# Fisheries Industry outlook- 2015

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

# Content

## List of Tables



## List of Figures



## List of Annexures

# 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 ‘Out Look’ comprised of data and information on the current status of fisheries sub-sector with special emphasis on production, trade & marketing and consumption of fish and fishery products of Sri Lanka. This is the all in one hand book 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 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 industry plays an important role in the economy of Sri Lanka by providing livelihoods for more than 2.7 million coastal communities as well as providing more than 60% of animal protein requirement of people in the country. The industry can be divided into costal, offshore/deep sea, and inland and aquaculture sub sectors. In 2015 the share of fisheries to the Gross Domestic Production (GDP) of the country was 1.3 with a stable contribution of inland (0.1) and marine fisheries (1.2)

The total fish production of the country in 2015 was 520,190 Mt. Marine fish production was 452,890 Mt while the rest 67,300 Mt from inland and aquaculture. Although there are 15 fisheries districts Tangalle and Galle together contributes 27 percent to the total marine fish production of the country. Anuradhapura, Puttalam and Monaragala districts are dominant in inland fish producing districts of the country. The total recurrent expenditure for Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development in 2015 was 1,683 LKR Million and the capital expenditure was 3,353 LKR Million (Central Bank). With the excess demand for fish and fishery products Sri Lanka had to imported 120,046 Mt of fish and fishery products in 2015 to carter the demand expending 30,729 LKR Million foreign exchange. As per the remedy government of Sri Lanka with the support of private sector has initiated production of canned fish locally. The country has also exported 17,461 Mt of fish and fishery products and has earned LKR 24,716 Mn in 2015.

However in year 2015, the total fish production of the country has decreased by 2.8% compared to the previous year. This was mainly due to the significant reduction in inland fish production in that year. High water levels in major reservoirs that reduced the fish netting areas during the early 2015 and the lower quantum of fingerlings released to tanks in 2014 were the main reasons for the reduction of the inland fish production.

# 1. Fish Production

The increasing trend of the fish production of the country experienced in last few years has dropped in year 2015 and marine fish production of the country was 452,890 Mt whereas inland and aquaculture sub sectors were recorded a considerable decline than the previous year and it was 67,300 Mt. The total fish production of the country in year 2015 was 520, 190 Mt. It has shown a 2.8% decline compared to the previous year mainly due to the reduction in inland fishery production and coastal fish production.

The offshore fish production was increased marginally by 1.9 % but the coastal fish production was experienced a 3.5% decline. Table 1 shows fish production in previous years according to the sub sectors.

Though there is a decline in coastal fish production in 2015 that coastal fishery is still the major contributor to marine fish production of the country which is contributed around 59% to the total marine fish production while 52% to the total fish production of the country.

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

| Sector | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Marine Sector** | **385,270** | **417,220** | **445,930** | **459,300** | **452,890** |
| Coastal | 222,350 | 257,540 | 267,980 | 278,850 | 269,020 |
| Offshore/Deep Sea | 162,920 | 159,680 | 177,950 | 180,450 | 183,870 |
| **Inland and Aquaculture Sector** | **59,560** | **68,950** | **66,910** | **75,750** | **67,300** |
| **Total** | **444,830** | **486,170** | **512,840** | **535,050** | **520,190** |

**Source**: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

The fisheries sector contribution to the Gross Domestic Production (GDP) at constant price in year 2015 was 1.3%. The percentage contribution of fisheries sector to the GDP has been decreased by 0.2% compare to year 2014.

### 1.1 Marine Fish Production

The fishery industry of Sri Lanka is mainly depends on marine fisheries: Deep sea and Coastal which contributes 87% to the total fish production of the country (MFARD, 2015). The total marine fish production has decreased by 1.4% in 2015 compared to the year 2014.

There are 15 fisheries districts and of them Tangalle and Galle districts were dominant and have contributed over 27% to the total marine fish production of the country in 2015. In addition to that Puttlam, Negombo, Matara, Chilaw and Kalutara districts are also contributed a considerable proportion to the total marine fish production of the country in sequence. Balaya (Skipjack tuna) and Kelawalla (Yellow fin tuna) are dominant species that has contributed 12% and 10% to the total marine fish production in 2015 and production of Balaya has decreased by 12%, compared to the previous year. The Figure 1 shows fish production by fisheries districts in 2015.

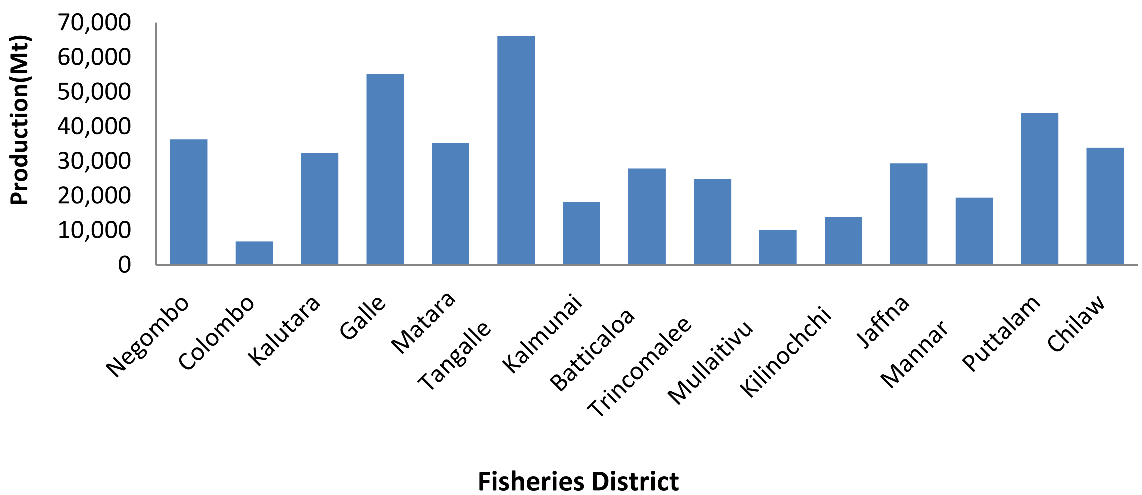


**Figure 01:** Marine Fish Production by Districts /Mt- 2015

**Source:** Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

## 1.2 Inland and Aquaculture Fish Production

The total inland and aquaculture fish production in 2015 was 67,300 Mt and has contributed 13% to the total fish production of the country in the same year (MFARD 2015). Anuradhapura, Puttalam and Monaragala, districts are dominant inland fish producing districts in the country. Figure 2 shows species composition of inland and aquaculture fish production of the country in 2015.

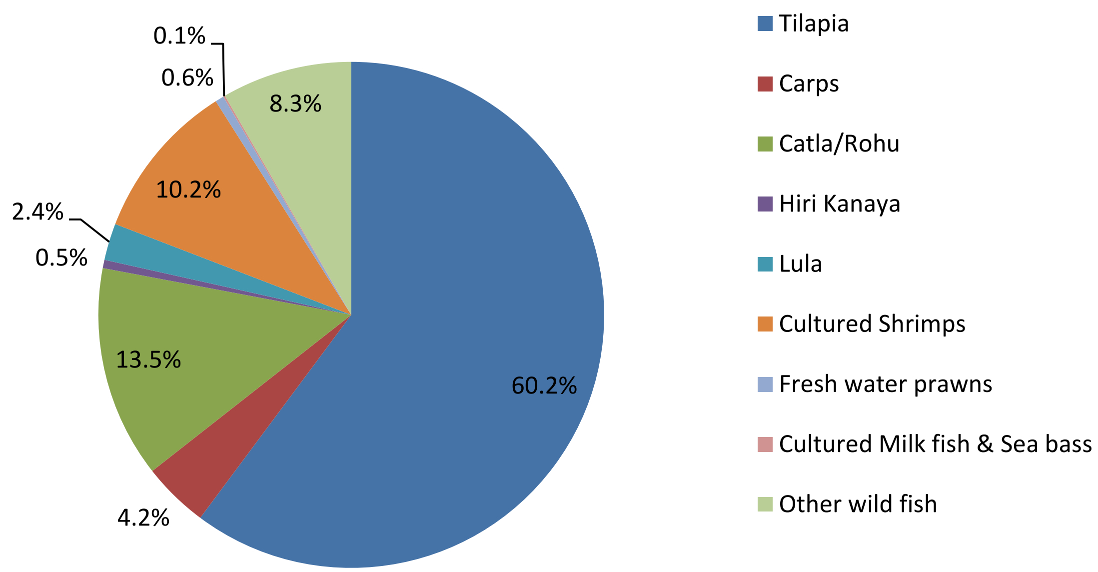


**Figure 02:** Inland and Aquaculture Fish Production by Major Species - 2015

**Source:** Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

Tilapia and Catla are dominant in inland and aquaculture fish production which is contributed 74 percent to the total in 2015. Among others cultured shrimps contributes 10 percent to the total which is 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 2.

**Table 2:** Fingerlings Stocked in Water Bodies (Mn) in 2015

| **Stocking of fingerlings and freshwater prawn post larvae – 2015** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Type of Water body** | **No. of Tanks / Units** | **Fish Fingerlings (Mn)** | **Freshwater Prawn Post larvae (Mn)** |
| Major Reservoirs | 32 | 11.70 | 8.78 |
| Medium Reservoirs | 66 | 16.30 | 6.54 |
| Minor Reservoirs | 257 | 15.94 | 5.34 |
| Seasonal Tanks | 453 | 7.07 | 0.14 |
| Ponds | 654 | 2.01 | 0.40 |
| Lagoons | - | 0.67 | 1.07 |
| **Total** | **1462** | **53.69** | **22.27** |

**Source:** NAQDA

It is clearly shown that nearly 54 Mn of fingerlings have being stocked in different type of water bodies by NAQDA in 2015. Major, Medium and Minor reservoirs as well as seasonal tanks were mainly targeted for stocking of fingerlings and of them medium reservoirs are major and about 30% of fingerlings have stocked into them in 2015. Within inland fish production, the decline in inland capture was driven by high water levels in major reservoirs that reduced the fish netting areas during early 2015 and the lower quantum of fingerlings released to tanks in 2014. However, the production in shrimp farm and aquaculture sub categories increased considerably during the year (Central bank, 2015).

# 2. Trade and Marketing

Production of fish and fishery products of Sri Lanka are traded through local and export marketing channels. Local channels are comprised of assembler, commission agent and retailer while export channels from agent, processor and exporter. Export destinations are Europe, America. Sri Lanka imports a considerable amount of fish and fishery products to carter the excess demand in the country from the 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 child, aquarium fish, frozen fish, lobsters, crabs and other edible fish. In 2015 Sri Lanka has exported 17,461 Mt of fish and fishery products and it was a 34% decline than the previous year. Further the export earning of fish and fishery product was 24,716 LKR Mn as foreign exchange and it showed a 29% set back than 2014.

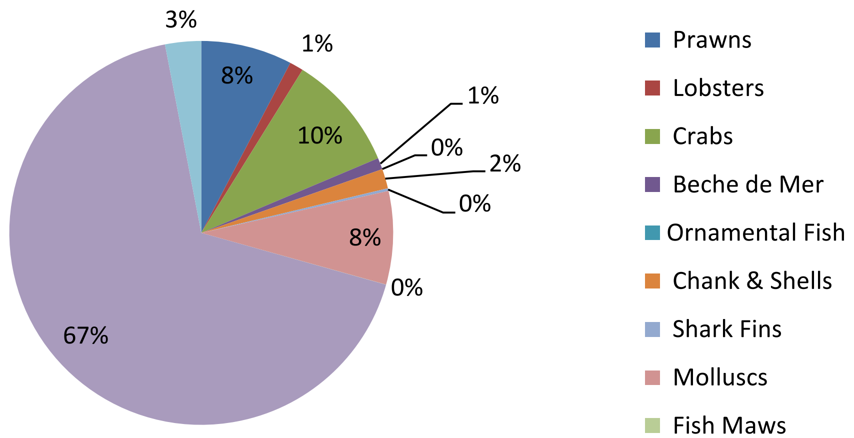


**Figure 03:** Export Quantity of Fish and Fishery Products (%) – 2015

**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

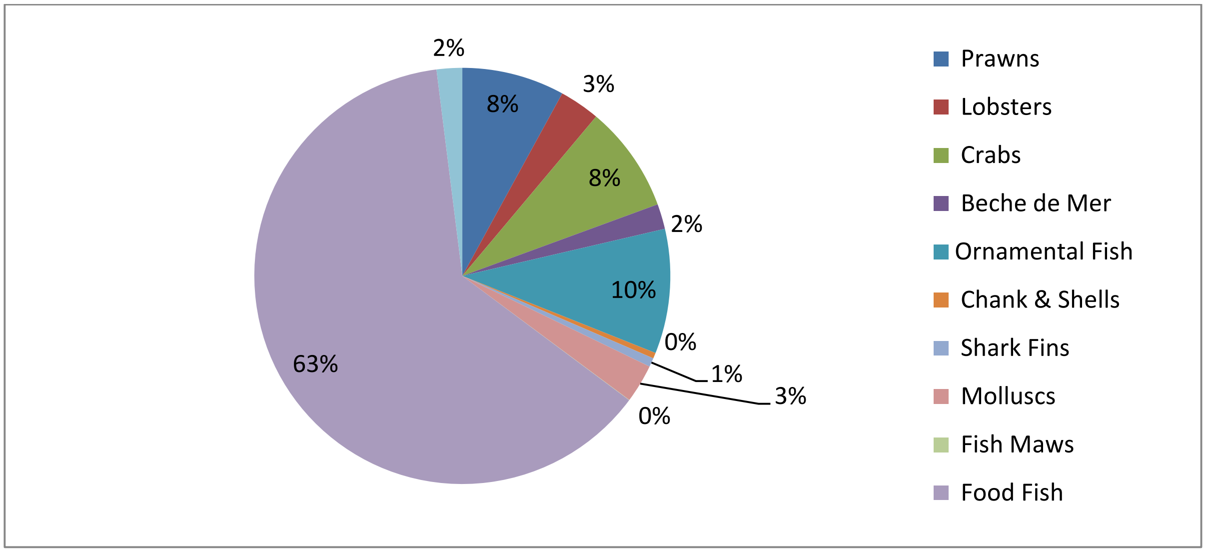


**Figure 04:** Composition of Fish and Fishery Product Exports (value) – 2015

**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 (5 and 6) show percentage values of quantity imported and value in 2015.

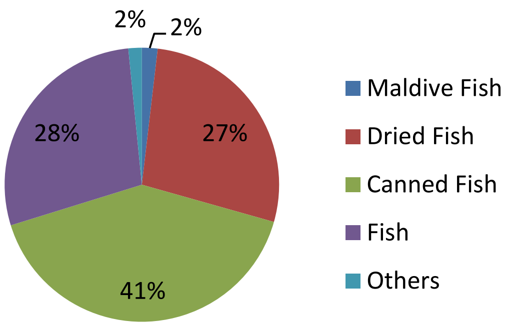


**Figure 05:** Fish and Fishery Products Imports (% qty) – 2015

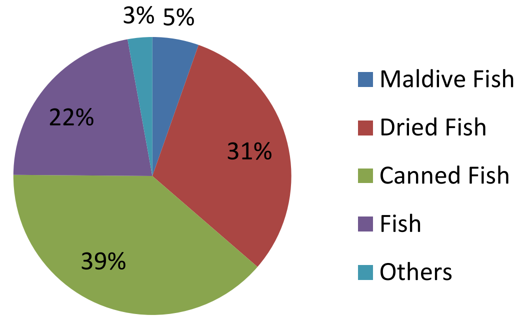


**Figure 06:** Fish and Fishery Products Imports (% value) – 2015

**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 39% and 41% of the total fish and fishery products imported value and quantity by the country in 2015 respectively. Sri Lanka has imported 49,016 Mt of canned fish by spending 11,919 LKR million in 2015. 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.

## 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 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 250 in 2015. 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 159 and 256 respectively in 2015. Figure 8 shows the difference in retail and wholesale prices of selected fish species in 2015.

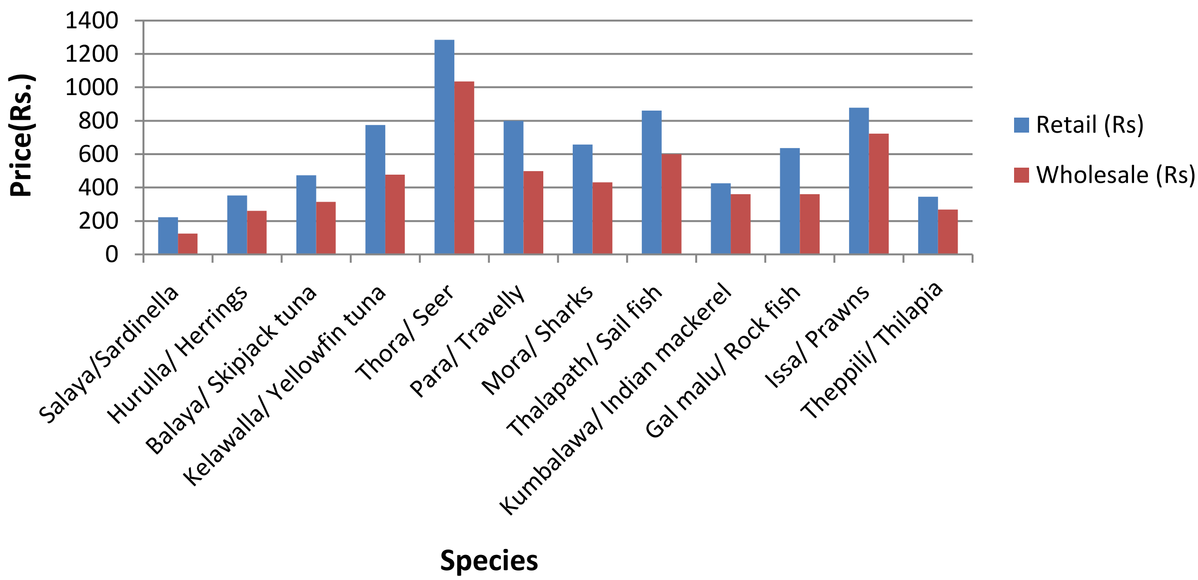


**Figure 07:** Retail and Wholesale Prices of Selected Fish Species in 2015

**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 2015 was reported as 59, 116 and of them 24,028 OFRP and17,813 NTRB. The OFRP and NTRB that are mainly operated in the costal fisheries while IMUL in the deep sea fishery. Chart 10 shows composition of fishing crafts/boats operating in the fisheries in 2015.

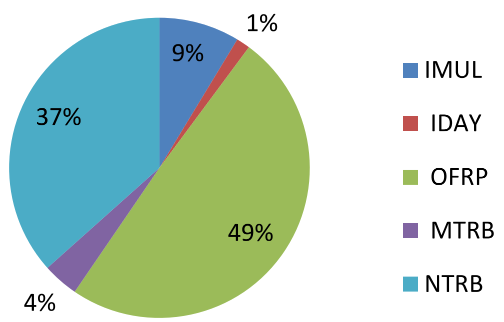


**Figure 08:** Composition of Fishing Crafts/Boats in 2015

**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.

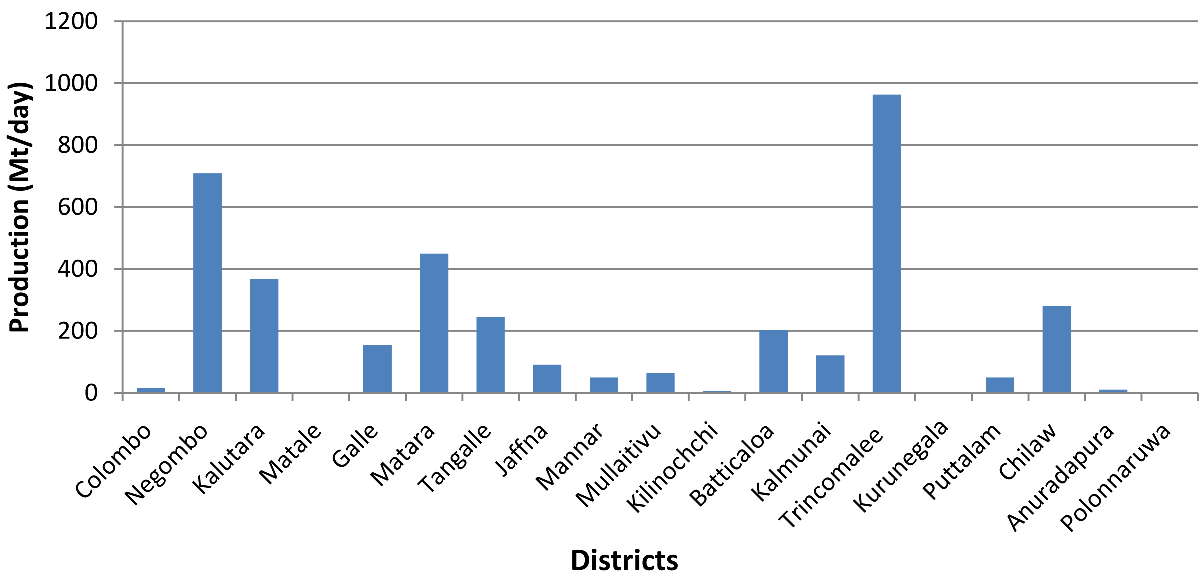


**Figure 09:** Production Capacity of Ice per Day by Districts- 2015

**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 in 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 Northsea Ltd are major. Table 3 shows the annual estimated net demand of the fisheries industry of the country.

**Table 3:** Estimated Demand for Fishing Nets in Sri Lanka

| Types of Boats | Numbers | Fishing net (Kg) | Total (Kg) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Multi-Day boats | 2,900 | 300 | 870,000 |
| One-Day boats- In Boat Motor (IBM) | 950 | 200 | 190,000 |
| 17-32 Fibre Reinforced Plastic (FRP) – Out Boat Motor | 17,100 | 100 | 1,710,000 |
| 17-23 ft Traditional (OBM) | 2,100 | 50 | 105,000 |
| 17-23 ft Traditional (IBM) | 18,200 | 20 | 364,000 |
| Inland crafts | 6,800 | 20 | 136,000 |
| **Total** | | | **3,375,000** |

**Source:** NorthSea (Ltd)

The total estimated demand for fishing nets by different types of boat/craft that are operated in the fisheries is nearly 3,375 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 Harbor 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 harbors 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 slight over 200,000 direct employments as active fishers in 2014 (MFARD 2014). There were 190, 960 marine fishing households and 48, 900 inland fishing households by 2015.

**Table 4**: Social Indicators of Fisheries Industry 2014 – 2015

| | | | **2014** | **2015** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Fisheries Inspector Divisions (Marine) | Numbers | 148 | 148 |
| 2. | Marine Fishing Households | Numbers | 190,780 | 190,960 |
| 3. | Marine Fishers (Men & women) | Numbers | 221,350 | 221,560 |
| 4. | Marine Fishing Household Population | Numbers | 825,120 | 830,560 |
| 5. | Direct and Indirect Employments (Marine &Inland) | Numbers | 560,000 | 575,000 |
| 6. | Fishing and Related Livelihoods | Million | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| 7. | Fisher Organizations (FO) - Marine | Numbers | 925 | 927 |
| 8. | Fisher Organizations (FO) - Inland | Numbers | 337 | 337 |
| 9. | No. of Memberships in FO - Marine | Numbers | 85,323 | 86,410 |
| 10. | No. of Memberships in FO - Inland | Numbers | 19,415 | 19,306 |

**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 1,200 fishers' community organizations are established and actively engaged in activities.

A significant number of fishers organizations have been established in Puttalam (174) and Batticaloa (161) districts which are representing in marine sector and in Polonnaruwa (35), Annuradhapura (33) and Monaragala (29) in representing inland fisheries. There were 105,716 members by the end of 2015 (MFARD 2016).

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 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. The Ministry of fisheries, in 2016, has initiated a development program under the concept of "Wawak Samaga Gamak" for the socio-economic enhancement of fishers community of the country.

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

## 9. World Fisheries

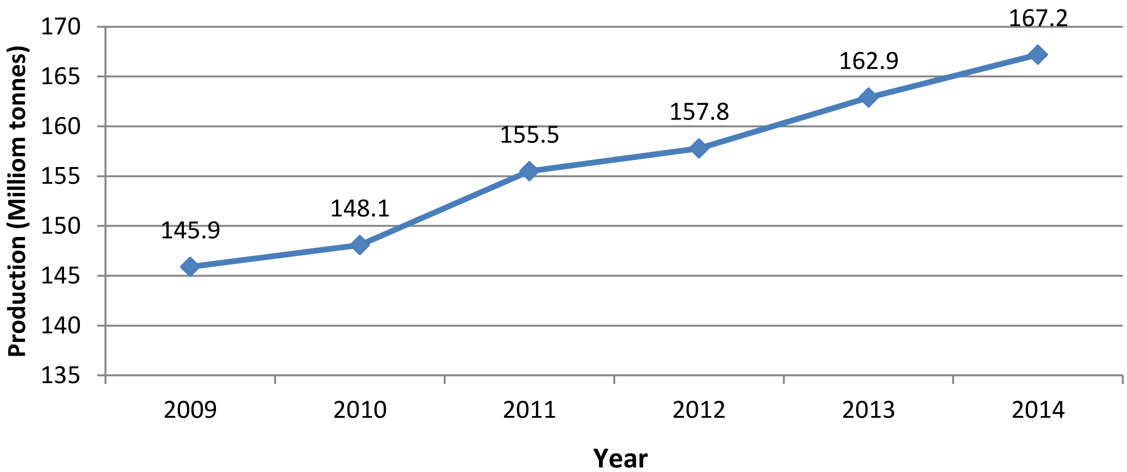


**Figure 10:** Global Fish Production

**Source:** FAO

Global fish production has been growing and has reported 167.2 million tonnes of production by the end of 2014. Capture fish production contributed 56% of the global fish production. China is the number one among the capture fish production in the world and followed by Indonesia, USA, India, Russian Federation, Myanmar, Japan, Peru, Vietnam and Philippines in 2014. Sri Lanka was in 33$^{rd}$ in the world capture fish production and 3$^{rd}$ in South Asian region. India was the number one in the South Asian region. The major aquaculture fish producers in the world in 2014 were China, India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Bangladesh and Chille.

**Annexure 01**

Annual Fish Production by Fishing Sub-sectors (Mt)

| Indicator | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Marine** | **385,270** | **417,220** | **445,930** | **459,300** | **452,890** |
| Coastal | 222,350 | 257,540 | 267,980 | 278,850 | 269,020 |
| Off-shore/ High sea | 162,920 | 159,680 | 177,950 | 180,450 | 183,870 |
| **Inland and Aquaculture** | **59,560** | **68,950** | **66,910** | **75,750** | **67,300** |
| Capture (perennial water bodies) | 50,050 | 58,680 | 55,020 | 68,820 | 57,060 |
| Culture (seasonal water bodies) | 5,360 | 6,960 | 7,460 | 1,780 | 3,150 |
| Coastal aquaculture (Srimp) | 4,150 | 3,310 | 4,430 | 5,150 | 7,090 |
| **Total** | **444,830** | **486,170** | **512,840** | **535,050** | **520,190** |

**Annexure 02**

Marine Fish Production by Fisheries Districts (Mt)

| | Fisheries District | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Negombo | 35,530 | 35,990 | 41,080 | 38,030 | 36,260 |
| 2 | Colombo | 3,370 | 2,970 | 4,780 | 7,110 | 6,770 |
| 3 | Kalutara | 51,870 | 52,610 | 48,170 | 40,180 | 32,350 |
| 4 | Galle | 25,330 | 27,410 | 49,230 | 51,550 | 55,240 |
| 5 | Matara | 46,580 | 48,380 | 48,850 | 42,370 | 35,190 |
| 6 | Tangalle | 26,830 | 27,320 | 42,540 | 58,870 | 66,100 |
| 7 | Kalmunai | 20,120 | 23,410 | 23,070 | 21,660 | 18,240 |
| 8 | Batticaloa | 34,290 | 35,690 | 37,130 | 31,720 | 27,790 |
| 9 | Trincomalee | 33,910 | 36,410 | 24,370 | 22,340 | 24,770 |
| 10 | Mullaitivu | 2,580 | 6,790 | 8,480 | 8,930 | 10,080 |
| 11 | Kilinochchi | 5,260 | 6,700 | 14,670 | 15,780 | 13,800 |
| 12 | Jaffna | 25,670 | 32,400 | 21,380 | 25,890 | 29,290 |
| 13 | Mannar | 12,860 | 13,450 | 11,110 | 22,130 | 19,390 |
| 14 | Puttalam | 31,120 | 31,540 | 34,530 | 38,280 | 43,790 |
| 15 | Chilaw | 29,950 | 36,150 | 36,540 | 34,460 | 33,830 |
| | **Total** | **385,270** | **417,220** | **445,930** | **459,300** | **452,890** |

**Annexure 03**

Marine Sector Fish Catch by Major Commercial Groups (Mt)

| Commercial Groups | | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thora | Seer | 12,160 | 14,390 | 25,650 | 30,000 | 8,940 |
| Paraw | Carangids | 18,570 | 24,580 | 25,160 | 29,270 | 34,050 |
| Balaya | Skipjack tuna | 55,230 | 53,410 | 73,350 | 61,750 | 54,040 |
| Kelawalla | Yellowfin tuna | 44,320 | 42,780 | 45,760 | 45,200 | 46,430 |
| Other Blood Fish | Other tuna like sp | 40,460 | 40,640 | 50,200 | 59,190 | 46,930 |
| Thalapath | Other bill fish | - | | | | 26,040 |
| Shark/Skate | Shark/Skate | 10,620 | 9,230 | 8,030 | 7,440 | 5,860 |
| Rock Fish | Mullets | 28,390 | 34,680 | 35,450 | 34,890 | 34,960 |
| Shore S/ V | Small fishes | 119,810 | 135,460 | 118,560 | 108,420 | 136,790 |
| Issa | Prawns | 22,680 | 26,730 | 29,230 | 23,940 | 20,090 |
| Pokirissa | Lobsters | 1,620 | 1,960 | 1,890 | 1,480 | 630 |
| Kakuluwa | Crabs | 8,390 | 10,620 | 9,370 | 6,450 | 9,670 |
| Others | Other marine | 23,020 | 22,740 | 23,280 | 51,270 | 28,460 |
| **Total** | | **385,270** | **417,220** | **445,930** | **459,300** | **452,890** |

**Annexure 04**

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

| **Exported Item** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prawns | 1,799 | 1,662 | 2,521 | 3,375 | 1,971 |
| Lobsters | 598 | 350 | 1,107 | 1,148 | 777 |
| Crabs | 1,609 | 1,691 | 2,087 | 2,617 | 2,050 |
| Beche de Mer | 781 | 682 | 1,351 | 521 | 482 |
| Ornamental Fish | 1,112 | 960 | 1,383 | 1,636 | 2,392 |
| Chank & Shells | 227 | 175 | 115 | 124 | 109 |
| Shark Fins | 231 | 152 | 128 | 151 | 171 |
| Molluscs | 522 | 1,222 | 1,217 | 1,139 | 739 |
| Fish Maws | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 6 |
| Food Fish | 14,673 | 19,050 | 21,399 | 23,583 | 15,528 |
| Others | 315 | 407 | 468 | 482 | 491 |
| **Export Value** | **21,877** | **26,364** | **31,792** | **34,796** | **24,716** |

**Annexure 05**

Export Quantity of Fish and Fishery Products (Mt)

| Exported Item | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prawns | 1,380 | 1,078 | 1,625 | 2,001 | 1,341 |
| Lobsters | 199 | 119 | 340 | 301 | 204 |
| Crabs | 2,104 | 1,557 | 1,861 | 1,872 | 1,710 |
| Beche de Mer | 272 | 255 | 260 | 165 | 169 |
| Ornamental Fish | na | na | na | na | na |
| Chank & Shells | 413 | 325 | 286 | 343 | 289 |
| Shark Fins | 91 | 56 | 34 | 32 | 39 |
| Molluscs | 1,023 | 1,642 | 2,064 | 2,431 | 1,371 |
| Fish Maws | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Fish | 12,594 | 13,229 | 16,919 | 18,658 | 11,807 |
| Others | 382 | 370 | 519 | 515 | 529 |
| **Export Quantity** | **18,462** | **18,633** | **23,911** | **26,320** | **17461** |

**Annexure 06**

Imported Quantity of Fish and Fishery Products (Mt)

| Imported Item | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maldive Fish | 2,769 | 1,383 | 1,447 | 1,256 | 2,216 |
| Dried Fish | 47,182 | 39,433 | 37,609 | 35,280 | 33,053 |
| Canned Fish | 18,777 | 18,859 | 21,835 | 19,591 | 49,016 |
| Food Fish | 11,776 | 9,699 | 15,844 | 21,095 | 33,867 |
| Others | 1,454 | 2,039 | 1,665 | 1,490 | 1,894 |
| **Total** | **81,958** | **71,413** | **78,400** | **78,712** | **120,046** |

**Annexure 07**

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

| Imported Item | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maldive Fish | 1,358 | 955 | 857 | 647 | 1,658 |
| Dried Fish | 7,036 | 7,983 | 10,401 | 8,305 | 9,510 |
| Canned Fish | 5,118 | 5,338 | 5,953 | 5,092 | 11,919 |
| Food Fish | 2,297 | 2,589 | 3,490 | 4,357 | 6,764 |
| Others | 430 | 535 | 418 | 460 | 878 |
| **Total** | **16,239** | **17,400** | **21,119** | **18,861** | **30,729** |

**Annexure 08**

Operating Fishing Boats by District – 2015

| | District | IMUL | IDAY | OFRP | MTRB | NTRB | Total Boats |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Negombo | 553 | 92 | 2,857 | 6 | 1,679 | 5,285 |
| 2 | Colombo | 63 | 22 | 679 | 2 | 362 | 1,152 |
| 3 | Kalutara | 472 | 6 | 606 | 4 | 299 | 1,438 |
| 4 | Galle | 616 | 24 | 678 | 255 | 374 | 2,048 |
| 5 | Matara | 944 | 117 | 963 | 253 | 1,462 | 3,755 |
| 6 | Tangalle | 669 | 27 | 1,054 | 188 | 1,033 | 3,093 |
| 7 | Kalmunai | 115 | 170 | 739 | 201 | 1,424 | 2,825 |
| 8 | Batticaloa | 359 | 97 | 1,448 | 6 | 3,551 | 5,683 |
| 9 | Trincomalee | 152 | 10 | 2,421 | 26 | 2,281 | 5,232 |
| 10 | Mullaitivu | 1 | - | 651 | 1 | 686 | 1,397 |
| 11 | Kilinochchi | - | - | 480 | 47 | 225 | 775 |
| 12 | Jaffna | 52 | 88 | 3,460 | 334 | 2,068 | 6,012 |
| 13 | Mannar | 9 | 63 | 2,240 | 387 | 809 | 3,603 |
| 14 | Puttalam | 80 | - | 2,983 | 159 | 1,589 | 5,134 |
| 15 | Chilaw | 133 | 3 | 2,769 | 3 | 1,659 | 4,594 |
| | **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** |