Fisheries Industry Outlook- 2016

Socio –Economic and Marketing Research Division
National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA)

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CBSL	Central Bank of Sri Lanka
CCFSU	Ceylon Co-operative Fish Sales Union
CFC	Ceylon Fisheries Corporation
CFHC	Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation
DFAR	Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
EDB	Export Development Board
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FRP	Fibre glass Reinforced Plastic
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
MFARD	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development
NAQDA	National Aquaculture Development Authority
NARA	National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Corporation
SED	Socio-economic and Marketing Research Division
IMUL	Inboard Multi-day Boat
IDAY	Inboard Day Boat
OFRP	Outboard Fibre Reinforced Plastic Boats
MTRB	Mechanized Traditional Boats
NTRB	Non Mechanized Traditional Boats
NBSB	Non Mechanized Beach Seine Boat

Acknowledgement

The ‘Fisheries Industry Outlook is an annual publication of the Socio-economic and Marketing Research Division (SED) of the National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA).The ‘Fisheries Industry Outlook’ comprised of data and information on the current status and development of fisheries sub-sector of the economy with special emphasis on production, trade and marketing and consumption of fish and fishery products. This is the all in one handbook of fishery industry statistics of Sri Lanka.

In compilation of this volume NARA heavily depends on data and information sources of various governmental, semi-governmental and non-governmental organizations. The Planning and Monitoring Division and Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development were the key data and information providers of this publication. I place on my gratitude to all those who rendered valuable assistance by providing data and information for this volume, including privet sector establishments.

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Overview

The fisheries sector in Sri Lanka plays a vital role in economic and social life by providing direct and indirect employment opportunities for about 560,000 people and livelihoods for more than 2.7 million coastal communities. Importantly it provides more than 60% of animal protein requirement of people in the country. The fisheries industry can mainly be divided into costal, offshore/deep-sea, and inland and aquaculture sub sectors. In 2016, the share of fisheries to the Gross Domestic Production (GDP) of the country was 1.3% (CBSL, 2016).

The total fish production of the country in 2016 was 530,920 metric tons (Mt) and of them marine fish production was 456,990 Mt while the rest (73,930 Mt) from inland and aquaculture. Although there are totally 15 fisheries districts of the country, Tangalle and Galle districts together had contributed 26 percent to the total marine fish production of the same year. Anuradhapura (18%), Puttalam (14%) and Ampara (13%) districts are dominant among inland fish producing districts of the country. In 2016, the total fish production of the country has increased by 2.1% compared to the previous year. This was mainly due to the growth in inland and aquaculture fish production in that year. Increase in the release of fingerlings to inland reservoirs and the improvements in the aquaculture sector have positively influenced the growth in inland and aquaculture fish production.

The total recurrent and capital expenditure of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development in 2016 were 1,789 and 3,881 LKR Million respectively (Central Bank, 2016). With the excess local demand for fish and fishery products Sri Lanka had to import 115,693 Mt of fish and fishery products in 2016 to carter the excess demand with spending 35,173 LKR Million. As per a remedy, the government of Sri Lanka with the support of private sector has initiated production of canned fish domestically. The country has also exported 17,593 Mt of fish and fishery products and has earned 26,801 LKR Million in 2016.

1. Fish Production

The total fish production in 2016 was increased by 2.1 percent to 530,920 Mt compared to 520,190 Mt in 2015. The marine fish production of the country was increased by 0.9% to 456,990 Mt compared to 452,890 Mt in 2015 and the inland and aquaculture fish production was increased by 9.9% to 73,930 Mt compare to 67,300 Mt in the previous year. The growth in inland and aquaculture fish production was mainly due to the increased in stocking of fingerlings into inland water bodies and improvements in the aquaculture sector. Although offshore fish production was shown a marginal decreased by 0.6% to 182,830 Mt the coastal fish production was shown 1.9% growth to reach 274,160 Mt in 2016. Table 1 shows fish production by sectors over the years.

Table 1: Annual Fish Production by Sub Sectors (Mt)

Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Marine Sector	**417,220**	**445,930**	**459,300**	**452,890**	**456,990**
Coastal	257,540	267,980	278,850	269,020	274,160
Offshore/Deep Sea	159,680	177,950	180,450	183,870	182,830
Inland and Aquaculture Sector	**68,950**	**66,910**	**75,750**	**67,300**	**73,930**
Total	**486,170**	**512,840**	**535,050**	**520,190**	**530,920**

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

Coastal fishery is still the major contributor to fish production of the country which is contributed around 60% to the total marine fish production while 51.6% to the total fish production of the country. The fisheries sector contribution to the Gross Domestic Production (GDP) at constant price in year2016 was 1.3%. The percentage contribution of fisheries sector to the GDP has been decreased by 0.1% compare to year 2015.

1.1 Marine Fish Production

The marine fisheries, Deep-sea and Coastal, contribute about 86% (456,990 Mt) to the total fish production of the country in 2016 but has shown a marginal increased by 0.9% compared to the previous year (452,890 Mt). Balaya (Skipjack tuna) and Kelawalla (Yellow fin tuna) are dominant species that has contributed 10.4% and 8.7% to the total marine fish production in 2016 and production of Balaya has decreased by 11.7%, compared to the previous year. Table 2 shows marine sector fish catch by major commercial groups (Mt). There are totally 15 fisheries administrative districts and of them Tangalle and Galle districts were dominant and have contributed over 26% to the total marine fish production of the country in 2016. In addition to that Kalutara (10%), Puttlam (9%), Negombo (7%), Matara (7%), Chilaw (7%) and Jaffna (7%) districts are also contributed a considerable proportion to the total marine fish production of the country in sequence. The Figure 1 shows fish production by fisheries districts in 2016.

Table 2: Marine Sector Fish Catch by Major Commercial Groups (Mt)

Commercial Groups		**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Thora	Seer	14,390	25,650	30,000	8,940	7,440
Paraw	Carangids	24,580	25,160	29,270	34,050	32,620
Balaya	Skipjack tuna	53,410	73,350	61,750	54,040	47,730
Kelawalla	Yellow fin tuna	42,780	45,760	45,200	46,430	39,600
Other Blood Fish	Other tuna like species	40,640	50,200	59,190	46,930	38,750
Thalapath	(Other bill fish)	***	***	***	26,040	32,530
Others		241,420	225,810	233,890	236,460	258,320
Total		**417,220**	**445,930**	**459,300**	**452,890**	**456,990**

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

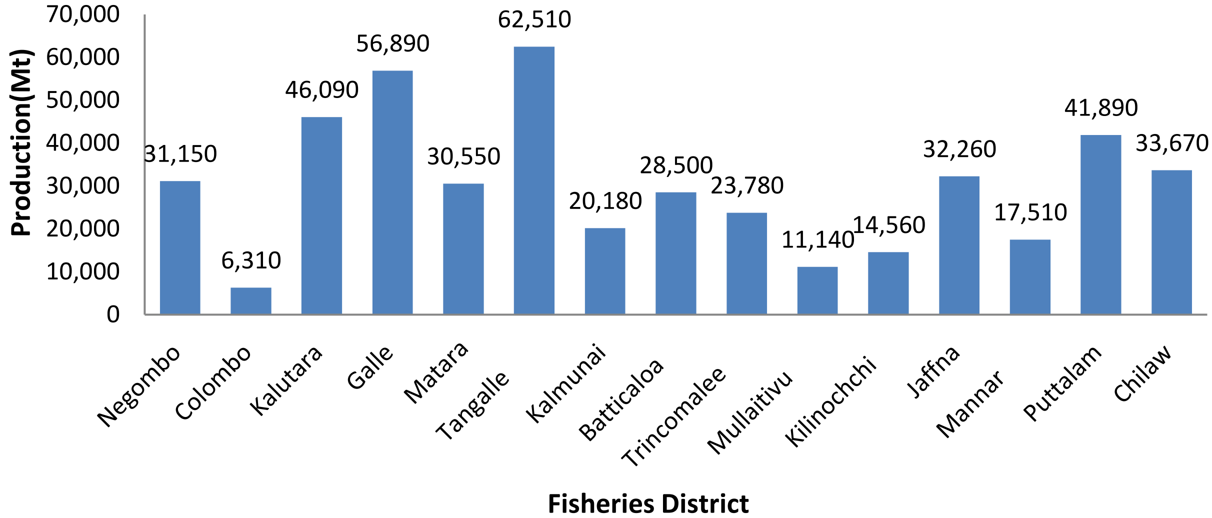

Figure 01: Marine Fish Production by Districts /Mt- 2016

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

1.2 Inland and Aquaculture Fish Production

The total inland and aquaculture fish production in 2016 was 73,930 Mt and has contributed 14% to the total fish production of the country in the same year (MFARD 2016). Anuradhapura (18%), Puttalam (14%) and Ampara (13%) districts are dominant inland fish producing districts in the country. Table 3 shows inland fish catch by major species (Mt) and Figure 2 shows species composition of inland and aquaculture fish production of the country in 2016.

Table 3: Inland Fish Catch by Major Species (Mt)

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tilapia	39,590	39,070	46,610	40,504	43,836
Carps/Mirigal	3,570	3,450	3,920	2,847	3,363
Catla/Rohu	12,460	8,980	11,020	9,117	7,772
Hiri Kanaya	670	590	580	358	230
Lula	1,770	2,040	2,230	1,582	1,849
Cultured Shrimps	3,310	4,430	5,040	6,836	6,028
Freshwater prawns	290	540	460	374	705
Cultured Milk fish & Seabass	130	90	70	78	174

Other wild fish	7,160	7,720	5,820	5,604	9,973
Total	**68,950**	**66,910**	**75,750**	**67,300**	**73,930**

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

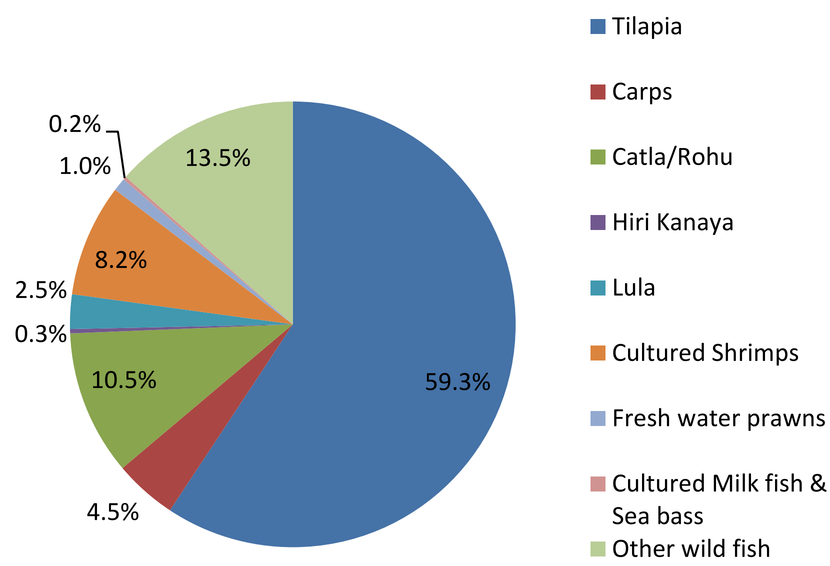

Figure 02: Inland and Aquaculture Fish Production by Major Species- 2016

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

Tilapia and Catla were dominant in inland and aquaculture fish production which was contributed 59.3 percent to the total in 2016. Among others cultured shrimp contributes 08.2 percent to the total which was mainly focuses on export market. Stocking of fingerlings continuously into inland water bodies has contributed significantly for the development of the inland fisheries as well as the increase of fish production. Fingerlings stocking in inland water bodies is shown in table 4.

Table 4: Fingerlings Stocked in Water Bodies (Mn) in 2016

	Stocking of fingerlings and freshwater prawn post larvae – 2016			
Type of Water body	**No. of Tanks / Units**	**Fish Fingerlings (Mn)**	**No. of Tanks / Units**	**Freshwater Prawn Post larvae (Mn)**
Major Reservoirs	38	17.4	27	16.6
Medium Reservoirs	71	20.3	35	9.0
Minor Reservoirs	260	18.7	84	10.1
Seasonal Tanks	303	5.5	16	0.4
Ponds and Other	545	1.6	59	0.4
Total	**1217**	**63.5**	**221**	**36.5**

Source: National Aquaculture Development Authority

It is clearly shown that nearly 63.5Mn of fingerlings have being released in to different type of water bodies by NAQDA in 2016. Major, Medium and Minor reservoirs as well as seasonal tanks were mainly targeted for stocking of fingerlings and of them medium reservoirs were major and about 32% of fingerlings have being released into them in 2016. However, the cultured shrimp production has decreased by 12% while freshwater prawns, cultured milk fish and sea bass production has increased by 89% and 123% respectively.

2. Trade and Marketing

Production of fish and fishery products of Sri Lanka are traded through local and export market channels. Local channels are comprised of assembler, commission agent and retailer while export channel from agent, processor and exporter. The major export destinations for Sri Lankan fish and fishery products are Europe and America. Sri Lanka imports a considerable amount of fish and fishery products to carter the excess demand in the country from China, Maldives, India and Pakistan.

2.1 Export of Fish and Fishery Products

Sri Lanka has been exporting fish and fishery products to Europe, America and Asia markets over the years. All fish and fishery products exported are categorized under the (HS) code 03. According to the code fish and fishery products has been categorized into prawns, fish fresh or chilled, aquarium fish, frozen fish, lobsters, crabs and other edible fish. In 2016 Sri Lanka has exported 17,593 Mt of fish and fishery products and it was a 0.8% growth compared to the previous year. Further the export earning of fish and fishery product was 26,801 LKR Mn as foreign exchange and it showed 8% growth compared to 2015. Export quantities and values of fish and fishery products from 2012 to 2016 are given in table 5. Figure 03 and Figure 04 show the share of export quantities and values by export items in 2016.

Table 5: Export of Fish and Fishery Products (Quantity and Value)

	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Quantity (Mt)	18,633	23,911	26,320	17,461	17,593
Value (Rs. Million)	26,364	31,792	34,796	24,716	26,801

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

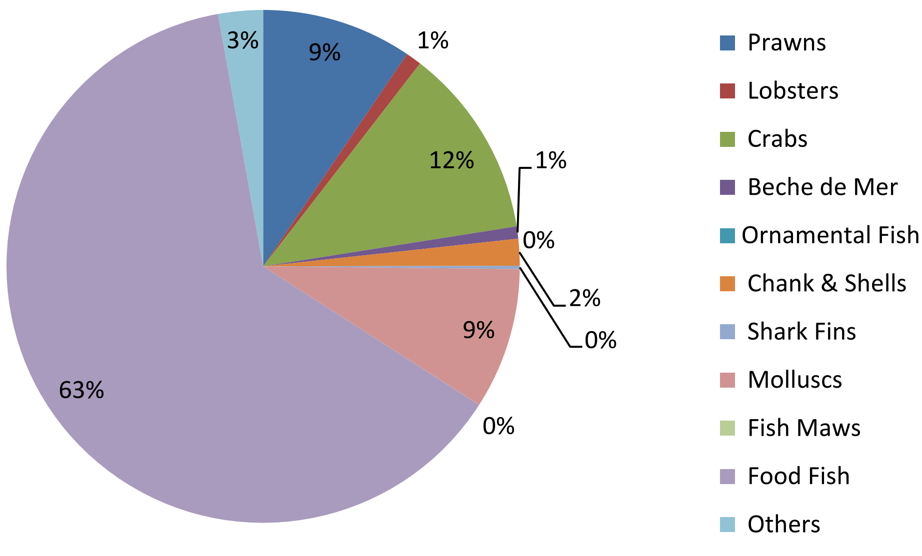

Figure 03: Export Quantity of Fish and Fishery Products (%) – 2016

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

Note: Ornamental fish or live fish are exported in water containers. Hence their quantity cannot be estimated

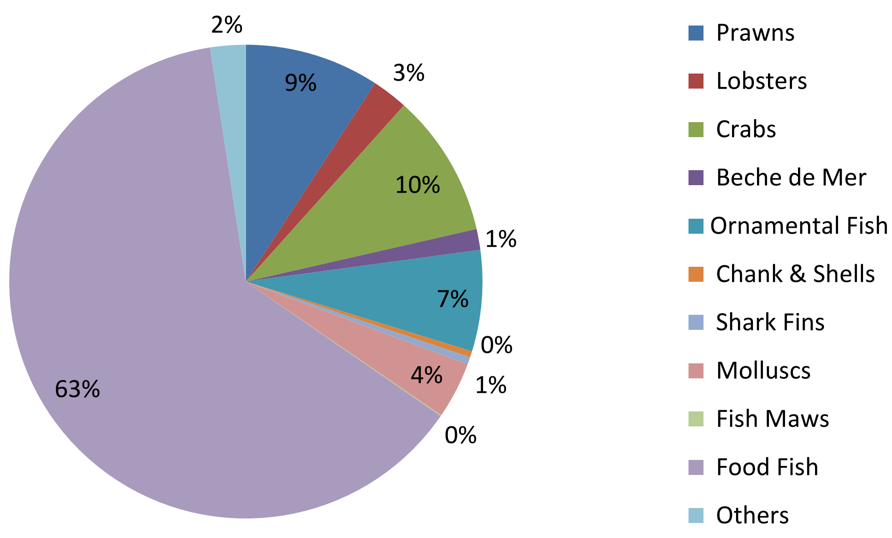

Figure 04: Composition of Fish and Fishery Product Exports (value)–2016

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

2.2 Imports of Fish and Fishery Products

Sri Lanka is one of the main fish importing countries in the South Asian Region. Due to low level of domestic production of dry fish and sprats in the country, Sri Lanka has to import a substantial amount of dried fish and sprats annually to carter the excess domestic demand. The following figures (5and 6) show percentage values of quantity imported and value in 2016.The imported quantity of fish and fishery products in 2016 was 115,693 Mt and the total value was Rs. Millions.35,173.

Table 6: Import of Fish and Fishery Products (Quantity and Value)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Quantity (Mt)	71,413	78,400	78,712	120046	115,693
Value (Rs. Million)	17,400	21,119	18,861	30,729	35,173

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

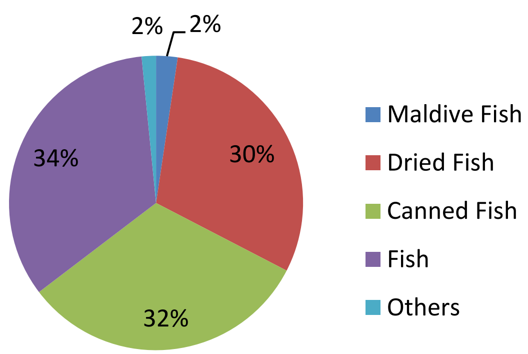

Figure 05: Fish and Fishery Products Imports (%qty) – 2016

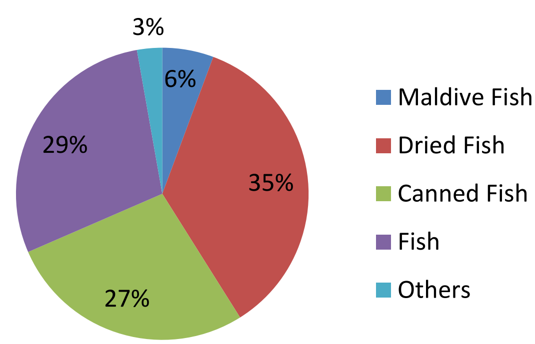

Figure 06: Fish and Fishery Products Imports (%value) – 2016

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

3. Canned Fish Production and Consumption in Sri Lanka

Canned fish is one of the major fish and fishery products imported by Sri Lanka annually. It was around 32% of the total quantity of fish and fishery products imported and 27% of the total value of fish and fishery products imported in 2016. Sri Lanka has imported 37,089 Mt of canned fish by spending 35,173 LKR million in 2016. Due to higher expenditure in importing of canned fish annually Ministry of fisheries and the privet sector had jointly initiated canning of fish locally in recent past. The first canning factory was established and started operation in 2012 in Galle with the capital investment and daily production capacity of Rs.840 million and 10,000 units of cans respectively. In the same year Topic engineering supplies and service (TESS) group was also established and started operation a canned fish factory in Paliyagoda with the capital investment and daily production capacity of Rs.170 Million and 24,000 cans respectively. There were 6 functioning fish canning companies and the total number of cans produced in 2016 was 4.8 million.

4. Price of Fish

Price of fish is mainly governed by quantity supplied and quantity demanded at the market. In addition to that consumers' perception and purchasing power are critical in price formation of fish at the market. Generally, Salaya and Hurulla are low value species while seer, sail fish, Travelly and yellow fin tuna are high value species among marine fish while Thilapia species among fresh water fish are high value species.

The highest wholesale and retail price was recorded for seer (thora) and the difference between retail and wholesale price (margin) was Rs.239 in 2016.Tuna species, Balaya and Kelawalla are popular among coastal communities and had fetched a reasonable higher price at the market. The difference between the retail and wholesale price of them was Rs.203 and 326 respectively in 2016. Figure 7 shows the difference in retail and wholesale prices of selected fish species in 2016.

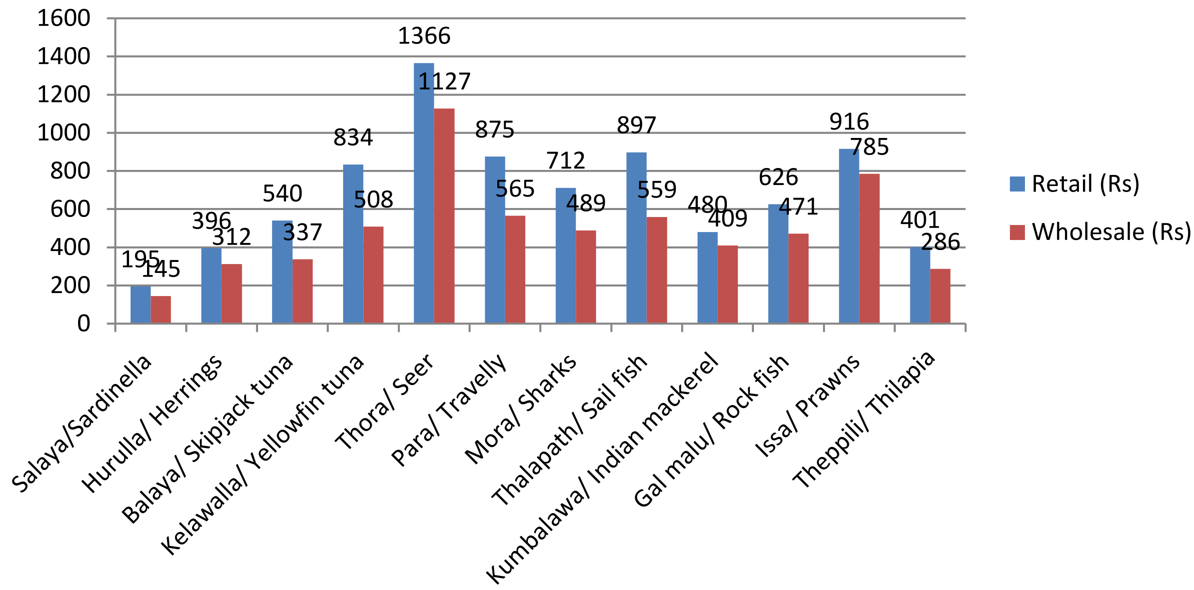

Figure 07: Retail and Wholesale Prices of Selected Fish Species in2016

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

5. Fisheries Affiliated Industries

The role of fisheries affiliated industries is crucial and has direct impact on sustainable development of the fisheries industry of the country. They produce inputs for the fisheries industry: production related inputs and infrastructure related inputs. Fishing crafts/boats, fishing gear and ice are major production related inputs while harbors, anchorages and landing centre are infrastructure related inputs.

5.1 Fishing Craft/Boats

Different types of fishing crafts/boats are operating in the harvesting of fisheries resources. They are classified into 6 groups (Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development): Inboard Multi-day Boats (IMUL), Inboard single-day Boat (IDAY), Out-boat engine Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic Boats (OFRP), Motorized Traditional Boats (MTRB), Non-Motorized

Traditional Boats (NTRB) and Inland fishing crafts. Total number of operating fishing crafts/boats in year 2016 was reported as 60,330 and of them 50,669 is marine fishing crafts/boats and 9,661 are inland fishing crafts/boats. Majority of the operating marine fishing crafts/boats were the OFRP (24,282) and NTRB (17,853).The OFRP and NTRB are mainly operated in the costal fisheries while IMUL in the deep sea fishery. Figure 8 shows the composition of fishing crafts/boats operating in the marine fisheries in 2016.

Table 7: Operating fishing crafts/boats 2012 – 2016

	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Marine Fishing Fleets	52,374	51,427	52,609	50,338	50,669
Inland Fishing Crafts	8,360	7,988	8,536	8,778	9,661
Total Fishing fleets	**60,734**	**59,415**	**61,145**	**59,116**	**60,330**

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

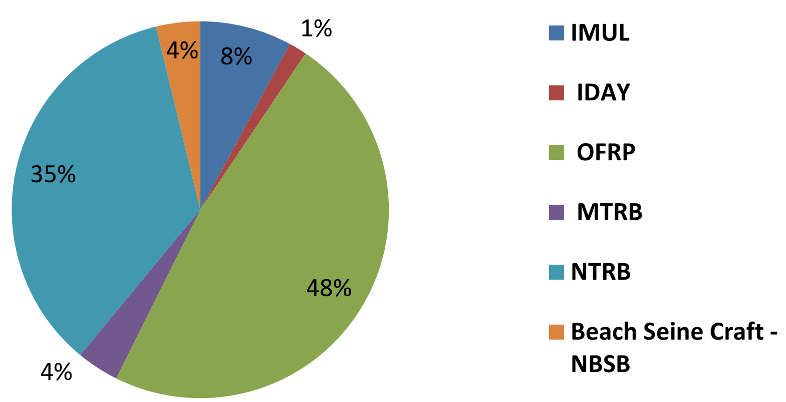

Figure 08: Composition of Fishing Crafts/Boats in 2016

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

5.2 ICE Production

Icing is the main preservation technique that used by the fishers and middlemen for the maintaining of quality of fish in general. Two types: Block and flack ice are commonly used and of them Block ice; 50 kg, is major but the number of blocks used at a time vary mainly on type of the boat, distance to fishing grounds (sailing time) and number of fishing days at the sea. MTRB and NTRB crafts rarely used ice at the time of fishing operation due to nature of operation.

There were 104 ice plants in operation in 2015 in the country having with the production capacity of 3,781 Mt per day (MFARD 2016). The quality of ice mainly depends on quality of water used in producing ice is always concerned by the users as it affects on quality of fish they handled. Figure 9 shows the production capacity of ice per day by districts.

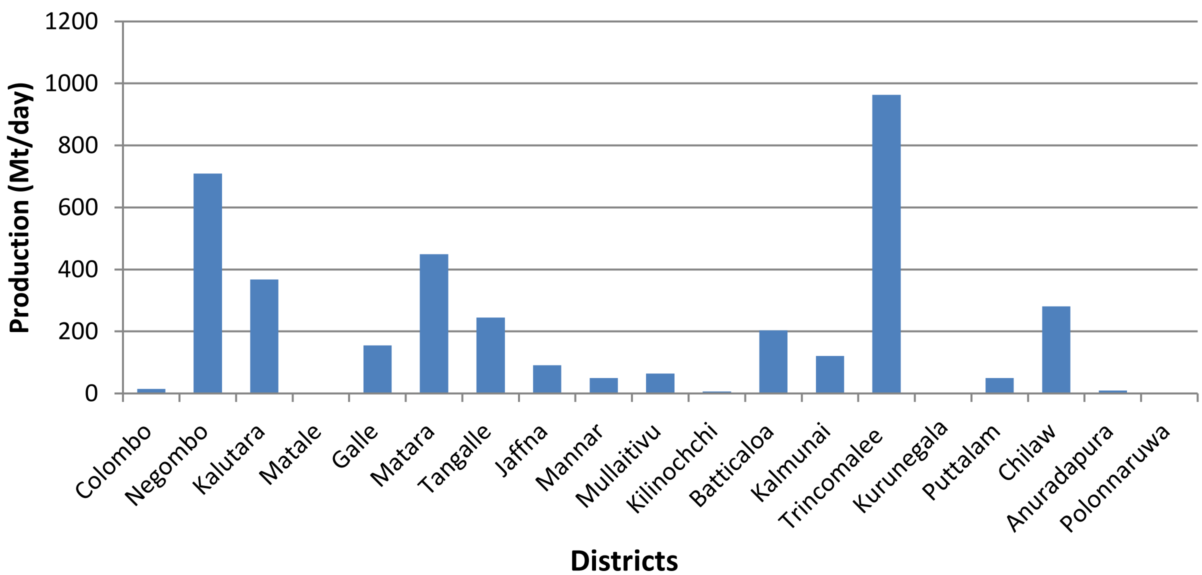

Figure 09: Production Capacity of Ice per Day by Districts - 2015

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

It is clear that ice plants with a higher daily production capacity, i.e.25%, were located in and operation in Trincomalee fisheries district.

5.3 Net Production

Drift Gill nets are still major fishing gear used by fishers in harvesting resources and have seen an increasing trend of demand year by year. Among net producers JB fishing industries LTD, Malba Ropes (Pvt) Ltd and North Sea Ltd are major. Table 3 shows the annual estimated net demand of the fisheries industry of the country.

Table 8: Estimated Demand for Fishing Nets in Sri Lanka

Types of Boats	Numbers	Fishing net (Kg)	Total (Kg)
Multi-Day boats	3,996	300	1,198,800
One-Day boats- In Boat Motor (IBM)	786	200	157,200
17-32 Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP) – Out Boat Motor	24,282	100	2,428,200
17-23 ft Traditional (OBM)	1,839	50	91,950
17-23 ft Traditional (IBM)	17,853	20	357,060
Inland crafts	9,661	20	193,220
Total			**4,426,430**

Source: North Sea (Ltd)

The total estimated demand for fishing nets by different types of boat/craft that are operated in the fisheries is nearly 4,426 metric tons per year. Demand for nets cannot be fulfilled only through local manufacturing which is currently produced about 1,600 metric tons and therefore the balance has to be imported.

6. Fishery Harbours and Anchorages

Well-equipped fishery harbours and anchorages are essential for the development of fisheries industry as well as safety of fishers and boats. Fishery harbours and anchorages are almost totally developed and managed by Ceylon Fisheries Harbour Cooperation (CFHC). There are 21 functioning fishery harbours while 58 anchorages. At the aim of strengthening of harbour facilities 6 fishery harbours are proposed to upgrade and 8 new harbours are proposed to establish.

7. Socio- economics

Although fisheries industry of the country contributes 1.3 percent to the total Gross Domestic Production (GDP) it plays a major role in economic development of the country by providing livelihoods over 2 million people directly and indirectly at present. Industry provides 273,250 direct employments as active fishers in 2016 (MFARD, 2017). There were 188,685 marine fishing households and 49,450 inland fishing households by 2016.

Table 9: Social Indicators of Fisheries Industry **2015 – 2016**

			2015	**2016**
1.	Fisheries Inspector Divisions (Marine)	Numbers	148	148
2.	Marine Fishing Households	Numbers	190,960	188,685
3.	Marine Fishers (Men & women)	Numbers	221,560	218,830
4.	Marine Fishing Household Population	Numbers	830,560	827,480
5.	Fisher Organizations (FO) - Marine	Numbers	927	802
6.	Fisher Organizations (FO) - Inland	Numbers	337	287
7.	No. of Memberships in FO - Marine	Numbers	86,410	85,208
8.	No. of Memberships in FO - Inland	Numbers	19,306	12,155

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

8. Welfare of Fishermen

Establishment of fishers' community organizations has been started in 2010 at the aim of providing assistance for fishers and their families. At present more than 1,000 fishers' community organizations are established and actively engaged in activities.

A significant number of fishers organizations have been established in Puttalam (178) and Batticaloa (155) districts which are representing in marine sector and in Hambanthota (43), Monaragala (35) and Ampara (27) representing inland fisheries. There were 97,363 members by the end of2016 (MFARD 2017).

The Diyawara Diriya loan scheme was introduced in 2010 with support of the Bank of Ceylon. The interest rates are low compare to other commercial loans and dual: 5.5% and 8.0% which are based on the amount of loan requested. The Ministry of fisheries provides 4% of the interest rate to the bank in both schemes.

An insurance scheme has been introduced by the Ministry of fisheries for fishers' welfare. Presently there are two schemes: 1 (Annually Rs: 750) and 2 (Annually Rs: 1500). A number of benefits could be obtained from these schemes. The stage one, of this scheme was introduced with the view of making "The National Fisheries Plan" a reality. Bank of Ceylon has released loan facilities worth Rs 1 billion under this scheme to more than 900 recipients. This loan scheme was introduced island-wide to facilitate finance for both the marine and inland fisheries industries and this became popular in the Northern Province. Under this scheme the fishing community could obtain loans for fishing boats including multiday boats, OFRD boats and one-day boats, engines, fishing gears. The stage two is further extended and now the fishermen are capable of having loans for modern fisheries equipment, fish marketing and fisheries housing purposes as well. The second phase of this loan scheme is based on simple securities and on low interest rates. It is expected to grant loans worth Rs.2 billion under the second phase of "Diyawara Diriya". The loan scheme 2nd phase of the scheme was launched on 19th August 2013.

National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency had launched a Hotline: **0710101010** in 2013 and continuing the service for the benefits of mainly fisher community.

In 2016, the Ministry of fisheries has initiated a development program under the concept of “Wawak Samaga Gamak/Kalapuwak Samaga Gamak” for the development of the fisheries sector and socio-economic enhancement of fishers’ community of the country. NARA was conducted preparation of profiles for 05 lagoons under this programme.

Another development program, training of multi day boat skippers, was initiated in 2016 with the collaboration with Department of fisheries and aquatic resources, NARA and the Ocean University of Sri Lanka aiming at improving skippers’ knowledge and technical knowhow. Under this programme 100 skippers were trained and certificates were given.

In July 2016, the European Union (EU) has completely lifted the ban imposed on fisheries exports from Sri Lanka.

9. World Fisheries

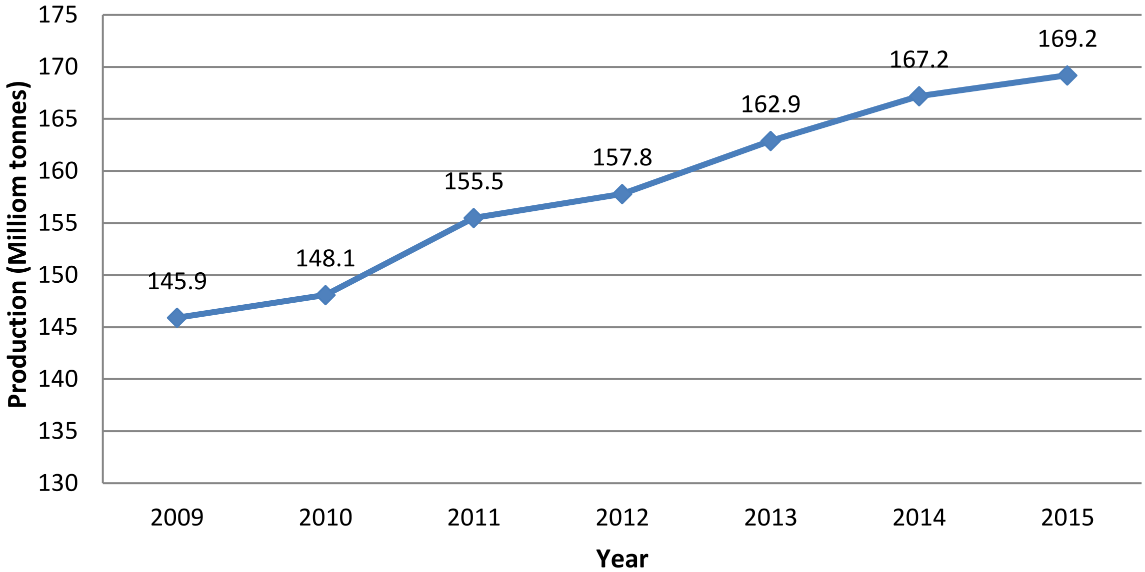

Figure 10: Global Fish Production

Source: FAO

Global fish production has been increasing over the years and has reported 167.2 million tonnes by end of 2015. Capture fish production has contributed 55% to the global fish production in the same year. China was the single leading country among the capture fish producing countries in the world and that of followed by Indonesia, USA, Peru, Russian Federation, India, Japan, Vietnam and Norway in 2015. Sri Lanka was 34th among the world capture fish producing countries but 3rd in South Asian region. India was number one fish producing country in the South Asian region. The major aquaculture fish producing countries in the world in 2015 were China, India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Bangladesh and Norway in sequence.

Annexure 01

Annual Fish Production by Fishing Sub-sectors (Mt)

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Marine	**417,220**	**445,930**	**459,300**	**452,890**	**456990**
Coastal	257,540	267,980	278,850	269,020	274160
Off-shore/ High sea	159,680	177,950	180,450	183,870	182830
Inland and Aquaculture	**68,950**	**66,910**	**75,750**	**67,300**	**73930**
Capture (perennial water bodies)	58,680	55,020	68,820	57,060	58410
Culture (seasonal water bodies)	6,960	7,460	1,780	3,150	9490
Coastal aquaculture (Shrimp)	3,310	4,430	5,150	7,090	6030
Total	**486,170**	**512,840**	**535,050**	**520,190**	**530920**

Annexure 02

Marine Fish Production by Fisheries Districts (Mt)

	Fisheries District	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Negombo	35,990	41,080	38,030	36,260	31,150
2	Colombo	2,970	4,780	7,110	6,770	6,310
3	Kalutara	52,610	48,170	40,180	32,350	46,090
4	Galle	27,410	49,230	51,550	55,240	56,890
5	Matara	48,380	48,850	42,370	35,190	30,550
6	Tangalle	27,320	42,540	58,870	66,100	62,510
7	Kalmunai	23,410	23,070	21,660	18,240	20,180
8	Batticaloa	35,690	37,130	31,720	27,790	28,500
9	Trincomalee	36,410	24,370	22,340	24,770	23,780
10	Mullaitivu	6,790	8,480	8,930	10,080	11,140
11	Kilinochchi	6,700	14,670	15,780	13,800	14,560
12	Jaffna	32,400	21,380	25,890	29,290	32,260
13	Mannar	13,450	11,110	22,130	19,390	17,510
14	Puttalam	31,540	34,530	38,280	43,790	41,890
15	Chilaw	36,150	36,540	34,460	33,830	33,670
	Total	**417,220**	**445,930**	**459,300**	**452,890**	**456,990**

Annexure 03

Marine Sector Fish Catch by Major Commercial Groups (Mt)

Commercial Groups		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Thora	Seer	14,390	25,650	30,000	8,940	7,440
Paraw	Carangids	24,580	25,160	29,270	34,050	32,620
Balaya	Skipjack tuna	53,410	73,350	61,750	54,040	47,730
Kelawalla	Yellow fin tuna	42,780	45,760	45,200	46,430	39,600
Other Blood Fish	Other tuna like sp	40,640	50,200	59,190	46,930	38,750
Thalapath	Other bill fish	**	**	**	26,040	32,530
Shark/Skate	Shark/Skate	9,230	8,030	7,440	5,860	8,980
Rock Fish	Mullets	34,680	35,450	34,890	34,960	33,920
Shore S/ V	Small fishes	135,460	118,560	108,420	136,790	153,180
Issa	Prawns	26,730	29,230	23,940	20,090	19,720
Pokirissa	Lobsters	1,960	1,890	1,480	630	960
Kakuluwa	Crabs	10,620	9,370	6,450	9,670	11,920
Others	Other marine	22,740	23,280	51,270	28,460	29,640
Total		**417,220**	**445,930**	**459,300**	**452,890**	**456,990**

** Include in Other Blood fishes

Annexure 04

Export Value of Fish and Fishery Products (Rs. Million)

Exported Item	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Prawns	1,662	2,521	3,375	1,971	2,464
Lobsters	350	1,107	1,148	777	657
Crabs	1,691	2,087	2,617	2,050	2,623
Beche de Mer	682	1,351	521	482	383
Ornamental Fish	960	1,383	1,636	2,392	1,847
Chank & Shells	175	115	124	109	113
Shark Fins	152	128	151	171	133
Molluscs	1,222	1,217	1,139	739	1,038
Fish Maws	13	16	20	6	16
Food Fish	19,050	21,399	23,583	15,528	16,877
Others	407	468	482	491	650
Export Value	**26,364**	**31,792**	**34,796**	**24,716**	**26,801**

Annexure 05

Export Quantity of Fish and Fishery Products (Mt)

Exported Item	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Prawns	1,078	1,625	2,001	1,341	1,667
Lobsters	119	340	301	204	175
Crabs	1,557	1,861	1,872	1,710	2,117
Beche de Mer	255	260	165	169	136
Ornamental Fish	na	na	na	na	na
Chank & Shells	325	286	343	289	297
Shark Fins	56	34	32	39	36
Molluscs	1,642	2,064	2,431	1,371	1,568
Fish Maws	2	3	2	2	1
Fish	13,229	16,919	18,658	11,807	11,101

Others	370	519	515	529	495
Export Quantity	**18,633**	**23,911**	**26,320**	**17461**	**17,593**

Annexure 06

Imported Quantity of Fish and Fishery Products (Mt)

Imported Item	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Maldive Fish	1,383	1,447	1,256	2,216	2,732
Dried Fish	39,433	37,609	35,280	33,053	34,978
Canned Fish	18,859	21,835	19,591	49,016	37,089
Food Fish	9,699	15,844	21,095	33,867	39,074
Others	2,039	1,665	1,490	1,894	1,820
Total	**71,413**	**78,400**	**78,712**	**120,046**	**115,693**

Annexure 07

Value of Imported Fish and Fishery Products (Rs. Million.)

Imported Item	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Maldive Fish	955	857	647	1,658	1,994
Dried Fish	7,983	10,401	8,305	9,510	12,453
Canned Fish	5,338	5,953	5,092	11,919	9,638
Food Fish	2,589	3,490	4,357	6,764	10,111
Others	535	418	460	878	977
Total	**17,400**	**21,119**	**18,861**	**30,729**	**35,173**

Annexure 08

Operating Fishing Boats by District – 2016

	District	IMUL	IDAY	OFRP	MTRB	NTRB	Total Boats
1	Negombo	568	35	2,776	5	1,231	**4,643**
2	Colombo	30	39	663	1	274	**1,109**
3	Kalutara	221	1	546	0	244	**1,147**
4	Galle	347	14	581	250	253	**1,495**
5	Matara	1351	105	908	241	969	**3,591**
6	Tangalle	512	29	983	141	698	**2,470**
7	Kalmunai	116	156	710	191	1,097	**2,470**
8	Batticaloa	356	72	1,348	14	4,390	**6,452**
9	Trincomalee	175	26	2,808	27	1,640	**4,964**
10	Mullaitivu	0	0	676	4	653	**1,411**
11	Kilinochchi	2	0	517	51	257	**827**
12	Jaffna	73	210	3,712	352	2,186	**6,676**
13	Mannar	26	99	2,386	390	1118	**4,038**
14	Puttalam	86	0	3,128	169	1,510	**5,095**
15	Chilaw	133	0	2,540	3	1,333	**4,281**
	Total	**4,218**	**719**	**24,028**	**1,872**	**19,501**	**50,338**

Annexure 09

Active Ice Plants and Production Capacity by Districts – 2015

District	**Ice plants**	**Capacity(Mt/day)**
Colombo	2	15
Negombo	13	709
Kalutara	8	368
Matale	-	-
Galle	6	155
Matara	11	449
Tangalle	15	245

Jaffna	8	91
Mannar	4	50
Mullaitivu	4	64
Kilinochchi	2	6
Batticaloa	6	204
Kalmunai	4	121
Trincomalee	6	963
Kurunegala	-	-
Puttalam	5	50
Chilaw	8	281
Anuradapura	1	10
Polonnaruwa	1	2
Total	**104**	**3,781**