


Fisheries Industry outlook- 2014



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
MFAR	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
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. We place on record our gratitude to all those who rendered valuable assistance by providing data and information for this volume, including privet sector establishments.

I express my sincere gratitude to Mrs. D. W. Lasami Upsala De Silva for her key role in preparation of this volume. The assistance provided by Miss. H.Denisha Chathurangani. Prasanna and Miss. R.A. Nadeesha Kumari in word processing of this Out Look are acknowledged in appreciation. Finally, I greatly appreciate constructive suggestions from users and data providers for improvement of the quality of this publication in the forth coming editions.

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Overview

The fisheries industry plays an important role in the economy of Sri Lanka by providing livelihoods for more than 2.6 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 2014 the share of fisheries to the Gross Domestic Production (GDP) of the country was 1.8 with a stable contribution of inland (0.2) and marine fisheries (1.6)

The total fish production of the country in 2014 was 535,050 Mt. Marine fish production was 459,300 Mt whiles the rest 75,750 Mt from inland and aquaculture. Although there are 15 fisheries districts Galle and Matara together contributes 21 percent to the total marine fish production of the country. Anuradhapura, Puttlam and Pollonnaruwa districts are dominant in inland fish producing districts of the country. The total recurrent expenditure for Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development in 2014 was 5784 LKR Million and the capital expenditure was 2285 LKR Million(Central Bank). With the excess demand for fish and fishery products Sri Lanka has to import 78,712 Mt of fish and fishery products in 2014 to carter the demand expending 18,861 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 26,320 Mt of fish and fishery products and has earned LKR 34,796 Mn in 2014.

With the facilities provided by the Government and national and international nongovernmental organizations, fishery sector is well in progress by providing economic and social wellbeing for the people of the country. As a result of this in year 2014, the total fish production of the country has increased by nearly 4% compared to the previous year.

1. Fish Production

The increasing trend of the fish production of the country experienced in last few years has continued over the year 2014 and marine fish production of the country was 459,300 Mt whereas inland and aquaculture sub sectors were recorded considerable increase than previous year and it was 75,750 Mt. The total fish production of the country in year 2014 was 535,050 Mt. It has shown a 4% increased compared to the previous year.

The coastal fish production was increased by 3% whereas the offshore fish production was experienced a 14% increase .Table 3 shows fish production in previous years according to the sub sectors.

It is clear that coastal fishery is still the major contributor to marine fish production of the country which is contributed around 61% 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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Marine Sector	**332,260**	**385,270**	**417,220**	**445,930**	**459,300**
Coastal	202,420	222,350	257,540	267,980	278,850
Offshore/Deep Sea	129,840	162,920	159,680	177,950	180,450
Inland and Aquaculture Sector	**52,410**	**59,560**	**68,950**	**66,910**	**75,750**
Total	**384,670**	**444,830**	**486,170**	**512,840**	**535,050**

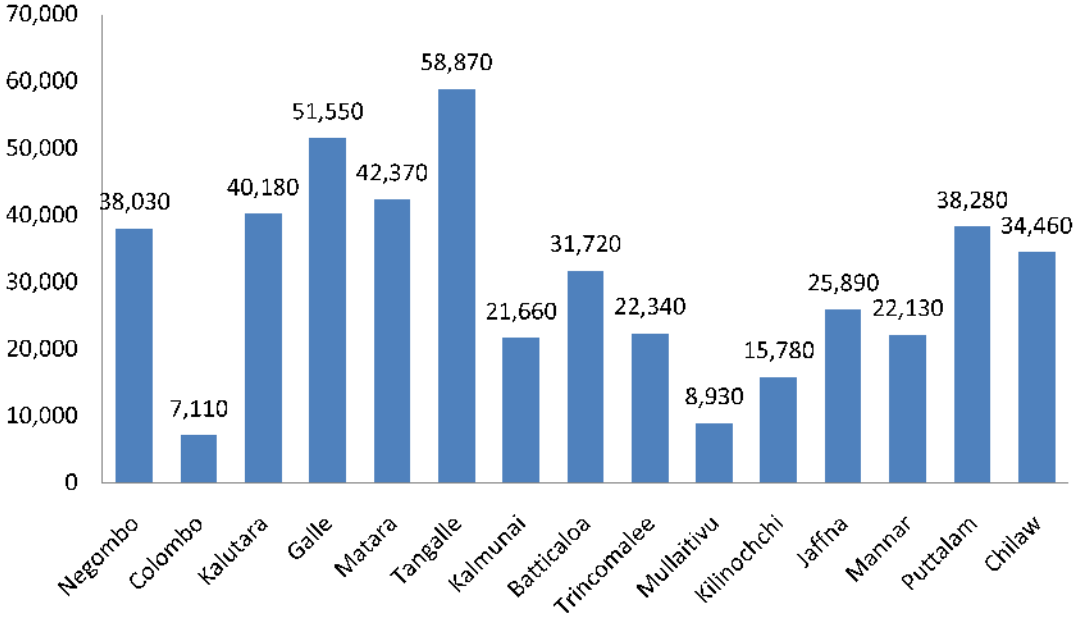
Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resource

The fisheries sector contribution to the Gross Domestic Production (GDP) at constant price in year 2013 was 1.3%. The percentage contribution of fisheries sector to the GDP has been for last two years.constant

1.1 Marine Fish Production

Fisheries industry of Sri Lanka is almost totally depends on marine fisheries: Deep sea and Coastal which contribute nearly 86% to the total fish production of the country (MFAR 2014). The total marine fish production has increased by 11% in 2014 compared to the year 2013.

There are 15 fisheries districts and of them Galle and Matara districts were dominant and have contributed over 20% to the total marine fish production of the country in 2014. In addition to that Kalutara, Negombo, Tangalle, Baticaloa, Puttlam and Chilaw districts are also contributed a considerable proportion to the total marine fish production of the country in sequence. Fish production of Mannar district has significantly increased by 95% in 2014 and the reason for this may due to the increase in fishing effort. Balaya (Skipjack tuna) and Kelawalla (Yellow fin tuna) are dominant species that has contributed 13% and 09% to the total marine fish production in 2014 and production of Balaya has increased by 16%, compared to the previous year. The Figure 1 shows fish production by fisheries districts in 2014.

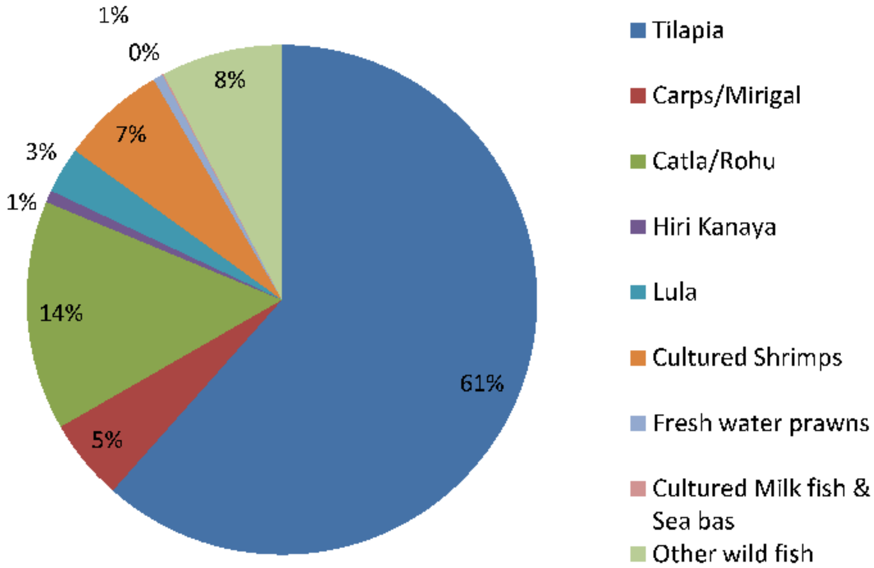


Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

Figure 01: Marine Fish Production by Districts /Mt- 2014

1.2 Inland and Aquaculture Fish Production

The total inland and aquaculture fish production in 2014 was 75 750 Mt and has contributed 14% to the total fish production of the country in the same year (MFAR 2014). Monaragala, Anuradhapura and Puttlum 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 2014.



Source- Ministry of fisheries and Aquatic resources

Figure 02: Inland and Aquaculture fish production by major species - 2014

Tilapia, Catla and wild fish species are dominant in inland and aquaculture fish production which is contributed 83 percent to the total in 2014. Among others cultured Shrimps contributes 7 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 4

Table 2: Fingerlings stocked in water bodies (Mn) in 2014

Type of Water body	No. of Tanks	Area (ha)	Stocks (Mn)	Beneficiaries/ Fishermen
Major Reservoirs	34	60,544	9.20	6,870
Medium Reservoirs	65	22,673	12.68	4,120
Minor Reservoirs	190	11,753	11.03	3,588.00
Seasonal Tanks	256	3,328	3.26	2,815
Ponds and Other	782	39	2.78	782
Total	1327	98337	38.95	18175

Source: NAQDA

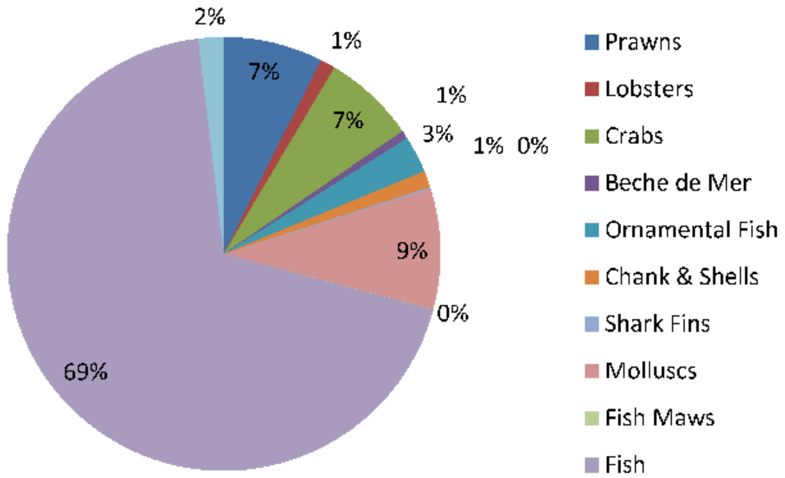
It is clearly shown that nearly 39 Mn of fingerlings have being stocked in different type of water bodies by NAQDA in 2014. Major, Medium and Minor reservoirs as well as Seasonal tanks were mainly targeted for stocking of fingerlings and of them medium reservoirs are major and about 32% of fingerlings have stocked into them in 2014.

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

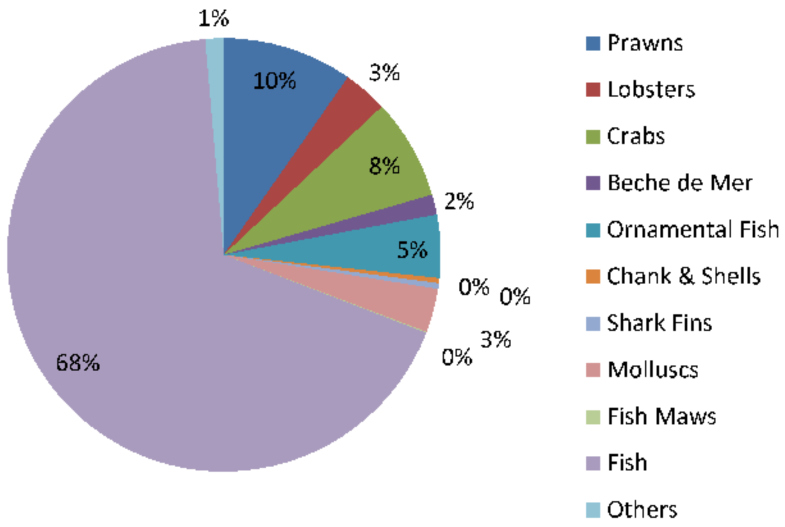
Sri Lanka has been exporting fish and fishery products to Europe, America and Asia markets over the years. All fish and fishery products exported are categorized under the (HS) code 03. According to the code fish and fishery products has been categorized into prawns, fish fresh or child, aquarium fish, frozen fish, lobsters, crabs and other edible fish. In 2014 Sri Lanka has exported 26,320 Mt of fish and fishery products and has earned 34,796 LKR Mn as foreign exchange.



Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

Figure 03: Export Quantity of Fish and Fishery Products (%) – 2014

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



Source : Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

Figure 04 : Composition of fish and fishery product exports (value) - 2014

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 vale in 2014.

Figure 05: Fish and fishery products imports (% qty) - 2014

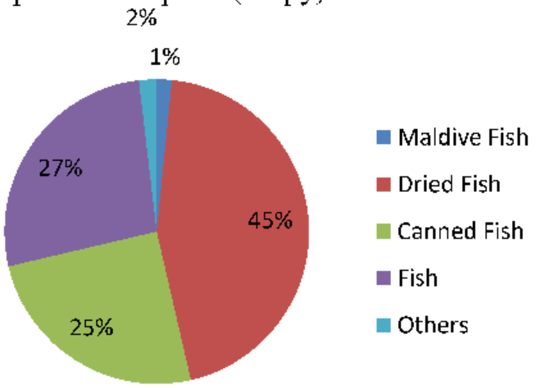
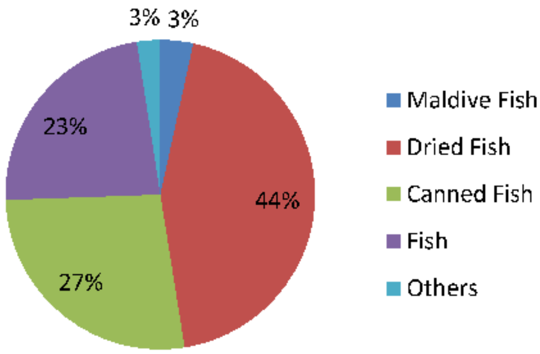


Figure 06: Fish and fishery products imports (% value) - 2014



Source- Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic resource

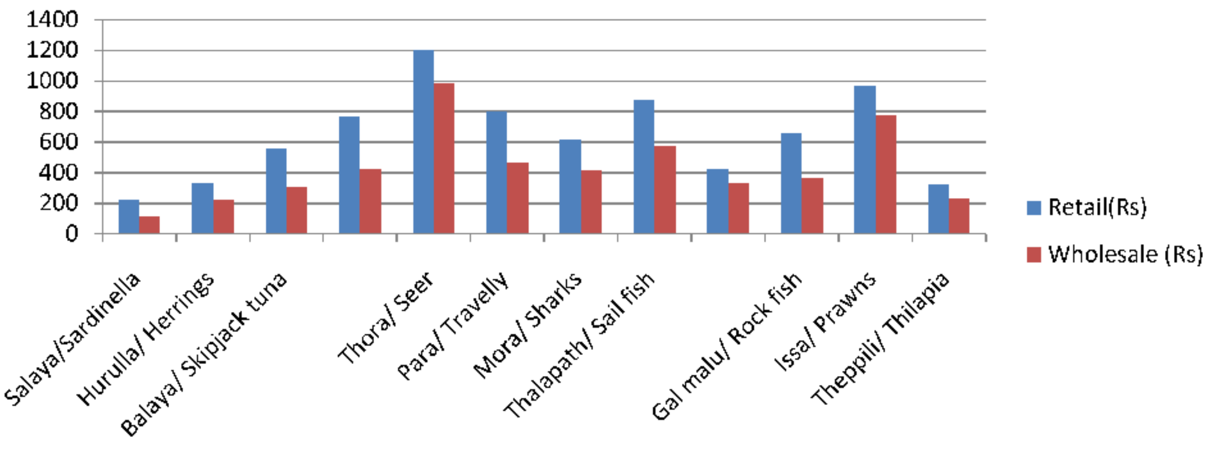
3. Canned Fish Production and Consumption in Sri Lanka

Canned fish is one of the major fish and fishery products imported by Sri Lanka annually. It was around 27% and 25% of the total fish and fishery products imported value and quantity by the country in 2014 respectively. Sri Lanka has imported 19,591 kg of canned fish by spending 5092 LKR Million in 2014. 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 221 in 2014. 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 248 and 347 respectively in 2014. Figure 8 shows the difference in retail and wholesale prices of selected fish species in 2014.



Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

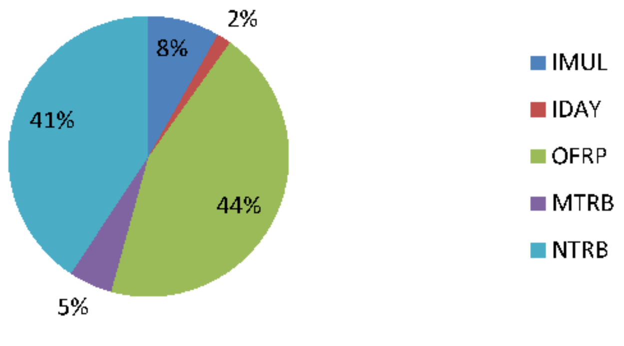
Figure 07: Retail and Wholesale prices of selected fish species in 2014

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 (MFARD): 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 2014 was reported as 53, 988 and of them 23,982 OFRP and 21,963 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 2014.



Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.

Figure 08: Composition of Fishing Crafts/Boats in 2014

5.2 ICE Production

Icing is the main preservation technique that used by the fishers and middlemen for the maintaing 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 90 ice plants in operation in 2014 in the country having with the production capacity of 2,788 Mt per day (MFAR 2014). 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.

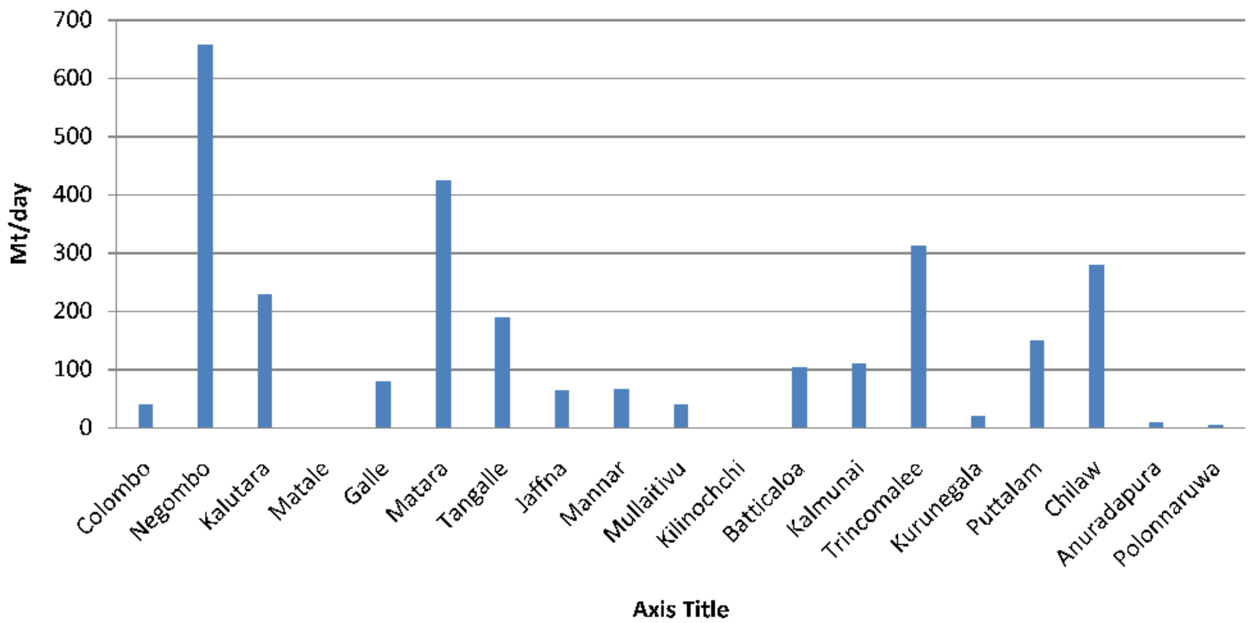


Figure 09: Production Capacity of Ice per day by districts- 2014

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.

It is clear that ice plants with a higher d a i l y production capacity, i.e. 25%, were located in and in operat in Negombo 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 6 shows the annual estimated net demand of the fisheries industry of the country.

Table 3: Estimated Demand for Fishing Net in Sri Lanka

Types of Boats	Numbers	Fishingnet (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: North Sea (Ltd)

The total estimated demand for fishing nets by differnt 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 Harbors and Anchorages

Well equipped fishery harbors and anchorages are essential for the development of fisheries industry as well as safety of fishers and boats. Fishery harbors and anchorages are almost totally developed and managed by Ceylon Fisheries Harbor Cooperation (CFHC). There are 20 functioning fishery harbors while 58 anchorages. At the aim of srengthening of harbour facilities 7 fishery harbors are proposed to up grade and 11 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 (MFAR 2014). There were 190, 780 marine fishing households and 46, 200 inland fishing households by 2014.

Table 4: Social indicators of fisheries industry 2013 – 2014

			2013	**2014**
1.	Fisheries Inspector Divisions (Marine)	Numbers	148	148
2.	Marine Fishing Households	Numbers	190,2	190,780
3.	Marine Fishers (Men & women)	Numbers	219,4	221,350
4.	Marine Fishing Household Population	Numbers	824,6	825,120
5.	Direct and Indirect Employments (Marine &Inland)	Numbers	550,3	560,000
6.	Fishing and Related Livelihoods	Million	2.6	2.6

7.	Fisher Organizations (FO) - Marine	Numbers	907	925
8.	Fisher Organizations (FO) - Inland	Numbers	324	337
9.	No. of Memberships in FO - Marine	Numbers	81,13	85,323
10.	No. of Memberships in FO - Inland	Numbers	18,09	19,415

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

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 extablised and actively engaged in activities.

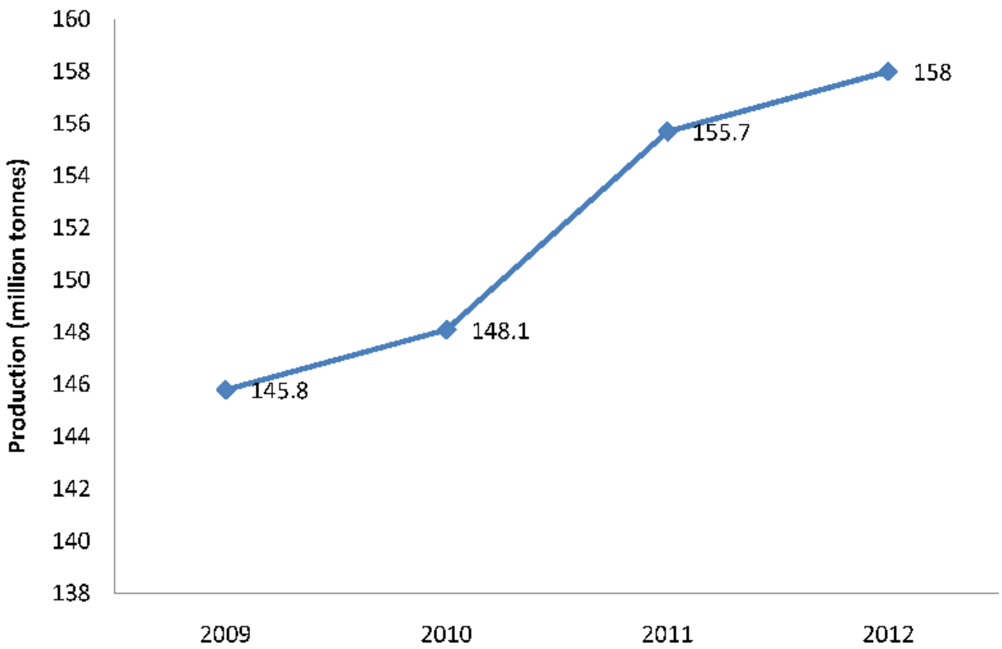
A significant number of fishers organizations have been established in Puttlum(174) and Batticola(161) districts which are representing in marine sector and in Polonnaruwa (35), Annuradhapura (33) and Monaragala (29) in representing inland fisheries. There were 99,225 members by the end of 2013 (MFARD 2014).

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.

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

9. World Fisheries



Source: FAO

Figure 10 : Global fish production

Global fish production has been growing and has reported 158 million tons of production by the end of 2012. China is the number one among world fish producing countries and followed by India. Indonesia, Vietnam, USA, Peru, Russian Federation, Myanmar, Japan and Chilie in 2012. Sri Lanka was in 38th in the world but 4th in South Asia. India was the number one in the South Asian region.

Annexture 01

Annual Fish Production by Fishing Sub-sectors (Mt)

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Marine	**332,260**	**385,270**	**17,220**	**445,930**	**459,300**
Coastal	202,420	222,350	57,540	267,980	278,850
Off-shore/ High sea	129,840	162,920	59,680	177,950	180,450
Inland and Aquaculture	**52,410**	**59,560**	**68,950**	**66,910**	**75,750**
Capture (perennial water bodies)	44,380	50,050	58,680	55,020	68,820
Culture (seasonal water bodies)	4,550	5,360	6,960	7,460	1,780
Coastal aquaculture (Srimp)	3,480	4,150	3,310	4,430	5,150
Total	**384,670**	**444,830**	**86,170**	**512,840**	**535,050**

Annexture 02

Marine Fish Production by Fisheries Districts (Mt)

	Fisheries District	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Negombo	28,250	35,530	35,990	41,080	38,030
2	Colombo	1,990	3,370	2,970	4,780	7,110
3	Kalutara	43,360	51,870	52,610	48,170	40,180
4	Galle	21,830	25,330	27,410	49,230	51,550
5	Matara	38,970	46,580	48,380	48,850	42,370
6	Tangalle	20,170	26,830	27,320	42,540	58,870
7	Kalmunai	16,380	20,120	23,410	23,070	21,660
8	Batticaloa	39,610	34,290	35,690	37,130	31,720
9	Trincomalee	36,250	33,910	36,410	24,370	22,340
10	Mullaitivu	1,360	2,580	6,790	8,480	8,930
11	Kilinochchi	560	5,260	6,700	14,670	15,780
12	Jaffna	20,890	25,670	32,400	21,380	25,890
13	Mannar	10,790	12,860	13,450	11,110	22,130
14	Puttalam	24,830	31,120	31,540	34,530	38,280
15	Chilaw	27,020	29,950	36,150	36,540	34,460
	Total	**332,260**	**385,270**	**417,220**	**445,930**	**459,300**

Annexture 03

Marine Sector Fish Catch by Major Commercial Groups (Mt)

Commercial Groups		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Thora	Seer	10,200	12,160	14,390	25,650	30,000
Paraw	Carangids	16,740	18,570	24,580	25,160	29,270
Balaya	Skipjack tuna	66,910	55,230	53,410	73,350	61,750
Kelawalla	Yellowfin tuna	45,450	44,320	42,780	45,760	45,200
Other Blood Fish	Other tuna like sp	48,930	40,460	40,640	50,200	59,190
Shark/Skate	Shrks/Sketes	13,290	10,620	9,230	8,030	7,440
Rock Fish	Mullets	20,150	28,390	34,680	35,450	34,890
Shore S/ V	Small fishes	77,210	119,810	135,460	118,560	108,420
Issa	Prawns	17,640	22,680	26,730	29,230	23,940
Pokirissa	Lobsters	890	1,620	1,960	1,890	1,480
Kakuluwa	Crabs	6,260	8,390	10,620	9,370	6,450
Others	Other marine	8,590	23,020	22,740	23,280	51,270
Total		**332,260**	**385,270**	**417,220**	**445,930**	**459,300**

Annexture 04

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

Exported Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prawns	1,521	1,799	1,662	2,521	3,375
Lobsters	470	598	350	1,107	1,148
Crabs	917	1,609	1,691	2,087	2,617
Beche de Mer	649	781	682	1,351	521
Ornamental Fish	919	1,112	960	1,383	1,636
Chank & Shells	401	227	175	115	124
Shark Fins	172	231	152	128	151
Molluscs	261	522	1,222	1,217	1,139
Fish Maws	4	10	13	16	20
Fish	14,294	14,673	19,050	21,399	23,583
Others	226	315	407	468	482
Export Value	**19,834**	**21,877**	**26,364**	**31,792**	**34,796**

Annexture 05

Export Quantity of Fish and Fishery Products (Mt)

Exported Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prawns	1,262	1,380	1,078	1,625	2,001
Lobsters	166	199	119	340	301
Crabs	1,848	2,104	1,557	1,861	1,872
Beche de Mer	178	272	255	260	165
Ornamental Fish	na	na	na	na	na
Chank & Shells	617	413	325	286	343
Shark Fins	69	91	56	34	32
Molluscs	496	1,023	1,642	2,064	2,431
Fish Maws	1	4	2	3	2
Fish	13,372	12,594	13,229	16,919	18,658
Others	316	382	370	519	515
Export Quantity	**18,325**	**18,462**	**18,633**	**23,911**	**26,320**

Annexture 06

Imported Quantity of Fish and Fishery Products (Mt)

Imported Item	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Maldive Fish	2,871	2,769	1,383	1,447	1,256
Dried Fish	45,781	47,182	39,433	37,609	35,280
Canned Fish	16,705	18,777	18,859	21,835	19,591
Fish	13,635	11,776	9,699	15,844	21,095
Others	1,022	1,454	2,039	1,665	1,490
Total	**80,014**	**81,958**	**71,413**	**78,400**	**78,712**

Annexture 07

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

Imported Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Maldive Fish	1,301	1,358	955	857	647
Dried Fish	6,287	7,036	7,983	10,401	8,305
Canned Fish	3,772	5,118	5,338	5,953	5,092
Fish	2,507	2,297	2,589	3,490	4,357
Others	295	430	535	418	460
Total	14,162	16,239	17,400	21,119	18,861

Annexture 08

Operating Fishing Boats by District – 2014

	District	IMUL	IDAY	OFRP	MTRB	NTRB	Total Boats
1	Negombo	646	115	2,014	132	1,840	4,747
2	Colombo	64	28	533	82	395	1,102
3	Kalutara	501	12	487	85	426	1,511
4	Galle	416	43	655	238	394	1,746
5	Matara	1,012	120	845	201	935	3,113
6	Tangalle	726	37	1,154	145	1,134	3,196
7	Kalmunai	142	173	785	214	1,122	2,436
8	Batticaloa	395	130	1,310	136	4,554	6,525
9	Trincomalee	37	42	1,316	162	751	2,308
10	Mullaitivu	174	36	3,265	34	2,720	6,229
11	Kilinochchi	-	-	876	158	394	1,428
12	Jaffna	58	82	3,412	558	2,904	7,014
13	Mannar	34	58	2,291	312	720	3,415
14	Puttalam	78	-	3,011	194	1,882	5,165
15	Chilaw	164	-	2,028	68	1,792	4,052
	Total	4,447	876	23,982	2,720	21,963	53,988

Annexture 09

Active Ice Plants and Production Capacity by Districts – 2014

District	Ice plants	Capacity(Mt/day)
Colombo	3	40
Negombo	12	657
Kalutara	5	230
Matale	-	-
Galle	2	80
Matara	11	425
Tangalle	12	190
Jaffna	8	64
Mannar	7	67
Mullaitivu	2	41
Kilinochchi	-	-
Batticaloa	3	104
Kalmunai	4	111
Trincomalee	4	313
Kurunegala	1	20
Puttalam	6	150
Chilaw	8	281
Anuradapura	1	10
Polonnaruwa	1	5
Total	**90**	**2,788**