



Annual Performance Report for the Year 2022

Ministry of Fisheries

Maligawatta, Colombo 10

Expenditure Head No : 151

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01 - Institutional Profile

1.1. Introduction

The Ministry of Fisheries is working to create a fishing industry that contributes highly to the national economy by responsibly using the 517,000 km of sea area, international seas, lagoons and inland reservoirs belonging to the unique economic zone of Sri Lanka, while the institutions such as the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, North sea Limited, National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency, National Aquaculture Development Authority, Ceylon Fishery Port Legalized Corporation, Ceylon Fishery Corporation, Cey-Nor Foundation Limited are operating under the purview of this Ministry,

The main role of the Ministry of Fisheries is to formulate policies, strategies and plans for the sustainable utilization of fisheries resource in order to establish a self-sufficient fishing economy in accordance with government policies and regulations. In addition to this, the following tasks pertinent to the formulation, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of policies, programs and projects related to fisheries subjects and the subjects of the departments and statutory institutions and public corporations under the ministries are carried out by the Ministry of Fisheries and other affiliated institutions, based on the national policies implemented by the government.

- Providing public services under the scope of the ministry in an efficient and public-friendly manner.
- Renovation of all methods and procedures using modern management methods and technology to ensure that the ministry fulfills its role by eliminating waste and corruption,
- Expanding fish farms by expanding research activities in the fisheries sector, developing living and non-living national aquatic resources, facilitating the expansion of related projects for economic development in association with the marine resources using modern scientific methods.
- Management and operation of fishing vessels owned by the government, expansion of marketing of fish products making it fair for both the consumer and the producer,
- Providing opportunities for local companies to expand fishing in international waters
- Stopping illegal fishing in the waters belonging to Sri Lanka,
- Taking steps to expand the local canned fish industry,
- Encouraging small and medium scale enterprises to promote entrepreneurship related to the fishing industry,
- Promotion of ornamental fish industry aimed at the export market, expansion of welfare activities of the fishing community and introduction of effective banking and insurance systems,
- Implementation of technical and management training programs on fisheries in association with Ocean University, development and management of marine brackish (lagoon) and freshwater fisheries.
- Development of refrigeration systems using sea water for multi-day fishing vessels
- Encouraging the use of solar energy and establishing, maintaining and managing Fishery harbours and anchorages

1.2. Vision, Mission, Objectives of the Institution

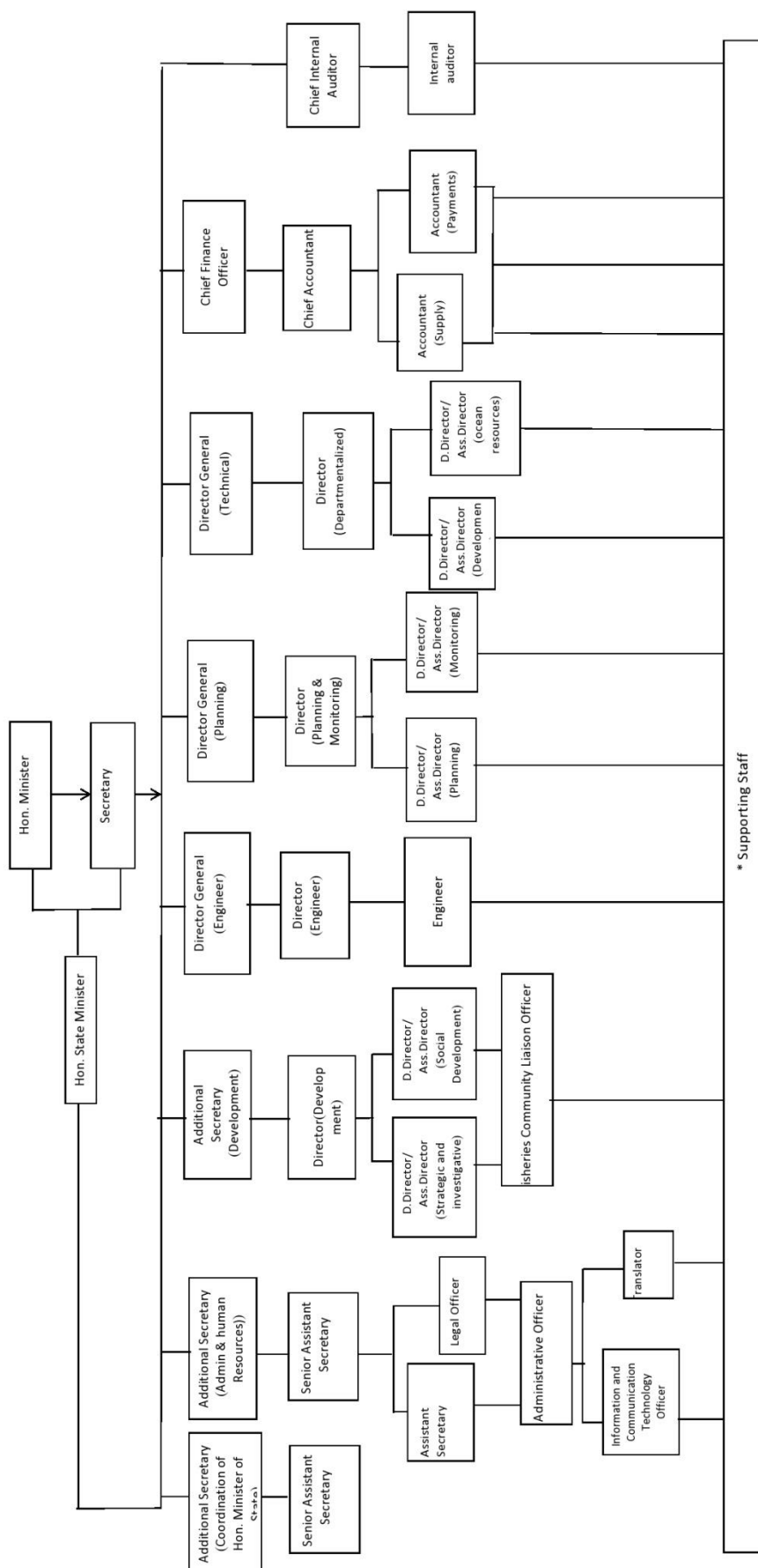
Vision Sri Lanka to be the leader of conservation and sustainable utilization of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources in the South Asian Region
Mission Managing the utilization of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources for the benefit of the present and future generation
Policy Objectives • Sustainable management of resources of resources using science –based information. • Compliance with regional and international obligations. • Increased marine fisheries production. • Increased aquaculture and inland fisheries production. • Minimized post-harvest losses and increased value addition. • Increased per capita consumption of fish. • Increased export earnings. • Improved opportunities for leisure, employment and enterprises development. • Improved socio-economic conditions of the fisher community.

1.3. Key Functions

• Provision of fish products at an affordable price satisfying the requirements of the consumers • Development of marine, brackish water and inland fisheries industry • Formulation and implementation of policies and programmes • Development and sustainable utilization of national aquatic resources • Implementation of programmes to the effect that production quality is enhanced to the international standards • Facilitation for the exportation of fish products
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1.4. Organizational Chart

Ministry of Fisheries – Organization Chart (As at 31.12.2022)



* Supporting Staff- Budget Assistant, Planning Assistant, Development Officer, Management Service Officer, Electrical Technician, Information and Technology Communication Assistant, Driver, Office Service Employee posts are relevant.

1.5. Institutions under the Ministry of Fisheries

 Department of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources (DFAR)	Desired objectives - Management, Development and Conservation of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of Sri Lanka Responsibilities- Introduction of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act No2, 1996 and updating the fisheries management activities and legal provisions in compliance to the regional and international conventions and regulations.
 National Aquatic Resources Research & Development Agency (NARA)	Desired objectives – To conduct researches on Aquatic resources and development, conservation and management of the same 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
 National Aquaculture Development Authority (NAQDA)	Desired objectives - Development and Management of culture – based inland fisheries and aquaculture 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, shrimp culture monitoring and aquaculture training facilities
 Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation (CFHC)	Desired objectives -Planning, construction and operation of Fishery harbors and Anchorages Responsibilities- CFHC, having been established in terms of the State Industrial Corporations Act No 49 of 1957, is responsible for the operation of 15 fishery harbors and 23 anchorages.
 Ceylon Fisheries Corporation (CFC)	Desired objectives – Intervention in fish marketing providing the best advantage to both the supplier and the consumer 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..
 Cey-Nor Foundation	Desired objectives- Supply of fisheries inputs and gears Responsibilities- Cy-Nor, having been registers under the Companies Act No 7 of 2007, is responsible for manufacture and sale of fiberglass boats and supply of fishing nets and gears
 Northsea Ltd	Desired objectives- Supplying adequate high grade fishing nets and other fishing gears Responsibilities- A fishing net manufacturing company incorporated under the Companies Act No. 17 of 1982 and re-registered under the New Companies Act No. 7 of 2007

1.6. Institutions/Funds coming under the Ministry

Institution	program	Provisions allocated (Rs. million)
	Development and conservation of lagoons	2000.00
	Development of Gandhara fishing harbor and development of new fishing harbour at Wellamankara	
	Construction of Balapitiya Fishing harbour	
	Construction of Gandhara Fishing harbour	
	Negombo Lagoon Development Project	
	Construction of Rakawa anchorage	
	Construction of Mawella anchorage	
	Oruvella Newspaper and Deewara Navodaya Radio Program	11.70
	Sustainable Fisheries Development Programme in Northern Province	10.00
	Development activities in Fisheries and aquatic sector	1,000.00
	Development of infrastructure in fisheries sector	276.00
Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (DFAR)	Development activities	26.00
National Aquaculture Development Authority of Sri Lanka (NAQDA)	Development activities	10.00
National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA)	Development activities	10.00
		25.00
		2.66
Ceylon Fishery Harbors Corporation (CFHC)	Development activities	50.00
	Collection (Ministry of Fisheries)	3,421.36

1.7. Foreign Funded Projects Details

No	Project Title	Funding Agency	TEC Rs.Mn.	Project Duration
01.	Supply and installation project of land based fisheries monitoring center and island satellite based VMS transponder unit 4244 for all multiple fishing vessels registered with the department of fisheries and aquatic resources development	Australian Aid	1207.425	3 yrs
02.	Implementation of a research projects for Improved Productivity, efficiency and Sustainability of the Culture-based Fishery for Fin-fish and Giant Freshwater Prawn in Sri Lankan Reservoirs	Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research		3 yrs
03.	Smart and Sustainable Aquaculture through Effective Biosecurity and Digital Technology	Korean Fund under FAO	424	5 yrs
04.	Technical assistance in Sea Cucumber Aquaculture and processing, restocking and management of depleted wild resources	FAO	71.8	2 yrs
05.	Ensuring food security through minimizing post-harvest losses in fishery industry	FAO	7.8	2 years
06.	Responsible use of fisheries and aquaculture resources for sustainable development	FAO	2728.6	3 years
07.	Coastal water salinity observations around Sri Lanka	Australian Funds	1.2	2 years

02 - Progress and the Future Outlook

The total capital budget allocated by the government for the year 2022 is Rs. Million 3,521.9. Out of the amount of capital allocated, Rs. 2,442.2 has been spent during that particular year.

Although the economic downfall caused by the Covid epidemic situation and the increase in fuel prices have had a severe impact on the progress of the fishing industry, in the year 2022, the saltwater (marine) fishing industry has been able to generate a harvest of 280,610 metric tons while it is 116,620 metric tons from fresh water fishing industry. Accordingly, the total production during this period was 397,230 metric tons.

While the export of fish provides a special contribution to the growth of the national economy and foreign reserves, the total amount of fish production exported in year 2022 is 25,730 metric tons. Its value is Rs. 97,243. It is an increase over the export revenue of year 2021. This can be mentioned as a special achievement in the fishing industry. Also, during the said period, it has been able to earn Rs. Million 7,143 through the export of ornamental fish, Rs. 7,143 has been earned. This can also be considered as a recorded export income compared to previous years.

Fish consumption can be considered as the main source of protein to maintain the nutritional level of the public and in the year 2022, per capita fish consumption is 31.3 grams per day. From the measures already taken, a gradual growth in this sector is expected in the future.

Fuel shortages, increasing labor costs, and rising prices of inputs such as ice and fishing gear and equipment mainly had a negative impact on deep-sea fish yields in year 2022. As a whole, even in a difficult period the country was facing difficulties economically, the country was able to earn a higher amount of foreign exchange through fish exports as a result of all the plans and strategies taken by the Ministry of Fisheries together with the Department of Fisheries and other institutions under its purview. It has been focused on launching plans and projects to achieve the aspirations of the fisheries sector in accordance with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals and Nationally Determined Contributions in compliance with government policies and prescribed ordinances.

The cargo vessel X-press Pearl caught fire on 20.05.2021 off the coast of Sri Lanka, and then became fully engulfed in flames. In order to prevent possible damages to fishermen, fishing vessels and fishing gear and equipment caused by this incident, a fishing ban was imposed on the coastal areas from Negombo to Panadura effective from 21.05.2021. As a result of this fishing ban, 15,032 fishermen directly engaged in fishing and 4,891 people engaged in fishing related jobs lost their livelihood at the beginning, while a decrease in the number of people who lost their livelihood was also reported with the gradual revision of the fishing ban zone.

The fishing ban which was initially in place in an area of 457 square km was finally lifted effect from 05.06.2022 except for the area with a radius of 2 km from the shipwreck (12.6 sq km). The Ministry of Fisheries intervened to provide compensation from the ship's insurance companies to the fishermen who lost their livelihood due to this fishing ban and those engaged in related jobs. According to this, an amount of 1,686 million rupees has been received from the insurance company for the compensation of the fishing sector under the 3 rounds of interim compensation

and the amount has been distributed to the fishermen by 31.12.2022. The amount of Rs. million 1,604 received as the fourth interim compensation is to be distributed among the fishermen in the first quarter of 2023.

The Wellamankara Fishery Harbor construction project was commenced on 26.06.2018 and its project value is Rs. million 2,498. Works of this fishing harbor construction project with all facilities including two breakwaters (total length about 710 meters), fuel distribution facilities (both diesel and kerosene), platform wall, sandbar breakwater, 7.6 hectares of harbor basin and other shore facilities for multi-day fishing activities in the fishing port has been completed on 15.03.2022 and handed over to the Fishery Harbours Corporation for operational activities.

While the Kalametiya fishery harbour construction project was commenced on 15.07.2014 with a project value of Rs. million 1,280.79, all works have been completed by the year 2020. Necessary constructions of this fishery harbor include a breakwater (approx. total length 335 meters), platform wall, sandbar breakwater, auction hall, fuel dispensing facilities (both diesel and kerosene), Nets mending hall 01 and 02 etc. and after completion of the construction it has been assigned to the Fishery Harbours Corporation for operational activities.

03 - Overall Financial Performance for the Year ended 31st December 2022

3.1 Statement of Financial Performance

ACA - F

Statement of Financial Performance for the period ended 31st December 2022

Budget 2022	Note	Actual	
Rs.		2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
- Revenue Receipts		-	-
- Income Tax	1	-	-
- Taxes on Domestic Goods & Services	2	-	-
- Taxes on International Trade	3	-	-
- Non Tax Revenue & Others	4	-	-
- Total Revenue Receipts (A)		-	-
- Non Revenue Receipts		-	-
- Treasury Imprests		2,599,630,364	2,693,148,000
- Deposits		247,304,884	189,514,931
- Advance Accounts		10,158,024	9,102,093
- Other Main Ledger Receipts		-	-
- Total Non Revenue Receipts (B)		2,857,093,272	2,891,765,024
Total Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts C = (A)+(B)		2,857,093,272	5,783,530,048
Remittance to the Treasury (D)		-	-
Net Revenue Receipts & Non Revenue Receipts E = (C)-(D)		2,857,093,272	5,783,530,048
Less: Expenditure			
- Recurrent Expenditure			
Wages, Salaries & Other Employment			
145,010,000 Benefits	5	139,715,711	112,138,631
134,063,240 Other Goods & Services	6	111,254,821	72,077,585
2,640,397,760 Subsidies, Grants and Transfers	7	2,542,493,049	301,858,617
- Interest Payments	8	-	-
200,000 Other Recurrent Expenditure	9	72,000	226,281
2,919,671,000 Total Recurrent Expenditure (F)		2,793,535,581	486,301,114
Capital Expenditure			
Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital Assets			
9,143,000 Assets	10	4,974,518	8,115,637
90,000,000 Acquisition of Capital Assets	11	48,326,875	46,523,499
81,700,000 Capital Transfers	12	62,623,440	49,844,546
- Acquisition of Financial Assets	13	-	-
1,400,000 Capacity Building	14	877,650	507,065
3,313,660,931 Other Capital Expenditure	15	2,316,822,886	2,566,812,790
3,495,903,931 Total Capital Expenditure (G)		2,433,625,369	2,671,803,537
Deposit Payments		71,386,227	49,619,736
Advance Payments		11,763,453	7,036,504
Other Main Ledger Payments		-	-
Total Main Ledger Expenditure (H)		83,149,680	56,656,240
Total Expenditure I = (F+G+H)		5,310,310,630	3,214,760,891
6,415,574,931 Balance as at 31st December J = (E-I)		(2,453,217,359)	2,568,769,157
Balance as per the Imprest Reconciliation Statement		(2,453,217,359)	(322,995,867)
Imprest Balance as at 31st December		-	-

Note: In preparing the financial statements for the year 2022, the State Ministry of Fisheries, which was under the 405 budget head, has also been merged.

3.2. Statement of Financial Position

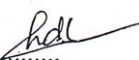
ACA-P

Statement of Financial Position As at 31st December 2022

	Note	Actual 2022 Rs	2021 Rs
<u>Non Financial Assets</u>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	ACA-6	721,915,845	670,623,450
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Advance Accounts	ACA-5/5(a)	23,491,650	21,886,221
Cash & Cash Equivalents	ACA-3	-	-
Total Assets		745,407,495	692,509,671
<u>Net Assets / Equity</u>			
Net Worth to Treasury		(463,010,526)	(178,880,786)
Property, Plant & Equipment Reserve		721,915,845	670,623,450
Rent and Work Advance Reserve	ACA-5(b)	-	-
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Deposits Accounts	ACA-4	486,502,176	200,767,007
Unsettled Imprest Balance	ACA-3	-	-
Total Liabilities		745,407,495	692,509,671

Detail Accounting Statements in ACA format Nos. 1 to 7 presented in pages from 7 to 35 and Annexures to accounts presented in pages from 36 to 43 form an integral part 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 in agreement.

We hereby certify that an effective internal control system for the financial control exists in the Reporting Entity and carried out periodic reviews to monitor the effectiveness of internal control system for the financial control and accordingly make alterations as required for such systems to be effectively carried out.



Chief Accounting Officer

Name :

Designation :

Date : 23.02.23

R.M.I. Rathnayake

Secretary

Ministry of Fisheries

2nd Floor, New Secretariat Building,
Maligawatta, Colombo 10.



Accounting Officer

Name :

Designation :

Date : 23.02.23

R.M.I. Rathnayake

Secretary 2

Ministry of Fisheries

2nd Floor, New Secretariat Building,
Maligawatta, Colombo 10.



Chief Financial Officer/ Chief Accountant/
Director (Finance)/ Commissioner (Finance)

Name :

Date : 2023-02-23

H.P. Saman Dharmasiri

Chief Accountant

Ministry of Fisheries

New Secretariat, Maligawatta,
Colombo 10.

3.3. Statement of Cash Flows

ACA-C

Statement of Cash Flows for the Period ended 31st December 2022

	Actual	
	2022 Rs.	2021 Rs.
<u>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</u>		
Total Tax Receipts	-	-
Fees, Fines, Penalties and Licenses	-	-
Profit	-	-
Non Revenue Receipts	-	-
Revenue Collected on behalf of Other Revenue Heads	42,901,238	76,337,798
Imprest Received	2,599,969,931	2,693,148,000
Recoveries from Advance	9,860,005	7,633,379
Deposit Received	247,304,884	90,332,307
Total Cash generated from Operations (A)	2,900,036,058	2,867,451,484
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Personal Emoluments & Operating Payments	250,907,312	184,432,748
Subsidies & Transfer Payments	4,649,049	32,633,617
Expenditure incurred on behalf of Other Heads	451,516,452	8,292,134
Imprest Settlement to Treasury	339,567	-
Advance Payments	8,863,594	7,036,504
Deposit Payments	71,386,227	49,619,736
Total Cash disbursed for Operations (B)	787,662,201	282,014,739
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES(C)=(A)-(B)	2,112,373,857	2,585,436,745
<u>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</u>		
Interest	-	-
Dividends	-	-
Divestiture Proceeds & Sale of Physical Assets	-	-
Recoveries from On Lending	-	-
Total Cash generated from Investing Activities (D)	-	-
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Purchase or Construction of Physical Assets & Acquisition of Other	2,112,373,857	2,585,436,745
Total Cash disbursed for Investing Activities (E)	2,112,373,857	2,585,436,745
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES(F)=(D)-(E)	(2,112,373,857)	(2,585,436,745)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING & INVESTMENT	-	-
<u>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</u>		
Local Borrowings	-	-
Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Grants Received	-	-
Total Cash generated from Financing Activities (H)	-	-
<u>Less - Cash disbursed for:</u>		
Repayment of Local Borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Foreign Borrowings	-	-
Total Cash disbursed for Financing Activities (I)	-	-
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (J)=(H)-(I)	-	-
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 2022

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.

3) Recognition of Revenue

Exchange and non exchange 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 Equivalents

Cash & cash equivalents include local currency notes and coins on hand as at 31st December 2022.

- * In cases of transactions specific to a reporting entity, such information may be included in the financial statements with the approval of the Public Accounts Department. Also, the disclosure required for those particular transactions may be included under “Reporting Basis”.
- * Only the accounting policies relevant to its reporting entity should be disclosed under the reporting basis.

3.5. Performance of Revenue collection

Rs.000

RevenueCode	Description of RevenueCode	RevenueEstimate		Collected Revenue	
		Original Estimate	Final Estimate	Quantity (Rs)	% as of Final Revenue Estimate
2002-01-01	Government building & house rent	30	30	32	107%
2002-02-99	Interest-Other	850	850	1,117	131%
2003-02-99	Administrative charges & Payment-Miscellaneous	20,000	20,000	35,304	176%
2004-01-00	Widow and Orphan Contributions	-	-	6,448	0%

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	2,136,600	2,919,671	2,793,536	96%
Capital	3,493,200	3,495,904	2,433,625	67%

3.7. Grant Of allocations to this Department /District Secretariats /Provincial council as an agent at another Minister / Department in terms at F.R. 208.

Serial No.	Provisions received Ministry/Department	Objective of the Provision	Provisions		Utilized provisions % as of granted final provision
			Original Provisions	Final Provisions	
01.	Sri Lanka Railway Department	To issue warrants	135	135	100%
02	Secretary, State Ministry of Fisheries	Stocking of fish fry in reservoirs	490,000	214,373	44%
03.	Director General, Department of Coastal Conservation and Coastal Resource Management	Renewal of license of Gandara Fishery Harbour construction project	175	175	100%
04.	District Secretary - Jaffna	To settle bills of hand of infrastructure development projects	20,702	19,668	95%

05.	Director General, Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Provision of equipment for women engaged in dried fish industry	4,300	1,087	25%
06.	Director General, Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Setting up lagoon boundaries, boundary posts and setting up lagoon management committees and conducting fisheries participation committee meetings	56,500	20,845	37%
07	Director General, Department of Coastal Conservation and Coastal Resource Management	Payment of fingerprint machine reinstatement fee.	4	4	100%
08	Director General, Department of Coastal Conservation and Coastal Resource Management	Renewal of Permits for Rekava Anchorage Construction Project	50	50	100%
09	District Secretary - ,Kalutara	Compensation for people involved in the fishing industry who lost their livelihood due to the fire of the Express Pearl ship	53,598	52,887	99%
10	District Secretary - ,Colombo	Compensation for people involved in the fishing industry who lost their livelihood due to the fire of the Express Pearl ship	258,586	256,283	99%
11	District Secretary - ,Gampaha	Compensation for people involved in the fishing industry who lost their livelihood due to the fire of the Express Pearl ship	762,628	761,040	100%

3.8. Performance of the Reporting of Non-Financial Assets

Assets Code	Code Description	Balance as per Board of Survey Report as at 31.12.2022	Balance as per financial Position Report as at 31.12.2022	Yet to be Account ed	Reporting Progress as a %
9151	Building and Structures		197,535		
9152	Machinery and Equipment		342,790		
9153	Land		5,172		
9154	Intangible Assets		-		
9155	Biological Assets		-		
9160	Work in Progress		176,419		
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 2022 in 397,230 Mt.	√			$\frac{397,23}{435,910} \times 100 = 91\%$
Increasing per capita fish consumption by 32.49 grams per day	√			$\frac{32.49}{38.4} \times 100 = 84.6\%$

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

5.1 Indicate the Identified Respective Sustainable Development Goals

Goal/ Objective	Targets	Indicators of the achievements	Progress of the Achievement of date			
			0% - 49%	50%- 74%	75%- 100%	
Sustainable Development Goal -14 (Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.)	423,500 Mt of Marine fish production in 2022	397,230 Mt.			√	$\frac{397,230}{423,500} \times 100 = 93.79\%$
	110,000 Mt of Inland and aquaculture fish production in 2022	116,620 Mt.			√	$\frac{116,620}{110,000} \times 100 = 106\%$
	Increasing per capita fish consumption to 38.4 grams per day in 2022.	32.49 grams per day			√	$\frac{32.49}{38.4} \times 100 = 84.6\%$
Sustainable Development Goal -12 (Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns)	Increasing fish exports In 2022, increase to 32,700 Mt.	25,730 Mt.			√	$\frac{25,730}{32,700} \times 100 = 78.68\%$

5.2 The Achievements and Challenges of the Sustainable Development Goals

5.2.1 Achievements in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

Targets/Goals	Current progress	Responsible institutes
Sustainable Development Goal 1 - Conservation and efficient use of ocean, marine and marine resources for sustainable development		
14.4 Manage fisheries efficiently to restore fish stocks within the shortest possible time for a sustainably maximum yields as determined by the biological characteristics of the fish by year 2022 and ending up the use of excessive, illegal, unreported and unregulated and harmful fishing methods and implement management plans with a scientific background. 14.4.1 Fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	In 2020, the biomass density of small fish in the North Eastern coast of Sri Lanka was 2240 mt Bio density of medium-sized fish is 2271.3 mt According to the results of the assessment of stocks of lobsters (<i>Panulirus homarus</i>) in Hambantota district by Nara Institute, their balance for spawning capacity adaptation is 27%.	Regulatory measurements are made by NARA and the Department of Fisheries.
14.6 By 2022, banning of special fisheries subsidies that exceed the existing capacity and lead to overfishing, removing the subsidies that allow illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, recognizing the importance of special and differential treatment effectively as appropriate for developing countries and least developed countries, making them an integral part of fisheries subsidy negotiations of World Trade Organization. 14.6.1 Progress of the level of implementation of international strategies aimed at combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing based on the country	The level of compliance with Indian Ocean Tuna Commission rules and agreed conditions was 86% in 2020 and is expected to reach 100% in 2030.	The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and International Guidelines to combat illegal fishing activities was instituted by the Fisheries Department, NARA and NAQDA instituted
14.7 Enhancing economic benefits for Small Island Developing States and least developed countries, sustainable	Due to the current economic situation, the fishing industry as a share	Regulated by the Department of Fisheries and NARA

management of aquatic resources, water-related cultural and tourism industries and sustainable use of marine resources by 2030.	of the gross domestic product is at 1.1%. It is expected to increase to 1.2% by 2030.	agencies for the sustainable use of aquatic resources.
14.7.1 Sustainable Fisheries as a share of Gross Domestic Product in Small Island Developing States		
14. a) Providing access to marine resources and markets for small-scale traditional fishermen 14. b.1 Progress in adopting a legal/regulatory/remedial/institutional framework that recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries based on the countries	Management plans are being developed for small scale fishers. 75% progress achieved.	Regulated by the Department of Fisheries and NARA agencies.
14.c) To promote the conservation and sustainable use of the marine and its resources according to the rules set out in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea which Provides a legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources, as stated in Para 158 of "The Future We Want". 14.d.1 The legal policy and institutional frameworks outlined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Sea and its Resources; Number of countries showing progress in agreeing to strategies in the maritime sector implementing international law	The medium term plan of the fisheries sector, 2021-2025 has been prepared. 2023-2027 is being prepared	The Ministry of Fisheries determines the progress of UNCLOS and the implementation of those agreements through the legal framework.
Sustainable Development Goals 12 - Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns		
Food and Loss Index		
12.3 Reducing per capita food waste at the retail and consumption levels and minimize waste in production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses, by 2030. 12.3.1 World Food Loss Index.	A food loss index should be calculated based on the key criteria identified with Index of changes in food damage percentages along the supply chain over time, harvesting stages and post-harvest.	Regulated by the Department of Fisheries and NARA agencies.

5.2.2 Challenges and Gaps in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

1. The lack of fuel, the increase in fuel prices, the increase in the cost of labor and the increase in the price of inputs such as ice during this period reduced the interest of fishermen in the fishing industry.
2. Since the prices of fish products have nearly doubled compared to this time last year, fish consumption has become relatively low.
3. Many coastal resources are poorly managed without scientific evidences. Many coastal resources are poorly managed without scientific evidence. In some cases, poor monitoring of resource users leads to overexploitation and destruction of resources. Therefore, the attitudes of managers and users towards conservation and management should be developed. In addition to that, it is necessary to provide proper knowledge or facilities to the enforcement officers to enforce the existing law.
4. Technical and financial constraints have affected for the acquisition of knowledge on modern research methods related to fishery and ocean sectors. Poor awareness of the value of marine ecosystems among the general public leads to their destruction. As functions among different agencies overlap each other, no one ultimately takes responsibility. Inadequate coordination between agencies for the management of marine and coastal resources in Sri Lanka is a grievous problem.
5. Risk of illegal and harmful fishing.
6. Weaknesses in fisheries restoration.
7. Issues in meeting international requirements for management and fish trade.
8. Uncertainty in the continuous sustainability of fishing activities of fishing communities
9. Overexploitation and destruction of resources.

06 - Human Resource Profile

6.1. Cadre Management

	Approved Cadre	Existing Cadre	Vacancies / (Excess)**
Senior	27	23	04
Territory	05	04	01
Secondary	96	89	26
Primary	51	36	15

6.2. 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.

Requests have been made to relevant authorities to fulfil vacancies for further improvement in the service.

6.3. Development of Human Resources

Name of the Programme	No of employees trained	Duration of the Programme	Total Investment (Rs. '000)		Nature of Programme (local/Foreign)	Product obtained Knowledge
			දේශීය	විදේශීය		
Training for new recruits Development Officer	34	2022.02.14 2022.02.19	40,500/-	-	Local	Total Productivity has been increased in training subject area
Essential in system & Network Administration	2	2022 Oct. 15,19,25,26 2022 Nov. 01	60,000/-	-	Local	
Driver training program	17	2022.10. 29,30	31,085/-	-	Local	
Salary conversions	30	01day	24,000/-	-	Local	
Leave of Government Officers	18	01day	16,000/-	-	Local	

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 update	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	Complied		

	maintained and update			
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			
4.1	The annual action plan has been prepared			
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	Not Complied	Information has been called for by various sections of the Ministry for certain audit queries	Will reply soon
6	Internal Audit			
6.1	The internal audit plan has been prepared at the beginning of the year after consulting the Auditor General in terms of Financial Regulation 134(2)) DMA/1-2019	Complied	-	-
6.2	All the internal audit reports has been replied within one month	Not Complied	Delays due to corona epidemic	Will reply soon
		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			
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	Matters related to 04 committees have been discussed.	-	-
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	Complied		
8.4	The excesses and deficits that were disclosed through the board of survey and other relating recommendations, actions were carried out during the period specified in the circular	Complied		
8.5	The disposal of condemn articles had been carried out in terms of FR 772	Complied		
9	Vehicle Management			
9.1	The daily running charts and	Complied		

	monthly summaries of the pool vehicles had been prepared and submitted to the Auditor General on due date			
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 disclosed through bank reconciliation statements and for which adjustments had to be made, and had those balances been settled within one month	Complied		
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	Not Complied	Actions have become difficult as information on loan balances older than 20 years is hard to find	
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	Complied		
15.2	The revenue collection had been directly credited to the revenue account without credited to the deposit account	Complied		
15.3	Returns of arrears of revenue forward to the Auditor General in terms of FR 176	Complied		
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	Complied		

	to MSD in terms of their circular no.04/2017 dated 20.09.2017			
17	Provision of information to the public	Complied		
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 the circular number 05/2008 and 05/2018(1) of Ministry of Public Administration and Management	Complied		
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	Complied		
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.	Not Complied	Human resource plan is being prepared	Necessary actions have been taken to complete the human resource plan
19.2	A minimum training opportunity of not less than 12 hours per year for each member of the staff has been ensured in	Complied		

	the aforesaid Human Resource Plan			
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		