,676	28.2
Philippines	195,804	2,341,037	8.4	4,865,678	4.0
Singapore	...	1,969	-	5,546	-
Thailand	222,500	1,834,573	12.1	3,068,345	7.2
Vietnam	194,500	2,705,400	7.2	5,816,100	3.3
Total	2,819,963	18,410,767	15.3	39,567,157	7.1

Furthermore, production from inland capture fisheries of Lao PDR still needs to be established considering that the country's production from capture fisheries is fully derived from inland fisheries. The country has been seeking assistance from concerned agencies and organizations for the improvement of its collection and compilation systems of fishery statistics in order that the real picture of the fisheries sector of the country could be depicted. Meanwhile, the production from inland capture fisheries of Myanmar, Cambodia and Vietnam in 2012 could not be analyzed in terms of species composition since species breakdown was not reported. Nevertheless, the production of Indonesia as the region's third highest producer is made up mainly of the striped snakehead (*Channa striata*) which accounted for about 10.4% of the country's total production from inland capture fisheries.

Next to miscellaneous fishes which provided the highest production from inland capture fisheries in 2012 (**Table 8**), striped snakehead had provided the second highest production accounting for 2.7% of the region's total inland capture fisheries followed by Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) at 2.3%, freshwater mollusks at 2.3%, silver barb (*Barbonymus gonionotus*) at 2.0%. Although the reported production of giant river prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*) in 2012 was relatively low at 10,820 MT, its value per metric ton of production was the highest at US\$ 5,384/MT followed by the Asian redtail catfish at US\$ 2,783/MT and striped snakehead at US\$ 2,551/MT.

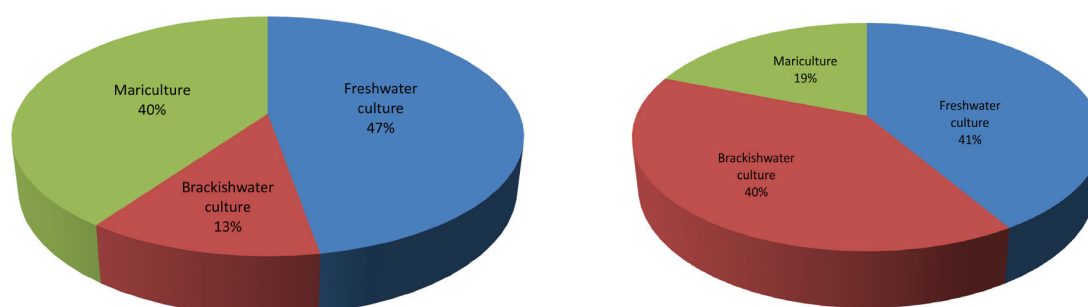
Table 8. Major inland species caught in the region in 2012

Common name	Quantity (MT)	Percentage of total quantity of inland capture production (%)	Value (US\$ 1,000)	Percentage of total value of inland capture production (%)	Price (US\$/MT)
Misc.fish	1,584,222	56.2	213,274	6.6	135
Striped snakehead	76,793	2.7	195,906	6.1	2,551
Nile tilapia	66,284	2.3	102,784	3.2	1,551
Freshwater mollusks nei	65,772	2.3	8,366	0.3	1,271
Silver barb	55,612	2.0	77,279	3.2	1,551
Tilapia nei	47,439	1.7	62,266	1.9	1,312
Common carp	46,793	1.7	68,283	2.1	1,459
Torpedo-shaped catfishes nei	40,273	1.4	68,578	2.1	1,703
Climbing perch	35,809	1.3	66,660	2.1	1,861
Snakeskin gourami	32,513	1.1	40,374	1.3	1,242
ASEAN redtail catfish	21,521	0.8	59,893	1.9	2,783
Giant river prawn	10,820	0.4	58,259	1.8	5,384

IV. AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

In 2012, the region's total production from aquaculture accounted for about 53.5% of the region's total fisheries production in terms of volume and 48.0% in terms of value. Aquaculture production comes from three environments, namely: marine, brackishwater, and freshwater.

Fig. 4. Percentage of aquaculture production by sub-sector in 2012 (left in quantity; right in value)



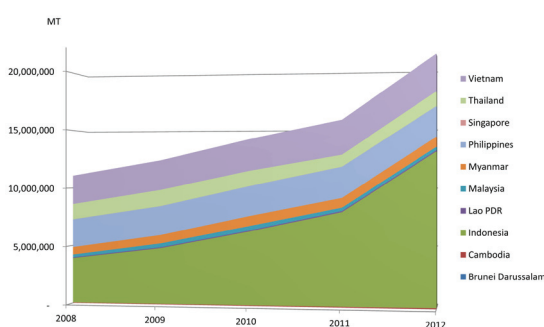
In terms of volume, aquaculture in marine areas or better known as mariculture provided 40.0% to the region's total aquaculture production while culture in brackishwater areas or brackishwater culture contributed 13.0%, and the remaining 47.0% came from freshwater culture (Fig. 4). However, in terms of value, mariculture production contributed the highest at 34.0% followed by freshwater culture production at 34.0% and brackishwater culture production at 32.0%.

From 2008 to 2012, Southeast Asia's total production from aquaculture steadily increased at about 14.7% per year (Fig. 5), the highest annual increase of about 17.0% was recorded between 2011 and 2012. This could have been brought about by the sudden rise in the aquaculture production of Indonesia and Vietnam during the same period, which also continued to increase from 2008 until 2012. Except for the aquaculture production of Malaysia, Philippines, and Singapore which had been slightly decreasing in 2012, production from aquaculture of the other Southeast Asian countries continued to increase. It should be noted that the aquaculture production of Brunei Darussalam gave the highest rate of increase at 93.5% from 2011 to 2012, as a result of improved collection and compilation of the fishery statistics by the country. However, production of Malaysia and the Philippines during the same period plainly decreased a little.

Indonesia as the largest producer from aquaculture in 2012, contributed 61.3% in terms of production volume and 30.3% in production value, to the region's total production from aquaculture. The country's aquaculture production comes mainly from the *Eucheuma* seaweeds (*Eucheuma* spp.) which accounted for about 44.2% of its aquaculture production volume. Vietnam, as the second highest aquaculture producer of the region in 2012, provided about 14.7% to the region's total aquaculture production. The Philippines which ranked the third highest providing 11.9% to the region's total aquaculture production, had aquatic plants (seaweeds) as one of its major products which accounted for 69.3% of the country's total production from aquaculture, followed by milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) in freshwater culture at 15.3%, and Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) at 6.5%.

In the case of Thailand, its major aquaculture product was the whiteleg shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*) which accounted for 47.1% of the country's total aquaculture production followed by Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) at 12.4%, hybrid catfish (*Clarias gariepinus* x *C. macrocephalus*) at 8.9%, green mussel (*Perna viridis*) at 8.7%, and blood cockle (*Anadara granosa*) at 5.8%. For Myanmar, its main aquaculture product was roho labeo (*Labeo rohita*) which accounted for 68.8% of the country's production from aquaculture followed by giant tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*) at 6.3%, catla (*Catla catla*) at 5.9%, tilapia nei (*Oreochromis* spp.) at 5.1%, and mrigal carp (*Cirrhinus mrigala*) at 3.9%. The aquaculture production of Malaysia had decreased in 2012 compared with that of its production of 2011 which could have been brought about by decreases in the production of giant tiger prawn (by almost 54.0%), blood cockle (by almost 32.3%), and banana prawn (by almost 18.8%).

Fig 5. Trend of the aquaculture production of the Southeast Asian countries from 2008 to 2012 (MT)



In terms of value per volume of aquaculture production in 2012, Singapore attained the highest average value at US\$ 3,546/MT followed by Malaysia at US\$ 2,938/MT, Thailand at US\$ 2,685/MT, Vietnam at US\$ 2,052/MT, Myanmar at US\$ 1,608/MT, Brunei Darussalam at US\$ 1,046/MT, the Philippines at US\$ 853/MT, and Indonesia at US\$ 589/MT. It should be noted that in 2011, the average value of the aquaculture production of Brunei Darussalam was US\$ 5,703/MT while that of Singapore was US\$ 3,784/MT. Meanwhile, the value per metric ton of aquaculture production of Cambodia and Lao PDR could not be calculated as their respective total production values in 2012 were not reported.

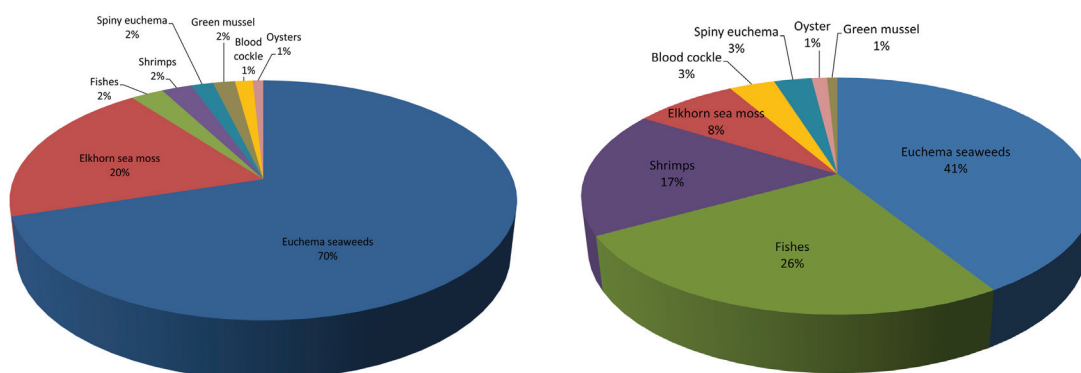
It should be recalled that in 2011, mariculture production accounted for 45.0% of the total production from aquaculture in terms of volume, while brackishwater culture production accounted for 16.0% and freshwater culture production at 39.0%. In terms of value, mariculture contributed 13.0% to the total value of the region's aquaculture production, brackishwater culture production at 46.0%, and freshwater culture production at 41.0%. This means that in 2012, production volume from mariculture increased by about 15.9% from that of 2011 which could be due to the increased production of miscellaneous fishes nei in Vietnam, while that from brackishwater culture and freshwater culture also increased by 3.1% and 39.0%, respectively. Meanwhile, the value of production from mariculture and freshwater culture in 2012 had increased but the production value from brackishwater culture had considerably decreased.

4.1 Mariculture

In 2012, the region's total production from mariculture contributed about 40.0% to the region's total production in terms of volume and 19.0% to the region's total aquaculture production value. *Eucheuma* seaweeds (*Eucheuma* spp.) which was mainly produced by Indonesia accounted for about 70.0% of the total volume of production from mariculture, followed by the Elkhorn sea moss (*Kappaphycus alvarezii*) as main products of the Philippines which accounted for 20.0%, marine fishes at 2.0%, shrimps group mainly produced by Vietnam at 2.0%, spiny eucheuma (*Eucheuma denticulatum*) mainly produced by the Philippines at 2.0%, green mussel (*Perna viridis*) mainly produced by Thailand at 2.0%, blood cockle (*Anadara granosa*) as main mariculture product of Malaysia and Thailand at 1.0%, and oysters group mainly produced by the Philippines and Thailand at 1% (**Fig. 6**).

In terms of value, the *Eucheuma* seaweeds value of mariculture production was mainly produced in Indonesia accounting for 41%, followed by marine fishes provide 26%, shrimps 17%, Elkhorn sea moss 8%, blood cockle 3%, spiny eucheuma 3%, oysters 1%, and green mussel at 1%, to the total value of the region's mariculture production (**Fig 6**).

Fig 6. Mariculture production in 2012 by major species (left by quantity; right by value)



The production from mariculture by country and by species, indicated that Indonesia contributed the largest amount of production from aquatic plants, mainly the *Eucheuma* seaweeds (*Eucheuma* spp.) followed by the production of aquatic plants nei by the Philippines. The other countries shared the production volume of other species such as green mussels mainly produced by Thailand, penaeus shrimp nei by Vietnam, blood cockle by Malaysia and Thailand, and miscellaneous fishes mainly produced by Vietnam.

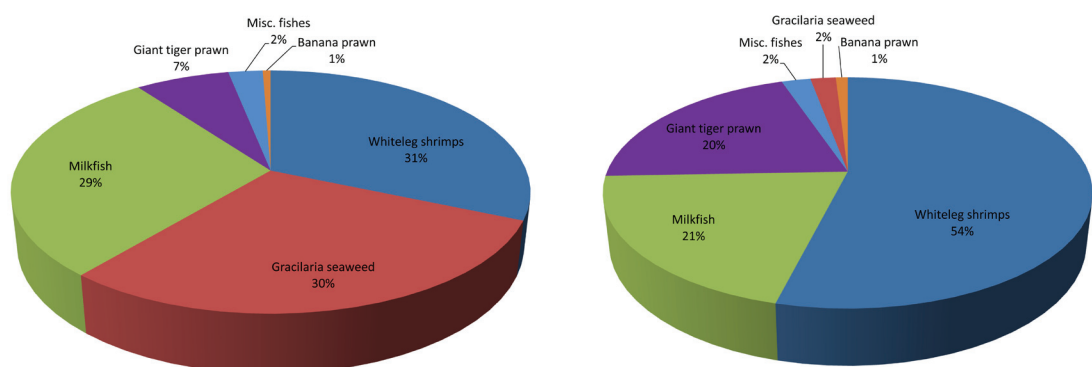
For the value per volume of mariculture production in 2012, Brunei Darussalam had the highest at an average of US\$ 8,482/MT from the country's production of the highly economic species of marine fishes nei. This was followed by Myanmar at US\$ 4,051/MT for the giant tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*), Singapore at US\$ 3,318/MT for its production of milkfish, Malaysia at US\$ 3,049/MT, Thailand at US\$ 895/MT, Philippines at US\$ 340/MT, and Indonesia at US\$ 234/MT.

4.2 Brackishwater culture

The total production from brackishwater culture in 2012 represented about 13.0% of the region's total production from aquaculture (Fig. 7). Production of whiteleg shrimps (*Penaeus vannamei*) mainly contributed by Indonesia and Thailand provided the highest volume representing 31.0% of the region's total production from brackishwater culture. The second highest was contributed by the *Gracilaria* seaweeds (*Gracilaria* spp.) at 30.0% contributed by Indonesia, and the third highest production came from milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) mainly contributed by Indonesia and the Philippines, providing the highest volume at 29.0% to the region's total production from brackishwater culture. This was followed by the giant tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*) at 7.0% reported by Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Myanmar, and Thailand. In terms of value of the brackishwater culture production, the highest was provided by the whiteleg shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*) with Thailand contributing the highest production value followed by milkfish (*Chanos chanos*) produced by the Philippines and Indonesia, and giant tiger prawn (*Penaeus monodon*) from Indonesia.

In terms of average value per volume of production from brackishwater aquaculture, from among the countries that reported their respective production value, Singapore posted the highest at US\$ 7,468/MT, followed by Thailand at US\$ 3,941/MT, Philippines at US\$ 3,145/MT, and Indonesia at US\$ 1,548/MT. Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Vietnam did not report their respective production from brackishwater aquaculture in terms of volume and value.

Fig. 7. Brackishwater culture production in 2012 by species (left by quantity; right by value)



4.3 Freshwater culture

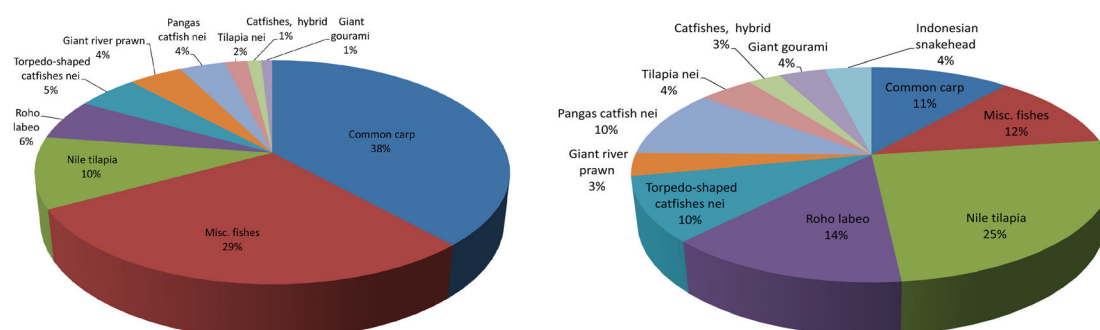
The region's total production from freshwater culture in 2012 accounted for about 47.0% of the region's total production from aquaculture, an increase of about 39.0% from that of the 2011, which could have been affected by the inability of Vietnam to report its production volume in 2011. In 2012, Indonesia was the highest producer from freshwater aquaculture contributing about 55.1% of the region's total production from freshwater culture, followed by Vietnam at 27.5%, Myanmar at 7.9%, Thailand at 4.1%, Philippines at 2.8%, Malaysia at 1.5%, and Lao PDR at 1.0%.

While this sub-sector accounted for 34.0% of the region's total aquaculture production value, this seems to indicate that freshwater aquaculture is emerging as a very important fishery sub-sector. This is considering that its production value in 2012 had increased by almost 13.2% compared with that of 2011, although this could have been affected by the inability of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam to report the corresponding values for their production volumes during that particular year.

In terms of production volume from freshwater culture by species (**Fig 8**), common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) accounted for 38.0% of the region's total production from freshwater culture which was contributed by Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Thailand. This was followed by miscellaneous freshwater fishes which accounted for 29.0%, Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis spp.*) which accounted for 10.0% and mainly contributed by Indonesia; roho labeo (*Labeo rohita*) at 6.0% contributed mainly by Myanmar; the torpedo-shaped catfishes (*Clarias spp.*) at 5.0% contributed by Indonesia and Malaysia; giant river prawn (*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*) at 4.0% mainly contributed by Vietnam; pangas catfishes nei (*Pangasius spp.*) mainly contributed by Indonesia; tilapia nei (*Oreochromis spp.*) at 2.0% contributed by Malaysia, Myanmar and the Philippines. For the production value, the highest contributor to the region's total production value from freshwater culture was Nile tilapia at 25.0% followed by roho labeo (14.0%), miscellaneous freshwater fishes (12.0%), common carp (11.0%), torpedo-shaped catfishes (10.0%), pangas catfishes (10.0%), tilapia nei (4.0%), giant gourami (4.0%), Indonesian snakehead (4.0%), catfishes hybrid (3.0%), cyprinid nei (3.0%), and giant river prawn (3.0%).

As for the value of production from freshwater culture, Singapore presented the highest average value at US\$ 4,229/MT mainly coming from the country's production of the striped snakehead (*Channa striata*). This was followed by Malaysia at US\$ 2,178/MT for the production of torpedo-shaped catfishes nei (*Clarias spp.*), Thailand at US\$ 1,831/MT; Myanmar at US\$ 1,444/MT; and Indonesia at US\$ 663/MT.

Fig. 8. Freshwater culture production in 2012 by species (left by quantity; right by value)



V. FISHING GEAR ANALYSIS

The analysis of fishing gear used in the region in 2012, as reflected in this publication, was based only from two countries that reported their respective production from marine capture fisheries by type of fishing gear, namely: Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia. Thus, the highest production by type of gears in Brunei Darussalam came from trawls accounting for about 73.5% of the total production of all types of gears. This was followed by purse seine at 21.5% with kawakawa (*Euthynnus affinis*), rainbow sardine (*Dussumieria acuta*), bigeye scad (*Selar crumenophthalmus*), and scads nei (*Decapterus* spp.) comprising almost all of the production. For Malaysia, trawls were very prominent with total production that accounted for 50.0% of the country's production from all types of gears, of which trash fishes comprised 31.5% of the trawl's total production. This was followed by purse seines contributing about 24.1% to the total production from all types of gears, of which scads (*Decapterus* spp.) comprised 25.5% of the total production from purse seines. Gill nets came third contributing 15.4% of the production from all types of gears, where the *Rastrelliger* mackerels (*Rastrelliger* spp.) contributed about 31.0% to the total production from gill nets.

Fig. 9. Production from marine capture fishery of Southeast Asian region by types of gear used in 2012

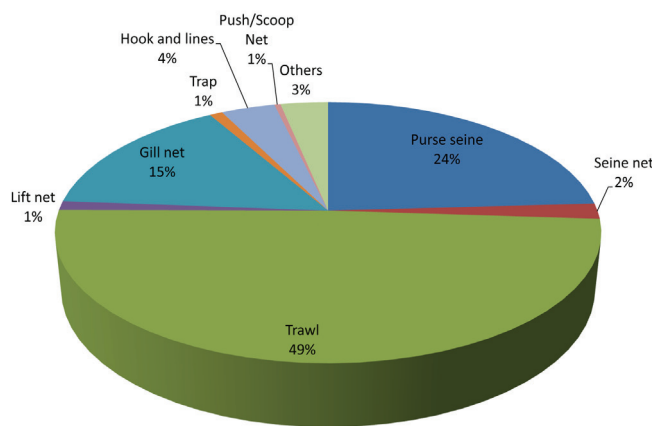


Fig. 9 shows the production from marine capture fishery of the Southeast Asian region by types of gear used. As the largest producing fishing gear, trawls accounted for about 49.0% of the total production from all types of gears, followed by the purse seines at about 24.0%, gill nets at 15.0%, hook and line at 4.0%, others at 3%, seine net at 2%, traps at 1.0%, push/scoop net at 1.0%, and lift net at 1.0%. However, the trend on gear used in marine capture fisheries could not be properly analyzed as several countries such as Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam did not provide the relevant information.

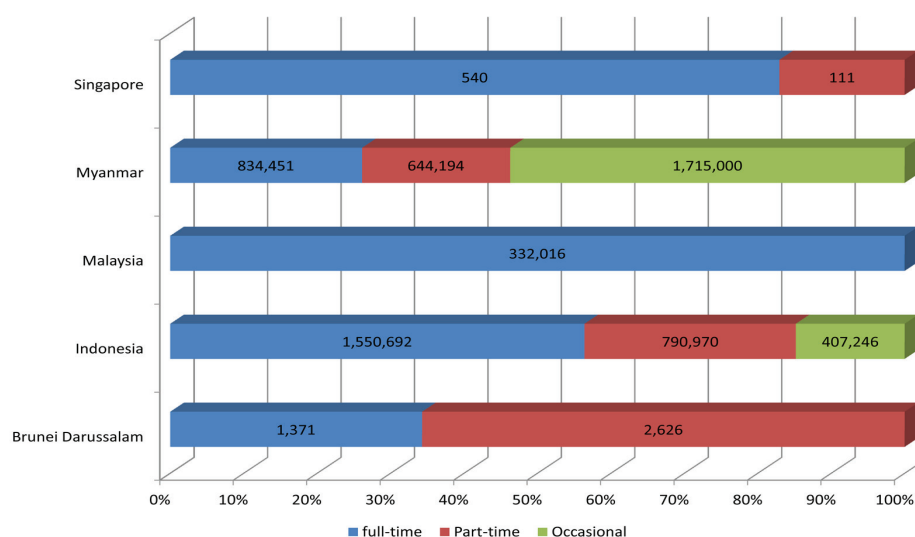
VI. NUMBER OF FISHING BOATS BY TYPE AND TONNAGE

This report covers only the boats that have been registered in each country, although Cambodia, Lao PDR, and the Philippines did not report the number of their registered fishing boats as of 2012. Therefore, based on the available data in 2012, Indonesia had the highest number of boats at 616,690 of which 172,333 were non-powered while 444,357 were powered boats, followed by Malaysia with 54,235 of which 2,998 were non-powered and 51,237 were powered boats. The third highest number was reported by Myanmar at 30,349 of which 15,463 were non-powered and 14,886 were powered boats, followed by Vietnam at 27,988, Thailand at 18,089, and Brunei Darussalam at 2,627 which comprised 98 non-powered and 2,529 powered boats.

VII. NUMBER OF FISHERS BY WORKING STATUS

In 2012, Myanmar had the highest number of fishers at 3,193,645. Of this total, 43.8% were involved in marine capture fisheries, 15.9% of whom were full-time, 18.2% part-time fishers, and 65.9% were occasional fishers. In inland capture fisheries, the country had 1,581,200 fishers comprising 30.8% full-time, 19.0% part-time, and 50.2% occasional fishers. In aquaculture, the country had 214,445 representing 6.7% of the country's total fishing workforce. Philippines had the second highest number of fishers at 2,748,908 with 82.9% in marine capture fisheries comprising 58.0% full-time, 28.0% part-time, and 14.0% occasional fishers. In inland capture fisheries, the country had 470,520 or 17.1% of its total fishing workforce of whom 48.6% were full-time, 32.5% were part-time, and 18.9% were occasional fishers. Malaysia had the third highest number of fishers at 332,016 of whom 136,514 or 41.1% were full-time marine capture fishers, while 29,494 or 8.9% were involved in aquaculture all of whom were full-time fish farmers. Singapore had 651 fishers and Brunei Darussalam 3,997 fishers (**Fig. 10**). Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam did not provide information on their respective number of fishers.

Fig. 10. Number of fishers by working status in 2012



VIII. AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION OF ORNAMENTAL FISHES

In 2012, only two countries reported their respective production from aquaculture of ornamental fishes, namely: Malaysia and Myanmar. Of these countries, Myanmar reported the highest production in 2012 comprising mainly the gold fish (*Carassius auratus*) followed by barbus (*Puntius spp.*), freshwater angelfish (*Pterophyllum scalare*), and common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*). Malaysia reported that its production comprised mainly the poeciliids, cyprinidae, and osteichthyes. In terms of value, the highest was the cyprinidae and poeciliids at US\$ 0.47/pc and US\$ 0.19/pc, respectively in Malaysia, and goldfish from Myanmar at US\$ 0.15/pc. 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 started in 2008 with only four countries, namely: Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Singapore providing the relevant information. Brunei Darussalam joined in 2009 by also giving its country's report on this aspect. In 2010, Indonesia entered into the picture but information from Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia seemed to have faded away. In 2011, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Singapore provided the relevant information. These five countries also continued to provide the relevant information in 2012. Efforts will be exerted to gather the said information from all the countries in Southeast Asia for the next issue of this publication, in order that the true picture of this significant niche of the aquaculture industry could be established.

X. ANALYSIS OF PRODUCER PRICE OF COMMODITIES FROM CAPTURE FISHERIES

Although different species are harvested by capture fisheries of the countries in the region, the trend of the producer price was established only for certain species which are commonly exploited. Generally, the analysis indicated that the producer prices of several commodities harvested by some countries are higher than those of the other countries.

For example, the producer price of barramundi (giant seaperch), *Lates calcarifer* in Brunei Darussalam in 2012 was US\$ 16.00/kg compared to Indonesia's US\$ 2.45/kg, or grouper nei, *Epinephelus* spp. in Brunei Darussalam in 2012 was US\$ 10.24/kg compared to Myanmar's US\$ 4.74/kg. Likewise, for the humpback grouper (*Cromileptes altivelis*), the producer price in Brunei Darussalam of US\$ 25.60/kg was higher than that of Indonesia's US\$ 3.42/kg.

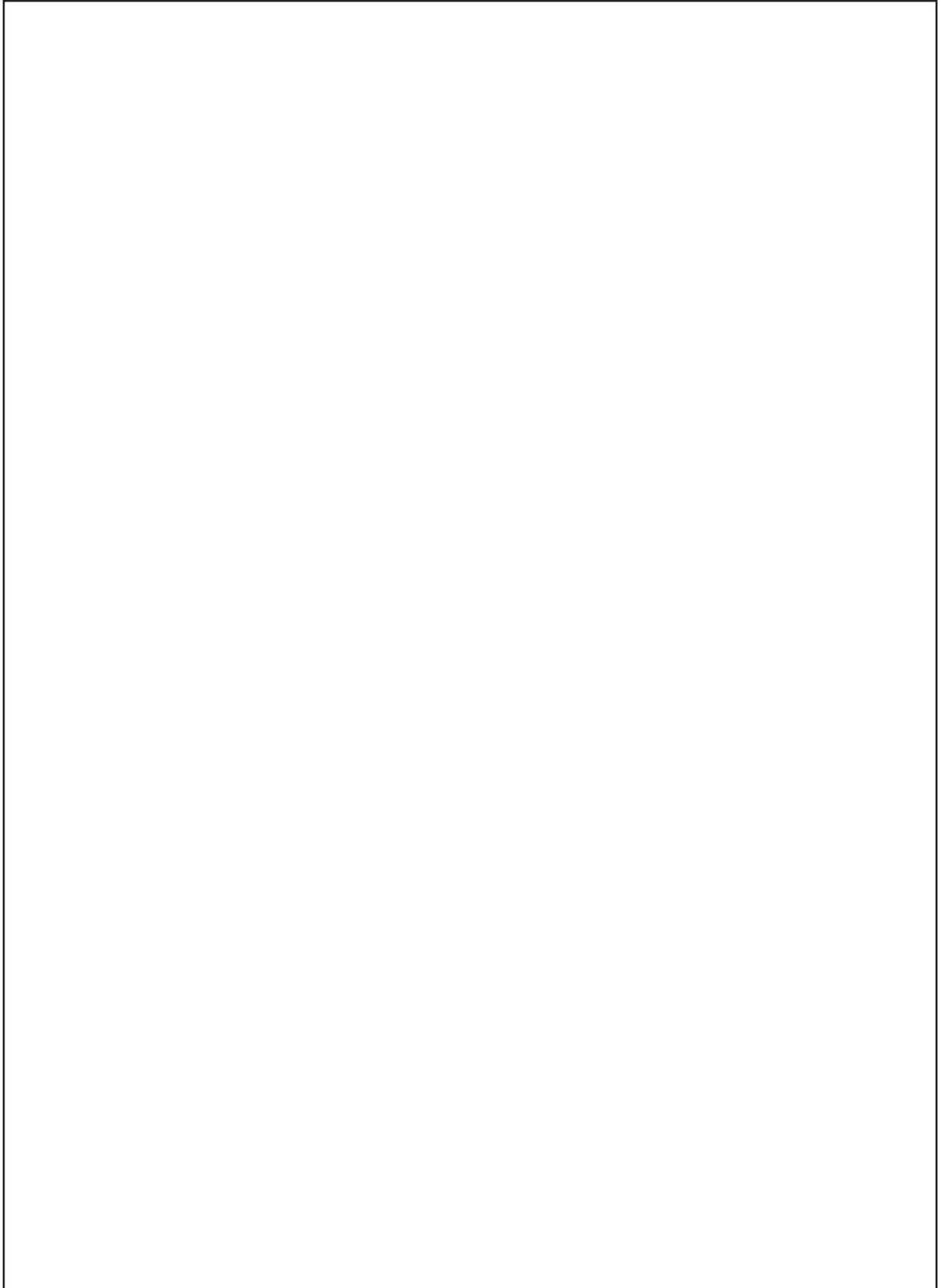
Meanwhile, the producer price in 2012 of the flase trevally (*Lactarius lactarius*) in Thailand was US\$ 8.94/kg compared to Indonesia's US\$ 0.79/kg. For silver pomfret (*Pampus argenteus*), the producer price in Thailand was US\$ 15.70/kg compared to Indonesia's US\$ 3.58/kg. For yellowfin tuna, the producer price in Brunei Darussalam was US\$ 7.68/kg while the lowest price was Indonesia's US\$ 1.86/kg or an average price of US\$ 3.68/kg.

In the case of the giant tiger prawn, the highest producer price was in Brunei Darussalam at US\$ 24.32/kg while the lowest was Indonesia's US\$ 4.98/kg or an average of US\$ 12.63/kg. For banana prawn (*Penaeus merguensis*), the highest price was in Malaysia at US\$ 9.30/kg with the lowest in Indonesia at US\$ 3.11/kg and an average of US\$ 7.03/kg.

For the Indo-Pacific swamp crab (*Scylla serrata*), the highest price was in Thailand at US\$ 7.50/kg with the lowest in Indonesia at US\$ 2.81/kg for an average of US\$ 5.11/kg. In the case of the blue swimming crab (*Portunus pelagicus*), the highest price was Thailand's US\$ 6.98/kg and the lowest was in the Indonesia at US\$ 2.68/kg, and an average of US\$ 4.70/kg.

As for the cuttlefish, squids nei, (Sepiidae) the highest was Thailand's US\$ 5.15/kg while the lowest was in Indonesia at US\$ 1.49/kg with an average of US\$ 3.37/kg. As could be gleaned from the abovementioned information, the producer price trends among the countries in the region for the same commodities generally had very wide variations.

III
STATISTICAL TABLES 2012



1. ANNUAL SERIES OF FISHERY PRODUCTION

1.1 Total Production

1.1.1 In Quantity

		MT				
Country		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	0	27,207,826	28,917,096	31,438,435	33,487,689	39,567,157
Brunei Darussalam	1	2,747	2,418	2,772	2,447	5,079
Cambodia A	2	536,320	515,000	550,000	631,695	728,000
Indonesia	3	9,054,873	10,064,140	11,662,311	13,626,141	18,763,893
Lao PDR	4	93,500	105,000	113,000	129,600	136,000
Malaysia	5	1,639,017	1,729,002	1,806,577	1,665,842	1,760,840
Myanmar	6	3,147,605	3,491,103	3,901,979	4,149,799	4,417,676
Philippines	7	4,964,703	5,084,674	5,155,647	4,973,588	4,865,678
Singapore	8	5,141	5,687	5,233	5,592	5,546
Thailand	9	3,204,200	3,137,672	3,113,316	2,870,085	3,068,345
Vietnam B	10	4,559,720	4,782,400	5,127,600	5,432,900	5,816,100

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013
 B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013

1.1.2 In Value

		US\$ 1,000				
Country		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	0	28,585,816	29,215,311	38,744,163	43,782,867	44,958,882
Brunei Darussalam	1	9,477	5,947	11,626	9,839	23,153
Cambodia A	2	317,290	533,528	...	126,850	...
Indonesia	3	9,700,810	7,493,133	14,085,949	14,954,948	13,292,210
Lao PDR	4	331,475	204,969	...	...	...
Malaysia	5	2,163,885	2,599,980	2,821,786	3,043,037	3,434,589
Myanmar	6	3,156,405	5,283,701	5,821,638	6,065,596	7,067,139
Philippines	7	4,675,417	4,266,944	4,534,628	5,186,787	5,238,384
Singapore	8	17,822	19,243	25,423	24,790	24,984
Thailand	9	3,595,535	3,940,087	4,501,934	4,305,354	5,111,243
Vietnam B	10	4,617,700	4,867,779	6,941,179	10,065,666	10,767,180

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013
 B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013

1.2 Marine Fishery Production**1.2.1 In Quantity**

		MT				
Country		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	0	13,814,368	14,140,387	14,874,445	15,095,450	15,590,704
Brunei Darussalam	1	2,357	1,958	2,351	2,154	4,523
Cambodia A	2	66,000	75,000	85,000	114,695	110,000
Indonesia	3	4,701,933	4,789,410	5,039,416	5,328,637	5,400,977
Lao PDR	4	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	5	1,394,531	1,391,088	1,428,881	1,373,105	1,472,239
Myanmar	6	1,679,010	1,867,510	2,048,590	2,169,820	2,332,790
Philippines	7	2,377,514	2,418,838	2,424,476	2,171,770	2,145,233
Singapore	8	1,623	2,121	1,732	1,618	1,969
Thailand	9	1,644,800	1,496,162	1,617,399	1,633,651	1,612,073
Vietnam B	10	1,946,600	2,098,300	2,226,600	2,300,000	2,10900

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013
 B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013

1.2.2 In Value

		US\$ 1,000				
Country		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	0	12,338,215	10,416,661	15,898,768	21,178,765	20,049,002
Brunei Darussalam	1	9,085	5,289	6,676	8,168	18,423
Cambodia	2	...	110,729	...	...	...
Indonesia	3	4,957,293	1,686,971	6,558,115	7,099,887	4,863,264
Lao PDR	4	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	5	1,690,715	1,887,588	2,015,563	2,267,800	2,583,057
Myanmar	6	1,585,514	3,081,391	3,400,287	3,580,203	3,849,103
Philippines	7	2,810,871	2,390,076	2,524,841	3,016,434	2,889,819
Singapore	8	8,560	10,450	10,559	9,751	12,298
Thailand	9	1,276,177	1,244,167	1,382,727	1,412,363	1,448,858
Vietnam A	10	...	...	...	3,784,159	4,384,180

Note: A Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013

1.3 Inland Fishery Production

1.3.1 In Quantity

		MT				
Country		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	0	2,329,524	2,397,273	2,377,253	2,641,094	2,819,963
Brunei Darussalam	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia A	2	430,600	390,000	405,000	445,000	528,000
Indonesia	3	497,740	494,630	344,972	368,542	393,552
Lao PDR	4	29,200	30,000	30,900	34,000	34,105
Malaysia	5	4,353	4,469	4,545	5,695	5,042
Myanmar	6	814,740	899,430	1,002,430	1,163,159	1,246,460
Philippines	7	179,491	188,444	185,406	193,698	195,804
Singapore	8	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	9	228,600	245,500	209,800	228,500	222,500
Vietnam B	10	144,800	144,800	194,200	202,500	194,500

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013
 B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013

1.3.2 In Value

		US\$ 1,000				
Country		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	0	2,215,437	2,834,477	2,526,476	2,914,402	3,226,605
Brunei Darussalam	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	2	255,500	334,845	...	...	...
Indonesia	3	521,019	616,640	546,937	635,754	793,238
Lao PDR	4	240,334	93,168	...	...	...
Malaysia	5	10,290	11,482	13,138	17,978	18,376
Myanmar	6	788,325	1,349,145	1,503,645	1,744,738	1,869,690
Philippines	7	145,912	155,907	174,479	185,799	196,239
Singapore	8	...	..	...	...	...
Thailand	9	254,057	273,290	288,277	330,193	349,062
Vietnam	10	...	...	...	...	...

1.4 Aquaculture Production**1.4.1 In Quantity**

MT

Country		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	0	11,063,934	12,379,436	14,186,737	15,751,145	21,160,458
Brunei Darussalam	1	390	460	421	293	4,524
Cambodia A	2	39,720	50,000	60,000	72,000	90,000
Indonesia	3	3,855,200	4,780,100	6,277,923	7,928,962	12,969,364
Lao PDR	4	64,300	75,000	82,100	95,600	101,895
Malaysia	5	240,133	333,445	373,151	287,042	283,559
Myanmar	6	653,855	724,163	850,959	816,820	838,426
Philippines	7	2,407,698	2,477,392	2,545,765	2,608,120	2,524,641
Singapore	8	3,518	3,566	3,501	3,974	3,577
Thailand	9	1,330,800	1,396,010	1,286,117	1,007,934	1,233,772
Vietnam B	10	2,468,320	2,539,300	2,706,800	2,930,400	3,110,700

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013
 B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013

1.4.2 In Value

US\$ 1,000

Country		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	0	14,032,164	15,964,173	13,377,740	19,689,700	21,683,275
Brunei Darussalam	1	392	658	4,950	1,671	4,730
Cambodia A	2	61,790	87,954	...	126,850	...
Indonesia	3	4,222,498	5,189,522	6,980,897	7,219,307	7,635,708
Lao PDR	4	91,141	111,801	...	...	...
Malaysia	5	462,880	700,910	793,085	757,320	833,156
Myanmar	6	782,566	853,165	917,706	740,655	1,348,346
Philippines	7	1,718,634	1,720,961	1,835,308	1,984,554	2,152,326
Singapore	8	9,262	8,793	14,864	15,039	12,686
Thailand	9	2,065,301	2,422,630	2,830,930	2,562,798	3,313,323
Vietnam B	10	4,617,700	4,867,779	...	6,281,507	6,383,000

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013
 B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013



2. FISHERY PRODUCTION BY SUB-SECTOR

2.1 In Quantity

MT

Country	Year	Total	Marine capture fishery	Inland capture fishery	
Total	0	2012	39,567,157	15,590,704	2,819,963
Brunei Darussalam	1	2012	5,079	4,523	...
Cambodia A	2	2012	728,000	110,000	528,000
Indonesia	3	2012	18,763,893	5,400,977	393,552
Lao PDR	4	2012	136,000	...	34,105
Malaysia	5	2012	1,760,840	1,472,239	5,042
Myanmar	6	2012	4,417,676	2,332,790	1,246,460
Philippines	7	2012	4,865,678	2,145,233	195,804
Singapore	8	2012	5,546	1,969	...
Thailand	9	2012	3,068,345	1,612,073	222,500
Vietnam B	10	2012	5,816,100	2,510,900	194,500

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013

B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013

2.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

MT

Country	Year	Aquaculture				
		Sub-total	Mariculture	Brackishwater culture	Freshwater culture	
Total	0	2012	21,156,490	8,467,061	2,638,634	9,960,795
Brunei Darussalam	1	2012	556	556	...	0.02
Cambodia A	2	2012	90,000	...	...	...
Indonesia	3	2012	12,969,364	5,769,736	1,708,110	5,491,518
Lao PDR	4	2012	101,895	...	...	101,895
Malaysia	5	2012	283,559	131,005	...	152,554
Myanmar	6	2012	838,426	52,693	...	785,733
Philippines	7	2012	2,524,641	1,910,568	330,781	283,292
Singapore	8	2012	3,577	3,022	96	459
Thailand	9	2012	1,233,772	225,181	599,647	408,944
Vietnam B	10	2012	3,110,700	374,300	...	2,736,400

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013

B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013

2.2 In Value

US\$ 1,000

Country	Year	Total	Marine capture fishery	Inland capture fishery	
Total	0	2012	44,958,882	20,049,002	3,226,605
Brunei Darussalam	1	2012	23,153	18,423	...
Cambodia	2	2012	...	...	...
Indonesia	3	2012	13,292,210	4,863,264	793,238
Lao PDR	4	2012	...	...	...
Malaysia	5	2012	3,434,589	2,583,057	18,376
Myanmar	6	2012	7,067,139	3,849,103	1,869,690
Philippines	7	2012	5,238,384	2,889,819	196,239
Singapore	8	2012	24,984	12,298	...
Thailand	9	2012	5,111,243	1,448,858	349,062
Vietnam A	10	2012	10,767,180	4,384,180	...

Note: A Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013

2.2 In Value (cont'd)

US\$ 1,000

Country	Year	Aquaculture				
		Sub-total	Mariculture	Brackishwater culture	Freshwater culture	
Total	0	2012	21,683,275	2,929,605	6,047,895	6,322,775
Brunei Darussalam	1	2012	4,730	4,716	...	14
Cambodia	2	2012	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	3	2012	7,635,708	1,349,055	2,643,864	3,642,789
Lao PDR	4	2012	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	5	2012	833,156	500,888	...	332,268
Myanmar	6	2012	1,348,346	213,465	...	1,134,881
Philippines	7	2012	2,152,326	649,976	1,040,218	462,132
Singapore	8	2012	12,686	10,028	717	1,941
Thailand	9	2012	3,313,323	201,477	2,363,096	748,750
Vietnam A	10	2012	6,383,000	...	...	...

Note: A Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013

3. MARINE CAPTURE FISHERY STATISTICS

3.1 Number of Fishing Boats by Type and Tonnage, 2012

Country, Sub-area	Year	Total	Non-powered boat	Sub-total		
				Sub-total	Out-board powered boat	
Brunei Darussalam	1	2012	2,627	98	2,529	2,498
Brunei Muara	2	2012	1,820	38	1,782	1,751
Tutong	3	2012	285	37	248	248
Kuala belait	4	2012	302	19	283	283
Temburong	5	2012	220	4	216	216
Cambodia	6	2012	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	7	2012	616,690	172,333	444,357	245,819
West Sumatra	8	2012	38,629	10,828	27,801	18,284
South Jawa	9	2012	24,660	1,271	23,389	15,007
Malacca Strait	10	2012	38,954	6,654	32,300	6,266
East Sumatra	11	2012	62,324	14,649	47,675	11,075
North Jawa	12	2012	81,525	2,642	78,883	47,851
Bali, Nusatenggara, Timor	13	2012	52,929	15,553	37,376	27,356
South/West Kalimantan	14	2012	28,476	7,820	20,656	4,289
East Kalimantan	15	2012	32,533	2,319	30,214	6,639
South Sulawesi	16	2012	71,297	13,705	57,592	36,389
North Sulawesi	17	2012	85,522	27,369	58,153	50,697
Maluku-Papua	18	2012	99,841	69,523	30,318	21,969
Malaysia	19	2012	54,235	2,998	51,237	34,081
West Coast of Peninsular	20	2012	22,217	69	22,148	14,643
East Coast of Peninsular	21	2012	9,380	2	9,378	5,198
Sabah	22	2012	15,706	2,922	12,784	9,503
Sarawak	23	2012	6,574	3	6,571	4,406
Labuan	24	2012	358	2	356	331
Myanmar	25	2012	30,349	15,463	14,886	12,288
Taninthayi	26	2012	11,724	3,991	7,733	6,627
Mon	27	2012	1,697	167	1,530	1,156
Yangon	28	2012	419	325	94	94
Rakhine	29	2012	14,198	10,482	3,716	3,493
Ayeyarwady	30	2012	2,311	498	1,813	918
Philippines	31	2012	...	...	...	...
Singapore	32	2012	4	...	4	...
Thailand A	33	2012	18,089	...	...	...
Vietnam B	34	2012	27,988	...	...	...

Notes: A Figures from Thai Fishing Vessels Statistics 2012
 B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013

Powered boat								
In-board powered boat								
Sub-total	< 5 tons	5-9.9 tons	10-19.9 tons	20-49.9 tons	50-99.9 tons	100-199.9 tons	200-499.9 tons	> 500 tons
31	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...
31	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
198,538	137,587	37,694	11,583	8,527	1,640	1,169	317	21
9,517	6,175	2,066	598	554	113	11	...	...
8,382	3,208	2,679	1,287	1,142	59	7	...	...
26,034	21,128	3,285	661	719	156	80	5	...
36,600	30,405	4,214	1,008	766	67	135	5	...
31,032	12,683	9,142	3,799	3,539	880	746	224	19
10,020	6,720	1,934	778	248	199	136	3	2
16,367	12,942	2,515	595	256	48	11	...	...
23,578	20,001	2,952	609	15	...	1	...	...
21,203	15,919	4,758	382	142	2	...	...	...
7,456	4,427	1,824	607	463	86	24	25	...
8,349	3,979	2,325	1,259	683	30	18	55	...
17,156	2,513	4,843	3,502	3,324	2,974	...	...	...
7,505	506	2,877	1,500	1,384 C	1,238 D	...	...	...
4,180	565	780	1,013	706 C	1,116 D	...	...	...
3,281	868	696	642	960 C	115 D	...	...	...
2,165	574	490	347	274 C	480 D	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	...	25 D	...	...	...
2,598	12	131	241	761	686	754	13	...
1,106	...	1	14	466	361	264	...	...
374	6	56	51	10	71	180	...	...
...
223	...	...	1	39	70	110	3	...
895	6	74	175	246	184	200	10	...
...
4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
18,089	...	9,398 E	...	5,934 F	2,757 G	...	...	...
...

Notes: C In-board powered boat 25-39.9 tons
D In-board powered boat >40 tons
E In-board powered boat <10 tons
F In-board powered boat 10-49 tons
G In-board powered boat >50 tons

3.2 Number of Fishing Units by Size of Boat, 2012

3.2.3 Malaysia

Type of Fishing Gear	Total	Non-powered boat	Out-board powered boat	In-board powered boat						
				Sub-total	Less than 5 tons	5-9.9 tons	10-19.9 tons	20-39.9 tons	> 40 tons	
All Purse Seines	1	1,257	...	9	1,248	50	56	111	225	806
Anchovy Purse Seine	2	137	...	4	133	18	4	19	16	76
Fish Purse Seine	3	1,120	...	5	1,115	32	52	92	209	730
All Seine Nets	4	671	4	66	601	6	590	5	...	...
Boat Seine	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beach Seine	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Trawls	7	6,028	...	...	6,028	70	297	1,472	2,230	1,959
Beam Trawl	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otter Board Trawl	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pair Trawl	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lift Nets	11	435	49	349	37	5	16	15	1	...
All Falling Nets	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anchovy Falling Net	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Squid Falling Net	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gill Nets	15	34,680	1,374	27,563	5,743	1,608	2,813	1,023	239	60
All Traps	16	1,298	261	641	396	48	81	146	85	36
Stationary Trap	17	172	44	104	24	18	6	...	...	...
Portable Trap	18	1,126	217	537	372	30	75	146	85	36
Hooks & Lines	19	6,587	627	4,186	1,774	500	535	453	176	110
Push/Scoop Nets	20	21	...	...	21	...	2	17	2	...
Shellfish & Seaweed Collecting Gear	21	301	105	83	113	54	51	7	1	...
Others	22	2,957	578	1,184	1,195	172	402	253	365	3

3.2 Number of Fishing Units by Size of Boat, 2012

3.2.4 Myanmar

Type of Fishing Gear	Total	Non-powered boat	Out-board powered boat	In-board powered boat								
				Sub-total	Less than 5 tons	5-9.9 tons	10-19.9 tons	20-49.9 tons	50-99.9 tons	100-199.9 tons	200-499.9 tons	
All Purse Seines	1	1,023	2	763	258	...	...	...	94	57	105	2
Anchovy Purse Seine	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish Purse Seine	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Seine Nets	4	2,253	1,893	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat Seine	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beach Seine	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Trawls	7	1,100	...	...	1,100	...	...	1	86	450	553	10
Beam Trawl	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otter Board Trawl	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pair Trawl	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lift Nets	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Falling Nets	12	1,228	213	715	300	...	1	3	289	7	...	...
Anchovy Falling Net	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Squid Falling Net	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gill Nets	15	9,474	1,787	7,427	260	3	64	147	30	8	7	1
All Traps	16	12,855	11,181	1,578	96	...	...	...	1	45	49	1
Stationary Trap	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portable Trap	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooks & Lines	19	1,240	387	816	37	...	1	10	19	7	...	...
Push/Scoop Nets	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shellfish & Seaweed Collecting Gear	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	22	1,176	...	629	547	...	9	65	78	199	108	88

3.2 Number of Fishing Units by Size of Boat, 2012

3.2.6 Thailand

Type of Fishing Gear	Total	Out-board powered boat	In-board powered boat						
			Sub- total	Less than 5 tons	5-9.9 tons ^A	10-19.9 tons	20-49.9 ^B tons	> 50 ^C tons	
All Purse Seines	1	1,591	...	1,591	...	168	...	499	924
Anchovy Purse Seine	2	259	...	259	...	41	...	120	98
Fish Purse Seine	3	1,332	...	1,332	...	127	...	379	826
All Seine Nets	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boat Seine	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beach Seine	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Trawls	7	3,384	...	3,384	...	359	...	1,958	1,067
Beam Trawl	8	94	...	94	...	12	...	66	16
Otter Board Trawl	9	2,238	...	2,238	...	346	...	1,404	488
Pair Trawl	10	1,052	...	1,052	...	1	...	488	563
Lift Nets	11	313	...	313	...	56	...	240	17
All Falling Nets	12	3,964	...	3,964	...	1,519	...	2,232	213
Anchovy Falling Net	13	671	...	671	...	125	...	494	52
Squid Falling Net	14	3,293	...	3,293	...	1,394	...	1,738	161
Gill Nets	15	8,391	...	8,391	...	7,051	...	857	483
All Traps	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stationary Trap	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portable Trap	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooks & Lines	19	31	...	31	...	7	...	16	8
Push/Scoop Nets	20	350	...	350	...	188	...	117	45
Shellfish & Seaweed Collecting Gear	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	22	65	...	65	...	50	...	15	...

Notes: Figures from Thai Fishing Vessel Statistics 2012

- A In-board powered boat < 10 tons
- B In-board powered boat 10-49 tons
- C In-board powered boat > 50 tons

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.1 In Quantity

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia A
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	57	...	...
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	71	...	...
<i>Tenualosa toli</i>	Toli shad	57	...	...
<i>Tenualosa toli</i>	Toli shad	71	...	...
<i>Pellona ditchela</i>	Indian pellona	57	...	...
<i>Pellona ditchela</i>	Indian pellona	71	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi (=Giant seaperch)	57	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi (=Giant seaperch)	71	...	240
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	71	...	...
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	57	...	...
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	71	...	...
Pleuronectiformes	Flatfishes nei	57	...	...
Pleuronectiformes	Flatfishes nei	71	...	...
<i>Cynoglossus</i> spp.	Tongue soles nei	57	...	...
<i>Cynoglossus</i> spp.	Tongue soles nei	71	...	859
<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 nei	57	...	...
Synodontidae	Lizardfishes nei	71	...	1,115
Ariidae	Sea catfishes	57	...	...
Ariidae	Sea catfishes	71	...	...
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	57	...	...
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	71	...	...
Mugilidae	Mulletts nei	57	...	...
Mugilidae	Mulletts nei	71	...	472
<i>Caesio caerulea</i>	Blue and gold fusilier	57	...	...
<i>Caesio caerulea</i>	Blue and gold fusilier	71	...	...
<i>Caesio cunning</i>	Redbelly yellowtail fusilier	57	...	...
<i>Caesio cunning</i>	Redbelly yellowtail fusilier	71	...	...
Caesionodae	Fusiliers nei	57	...	...
Caesionodae	Fusiliers nei	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Honeycomb grouper	57	...	...
<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Honeycomb grouper	71	...	...

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013

							MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
4,010	-	4,241	...	...	...	...	...
11,242	-	1,360	...	1,131	...	...	...
267	-
245	-
...	-	9,016	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	4,687	...	1,104	...	...	...
10,729	-	231	...	...	...	54	...
77,609	-	1,268	...	756	27	7	...
...	-	248	...	...	...
10,581	-	465	...
6,033	-	908	...
6,825	-	1,639	...	...	...	...	...
1,224	-	1,243	...	851	...	...	...
...	-	2,680	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	934	...	...	...	632	...
1,288	-	571	...	...	...	4,762	...
2,237	-	2,113	...	...	...	...	...
7,004	-
13,437	-
...	-	21,867	...	...	...	9,664	...
...	-	11,302	...	5,661	...	34,175	...
22,950	-	9,302	...	...	...	1,023	...
69,459	-	12,435	...	5,309	81	2,200	...
...	-	1,566	...	...	...	263	...
...	-	1,136	...	...	...	298	...
13,763	-	1,726	...	...	...	2,557	...
29,921	-	2,261	...	13,826	15	3,044	...
655	-
7,127	-
12,851	-
55,280	-
...	-	70	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	520	...	22,515	...	...	...
3,083	-
3,579	-

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia A
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	57	...	...
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers nei	57	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers nei	71	...	282
<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 nei	57	...	...
<i>Priacanthus</i> spp.	Bigeyes nei	71	...	...
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	Silver sillago	57	...	...
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	Silver sillago	71	...	193
Sillaginidae	Sillago-whitings	57	...	...
Sillaginidae	Sillago-whitings	71	...	...
<i>Mene maculate</i>	Moonfish	71	...	...
Sciaenidae	Croakers, drums nei	57	...	...
Sciaenidae	Croakers, drums nei	71	...	522
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove red snapper	57	...	...
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove red snapper	71	...	249
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers nei	57	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers nei	71	...	3,234
Lutjanidae	Snappers, jobfishes nei	57	...	...
Lutjanidae	Snappers, jobfishes nei	71	...	157
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses nei	57	...	...
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses nei	71	...	...
Percoidei	Percoid nei	71	...	...
<i>Pristipomoides</i> spp.	Sharptooth jobfishes	57	...	...
<i>Pristipomoides</i> spp.	Sharptooth jobfishes	71	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams nei	57	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams nei	71	...	...
<i>Scolopsis</i> spp.	Monocole breams	57	...	...
<i>Scolopsis</i> spp.	Monocole breams	71	...	...

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013

							MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
2,687	-
4,930	-
...	-	1,475	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	10,367	...	...	83	...	...
14,578	-
31,929	-
3,166	-
7,532	-
1,844	-
18,855	-
538	-
467	-
9,853	-	7,489	...	...	...	12,338	...
28,375	-	13,876	...	...	...	25,789	...
266	-
823	-
...	-	1,099	...	...	...	1,373	...
...	-	1,314	...	14,370	3	1,590	...
...	-	16,321	31	...	...
16,925	-	25,024	...	...	...	3,154	...
60,784	-	13,248	...	...	41	13,199	...
...	-	972	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	8,750	...	...	...	...	...
20,371	-	276	...	...	...	...	...
98,717	-	3,293	...	...	45	...	...
...	-	452	...	...	...	3,118	...
...	-	4,477	...	20,218	66	2,341	...
...	-	2,176	...
...	-	20,251	...	2,367	...
...	-	13,703	...	...	...
846	-
2,641	-
17,976	-	19,323	...	...	...	10,182	...
45,909	-	27,603	...	46,336	41	44,670	...
...	-	34	...	...	...	680	...
...	-	2,181	...	...	...	2,619	...

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia A
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes	57	...	...
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes	71	...	...
Leiognathidae	Ponyfishes (=Slipmouths) nei	57	...	...
Leiognathidae	Ponyfishes (=Slipmouths) nei	71	...	...
<i>Plectorhinchus</i> spp.	Sweetlips	57	...	...
<i>Plectorhinchus</i> spp.	Sweetlips	71	...	...
<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>	Silver grunt	57	...	...
<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>	Silver grunt	71	...	...
Haemulidae (=Pomodasyidae)	Grunts, sweetlips nei	57	...	...
Haemulidae (=Pomodasyidae)	Grunts, sweetlips nei	71	...	156
Lethrinidae	Emperors (=Scavengers) nei	57	...	...
Lethrinidae	Emperors (=Scavengers) nei	71	...	...
Sparidae	Porgies, seabreams nei	71	...	...
Mullidae	Goatfishes, red mullets nei	71	...	...
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	Sulphur goatfish	57	...	...
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	Sulphur goatfish	71	...	...
<i>Upeneus</i> spp.	Goatfishes	57	...	...
<i>Upeneus</i> spp.	Goatfishes	71	...	...
<i>Gerres</i> spp.	Mojarras nei	57	...	...
<i>Gerres</i> spp.	Mojarras nei	71	...	...
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	Spotted sicklefish	57	...	...
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	Spotted sicklefish	71	...	...
<i>Cheilinius undulatus</i>	Humphead wrasse	57	...	...
<i>Cheilinius undulatus</i>	Humphead wrasse	71	...	...
Labridae	Wrasses, hogfishes, etc. nei	57	...	...
Labridae	Wrasses, hogfishes, etc. nei	71	...	500
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Four finger threadfin	57	...	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Four finger threadfin	71	...	...
Polynemidae	Threadfins, Tasselfishes nei	57	...	...
Polynemidae	Threadfins, Tasselfishes nei	71	...	556
<i>Siganus stellatus</i>	Orange-spotted spinefoot	57	...	...
<i>Siganus stellatus</i>	Orange-spotted spinefoot	71	...	...
<i>Siganus virgatus</i>	Barhed spinefoot	57	...	...
<i>Siganus virgatus</i>	Barhed spinefoot	71	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet nei	57	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet nei	71	...	...

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013

							MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
...	-	143	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	1,730	...	...	...	...	...
18,526	-
62,026	-	56,959	...	...	...
291	-
2,674	-
...	-	864	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	2,117	...	...	...	...	...
4,169	-	71	...	...	...	...	...
9,567	-	1,307	...	...	33	...	...
6,297	-	176	...	...	...	...	...
33,924	-	1,342	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	14,879	...	...	...
...	-	28,088	...	...	...
4,616	-
31,826	-
14,562	-	9,099	...	...	...	...	...
21,123	-	8,412	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	115	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	846	...	6,208	...	...	...
...	-	364	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	908	...	92	...	...	...
203	-
781	-
...	-	106	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	1,681	...	15,324	...	...	...
1,334	-
3,962	-
12,306	-	6,996	...	...	...	50	...
30,636	-	4,444	...	3,557	17	658	...
3,097	-
19,715	-
150	-
1,526	-
272	-	291	...	...	...	...	...
4,647	-	1,758	...	26,055	...	...	...

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia A
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Indo-Pacific tarpon	57	...	...
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Indo-Pacific tarpon	71	...	...
<i>Terapon</i> spp.	Terapon perches nei	57	...	...
<i>Terapon</i> spp.	Terapon perches nei	71	...	670
<i>Platax</i> spp.	Batfishes	71	...	...
<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	Daggertooth pike conger	57	...	...
<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	Daggertooth pike conger	71	...	...
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	57	...	...
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	71	...	...
Trichiuridae	Hairtails nei	57	...	...
Trichiuridae	Hairtails nei	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 nei	57	...	...
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas nei	71	...	...
<i>Dussunieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	57	...	...
<i>Dussunieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	71	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	Stolephorus anchovies	57	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	Stolephorus anchovies	71	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings nei	57	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings nei	71	...	861
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tuna	57	...	...
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tuna	71	...	...
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	Bullet tuna	57	...	...
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	Bullet tuna	71	...	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	57	...	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	71	...	...
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	57	...	...
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	71	...	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	57	...	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	71	...	...
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Albacore tuna	57	...	...

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013

							MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
...	-	32	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	288	...	1,438	...	...	...
5,202	-
4,895	-
...	-	2,890	...	...	...
...	-	1,241	...	...	...	411	...
...	-	2,765	...	...	...	2,690	...
...	-	4,282	...	...	...	2,447	...
...	-	6,179	...	...	38	8,817	...
27,071	-
37,203	-	15,249	...	...	...
13,402	-	21,694	...	...	...
35,708	-
28,466	-
133,373	-
19,663	-
26,144	-
...	-	14,858	...
...	-	346,938	...	45,213	...
3,708	-
2,145	-	7,186	...	...	...
80,546	-	5,238	...	...	...	...	...
122,674	-	14,214	...	71,165	...	...	...
4,058	-	847	...	...	...	1,575	...
10,319	-	3,671	...	405	42	2,944	...
71,118	-	429	...	...	...	...	...
86,883	-	2,158	...	131,691	...	...	...
12,131	-
2,591	-
50,510	-	10,478	...	...	...	11,441	...
122,230	-	16,453	...	35,807	...	11,742	...
87,333	-	3	...	...	...	...	...
341,691	-	5,520	...	206,460	2	...	...
26,658	-	13,286	...	...	...	9,871	...
57,364	-	16,035	...	...	...	5,303	...
11,028	-	57	...	...	...	...	...

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia A
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Albacore tuna	57	...	...
<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>	Southern bluefin tuna	57	...	...
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	57	...	...
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	71	...	...
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye tuna	57	...	...
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye tuna	71	...	...
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	57	...	...
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	71	...	...
Istiophoridae	Marlins, sailfishes, etc. nei	57	...	...
Istiophoridae	Marlins, sailfishes, etc. nei	71	...	...
<i>Makaira indica</i>	Black marlin	57	...	...
<i>Makaira indica</i>	Black marlin	71	...	...
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Atlantic blue marlin	57	...	...
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Atlantic blue marlin	71	...	...
<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>	Striped marlin	57	...	...
<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>	Striped marlin	71	...	...
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Swordfish	57	...	...
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Swordfish	71	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	57	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Scomberomorous guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	57	...	...
<i>Scomberomorous guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp.	Seerfishes nei	57	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp.	Seerfishes nei	71	...	1,286
<i>Sarda orientalis</i>	Striped bonito	57	...	...
<i>Sarda orientalis</i>	Striped bonito	71	...	859
Gobiidae	Gobies nei	71	...	...
Acanthuridae	Surgconfishes nei	71	...	...
Congridae	Conger eels, etc. nei	71	...	278
Atherinidae	Silversides (=Sand smells) nei	71	...	...
<i>Tylosurus</i> spp.	Needlefishes nei	57	...	...
<i>Tylosurus</i> spp.	Needlefishes nei	71	...	890
<i>Hemiramphus</i> spp.	Halfbeaks nei	57	...	...
<i>Hemiramphus</i> spp.	Halfbeaks nei	71	...	...
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	False trevally	57	...	...
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	False trevally	71	...	808

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013

							MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
...	-	3	...
910	-
38,533	-	10	...	...	...	...	...
151,705	-	1,090	...	125,266	...	83	...
32,540	-	6	...	...	...	...	...
41,063	-	668	...	12,457	...	448	...
3,164	-
2,817	-
...	-	19	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	470	...	3,915	...	...	...
4,317	-
1,147	-
489	-
67	-	2,248	...	...	...
580	-
330	-
5,831	-	51	...	...	...	...	...
4,969	-	401	...	4,405	...	...	...
24,128	-
111,004	-	17,422	...	...	...
7,285	-
9,629	-
...	-	4,935	...	...	...	2,021	...
...	-	10,065	...	...	35	7,157	...
2,073	-
580	-
...	-	10,888	...	...	...
...	-	7,819	...	...	...
...	-	2,841	...	...	...
...	-	507	...	...	...
2,070	-
5,511	-	10,260	...	...	...
2,802	-
16,177	-	2,364	...	...	...
6,370	-
20,440	-	424	...	257	...	...	...

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia A
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	57	...	...
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	71	...	130
<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	Indian scad	57	...	...
<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	Indian scad	71	...	3,504
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads nei	57	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads nei	71	...	388
<i>Scatophagus</i> spp.	Scats	71	...	...
Exocoetidae	Flying fishes nei	57	...	...
Exocoetidae	Flying fishes nei	71	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles nei	57	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles nei	71	...	...
Carangidae	Carangids nei	57	...	...
Carangidae	Carangids nei	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	...	277
<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded trevally	57	...	...
<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded trevally	71	...	83
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	57	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	71	...	...
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	57	...	...
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	71	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Hardtail scad	57	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Hardtail scad	71	...	...
<i>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfishes	57	...	...
<i>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfishes	71	...	675
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Dolphinfish	57	...	...
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Dolphinfish	71	...	...
Engraulidae	Anchovies, etc. nei	57	...	...
Engraulidae	Anchovies, etc. nei	71	...	...
<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	Spotted chub mackerel	57	...	...
<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	Spotted chub mackerel	71	...	...
<i>Scomber japonicus</i>	Chub mackerel	71	...	...

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013

							MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
...	-	197	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	1,155	...	2,281	...	...	...
...	-	22,801	...	...	...	14,529	...
...	-	79,988	...	...	...	19,225	...
81,939	-
345,571	-	239,003	...	...	...
...	-	2,283	...	...	...
2,856	-
9,476	-	21,943	...	...	...
28,836	-
59,659	-	85	...	...
...	-	802	...	...	...	17,767	...
...	-	11,621	...	69,448	20	34,021	...
4,486	-	15,162	...	...	...	5,011	...
7,722	-	37,600	...	114,854	...	14,626	...
65,538	-	1,248	...	...	...	...	...
115,780	-	16,034	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	434	...
...	-	1,747	...
11,046	-	1,268	...	...	...	333	...
39,243	-	3,016	...	...	...	2,159	...
5,498	-	78	...	...	...	...	...
6,409	-	1,882	...	6,065	...	...	...
19,182	-	15,444	...	...	...	11,311	...
19,711	-	8,262	...	17,198	...	5,072	...
4,388	-	708	...	...	...	...	...
11,430	-	2,349	...	5,834	...	...	...
4,836	-
4,896	-	143	...	...	...
...	-	31,208	...
...	-	111,563	...
2,109	-
314	-
...	-	1,393	...	...	...

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia A
<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.	Other rastrelliger mackerels	57	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Other rastrelliger mackerels	71	...	...
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	57	...	...
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	71	...	585
<i>Sphyaena jello</i>	Pickhandle barracuda	57	...	...
<i>Sphyaena jello</i>	Pickhandle barracuda	71	...	...
<i>Sphyaena barracuda</i>	Great barracuda	57	...	...
<i>Sphyaena barracuda</i>	Great barracuda	71	...	...
<i>Sphyaena</i> spp.	Barracudas nei	57	...	...
<i>Sphyaena</i> spp.	Barracudas nei	71	...	1,028
<i>Alopias</i> spp.	Thresher sharks nei	57	...	...
<i>Alopias</i> spp.	Thresher sharks nei	71	...	...
Sphyrnidae	Hammerhead sharks nei	57	...	...
Sphyrnidae	Hammerhead sharks nei	71	...	...
Squalidae	Dogfish sharks nei	57	...	...
Squalidae	Dogfish sharks nei	71	...	...
Lamnidae	Mackerel sharks nei	57	...	...
Lamnidae	Mackerel sharks nei	71	...	...
Carcharhinidae	Requim sharks nei	57	...	...
Carcharhinidae	Requim sharks nei	71	...	...
<i>Rhynchobatus audtraliae</i>	Whitespotted wedgefish	57	...	...
<i>Rhynchobatus audtraliae</i>	Whitespotted wedgefish	71	...	...
Rhynobatidae	Guitarfishes, etc. nei	57	...	...
Rhynobatidae	Guitarfishes, etc. nei	71	...	...
Stromateidae	Butterfishes, pomfrets nei	57	...	...
Stromateidae	Butterfishes, pomfrets nei	71	...	...
Dasyatidae	Stingrays, butterfly rays nei	57	...	...
Dasyatidae	Stingrays, butterfly rays nei	71	...	...
Rajiformes	Rays, stingrays, mantas nei	57	...	...
Rajiformes	Rays, stingrays, mantas nei	71	...	...
Myliobatidae	Eagle rays nei	57	...	...
Myliobatidae	Eagle rays nei	71	...	...

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013

							MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
96,981	-
169,377	-	46,572	...	...	...
4,034	-	22,728	...
40,206	-	79,980	...	32,302	...
...	-	155,557	...	...	...	14,196	...
...	-	31,633	...	...	58	125,619	...
17,352	-	2,087	...	...	...	377	...
23,092	-	1,774	...	...	...	238	...
305	-
1,581	-
2,416	-
4,746	-
...	-	1,791	...	...	...	6,425	...
...	-	5,256	...	8,284	333	10,880	...
1,091	-
7,701	-
888	-
609	-
1,499	-
1,782	-
222	-
128	-
7,505	-
20,611	-
1,401	-
1,696	-
141	-
361	-
...	-	1,447	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	1,801	...	...	...	...	...
7,288	-
39,812	-
...	-	5,290	...	...	...	1,147	...
...	-	10,322	...	2,276	115	3,149	...
2,552	-
1,560	-

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia A
Mobulidae	Mantas, devil rays nei	57	...	...
Mobulidae	Mantas, devil rays nei	71	...	...
Clupeoidei	Clupeoids nei	57	...	...
Clupeoidei	Clupeoids nei	71	...	...
Clupeoidei	Diadromous clupeoids nei	57	...	...
Clupeoidei	Diadromous clupeoids nei	71	...	...
Stomatopoda	Stomatopods nei	57	...	...
Stomatopoda	Stomatopods nei	71	...	...
Balistidae	Triggerfishes, durgons nei	57	...	...
Balistidae	Triggerfishes, durgons nei	71	...	...
Pristidae	Sawfishes	57	...	...
Pristidae	Sawfishes	71	...	...
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. nei	57	...	...
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. nei	71	...	270
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes nei	57	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes nei	71	...	46,080
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	57	...	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	71	...	4,325
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	57	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	71	...	597
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters nei	57	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters nei	71	...	...
Scyllaridae	Slipper lobsters nei	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	Penaeus shrimps nei	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	Penaeus shrimps nei	71	...	11,140
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	Metapenaeus shrimps nei	57	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	Metapenaeus shrimps nei	71	...	1,049

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013

							MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam B
1,956	-
3,235	-
...	-	5,323	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	32,184	...	497	...	...	...
...	-	45	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	1,354	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	8	...
...	-	451	...
...	-	97	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	751	...	...	...	...	...
13	-
3	-
...	-	1,303	...	...	...	433	...
...	-	5,233	...	2,300	24	1,905	...
114,678	-	180,221	2,332,790	...	...	148,784	1,818,900
390,548	-	175,111	...	14,377	399	321,312	...
5,188	-	8,913	...
33,938	-	26,066	...	12,473	...
12,630	-	1,547	...
21,280	-	1,447	40	1,107	...
2,934	-	8	...	...	...	...	...
10,615	-	786	...	184	5	...	...
...	-	76	5	...	...
33,544	-	3,386	...
53,861	-	4,085	...
6,321	-	660	...
21,638	-	793	...	577	...
...	-	602	...
...	-	338	...
...	-	1,059	...
...	-	340	...
...	-	3,781	...
...	-	11,891	...	10,171	...
25,596	-	2,301	...
19,631	-	8,812	...	14,029	...

Note: B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia A
<i>Metapenaeus endeavouri</i>	Endeavour shrimp	71	...	...
Sergestidae	Sergestid shrimps nei	57	...	...
Sergestidae	Sergestid shrimps nei	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea iredalei</i>	Slipper cupped oyster	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters nei	57	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters nei	71	...	...
<i>Modiolus</i> spp.	Horse mussel nei	71	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	57	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	71	...	...
Pectinidae	Scallops nei	71	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	57	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	71	...	1,866
<i>Anadara</i> spp.	Anadara clams nei	71	...	...
<i>Paphia</i> spp.	Short neck clams nei	71	...	5,866
<i>Meretrix</i> spp.	Hard clams nei	57	...	...
<i>Meretrix</i> spp.	Hard clams nei	71	...	...
Bivalvia	Clams, etc. nei	57	...	...
Bivalvia	Clams, etc. nei	71	...	2,819
Crustacea	Marine crustaceans nei	57	...	...
Crustacea	Marine crustaceans nei	71	...	...
Brachyura	Marine crabs nei	57	...	...
Brachyura	Marine crabs nei	71	...	5,866
Natantia	Natantian decapods nei	57	...	...
Natantia	Natantian decapods nei	71	...	...
Sepiidae, Sepiolidae	Cuttlefish, bobtail squids nei	57	...	...
Sepiidae, Sepiolidae	Cuttlefish, bobtail squids nei	71	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids nei	57	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids nei	71	...	6,071
Loliginidae, Ommastrephidae	Various squids nei	57	...	...
Loliginidae, Ommastrephidae	Various squids nei	71	...	...
Octopodidae	Octopuses nei	57	...	...
Octopodidae	Octopuses nei	71	...	...
<i>Sepioteuthis lessonana</i>	Bigfin reef squid	57	...	...
<i>Sepioteuthis lessonana</i>	Bigfin reef squid	71	...	...
Squillidae	Squillids nei	71	...	...

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013

							MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
...	-	864	...	...	...
...	-	29,978	...	...	...	896	...
...	-	16,194	...	16,566	...	4,710	...
...	-	116	...	...	...
86	-
297	-
...	-	11	...
2,904	-
449	-	26	...	...	...
1,277	-	40	...	267	...
18,076	-
25,101	-	1,312	...
...	-	1	...	...	...
...	-	2	...	14,926	...
847	-
211	-
...	-	2,500	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	2,088	...	306	...	...	...
186	-
991	-
...	-	5,263	...	...	...	1,750	...
...	-	7,012	...	...	88	2,756	...
22,767	-	49,278	...	...	...	...	...
66,125	-	24,872	...	...	276	...	...
6,412	-	13,562	...	...	...	4,868	...
11,339	-	12,263	...	1,561	38	18,966	...
23,933	-	15,227	...
116,991	-	54,878	62	74,282	...
...	-	26,258	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	32,463	...	...	...	...	...
2,637	-	1,115	...	...	...	2,149	...
6,031	-	918	...	4,737	...	5,459	...
...	-	1,184	...
...	-	2,574	...
...	-	1,748	...	...	...

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia A
Mollusca	Marine molluscs nei	57	...	...
Mollusca	Marine molluscs nei	71	...	...
<i>Trochus niloticus</i>	Commercial top shell	57	...	...
<i>Trochus niloticus</i>	Commercial top shell	71	...	...
<i>Haliotis</i> spp.	Abalones nei	71	...	...
Holothurioidea	Sea cucumbers nei	57	...	...
Holothurioidea	Sea cucumbers nei	71	...	...
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes	57	...	...
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes	71	...	...
Invertebrata	Aquatic invertebrates nei	57	...	...
Invertebrata	Aquatic invertebrates nei	71	...	...
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	57	...	...
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	71	...	...
<i>Stronngylocentrotus</i> spp.	Sea urchins nei	71	...	...
Testudinata	Marine turtles nei	57	...	...
Testudinata	Marine turtles nei	71	...	...
	Others	71	...	3,194

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013

							MT	
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam B	
705	-	23	...	
10,327	-	3,861	...	
10	-	
96	-	
...	-	358	...	...	...
509	-	
5,991	-	800	...	...	...
...	-	385	...	...	...	113,286	...
...	-	11,595	...	13	...	4,409	...	
...	-	345	...	
...	-	23	...	
...	-	62	...	
...	-	1,018	...	
...	-	138	...	...	...
183	-	
11	-	
...	-	692,000	

Note: B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.2 In Value

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

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
1,246	-	3,795	...	...	...	...	...
9,793	-	1,299	...	...	...	...	...
308	-
260	-
...	-	9,869	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	7,921	...	...	...	...	...
3,195	-	1,307	...	...	...	...	...
167,187	-	4,610	...	...	201	219	...
7,249	-
2,357	-	1,988	...
6,304	-	3,552	...	...	...	...	...
203	-	2,042	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	5,077	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	973	...	...	...	6,626	...
472	-	312	...	...	...	...	...
1,423	-	2,294	...	...	...	...	...
1,642	-
6,043	-
...	-	17,775	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	5,306	...	...	...	28,815	...
8,319	-	13,480	...	...	...	...	...
76,201	-	14,741	...	...	220	3,939	...
...	-	5,855	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	2,352	...	...	...	1,474	...
5,769	-	2,857	...	...	...	...	...
27,267	-	4,525	...	19,133	68	9,730	...
40	-
4,728	-
2,834	-
52,442	-
...	-	208	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	944	...	37,171	...	...	...
3,805	-
5,128	-

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

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

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
2,708	-
9,117	-
...	-	11,284	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	51,323	...	...	426	...	...
11,035	-
52,933	-
3,206	-
18,143	-
748	-
78,168	-
243	-
183	-
2,088	-	7,979	...	...	...	...	...
17,315	-	10,744	...	...	...	22,893	...
35	-
339	-
...	-	2,850	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	1,757	...	...	15	5,238	...
...	-	154	...	...
3,551	-	37,612	...	...	...	...	...
45,793	-	22,314	...	...	60	16,162	...
...	-	7,223	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	34,074	...	...	...	...	...
8,192	-	976	...	...	...	...	...
192,376	-	8,180	...	...	310	...	...
...	-	1,322	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	15,279	...	49,070	...	20,395	...
...	-	54,397	...	20,598	...
243	-
2,367	-
6,953	-	46,154	...	...	...	...	...
45,348	-	52,192	...	88,600	198	53,958	...
...	-	76	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	2,472	...	...	...	4,976	...
...	-	172	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	2,001	...	...	...	...	...

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

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

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
2,623	-
30,279	-	68,334	...	...	...
54	-
4,519	-
...	-	4,272	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	4,256	...	...	...	...	...
1,514	-	112	...	...	...	...	...
7,973	-	3,488	...	...	116	...	...
1,070	-	579	...	...	...	...	...
31,059	-	4,330	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	25,589	...	...	...
1,513	-
2,235	-
...	-	41,161	...	...	...
560	-
26,609	-
4,981	-
10,481	-
...	-	8,907	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	6,207	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	241	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	1,120	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	772	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	1,180	...	...	...	...	...
196	-
2,908	-
...	-	334	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	5,020	...	22,228	...	...	...
838	-
7,394	-
7,757	-	17,141	...	...	...	...	...
48,076	-	17,999	...	...	312	2,035	...
574	-
23,253	-
21	-
2,225	-

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet (=Rabbitfishes) nei	57	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet (=Rabbitfishes) nei	71	...	...
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Indo-Pacific tarpon	57	...	...
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Indo-Pacific tarpon	71	...	...
<i>Terapon</i> spp.	Terapon perches nei	57	...	...
<i>Terapon</i> spp.	Terapon perches nei	71	...	...
<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	Daggertooth pike conger	57	...	...
<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	Daggertooth pike conger	71	...	...
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	57	...	...
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	71	...	...
Trichiuridae	Hairtails nei	57	...	...
Trichiuridae	Hairtails nei	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 nei	71	...	...
<i>Dussunieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	57	...	...
<i>Dussunieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	71	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	Stolephorus anchovies	57	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	Stolephorus anchovies	71	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings nei	57	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings nei	71	...	...
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tuna	57	...	...
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tuna	71	...	...
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	Bullet tuna	57	...	...
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	Bullet tuna	71	...	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	57	...	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	71	...	...
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	57	...	...
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	71	...	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	57	...	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
26	-	1,813	...	...	...	...	...
7,525	-	2,561	...	46,688	...	...	...
...	-	32	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	621	...	...	...	...	...
2,671	-
2,365	-
...	-	2,200	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	3,799	...	...	...	2,752	...
...	-	5,049	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	7,756	...	...	141	10,733	...
11,903	-
22,480	-	24,392	...	...	...
2,972	-
21,100	-
3,268	-
71,739	-
3,970	-
7,019	-
...	-	246,615	...	28,179	...
403	-
13,437	-	8,469	...	...	...
46,072	-	22,603	...	...	...	...	...
106,871	-	9,659	...	79,640	...	...	...
2,272	-	3,133	...	...	...	...	...
14,692	-	11,365	...	...	311	4,543	...
35,635	-	1,094	...	...	...	...	...
53,185	-	3,654	...	209,322	...	...	...
10,328	-
471	-
17,224	-	21,021	...	...	...	...	...
100,865	-	28,128	...	47,594	...	21,779	...
21,089	-	9	...	...	...	...	...
322,720	-	7,987	...	345,654	8	...	...
11,042	-	34,525	...	...	...	...	...
51,129	-	29,922	...	...	...	...	...

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

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

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
19,630	-	111	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	11	...
2,772	-
14,517	-	26	...	...	...	...	...
225,006	-	2,201	...	334,309	...	213	...
33,456	-	16	...	...	...	...	...
53,277	-	1,043	...	34,320	...	990	...
2,333	-
1,850	-
...	-	32	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	576	...	...	...	...	...
6,648	-
469	-
838	-
16	-
706	-
228	-
6,277	-	65	...	...	...	...	...
4,558	-	426	...	...	...	...	...
11,152	-
236,034	-	46,247	...	...	...
8,499	-
14,847	-
...	-	23,863	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	45,097	...	...	...	27,463	...
2,769	-
217	-
562	-
3,983	-
258	-
8,588	-
1,198	-
12,338	-	916	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	771	...	...	...
...	-	287	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	2,113	...	...	...	...	...

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	Indian scad	57	...	...
<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	Indian scad	71	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads nei	57	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads nei	71	...	...
Exocoetidae	Flying fishes nei	57	...	...
Exocoetidae	Flying fishes nei	71	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles nei	57	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles nei	71	...	...
Carangidae	Carangids nei	57	...	...
Carangidae	Carangids nei	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	71	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	57	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	71	...	...
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	57	...	...
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	71	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Hardtail scad	57	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Hardtail scad	71	...	...
<i>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfishes	57	...	...
<i>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfishes	71	...	...
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Dolphinfish	57	...	...
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Dolphinfish	71	...	...
Engraulidae	Anchovies, etc. nei	71	...	...
<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	Spotted chub mackerel	57	...	...
<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	Spotted 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.	Other rastrelliger mackerels	57	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Other rastrelliger mackerels	71	...	...
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	57	...	...
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	71	...	...

							US\$ 1,000
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
...	-	35,571	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	129,394	...	...	...	26,761	...
13,018	-
231,536	-	343,895	167	...	...
395	-
4,352	-	28,664	...	...	...
15,272	-
65,371	-	379	...	...
...	-	2,433	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	30,893	...	119,794	140	45,684	...
2,099	-	31,534	...	...	...	...	...
6,220	-	72,047	...	175,351	...	15,181	...
25,399	-	1,739	...	...	...	...	...
79,269	-	24,597	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	10,257	...
5,867	-	7,620	...	...	...	...	...
74,044	-	14,094	...	...	...	7,818	...
2,608	-	234	...	...	...	...	...
3,543	-	3,933	...	...	...	...	...
9,050	-	31,332	...	...	...	...	...
9,556	-	14,165	...	...	...	11,854	...
1,456	-	1,613	...	...	...	...	...
9,882	-	2,758	...	...	...	...	...
2,742	-
2,810	-
...	-	53,278	...
1,061	-
24	-
49,736	-
151,706	-	68,271	...	...	...
468	-
46,538	-	125,504	...	51,793	...
...	-	303,271	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	71,862	...	...	378	147,121	...
26,693	-	22,873	...	...	...	...	...
47,274	-	13,464	...	...	...	2,734	...

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2011

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Sphyraena jello</i>	Pickhandle barracuda	57	...	...
<i>Sphyraena jello</i>	Pickhandle barracuda	71	...	...
<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	Great barracuda	57	...	...
<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	Great barracuda	71	...	...
<i>Sphyraena</i> spp.	Barracudas nei	57	...	...
<i>Sphyraena</i> spp.	Barracudas nei	71	...	...
<i>Alopias</i> spp.	Thresher sharks nei	57	...	...
<i>Alopias</i> spp.	Thresher sharks nei	71	...	...
<i>Sphyrna</i> spp.	Hammerhead sharks nei	71	...	...
Squalidae	Dogfish sharks nei	57	...	...
Squalidae	Dogfish sharks nei	71	...	...
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. nei	57	...	...
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. nei	71	...	...
Sphyrnidae	Hammerhead sharks nei	57	...	...
Sphyrnidae	Hammerhead sharks nei	71	...	...
Lamnidae	Mackerel sharks nei	57	...	...
Lamnidae	Mackerel sharks nei	71	...	...
Carcharhinidae	Requim sharks nei	57	...	...
Carcharhinidae	Requim sharks nei	71	...	...
<i>Rhynchobatus audtraliae</i>	Whitespotted wedgefish	71	...	...
<i>Rhynchobatus audtraliae</i>	Whitespotted wedgefish	57	...	...
Rhynobatidae	Guitarfishes, etc. nei	71	...	...
Stromateidae	Butterfishes, pomfrets nei	57	...	...
Stromateidae	Butterfishes, pomfrets nei	71	...	...
Rajiformes	Rays, stingrays, mantas nei	57	...	...
Rajiformes	Rays, stingrays, mantas nei	71	...	...
Myliobatidae	Eagle rays nei	57	...	...
Myliobatidae	Eagle rays nei	71	...	...
Mobulidae	Mantas, devil rays nei	57	...	...
Mobulidae	Mantas, devil rays nei	71	...	...
Clupeoidei	Clupeoids nei	57	...	...
Clupeoidei	Clupeoids nei	71	...	...
Clupeoidei	Diadromous clupeoids nei	57	...	...
Clupeoidei	Diadromous clupeoids nei	71	...	...
Stomatopoda	Stomatopods nei	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
65	-
1,746	-
844	-
3,257	-
...	-	5,485	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	7,053	...	...	...	23,416	...
161	-
7,053	-
...	-	123	...	...
826	-
1,167	-
1,213	-
36,211	-
658	-
310	-
181	-
60	-
2,408	-
18,161	-
760	-
1,113	-
390	-
...	-	20,514	...	...	..	...	...
...	-	7,517	...	...	1,054	...	...
...	-	14,044	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	14,893	...	...	508	4,319	...
1,533	-
649	-
861	-
2,355	-
...	-	4,889	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	26,440	...	...	1	...	...
...	-	218	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	3,390	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	1,676	...

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
Balistidae	Triggerfishes, durgons nei	57	...	...
Balistidae	Triggerfishes, durgons nei	71	...	...
Pristidae	Sawfishes	57	...	...
Pristidae	Sawfishes	71	...	...
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. nei	57	...	...
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. nei	71	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes nei	57	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes nei	71	16,869	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	57	...	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	71	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	57	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters nei	57	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters nei	71	...	..
Scyllaridae	Slipper lobsters nei	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	Penaeus shrimps nei	71	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	Metapenaeus shrimps nei	57	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	Metapenaeus shrimps nei	71	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus endeavouri</i>	Endeavour shrimp	71	...	...
Sergestidae	Sergestid shrimps nei	57	...	...
Sergestidae	Sergestid shrimps nei	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters nei	57	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters nei	71	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	57	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	71	...	...
Pectinidae	Scallops nei	71	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	57	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	71	...	...
<i>Meretrix</i> spp.	Hard clams nei	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
...	-	269	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	1,850	...	...	...	...	...
15	-
1	-
...	-	2,502	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	6,520	...	...	96	3,288	...
23,252	-	54,210	...	...	...	...	...
269,677	-	100,388	...	...	882	166,829	...
1,847	-
79,030	-	67,524	...	73,779	...
13,216	-
37,517	-	452	10,927	...
3,758	-	117	...	...	...	...	...
49,188	-	6,968	...	...	70	...	...
...	-	104	...	...
40,085	-
103,348	-	52,985	...
7,115	-
83,370	-	10,775	...
...	-	5,489	...
...	-	11,512	...
...	-	29,051	...
36,351	-
21,382	-	60,539	...
...	-	3,415	...	...	...
...	-	10,613	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	16,254	...	17,047	...	2,778	...
26	-
312	-
2,607	-
62	-
750	-	606	...
7,030	-
13,556	-	929	...
27	-

3.3 Marine Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

3.3.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
Bivalvia	Clams, etc. nei	57	...	...
Bivalvia	Clams, etc. nei	71	...	...
Crustacea	Marine crustaceans nei	57	...	...
Crustacea	Marine crustaceans nei	71	...	...
Brachyura	Marine crabs nei	57	...	...
Brachyura	Marine crabs nei	71	1,227	...
Natantia	Natantian decapods nei	57	...	...
Natantia	Natantian decapods nei	71	...	...
Sepiidae, Sepiolidae	Cuttlefish, bobtail squids nei	57	...	...
Sepiidae, Sepiolidae	Cuttlefish, bobtail squids nei	71	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids nei	57	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids nei	71	...	...
Loliginidae, Ommastrephidae	Various squids nei	57	...	...
Loliginidae, Ommastrephidae	Various squids nei	71	...	...
Octopodidae	Octopuses nei	57	...	...
Octopodidae	Octopuses nei	71	...	...
<i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i>	Bigfin reef squid	71	...	...
Mollusca	Marine molluscs nei	57	...	...
Mollusca	Marine molluscs nei	71	327	...
<i>Trochus niloticus</i>	Commercial top shell	57	...	...
<i>Trochus niloticus</i>	Commercial top shell	71	...	...
Holothurioidea	Sea cucumbers nei	57	...	...
Holothurioidea	Sea cucumbers nei	71	...	...
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes	57	...	...
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes	71	...	...
Testudinata	Marine turtles nei	57	...	...
Testudinata	Marine turtles nei	71	...	...
Invertebrata	Aquatic invertebrates nei	57	...	...
Invertebrata	Aquatic invertebrates nei	71	...	...
<i>Paphia</i> spp.	Short neck clams nei	71	...	...
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	71	...	...
-	Others	71	...	...

							US\$ 1,000
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam A
...	-	2,001	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	2,026	...	...	...	...	...
44	-
1,245	-
...	-	27,387	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	20,701	...	...	822	8,250	...
16,454	-	227,446	...	...	...	...	...
99,561	-	111,881	...	...	4,146	...	...
3,456	-	33,265	...	...	...	...	...
10,808	-	30,833	...	...	154	54,595	...
6,869	-
164,129	-	110,650	282	200,929	...
...	-	107,978	...	...	...	...	...
...	-	122,023	...	...	...	...	...
1,411	-	1,557	...	...	...	...	...
7,380	-	2,010	...	...	...	11,163	...
...	-	10,769	...
9	-
1,826	-	2,433	...
1	-
115	-
201	-
27,833	-
1,575	-	314	...	...	...	...	...
1,243	-	3,335	...	...	...	3,899	...
428	-
2	-
26	-
2,241	-	311	...
...	-	7,105	...
...	-	4,361	...
...	-	4,384,180

Note: A Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2012

3.4.1 Brunei Darussalam

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Purse Seine			Seine Net		
		All purse seines	Anchovy purse seine	Fish purse seine	All seine nets	Boat seine	Beach seine
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Tenualosa macrura</i>	Longtail shad	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Ilisha elongata</i>	Elongate ilisha	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi (=Giant seaperch)	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Saurida tumbil</i>	Greater lizardfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arius thalassinus</i>	Giant catfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arius</i> spp.	Sea catfishes nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Flathead grey mullet	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lisa</i> spp.	Mulletts	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Caesio</i> spp.	Fusiliers	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Priacanthus tayenus</i>	Purple-spotted bigeye	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	Silver sillago	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Johnius</i> spp.	Croakers	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Otolithes ruber</i>	Tigertooth croaker	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangrove red snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	Malabar blood snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus sebae</i>	Emperor red snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i>	Bigeye snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus russelli</i>	Russell's snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pristipomoides multidens</i>	Goldenbanded jobfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes (=Slipmouths)	11.653	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Plectorhinchus</i> spp.	Sweetlips	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i>	Silver grunt	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pomadasys</i> spp.	Grunts	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lethrinus</i> spp.	Emperors (=Scavengers) nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	Sulphur goatfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gerres</i> spp.	Mojarras (=Silver-biddies) nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	Spotted sicklefish	...	...	...	...	...	...

														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				
0.043	1.243	0.008	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.025	0.115	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.006	0.131	0.025	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.525	0.015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.023	1.968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.137	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.421	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.564	0.087	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.009	0.603	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.403	0.575	...	...	0.183	...	...	...
2.771	0.233	6.548	...	...	0.184	...	...	1.474	
60.042	0.072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.228	0.175	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.107	0.388	0.017	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.023	1.719	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.016	0.069	0.197	...	...	...	...	...	0.312	
9.719	0.476	1.436	...	...	3.421	...	...	...
6.51	3.531	3.974	...	...	0.323	...	...	...
...	0.004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.3	6.106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.027	0.612	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.002	0.021	...	...	0.106	...	...	1.537	
9.718	0.04	...	...	...	2.731	...	...	...
50.428	0.996	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.09	
29.113	7.141	0.152	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.52	0.228	0.071	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.165	0.023	0.005	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4.149	0.118	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.467	0.41	0.011	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.265	0.096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.791	0.12	0.093	...	...	...	...	...	0.019	
2.472	0.293	0.003	...	...	...	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2012

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>Thalassoma</i> spp.	Wrasses	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Four finger threadfin	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Polynemus</i> spp.	Threadfins	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet (=Rabbitfishes) nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Abalister stellaris</i>	Starry triggerfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muraenesox cinereus</i>	Daggertooth pike conger	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Muraenesox</i> spp.	Pike+congers nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Amblygaster sirm</i>	Spotted sardinella	40.39	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i>	Goldstripe sardinella	0.778	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Dussumieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	180.946	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	Dorab wolf-herring	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	218.612	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	98.694	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	17.288	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	41.1	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	0.023	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred spanish mackerel	6.106	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	1.875	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Tylosurus</i> spp.	Neddlefishes nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	False trevally	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	0.035	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads nei	101.455	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Caranx tille</i>	Tille trevally	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles nei	8.415	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Alectis indicus</i>	Indian threadfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Golden trevally	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Atule mate</i>	Yellowtail scad	2.233	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Alepes</i> spp.	Scads	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	114.66	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded trevally	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	4.292	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	0.258	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Torpedo scad	4.094	...	...	...	...	...

															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				
...	0.012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.097	...	...	...	2.395	...	...	...
...	0.017	0.022	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.012	1.372	2.793	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.396
0.562
21.49	2.451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2.167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.282	...	...	...	0.361	...	...	...
0.33	18.736	...	...	...	3.757	...	...	2.47
...
...
...	0.122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.798	3.706	...	...	...	3.183	...	...	...
5.936	0.103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
19.48	1.094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.425	0.066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.076	3.742	...	...	...	2.537	...	...	...
...
0.025	0.135	0.038	...	...	1.761	...	...	...
33.374	6.56	0.611	...	...	2.363	...	...	0.045
1.261	0.008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.074	0.107	...	...	...	0.034	...	...	...
2.481	27.367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.058	...	...	...	3.029	...	...	...
32.466	2.618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.175
...	0.075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.793	4.647	...	...	...	1.232	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2012

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>Scomberoides commerson</i>	Talang queenfish	6.106	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>	Short mackerel	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	80.488	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pampus</i> spp.	Silver pomfrets nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sphyaena</i> spp.	Barracudas nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Carcharhinus dussumieri</i>	Whitecheek shark	0.18	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Dasyatis</i> spp.	Stingrays nei	0.47	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rhynchobatus djiddens</i>	Giant guitarfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus indicus</i>	Indian white prawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	Penaeus shrimps nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus brevicron</i>	Yellow shrimp	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus ensis</i>	Greasyback shrimp	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	Metapenaeus shrimps nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sepia</i> spp.	Cuttlefish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bohadschia argus</i>	Leopard fish nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
-	Others	...	...	...	...	...	...

															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				
...	2.018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.037	13.102	...	...	...	2.455	...	...	...
0.039	0.071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.124	0.544	0.15	...	...	0.006	...	...	...
11.733	1.647	...	...	...	0.186	...	...	0.082	
40.514	1.553	0.393	...	...	0.207	...	...	0.113	
...	0.018	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.195	0.046	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.225	0.731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.145	0.011	...	...	0.008	...	...	0.018	
17.574	4.131	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.505	
19.457	
...	16.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.422	7.248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.043	
12.969	
0.013	3.672	0.229	...	...	...	...	...	...
41.842	
39.52	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.518	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,617.3	0.204	0.703	...	...	0.463	...	...	2.354	

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2012

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	45	0	45	3	...	...
<i>Hilsa kelee</i>	Kelee shad	538	533	5	...	...	...
<i>Tenualosa macrura</i>	Longtail shad	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Ilisha elongata</i>	Elongate ilisha	1,582	122	1,459	1	...	...
<i>Pellona ditchela</i>	Indian pellona	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramudi (=Giant seaperch)	...	...	...	34	...	...
Cynoglossidae	Tonguefishes	...	...	...	1	...	...
<i>Pseudorhombus</i> spp.	Flounders	...	...	...	5	...	...
<i>Harpadon nehereus</i>	Bombay duck	1	...	1	...	...	...
<i>Saurida</i> spp.	Lizard fishes	24	...	24	...	...	...
<i>Arius</i> spp.	Sea catfishes nei	1,566	1,325	242	1,085	...	...
<i>Plotosus</i> spp.	Eeltail catfishes	...	...	...	56	...	...
<i>Lisa</i> spp.	Mulletts	23	0	23	13	...	...
<i>Caesio</i> spp.	Fusiliers	19	0	19	28	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers nei	5	0	5	38	...	...
<i>Priacanthus tayenus</i>	purple-spotted bigeye	24	0	24	...	...	...
<i>Sillago</i> spp.	Sillago-whitings	2	0	2	4	...	...
<i>Otolithes ruber</i>	Tigertooth croaker	576	518	58	4,717	...	...
<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	Malabar blood snapper	57	0	57	30	...	...
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	2	0	2	27	...	...
<i>Lutjanus russelli</i>	Russell's snapper	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers nei	38	0	38	...	...	...
<i>Pristipomoides multidentis</i>	Goldenbanded jobfish	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams nei	54	0	54	...	...	...
<i>Scolopsis</i> spp.	Monocole breams	2	0	2	...	...	...
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes	74	28	46	1	...	...
<i>Lethrinus</i> spp.	Emperors	5	0	5	...	...	...
<i>Upeneus</i> spp.	Goatfishes	198	0	198	...	...	...
<i>Gerres</i> spp.	Mojarras nei	9	0	9	9	...	...
<i>Drepane punctata</i>	Spotted sicklefish	...	...	...	10	...	...
<i>Scarus</i> spp.	Parrot fish	...	...	...	69	...	...
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Four finger threadfin	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Polynemus</i> spp.	Thresdfins	...	...	...	49	...	...

															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				
1,227	12	...	...	...	4,256	27	26	1	2	1	...	27
49	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
9	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3,397	4,780	9	8	1	...	...	...	16
666	3,235	2	0	2	3	...	...	12
291	508	121	41	80	536	2	...	8
2,315	2	...	...	...	1,190	12	...	...	29	...	...	64
2,325	4	...	...	...	499	16	15	1	33	...	...	1
578	1,492	7	7	0	...	...	...	607
33,091	1	...	...	...	37	9	0	9	7	...	...	...
7,227	13	...	...	...	8,685	219	91	128	2,001	19	...	375
511	1,553	55	14	41	401	40	...	365
293	6	...	...	...	3,238	78	58	20	10	12	...	314
118	18	...	...	...	85	217	24	193	97	...	...	8
3,218	16	...	...	...	767	1,084	54	1,030	6,690	...	...	23
21,217	7	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	18	34	...	...
1,686	947	...	...	...	10	...	...	17
20,760	11,354	107	100	7	306	117	...	335
2,155	37	...	...	...	1,275	366	31	335	3,466	...	...	...
808	6	...	...	...	412	168	30	138	915	...	...	...
615	6	...	...	...	148	73	13	60	377	1	...	...
1,728	5	...	...	...	45	206	0	206	328	...	...	...
2,130	6	...	...	...	174	137	0	137	2,482	...	...	...
35,437	1	...	...	...	3,599	3,835	0	3,835	4,000	...	...	...
1,098	8	...	...	...	417	490	1	489	200	...	...	...
1,134	291	...	...	...	349	24	22	2	1	...	...	...
561	3	...	...	...	103	115	3	112	732	...	...	...
16,899	13	...	...	...	45	256	16	240	101	...	...	...
586	249	26	16	10	77	...	...	5
718	8	...	...	...	347	141	18	123	45	...	...	2
176	4	...	...	...	266	148	13	135	143	...	...	22
41	937	11	11	0	151	...	...	4
966	3,563	27	19	8	446	...	...	11

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2012

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>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet (=Rabbitfishes) nei	30	0	30	100	...	...
<i>Abalister stellaris</i>	Starry triggerfish	1	0	1	...	...	...
<i>Muraenesox</i> spp.	Pike-congers nei	...	...	...	1	...	...
<i>Trichiurus</i> spp.	Hairtails nei	743	0	743	...	...	...
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas nei	24,354	246	24,108	...	...	...
<i>Dussumieria</i> spp.	Rainbow sardines nei	7,901	18	7,883	7	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	Stolephorus anchovies	7,636	7,422	214	...	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings nei	5	0	5	...	...	...
<i>Auxis thazard</i> , <i>A. rochei</i>	Frigate and bullet tunas	2,348	0	2,348	...	...	...
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	21,766	...	21,766	...	...	...
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	4,463	0	4,463	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	22,769	57	22,712	336	...	...
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Albacore tuna	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye tuna	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Istiophorus platyterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	34	0	34	...	...	...
<i>Makaira mazara</i>	Indo-Pacific blue marlin	14	0	14	...	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred spanish mackerel	394	3	391	4	...	...
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	False trevally	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	10	0	10	...	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scad nei	92,086	0	92,086	...	...	...
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Bigeye travally	62	0	62	2	...	...
<i>Alectis indicus</i>	Indian threadfish	147	0	147	14	...	...
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Golden trevally	143	0	143	...	...	...
<i>Carangoides</i> spp.	Horse mackerel	488	2	486	...	...	...
<i>Atule mate</i>	Yellowtail scad	2,603	0	2,603	...	...	...
<i>Alepes</i> spp.	Scads	15,025	0	15,025	...	...	...
<i>Selar boops</i>	Oxeye scad	15,210	0	15,210	...	...	...
<i>Selarroides leptolepis</i>	Yellowstripe scad	8,862	0	8,862	...	...	...
<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded trevally	5	0	5	...	...	...
<i>Parastromateus niger</i>	Black pomfret	152	0	152	...	...	...
<i>Elagastis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	1,317	0	1,317	...	...	...
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Torpedo scad	14,727	9	14,718	...	...	...

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				
1,036	9	...	...	...	185	487	148	338	177	...	...	26
492	9	...	...	...	123	34	3	31	188	...	...	...
2,412	460	41	1	40	1,087	...	...	5
8,516	43	...	...	...	1,100	20	20	0	26	...	...	12
718	1,836	...	...	...	1,035	23	21	2	750	...	...	...
506	261	...	...	...	44	4	3	1	68	...	...	...
378	3,932	...	...	...	452	55	55	0	...	...	...	3
1,959	2,536	5	0	5	4	3	...	7
4	25	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
96	1	...	...	...	1,350	2	0	2	3,715	...	...	...
68	913	...	...	...	79	...	...	...
471	1	...	...	...	3,367	48	0	48	2,330	...	...	...
...	57	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	1,099	...	...	...
...	674	...	...	...
23	164	...	...	...	220	...	...	...
...	27	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
5,076	24	...	...	...	6,826	23	0	23	2,645	2	...	6
250	79	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
493	110	39	0	39	700	...	...	...
7,905	984	...	...	...	153	2	0	2	1,660	...	...	...
114	51	8	0	8	191	...	...	...
2,935	16	...	...	...	413	83	13	70	636	...	...	...
19	78	27	0	27	34	...	...	...
1,901	1,253	113	42	71	1,856	...	...	18
2,226	11	...	...	...	860	1	0	1	23	141	...	...
4,339	945	...	...	...	1,522	63	7	56	2,030	...	...	1
9,152	10	...	...	...	306	...	...	...	113	...	...	...
6,781	383	...	...	...	746	99	22	77	410	...	...	...
922	9	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	54	...	...	...
2,346	79	...	...	...	1,314	22	17	5	13	352	...	6
264	32	...	...	...	245	...	...	...	...	102	...	1
5,196	112	...	...	...	2,377	2	1	1	1,293	...	...	...

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2012

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>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfish	127	6	121	6	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	40,119	3	40,116	...	...	...
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Indian mackerels nei	30,590	2	30,588	...	...	...
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	8	3	5	235	...	...
<i>Pampus</i> spp.	Silver pomfrets nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pampus chinensis</i>	Chinese silver pomfret	...	...	...	290	...	...
<i>Sphyraena</i> spp.	Barracudas nei	239	1	238	8	...	...
<i>Carcharhinus</i> spp.	Sharks nei	4	0	4	15	...	...
<i>Dasyatis</i> spp.	Stingrays nei	5	0	5	93	...	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	...	...	...	46	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	24	16	8	...	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	...	...	...	445	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	...	...	...	39	...	...
<i>Penaeus indicus</i>	Indian white prawn	...	...	...	101	...	...
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus affinis</i>	Jinga shrimp	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus brevicornis</i>	Yellow shrimp	...	...	...	7	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus ensis</i>	Greasyback shrimp	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus lysianassa</i>	Bird shrimp	37	1	36	335	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	Metapenaeus shrimps nei	6	0	6	1,592	...	...
<i>Parapenaeopsis coromandelica</i>	Coromandel shrimp	...	...	...	1	...	...
<i>Parapenaeopsis hardwickii</i>	Spear shrimp	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Parapenaeopsis sculptilis</i>	Rainbow shrimp	...	...	...	473	...	...
<i>Metapenaeopsis stridulans</i>	Fiddler shrimp	...	...	...	503	...	...
<i>Acetes</i> spp.	Paste shrimp	4	4	0	...	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Paphia undulata</i>	Undulata venus	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sepia</i> spp.	Cuttlefish nei	655	0	655	125	...	...
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids nei	1,848	1	1,847	89	...	...
<i>Squilla mantis</i>	-	...	...	...	243	...	...

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				
957	118	...	...	...	1,632	29	26	3	188	1	...	1
14,323	530	...	...	...	14,556	46	31	15	1,294	...	...	5
14,126	71,598	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
1,912	25	...	...	...	1,633	26	21	5	5	4	...	11
544	1,036	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
692	18	...	...	...	658	1	1	0	...	2	...	4
5,139	247	...	...	...	470	32	26	6	894	1	...	17
3,915	1,664	50	8	42	879	2	...	6
9,878	26	...	...	...	3,377	49	37	12	2,123	8	...	53
4,977	3,549	398	60	338	137	14	...	1,004
43	22	27	2	25	...	3	...	2,030
111	44	53	0	53	...	...	...	26
556	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,043	7,949	6	4	2	...	109	...	171
909	240	3	3	0	1	3	...	3
2,889	5,675	18	17	1	12	167	...	171
2,398	176	1	1	0	...	...	...	611
495	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,858	931	41	41	0	...	259	...	243
425
9,449	5,949	17	9	8	6	1,366	...	980
4,904	934	...	...	...	4	518	...	197
46	1	...	11
2,231	152	...	...	...	...	28	...	61
2,135	629	...	...	...	2	126	...	161
2,562	137	...	...	...	2	68	...	80
50,474	1,842	150	1,692	...	801	...	23,051
...	10
...	79
...	110
23,415	179	...	...	...	459	511	32	479	286	83	...	112
53,385	504	...	...	...	124	192	33	159	2,564	...	...	13
9,130	526	...	...	...	4	42	...	83

3.4 Capture Production by Type of Fishing Gear and by Species, 2012

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>Platycephalus indicus</i>	Bartail Flatfish	...	...	...	1	...	...
<i>Thachysurus leiotetocephalus</i>	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Lagocephalus sceleratus</i>	Silverside blaasop	3	0	3	...	...	...
<i>Aluterus monoceros</i>	Unicorn leatherjacket	6	0	6	...	...	...
<i>Ablennes hians</i>	Flat needlefish	118	0	118	108	...	...
<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i>	Atlantic tripletail	2	0	2	23	...	...
<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>	Indo-Pacific tarpon	6	0	6	...	...	...
<i>Septipinna tenuifilis</i>	Common hairfin anchovy	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Coilia macrognathos</i>	Goldspotted grenader anchovy	...	...	...	4,046	...	...
-	Trash fish	18,336	526	17,810	13,136	...	...
-	Mixed fish	20,397	216	20,181	81	...	...
-	Sea cucumbers nei	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Circe scripta</i>	Script venus	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bivalves/Gastropods	Other clams	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfish	...	...	...	...	...	...

															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				
706	30	12	0	12	23	...	...	1
18	208	...	...	...	1	1	...	38
120	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1,717	3,327	448	448	0	142	518	...	...
6	174	2	2	0	42	...	...	2
65	841	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
59	9	...	...	...	230	15	15	0	1	...	...	...
66	1	...	...	...	1,639	6	6	0	...	...	...	296
75	5	...	...	...	561	6	6	0	...	...	...	288
230,786	79	...	...	...	1,893	145	74	71	24	1,515	...	2,973
40,880	434	...	...	...	13,802	248	79	169	1,739	31	...	596
94	101
39	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
959	2,389
...	180	...	...	...	295	98	98	0	...	...	...	11,211

4. INLAND CAPTURE FISHERY STATISTICS

4.1 Inland Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

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	04	...	...
<i>Osteochilus haseltii</i>	Nilem carp	04	...	...
<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	Hoven's carp	04	...	...
<i>Labiobarbus festivus</i>	Singal carp	04	...	...
<i>Hampala macrolepidota</i>	Hampala barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbichthys laevis</i>	Sucker barb	04	...	...
<i>Puntius bionotatus</i>	Spotted barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus schwanenfeldii</i>	Tinfoil barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbodes balleroides</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Cyclocheilichthys apogon</i>	Beardless barb	04	...	...
<i>Tor soro</i>	Soro brook carp	04	...	...
<i>Tor douronensis</i>	Semah mahseer	04	...	...
<i>Macrochirichthys macrochirus</i>	Long pectoral-fin minnow	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis (=Tilapia) spp.</i>	Tilapias nei	04	...	...
<i>Chitala lopis</i>	Giant featherback	04	...	...
<i>Kryptopterus spp.</i>	Glass catfish	04	...	...
<i>Ompok bimacularus</i>	Butter catfish	04	...	...
<i>Mystus nemurus</i>	Asian redbtail catfish	04	...	...
<i>Clarias spp.</i>	Torpedo-shaped catfishes nei	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius djambal</i>	Catfishes	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius spp.</i>	Pangas catfishes nei	04	...	...
<i>Anguilla spp.</i>	River eels nei	04	...	...
<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Lai	04	...	...
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	04	...	...
<i>Osphronemus goramy</i>	Giant gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster trichopterus</i>	Three spot gourami	04	...	...
<i>Helostoma temminckii</i>	Kissing gourami	04	...	...
<i>Channa striata</i>	Striped snakehead	04	...	...

							MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
12,985	26,808	...	7,000	...
2
6,113
5,338
752
878
15
56
813
12,012	43,600	...
264
599
194
332
34
13,216
28,484	37,800	...
...	47,439	...	...	...
2,916
11,338
4,704
21,521
21,205	5,768	...	13,300	...
14,837
...	4,900	...
2,691	1,149	...	...	...
...	500	...
17,301	2,308	...	16,200	...
2,341
21,705	6,608	...	4,200	...
13,514
11,766
40,790	10,703	...	25,300	...

4.1 Inland Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

4.1.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia A
<i>Channa striata</i>	Striped snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Channa micropeltes</i>	Indonesian snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Chromobotia macracanthus</i>	Clown loach	04	...	...
<i>Rasbora argyrotaenio</i>	Silver rasbora	04	...	...
<i>Puntioplites waandersi</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Pristolepis fascista</i>	Malayan leaf-fish	04	...	...
<i>Toxotes microlepis</i>	Smallscale archerfish	04	...	...
<i>Thynnichthys vailanti</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Mastacembelus erythrotaenia</i>	Fire eel	04	...	...
<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Asian bonytongue	04	...	...
<i>Mystacoleucus padangensis</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Mystacoleucus marginatus</i>	-	04	...	...
Gobiidae	Freshwater gobies nei	04	...	...
Osteichthyes	Freshwater fishes nei	04	...	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	04	...	...
<i>Scatophagus</i> spp.	Scats	04	...	...
<i>Mystus nigriceps</i>	-	04	...	...
Eleotridae	Gudgeons, sleepers nei	04	...	...
Ariidae	Sea catfishes nei	04	...	...
Mugiidae	Mulletts nei	04	...	...
Natantia	Natantian decapods nei	04	...	...
Crustacea	Freshwater crustaceans nei	04	...	...
Mollusca	Freshwater molluscs nei	04	...	...
Mollusca	Marine molluscs nei	04	...	...
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	04	...	...
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	04	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	04	...	...
Palaemonidae	Freshwater prawns nei	04	...	...
Bivalvia	Clams, etc, nei	04	...	...
<i>Rana</i> spp.	Frogs	04	...	...
Testudinata	River and lake turtles nei	04	...	...
Invertebrate	Aquatic invertebrates nei	04	...	...
-	Others	04	...	528,000

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013

								MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam B	
40,790	10,703	...	25,300	...	
8,178	
147	
1,476	
3,650	
235	
179	
4,030	
277	
11	
14,673	
532	
...	5,412	...	...	...
61,450	...	4,611	1,246,460	8,501	...	68,700	194,500	
...	4,601	...	...	...
...	228	...	...	...
1,506	
2,515	
...	1,875	...	...	...
...	835	...	...	...
5,492	6,293	...	...	...
342	200	...	
1,245	64,527	...	...	...
249	
9,345	1,475	...	...	...
...	287	...	...	...
...	987	...	...	...
5,630	...	431	...	...	...	800	...
409	
2,136	
21	
678	
430	34,105	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013

4.1 Inland Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

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	04	...	...
<i>Osteochilus haseltii</i>	Nilem carp	04	...	...
<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	Hoven's carp	04	...	...
<i>Hampala macrolepidota</i>	Hampala barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus schwanenfeldii</i>	Tinfoil barb	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	04	...	...
<i>Macrochirichthys macrochirus</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis (=Tilapia) spp.</i>	Tilapias nei	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Chitala lopis</i>	Giant featherback	04	...	...
<i>Kryptopterus spp.</i>	Glass catfish	04	...	...
<i>Ompok bimacularus</i>	Butter catfish	04	...	...
<i>Mystus nemurus</i>	Asian redbtail catfish	04	...	...
<i>Clarias spp.</i>	Torpedo-shaped catfishes nei	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius djambal</i>	Catfishes	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius spp.</i>	Pangas catfishes nei	04	...	...
<i>Anguilla spp.</i>	River eels nei	04	...	...
<i>Monopterus albus</i>	Lai	04	...	...
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	04	...	...
<i>Osphronemus gouramy</i>	Giant gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster trichopterus</i>	Three spot gourami	04	...	...
<i>Helostoma temminckii</i>	Kissing gourami	04	...	...
<i>Channa striata</i>	Striped snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Channa micropeltes</i>	Indonesian snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Mastacembelus erythrotaenia</i>	Fire eel	04	...	...
<i>Pristolepis fasciata</i>	Malayan leaffish	04	...	...
<i>Barbodes balleroides</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Barbichthys laevis</i>	Sucker barb	04	...	...
<i>Labiobarbus festivus</i>	Signal barb	04	...	...
<i>Puntius bionotatus</i>	Spotted barb	04	...	...
<i>Botia macracanthus</i>	Clown loach	04	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
29,150	29,643	...	9,490	...
3
7,015
13,476
1,596
1,373
19,238	58,041	...
34
...	62,266	...	...	...
19,542
48,076	54,708	...
10,736
30,962
12,308
59,893
30,662	10,182	...	27,734	...
40,214
...	5,578	...
4,087	2,598	...	...	...
...	1,425	...
41,742	3,374	...	21,544	...
5,561
27,940	6,669	...	5,765	...
13,747
19,083
109,053	19,974	...	66,479	...
22,229
919
311
464
24
1,312
88
353

4.1 Inland Capture Fishery Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012
4.1.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Rasbora argyrotaenio</i>	Silver rasbora	04	...	...
<i>Puntioplites waandersi</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Cyclochelichthys apogon</i>	Beardless barb	04	...	...
<i>Tor soro</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Tor douronensis</i>	Semah mahseer	04	...	...
<i>Toxotes microlepis</i>	Smallscale archerfish	04	...	...
<i>Thynnichthys vailanti</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Asian bonytongue	04	...	...
<i>Mystacoleucus marginatus</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Mystacoleucus padangensis</i>	-	04	...	...
<i>Mystus nigriceps</i>	-	04	...	...
Osteichthyes	Freshwater fishes nei	04	...	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	04	...	...
<i>Scatophagus</i> spp.	Scats	04	...	...
Ariidae	Sea catfishes nei	04	...	...
Mugiidae	Mulletts nei	04	...	...
Gobiidae	Freshwater gobies nei	04	...	...
Natantia	Natantian decapods nei	04	...	...
Mollusca	Freshwater molluscs nei	04	...	...
Mollusca	Marine molluscs nei	04	...	...
Eleotridae	Gudgeons, sleepers nei	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	...	...
Palaemonidae	Freshwater prawns nei	04	...	...
Crustacea	Freshwater crustaceans nei	04	...	...
Bivalvia	Clams, etc, nei	04	...	...
<i>Rana</i> spp.	Frogs	04	...	...
Testudinata	River and lake turtles nei	04	...	...
<i>Invertebrate</i>	Aquatic invertebrates nei	04	...	...
-	Others	04	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
2,747
3,557
544
545
1,686
216
4,217
20
1,459
5,266
1,662
97,250	...	13,801	...	12,224	...	89,999	...
...	7,600	...	...	...
...	771	...	...	...
...	1,377	...	...	...
...	1,739	...	...	...
...	8,334	...	...	...
...	11,629	...	...	...
788	7,578	...	...	...
264
10,099
53,058	5,201	...	...	...
...	645	...	...	...
...	4,435	...	...	...
16,471	...	4,575	...	...	...	7,759	...
898	540	...
453
4,391
50
1,497
14,906	1,869,690	...	...	...	...

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	...	528,000	393,561	34,105
Lakes	51,143	...
Rivers	283,594	...
Floodplain/rice fields	38,652	...
Reservoirs	18,077	...
Others	2,095	...

4.2.2 In Value

US\$ 1,000

Water Bodies	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR
Total	793,237	...
Lakes	81,653	...
Rivers	615,717	...
Floodplain/rice fields	69,035	...
Reservoirs	23,489	...
Others	3,343	...

MT

Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
5,042	1,246,460	195,804	...	225,000	194,500
456
2,866
535
661
524

US\$ 1,000

Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
18,376	1,869,690	196,239	...	349,062	...
1,637
12,818
1,282
1,508
1,131

5. AQUACULTURE STATISTICS

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

5.1.1 In Quantity

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	04	...	...
Cyprinidae	Cyprinids nei	04	...	...
<i>Labeo rohita</i>	Roho labeo	04	...	...
<i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>	Mrigal carp	04	...	...
<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Grass carp	04	...	...
<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	Silver carp	04	...	...
<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>	Bighead carp	04	...	...
<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	Hoven's carp	04	...	...
<i>Osteochilus hasselti</i>	Nilem carp	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	04	...	...
<i>Catla catla</i>	Catla	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis (=Tilapia) spp.</i>	Tilapias nei	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis (=Tilapia) spp.</i>	Tilapias nei	71	...	...
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	71	...	...
<i>Notopterus spp.</i>	Knifefishes	04	...	...
<i>Mystus nemurus</i>	Asian redbtail catfish	04	...	...
<i>Clarias batrachus</i>	Philippine catfish	04	...	...
<i>Clarias spp.</i>	Torpedo-shaped catfishes nei	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius pangasius</i>	Pangas catfish	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius hypophthalmus</i>	Striped catfish	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius spp.</i>	Pangas catfishes nei	04	...	...
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	04	...	...
<i>Osphronemus gouramy</i>	Giant gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster spp.</i>	Gouramis	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gourami	04	...	...
<i>Helostoma temminckii</i>	Kissing gourami	04	...	...
<i>Channa striata</i>	Striped snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Channa micropeltes</i>	Indonesian snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Channa spp.</i>	Snakeheads (=Murrels) nei	04	...	...
<i>C. gariepinus</i> x <i>C. macrocephalus</i>	Catfish, hybrid	04	...	...
<i>Oxyeleotris mamoratus</i>	Marble goby	04	...	...
<i>Anguilla spp.</i>	River eels nei	04	...	...

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012
5.1.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Pisodonophis boro</i>	Rice-paddy eel	04	...	...
Osteichthyes	Freshwater fishes nei	04	...	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	04	...	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	71	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Giant seaperch (=Barramundi)	04	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Giant seaperch (=Barramundi)	57	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Giant seaperch (=Barramundi)	71	...	...
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Flathead grey mullet	71	...	...
Mugilidae	Mulletts nei	04	...	...
<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 tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	57	...	...
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	71	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers nei	04	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers nei	57	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers nei	71	...	...
<i>Colossoma macropomum</i>	Black pomfret	04	...	...
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Humpback grouper	71	...	...
<i>Plectropomus maculatus</i>	Spotted coral grouper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangroves red snapper	57	...	...
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangroves red snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	57	...	...
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers nei	71	1.67	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet (=Rabbitfishes) nei	04	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet (=Rabbitfishes) nei	71	...	...
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses nei	04	...	...
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses nei	71	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles nei	71	51.37	...
<i>Trachinotus blochii</i>	Snubnose pompano	71	...	...
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	71	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes nei	57	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes nei	71	501	...
<i>Macrobrachium resenbergi</i>	Giant river prawn	04	0.02	...
<i>Cherax destructor</i>	Yabby crayfish	04	...	...
<i>Portunus</i> spp.	Portunus swimcrabs nei	04	...	...

							MT	
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam A	
...	12	...	...
75,681	...	803	...	320	1	6,048	2,341,200	
482,803	274,039	...	...	...
127	112,690	1,664	...	...
3,370	
...	...	13,093	...	...	...	1,740	...	
2,828	...	6,996	...	...	211	15,406	...	
...	299	...	...
6,547	
...	61	...	...
...	12	...	...
...	35	...	...
...	...	3,561	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,447	...	...	...	...	...
3,164	
...	2,277	...	
8,786	17	498	...	
53,314	
...	0.19	...	...
...	6	...	...
...	...	3,313	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	978	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	2,057	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	294	...	...	16	...	...
...	24	27	...	...
...	129	...	...	...
...	40	...	...	...
...	30	...	...	...
...	1,260	...	...	...
...	16	...	...	...
...	105	...	...
...	1.06	...	...
...	...	509	...	...	...	...	...
1,094	...	210	...	249	156	73	61,000	
4,430	...	413	4,355	12	...	23,913	395,200	
34	
105	

Note: A Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

5.1.1 In Quantity (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia A
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	04	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	57	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	71	0.09	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	04	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	04	...	...
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	04	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	71	1.51	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	Penaeus shrimps nei	04	...	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	Penaeus shrimps nei	71	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	Metapenaeus shrimps nei	04	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	Metapenaeus shrimps nei	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus polyphagus</i>	Mud spiny lobster	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters nei	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>	Pacific cupped oyster	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea iredalei</i>	Slipper cupped oyster	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters nei	57	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters nei	71	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	57	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	71	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	57	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	71	...	...
<i>Pteria penguin</i>	Penguin wing oyster	71	...	...
<i>Rana</i> spp.	Frogs	04	...	...
<i>Trionyx simensis</i>	Soft-shell turtle	04	...	...
Holothuroidea	Sea cucumbers nei	71	...	...
<i>Eucheuma denticulatum</i>	Spiny eucheuma	71	...	...
<i>Eucheuma</i> spp.	Eucheuma seaweeds nei	71	...	...
<i>Gracilaria</i> spp.	Gracilaria seaweeds nei	71	...	...
<i>Caulerpa</i> spp.	Caulerpa seaweeds	71	...	...
<i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i>	Elkhorn sea moss	71	...	...
-	Others	71	...	90,000

Note: A Figures from Fisheries Administration Statistical Report 2013

							MT
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam B
14,163	164	42	...	....
...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	25	...	...	18.5	...	...
13,128	1,879	...	...	...
...	...	21,996	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26,996	...	...	...	259	...
238,663	5,558	...	...	...
...	127,891	...
...	453,057	...
116,311	48,197	...	...	...
...	...	2,868	52,693	...	...	8,692	...
...	...	3,710	...	...	...	9,090	...
...	3.93	...	...
...	3.12	396	78,700
375	778	...	...	...
...	262	...
...	8.8	...	...
488	38	...	...	...
...	22.46	...	...
...	20,648	...	...	...
...	...	24	...	...	...	1,064	...
...	...	672	...	...	...	25,444	...
...	...	38,840	...	...	...	36	...
...	...	94	...	...	...	71,414	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	309	...
...	...	2,304	...	25,660	321.13	106,920	...
17,251
3	1,545	...
...	2,500	...
475
...	137,603	...	...	...
5,738,688
776,166	11.39	...	...	...
...	3,928	...	...	...
...	1,608,401	...	...	...
...	101,895	...	...	...	...	...	234,600

Note: B Figures from Statistical Handbook of Vietnam 2013

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

5.1.2 In Value

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	04	...	...
Cyprinidae	Cyprinids nei	04	...	...
<i>Labeo rohita</i>	Roho labeo	04	...	...
<i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>	Mrigal carp	04	...	...
<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Grass carp	04	...	...
<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	Silver carp	04	...	...
<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>	Bighead carp	04	...	...
<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	Hoven's carp	04	...	...
<i>Osteochilus hasselti</i>	Nilem carp	04	...	...
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	04	...	...
<i>Catla catla</i>	Catla	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	71	...	...
<i>Oreochromis (=Tilapia) spp.</i>	Tilapias nei	04	...	...
<i>Oreochromis (=Tilapia) spp.</i>	Tilapias nei	71	...	...
<i>Notopterus spp.</i>	Knifefishes	04	...	...
<i>Mystus nemurus</i>	Asian redbtail catfish	04	...	...
<i>Clarias batrachus</i>	Philippine catfish	04	...	...
<i>C. gariepinus x C. macrocephalus</i>	Catfish, hybrid	04	...	...
<i>Clarias spp.</i>	Torpedo-shaped catfishes nei	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius pangasius</i>	Pangus catfish	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius hypophthalmus</i>	Striped catfish	04	...	...
<i>Pangasius spp.</i>	Pangas catfishes nei	04	...	...
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	04	...	...
<i>Osphronemus goramy</i>	Giant gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gourami	04	...	...
<i>Trichogaster spp.</i>	Gouramis nei	04	...	...
<i>Helostoma temminckii</i>	Kissing gourami	04	...	...
<i>Channa striata</i>	Striped snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Channa micropeltes</i>	Indonesian snakehead	04	...	...
<i>Channa spp.</i>	Snakeheads (=Murrels) nei	04	...	...
<i>Oxyeleotris marmorata</i>	Marble goby	04	...	...
<i>Anguilla spp.</i>	River eels nei	04	...	...
<i>Pisodonophis boro</i>	Rice-paddy eel	04	...	...

							US\$ 1,000
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines A	Singapore A	Thailand A	Vietnam
662,629	...	4,282	39,563	...	...	2,506	...
...	13,358	...	...	...
...	865,457	...	...	1,572	...
...	62,641	...	...	808	...
...	...	6,815	19,781	...	...	...	...
...	9,890	...	...	258	...
...	...	16,120	11,539	...	23	...	...
9,548	...	2,809	...	...	...	...	...
54,870
30,659	...	17,578	...	...	...	47,402	...
...	74,181	...	...	...	...
30,674	...	26,570	...	...	...	58	...
1,112,101	261,550	232	234,157	...
...	144	...	...
...	...	96,735	4,860	176,971	...	...	...
...	15	...	...	...
...	4	...
1,213	...	35,616	...	...	...	...	...
...	120	...	...
1,722	163,794	...
529,460	...	74,437	...	8,013	...	...	...
...	...	44,134	...	...	...	...	...
...	200	26,339	...
624,601	16,484	...	...	...	...
...	844	...
228,639	200	...	8,694	...
...	61,475	...
...	6	...
342
...	1,833	...	14,748	...
232,911	...	1,864	...	...	1,141	485	...
10,527
8,238	...	234	...	...	81	1,505	...
112
...	140	...	...

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

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012
5.1.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
Osteichthyes	Freshwater fishes nei	04	...	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	04	...	...
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	71	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Giant seaperch (=Barramundi)	04	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Giant seaperch (=Barramundi)	57	...	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Giant seaperch (=Barramundi)	71	...	...
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Flathead grey mullet	71	...	...
Mugilidae	Mulletts nei	04	...	...
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	57	...	...
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	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</i> spp.	Groupers nei	04	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers nei	57	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers nei	71	...	...
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Humpback grouper	71	...	...
<i>Plectropomus maculatus</i>	Spotted coral grouper	71	...	...
<i>Colossoma macropomum</i>	Black pomfret	04	...	...
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangroves red snapper	57	...	...
<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i>	Mangroves red snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	57	...	...
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	71	...	...
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers nei	71	6.25	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet (=Rabbitfishes) nei	04	...	...
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet (=Rabbitfishes) nei	71	...	...
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses nei	04	...	...
Serranidae	Groupers, seabasses nei	71	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles nei	71	4.69	...
<i>Trachinotus blochii</i>	Snubnose pompano	71	...	...
<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	Cobia	71	...	...
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Golden trevally	71	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes nei	04	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes nei	57	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes nei	71	9.37	...
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	04	14.06	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines A	Singapore A	Thailand A	Vietnam
75,681	...	1,221	...	170	4	8,930	...
675,925	548,973	...	...	...
178	276,785	3,370	...	...
19,209
...	...	61,537	...	...	...	7,050	...
16,121	...	35,889	...	...	1,483	55,273	...
...	1,632	...	...
7,201
...	...	33,438	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	23,760	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...
...	309	...	...
...	670	...	...
39,554
...	16,878	...
109,825	283	3,832	...
...	13	...	...
...	77	...	...
69,308
...	...	21,170	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,555	...	...	39	...	...
...	...	12,959	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,838	...	...	140	...	...
...	127	225	...	...
...	654	...	...	...
...	148	...	...	...
...	276	...	...	...
...	50,130	...	...	...
...	72	...	...	...
...	177	...	...
...	12	...	...
...	268	...	...
...	561	...	...	...
...	...	1,624	...	...	...	...	...
1,520	...	439	...	919.41	333	100	...
28,795	...	3,853	30,485	37	...	155,304	...

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

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012
5.1.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Cherax destructor</i>	Yabby crayfish	04	...	...
<i>Portunus</i> spp.	Portunus swimcrabs nei	04	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	04	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	57	...	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	71	3.91	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	04	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	04	...	...
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	71	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	04	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	57	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	71	14.84	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	Penaeus shrimps nei	04	...	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	Penaeus shrimps nei	71	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	Metapenaeus shrimps nei	04	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	Metapenaeus shrimps nei	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus polyphagus</i>	Mud spiny lobster	71	...	...
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters nei	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea iredalei</i>	Slipper cupped oyster	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>	Pacific cupped oyster	71	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters nei	57	...	...
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters nei	71	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	57	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	71	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	57	...	...
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	71	...	...
<i>Pteria penguin</i>	Penguin wing oyster	71	...	...
<i>Rana</i> spp.	Frogs	04	...	...
<i>Trionyx simensis</i>	Soft-shell turtle	04	...	...
Holothuroidea	Sea cucumbers nei	71	...	...
<i>Eucheuma</i> spp.	Eucheuma seaweeds nei	71	...	...
<i>Gracilaria</i> spp.	Gracilaria seaweeds nei	71	...	...

US\$ 1,000							
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines A	Singapore A	Thailand A	Vietnam
51
503
39,658	1,143	525	...	...
...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	135	...	...	229	...	...
47,261	7,642	...	...	...
...	...	91,283	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	141,459	...	...	...	1,500	...
954,652	27,812	...	...	...
...	525,011	...
...	1,726,715	...
662,975	449,488	...	...	...
...	...	19,703	213,465	...	...	53,731	...
...	...	26,601	...	...	...	54,669	...
...	48	...	...
...	40	866	...
937	3,653	...	...	...
...	604	...
...	356	...	...
6,594	1,598	...	...	...
...	5,074	...	...	...
...	112	...	...
...	...	57	...	...	...	2,041	...
...	...	1,042	...	...	...	14,996	...
...	...	20,197	...	...	...	50	...
...	...	37	...	...	...	80,530	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	340	...
...	...	2,074	...	...	257	20,387	...
10,350
18	2,981	...
...	16,881	...
5,936
1,205,124
120,088	1	...	...	...

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

5.1 Aquaculture Production by Species and by Fishing Area, 2012

5.1.2 In Value (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Fishing Area	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia
<i>Kappaphycus alvarezii</i>	Elkhorn sea moss	71	...	...
-	Others	71	4,677	...

							US\$ 1,000
Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines A	Singapore A	Thailand A	Vietnam
...	227,725	...	...	...
...	6,383,000

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

5.2 Aquaculture Production by Species of Ornamental Fishes, 2012

5.2.1 In Quantity

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	...	...	...
Cyprinidae	Carps, barbels and cyprinids	...	...	...
<i>Tor douronensis</i>	River carp	...	...	...
<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Gold fish	...	...	...
<i>Pterophyllum scalar</i>	Angel fish	...	...	...
<i>Symphysodon</i> spp.	Discus	...	...	...
<i>Ancistrus</i> spp.	Sucker	...	...	...
<i>Cichlasoma</i> spp.	Flower horn	...	...	...
<i>Astronotus ocellatus</i>	Oscar	...	...	...
<i>Puntius</i> spp.	Barbus	...	...	...
Anabantids	-	...	...	...
Poecilids	-	...	...	...
Characins	-	...	...	...
Cichlids	-	...	...	...
Osteoglossids	-	...	...	...
Callichthyids	-	...	...	...
Cobitids	-	...	...	...
Loricariidae	-	...	...	...
Osteichthyes	Freshwater fishes nei	...	...	...
-	Shrimps	...	...	...

1,000 pcs.						
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
...	...	121,500	...	...	...	...
...	89,804	...	...	...	...	...
...	62	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,020,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	152,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	20,500	...	...	...	...
...	...	80,900	...	...	...	...
...	...	71,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,200	...	...	...	...
...	...	203,000	...	...	...	...
...	11,241	...	...	...	...	...
...	157,824	...	...	...	...	...
...	16,778	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,809	...	...	...	...	...
...	460	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,029	...	...	...	...	...
...	186	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	83,709	...	...	...	...	...
...	773	...	...	...	...	...

5.2 Aquaculture Production by Species of Ornamental Fishes, 2012

5.2.2 In Value

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	...	...	...
Cyprinidae	Carps, barbels and cyprinids	...	...	...
<i>Carassius auratus</i>	Gold fish	...	...	...
<i>Tor douronensis</i>	River carp	...	...	...
<i>Pterophyllum scalar</i>	Angel fish	...	...	...
<i>Symphysodon aequifasciatus</i>	Blue discus	...	...	...
<i>Ancistrus</i> spp.	Sucker	...	...	...
<i>Cichlasoma</i> spp.	Flower horn	...	...	...
<i>Astronotus ocellatus</i>	Oscar	...	...	...
<i>Puntius</i> spp.	Barbus	...	...	...
Anabantids	-	...	...	...
Poeciliids	-	...	...	...
Characins	-	...	...	...
Cichlids	-	...	...	...
Osteoglossids	-	...	...	...
Callichthyids	-	...	...	...
Cobitids	-	...	...	...
Loricariidae	-	...	...	...
Osteichthyes	Freshwater fishes nei	...	...	...
-	Shrimps	...	...	...

							US\$ 1,000
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	
...	...	5,114	...	...	...	...
...	41,905	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	107,100	...	...	...	...
...	139	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9,600	...	...	...	...
...	...	6,400	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,980	...	...	...	...
...	...	7,472	...	...	...	...
...	...	430	...	...	...	...
...	...	17,094	...	...	...	...
...	3,858	...	...	...	...	...
...	31,512	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,184	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,922	...	...	...	...	...
...	105,730	...	...	...	...	...
...	724	...	...	...	...	...
...	21	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,190	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,501	...	...	...	...	...

5.3 Seed Production from Aquaculture, 2012

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>Clarias gariepinus</i>	North African catfish	0.02	...	0.02	1
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	0.03	...	0.03	1
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi (= Giant seaperch)	0.02	...	0.02	1
<i>Penaeus stylirostris</i>	Blue shrimp	118.5	...	118.5	2

5.3 Seed Production from Aquaculture, 2012

5.3.2 Indonesia

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Total (million pcs.)	Wild Stock (million pcs.)	Aquaculture Practices (million pcs.)	No. of operational units or facilities
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	2,223.4	0.6	2,222.8	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Giant seaperch (=Barramundi)	8.1	...	8.1	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	8,006	...	8,006	...
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	314.9	...	314.9	...
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	19,511.9	...	19,511.9	...
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	2,712	...	2,712	...
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	132.5	...	132.5	...
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	3,975	0.4	3,974.6	...
<i>Osteochillus hasselti</i>	Nilem carp	2,322.4	0.2	2,322.2	...
<i>Osphronemus gouramy</i>	Giant gourami	282.5	...	282.5	...
<i>Helostoma temminckii</i>	Kissing gourami	1.4	...	1.4	...
<i>Mystus nemurus</i>	Asian redtail catfish	1.3	...	1.3	...
<i>Pangasius</i> spp.	Pangas catfishes nei	2,081.5	...	2,081.5	...
<i>Schuettea scalaripinnis</i>	Eastern pomfret	183.7	...	183.7	...
<i>Clarias</i> spp.	Torpedo-shaped catfishes nei	4,964	...	4,964	...
<i>Channa</i> spp.	Snakeheads(=Murrels) nei	18	...	18	...
<i>Channa micropeltis</i>	Indonesian snakehead	54.6	...	54.6	...
<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	Hoven's carp	5.9	...	5.9	...
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	11.1	...	11.1	...
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant rive prawn	319.4	...	319.4	...
<i>Anguilla</i> spp.	River eels nei	0.12	...	0.12	...
<i>Ephinepelus</i> spp.	Groupers nei	16.4	...	16.4	...
<i>Holoturoidea</i> spp.	Sea cucumber	0.5	...	0.5	...
-	Shell	2,110.3	...	2,110.3	...
-	Lobsters	2.6	...	2.6	...
<i>Eucheuma</i> spp.	Eucheuma seaweeds nei	1,078.1	...	1,078.1	...
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	25.7	...	25.7	...

5.3 Seed Production from Aquaculture, 2012

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	8.24	2	6.24	606
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	12.79	...	12.79	
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gouramy	1.75	...	1.75	
<i>Puntius schwanefeldo</i>	Schwanefeldi's Tinfoil Barb	5.22	2.17	3.05	
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	7.16	0.3	6.86	
<i>Oreochromis</i> spp.	Red tilapia	164.11	0.71	163.4	
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	20.25	0.16	20.09	
<i>Leptobarbus ocellatus</i>	Hoeveni's slender carp	6.67	0.12	6.55	
<i>Clarias macrocephalus</i>	Walking catfish	7,539.85	...	7,539.85	
<i>Mystus</i> spp.	River catfish	37.17	0.32	36.85	
<i>Pangasius sutchi</i>	Striped catfish	63.67	0.03	63.64	
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Grouper	145	...	145	
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi	1,166.2	0.03	1,166.2	
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	23.18	...	23.18	
<i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i>	Red snapper	305.12	...	305.12	
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Oysters	9.73	...	9.73	
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	3,415	...	3,415	
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	51.03	2.13	48.9	
-	Miscellaneous	137.98	0.37	137.61	

5.3 Seed Production from Aquaculture, 2012

5.3.4 Myanmar

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Total (million pcs.)	Wild Stock (million pcs.)	Aquaculture Practices (million pcs.)	No. of operational units or facilities
<i>Labeo rohita</i>	Roho labeo	535.41	199.53	335.88	26
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	49.22	7.54	41.68	26
<i>Catla catla</i>	Catla	6.55	0.12	6.43	26
<i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i>	Mrigal	4.55	...	4.55	26
<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Grass carp	3.83	0.62	3.21	26
<i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i>	Silver carp	6.89	1.5	5.39	26
<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>	Bighead carp	3.54	...	3.54	26
<i>Oreochromis (=Tilapia) spp.</i>	Tilapias nei	17.88	5.05	12.83	26
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	112.76	53.14	59.62	26
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	89.6	0.6	89	15
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	2.8	0.2	2.6	30

5.3 Seed Production from Aquaculture, 2012

5.3.5 Singapore

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Total (million pcs.)	Wild Stock (million pcs.)	Aquaculture Practices (million pcs.)	No. of operational units or facilities
<i>Lutjanus campechanus</i>	Red snapper	80.44	...	80.44	...
<i>Lutjanus johnii</i>	John's snapper	195.37	...	195.37	...
<i>Epinephelus fuscoguttatus</i>	Brown-marbled grouper	33.32	...	33.32	...
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Golden trevally	8.84	...	8.84	...
Polynemidae	Threadfins, tasselfishes nei	2.84	...	2.84	...
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi	276.88	...	276.88	...
<i>Epinephelus spp.</i>	Groupers nei	1.35	...	1.35	...
<i>Caranx ignobilis</i>	Giant trevally	0.33	...	0.33	...
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Bigeye trevally	0.4	...	0.04	...
<i>Trachinotus blochii</i>	Pompano	0.36	...	0.36	...

6. PRICE OF FRESH FISH

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2012

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common carp	...	...	2.45
<i>Labeo rohita</i>	Roho labeo	...	...	...
<i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>	Grass carp(=White amur)	...	...	1.49
<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>	Bighead carp	...	...	...
<i>Osteochilus haseltii</i>	Nilem carp	...	...	1.15
<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	Hoven's carp	...	...	2.52
<i>Macrochirichthys macrochirus</i>	Long pectoral-fin minnow	...	...	0.99
<i>Barbonymus gonionotus</i>	Silver barb	...	...	1.6
<i>Barbonymus schwanenfeldii</i>	Tinfoil barb	...	...	1.69
<i>Puntius binotatus</i>	Spotted barb	...	...	1.58
<i>Catla catla</i>	Catla	...	...	...
<i>Cyclocheilichthys apogon</i>	Beardless barb	...	...	0.91
<i>Hampala macrolepidota</i>	Hampala barb	...	...	1.82
<i>Labiobarbus festivus</i>	Signal barb	...	...	1.75
<i>Rasbora argyrotaenia</i>	Silver rasbora	...	...	1.86
<i>Thynnichthys vaillanti</i>	-	...	...	1.05
<i>Tor soro</i>	-	...	...	2.81
<i>Tor douronensis</i>	Semah mahseer	...	...	5.08
<i>Barbichthys laevis</i>	Sucker barb	...	...	1.62
<i>Barbodes balleroides</i>	-	...	...	1.00
<i>Mystacoleucus marginatus</i>	-	...	...	2.74
<i>Mystacoleucus padangensis</i>	-	...	...	0.36
<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>	Mozambique tilapia	...	...	1.48
<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nile tilapia	...	...	1.69
-	Ruby tilapia	...	...	...
<i>Chitala lopis</i>	Giant featherback	...	...	3.68
<i>Chitala ornata</i>	Spotted featherback	...	...	...
<i>Notopterus notopterus</i>	Bronze featherback	...	...	...
<i>Kryptopterus spp.</i>	Glass catfishes	...	...	2.74
<i>Ompok bimaculatus</i>	Butter catfish	...	...	2.62
<i>Mystus nemurus</i>	Asian redbtail catfish	...	...	2.78

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2012

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Mystus nigriceps</i>	-	...	...	1.10
<i>Mystus</i> spp.	-	...	...	...
<i>Clarias batrachus</i>	Philippine catfish	...	...	...
<i>C. gariepinus</i> x <i>C. macrocephalus</i>	Catfish, hybrid	...	...	...
<i>Clarias</i> spp.	Torpedo-shaped catfishes nei	...	...	1.45
<i>Pangasius pangasius</i>	Pangas catfish	...	...	...
<i>Pangasius djambal</i>	-	...	...	2.71
<i>Pangasius</i> spp.	Pangas catfishes nei	...	...	...
<i>Anguilla</i> spp.	River eels nei	...	...	1.52
<i>Macrogathus siamensis</i>	Spotted spiny eel	...	...	...
Eleotridae	Gudgeons, sleepers nei	...	...	4.01
<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	Climbing perch	...	...	2.41
<i>Osphronemus gourami</i>	Giant gourami	...	...	2.37
<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gourami	...	...	1.29
<i>Trichogaster trichopterus</i>	Three spot gourami	...	...	1.02
<i>Helostoma temminckii</i>	Kissing gourami	...	...	1.62
<i>Channa striata</i>	Striped snakehead	...	...	2.67
<i>Channa micropeltes</i>	Indonesian snakehead	...	...	2.72
<i>Channa</i> spp.	Snakeheads (=Murrels) nei	...	...	...
<i>Oxyeleotris marmorata</i>	Marble goby	...	...	...
<i>Cirrhinus microlepis</i>	Small scale mud carp	...	...	...
<i>Mastacembelus erythrotaenia</i>	Fire eel	...	...	3.32
<i>Pristolepis fasciata</i>	Malayan leaf fish	...	...	1.32
<i>Chromobotia macracanthus</i>	Clown loach	...	...	2.40
<i>Phalacrotonus bleekeri</i>	-	...	...	...
Osteichthyes	Freshwater fishes nei	...	...	1.58
<i>Toxotes microlepis</i>	Smallscale archerfish	...	...	1.21
<i>Anodontostoma chacunda</i>	Chacunda gizzard shad	3.2	...	1.18
<i>Hilsa kelee</i>	Kelee shad	1.92	...	...
<i>Tenuulosa ilisha</i>	Hilsa shad	1.92	...	...
<i>Tenuulosa toli</i>	Toli shad	1.92	...	2.22
<i>Chanos chanos</i>	Milkfish	...	...	...

							US\$/kg.
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines A	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	
...	
...	...	1.78	...	...	...	...
...	...	3.56	...	...	...	...
...	1.13	...	
...	1.6	2.97	...	...	...	...
...	2.4	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	...	3.56	...	...	0.64	...
...	3.86	...	
...	1.61	...	
...	
...	2.08	...	
...	1.90	...	
...	1.77	...	
...	
...	...	3.56	...	...	...	...
...	
...	29	...	
...	12.99	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.8	...	
...	
...	
...	
...	8.04	...	
...	
...	
...	1.03	...	...	...	...	...
...	4.68	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8.30	...	...	...	...
...	5.37	...	
...	6.8	...	2.48	...	...	...

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

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2012 (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Barramundi (=Giant seaperch)	16	...	2.45
Pleuronectiformes	Flatfishes nei	...	...	1.09
<i>Psettodes erumei</i>	Indian halibut	...	...	1.08
<i>Harpodon nehereus</i>	Bombay-duck	...	...	1.00
<i>Saurida tumbil</i>	Grester lizardfish	0.38	...	0.68
<i>Saurida</i> spp.	Lizard fishes	0.38	...	0.64
<i>Trachinocephalus myops</i>	Snakefish	0.26	...	...
<i>Arius</i> spp.	Sea catfishes	0.64	...	...
Ariidae	Sea catfishes nei	...	...	1.46
Mugilidae	Mulletts nei	...	...	1.33
<i>Caesio caeruleaurea</i>	Blue and gold fusiller	1.92	...	0.72
<i>Caesio cuning</i>	Redbelly yellowtail fusiller	1.92	...	1.17
<i>Caesio</i> spp.	Fusillers caesios nei	1.92	...	...
<i>Anyperodon leucogrammicus</i>	Slender grouper	8.96	...	...
<i>Epinephelus merra</i>	Honeycomb grouper	8.96	...	2.67
<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>	Greasy grouper	8.96	...	2.86
<i>Epinephelus guttatus</i>	Red hind	8.96	...	...
<i>Epinephelus</i> spp.	Groupers nei	10.24	...	...
<i>Cephalopholis boenak</i>	Chocolate hind	...	...	2.41
<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>	Humpback grouper	25.6	...	3.42
<i>Plectropomus maculatus</i>	Spotted coral grouper	7.68	...	...
<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>	Leopard coral grouper	6.4	...	4.55
<i>Plectropomus</i> spp.	Grouper	6.4	...	...
<i>Priacanthus macracanthus</i>	Red bigeye	...	...	0.84
<i>Priacanthus</i> spp.	Bigeyes nei	...	...	0.82
<i>Sillago sihama</i>	Silver sillago	...	...	0.54
Sillaginidae	Sillago-whittings	...	...	...
Sciaenidae	Croakers, drums nei	...	...	0.96
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers nei	...	...	2.35
Lutjanidae	Snapper, jobfishes nei	...	...	...
<i>Pristipomoides</i> spp.	Jobfishes nei	...	...	1.8
<i>Nemipterus hexodon</i>	Ornate threadfin bream	3.2	...	...
<i>Nemipterus</i> spp.	Threadfin breams nei	3.2	...	1.37

US\$/kg.						
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines A	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
...	4.63	4.74	...	...	4.83	...
...
...	1.96	...
...	1.12	1.19	...	...	...	...
...
...	1.35	...	...	...
...
...	1.47	...	...	...	1.29	...
...
...	5.12	...
...	2.7	...	...	...
...	1.93	...	...	...
...	1.78	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	5.79	4.74	5.30	...	8.53	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	1.45	...
...
...	2.73	...
...	1.54	...
...
...	5.79	...
...
...
...	2.15	1.78	2.79	...	1.61	...

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

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2012 (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Leiognathus</i> spp.	Ponyfishes	1.92	...	0.63
Haemulidae (=Pomadasydae)	Grunts, sweetlips nei	...	...	1.20
Lethrinidae	Emperors(=Scavengers) nei	...	...	1.08
<i>Upeneus vittatus</i>	Yellowstriped goatfish	...	...	0.84
<i>Upeneus</i> spp.	Indian goatfish	...	...	0.99
<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i>	Humphead wrasse	...	...	4.69
<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	Fourfinger threadfin	...	...	2.49
Polynemidae	Threadfins, tasselfishes nei	...	...	2.20
<i>Siganus virgatus</i>	Barhead spinefoot	...	...	1.60
<i>Siganus stellatus</i>	Brown-spotted spinefoot	...	...	1.36
<i>Siganus</i> spp.	Spinefeet(=Rabbitfishes) nei	...	...	1.71
<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i>	Largehead hairtail	...	...	...
<i>Trichiurus</i> spp.	Hairtails nei	...	...	...
Trichiuridae	Hairtails, scabbardfishes nei	...	...	1.04
<i>Amblygaster sirm</i>	Spotted sardinella	1.28	...	0.81
<i>Sardinella brachysoma</i>	Deepbody sardinella	1.28	...	...
<i>Sardinella gibbosa</i>	Goldstripe sardinella	1.28	...	0.65
<i>Sardinella longiceps</i>	Indian oil sardine	...	...	...
<i>Sardinella fimbriata</i>	Fringescale sardine	1.28	...	...
<i>Sardinella</i> spp.	Sardinellas nei	1.28	...	...
<i>Dussumieria acuta</i>	Rainbow sardine	1.28	...	0.74
<i>Dussumieria</i> spp.	Rainbow sardines nei	1.28	...	...
<i>Stolephorus</i> spp.	Stolephorus anchovies	1.28	...	1.44
<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	Dorab wolf-herring	...	...	...
<i>Chirocentrus</i> spp.	Wolf-herrings nei	...	...	1.98
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	Frigate tunas	...	...	1.11
<i>Auxis rochei</i>	Bullet tunas	...	...	1.03
<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Kawakawa	...	...	1.66
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Skipjack tuna	...	...	1.19
<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Longtail tuna	...	...	1.31
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Albacore tuna	...	...	1.78
<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>	Southern bluefin tuna	...	...	3.05
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Bigeye tuna	...	...	...

US\$/kg.						
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines A	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
...	1.11	...	2.07	...	1.61	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	3.38	...
...
...
...
...	2.25	...
...	1.88	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...	0.81	...	...	...
...
...	0.93	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1.11	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.33	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.93	...
...
...	2.12	...	1.13	...
...
...
...	1.93	...
...
...
...

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

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2012 (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Yellowfin tuna	7.68	...	1.86
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	Indo-Pacific sailfish	...	...	1.39
<i>Makaira indica</i>	Black marlin	...	...	1.95
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>	Blue marlin	...	...	1.95
<i>Tetrapturus audax</i>	Striped marlin	...	...	1.91
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Swordfish	...	...	1.99
<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>	Narrow-barred Spanish mackerel	...	...	2.59
<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel	...	...	2.71
<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i>	King mackerel	...	...	...
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp.	Seerfishes nei	...	...	...
<i>Sarda orientalis</i>	Striped bonito	...	...	1.71
<i>Tylosurus</i> spp.	Needlefishes nei	...	...	0.99
<i>Hemiramphus</i> spp.	Halfbeaks nei	...	...	0.62
Exocoetidae	Flyingfishes nei	...	...	0.60
<i>Lactarius lactarius</i>	Flase trevally	...	...	0.79
<i>Rachycentroon canadum</i>	Cobia	...	...	...
<i>Decapterus macrosoma</i>	Shortfin scad	1.92	...	...
<i>Decapterus russelli</i>	Indian scad	1.92	...	...
<i>Decapterus punctatus</i>	Round scad	...	...	...
<i>Decapterus</i> spp.	Scads nei	...	...	0.83
<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i>	Bigeye trevally	6.4	...	...
<i>Caranx tille</i>	Tille trevally	6.4	...	...
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks, crevalles nei	6.4	...	1.63
Carangidae	Carangids nei	...	...	...
<i>Engraulis</i> spp.	Anchovies nei	...	...	...
<i>Alectis indicus</i>	Indian threadfish	6.4	...	...
<i>Carangoides</i> spp.	Horse mackerel	6.4	...	...
<i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i>	Golden trevally	7.68	...	...
<i>Uraspis uraspis</i>	Whitemouth jack	6.20	...	...
<i>Atule mate</i>	Yellowtail scad	6.4	...	...
<i>Alepes djedaba</i>	Shrimp scad	6.4	...	...
<i>Alepes</i> spp.	Scads nei	6.4	...	...
<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>	Bigeye scad	2.56	...	1.27

US\$/kg.						
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines A	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
...	2.25	...	2.95	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	2.91	...	...	...
...	...	...	2.26	...	...	...
...	...	...	3.51	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5.63	..
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	8.94	...
...	...	...	...	...	3.92	...
...
...
...	...	...	1.97	...	...	...
...	1.59	...	...	...	...	...
...	3.72	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	5.18	...	2.29	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1.38	...
...	...	...	1.29	...	...	...
...	3.05	...	...	...	...	...
...	3.44	...	...	...	...	...
...	3.42	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	1.96	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	2.37	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2.34	...	...	...

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

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2012 (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Selar boops</i>	Oxeye scad	...	...	...
<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i>	Yellowstripe scad	3.84	...	1.07
<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>	Blackbanded trevally	3.84	...	...
<i>Parastromatus niger</i>	Black pomfret	...	...	2.42
<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>	Rainbow runner	...	...	1.03
<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i>	Hardtail scad	...	...	0.96
<i>Scomberoides</i> spp.	Queenfishes	...	...	1.20
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	Common dolphinfish	...	...	1.14
<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	Blue mackerel	...	...	0.58
<i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i>	Short mackerel	...	...	1.41
<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel	5.12	...	1.27
<i>Rastrelliger</i> spp.	Indian mackerels nei	...	...	...
<i>Pampus argenteus</i>	Silver pomfret	...	...	3.59
<i>Sphyraena jello</i>	Pickhandle barracuda	...	...	1.32
<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	Great barracuda	...	...	1.04
<i>Sphyraena</i> spp.	Barracudas nei	...	...	...
<i>Cynoglossus</i> spp.	Tongue soles nei	...	...	...
<i>Terapon</i> spp.	Terapon perches nei	...	...	1.00
Congridae	Conger eels	...	...	...
<i>Alopias</i> spp.	Thresher sharks nei	...	...	1.19
Carcharhinidae	Requiem sharks nei	...	...	1.20
Sphyrnidae	Hammerhead sharks, etc. nei	...	...	1.25
Squalidae	Dogfish sharks nei	...	...	1.21
Lamnidae	Mackerel sharks, porbeagles nei	...	...	1.29
Pristidae	Sawfishes	...	...	1.46
Elasmobranchii	Sharks, rays, skates, etc. nei	...	...	...
Rajiformes	Rays, stingrays, mantas nei	...	...	...
<i>Rhynchobatus australiae</i>	Whitespotted wedgfish	...	...	1.20
Rhinobatidae	Guitarfishes, etc. nei	...	...	1.08
Myliobatidae	Eagle rays nei	...	...	1.10
Mobulidae	Mantas, devil rays nei	...	...	1.17
Dasyatidae	Stingrays, butterfly rays nei	...	...	1.08
-	Spotted jawfishes	...	...	...

US\$/kg.						
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines A	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
...	1.66	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.55	...	...	...	...	...
...	2.81	...	...	...	5.15	...
...	5.79	...
...
...	0.97	...
...
...
...
...	2.36	...	...	...	1.99	...
...	2.38	...	2.12	...
...	15.7	...
...
...
...	1.45	...
...	2.09	...
...
...	1.61	...
...
...
...
...
...	1.22	...
...	0.97	...
...
...
...
...
...
...	3.86	...

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

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2012 (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
-	Yellowtailed fusiliar	...	...	...
Osteichthyes	Marine fishes nei	...	...	0.89
<i>Penaeus merguensis</i>	Banana prawn	8.96	...	3.11
<i>Penaeus vannamei</i>	Whiteleg shrimp	...	...	...
<i>Penaeus monodon</i>	Giant tiger prawn	24.32	...	4.98
<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn	15.36	...	...
<i>Penaeus indicus</i>	Indian white prawn	7.68	...	...
<i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>	Western king prawn	7.68	...	...
<i>Penaeus</i> spp.	Penaeus shrimps nei	7.68	...	...
<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	Giant river prawn	23.04	...	5.68
<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	Blue swimming crab	6.4	...	2.68
<i>Scylla serrata</i>	Indo-Pacific swamp crab	6.4	...	2.81
<i>Loligo</i> spp.	Common squids nei	3.84	...	1.69
Palaemonidae	Freshwater prawns	...	...	2.93
Crustacea	Freshwater crustaceans nei	...	...	2.63
<i>Panulirus</i> spp.	Tropical spiny lobsters nei	...	...	5.91
<i>Thenus orientalis</i>	Flathead lobster	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus endeavouri</i>	Endeavour shrimp	...	...	...
<i>Metapenaeus</i> spp.	Metapenaeus shrimps nei	...	...	2.51
<i>Sepioteuthis lessonina</i>	Bigfin reef squid	...	...	...
Natantia	Natantia decapods nei	...	...	2.82
Crustacea	Marine crustaceans nei	...	...	1.49
Mollusca	Freshwater molluscs nei	...	...	0.63
Mollusca	Marine molluscs nei	...	...	0.62
Octopodidae	Octopuses nei	...	...	1.76
<i>Trochus niloticus</i>	Commercial top	...	...	1.33
<i>Crassostrea</i> spp.	Cupped oysters nei	...	...	1.36
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Green mussel	...	...	1.04
Pectinidae	Scallops nei	...	...	0.59
<i>Modiolus</i> spp.	Horse mussels nei	...	...	...
<i>Paphia</i> spp.	Short neck clams nei	...	...	...
<i>Anadara granosa</i>	Blood cockle	...	...	0.93

US\$/kg.						
Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines A	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
...	2.83	...
...
...	9.3	...	...	...	6.76	...
...	5.86	...	...	...
...	8.59	...	...	...
...	8.85	...
...	5.23	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.97	...	...	...	5.66	...
...	...	4.74	...	...	...	...
...	...	17.79	...	...	...	...
...	4.09	...	3.36	...	6.98	...
...	5.27	3.56	...	...	7.5	...
...	3.31	2.61	...	...	...	...
...	14.48	...
...
...
...	6.11	...
...	6.03	...	...	...
...	4.83	...
...	5.79	...
...
...
...
...	2.25	...
...
...
...	0.97	...
...	3.54	...
...	0.48	...
...	1.45	...
...	1.45	...

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

6.1 Producer Price for Capture Fishery Production by Species, 2012 (Cont'd)

Scientific Name	FAO English Name	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia
<i>Meretrix</i> spp.	Hard clams nei	...	...	0.64
Sepiidae/Sepiolodae	Cuttlefish, squids nei	...	...	1.49
Bivalvia	Clams nei	...	...	1.11
<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Asian bonytongue	...	...	1.84
<i>Pristis</i> spp.	Sweetlips	...	...	1.87
<i>Scomber australasicus</i>	Blue mackerel	...	...	...
<i>Rana</i> spp.	Frogs	...	...	2.06
Testudinata	River and lake turtles nei	...	...	2.38
Testudinata	Marine turtles nei	...	...	2.48
Holothuroidea	Sea cucumbers nei	...	...	5.04
<i>Rhopilema</i> spp.	Jellyfishes nei	...	...	0.19
<i>Invertebrata</i>	Aquatic invertebrates nei	...	...	1.47

US\$/kg.

Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines A	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
...
...	3.48	...	5.15	...
...
...	2.99	...
...	2.90	...
...	1.77	...
...
...
...
...
...

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

7. FISHERS

7.1 Number of Fishers by Working Status, 2012

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR
Total	3,997	...	2,748,908	...
Marine Fishery	421	...	2,278,388	...
Full-time	421	...	1,321,903	...
Part-time	...	...	638,240	...
Occasional	...	...	318,245	...
Status Unspecified	...	...	...	...
Inland Fishery	...	...	470,520	...
Full-time	...	...	228,789	...
Part-time	...	...	152,730	...
Occasional	...	...	89,001	...
Status Unspecified	...	...	...	...
Aquaculture	...	...	...	...
Full-time	...	...	...	...
Part-time	...	...	...	...
Occasional	...	...	...	...
Status Unspecified	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	3,576	...	...	...
Full-time	950	...	...	...
Part-time	2,626	...	...	...
Occasional	...	...	...	...
Status Unspecified	...	...	...	...

