FISHERY INDUSTRY OUTLOOK - 2013

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	Fiber 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 Fiber Reinforced Plastic Boats
MTRB	Mechanized Traditional Boats
NTRB	Non Mechanized Traditional Boats
NBSB	Non Mechanized Beach Seine Boat

Acknowledgement

The ‘Fishery 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 establishment.

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Overview

The fisheries industry plays an important role in the economy of Sri Lanka by providing livelihood for more than 2.5 million coastal communities as well as providing more than 60% of animal protein requirement of people in the country. The industry can be divided in to costal, offshore/deep sea, and inland and aquaculture sub sectors. In 2013 the share of fisheries to the Gross Domestic Production (GDP) of the country was 1.8 with a stable contribution of inland (0.1) and marine fisheries (1.7)

The total fish production of the country in 2013 was 512,840Mt. Marine fish production was 445,930 Mt whiles the rest 66,910 Mt from inland and aquaculture. Although there are 15 fisheries districts Galle and Matara together contributes more than 20 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 provisional expenditure for fisheries in 2013 was 1616 LKR Million and of 966.6 LKR Million for recurrent expenditure while the rest 649.4 LKR Million for capital expenditure. Fisheries industry of the country is also supported by affiliated industries such as boat building, net producing and ice manufacturing. With the excess demand for fish and fishery products Sri Lanka has to import 78,400 Mt of fish and fishery products in 2013 to carter the demand expending 21,119 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 since 2012. The country has also exported 23,911 Mt of fish and fishery products and has earned 31,792 LKR Million in 2013. 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 that in year 2013, the total fish production of the country has increased by nearly 5% compared to the previous year. The marine fish production has increased by nearly 7% although inland fish production has declined by 3% compared to the year 2012.

1. Voted expenditure for the fisheries sector

Table 1 show the allocated expenditure for the Ministry of fisheries and affiliated institutions: Ceylon Fisheries Harbour Cooperation (CFHC), National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA) and National Aquaculture Development Authority (NAQDA) in 2013.

Table 1: Recurrent and Capital Expenses of Ministry of Fisheries and affiliated institutions (Rs million)

	Recurrent Expenses			Capital Expenses		
Institution	**2012**	**2013**		**2012**	**2013**	
		Approved	**Provision**		**Approved**	**Provision**
Ministry of Fisheries	437	475.1	483.3	330.5	405	371.6
CFHC	108.8	108	108	96.1	120	76
NARA	169.9	170	166.9	59.3	100	118.3
NAQDA	208.4	197.1	208.4	82.4	90	83.5

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka

2. Fish Production

The increasing trend of the fish production of the country experienced in last few years has continued over the year 2013 and marine fish production of the country was 445,930 Mt whereas inland and aquaculture sub sectors were recorded little declined than previous year and it was 66,910 Mt. The total fish production of the country in year 2013 was 512,840Mt. It has shown a 5% increased compared to the previous year.

The coastal fish production was increased by 4% whereas the offshore fish production was experienced an 11% increased which was remarkable when compared to the recent past. Table 2 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 60% to the total marine fish production while 52% to the total fish production of the country.

Table 2: Annual Fish Production by Sub Sectors (Mt).

Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Marine Sector	**293,170**	**332,260**	**385,270**	**417,220**	**445,930**
Coastal	180,410	202,420	222,350	257,540	267,980
Offshore/Deep Sea	112,760	129,840	162,920	159,680	177,950
Inland and Aquaculture Sector	**46,560**	**52,410**	**59,560**	**68,950**	**66,910**
Total	**339,730**	**384,670**	**444,830**	**486,170**	**512,840**

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resource

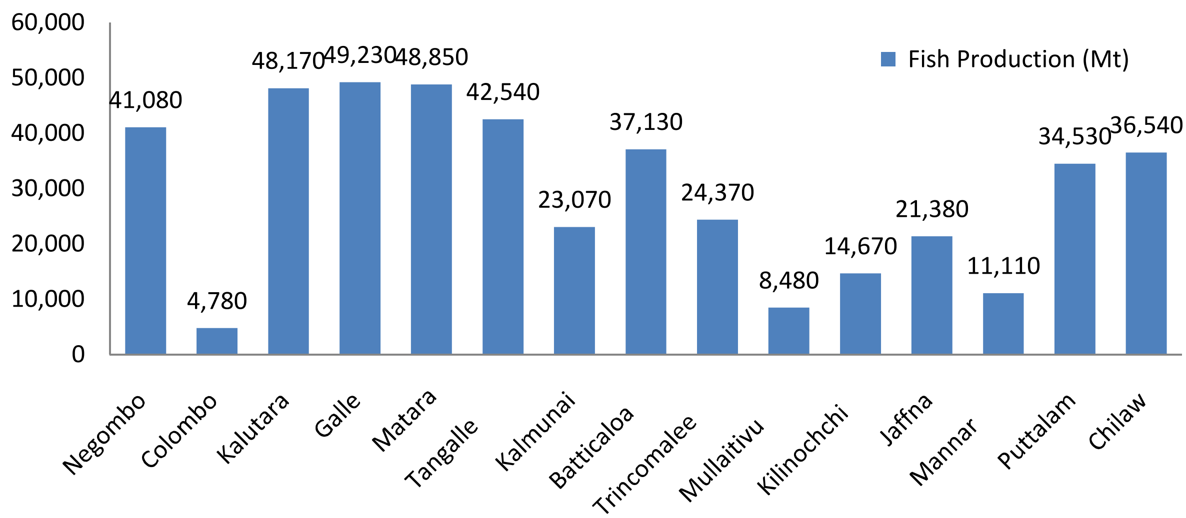
The fisheries sector contribution to the Gross Domestic Production (GDP) at current price in year 2013 was 1.8%. The percentage contribution of fisheries sector to the GDP has been constant for last two years.

2.1 Marine Fish Production

Fishery industry of Sri Lanka is almost totally depends on marine fisheries: Deep sea and Coastal which contribute more than 85% (2013) to the total fish production of the country. The total marine fish production has increased by 7% in 2013 compared to the year 2012.

Among the 15 fisheries districts Galle and Matara districts were dominant and have contributed over 20% to the total marine fish production of the country in 2013. 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 Galle district has significantly increased by 79% in 2013 compared to the previous year but at the same time fish production in Kalutara district has decreased by about 8%. The lowest fish production has recorded in Colombo district. Balaya (Skipjack tuna) and Kelawalla (Yellow fin tuna) are dominant species that has contributed 18 and 10% to the total marine fish production in 2013 and production of Balaya has increased by 37%, compared to the previous year. The Figure 1 shows fish production by fisheries districts in 2013.

Figure 1: Marine Fish Production by Districts /Mt- 2013

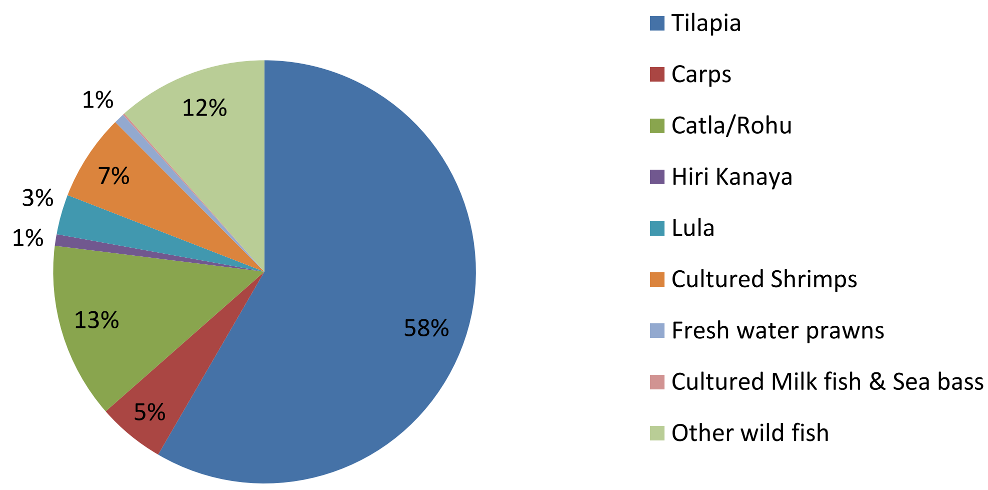


Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

2.2 Inland and Aquaculture Fish Production

Inland and aquaculture fish production has gradually increased over the last few years up to 2012 but in year 2013 it has declined by 29% compared to the previous year. The total inland and aquaculture fish production in 2013 was 69,780 Mt and contributed 13% to the total fish production of the country the same year. Anuradhapura, Puttlum and Polonnaruwa districts are dominant inland fish producing districts in the country and Tilapia and Catla are dominant species. Figure 2 shows species composition of inland and aquaculture fish production of the country in 2013.

Figure 2: Inland and Aquaculture fish production by major species - 2013



Source- Ministry of fisheries and Aquatic resources

Tilapia, Catla and wild fish species are dominant in inland and aquaculture fish production which is contributed 83 percent to the total in 2013. 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 enhancement of the fish production. Fingerlings stocking in Inland water bodies is shown in table 3.

Table 3: Fingerlings stocking into water bodies (Mn) in 2013

Type of water body	No of Tanks/Units	No. of Fingerlings (Mn)	No. of Fresh water prawn post larvae (Mn)
Major Reservoirs	36	9.07	9.64
Medium Reservoirs	71	12.76	5.19
Minor Reservoirs	264	15.57	4.86
Seasonal Tanks	852	9.10	0.59
Estate Tanks	19	0.14	-
Ponds	-	1.76	0.15
Other	-	0.24	
Total	1242	48.64	20.43

Source: NAQDA

It is clearly shown that 48.64 Mn of fingerlings have being released into different type of water bodies in the country in 2013. Major, Medium and Minor reservoirs as well as Seasonal tanks are mainly targeted for releasing of fingerlings. Of them minor reservoirs are major and about 16% of released fingerlings have being released into minor reservoirs in 2013.

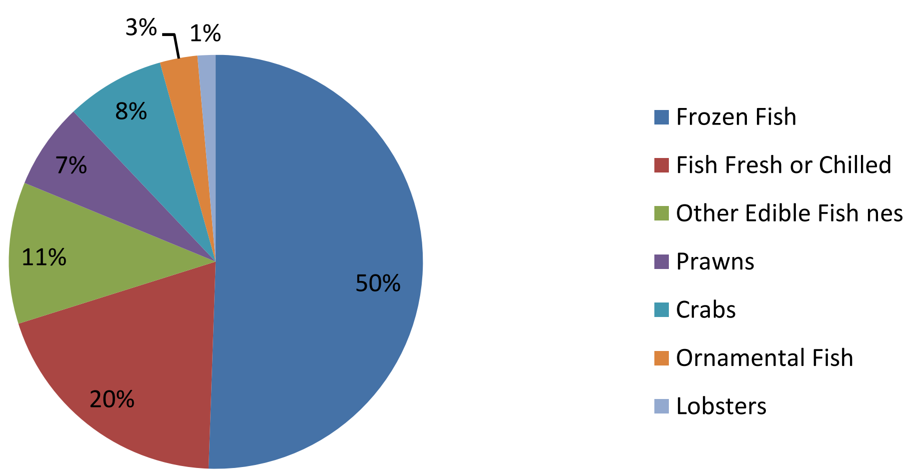
3. Trade and Marketing

Production of fish and fishery products of Sri Lanka are traded through local marketing channels and export channels. Local channels are comprised of Assembler, commission agent and retailer while export channels from Agent, processor and exporter. Export destinations are Europe, America and Asia while importing from the Maldives, India and Pakistan.

3.1 Export of Fish and Fishery Products:

Sri Lanka has been exporting fish and fishery products to Europe, America and Asia markets and has long history. All fish and fishery products exported are categorized under the (HS) code 03, Accordingly export of fish and fishery products has been categorized into prawns, fish fresh or child, aquarium fish, frozen fish, lobsters, crabs and other edible fish. In 2013 Sri Lanka has exported 23,911 Mt of fish and fishery products and has earned 31,792 LKR Million as foreign exchange.

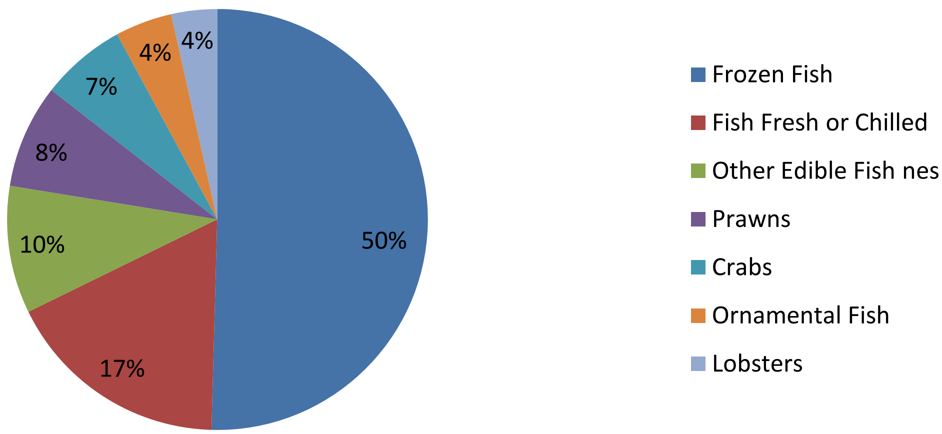
Figure 3: Export Quantity of Fish and Fishery Products (%) – 2013



Source- EDB

Figure 3 shows that in year 2013 fresh or chilled and frozen fish have contributed 20% and 50% to the total quantity of fish and fishery products export while 17% and 50% to the total value of fish and fishery products respectively (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Composition of fish and fishery product exports (value) - 2013



Source- EDB

It is clear that fresh or child and frozen fish are dominated in quantity and value of fish and fishery products export.

The figure 4 shows the percentage contribution of the fish exporting items to the total value of export in 2013.

3.2 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 proportion of fish and fishery products imported to the country in 2013.

Figure 5: Fish and fishery products imports (% qty) - 2013

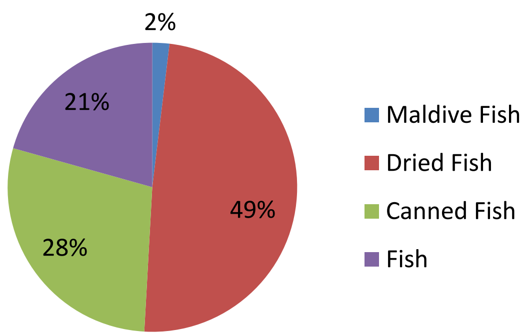
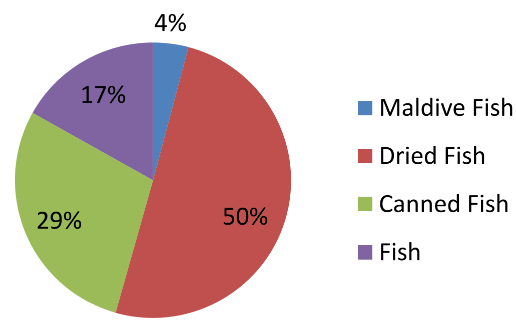


Figure 6: Fish and fishery products imports (% value) - 2013



Source- Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

4. Canned Fish Production in Sri Lanka

Canned fish is one of the major fish and fishery products imported by Sri Lanka annually. It is around 29% of the total fish and fishery products imported value and 28% in quantity by the country in 2013. Sri Lanka has imported 21,835 Mt of canned fish in 2013 and has spent 5953 LKR. Million Due to Sri Lanka spending a significant amount of foreign exchange for importing of canned fish annually Ministry of fisheries and privet sector jointly have initiated canning fish locally in recent past. The first canned fish 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 established and started operation the second canned fish factory in Paliyagoda with the capital investment and daily production capacity of Rs.170 Million and 24,000 cans respectively.

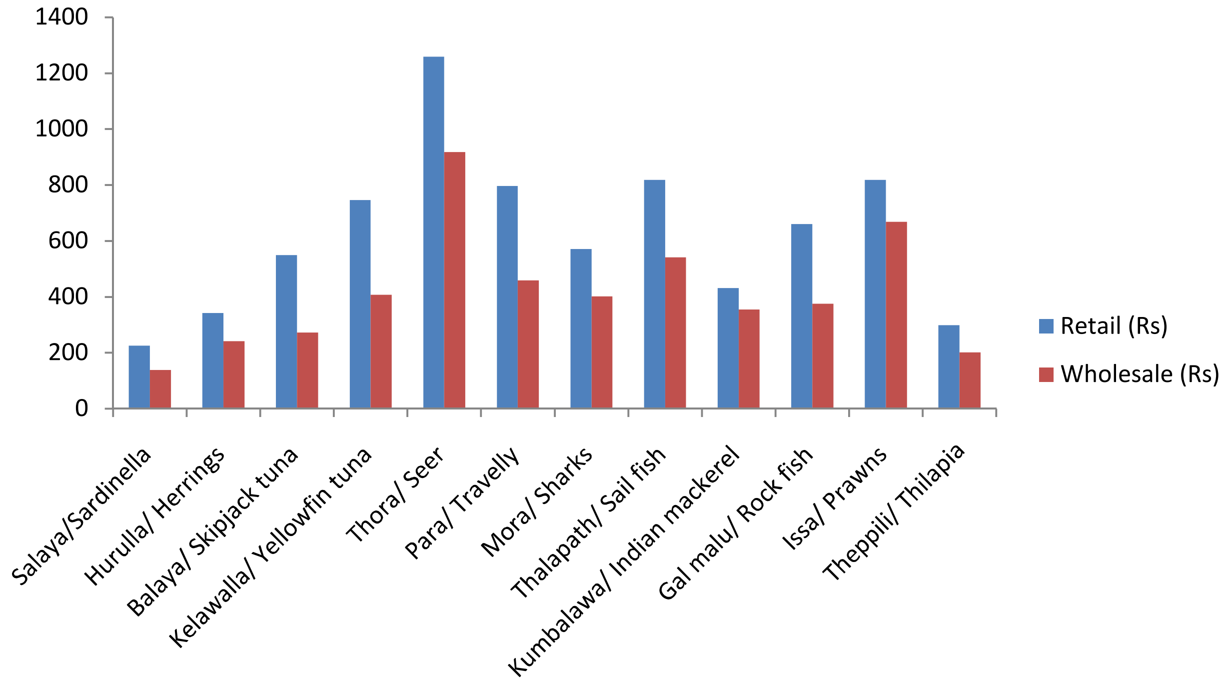
Later NH Fisheries (PVT) Ltd in Puttlam established and started operation another caned fish factory with the daily production capacity of 1000 cans. Recently, Cool Man Canneries (PVT) Ltd has taken initial steps to start up a new canned fish factory in Pesalai with the capital investment of Rs.1,000 Million. Among the major issues faced by the manufacturing companies are finding raw materials: fish and tin in locally. At present all factories almost totally depend on imported raw materials and this is a major setback for the sustainable development of the canned fish industry of the country.

5. Price of Fish

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

The highest wholesale and retail prices were recorded for seer (thora) and the difference between retail and whole sale price for the same was Rs 341 in 2013. Among Tuna, Balaya and Kelawalla species are popular in the coastal belt and had fetched a reasonable higher price. The difference between the retail and wholesale price for the same was Rs 278 and 339 respectively in 2013. Figure 8 shows the difference in retail and wholesale prices of selected fish species in 2013.

Figure 7: Retail and Wholesale Prices of selected fish species 2013



Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

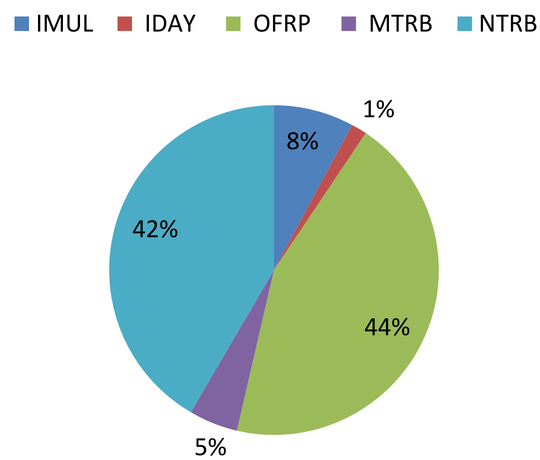
6. Fisheries Affiliated Industries

Affiliated industries are very important and directly affected for the 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.

6.1 Fishing Craft/Boats

Different types of fishing crafts/boats are operating in fisheries in the country. They are in generally classified into 6 groups: 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 2013 was reported as 60,873 among them 23,134 OFRP and 20,566 NTRB. The OFRP and NTRB are mainly operated in the costal fishery while IMUL in deep sea fishery. Figure 10 shows composition of fishing crafts/boats operating in the fisheries in 2013.

Figure 08: Composition of Fishing Crafts/Boats in 2013



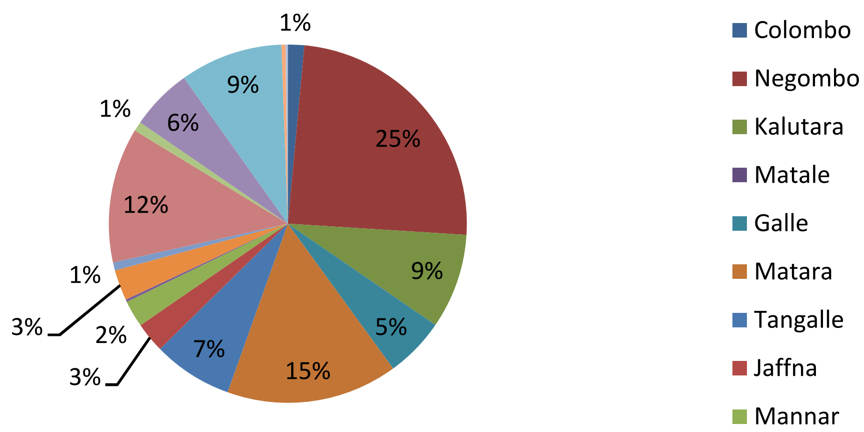
Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.

6.2 ICE Production

Icing is the main preservation technique used in handling and storing of fish by the fishers and middlemen in general. Block ice and flack ice are common types. Of them Block ice; 50 kg, is mainly used and the number of blocks used at a time depends mainly on types of category of boat, distance of fishing grounds and the number of fishing days at sea. MTRB and NTRB crafts rarely used ice at the time of fishing operation due to nature of operation. In operational cost of IMUL boats, ice cost represents a reasonable proportion, in between 5-8% percent, of the total operational cost of a trip.

There were 90 ice plants in operation in the country which have the production capacity of 2,681 Mt per day in 2013. The quality of ice due to quality of water used is main concern in ice producing industry of the country. Figure 9 shows the production capacity of ice per day by districts.

Figure 9: Production Capacity of Ice per day by districts- 2013



Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.

It is clear that ice plants with the highest production capacity, i.e. 25%, were located in and in operation in Negombo fisheries district.

6.3 Net Production

Drift Gill nets are still major fishing gear used by fishers of the country and have substantial and increasing demand every year. Among net producers JB fishing industries LTD, Malba Ropes (Pvt) Ltd and Northsea Ltd are major. JB fishing and Malba ropes belong to the privet sector while Northesea Ltd to the Ministry of Traditional Industries and Small Enterprise development. 124,442 Kg of nets and 56,600 kg of mending twine had produced by JB fishing while 74,667 Kg of nets and 91,598 kg of ropes had produced by Malba Ropes in 2012. Table 4 shows the annual net demand of the country.

Table 4: Estimated Demand for Fishing Nets in Sri Lanka

Types of Boats	Numbers	Fishnet (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 is nearly 3,375 metric tons per year. Demand for nets cannot be fulfilled through local manufacturing which is currently produced about 1,600 metric tons by all manufacturers and therefore the balance has to be imported.

7. Fishery Harbors and Anchorages

Well equipped fishery harbours and anchorages are essential for the development of fisheries industry of the country. Harbours and anchorages are almost totally developed and governed by Ceylon Fisheries Harbour Cooperation (CFHC). There are 20 functioning fishery harbors while another 11 locations in the North and East provinces have been identified for potential fishing habours to develop in future.

8. Socio- economics

Although fisheries industry of the country contributes 1.8 percent to the total Gross Domestic Production (GDP) it has generated a significant impact for the economy by providing livelihood over 2 million people directly and indirectly at present. Industry provides slight over 200,000 direct employments for active fishers in 2013. There were 190, 210 marine fishing households and 43, 791 inland fishing households in the country in 2013.

Table 5: Social information of fisheries industry 2012 - 2013

			2012	2013
1.	Fisheries Inspector Divisions (Marine)		148	148
2.	Marine Fishing Households		188,480	190,210
3.	Marine Fishers (Men & women)		218,550	219,400
4.	Marine Fishing Household Population	Numbers	823,230	824,680
5.	Direct and Indirect Employments (Marine & Inland)	Numbers	540,000	550,370
6.	Fishing and Related Livelihoods	Million	2.6	2.6

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

9. Welfare of Fishermen

Establishment of fishers’ community organizations has been started in 2010 at the aim of providing assistance for fishers for their activities. At present more than 1000 fishers’ community organizations are actively engaged in activities.

A significant number of fishers organizations have been established in Puttlum(108) and Batticola(159) districts which are representing the marine sector and in Polonnaruwa (35), Annuradhapura (33) and Monaragala (28) for representing inland fisheries sector. There were 99,225 members at the end of 2013.

The Diyawara diriya loan scheme was introduced in 2010 with support of 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 request and 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.

10. World Fisheries

Global fish production: capture and aquaculture in 2012 was recorded 157 Million Mt. Out of them captures and aquaculture productions were 91 and 66 million Mt respectively. About 86% of total production is used for human consumption while the rest for non food use such as animal feed. Per capita food fish supply of the world is in the range of 17 to 19 Kg per year. The most recent estimation (2010) revealed that there were 54.8 million people are engaged in fisheries sector directly and indirectly of them more than 87% are living in Asian region.

Table 6: Fish production in Asia

Country	2009 t			2010 t			2011t			2012t		
	Capture production	Aquaculture production	Total Production 2009	Capture production	Aquaculture production	Total Production 2010	Capture production	aquaculture production	Total Production 2011	Capture production	aquaculture production	Total Production 2012
Bangladesh	1821579	1064285	2885864	1523759	1308515	3035101	1600918	1523759	3124677	1535715	1726066	3281761
India	4066756	3798842	7865598	4689318	3790021	8479339	4301534	4577965	8879499	4862861	4209415	9072275
Nepal	21500	26730	48230	21500	28230	49730	21500	30950	52450	21500	34500	56000
Sri Lanka	331474	7549	339023	390628	8058	398686	433189	11912	445101	473832	8817	482649
Pakistan	446362	138099	584461	453264	140101	593365	594935	141935	736870	469290	142832	612122
Maldives	117061		117061	122802		122802	120836		120836	120001		120001

Annexture 01

Annual Fish Production by Fishing Sub-sectors (Mt)

Year	Marine Fish Catch		Total Marine	Inland & Aquaculture	Total Fish Production	Wet Fish for Dry or Other products
	Coastal	Off shore/ Deep Sea				
2009	180,410	112,760	293,170	46,560	339,730	97,690
2010	202,420	129,840	332,260	52,410	384,670	100,120
2011	222,350	162,920	385,270	59,560	444,830	112,295
2012	257,540	159,680	417,220	68,950	486,170	131,840
2013	267,980	177,950	445,930	66,910	512,840	146,630

Annexture 02

Marine Fish Production by Fisheries Districts (Mt)

	Fisheries District	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Negombo	37,490	28,250	35,530	35,990	41,080
2	Colombo	830	1,990	3,370	2,970	4,780
3	Kalutara	33,100	43,360	51,870	52,610	48,170
4	Galle	24,930	21,830	25,330	27,410	49,230
5	Matara	44,180	38,970	46,580	48,380	48,850
6	Tangalle	20,990	20,170	26,830	27,320	42,540
7	Kalmunai	16,260	16,380	20,120	23,410	23,070
8	Batticaloa	24,530	39,610	34,290	35,690	37,130
9	Trincomalee	27,690	36,250	33,910	36,410	24,370
10	Mullaitivu	na	1,360	2,580	6,790	8,480
11	Kilinochchi	na	560	5,260	6,700	14,670
12	Jaffna	13,080	20,890	25,670	32,400	21,380
13	Mannar	8,130	10,790	12,860	13,450	11,110
14	Puttalam	20,010	24,830	31,120	31,540	34,530
15	Chilaw	21,950	27,020	29,950	36,150	36,540
	Total	**293,170**	**332,260**	**385,270**	**417,220**	**445,930**

Annexture 03

Inland and Aquaculture Fish production by different sub sectors – 2013

Month	Capture	Aquaculture	Shrimp farms	Total
January	3,221	34	466	3721
February	2,799	42	110	2951
March	2,767	56	214	3037
April	2,898	61	792	3751
May	2,871	72	279	3222
June	3,168	198	359	3725
July	3,640	1,080	223	4943
August	8,132	3,373	333	11838
September	7,871	1,773	210	9854
October	7,131	753	180	8064
November	7,255	65	393	7713
December	6,090	56	815	6961
Total	**57,843**	**7,563**	**4,374**	**69,780**

Annexture 04

Marine Sector Fish Catch by Major Commercial Groups (Mt)

Commercial Groups		**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Thora	Seer	6,810	10,200	12,160	14,390	25,650
Paraw	Carangids	13,020	16,740	18,570	24,580	25,160
Balaya	Skipjack tuna	62,880	66,910	55,230	53,410	73,350
Kelawalla	Yellowfin tuna	45,440	45,450	44,320	42,780	45,760
Other Blood Fish	Other tuna like sp	32,240	48,930	40,460	40,640	50,200
Shark/Skate	Shrks/Sketes	12,130	13,290	10,620	9,230	8,030
Rock Fish	Mullets	15,970	20,150	28,390	34,680	35,450
Shore S/ V	Small fishes	73,630	77,210	119,810	135,460	118,560
Issa	Prawns	13,110	17,640	22,680	26,730	29,230
Pokirissa	Lobsters	1,090	890	1,620	1,960	1,890
Kakuluwa	Crabs	3,780	6,260	8,390	10,620	9,370
Others	Other marine	13,070	8,590	23,020	22,740	23,280
Total		**293,170**	**332,260**	**385,270**	**417,220**	**445,930**

Annexture 05

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

Exported Item	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Prawns	1,627	1,521	1,799	1,662	2,521
Lobsters	323	470	598	350	1,107
Crabs	1,155	917	1,609	1,691	2,087
Beche de Mer	241	649	781	682	1,351
Ornamental Fish	979	919	1,112	960	1,383
Chank & Shells	254	401	227	175	115
Shark Fins	171	172	231	152	128
Molluscs	137	261	522	1,222	1,217
Fish Maws	8	4	10	13	16
Fish	15,885	14,294	14,673	19,050	21,399
Others	235	226	315	407	468
Export Value	**21,015**	**19,834**	**21,877**	**26,364**	**31,792**

Annexture 06

Export Quantity of Fish and Fishery Products (Mt)

Exported Item	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Prawns	1,432	1,262	1,380	1,078	1,625
Lobsters	133	166	199	119	340
Crabs	2,048	1,848	2,104	1,557	1,861
Beche de Mer	105	178	272	255	260
Ornamental Fish	na	na	na	na	na
Chank & Shells	451	617	413	325	286
Shark Fins	65	69	91	56	34
Molluscs	241	496	1,023	1,642	2,064
Fish Maws	2	1	4	2	3
Fish	13,857	13,372	12,594	13,229	16,919
Others	381	316	382	370	519
Export Quantity	**18,715**	**18,325**	**18,462**	**18,633**	**23,911**

Annexture 07

Imported Quantity of Fish and Fishery Products (Mt)

Imported Item	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Maldive Fish	3,250	2,871	2,769	1,383	1,447
Dried Fish	45,605	45,781	47,182	39,433	37,609
Canned Fish	13,546	16,705	18,777	18,859	21,835
Fish	11,406	13,635	11,776	9,699	15,844
Others	1,605	1,022	1,454	2,039	1,665
Total	**75,412**	**80,014**	**81,958**	**71,413**	**78,400**

Annexture 08

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

Imported Item	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Maldive Fish	1,625	1,301	1,358	955	857
Dried Fish	6,236	6,287	7,036	7,983	10,401
Canned Fish	3,536	3,772	5,118	5,338	5,953
Fish	2,183	2,507	2,297	2,589	3,490
Others	358	295	430	535	418
Total	13,938	14,162	16,239	17,400	21,119

Annexture 09

Operating Fishing Boats by District – 2012

	District	IMUL	IDAY	OFRP	MTRB	NTRB	Total Boats
1	Negombo	960	72	2,423	116	2,160	5731
2	Colombo	34	12	414	5	350	815
3	Kalutara	603	5	525	2	530	1665
4	Galle	288	24	828	260	510	1910
5	Matara	674	44	817	145	740	2420
6	Tangalle	535	25	983	97	980	2620
7	Kalmunai	48	159	1,320	230	1,740	3497
8	Batticaloa	282	99	2,482	156	3,810	6829
9	Trincomalee	535	52	2,490	18	2,890	5985
10	Mullaitivu			464	12	360	836
11	Kilinochchi			383	126	220	729
12	Jaffna	7	119	2,786	639	3,780	7331
13	Mannar	11	225	2,432	330	860	3858
14	Puttalam	84	36	2,906	140	1,890	5056
15	Chilaw	19	18	1,907	64	1,980	3988
	Total	**4080**	**890**	**23160**	**2340**	**22800**	**53270**

Annexture 10

Active Ice Plants and Production Capacity by Districts – 2013

District	Ice plants	Capacity(Mt/day)
Colombo	3	40
Negombo	12	657
Kalutara	5	230
Matale		
Galle	4	145
Matara	10	415
Tangalle	11	193
Jaffna	11	73
Mannar	7	65
Mullaitivu	1	6
Kilinochchi		
Batticaloa	4	74
Kalmunai	2	20
Trincomalee	4	326
Kurunegala	1	23
Puttalam	6	150
Chilaw	7	249
Anuradapura	1	10
Polonnaruwa	1	5
Total	**90**	**2681**