Fisheries Industry Outlook- 2017

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	Fibreglass 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 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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K. H. M. L. Amaralal
Principal Scientist,
Head/Socio-economic & Marketing Research Division,
National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA)
Hot line: 0710101010, 0112 529718, 077 8362158
Email: lalith@nara.ac.lk

Overview

The fisheries sector in Sri Lanka plays a vital role in economic and social life style development 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 fishery industry comprised of costal, offshore/deep-sea, and inland sub sectors. In 2017, the share of fisheries to the Gross Domestic Production (GDP) of the country was 1.3% (MFARD, 2018).

The total fish production of the country in 2017 was 531,310 metric tons (Mt) and of them marine fish production was 449,440 Mt while the rest (81,870 Mt) from inland and aquaculture. Of total fish production 134,220 Mt of fresh fish had utilized locally for dry fish production. 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 (19%), Ampara (13%) and Hambantota (11%) were dominant among inland fish producing districts of the country. In 2017, the total fish production of the country has remained more or less similar compared to 2016 due to decline in marine fish production offset by the increase in inland fish production. Increased in releasing of fingerlings in to inland reservoirs/water bodies has positively influenced in growth of inland and aquaculture fish production.

The total recurrent and capital expenditure of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development in 2017 were 1,812and 3,755 LKR Million respectively (Central Bank, 2017). With excess local demand on fish and fishery products Sri Lanka had imported 106,020 Mt of fish and fishery products in 2017 to carter the excess demand with spending 33,969 LKR Million. As per a remedy, the government of Sri Lanka with the support of private sector had initiated production of canned fish domestically. The country had also exported 24,827 Mt of fish and fishery products and earned 39,230 LKR Million in 2017.

1. Fish Production

In 2017, the total fish production of the country had remained unchanged compared to the previous year due to decline marine fish production offset by increased in inland fish production. The marine fish production of the country had reduced by 2% to 449,440 Mt compared with 456,990 Mt in 2016 while inland and aquaculture fish production had increased by 11% to 81,870 Mt compared with 73,930 Mt in previous year. The growth reflected in inland and aquaculture fish production was mainly due to increase in stocking of fingerlings into inland water bodies. Further, offshore fish production had increased by 4% to 189,720 Mt while coastal fish production had increased by 5% to reach 259,720 Mt in 2017. Table1shows fish production by sectors over the years of 2012 to 2017.

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

Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Marine Sector	**417,220**	**445,930**	**459,300**	**452,890**	**456,990**	**449,440**
Coastal	257,540	267,980	278,850	269,020	274,160	259,720
Offshore/Deep Sea	159,680	177,950	180,450	183,870	182,830	189,720
Inland and Aquaculture Sector	**68,950**	**66,910**	**75,750**	**67,300**	**73,930**	**81,870**
Total	**486,170**	**512,840**	**535,050**	**520,190**	**530,920**	**531,310**

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

Coastal fishery is still the major contributing sub sector that contributed around 49% to total fish production of the country. The fisheries sector contribution to the Gross Domestic Production (GDP), at constant price, in 2017 was 1.3%. The percentage contribution of fisheries sector to GDP was stable with compared to the year 2016.

1.1 Marine Fish Production

The marine fisheries, Deep-sea and Coastal, had contributed about 85% or 449,440 Mt to total fish production of the country in 2017 although had experienced a marginal declined by 2% compared with 456,990 Mt in 2016. Tuna species, Balaya (Skipjack tuna) and Kelawalla (Yellow fin tuna) were dominant species in the catch composition and had contributed 13 and 9% to the total marine fish production of the country in 2017. The production/catch of Balaya had increased by 21% compared to the previous year. Table 2 below shows marine fish catch by major commercial groups. Tangalle and Galle were dominant fisheries districts that contributed over 26% to the total marine fish production of the country in 2017. In addition, Jaffna (10%), Kalutara (9%), Putlam (8%) and Trincomalee (7%) districts had also contributed significantly to the total marine fish production of the country in sequence. The Figure 1 shows fish production by fisheries districts in 2017.

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

Commercial Groups		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Thora	Seer	25,650	30,000	8,940	7,440	7,790
Paraw	Carangids	25,160	29,270	34,050	32,620	23,690
Balaya	Skipjack tuna	73,350	61,750	54,040	47,730	57,960
Kelawalla	Yellowfin tuna	45,760	45,200	46,430	39,600	38,960
Other Blood Fish	Other tuna like species	50,200	59,190	46,930	38,750	44,520
Thalapath	(Other bill fish)	***	***	26,040	32,530	33,180
Others		225,810	233,890	236,460	258,320	243,340
Total		**445,930**	**459,300**	**452,890**	**456,990**	**449,440**

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

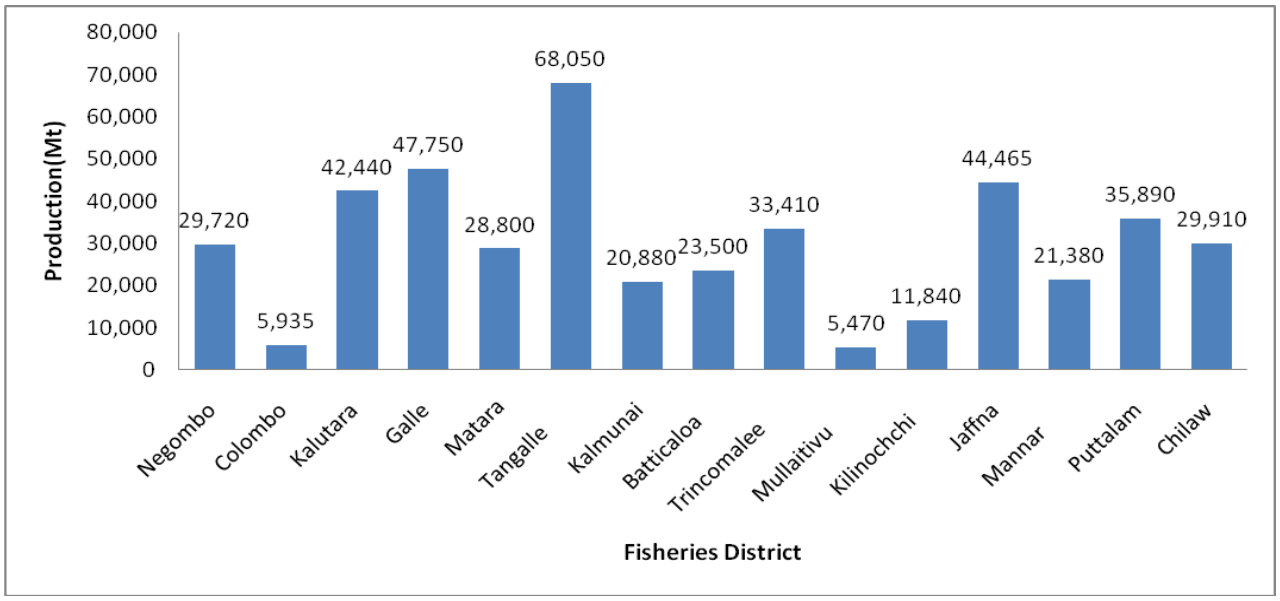

Figure 1: Marine Fish Production by Districts /Mt- 2017
Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

1.2 Inland and Aquaculture Fish Production

The total inland and aquaculture fish production, in 2017, was 81,870 Mt that contributed 15% to the total fish production of the country (MFARD 2018). Anuradhapura (19%), Ampara (13%) and Hambantota (11%) were dominant among inland fish producing districts of the country. Table 3 shows catch composition of inland fish catch (Mt) by major species in 2017.

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

Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Tilapia	39,590	39,070	46,610	40,504	43,836	50,065
Carps/Mirigal	3,570	3,450	3,920	2,847	3,363	4,250
Catla/Rohu	12,460	8,980	11,020	9,117	7,772	8,435
Hiri Kanaya	670	590	580	358	230	330
Lula	1,770	2,040	2,230	1,582	1,849	2,765
Cultured Shrimps	3,310	4,430	5,040	6,836	6,028	4,630
Freshwater prawns	290	540	460	374	705	890
Cultured Milk fish & Seabass	130	90	70	78	174	290
Other wild fish	7,160	7,720	5,820	5,604	9,973	10,215
Total	**68,950**	**66,910**	**75,750**	**67,300**	**73,930**	**81,870**

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

Tilapia species were dominant in inland and aquaculture fish production and had contributed nearly 62 percent in 2017. Among others cultured shrimp, focused mainly export markets, had contributed nearly 9 percent to the total. Stocking and releasing of fingerlings into inland water bodies had contributed significantly for increased of inland fisheries and production. Fingerlings stocking in inland water bodies shows in Table 4.

Table 4: Fingerlings Stocked in Water Bodies (Mn) in 2017

	Stocking of fingerlings and freshwater prawn post larvae – 2017			
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

The National Aquaculture Development Authority (NAQDA) was releasing nearly 63.5 Mn of fingerlings in to different type of water bodies: major, medium and minor reservoirs and seasonal tanks in 2017 and of them medium reservoirs were major about 45.4%of fingerlings had released into them. However, cultured shrimp production had decreased by 23% but freshwater prawns and cultured milk fish and sea bass production had increased by 26% and 66% respectively.

2. Trade and Marketing

Fish and fishery products are being trade 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 of Sri Lankan fish and fishery products were Europe and America. Sri Lanka imports a considerable amount of fresh fish and fishery products specially dried fish to carter the excess local demand in the country from China, Maldives, India and Pakistan.

2.1 Exports 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 categorized under the (HS) code 03. Accordingly products has been categorized in to prawns, fish fresh or chilled, aquarium fish, frozen fish, lobsters, crabs and other edible fish. In 2017, country had exported 24,827 Mt of fish and fishery products and had increased 41% while export earnings were 39,230LKR Mn and had increased 46% compared to 2016. Export quantities and values of fish and fishery products from 2012 to 2017 shows in table 5. Figure 03 and Figure 04 shows the percentage values of export quantity and value by each export item in 2017.

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Quantity (Mt)	18,633	23,911	26,320	17,461	17,593	24,827
Value (Rs. Million)	26,364	31,792	34,796	24,716	26,801	39,230

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

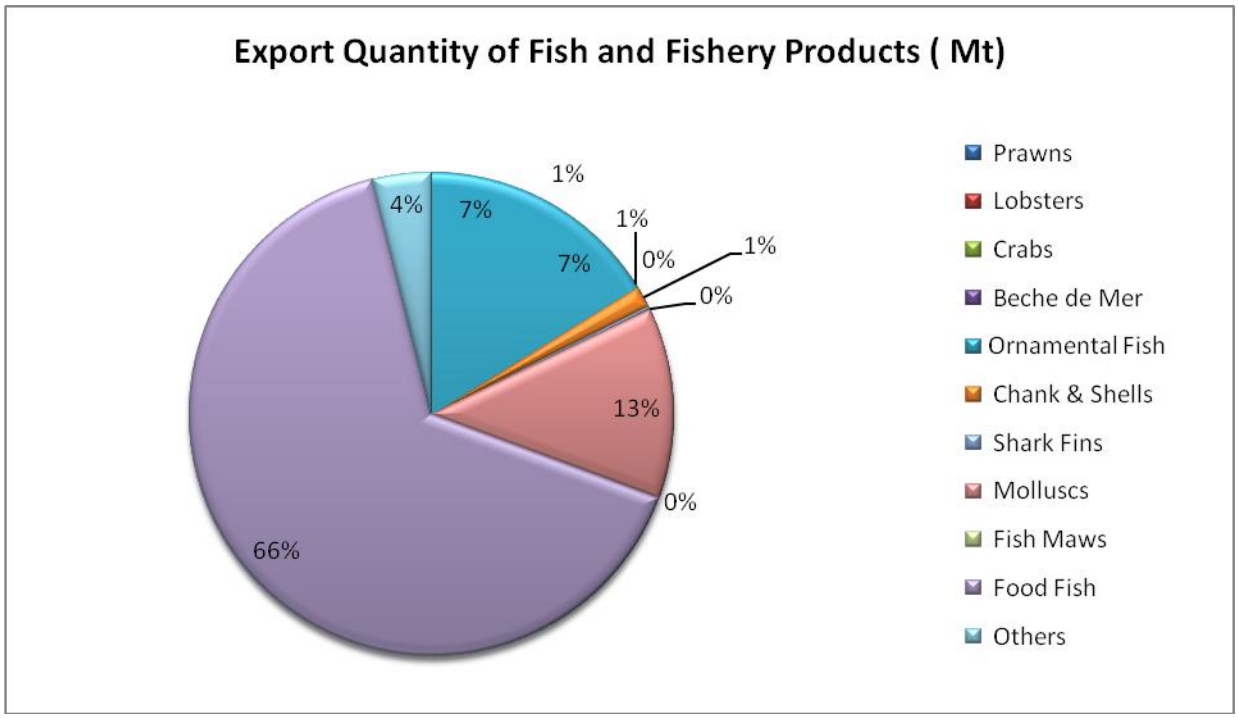

Figure 2: Percentage values of exports quantity in 2017
Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

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

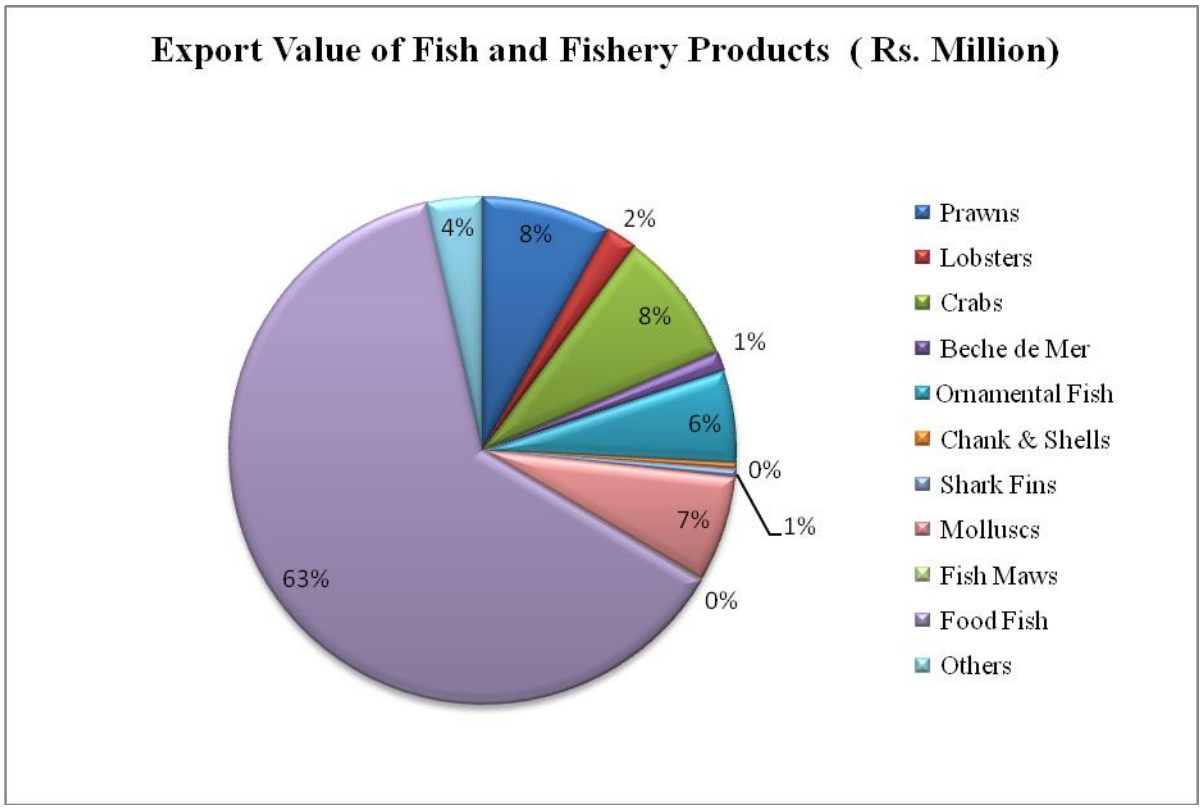

Figure 3: Percentage values of earnings in 2017
Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

2.2 Imports of Fish and Fishery Products

Sri Lanka is one of the main fish and fishery products importing countries in South Asian region especially due to inadequate domestic production of dried 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 figures 5 and 6 depicted relevant percentage values in 2017. The total import in 2017 was 106,020 Mt, while total value was LKR Millions. 33,969.

Table 6: Imports of Fish and Fishery Products (Quantity and Value) over the years

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Quantity (Mt)	71,413	78,400	78,712	120046	115,693	106,020
Value (LKR.M)	17,400	21,119	18,861	30,729	35,173	33,969

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

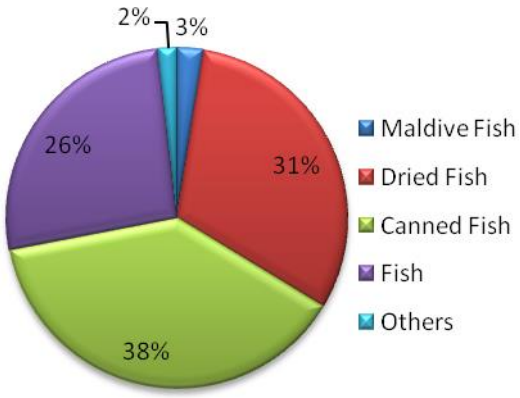

Figure 4: Fish and Fishery Product Imports quantity (Mt) in 2017

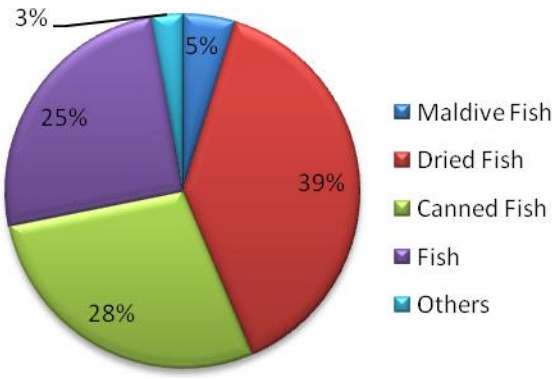

Figure 5: Fish and Fishery Products Imports value (LKR) in 2017

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 annually and constitute about 38% of quantity imported and 28% of total export value in 2017. Sri Lanka had imported 40,614 Mt of canned fish by spending 9,606 LKR million in the same year. As a counter action, Ministry of fisheries persuaded the privet sector to enter fish canning industry locally in the recent past. Because of that, the first canning factory was established and started operation in 2012 in Galle having with daily production capacity of 10,000 units. In the same year, tropic engineering supplies and service, (TESS) group established another factory and started operation in Paliyagoda with a capital investment of 170 LKR Million and capacity of 24,000 cans per day.

At present 06 fish canning companies are functioning and the total number of cans produced by them 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, sailfish, Travelly and yellow fin tuna are high value species among marine fish while Thilapia species among fresh water fisheries are high value species.

The highest wholesale and retail price recorded for seer (thora) and the difference between retail and wholesale price (margin) was Rs.249 in 2017. 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.246 and 354 respectively in 2017. Figure 7 shows the difference in retail and wholesale price of selected fish species in 2017.

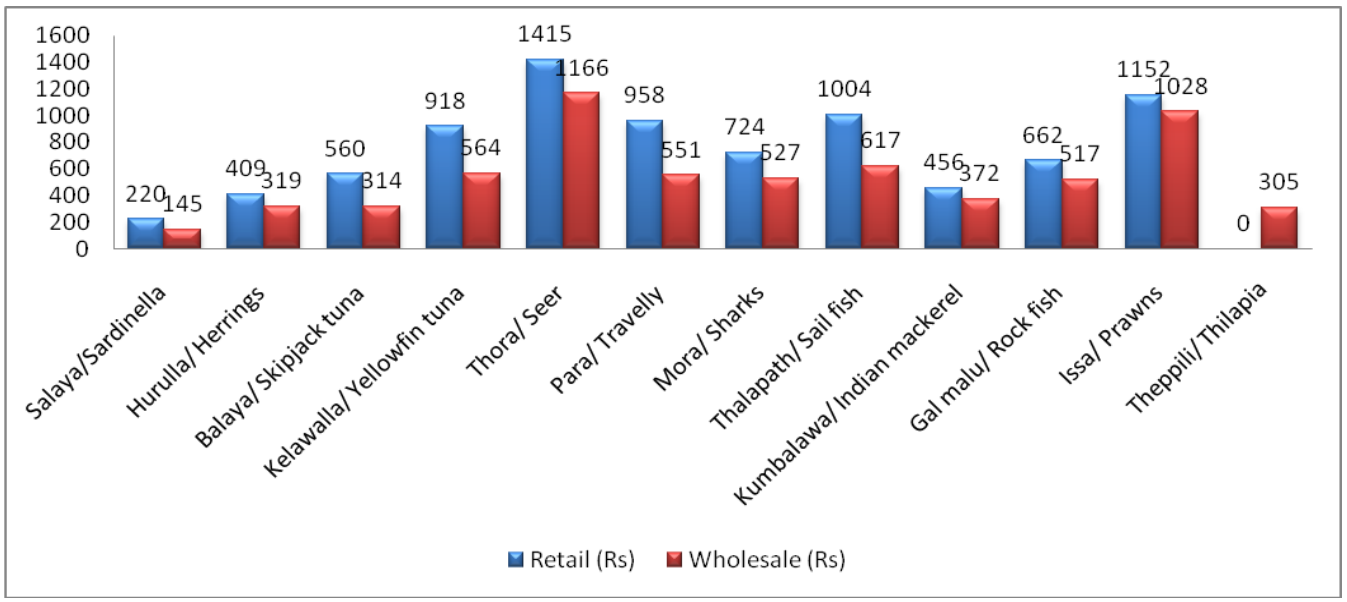

Figure 6: Retail and Wholesale Price of Selected Fish Species in 2017
Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

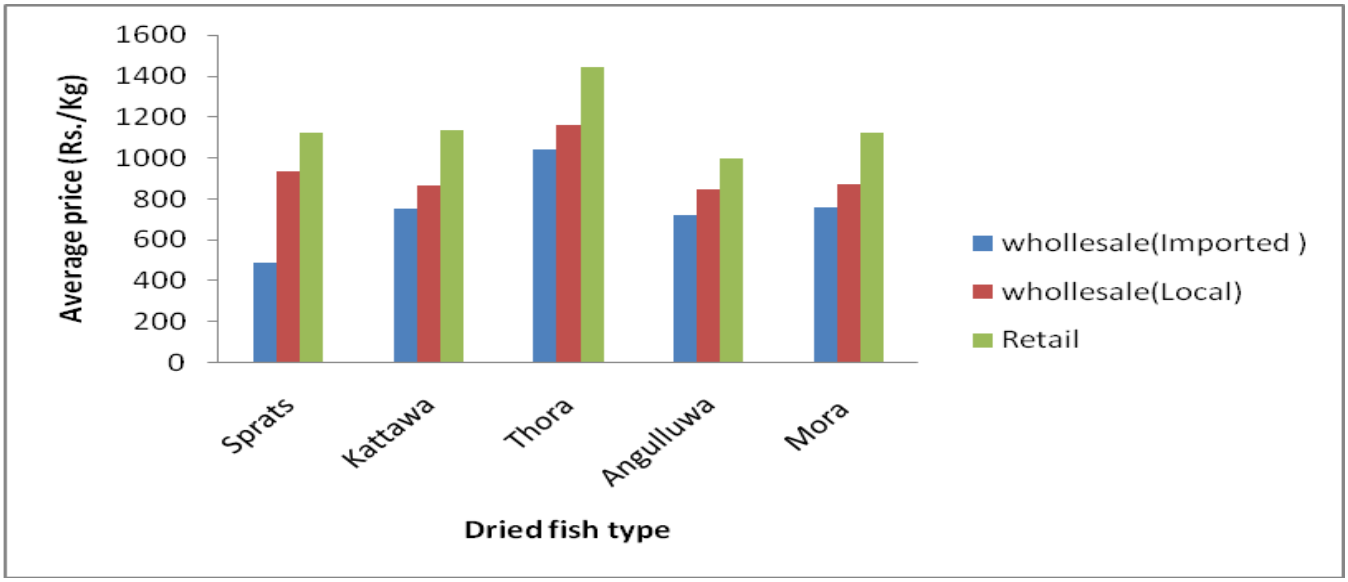

Figure 7: Average retail and wholesale price of imported and local dried fish species in 2017
Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

The average wholesale price of local dried fish was higher than that of imported dried fish and shows in Figure 08. Local dried seer (Thora) recorded the highest wholesale price and the difference between retail and wholesale price (margin) was Rs.278. In imported verities, sprats recorded the highest price and difference between retail and wholesale price was of 631 Rs.

5. Consumption of Fish and fishery products

A unique combination of high quality protein content and comparatively affordable price fish is the most important animal protein source for the people in many developing countries including Sri Lanka (Food and Agriculture Organisation, 2015). Fish, fresh, dried and canned, are popular seafood among consumers that contributed nearly 56.1 % of animal protein consumed in Sri Lanka (FAO, 2011). The per capita fresh, dried and canned fish consumptions were 11.8, 3.6, 1.4 Kg/year respectively. During the past decade, per capita fresh fish consumption of people in

the country has increased by 30%. During the same period, although dried fish consumption had shown a 9% declined the canned fish consumption had doubled and shows in Table 7.

Table 7 : Per Capita Consumption of Fresh, Dried and Canned Fish (kg/year)

Item	2006/2007	2009/2010	2012/2013	2016
Fresh Fish	9.1	10.8	10.9	11.8
Dried Fish	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6
Canned Fish	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.4

6. Affiliated Industries

The role of fisheries affiliated industries, upstream and downstream, is crucial and has direct impacts on sustainable development of the fisheries industry in the country by producing inputs: production related and infrastructure related inputs. Fishing crafts/boats, fishing gear and ice are major production related while harbors, anchorages and landing centres are infrastructure related inputs.

6.1 Fishing Crafts/Boats

Different types of fishing crafts/boats are operating in fisheries and are classified in to 6 groups for the administrative purposes by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development as 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 2017 was 56,635 and of them 46,890 was in marine fisheries while 9,745 were in inland fisheries. Majority of marine fishing crafts/boats were OFRP (22,394) and NTRB (16,035). OFRP and NTRB are operated in costal fisheries while IMUL in deep-sea

fisheries. Table 8 shows the composition of fishing crafts/ boats operating in marine fisheries over the years and figure 9 percentage of composition in 2017.

Table 8: Operating fishing crafts/boats 2012 – 2017

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Marine Fishing Fleets	52,374	51,427	52,609	50,338	50,669	46,890
Inland Fishing Crafts	8,360	7,988	8,536	8,778	9,661	9,745
Total Fishing fleets	**60,734**	**59,415**	**61,145**	**59,116**	**60,330**	**56,635**

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

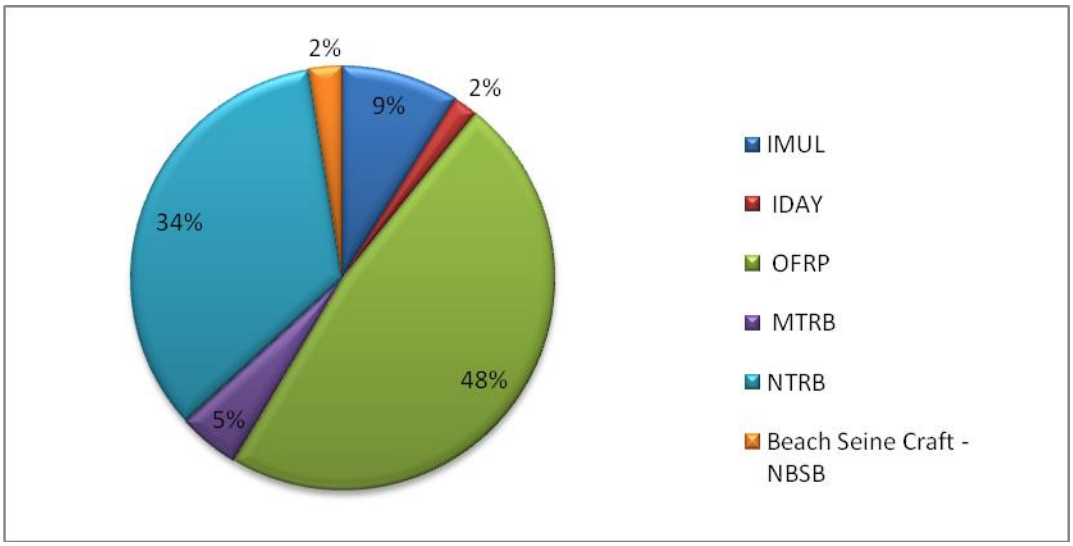

Figure 8: Composition of Fishing Crafts/Boats in 2017
Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

6.2 Ice Production

Icing is the main preservation technique that used by the fishers and intermediaries for the maintaining of quality of fish in general. Two types: block and flack ice commonly used and of them block ice; 50 kg, is major but the number of blocks/quantity used, at a time, varies according to the types of the boat/craft, distance to fishing grounds and number of fishing days at sea. MTRB and NTRB crafts rarely used ice at the time of fishing operation due to intrinsic nature of operation.

There were 94 ice plants in operation in 2017 in the country having production capacity of 3,310 Mt per day (MFARD 2018). The quality of ice mainly depends on quality of water used and mainly concerned by the users because it effects on quality of fish stored. Figure 10 shows the production capacity of ice plants per day by districts.

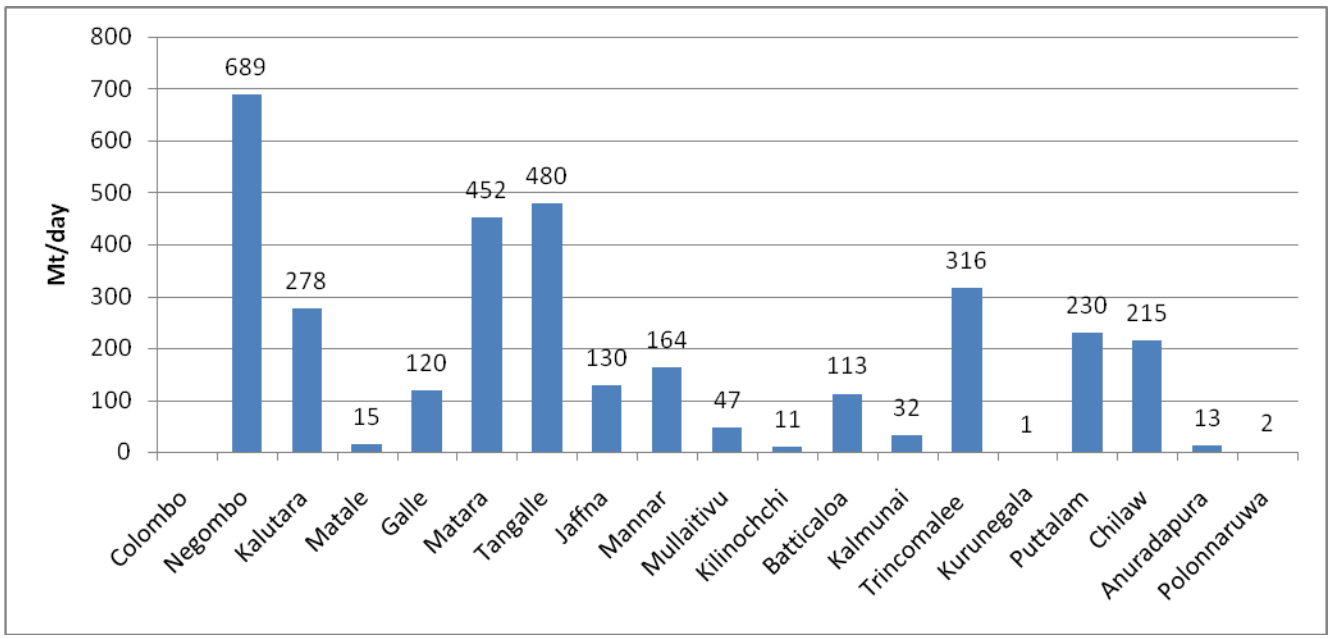

Figure 9: Production capacity of Ice plants per day by districts in 2017

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

Ice plants with the highest daily capacity (21%) were located in and operation in Negombo fisheries district.

6.3 Net Production

Drift Gill nets, major fishing gear, which used by fishers in harvesting resources shown an increasing trend of demand year by year. In year 2017, totally 247,240 Kg worth of 202.8 LKR Mn had produced by Lunuwila, Weerawila and Gurunagar net factories. Total annual estimated demand of fishing nets is nearly 4,426 metric tons which unable to fulfil only through locally production. To fulfil local demand fishing nets are been imported mainly from china. Table 9 shows the production quantities and values of nets by registered net producers under MFARD over the years 2012 to 2017.

Table 9 : Production quantity and Value of nets in 2012- 2017

Year	Total	
	Quantity (Kg)	Value (Rs.Mn)
2012	134,810	167.4
2013	147,260	144.9
2014	280,320	300.1
2015	193,829	162.9
2016	156,700	185.1
2017	247,240	202.8

Source: CEYNOR Foundation Ltd, North Sea Limited

7. Fishery Harbours and Anchorages

Well-equipped fishery harbours and anchorages are essential for the development of fishery industry as well as safety of fishers and crafts/boats. Fishery harbours and anchorages of the country totally developed and managed by Ceylon Fisheries Harbour Cooperation (CFHC). There are 21 functioning fishery harbours and 58 anchorages through the coastal belt of the country. At the aim of strengthening of facilities at fisheries harbours, upgrading of 6 harbours are in progress and 8 new harbours are proposed to establish.

8. Socio- economics

Although fisheries industry contributes by 1.3 percent to the total Gross Domestic Production (GDP) of the country in 2017 it plays a major role in providing livelihoods, over 2 million people either directly or indirectly at present. Industry provides 281,465 direct employments as active fishers in 2017 (MFARD, 2018). There were 183, 650 marine fishing households and 54,170 inland fishing households by 2017.

Table 10: Social Indicators related to Fisheries Industry in 2015– 2017

			2015	2016	2017
1.	Fisheries Inspector Divisions (Marine)	Numbers	148	148	149
2.	Marine Fishing Households	Numbers	190,960	188,685	183,650
3.	Marine Fishers (Men & women)	Numbers	221,560	218,830	220,870
4.	Marine Fishing Household Population	Numbers	830,560	827,480	802,340
5.	Fisher Organizations (FO) - Marine	Numbers	927	802	808
6.	Fisher Organizations (FO) - Inland	Numbers	337	287	319
7.	No. of Memberships in FO - Marine	Numbers	86,410	85,208	86,347
8.	No. of Memberships in FO - Inland	Numbers	19,306	12,155	12,401

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development

9. Welfare of Fishermen

Establishment of fishers' community organizations started in 2010 aiming providing of assistance for fishers community. At present over 1,000 fishers community organizations were established and engaged actively in activities. There were 98,748 members by the end of 2017 (MFARD 2017).

The Diyawara Diriya loan scheme, introduced in 2010, is in progress with the support of Bank of Ceylon under a lower interest rate, dual: 5.5% and 8.0% had contributed immensely for the development of socio-economic status of fishers. The Ministry of fisheries compensates 4% of the interest to the bank in both schemes.

The Ministry of fisheries had introduced an insurance scheme with two streams: 1 (Annually Rs: 750) and 2 (Annually Rs: 1500) for the welfare of fishers. Bank of Ceylon had released loans worth Rs 1 billion under this scheme to over 900 recipients. The scheme had opened for both marine and inland fisheries sectors. Under this scheme fishers eligible to purchase boats, engines and fishing gears. This loan scheme operates based on lower collative securities and interest rates. Bank further expects to increase granting loans worth Rs.2 billion through the second phase of "Diyawara Diriya".

National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA) had launched the fisheries information centre for dissemination information through a Hotline: **0710101010** in 2013, which is progressing successfully by resolving over 1000 quarries by 2018. This service is much popular among fisher community.

IWawak Samaga Gamak/Kalapuwak Samaga Gamak" program launched in 2017 aiming development of fisheries sector and socio-economic status of fishers is in progress successfully. Under this program, NARA was completed preparation of environmental profiles of 5 lagoons. Aiming of enhancing skills of fishers, a skipper-training program, for multiday boat skippers launched in 2016, still in progress, with assistant of the Ocean University of Sri Lanka and had trained over 150 skippers. Presently a training program, conducted by NARA with a help of an outside instructor, on mechanical training for OBM operators is in progress and had trained over 40 fishers by end of May 2019.

10. World Fisheries

Category	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Production						
Capture						
Inland	10.7	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.6
Marine	81.5	78.4	79.4	79.9	81.2	79.3
Total capture	**92.2**	**89.5**	**90.6**	**91.2**	**92.7**	**90.9**
Aquaculture						
Inland	38.6	42.0	44.8	46.9	48.6	51.4
Marine	23.2	24.4	25.4	26.8	27.5	28.7
Total aquaculture	**61.8**	**66.4**	**70.2**	**73.7**	**76.1**	**80.0**
Total world fisheries and aquaculture	**154.0**	**156.0**	**160.7**	**164.9**	**168.7**	**170.9**

Figure 10: Global Fish Production in million Mt
Source: FAO, 2018

Global fish production has been increasing over the years and had reported 170.9 million tonnes by end of 2016. Capture fish production had contributed 53% to the total global fish production of the same year. China, USA, Russia and Peru were the top marine capture fish producing countries where as China, India, Myanmar and Bangladesh included as top inland water capture fisheries producing countries in 2016.

11.Reference

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Annexure 1: Annual Fish Production by Fishing Sub-sectors (Mt)

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Marine	**417,220**	**445,930**	**459,300**	**452,890**	**456,990**	**449,440**
Coastal	257,540	267,980	278,850	269,020	274,160	259,720
Off-shore/ High sea	159,680	177,950	180,450	183,870	182,830	189,720
Inland and Aquaculture	**68,950**	**66,910**	**75,750**	**67,300**	**73,930**	**81,870**
Capture (perennial water bodies)	58,680	55,020	68,820	57,060	58,410	
Culture (seasonal water bodies)	6,960	7,460	1,780	3,150	9,490	
Coastal aquaculture (Shrimp)	3,310	4,430	5,150	7,090	6,030	
Total	**486,170**	**512,840**	**535,050**	**520,190**	**530,920**	

Annexure 2: Marine Fish Production by Fisheries Districts (Mt) Marine Fish Production by Fisheries Districts (Mt)

	Fisheries District	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Negombo	35,990	41,080	38,030	36,260	31,150	29,720
2	Colombo	2,970	4,780	7,110	6,770	6,310	5,935
3	Kalutara	52,610	48,170	40,180	32,350	46,090	42,440
4	Galle	27,410	49,230	51,550	55,240	56,890	47,750
5	Matara	48,380	48,850	42,370	35,190	30,550	28,800
6	Tangalle	27,320	42,540	58,870	66,100	62,510	68,050
7	Kalmunai	23,410	23,070	21,660	18,240	20,180	20,880
8	Batticaloa	35,690	37,130	31,720	27,790	28,500	23,500
9	Trincomalee	36,410	24,370	22,340	24,770	23,780	33,410
10	Mullaitivu	6,790	8,480	8,930	10,080	11,140	5,470
11	Kilinochchi	6,700	14,670	15,780	13,800	14,560	11,840
12	Jaffna	32,400	21,380	25,890	29,290	32,260	44,465
13	Mannar	13,450	11,110	22,130	19,390	17,510	21,380
14	Puttalam	31,540	34,530	38,280	43,790	41,890	35,890
15	Chilaw	36,150	36,540	34,460	33,830	33,670	29,910
	Total	**417,220**	**445,930**	**459,300**	**452,890**	**456,990**	**449,440**

Annexure 3: Marine Sector Fish Catch by Major Commercial Groups (Mt) Marine Sector Fish Catch by Major Commercial Groups (Mt)

Commercial Groups		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Thora	Seer	14,390	25,650	30,000	8,940	7,440	7,790
Paraw	Carangids	24,580	25,160	29,270	34,050	32,620	23,690
Balaya	Skipjack tuna	53,410	73,350	61,750	54,040	47,730	57,960
Kelawalla	Yellowfin tuna	42,780	45,760	45,200	46,430	39,600	38,960
Other Blood Fish	Other tuna like sp	40,640	50,200	59,190	46,930	38,750	44,520
Thalapath	Other bill fish	**	**	**	26,040	32,530	33,180
Shark/Skate	Shark/Skate	9,230	8,030	7,440	5,860	8,980	13,620
Rock Fish	Mullets	34,680	35,450	34,890	34,960	33,920	31,100
Shore S/ V	Small fishes	135,460	118,560	108,420	136,790	153,180	143,250
Issa	Prawns	26,730	29,230	23,940	20,090	19,720	17,620
Pokirissa	Lobsters	1,960	1,890	1,480	630	960	540
Kakuluwa	Crabs	10,620	9,370	6,450	9,670	11,920	11,510
Others	Other marine	22,740	23,280	51,270	28,460	29,640	25,700
Total		**417,220**	**445,930**	**459,300**	**452,890**	**456,990**	**449,440**

** Include in Other Blood fishes

Annexure 4: Export Value of Fish and Fishery Products (Rs. Million)

Exported Item	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Prawns	1,662	2,521	3,375	1,971	2,464	3,213
Lobsters	350	1,107	1,148	777	657	782
Crabs	1,691	2,087	2,617	2,050	2,623	3,336
Beche de Mer	682	1,351	521	482	383	494
Ornamental Fish	960	1,383	1,636	2,392	1,847	2,288
Chank & Shells	175	115	124	109	113	147
Shark Fins	152	128	151	171	133	214
Molluscs	1,222	1,217	1,139	739	1,038	2,648
Fish Maws	13	16	20	6	16	36
Food Fish	19,050	21,399	23,583	15,528	16,877	24,690

Others	407	468	482	491	650	1,382
Export Value	**26,364**	**31,792**	**34,796**	**24,716**	**26,801**	**39,230**

Annexure 5: Export Quantity of Fish and Fishery Products (Mt)

Exported Item	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Prawns	1,078	1,625	2,001	1,341	1,667	1,845
Lobsters	119	340	301	204	175	224
Crabs	1,557	1,861	1,872	1,710	2,117	1,819
Beche de Mer	255	260	165	169	136	150
Ornamental Fish	na	na	na	na	na	Na
Chank & Shells	325	286	343	289	297	355
Shark Fins	56	34	32	39	36	53
Molluscs	1,642	2,064	2,431	1,371	1,568	3,153
Fish Maws	2	3	2	2	1	7
Fish	13,229	16,919	18,658	11,807	11,101	16,250
Others	370	519	515	529	495	971
Export Quantity	**18,633**	**23,911**	**26,320**	**17461**	**17,593**	**24,827**

Annexure 6: Imported Quantity of Fish and Fishery Products (Mt)

Imported Item	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Maldive Fish	1,383	1,447	1,256	2,216	2,732	2,674
Dried Fish	39,433	37,609	35,280	33,053	34,978	33,012
Canned Fish	18,859	21,835	19,591	49,016	37,089	40,614
Food Fish	9,699	15,844	21,095	33,867	39,074	27,782
Others	2,039	1,665	1,490	1,894	1,820	1,938
Total	**71,413**	**78,400**	**78,712**	**120,046**	**115,693**	**106,020**

Annexure 7: Value of Imported Fish and Fishery Products (Rs. Million.)

Imported Item	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Maldive Fish	955	857	647	1,658	1,994	1,624
Dried Fish	7,983	10,401	8,305	9,510	12,453	13,176
Canned Fish	5,338	5,953	5,092	11,919	9,638	9,606
Food Fish	2,589	3,490	4,357	6,764	10,111	8,605
Others	535	418	460	878	977	958
Total	**17,400**	**21,119**	**18,861**	**30,729**	**35,173**	**33,969**

Annexure 8 : Operating Fishing Boats by District – 2016

	District	IMUL	IDAY	OFRP	MTRB	NTRB	NBSB	**Total Boats**
1	Negombo	730	24	1565	6	1160	39	**3524**
2	Colombo	36	26	394	1	318	24	**799**
3	Kalutara	400	3	369	-	244	32	**1048**
4	Galle	628	20	412	198	232	38	**1528**
5	Matara	956	84	806	273	636	7	**2762**
6	Tangalle	514	24	840	129	687	101	**2295**
7	Kalmunai	116	84	678	179	877	197	**2131**
8	Batticaloa	327	28	1209	8	4095	171	**5838**
9	Trincomalee	174	16	2865	20	1575	117	**4767**
10	Mullaitivu	-	-	873	-	613	76	**1562**
11	Kilinochchi	2	-	689	91	254	-	**1036**
12	Jaffna	90	351	3830	621	1823	111	**6826**
13	Mannar	34	208	2767	443	839	14	**4305**
14	Puttalam	73	-	2961	209	1342	203	**4788**
15	Chilaw	116	-	2136	7	1340	82	**3681**
	Total	**4196**	**868**	**22394**	**2185**	**16035**	**1212**	**46890**

Annexure 9: Active Ice Plants and Production Capacity by Districts – 2017

District	Ice plants	Capacity(Mt/day)
Colombo	-	-
Negombo	12	689
Kalutara	6	278
Matale	1	15
Galle	5	120
Matara	11	452
Tangalle	14	480
Jaffna	6	130
Mannar	4	164
Mullaitivu	2	47
Kilinochchi	2	11
Batticaloa	4	113
Kalmunai	3	32
Trincomalee	6	316
Kurunegala	1	1
Puttalam	8	230
Chilaw	5	215
Anuradapura	2	13
Polonnaruwa	1	2
Monaragala	1	2
Total	**94**	**3310**