KEDUDUKAN EKSPORT DAN IMPORT
KOMODITI PERIKANAN MALAYSIA, 2006

Jadual 1 : Eksport dan Import - Nilai dan Kuantiti, 2005 dan 2006

Eksport / Import	2005	2006	Perubahan (%)
Eksport			
Kuantiti (Tan Metrik)	289,971	270,774	-6.6
Nilai (RM Juta)	2,430.1	2,365.9	-2.6
Import			
Kuantiti (Tan Metrik)	399,380	435,616	+9.1
Nilai (RM Juta)	2,023.0	2,148.5	+6.2
Imbangan Dagangan (BOT)	407.1	217.4	-46.6

1. Kuantiti eksport komoditi perikanan (Jadual 1) pada tahun 2006 adalah sebanyak 270,774 tan metrik iaitu menurun sebanyak 6.6% dari 289,971 tan metrik pada tahun 2005. Jumlah nilai eksport komoditi perikanan pada tahun 2006 adalah sebanyak RM2,365.9 juta iaitu menurun sebanyak 2.6% dari RM2,430.1 juta pada tahun sebelumnya. Kuantiti import komoditi perikanan pada tahun 2006 adalah sebanyak 435,616 tan metrik iaitu peningkatan sebanyak 9.1% dari 399,380 tan metrik pada tahun 2005. Jumlah nilai import komoditi perikanan pula pada tahun 2006 adalah sebanyak RM2,148.5 juta iaitu peningkatan sebanyak 6.2% dari RM2,023.0 juta pada tahun sebelumnya. Imbangan dagangan pada tahun 2006 telah mencatatkan lebihan dagangan sebanyak RM217.4 juta. Sungguhpun imbangan dagangan pada 2006 adalah positif, didapati nilai imbangan dagangan telah menurun sebanyak 46.6% berbanding dengan imbangan dagangan pada tahun 2005.

Jadual 2 : Eksport Utama Komoditi Perikanan, 2006

Komoditi Perikanan	Kuantiti Eksport (%)	Nilai Ekport (%)	Harga Purata/ Tan Metrik (RM)
Ikan hiasan	4.6	3.5	6,648
Ikan hidup	3.7	4.0	9,467
Ikan segar atau sejuk dingin (termasuk filet ikan dan isi ikan lain)	13.0	6.4	4,274
Ikan sejuk beku (termasuk filet ikan)	12.4	5.6	3,972
Udang, segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk beku	18.9	40.9	18,950
Sotong dan moluska lain, hidup, segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk beku	14.6	13.4	8,021
Ikan, sediaan atau diawet, t.s.t.l.	8.4	10.0	10,442
Krustasia dan moluska yang ditinkan	0.8	1.9	21,023

2. Komoditi perikanan bernilai tinggi yang dieksport pada tahun 2006 terdiri daripada krustasia dan moluska yang ditinkan; udang, segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk beku; dan ikan, sediaan atau diawet, t.s.t.l. Komoditi-komoditi perikanan ini telah menyumbang sebanyak 52.8% kepada keseluruhan nilai eksport dan 28.1% kepada keseluruhan kuantiti eksport. Udang, segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk beku merangkumi 18.9% daripada keseluruhan kuantiti eksport dengan harga purata RM18,950 se tan metrik. Ia menyumbang sebanyak 40.9% daripada jumlah nilai eksport komoditi perikanan pada tahun 2006.

Jadual 3 : Komposisi Eksport Komoditi Perikanan, 2005 dan 2006

Komposisi	Kuantiti Eksport (Tan Metrik)		Perubahan (%)	Nilai Eksport (RM)		Perubahan (%)
	2005	2006		2005	2006	
Ikan Hiasan	9,286.18	12,324.43	+32.7	85,044,926	81,929,140	-3.7
Ikan hidup	7,799.01	10,030.59	+28.6	77,037,213	94,961,613	+23.3
Ikan segar atau sejuk dingin (termasuk filet ikan dan isi ikan lain)	29,322.16	35,180.34	+20	107,360,358	150,365,350	+40.1
Ikan sejuk beku (termasuk filet ikan)	47,574.01	33,642.31	-29.3	154,172,959	133,640,971	-13.3
Udang, segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk beku	58,410.98	51,084.33	-12.5	1,157,668,824	968,062,958	-16.4
Sotong dan moluska lain, hidup, segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk beku	34,203.21	39,656.74	+15.9	265,705,733	318,068,341	+19.7
Ikan, sediaan atau diawet, t.s.t.l.	23,904.46	22,688.31	-5.1	207,548,119	236,917,563	+14.2
Krustasia, moluska dan invertebrata akuatik lain, sediaan atau diawet, t.s.t.l.	8,531.94	9,089.71	+6.5	145,819,833	159,545,138	+9.4
Tepung ikan yang tidak boleh dimakan	34,387.24	27,574.56	-19.8	67,363,147	59,101,204	-12.3
Rampaian	36,552.18	29,502.54	-19.3	162,355,475	163,325,586	+0.6
Jumlah	**289,971.37**	**270,773.86**	**-6.6**	**2,430,076,587**	**2,365,917,864**	**-2.6**

3. Komposisi komoditi perikanan yang diurusniaga pada tahun 2006 adalah seperti dalam Jadual 3. Peningkatan kuantiti eksport ikan hiasan adalah yang tertinggi,

meningkat sebanyak 32.7% dari 9,286.18 tan metrik pada tahun 2005 kepada 12,324.43 tan metrik pada tahun 2006. Kuantiti eksport ikan sejuk beku (termasuk filet ikan) telah mencatatkan penurunan paling ketara sebanyak 29.3% dari 47,574.01 tan metrik pada tahun 2005 kepada 33,642.31 tan metrik pada tahun 2006. Nilai eksport ikan segar atau sejuk dingin (termasuk filet ikan dan isi ikan lain) mencatatkan kadar peningkatan yang paling tinggi iaitu sebanyak 40.1% dari RM107,360,358 pada tahun 2005 ke RM150,365,350 pada tahun 2006. Udang, segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk beku merupakan komoditi yang menunjukkan penurunan paling banyak dari segi nilai iaitu 16.4% daripada RM1,157,668,824 pada tahun 2005 kepada RM968,062,958 pada tahun 2006.

Jadual 4: Kuantiti Eksport Komoditi Perikanan ke Pelbagai Negara, 2005 dan 2006

Negara	2005		2006		Perubahan (%)
	Kuantiti (Tan Metrik)	Peratus (%)	Kuantiti (Tan Metrik)	Peratus (%)	
Singapura	45,625	15.7	49,397	18.2	+8.3
Amerika Syarikat	32,312	11.1	34,282	12.7	+6.1
Thailand	50,538	17.4	29,339	10.8	-41.9
China	34,404	11.9	26,411	9.8	-23.2
Itali	17,827	6.1	19,841	7.3	+11.3
Indonesia	19,817	6.8	17,988	6.6	-9.2
Jepun	17,716	6.1	15,788	5.8	-10.9
Vietnam	8,800	3.0	10,118	3.7	+15.0
Lain-Lain	62,932	21.7	67,610	25.0	+7.4
Jumlah	**289,971**	**100.0**	**270,774**	**100.0**	**-6.6**

4. Pada tahun 2006, kuantiti komoditi perikanan yang dieksport ke lapan (8) negara utama adalah Singapura 49,397 tan metrik (18.2%), Amerika Syarikat 34,282 tan metrik (12.7%), Thailand 29,339 tan metrik (10.8%), China 26,411 tan metrik (9.8%), Itali 19,841 tan metrik (7.3%), Indonesia 17,988 tan metrik (6.6%), Jepun 15,788 tan

metrik (5.8%) dan Vietnam 10,118 tan metrik (3.7%). Selebihnya sebanyak 67,610 tan metrik (25.0%) telah dieksport ke negara-negara lain. Di antara negara yang tersebut diatas, terdapat empat (4) negara yang menunjukkan peningkatan positif dari segi peratus kuantiti iaitu Vietnam (15.0%), Itali (11.35%), Singapura (8.3%) dan Amerika Syarikat (6.1%), manakala empat (4) negara lain menunjukkan penurunan iaitu Thailand (41.9%), China (23.2%), Jepun (10.9%) dan Indonesia (9.2%).

Jadual 5: Nilai Eksport Komoditi Perikanan ke Pelbagai Negara, 2005 dan 2006

Negara	2005		2006		Perubahan (%)
	Nilai (RM juta)	Peratus (%)	Nilai (RM juta	Peratus (%)	
Amerika Syarikat	667.6	27.5	582.1	24.6	-12.8
Singapura	285.6	11.8	304.6	12.9	+6.7
Itali	216.2	8.9	248.0	10.5	+14.7
Jepun	264.7	10.9	227.6	9.6	-14.0
China	137.6	5.7	128.8	5.4	-6.4
Hong Kong	104.1	4.3	106.8	4.5	+2.6
Perancis	102.7	4.2	96.8	4.1	-5.7
Australia	70.0	2.9	94.7	4.0	+35.3
Lain-Lain	581.6	23.9	576.5	24.4	-0.9
Jumlah	**2,430.1**	**100.0**	**2,365.9**	**100.0**	**-2.6**

5. Dari segi nilai eksport (Jadual 5), Amerika Syarikat telah kekal kedudukan sebagai pengimport utama komoditi perikanan Malaysia dengan nilai sebanyak RM582.1 juta (24.6%) diikuti oleh Singapura sebanyak RM304.6 juta (12.9%), Itali sebanyak RM248.0 juta (10.5%), Jepun sebanyak RM227.6 juta (9.6%), China sebanyak RM128.8 juta (5.4%), Hong Kong sebanyak RM106.8 juta (4.5%), Perancis sebanyak RM96.8 juta (4.1%) dan Australia sebanyak RM94.7 juta (4.0%). Selebihnya sebanyak RM576.5 juta (24.4%) pula dieksport ke negara-negara lain. Di antara negara tersebut, terdapat empat (4) negara yang menyumbangkan perubahan yang positif berbanding tahun 2005 iaitu Australia (35.3%), Itali (14.7%), Singapura (6.7%) dan Hong Kong (2.6%) manakala empat (4) negara lain iaitu Jepun (14.0%),

Amerika Syarikat (12.8%), China (6.4%) and Perancis (5.7%) menunjukkan perubahan negatif berbanding tahun 2005.

Jadual 6: Komposisi Eksport dan Import Komoditi Perikanan, 2006

Komposisi	Eksport			Import		Harga Purata
	Kuantiti (Tan Metrik)	Nilai (RM)		Kuantiti (Tan Metrik)	Nilai (RM)	
Ikan Hiasan	12,324.43	81,929,140	6,648	2,435.27	33,216,605	13,640
Ikan hidup	10,030.59	94,961,613	9,467	1,125.53	24,037,818	21,357
Ikan segar atau sejuk dingin (termasuk filet ikan dan isi ikan lain)	35,180.34	150,365,350	4,274	183,151.11	421,854,524	2,303
Ikan sejuk beku (termasuk filet ikan)	33,642.31	133,640,971	3,972	127,346.78	675,223,010	5,302
Udang, segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk beku	51,084.33	968,062,958	18,950	26,097.27	423,021,438	16,209
Sotong dan moluska lain, hidup, segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk beku	39,656.74	318,068,341	8,021	13,891.44	62,470,280	4,497
Ikan, sediaan atau diawet, t.s.t.l.	22,688.31	236,917,563	10,442	23,857.42	149,452,253	6,264
Krustasia, moluska dan invertebrata akuatik lain, sediaan atau diawet, t.s.t.l.	9,089.71	159,545,138	17,552	2,385.45	33,756,680	14,151
Tepung ikan yang tidak boleh dimakan	27,574.56	59,101,204	2,143	12,980.41	40,431,974	3,115
Rampaian	29,502.54	163,325,586	5,536	42,345.59	285,056,852	6,732

6. Pada tahun 2006, Malaysia telah mengeksport udang, segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk beku iaitu salah satu komoditi perikanan bernilai tinggi dengan harga purata RM18,950 se tan metrik. Komoditi yang sama telah diimport dengan harga RM16,209 se tan metrik. Ikan segar atau sejuk dingin (termasuk filet ikan dan isi ikan lain) iaitu satu komoditi perikanan yang bernilai rendah telah diimport dengan harga purata RM2,303 se tan metrik. Komoditi yang sama telah dieksport dengan harga RM4,274 se tan metrik.

Jadual 7 : Import Utama Komoditi Perikanan, 2006

Komoditi Perikanan	Kuantiti Import (%)	Nilai Import (%)	Harga Purata/ Tan Metrik (RM)
Ikan segar atau sejuk dingin (termasuk filet ikan dan isi ikan lain)	42.0	19.6	2,303
Ikan sejuk beku (termasuk filet ikan)	29.2	31.4	5,302
Udang, segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk beku	6.0	19.7	16,209
Ikan, sediaan atau diawet, t.s.t.l.	5.5	7.0	6,264
Sotong dan moluska lain, hidup, segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk beku	3.2	2.9	4,497

7. Pada tahun 2006, tiga (3) komoditi iaitu ikan segar atau sejuk dingin (termasuk filet ikan dan isi ikan lain); ikan sejuk beku (termasuk filet ikan) dan udang segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk beku telah menyumbang sebanyak 77.2% dan 70.7% masing-masing kepada keseluruhan kuantiti dan nilai import komoditi perikanan. Ikan, segar atau sejuk dingin (termasuk filet ikan dan isi ikan lain) merangkumi 42.0% daripada keseluruhan kuantiti import dengan harga purata rendah iaitu RM2,303 bagi se tan metrik dan telah menyumbang sebanyak 19.6% daripada jumlah nilai import komoditi perikanan pada tahun 2006. Udang, segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk

beku telah mencatatkan harga purata yang tinggi sebanyak RM16,209 se tan metrik, walaupun ia hanya menyumbang sebanyak 6.0% dan 19.7% masing-masing kepada keseluruhan kuantiti dan nilai import.

Jadual 8: Komposisi Import Komoditi Perikanan 2005 dan 2006

Komposisi	Kuantiti Import (Tan Metrik)		Perubahan (%)	Nilai Import (RM)		Perubahan (%)
	2005	2006		2005	2006	
Ikan Hiasan	3,427.16	2,435.27	-28.9	36,942,268	33,216,605	-10.1
Ikan hidup	1,984.38	1,125.53	-43.3	21,065,319	24,037,818	+14.1
Ikan segar atau sejuk dingin (termasuk filet ikan dan isi ikan lain)	171,609.88	183,151.11	+6.7	405,083,919	421,854,524	+4.1
Ikan sejuk beku (termasuk filet ikan)	105,370.47	127,346.78	+20.9	554,673,873	675,223,010	+21.7
Udang, segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk beku	35,397.19	26,097.27	-26.3	529,604,837	423,021,438	-20.1
Sotong dan moluska lain, hidup, segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk beku	8,476.15	13,891.44	+63.9	52,969,576	62,470,280	+17.9
Ikan, sediaan atau diawet, t.s.t.l.	22,237.04	23,857.42	+7.3	127,729,187	149,452,253	+17.0
Krustasia, moluska dan invertebrata akuatik lain, sediaan atau diawet, t.s.t.l.	2,308.03	2,385.45	+3.4	26,078,224	33,756,680	+29.4
Tepung ikan yang tidak boleh dimakan	8,280.98	12,980.41	+56.7	23,272,606	40,431,974	+73.7
Rampaian	40,288.24	42,345.59	+5.1	245,606,706	285,056,852	+16.1
Jumlah	**399,379.52**	**435,616.27**	**+9.1**	**2,023,026,515**	**2,148,521,434**	**+6.2**

8. Peningkatan kuantiti import sotong dan moluska lain, hidup, segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk beku adalah tertinggi, meningkat sebanyak 63.9% dari 8,476.15 tan metrik

pada tahun 2005 kepada 13,891.44 tan metrik pada tahun 2006. Kuantiti import ikan hidup telah mencatatkan penurunan paling ketara sebanyak 43.3% dari 1,984.38 tan metrik pada tahun 2005 ke 1,125.53 tan metrik pada tahun 2006. Nilai import tepung ikan yang tidak boleh dimakan mencatatkan kadar peningkatan yang paling tinggi iaitu sebanyak 73.7% dari RM23,272,606 pada tahun 2005 kepada RM40,431,974 pada tahun 2006. Udang, segar, sejuk dingin atau sejuk beku merupakan komoditi yang menunjukkan penurunan terbanyak dari segi nilai sebanyak 20.1% dari RM529,604,837 pada tahun 2005 ke RM423,021,438 pada tahun 2006.

Jadual 9: Kuantiti Import Komoditi Perikanan dari Pelbagai Negara, 2005 dan 2006

Negara	2005		2006		Perubahan (%)
	Kuantiti (Tan Metrik)	Peratus (%)	Kuantiti (Tan Metrik)	Peratus (%)	
Thailand	195,660	49.0	210,171	48.2	+7.4
China	45,505	11.4	58,336	13.4	+28.2
Indonesia	43,552	10.9	43,102	9.9	-1.0
Vietnam	10,856	2.7	16,990	3.9	+56.5
Myanmar	14,550	3.6	16,250	3.7	+11.7
India	16,195	4.1	13,419	3.1	-17.1
Pakistan	12,788	3.2	12,224	2.8	-4.4
Amerika Syarikat	2,319	0.6	9,992	2.3	+330.9
Lain-Lain	57,955	14.5	55,132	12.7	-4.9
Jumlah	**399,380**	**100.0**	**435,616**	**100.0**	**+9.1**

9. Pada tahun 2006, kuantiti komoditi perikanan diimport dari lapan (8) negara utama iaitu Thailand 210,171 tan metrik (48.2%), China 58,336 tan metrik (13.4%), Indonesia 43,102 tan metrik (9.9%), Vietnam 16,990 tan metrik (3.9%), Myanmar 16,250 tan metrik (3.7%), India 13,419 tan metrik (3.1%), Pakistan 12,224 tan metrik (2.8%) dan Amerika Syarikat 9,992 tan metrik (2.3%). Selebihnya sebanyak 55,132 tan metrik (12.7%) pula diimport dari negara-negara lain. Di antara negara tersebut, lima (5) negara yang menunjukkan peningkatan dari segi peratus kuantiti import iaitu Amerika Syarikat (330.9%), Vietnam (56.5%), China (28.2%), Myanmar (11.7%) dan Thailand (7.4%) manakala tiga (3) negara menunjukkan penurunan iaitu India (17.1%), Pakistan (4.4%) dan Indonesia (1.0%). Peningkatan kuantiti import dari Amerika Syarikat disebabkan oleh pertambahan kuantiti import sotong sejuk beku sebanyak 134,205% dari 4 tan metrik pada tahun 2005 ke 5,372.23 tan metrik pada tahun 2006 (Rujuk Lampiran D).

Jadual 10: Nilai Import Komoditi Perikanan dari Pelbagai Negara, 2005 dan 2006

Negara	2005		2006		Perubahan (%)
	Nilai (RM juta)	Peratus (%)	(%) (RM juta)	Peratus (%)	
China	413.9	20.5	472.0	22.0	+14.0
Thailand	426.1	21.1	441.8	20.6	+3.7
Indonesia	253.7	12.5	249.1	11.6	-1.8
Vietnam	122.6	6.1	178.4	8.3	+45.5
India	174.5	8.6	120.2	5.6	-31.1
Myanmar	102.4	5.1	118.5	5.5	+15.7
Taiwan	72.0	3.6	58.1	2.7	-19.3
Amerika Syarikat	35.0	1.7	51.2	2.4	+46.3
Lain-Lain	422.8	20.9	459.2	21.4	+8.6
Jumlah	**2,023.00**	**100.0**	**2,148.5**	**100.0**	**+6.2**

10. Dari segi nilai, China merupakan negara utama mengekport komoditi perikanan ke Malaysia dengan peratusan sebanyak 22.0% diikuti oleh Thailand (20.6%), Indonesia (11.6%), Vietnam (8.3%), India (5.6%), Myanmar (5.5%), Taiwan (2.7%) dan Amerika Syarikat (2.4%). Selebihnya sebanyak 21.4% pula diimport dari negara-negara lain. Lima (5) negara telah menunjukkan peningkatan dari segi peratusan berbanding dengan tahun 2005 adalah Amerika Syarikat (46.3%), Vietnam (45.5%), Myanmar (15.7%), China (14.0%) dan Thailand (3.7%) manakala tiga (3) negara lagi iaitu India (31.1%), Taiwan (19.3%) dan Indonesia (1.8%) menunjukkan penurunan berbanding dengan tahun 2005.

STATUS OF EXPORT AND IMPORT OF MALAYSIAN FISHERY COMMODITIES, 2006

Table 1 : Export and Import - Value and Quantity, 2005 and 2006

Eksport / Import	2005	2006	Change (%)
Export			
Quantity (Tonnes)	289,971	270,774	-6.6
Value (RM Million)	2,430.1	2,365.9	-2.6
Import			
Quantity (Tonnes)	399,380	435,616	+9.1
Value (RM Million)	2,023.0	2,148.5	+6.2
Balance of Trade (BOT)	407.1	217.4	-46.6

1. The export quantity of fishery commodities (Table 1) for the year 2006 amounted to 270,774 tonnes which is a decrease of 6.6% from 289,971 tonnes the year before. The total export value was RM2,365.9 million for the year 2006, decreasing by 2.6% from RM2,430.1 million the year before. The import quantity of fishery commodities for the year 2006 was 435,616 tonnes increasing by 9.1% from 399,380 tonnes in the year 2005. The total import value of fishery commodities for the year 2006 was RM2,148.5 million, increasing by 6.2% from RM2,023.0 million the year before. The balance of trade for the year 2006 showed a surplus of RM217.4 million decreasing by 46.6% from RM407.1 million in the year 2005.

Table 2 : Main Fishery Commodities - Export 2006

Fishery Commodities	Export Quantity (%)	Export Value (%)	Average Price/Tonne (RM)
Ornamental Fish	4.6	3.5	6,648
Live Fish	3.7	4.0	9,467
Fish, fresh or chilled (incl. fish fillets and other fish meat)	13.0	6.4	4,274
Fish, frozen (incl. fish fillets)	12.4	5.6	3,972
Shrimps, prawns, fresh, chilled or frozen	18.9	40.9	18,950
Squid, cuttlefish, octopus & other molluscs, live, fresh, chilled or frozen	14.6	13.4	8,021
Fish, prepared or preserved, n.e.s	8.4	10.0	10,442
Canned crustaceans and molluscs	0.8	1.9	21,023

2. The high value fishery commodities exported in the year 2006 were canned crustaceans and molluscs; shrimps, prawns, fresh, chilled or frozen; and fish, prepared or preserved, n.e.s. These fishery commodities contributed 52.8% to the overall export value and 28.1% to the overall export quantity. Shrimps, prawns, fresh, chilled or frozen constituted 18.9% of the overall export quantity with an average price of RM18,950 per tonne and contributing to 40.9% to the total export value of the fishery commodity for the year 2006.

Table 3 : Composititon of Export of Fishery Commodities, 2005 and 2006

Composition	Export Quantity (Tonnes)		Change (%)	Export Values (RM)		Change (%)
	2005	2006		2005	2006	
Ornamental fish	9,286.18	12,324.43	+32.7	85,044,926	81,929,140	-3.7
Live fish	7,799.01	10,030.59	+28.6	77,037,213	94,961,613	+23.3
Fish, fresh or chilled (incl. fish fillets and other fish meat)	29,322.16	35,180.34	+20	107,360,358	150,365,350	+40.1
Fish, frozen (incl. fish fillets)	47,574.01	33,642.31	-29.3	154,172,959	133,640,971	-13.3
Shrimps, prawns, fresh, chilled or frozen	58,410.98	51,084.33	-12.5	1,157,668,824	968,062,958	-16.4
Squid, cuttlefish, octopus & other molluscs, live, fresh, chilled or frozen	34,203.21	39,656.74	+15.9	265,705,733	318,068,341	+19.7
Fish, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	23,904.46	22,688.31	-5.1	207,548,119	236,917,563	+14.2
Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	8,531.94	9,089.71	+6.5	145,819,833	159,545,138	+9.4
Fish meal unfit for human consumption	34,387.24	27,574.56	-19.8	67,363,147	59,101,204	-12.3
Miscellaneous	36,552.18	29,502.54	-19.3	162,355,475	163,325,586	+0.6
Total	**289,971.37**	**270,773.86**	**-6.6**	**2,430,076,587**	**2,365,917,864**	**-2.6**

3. The composition of export of fishery commodities for the year 2006 is shown in Table 3. The increase in the export quantity of ornamental fish was the highest rising by 32.7% from 9,286.18 tonnes in the year 2005 to 12,324.43 tonnes in the year 2006. The

export quantity of frozen fish (including fish fillets) showed the most significant decline by 29.3% from 47,574.01 tonnes in the year 2005 to 33,642.31 tonnes in the year 2006. The export value of fish, fresh or chilled (including fish fillets and other fish meat) registered the highest increase by 40.1% from RM107,360,358 in the year 2005 to RM150,365,350 in the year 2006. In terms of value, shrimps, prawns, fresh, chilled or frozen was the commodity which declined the most, that was by 16.4% from RM1,157,668,824 in the year 2005 to RM968,062,958 in the year 2006.

Table 4 : Quantity of Export of Fishery Commodities to Various Countries, 2005 and 2006

Country	2005		2006		Change (%)
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Percent (%)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Percent (%)	
Singapore	45,625	15.7	49,397	18.2	+8.3
Unites States of America	32,312	11.1	34,282	12.7	+6.1
Thailand	50,538	17.4	29,339	10.8	-41.9
China	34,404	11.9	26,411	9.8	-23.2
Italy	17,827	6.1	19,841	7.3	+11.3
Indonesia	19,817	6.8	17,988	6.6	-9.2
Japan	17,716	6.1	15,788	5.8	-10.9
Vietnam	8,800	3.0	10,118	3.7	+15.0
Others	62,932	21.7	67,610	25.0	+7.4
Total	**289,971**	**100.0**	**270,774**	**100.0**	**-6.6**

4. In the year 2006, the quantity of fishery commodities were exported to eight (8) major countries namely; Singapore 49,397 tonnes (18.2%), United States of America 34,282 tonnes (12.7%), Thailand 29,339 tonnes (10.8%), China 26,411 tonnes (9.8%), Italy 19,841 tonnes (7.3%), Indonesia 17,988 tonnes (6.6%), Japan 15,788 tonnes (5.8%) and Vietnam 10,118 tonnes (3.7%) while the remaining quantity of 67,610 tonnes (25.0%) were exported to other countries. The export quantity showed positive increment in terms of percentage in four (4) countries mentioned above namely; Vietnam (15.0%), Italy (11.35%), Singapore (8.3%) and United States of America (6.1%), whereas four (4) other countries; Thailand (41.9%), China (23.2%), Japan (10.9%) and Indonesia (9.2%) showed a decline.

Table 5 : Export Value of Fishery Commodities to Various Countries, 2005 and 2006

Country	2005		2006		Change (%)
	Value (RM million)	Percent (%)	Value (RM million)	Percent (%)	
United States of America	667.6	27.5	582.1	24.6	-12.8
Singapore	285.6	11.8	304.6	12.9	+6.7
Italy	216.2	8.9	248.0	10.5	+14.7
Japan	264.7	10.9	227.6	9.6	-14.0
China	137.6	5.7	128.8	5.4	-6.4
Hong Kong	104.1	4.3	106.8	4.5	+2.6
France	102.7	4.2	96.8	4.1	-5.7
Australia	70.0	2.9	94.7	4.0	+35.3
Others	581.6	23.9	576.5	24.4	-0.9
Total	**2,430.1**	**100.0**	**2,365.9**	**100.0**	**-2.6**

5. In terms of export value (Table 5), the United States of America maintains her position as the main importer of major Malaysian fishery commodities at RM582.1 million (24.6%). This was followed by Singapore RM304.6 million (12.9%), Italy RM248.0 million (10.5%), Japan RM227.6 million (9.6%), China RM128.8 million (5.4%), Hong Kong RM106.8 million (4.5%), France RM96.8 million (4.1%) and Australia RM94.7 million (4.0%). The remaining RM576.5 million (24.4%) was exported to the other countries. The export value increased in terms of percentage in four (4) countries as mentioned above namely, Australia (35.3%), Italy (14.7%), Singapore (6.7%) and Hong Kong (2.6%) while four (4) countries namely, Japan (14.0%), the United States of America (12.8%), China (6.4%) and France (5.7%) recorded a negative change when compared to the previous year.

Table 6 : Composition of Export and Import of Fishery Commodities, 2006

Composition	Export		Average Price	Import		Average Price
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (RM)		Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (RM)	
Ornamental fish	12,324.43	81,929,140	6,648	2,435.27	33,216,605	13,640
Live fish	10,030.59	94,961,613	9,467	1,125.53	24,037,818	21,357
Fish, fresh or chilled (incl. fish fillets and other fish meat)	35,180.34	150,365,350	4,274	183151.11	421,854,524	2,303
Fish, frozen (incl. fish fillets)	33,642.31	133,640,971	3,972	127,346.78	675,223,010	5,302
Shrimps, prawns, fresh, chilled or frozen	51,084.33	968,062,958	18,950	26,097.27	423,021,438	16,209
Squid, cuttlefish, octopus & other molluscs, live, fresh, chilled or frozen	39,656.74	318,068,341	8,021	13,891.44	62,470,280	4,497
Fish, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	22,688.31	236,917,563	10,442	23,857.42	149,452,253	6,264
Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	9,089.71	159,545,138	17,552	2,385.45	33,756,680	14,151
Fish meal unfit for human consumption	27,574.56	59,101,204	2,143	12,980.41	40,431,974	3,115
Miscellaneous	29,502.54	163,325,586	5,536	42,345.59	285,056,852	6,732

6. In the year 2006, Malaysia exported high value fishery commodities which was shrimps, prawns, fresh, chilled or frozen with an average price of RM18,950 per tonne. The same commodities were imported at an average price of RM16,209 per tonne. Malaysia imported low valued fishery commodities which was fish, fresh or chilled (including fish fillets and other fish meat) with an average price of RM2,303 per tonne. The same commodities were exported at an average price of RM4,274 per tonne.

Table 7: Main Fishery Commodities – Import, 2006

Fishery Commodity	Import Quantity (%)	Import Value (%)	Average Price/Tonne (RM)
Fish, fresh or chilled (incl. fish fillets and other fish meat)	42.0	19.6	2,303
Fish, frozen (incl. fish fillets)	29.2	31.4	5,302
Shrimps, prawns, fresh, chilled or frozen	6.0	19.7	16,209
Fish, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	5.5	7.0	6,264
Squid, cuttlefish, octopus & other molluscs, live, fresh, chilled or frozen	3.2	2.9	4,497

7. In the year 2006, three (3) commodities namely, fish, fresh or chilled (including fish fillets and other fish meat); fish, frozen (including fish fillets) and shrimps, prawns, fresh, chilled or frozen contributed 77.2% and 70.7% respectively to the overall import quantity and value of the fishery commodities. Fish, fresh or chilled (including fish fillets and other fish meat) constituted 42.0% of the overall import quantity with a low average price of RM2,303 per tonne and contributing 19.6% of the total import value of the fishery commodities in the year 2006. Shrimps, prawns, fresh, chilled or frozen

recorded the highest average price at RM16,209 per tonne although it contributed only 6.0% and 19.7% respectively to the overall import quantity and value.

Table 8 : Composition of Import of Fishery Commodities, 2005 and 2006

Composition	Import Quantity (Tonnes)		Change (%)	Import Value (RM)		Change (%)
	2005			2005	2006	
Ornamental fish	3,427.16	2,435.27	-28.9	36,942,268	33,216,605	-10.1
Live fish	1,984.38	1,125.53	-43.3	21,065,319	24,037,818	+14.1
Fish, fresh or chilled (incl. fish fillets and other fish meat)	171,609.88	183,151.11	+6.7	405,083,919	421,854,524	+4.1
Fish, frozen (incl. fish fillets)	105,370.47	127,346.78	+20.9	554,673,873	675,223,010	+21.7
Shrimps, prawns, fresh, chilled or frozen	35,397.19	26,097.27	-26.3	529,604,837	423,021,438	-20.1
Squid, cuttlefish, octopus & other molluscs, live, fresh, chilled or frozen	8,476.15	13,891.44	+63.9	52,969,576	62,470,280	+17.9
Fish, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	22,237.04	23,857.42	+7.3	127,729,187	149,452,253	+17.0
Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	2,308.03	2,385.45	+3.4	26,078,224	33,756,680	+29.4
Fish meal unfit for human consumption	8,280.98	12,980.41	+56.7	23,272,606	40,431,974	+73.7
Miscellaneous	40,288.24	42,345.59	+5.1	245,606,706	285,056,852	+16.1
Total	**399,379.52**	**435,616.27**	**+9.1**	**2,023,026,515**	**2,148,521,434**	**+6.2**

8. The squid, cuttlefish, octopus and other molluscs, live, fresh, chilled or frozen commodity recorded the highest increase in terms of import quantity which was

63.9% from 8,476.15 tonnes in the year 2005 to 13,891.44 tonnes in the year 2006. The import quantity of live fish showed the most significant decline by 43.3% from 1,984.38 tonnes in the year 2005 to 1,125.53 tonnes in the year 2006. The import value of fish meal unfit for human consumption registered the highest increase of 73.7% from RM23,272,606 in the year 2005 to RM40,431,974 in the year 2006. In terms of value, shrimps, prawns, fresh, chilled or frozen was the commodity which declined the most, that was 20.1% from RM529,604,837 in the year 2005 to RM423,021,438 in the year 2006.

Table 9 : Quantity of Import of Fishery Commodities from Various Countries, 2005 and 2006.

Country	2005		2006		Change (%)
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Percent (%)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Percent (%)	
Thailand	195,660	49.0	210,171	48.2	+7.4
China	45,505	11.4	58,336	13.4	+28.2
Indonesia	43,552	10.9	43,102	9.9	-1.0
Vietnam	10,856	2.7	16,990	3.9	+56.5
Myanmar	14,550	3.6	16,250	3.7	+11.7
India	16,195	4.1	13,419	3.1	-17.1
Pakistan	12,788	3.2	12,224	2.8	-4.4
United States of America	2,319	0.6	9,992	2.3	+330.9
Others	57,955	14.5	55,132	12.7	-4.9
Total	**399,380**	**100.0**	**435,616**	**100.0**	**+9.1**

9. In the year 2006, the quantity of fishery commodities imported from eight (8) major countries were Thailand 210,171 tonnes (48.2%), China 58,336 tonnes (13.4%), Indonesia 43,102 tonnes (9.9%), Vietnam 16,990 tonnes (3.9%), Myanmar 16,250 tonnes (3.7%), India 13,419 tonnes (3.1%), Pakistan 12,224 tonnes (2.8%) and United States of America 9,992 tonnes (2.3%). The remaining 55,132 tonnes (12.7%) were imported from other countries. The import quantity showed a positive increment in terms of percentage in five (5) countries namely, United States of America (330.9%), Vietnam (56.5%), China (28.2%), Myanmar (11.7%) and Thailand (7.4%) whereas

India, Pakistan and Indonesia showed a decline of 17.1%, 4.4% and 1.0% respectively. The increase in the quantity imported from the United States of America was largely due to the import of frozen cuttlefish and squids which increased by 134,205% from 4 tonnes in the year 2005 to 5,372.23 tonnes in the year 2006 (Refer to Appendix D).

Table 10 : Import Value of Fishery Commodities from Various Countries, 2005 and 2006

Country	2005		2006		Change (%)
	Value (RM million)	Percent (%)	Value (RM million)	Percent (%)	
China	413.9	20.5	472.0	22.0	+14.0
Thailand	426.1	21.1	441.8	20.6	+3.7
Indonesia	253.7	12.5	249.1	11.6	-1.8
Vietnam	122.6	6.1	178.4	8.3	+45.5
India	174.5	8.6	120.2	5.6	-31.1
Myanmar	102.4	5.1	118.5	5.5	+15.7
Taiwan	72.0	3.6	58.1	2.7	-19.3
United States of America	35.0	1.7	51.2	2.4	+46.3
Others	422.8	20.9	459.2	21.4	+8.6
Total	**2,023.00**	**100.0**	**2,148.5**	**100.0**	**+6.2**

10. In the year 2006, China led in exporting fishery commodities to Malaysia in terms of import value with a percentage of 22.0%. This was followed by Thailand (20.6%), Indonesia (11.6%), Vietnam (8.3%), India (5.6%), Myanmar (5.5%), Taiwan (2.7%) and the United States of America (2.4%). The remaining 21.4% were imported from other countries. The five (5) countries which recorded an increase in import value in terms of percentage were United States of America (46.3%), Vietnam (45.5%), Myanmar (15.7%), China (14.0%) and Thailand (3.7%). The other three (3) countries namely, India Taiwan and Indonesia recorded a negative change in the import value of 31.1%, 19.3% and 1.8% respectively compared to the year 2005.