



Annual Performance Report for the Year 2020

**State Ministry of Ornamental Fish, Inland Fish &
Prawn Farming, Fishery Harbour Development,
Multiday Fishing Activities and Fish Exports.**

Maligawatta, Colombo 10

Expenditure Head No : 405

Contents	Page No
01. Institutional Profile	
1.1. Introduction	03
1.2. Vision, Mission, Objectives of the Institution	04
1.3. Key Functions	05
1.4. Organizational Chart	06
1.5. Departments under the Ministry	07
1.6. Institutions/Funds coming under the Ministry	08
1.7. Details of the Foreign Funded Projects	09
02. Progress and the Future Outlook	10 - 12
03. Overall Financial Performance for the Year ended 31st December 2020	
3.1. Statement of Financial Performance	13 - 14
3.2. Statement of Financial Position	15
3.3. Statement of Cash Flows	16 - 17
3.4. Notes to the Financial Statements	18
3.5. Performance of the Revenue Collection	19
3.6. Performance of the Utilization of Allocation	19
3.7. In terms of F.R.208 grant of allocations for expenditure to this Department/District Secretariat/Provincial Council as an agent of the other Ministries/Departments	19
3.8. Performance of the Reporting of Non-Financial Assets	20
3.9. Auditor General's Report	21
04. Performance Indicators	
4.1. Performance Indicators of the Institute(Based on the Action Plan)	22
05. Performance of the achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	
5.1. Indicate the Identified respective Sustainable Development Goals	23
5.2. Briefly explain the achievements and challenges of the SDG	23 - 26
06. Human Resource Profile	
6.1. Cadre Management	27
6.2. How the shortage or excess in human resources has been affected to the performance of the institute	27
6.3. Human Resource Development	27
07. Compliance Report	28 - 34

01 - Institutional Profile

1.1. Introduction

Sri Lankan fisheries sector mainly consists of 517,000 km sea area with abundant fish resource and 489,000 hectares of lagoons, estuaries and reservoirs that show high potential of development. Also, the Sri Lankan fisher community whose livelihood was fishing since the time immemorial and the related indirect employees account for the Sri Lankan fisheries sector. It is applaudable that the government has constructed a significant number of infrastructure facilities with a view to uplifting Sri Lankan fisheries industry which is abundant in natural and human resources

The state Ministry for Fisheries in Sri Lanka is State Ministry of Ornamental Fish, Inland Fish and Prawn Farming, Fishery Harbour Development, Multi-Day Fishing Activities and Fish Exports. The Ministry directly involves in the implementation of projects under the National Budget, Public Investment and National Development Programs

Fishery industry has stepped forward speedily due to the newly implemented projects and programmes which were aimed at achieving the national policy objectives

The State Ministry of Ornamental Fish, Inland Fish and Prawn Farming, Fishery Harbour Development, Multi-Day Fishing Activities and Fish Exports with the support of other affiliated institutions, National Aquatic Resources and Development Agency, National Aquaculture Development Authority, Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation, Ceylon Fisheries Corporation and Cey-Nor Foundation Ltd. takes in to consideration the favorable socio-economic conditions of the country that contribute to achieve the desired advanced development levels. Accordingly, the Ministry and its affiliated institutions are operating their human, physical and financial resources to accomplish the targets specified in the Mid Term Plan for the fisheries in 2020- 2025.

1.2. Vision, Mission, Objectives of the Institution

Vision

Creation of self-sufficient fisheries economy

Mission

Enhance the output and the productivity of the fisheries and aquaculture sector to cater to local as well as export markets by introducing modern and sustainable technologies and promoting investments

Policy Objectives

- Increasing the nutrition level and food security of people through increased fish production
- Minimizing post-harvest losses and improving the quality of fish supply up to accepted standards
- Increasing employment generation and socio-economic condition of the fisher community through fisheries and fisheries related industries.
- Boosting foreign exchanged income through non-traditional fishery products.
- Fisheries and aquatic resources conservation to ensure the biological sustainability of fisheries resources

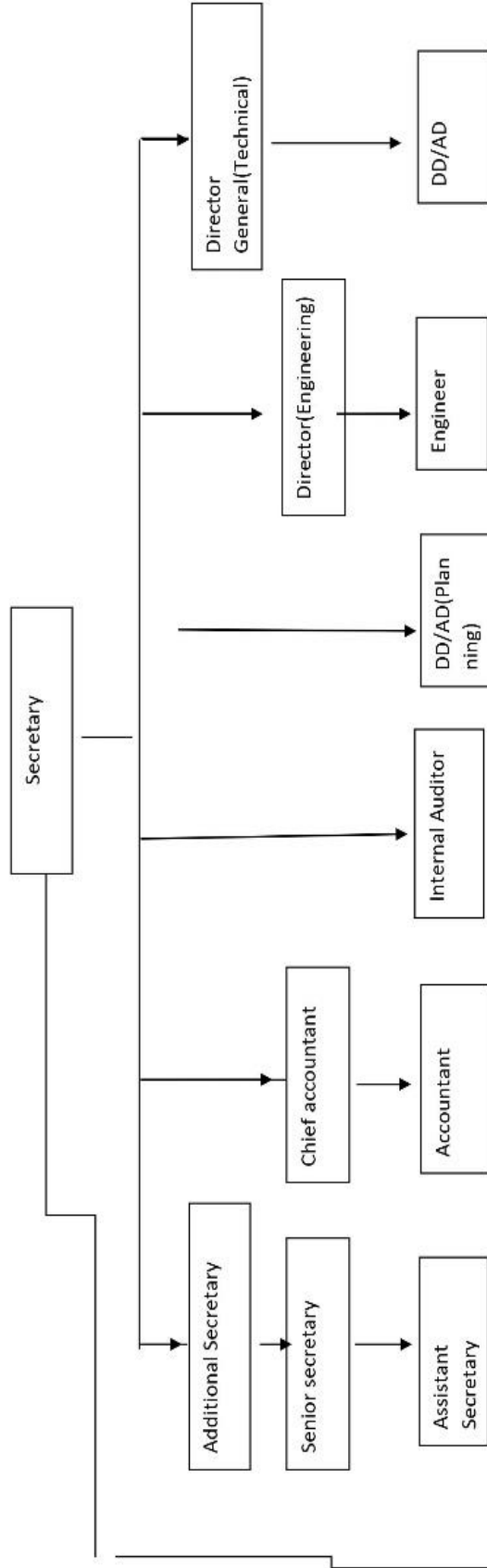
1.3. Key Functions

<p>State Ministry of Ornamental Fish, Inland Fish & Prawn Farming, Fishery Harbour Development, Multiday Fishing Activities and Fish Exports.</p>	
<p>The main area of responsibility</p>	<p>To create a fisheries industry that will contribute to the national economy by raising the social and living standards of the fishing community by meeting the local fish consumption needs, creating a strong business community targeting the local and foreign markets.</p>
<p>Functions and Tasks of the State Ministry of Ornamental Fish, Inland Fish & Prawn Farming, Fishery Harbour Development, Multiday Fishing Activities and Fish Exports.</p>	<p>Assist in formulating ornamental fish freshwater fish and prawns, fisheries harbor development, multi-day fisheries and fish export policy formulation in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations to create a "self-sufficient fisheries economy" on the instructions and guidance of the Minister of Fisheries , Implementation of projects under Public Investment and National Development Program and formulation, implementation, follow up and evaluation of the subjects and functions of the relevant departments, public bodies and statutory bodies and related policies, programs and projects.</p>
<p>Special priorities relevant to the Ministry of Ornamental Fish, Inland Fish & Prawn Farming, Fishery Harbour Development, Multiday Fishing Activities and Fish Exports.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide necessary facilities for the establishment of ornamental fish industries targeting the export market. 2. Development of chromosomes required for popularization of freshwater aquaculture in tanks, lagoons and upland areas. 3. Development of fishing harbor for efficient operation of large scale boats. 4. Development of refrigeration systems using seawater for multi-day fishing vessels and encouragement of the use of solar energy. 5. Improvement of all fishing harbors and anchorages with modern communication facilities, refrigerators, fuel supply and sanitation facilities. 6. Initiation of joint programs with Fisheries Community Associations and National Aquaculture Development Authority for extensive breeding of marine and fresh water fish. 7. Working to increase fish yields using eco-friendly modern high-tech methods. 8. Improving the professional training and knowledge of fishermen and those engaged in the industry.

1.4. Organizational Chart

State Ministry of Ornamental Fish, Inland Fish & Prawn Farming, Fishery Harbour Development, Multiday Fishing Activities and Fish Exports - 2021






Organizational Structure



- Translator - 01
- Development Officers - 10
- Management Service Officers- 13
- ICT Assistant - 01
- Still Photographer – 01 *
- Video Cameraman – 01 *
- Camera Assistant – 01 *
- Drivers -05
- KKS – 04
- * To be appointed

Coordinating Secretary to the secretary

1.5. Departments under the Ministry

 <p>National Aquatic Resources Research & Development Agency (NARA)</p>	<p>Desired objectives – To conduct researches on Aquatic resources and development, conservation and management of the same</p> <p>Responsibilities- NARA, having been established in terms of the National Aquatic Resources Research & Development Agency Act No 54 of 1981 is responsible for aquatic resources and aquaculture, fisheries technology, fish and post-harvest technology and environmental, oceanographic and hydrographic studies</p>
 <p>National Aquaculture Development Authority (NAQDA)</p>	<p>Desired objectives - Promotion, Management and Regulation of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Based Cultivation.</p> <p>Responsibilities- NAQDA having been established in terms of the National Aquaculture Development Authority Act No 53 of 1998, is responsible for supply of fish seed in aquaculture and extension services for inland fisheries and aquaculture monitoring and aquaculture training faculties</p>
 <p>Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation (CFHC)</p>	<p>Desired objectives -Planning, construction and operation of Fishery harbors and Anchorages</p> <p>Responsibilities- CFHC, having been established in terms of the State Industrial Corporations Act No 49 of 1957, is responsible for the operation of 20 fishery harbors and 58 anchorages.</p>
 <p>Ceylon Fisheries Corporation (CFC)</p>	<p>Desired objectives – Intervention in fish marketing providing the best advantage to both the supplier and the consumer</p> <p>Responsibilities- CFC, having been established in terms of the State Industrial Corporations Act No 49 of 1957, is responsible for purchasing and sale of fish and ice, operation of cold room facilities and sale of fishery by-products.</p>
 <p>Cey-Nor Foundation Ltd</p>	<p>Desired objectives- Supply of fisheries inputs and gears</p> <p>Responsibilities- Cy-Nor, having been registers under the Companies Act No 7 of 2007, is responsible for manufacture and sale of fiberglass boats .</p>

1.6. Institutions Funds coming under the Ministry

Institutions	Programme	Capital Budgetary Allocation (Rs.Mn)
State Ministry of Ornamental Fish, Inland Fish & Prawn Farming, Fishery Harbour Development, Multiday Fishing Activities and Fish Exports. (SM)	Establishment of Integrated Inland Fishery Villages " Wawak Sahitha Gamak Programme" (SM) (BP-2017)	71.00
National Aquaculture Development Authority (NAQDA)	Development Capital (NAQDA)	401.11
	Stocking of Fish Fingerlings in Fresh Water Bodies to Develop Inland Fisheries (NAQDA)	
	Enhancing Fish Breeding Capacity (NAQDA)	
	Establishment of Aquaculture Industrial Park in Batticaloa District (NAQDA) (BP - 2017)	
	Expansion of operations of NAQDA (NAQDA) (BP - 2017)	
National Aquatic Resources Research & Development Agency (NARA)	Development Capital (NARA)	220.83
Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation (CFHC)	Development Capital (CFHC)	234.00
Harbour Development Project	Development and Rehabilitation of Fishery Harbours, Anchorages & Landing sites Project	1771.72
	Development and Upgrading of Fishery Harbors in Chilaw, Mirissa, Kalmunai, Valvettithurai, Karainagar and Puranawella (BP -2016)	
	Develop the Gandara Fishery harbor and developing a new fishery harbor in Wellamankara	
	Develop Myliddy Harbor in to a Fishery Harbor and Establish Cool Rooms and Storage Facilities	
Lagoon Development Project	Cleaning 10 Lagoons (SM) (BP-2018)	225.14

1.7. Details of the Foreign Funded Projects-2020

No	Project Title	Contributing Agency	Project Estimated Cost Rs.Mn.	Project Duration
01	Development of Sea farming and Coastal Aquaculture in the selected areas of Sri Lanka and Establishment of pilot project of Mari culture	Australia Grant	1288.00 Grant from Australia	3yrs
02	Comprehensive study on resource mapping feasibility analysis, recording the available biological and chemical parameters for the Coastal and Marine Aquaculture Development in Northern Province	ILO Grant	ILO Grant 1.3223	3yrs
03	Norway-Sri Lanka Bilateral Project- Improved Management of the Marine Resources in Sri Lanka Phase II 2020-2022	Norway Government	CF-30.00 Grant- 195.5 Total-225.5	3yrs
04	Developing the Fishery Harbours in Beruwala, Galle, Puranawella and Kudawella as Green Harbour financial assistance of French Government	French Development Assistance	30000.00 Sovereign Loan- EUR 100.00 CF- EUR 20.00 Private Sector- EUR 10.00 Grant- EUR 8.00 Total- EUR 138.0	5yrs
05	Fisheries Development project implemented in North funded by Sri Lankan Government together with Asian Development Bank (ADB project)	Asian Development Bank	32000.00	5yrs

** Exchange Rate as at 1st June 2020

1 USD = 186.0282 LKR

1 EUR = 203.1570 LKR

02 - Progress and the Future Outlook

According to the Budgetary Provision – 2020, the capital provision for the State Ministry of Ornamental Fish, Inland Fish and Prawn Farming, Fishery Harbour Development, Multi-Day Fishing Activities and Fish Exports was Rs. 2,906.94 Mn. from which Rs.2,496.34 Mn. had been spent within the year of 2020.

Moreover, the total fish production in the year of 2020 has decreased to 428740 Mt as compared to the total fish production of 505,830 metric tons in 2019. The contribution of the marine fisheries and inland fisheries to the total fish production in the year 2020 was 326930Mt and 101810Mt respectively. In the year 2019 ,contribution of the marine fisheries was 415490 Mt and Inland fisheries was 90340 Mt.

Covid 19 epidemic, which began to spread around the world in 2020, can be identified as the direct cause of declining fish production in 2020 compared to 2019. The fall in prices has identified as another reason for the decline in fish production.

Fish consumption is paramount as a source of protein required in developing the nutrition level and good health of the public. Even though the per capita fish consumption was 38.4 g per day in the year 2020. This amount is expected to be increased in coming times.

It is necessary to endeavor to increase the contribution of the fishery sector to the national income. From January to December 2020, the total amount of fish and fishery product exports was reported to be 21,298 Mt amounting to an export value of Rs 39874Mn. The total amount of fish and fishery product import was reported to be 85809 Mt amounting to a import value of Rs 35504 Mn in the same period . The Trade balance is Rs 4370 Mn..Further, ornamental fish exports within the said time span, has earned an income of Rs 2,409.2 Mn.

“Wewak Samga Gamak”, the housing and livelihood development programme implemented in 2018 with a view to developing the living standards of the fisher community, has proved to be producing desirable outcomes from January to December 2020, successfully developing infrastructure facilities of all the districts, constructing new houses while renovating the existing houses, establishing integrated inland fishing villages and developing sanitary facilities.

With the utilization of provisions of the year 2020, multiple development projects are in operation within the fisheries sector. Development of fishery harbours, anchorages and landing sites, stocking fish fingerling in inland reservoirs to develop inland fisheries industry, introducing new technology to fisheries industry, developing infrastructure for the empowerment of fishing community, construction & renovation of housing for fishermen, livelihood development programmes, coastal rehabilitation & resource management, construction and development of fish breeding centers, development of fishing villages, establishment of integrated fishing villages, cleaning lagoons, improving the operational efficiency of multiday fishing vessels and purchasing of multiday fishing vessels larger than 55ft are among the prominent projects in 2020.

Likewise, NARA has pointed out that the post-harvest losses in fisheries remain at a level between 40% - 60% according to their studies and they have also recommended relevant strategies to minimize such post-harvest losses. In this regard multiple measures are being taken such as awareness raising of fishermen, manufacture and modernization of fishing vessels with cutting edge facilities, use of quality water and ice, systematic harvesting and landing of fish and operation of fishery harbours equipped with cold rooms and hygienic water facilities. These factors were given much emphasis in the construction of new harbours, anchorages and at the same time in the renovations of existing avenues to make them technologically advanced.

In the year of 2020, this Ministry looks forward to implementing the aspirations related to the fisheries sector mentioned in the H E the President's Election Manifesto, "Saubagye Dakma" They are :

- Introduction of scientific methods to increase fish population in our coastal areas, and to improve the environmental conditions in our lagoons.
- Modernization of all existing fishery harbours and construction of new fishery harbours if needed, to enable entry for large-scale and multi-day fishing craft.
- Development of the fishery harbour in Oluvil into one with facilities for operation of large-scale boats.
- Action to be taken to develop refrigeration systems using sea water for multi-day fishing craft and to encourage the use of solar power in such equipment.
- The acquisition of a number of advanced multi-day fishing boats equipped with modern technical and operational facilities to identify areas in deep sea with large concentrations of fish to enable domestic fishing companies to expand fishing in international seas.

- Development of facilities to construct large multi-day fishing craft and for maintenance of such craft in an area close to the Trincomalee harbour.
- Build-up of all fishery harbours, jetties and places where caught fish is unloaded into centers equipped with modern communication facilities, and refrigeration, fuel supply and sanitation facilities.
- Commencement of an interest free loan scheme through the Ministry of Fisheries to enable fishing industry workers to bring their catch safely to the coast, and for safe unloading, transport and refrigerated storage of the fish brought to land.
- Provision of low interest loans, tax benefits and insurance cover facilities, and consultancy and market coordination assistance to promote expansion and development of fish population in internal water bodies, and cultivation of shellfish like prawns and oyster, sea urchins and sea cucumber, and aquarium fish, etc.
- Provision of facilities in terms of land, investment funds, and technical assistance to private companies and entrepreneurs to expand production of canned fish.
- Development of a programme to involve women in fishery related household industry through fishery cooperatives.
- Strengthening of the navy and coastal patrol units and development of a conflict settlement agreements with India, in order to eliminate unauthorized fishing in northern and eastern seas.
- A broad based programme to be commenced jointly by the fisheries community associations and the National Aquaculture Development Authority for the expanded breeding of both sea and fresh water fish.
- Introduction of a productive insurance scheme for the fishing community.
- Implementation of a programme of technical and managerial training in fishery activities for the youth using facilities in the Ocean University with the intention of development of a class of entrepreneurs in fishing industry.
- Development of systems of pricing of fish products so that both producer and consumer achieve a fair deal, using the Fisheries Corporation together with community based organizations among the fishing community.

Further H.E. President's Policy Statement made in the Parliament has expressed the need for enhancing the export potentials for fish and fishery products, introducing a systematic programme to improve the fisheries sector and giving a more attention for the ocean economy.

Overall, It has been able to overcome all the challenges in the year 2020 and positive results have been achieved through the achievement of the desired objectives. It has been emphasized to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals; also,

the Hon. President has paid special attention to the plans and projects required to achieve the aspirations of the people in the coming year.

Although it has been difficult to achieve the expected positive results in the face of the Covid epidemic. However, the implementation of the Government Policy based on the vision of the Hon. President and the policy of the Ministry of Fisheries would be a great assistance in strengthening the Fisheries Sector by overcoming all challenges and achieving the desired aspirations in the coming years.

03 - Overall Financial Performance for the Year ended 31st December 2019

3.1. Statement of Financial Performance

ACA -F

Statement of Financial Performance
for the period ended 31st December 2020

Rs.

Budget 2020	Note	Actual 2020	Actual 2019
-	Revenue Receipts	-	-
-	Income Tax	-	-
-	Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	-	-
-	Taxes on International Trade	-	-
-	Non Tax Revenue & Others	-	-
-	Total Revenue Receipts (A)	-	-
-	Non Revenue Receipts	-	-
-	Treasury Imprests	1,057,813,197	-
-	Deposits	218,354,708	-
-	Advance Accounts	88,136	-
-	Other Receipts	414,500	-
-	Total Non Revenue Receipts (B)	1,276,670,541	-
-	Total Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts C = (A)+(B)	1,276,670,541	-
	Less: Expenditure		
-	Recurrent Expenditure	-	-
18,350,000	Wages, Salaries & Other Employment Benefits	11,871,827	-
1,149,000	Other Goods & Services	8,911,575	-
1,274,120,000	Subsidies, Grants and Transfers	1,273,905,000	-
-	Interest Payments	-	-
30,000	Other Recurrent Expenditure	-	-
1,293,649,000	Total Recurrent Expenditure (D)	1,294,688,402	-

ACA-1

ACA-3

ACA-4

ACA-5

ACA-2(ii)

	Capital Expenditure			
3,230,000	Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital Assets	10	1,194,394	-
770,000	Acquisition of Capital Assets	11	453,424	-
512,200,000	Capital Transfers	12	519,973,000	-
-	Acquisition of Financial Assets	13	-	-
-	Capacity Building	14	-	-
300,000	Other Capital Expenditure	15	1,976,371,800	-
<u>516,500,000</u>	Total Capital Expenditure (E)		2,497,992,618	-
	Main Ledger Expenditure (F)		22,175,700	-
	Deposit Payments		20,717,174	-
	Advance Payments		1,458,526	-
	Total Expenditure G = (D+E+F)		3,814,856,720	-
<u>-</u>	Imprest Balance as at 31st December 2020 H = (C-G)		(2,538,186,179)	-

ACA-2(ii)

ACA-4

ACA-5


3.2. Statement of Financial Position


ACA-P


Statement of Financial Position As at 31st December 2020

	Note	Actual	
		2020 Rs	2019 Rs
Non Financial Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	ACA-6	183,923.00	-
Financial Assets			
Advance Accounts	ACA-5/5(a)	1,370,390.00	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents	ACA-3	-	-
Total Assets		1,554,313.00	-
Net Assets / Equity			
Net Worth to Treasury		(196,287,600.00)	-
Property, Plant & Equipment Reserve		183,923.00	-
Rent and Work Advance Reserve	ACA-5(b)		
Current Liabilities			
Deposits Accounts	ACA-4	197,637,533.00	-
Imprest Balance	ACA-3	20,457.00	-
Total Liabilities		1,554,313.00	-

Detail Accounting Statements in ACA format Nos. 1 to 6 presented in pages from 5 to 59 and Notes to accounts presented in pages from 60 to 73 form and integral parts of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements have been prepared in complying with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles whereas most appropriate Accounting Policies are used as disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements and hereby certify that figures in these Financial Statements, Notes to accounts and other relevant accounts were reconciled with the Treasury Books of Accounts and found to in agreement.


Chief Accounting Officer
Name :
Designation :
Date :2021.02. 25


Accounting Officer
Name :
Designation :
Date :2021.02. 25


Chief Accountant
Name :
Date :2021.02. 25

R.M.I. Rathnayake
Secretary
Ministry of Fisheries
2nd Floor, New Secretariat Building,
Maligawatta, Colombo 10.

Jayantha Chandrasoma
Senior
State Ministry of Ornamental Fish, Inland Fish &
Prawn Farming, Fishery Harbour Development,
Multiday Fishing Activities and Fish Exports
New Secretariat, Maligawatte,
Colombo 10.

K.T.N. Manohari
Chief Accountant
State Ministry of Ornamental Fish, Inland Fish &
Prawn Farming, Fishery Harbour Development,
Multiday Fishing Activities and Fish Exports
New Secretariat, Maligawatte,
Colombo 10.

3.3. Statement of Cash Flows

ACA-C

Statement of Cash Flows for the Period ended 31st December 2020

	Actual	
	2020 Rs.	2019 Rs.
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</u>		
Total Tax Receipts	-	-
Fees, Fines, Penalties and Licenses	-	-
Profit	-	-
Non Revenue Receipts	414,500	-
Revenue Collected for the Other Heads	-	-
Imprest Received	1,057,813,197	
Total Cash generated from Operations (a)	1,058,227,697	-
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Personal Emoluments & Operating Payments	20,783,402	-
Subsidies & Transfer Payments	1,273,905,000	-
Expenditure on Other Heads	(2,742,236,069)	-
Imprest Settlement to Treasury	20,458	-
Total Cash disbursed for Operations (b)	(1,447,527,209)	-
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES(C)=(a)-(b)	2,505,754,906	-
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</u>		
Interest	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Divestiture Proceeds & Sale of Physical Assets	-	-
Recoveries from On Lending	-	-
Recoveries from Advance	88,136	-
Total Cash generated from Investing Activities (d)	88,136	-

<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Purchase or Construction of Physical Assets & Acquisition of Other Investment	2,497,992,618	-
Advance Payments	250,000	-
Total Cash disbursed for Investing Activities (e)	2,498,242,618	-
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (F)=(d)-(e)	(2,498,154,482)	-
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING & INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES (g)=(c) + (f)	7,600,424	-
<u>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</u>		
Local Borrowings	-	-
Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Grants Received	-	-
Deposit Received	10,220,838	-
Total Cash generated from Financing Activities (h)	10,220,838	-
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Repayment of Local Borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Deposit Payments	17,821,262	-
Total Cash disbursed for Financing Activities (i)	17,821,262	-
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (J)=(h)-(i)	(7,600,424)	-
Net Movement in Cash (k) = (g) -(j)	-	-
Opening Cash Balance as at 01st January	-	-
Closing Cash Balance as at 31st December	-	-

3.4. Notes to the Financial Statements

Basis of Reporting

1) Reporting Period

The reporting period for these financial statements is from 01st January to 31st December 2020

2) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost modified by the revaluation of certain assets and accounted on a modified cash basis, unless otherwise specified.

The figures of the Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lankan rupees rounded to the nearest rupee.

3) Recognition of Revenue

Exchangeable and non-exchangeable revenues are recognized on the cash receipts during the accounting period irrespective of relevant revenue period.

4) Recognition and Measurement of Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E)

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the assets will flow to the entity and the cost of the assets can be reliably measured.

PP&E are measured at a cost and revaluation model is applied when cost model is not applicable.

5) Property, Plant and Equipment Reserve

This revaluation reserve account is the corresponding account of PP&E.

6) Cash and Cash Equipment

Cash & cash equivalents include local currency notes and coins on hand as at 31st December 2020.

3.5. Performance of the Revenue Collection

Rs. ,000

Revenue Code	Description of the Revenue Code	Revenue Estimate		Collected Revenue	
		Original	Final	Amount (Rs.)	As a % of Final Revenue Estimate
	<i>Not Applicable</i>				

3.6. Performance of the Utilization of Allocation

Rs. ,000

Type of Allocation	Allocation		Actual Expenditure	Allocation Utilization as a % of Final Allocation
	Original	Final		
Recurrent	1,306,800,000	1,306,800,000	1,294,688,401	99%
Capital	2,928,100,000	2,928,100,000	2,497,992,620	85%

3.7. In terms of F.R.208 grant of allocations for expenditure to this Department/District Secretariat/Provincial Council as an agent of the other Ministries/ Departments

Rs. ,000

Serial No.	Allocation Received from Which Ministry /Department	Purpose of the Allocation	Allocation		Actual Expenditure	Allocation Utilization as a % of Final Allocation
			Original	Final		
		<i>Not Applicable</i>				

3.8. Performance of the Reporting of Non-Financial Assets

Rs. ,000

Assets Code	Code Description	Balance as per Board of Survey Report as at 31.12.2019	Balance as per financial Position Report as at 31.12.2019	Yet to be Account ed	Reporting Progress as a %
9151	Building and Structures	Nil	Nil		
9152	Machinery and Equipment				
9153	Land				
9154	Intangible Assets				
9155	Biological Assets				
9160	Work in Progress				
9180	Lease Assets				

3.9. Auditor General's Report

04 - Performance Indicators

4.1. Performance Indicators of the Institute (Based on the Action Plan)

Specific Indicators	Actual output as a percentage (%) of the expected output			
	100% - 90%	75% - 89%	50% - 74%	
Increase total fish production by 2020 in 567,420Mt.		√		$\frac{428,740}{567,420} \times 100 = 73$
Increase Per Capita Fish Consumption by 2020 in 48g in Per day		√		$\frac{38.4}{48} \times 100 = 80$

05 – Performance of the achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

5.1. Indicate the Identified Respective Sustainable Development Goals

Goal/ Objective	Targets 2020	Indicators of the achievement	Progress of the Achievement to date			
			0% - 49%	50%- 74%	75%- 100 %	
Sustainable Development Goal 14 – Life below water(Blue SDG)	326,930 Mt of Marine fish production in 2020	326,930Mt		√		$\frac{326,930}{460,000} \times 100 = 71$
	107420 Mt of Inland and aquaculture fish production in 2020	101810 Mt			√	$\frac{101,810}{107,420} \times 100 = 94$
	Increase per capita fish consumption to 48g per day in 2020	38 per day			√	$\frac{38}{48} \times 100 = 80$

5.2. The Achievements and Challenges of the Sustainable Development for Fisheries Sector

Goal 12 – Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Goal 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable Development

Introduction

Goal 12 –Explains that sustainable consumption and production is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. Its implementation helps to achieve overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, strengthen economic competitiveness and reduce poverty. Sustainable consumption and production aims at “doing more and better with less”, increasing net welfare gains from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution along the whole lifecycle, while increasing quality of life.

Goal 14 –Emphasizes that oceans, along with coastal and marine resources ,play an essential role in human well-being and social and economic development worldwide. Oceans provide livelihood and tourism benefits, as well as subsistence and income. They also help regulate the global ecosystem by absorbing heat and carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and protecting coastal areas from flooding and erosion. The sustainable use and preservation of marine and coastal ecosystems and their biological diversity is essential to achieving the 2030 Agenda, and management of this essential global resource is a key feature of a sustainable future.

5.2. Achievements and challenges in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Blue Sustainable Development Goals consists of 10 and, 06 of which are directly related to the fisheries industry.

1. Sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems
2. Prevention of Illegal, Unreported or Unregulated Fisheries (IUU Fishing)
3. Conservation of at least 10% of coastal and marine areas
4. Prohibition of subsidies that pave the way for over fishing.
5. Increase economic benefits to the developing small island nation and least developed countries through sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.
6. Improving scientific knowledge, enhancing research capacity and sharing technology.

The above mentioned goals create new opportunities and challenges for coastal nations.

Opportunities

1. Implementation of international conventions such as the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) in a solid manner.
2. Presentation of foreign aid agencies such as the Government of Norway, the World Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Union for Conservation of the Environment (IUCN) and the United Nations Development Program to strengthen a responsible fishing industry.
3. National Fisheries Policy approved by the Cabinet.

The objectives of this new policy are as follows

- Ensuring the sustainability of resources and the equitable distribution of benefits among resource users.
 - Strengthen participatory approaches in decision making for the sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture.
 - Provide an opportunity to prepare the master plan by reviewing the existing regulations.
 - Transforming the fisheries and aquaculture industry in Sri Lanka into a modern sustainable industry based on knowledge.
 - The Norwegian Institute of Marine Research (NARA) in collaboration with NARA has launched a research project in the Indian Ocean (eg, the Norwegian RV Fridjot Nansen Research vessel has conducted a resource survey.
4. Strategy for optimal utilization of fisheries resources.
 5. Ability to ensure the nutritional needs and food security of the people.
 6. Minimize fishing conflicts between fishing communities.
 7. Minimize conflicts over fishing between coastal communities

Achievements

Measures to reduce post-harvest losses

- I. To create training and awareness on the use of technology required to minimize post-harvest losses.
- II. Deep sea fish harvesting and enhancing the value of fish resources to reduce post harvest losses and thereby increasing the contribution of GDP
- III. Facilitate the export of fish related resources by air to local and foreign investors.
- IV. IV. Fisheries Harbor Infrastructure Development

Measures to prevent illegal fish harvesting

- I. Prohibition of use and import of illegal fishing gears.
- II. Providing incentive allowances to encourage the fishing community to use fishing gears when harvesting fish without harming the environment.
- III. Development of the use of traditional vessels for harvesting lagoon fish.
- IV. Use of participatory management approach.

Measures to increase the income of the fishing community

- I. Increasing alternative employment opportunities for the fishing community using traditional fishing vessels
- II. Utilization of traditional fishing vessels to promote eco-tourism

Challenges

1. Rapid increase in environmental pollution as a result of the rapid industrialization.
2. Increasing national and international demand for fish and fisheries products. 3. Increased attempts to harvest fish illegally, unreported and unregulated and harmful fishing (IUU Fishing)
3. Deterioration in the quality of fisheries and fish products due to improper measures taken to minimize post harvest losses.
4. Lack of development of attitudes towards fish harvesting and post-harvest management.
5. Undermining the use of technology to reduce post-harvest losses.
6. Weakening of the use of technology to reduce post harvest damage.
7. Ensuring the sustainability of the fishing industry and the livelihood of the fishing community
8. Implement fisheries management based on ecosystems.
9. Meet international requirements for management and fish trade.
10. Rising sea level
11. Unpredictability of the continued sustainability of the fishing community
12. Uncertainty about the livelihood of the fishing community.
13. Weaknesses in the Restoration of the Fisheries Industry.
14. Issues of Management and Meeting International Requirements for Fish Trade
15. Existing law enforcement issues.
16. Weaknesses in coastal resource management.
17. Excessive exploitation and destruction of resources.
18. Lack of public awareness about marine ecosystems.
19. Technical and financial barriers to new research in the fisheries sector
20. Indian fishermen poaching in Sri Lankan territorial waters and harvesting fish resources and resulting environmental damage.
21. Kovid 19 Epidemic

06 - Human Resource Profile

6.1. Cadre Management

	Approved Cadre	Existing Cadre	Vacancies / (excess)**
Senior	12	3	9
Territory	1	0	1
Secondary	24	6	18
primary	9	4	5

06.2. How the shortage or excess in human resources has been affected to the performance of the institute.

Despite the vacancies available, the present staff has been able to carry out duties efficiently

6.3. Human Resource Development

Training programs were organized under the Cabinet Ministry.

Name of the Program	No. of staff trained	Duration of the Program	Total investment (Rs. '000)		Nature of the program (Abroad / Local)	Output / Knowledge gained
			Local	Foreign		

How the training program contributed to the performance of the institution.

The productivity and efficient of the staff have been improved.

07 - Compliance Report

No.	Applicable Requirement	Compliance Status (Complied/Not Complied)	Brief explanation for Non Compliance	Corrective actions proposed to avoid non-compliance in future
1	The following Financial statements/accounts have been submitted on due date			
1.1	Annual financial statements	Complied		
1.2	Advance to public officers account	Complied		
1.3	Trading and Manufacturing Advance Accounts (Commercial Advance Accounts)	} Not Applicable		
1.4	Stores Advance Accounts			
1.5	Special Advance Accounts			
1.6	Others			
2	Maintenance of books and registers (FR445)/			
2.1	Fixed assets register has been maintained and update in terms of Public Administration Circular 267/2018	Complied		
2,2	Personal emoluments register/ Personal emoluments cards has been maintained and update	Complied		
2,3	Register of Audit queries has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.4	Register of Internal Audit reports has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.5	All the monthly account summaries (CIGAS) are prepared and submitted to the Treasury on due date	Complied		
2.6	Register for cheques and money orders has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.7	Inventory register has been maintained and updat	Complied		
2.8	Stocks Register has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.9	Register of Losses has been maintained and update	Complied		

2.10	Commitment Register has been maintained and update	Complied		
2.11	Register of Counterfoil Books (GA – N20) has been maintained and update	Complied		
3	Delegation of functions for financial control (FR 135)			
3.1	The financial authority has been delegated within the institute	Complied		
3.2	The delegation of financial authority has been communicated within the institute	Complied		
3.3	The authority has been delegated in such manner so as to pass each transaction through two or more officers	Complied		
3.4	The controls has been adhered to by the Accountants in terms of State Account Circular 171/2004 dated 11.05.2014 in using the Government Payroll Software Package	Complied		
4	Preparation of Annual Plans			
4.0	The annual action plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.2	The annual procurement plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.3	The annual Internal Audit plan has been prepared	Complied		
4.4	The annual estimate has been prepared and submitted to the NBD on due date	Complied		
4.5	The annual cash flow has been submitted to the Treasury Operations Department on time	Complied		
5	Audit queries			
5.1	All the audit queries has been replied within the specified time by the Auditor General	Complied		
6	Internal Audit			
6.1	The internal audit plan has been prepared at the beginning of the year after consulting the Auditor	Complied	-	-

	General in terms of Financial Regulation 134(2)) DMA/1-2019			
6.2	All the internal audit reports has been replied within one month	Complied		
6.3	Copies of all the internal audit reports has been submitted to the Management Audit Department in terms of Sub-section 40(4) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018	Complied		
6.4	All the copies of internal audit reports has been submitted to the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134(3)	Complied		
7	Audit and Management Committee			
7.1	Minimum 04 meetings of the Audit and Management Committee has been held during the year as per the DMA Circular 1-2019	Comply with the Management Audit Circular	-	-
8	Asset Management			
8.1	The information about purchases of assets and disposals was submitted to the Comptroller General's Office in terms of Paragraph 07 of the Asset Management Circular No. 01/2017	Complied		
8.2	A suitable liaison officer was appointed to coordinate the implementation of the provisions of the circular and the details of the nominated officer was sent to the Comptroller General's Office in terms of Paragraph 13 of the aforesaid circular	Complied		
8.3	The boards of survey was conducted and the relevant reports submitted to the Auditor General on due date in terms of Public Finance Circular No. 05/2016	Not Complied	Due to Corona Epidemic	
8.4	The excesses and deficits that were disclosed through the	Not Complied	Due to Corona Epidemic	

	board of survey and other relating recommendations, actions were carried out during the period specified in the circular			
8.5	The disposal of condemn articles had been carried out in terms of FR 772	Not Complied	Due to Corona Epidemic	
9	Vehicle Management			
9.1	The daily running charts and monthly summaries of the pool vehicles had been prepared and submitted to the Auditor General on due date	Complied		
9.2	The condemned vehicles had been disposed of within a period of less than 6 months after condemning	Complied		
9.3	The vehicle logbooks had been maintained and updated	Complied		
9.4	The action has been taken in terms of F.R. 103, 104, 109 and 110 with regard to every vehicle accident	Complied		
9.5	The fuel consumption of vehicles has been re-tested in terms of the provisions of Paragraph 3.1 of the Public Administration Circular No. 30/2016 of 29.12.2016	Complied		
9.6	The absolute ownership of the leased vehicle log books has been transferred after the lease term	Complied		
10	Management of Bank Accounts			
10.1	The bank reconciliation statements had been prepared, got certified and made ready for audit by the due date	Complied		
10.2	The dormant accounts that had existed in the year under review or since previous years settled	Complied		
10.3	The action had been taken in terms of Financial Regulations regarding balances that had been	Complied		

	disclosed through bank reconciliation statements and for which adjustments had to be made, and had those balances been settled within one month			
11	Utilization of Provisions			
11.1	The provisions allocated had been spent without exceeding the limit	Complied		
11.2	The liabilities not exceeding the provisions that remained at the end of the year as per the FR 94(1)	Complied		
12	Advances to Public Officers Account			
12.1	The limits had been complied with	Complied		
12.2	A time analysis had been carried out on the loans in arrears	Complied		
12.3	The loan balances in arrears for over one year had been settled	Complied		
13	General Deposit Account			
13.1	The action had been taken as per F.R.571 in relation to disposal of lapsed deposits	Complied		
13.2	The control register for general deposits had been updated and maintained	Complied		
14	Imprest Account			
14.1	The balance in the cash book at the end of the year under review remitted to TOD	Complied		
14.2	The ad-hoc sub imprests issued as per F.R. 371 settled within one month from the completion of the task	Complied		
14.3	The ad-hoc sub imprests had been issued exceeding the limit approved as per F.R. 371	Complied		
14.4	The balance of the imprest account had been reconciled with the Treasury books monthly	Complied		

15	Revenue Account			
15.1	The refunds from the revenue had been made in terms of the regulations	} Not Applicable		
15.2	The revenue collection had been directly credited to the revenue account without credited to the deposit account			
15.3	Returns of arrears of revenue forward to the Auditor General in terms of FR 176			
16	Human Resource Management			
16.1	The staff had been paid within the approved cadre	Complied		
16.2	All members of the staff have been issued a duty list in writing	Complied		
16.3	All reports have been submitted to MSD in terms of their circular no.04/2017 dated 20.09.2017	Complied		
17	Provision of information to the public			
17.1	An information officer has been appointed and a proper register of information is maintained and updated in terms of Right To Information Act and Regulation	Complied		
17.2	Information about the institution to the public have been provided by Website or alternative measures and has it been facilitated to appreciate / allegation to public against the public authority by this website or alternative measures	Complied		
17.3	Bi- Annual and Annual reports have been submitted as per section 08 and 10 of the RTI Act	Complied		
18	Implementing citizens charter			
18.1	A citizens charter/ Citizens client's charter has been formulated and implemented by the Institution in terms of	Not Complied		

	the circular number 05/2008 and 05/2018(1) of Ministry of Public Administration and Management		Is in Progress	
18.2	A methodology has been devised by the Institution in order to monitor and assess the formulation and the implementation of Citizens Charter / Citizens client's charter as per paragraph 2.3 of the circular	Not Complied	Is in Progress	
19	Preparation of the Human Resource Plan			
19.1	A human resource plan has been prepared in terms of the format in Annexure 02 of Public Administration Circular No.02/2018 dated 24.01.2018.	Complied		
19.2	A minimum training opportunity of not less than 12 hours per year for each member of the staff has been ensured in the aforesaid Human Resource Plan	Complied		
19.3	Annual performance agreements have been signed for the entire staff based on the format in Annexure 01 of the aforesaid Circular	Complied		
19.4	A senior officer was appointed and assigned the responsibility of preparing the human resource development plan, organizing capacity building programs and conducting skill development programs as per paragraph No.6.5 of the aforesaid Circular	Complied		
20	Responses Audit Paras			
20.1	The shortcomings pointed out in the audit paragraphs issued by the Auditor General for the previous years have been rectified	Complied		