2021

ANNUAL REPORT

Ceylon Fishery Harbour Corporation

- CFHC -

Review by the current Chairman

Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development
Hon. Minister,

Dear Sir,

It is with great pleasure that we present the Annual Report of the Ceylon Fisheries Harbours Corporation for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

This report has been prepared in accordance with Section 14 of the Finance Act No. 30 of 1971 approved by the Minister of Finance under Public Administration. This report contains a description of the operations of the Ceylon Fisheries Harbor Corporation as well as the Auditor General's report on the financial statements and their financial statements.

Accordingly, I submit the Annual Report of the Ceylon Fisheries Harbor Corporation for the year ending 31st December 2021 for the attention of the Hon. Minister and for the presentation to Parliament as follows.

Yours Sincerely,

Nilanka R. Jayawardene
Chairman
(2023)

Contact details

- Office address

  No.15, Rock House Lane, Colombo 15, Sri Lanka

- Website

  www.cfhc.gov.lk

- Fax

  +94112525064

- Phone

  2522947,2523051, 2524607,2529394

- Email

  contactcfhc@gmail.com

Contents

User Guide

This report provides details of the operations and performance of the Ceylon Fishery Harbour Corporation (CFHC) for the financial year ending 31 December 2021, Annual Financial Statement 2021.

OVERVIEW

Provides a description of CFHC Vision, Mission, Values, Objectives, Role & Function, as well as Legal Structure.

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE STATEMENT

Details CFHC's Annual Performance Statement explaining our Operation results and Certificate of Finance manager.

FISHERY HARBOUR REPORTS

Describe each fishery's contribution to the performance result for the financial year of 2021 and that represents the highlights of annual performance statements.

LEGAL BACKGROUND

Provide the Legal requirements of CFHC as set out in the Public Governance.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Consists of CFHC's Financial Statement for the year of 2021. These statements include financial position, performance and cash flows in 2020- 2021

AUDIT AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT & AUDIT REPORT

Provide the details of Audit and Management committee meeting and financial statements for the 2021 financial year as independently audited by the Sri Lankan Auditor General's Department.

Part 01

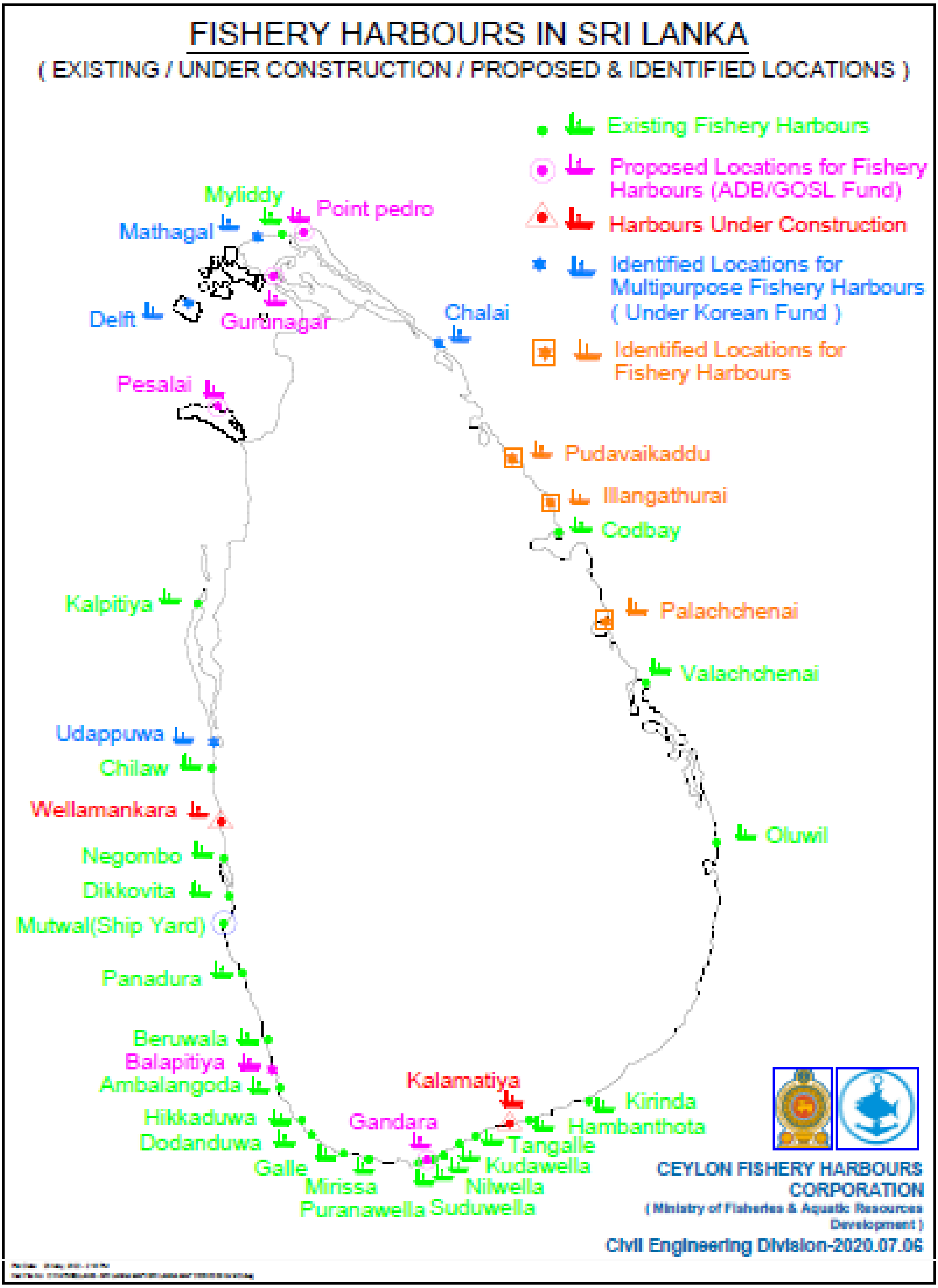
Overview

Sri Lanka Fishery Industry

Sri Lanka has a well established fisheries industry which represents a major component of the national economy. It is a major source of animal protein for the people of Sri Lanka and makes an efficient contribution to the GDP. Sri Lanka's fisheries industry consists of three main sub-sectors, namely coastal fisheries (offshore and deep sea fisheries), freshwater fisheries and aquaculture.

The fisheries sector has grown by 5% over the past four years, with the UK, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States being the main buyers. The diagrams below illustrate some of the major sub-sectors of the Sri Lankan fisheries sector in the year 2021.

Harbour Location Map



Our corporation

Brief History of CFHC

The Ceylon Fishery Harbors Corporation (CFHC) was established in 1972 and is primary responsible for delivering quality fishery-harbour related services and providing the fishing community with modern infrastructure and facilities. Since inception the corporation has developed year-by-year and recently adopted an exciting development plan, which is in line with the Sri Lankan government's overall development plan. The CFHC's development plan outlines a range of proposed projects: amongst the suggested action points are those relating to both managements of the Cooperation and its business development strategy. It is expected the successful completion of this plan will help the Sri Lankan fishing industry to complete effectively with other prominent fishing-oriented countries in the region

Since its inception the CFHC has focused its effects on improving the standards of fishing for local fishermen. Necessity has prompted the fishery harbour initiatives and Expansion programmed, Thotupola Aruna. Under this program several steps are to be taken to upgrade existing harbours, to build new fishery harbours and to develop new business opportunities. It is expected that as part of the Fishery harbour initiation and Expansion programmed, Thotupola Aruna**,** the Corporation will begin to examine the feasibility of new ventures and opportunities. These new ventures include Marinas and the development of marine-related sporting and leisure activities, such as diving, whale and Dolphin watching. In addition, the increased efficiencies to be achieved by implementing new technology are clear. This has led to the introduction of the enterprise Resource Planning for the CFHC and a communication system for the harbours in addition to a Vessel Monitoring System which is expected to facilitate the CFHC's role as the fundamental resource of the Sri Lankan fisheries industry and as a facilitator of the region's maritime enterprise.

Our Values

Corporation will maintain the following values throughout its activities.

- ✓ Act with Integrity and Transparency.
- ✓ Treat All Stakeholders with Respect and Equally.
- ✓ Ensure the food security and maintain hygienic standards.
- ✓ Promote a Healthy, Safe and Secure Workplace.
- ✓ Implement and maintain “Green Harbour Concept” in all fishery harbours.
- ✓ Be Responsive to Customer Needs.
- ✓ Ensure Quality and Value for Money.
- ✓ Operate in accordance with Best Business Practices.
- ✓ Embrace Modern Systems, Innovation and Change.
- ✓ Respect the Principles of Environmental Sustainability.

Our Vision

To Be the Best Service Provider to the Fishing Industry in the region While Transforming All Fishery Harbours as Green Fishery Harbours Ensuring Blue Growth in the Industry.

Our Mission

Provide Modern Infrastructure Facilities with Required Quality and Standard Services to the Fishing Industry by Ensuring Economy, Efficiency, Environmental and Institutional Sustainability.

Objectives

- ✓ The Planning, designing and constructions of fishery harbours, anchorages, marine structures and other shore facilities,
- ✓ The establishment, operation, control and maintenance of Fishery Harbours, anchorages, marine structures and other shore facilities.
- ✓ The management of fishery harbours, anchorages, and other shore facilities.
- ✓ The Provision of repairs and maintenance facilities for fishing crafts.
- ✓ The establishment, Operation and Maintenance of cold room, ice plants and other refrigeration facilities.
- ✓ The Supply of water, fuel, lubricants, electricity, ice, cold room facilities and any other services and any other services, incidental thereto for the purpose of fishery industry and fishermen.
- ✓ The provision of security to fishery harbours, anchorages, marine structures and other organizations within the Ministry of fisheries an Aquatic resource, and to recover charges, fees and any other payments on account of it;
- ✓ The monitoring, control, surveillance of Sri Lanka's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)
- ✓ The imposition and recovery of harbor dues such as port dues such as port dues, light dues, dockage, tonnage and unloading fees, etc., charges, fees, and boat license fees for the facilities, services and supplies provided to fishing crafts, fishermen, and any other persons in the fishery harbours and anchorages of the corporation.
- ✓ Ceylon Fishery Harbour Corporation has formed a special dredging unit. This unit will perform dredging activities which include maintenance dredging and capital dredging.

  It is expected that this will lead to a better and efficient operation, management and maintenance of dredging operations.

Legal Status

The Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation was established on 01.04.1972, in terms of the gazette notification published in extra ordinary gazette No. 14,996/18 dated 11th February 1972 in terms of the section (1) of the section (2) of the State Industrial Corporation Act No. 49 of 1957.

Activities and Core activities

- ✓ Provision of Safe Berthing Facilities (Maintenance of required harbour depths, navigational channels and navigational equipment's)
- ✓ Fish Unloading and Auction Facilities.
- ✓ Net Mending Facilities.
- ✓ Supply of Ice & Cold Rooms Facilities.
- ✓ Boat Lifting and Boat Repair Facilities.
- ✓ Supply of Water & Electricity.
- ✓ Supply of Fuel and Lubricants.
- ✓ Canteen and Sanitary Facilities
- ✓ Provision for Sales outlets for Industry Related Supportive Services
- ✓ Harbour Lighting Parking and 24 hrs. Security Services.

Role & Function

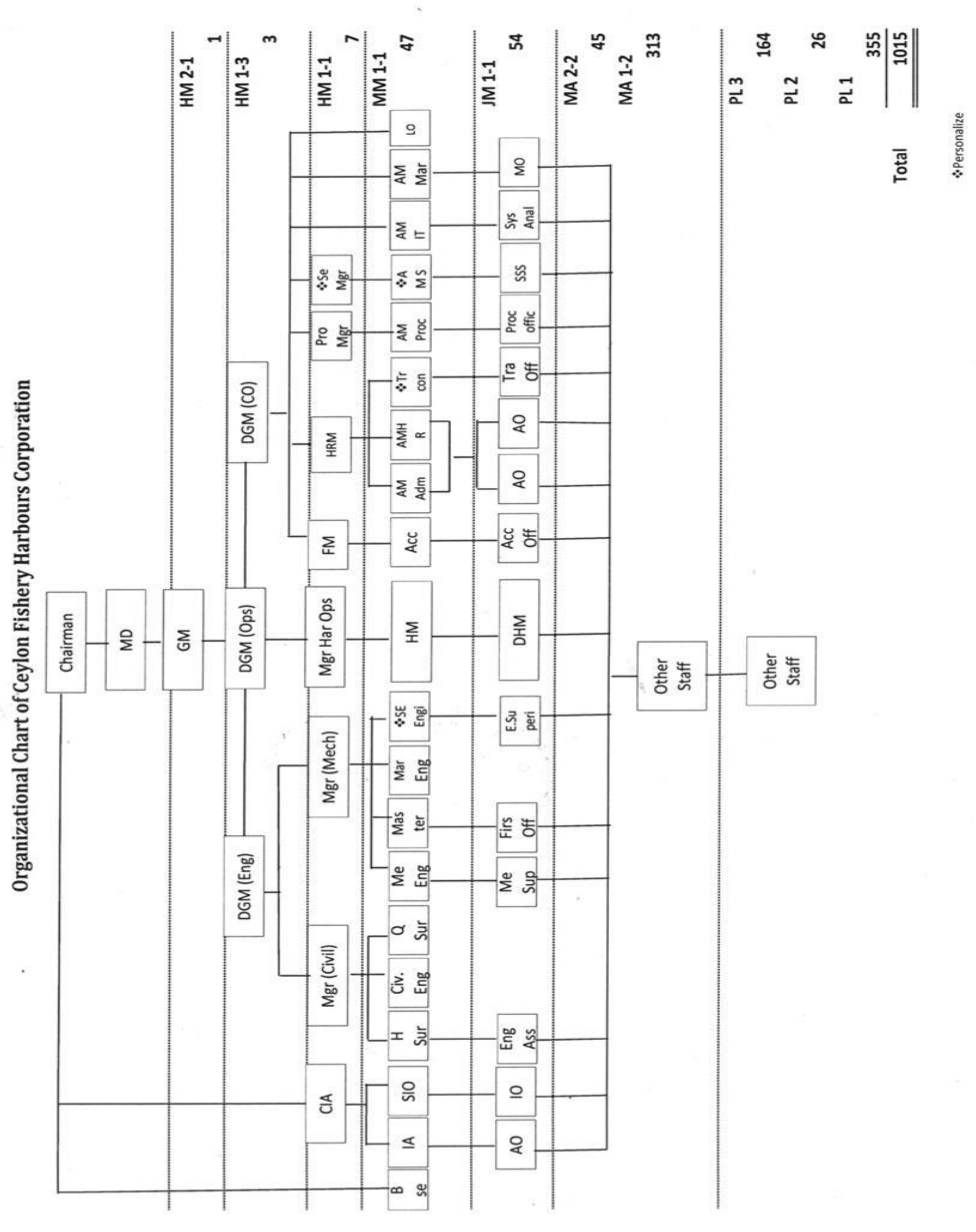
The Port Commission which was under the Ceylon Government built break waters in the fishery habours, and the first such harbour was at the Beruwala Fishery Harbour. In the decade of 1980, the Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation had decided to entrust all the commercial activities to the Fishery Co-operative Societies and private sector. The activities such as planning and construction of fishery habours and anchorages, maintenance of off-shore structures and other coastal facilities, supervision of the economic aspect of the implementation phases of the construction activities, dredging and excavation activities of the fishery harbours for facilitating maintenance work were carried out by Corporation. As a result of a restructuring programme implemented in the Ceylon Fishery Habours Corporation in 1991, the total strength of the staff at the corporation was reduced to 129. In keeping with the re-modernization of fisheries harbours and construction of new fisheries harbours program, the required cadre was restructured and after due categorization, the treasury approval was obtained in the year 2013 to increase the strength of employees up to 1015. As at the end of the year 1994, the number of fishery harbours and anchorages had increased to 10. In 1995, with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank, a new management structure was introduced to the fishery harbours of Beruwala, Galle, Mirissa, Puranawella and Kirinda. Open gate system was suspended and the Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation embarked on a well-managed fishery harbour programme. In keeping with this, a system where fishery harbours administered by managers were introduced. Under this scheme, a proper system of management and proper use of fishery harbours was initiated constructing of boundary walls, infrastructure, operating of security services etc.

When the tsunami disaster occurred, the Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation had 12 fishery harbours in operation around the island, and except for a few fishery harbours, 10 fishery harbours (Panadura, Beruwala, Hikkaduwa, Galle, Mirissa, puranawella, Tangalle, kudawella, Kirinda) including coastal infrastructures, off-shore structures, break-waters, sand breakers etc. were completely destroyed by this tsunami ravage. The dredging machine belonging to the fishery harbour too was badly damaged. Reconstruction of 10 fishery harbours destroyed by the tsunami disaster and new construction activities, and reconstruction works of anchorages, coastal facilities were carried out by the following state institutions and organizations.

Source	Project	Amount(US Rs, Mn)	Date of Opening T Project	Date of Complete T Project	Description
USAID	Hikkaduwa Fishery Harbour	US $ 2.9 million	28/06/2006	12/06/2008	Reconstruction and Improvement
	Mirissa Fishery Harbour	US $ 4.1 million	12/2006	07/2008	Reconstruction and Improvement
	Puranawella Fishery Harbour	US $ 5.8 million	2006	08/08/2008	Reconstruction and Improvement
	Kirinda Fishery Harbour	US $ 0.25 million	2008	2009	Repairs of heavy vehicle Kirinda fishery harbor and dredging harbor basin.
Total Subscription of USAID : US $ 13 million					
The Republic of China	Panadura Fishery Harbour	Rs. Mn 300	12/2005	11/2007	Reconstruction and Improvement
	Beruwala Fishery Harbour	Rs. Mn 301	12/2006	06/2008	Reconstruction and Improvement
	Kudawella Fishery Harbour	Rs. Mn 302	01/2007	09/2008	Reconstruction and Improvement
Total Subscription of Republic of China ; Rs. Mn 903					
The Governme of Japan	Galle Fishery Har	Rs. Mn 60	06/03/2006	12/2007	Reconstruction and Improvement
	Tangalla Fishery Harbour	Rs. Mn 10	12/2005	03/2007	Reconstruction and Improvement
Total Subscription of Government of Japan; Rs. Mn 700					
World Vision	Kirinda Fishery harbour	**US $ 10 million**	01/2006	01/2007	Reconstruction works
UNDP	Kirinda Fishery harbour	Rs. Mn 25	12/2005	12/2007	Improvement to Circuit and sanitary facilities
	Codbay Fishery harbour	Rs. Mn 25	12/2005	12/2007	Improvement to Circuit, sanitary facilities, supply of Generators and Tractors
	Tangalla, Puranawella, Mirissa, Galle, Hikkaduwa, Beruwella, Modara,Kalpitiya	Rs. Mn 100	12/2005	12/2007	supply of Generators and Tractors
Total Subscription of UNDP; Rs. Mn 150					
Nestle Lanka	Kodbay Fishery Harbour	Rs. Mn 20	12/2005	12/2007	Net mending halls, Wa storage tanks, Circuit facility, Reconstruction work of internal road network

	Galle Fishery Har	Rs. Mn 20	12/2006	12/2008	
	Negombo Fishery Harbour	Rs. Mn 20	12/2007	12/2009	Net mending halls, Water storage tanks, Circuit facility
Total Subscription of Nestle Lanka**; Rs. Mn 60**					
ADB /GOSL	Hambanthota Fishery Harbour	Rs. Mn 373	01/2006	08/2009	Constructions of fully fledged new fishery harbour
	Ambalangoda Fishery Harbour	Rs. Mn 460			
	Chillaw Fishery Harbour	Rs. Mn 194			
Total Subscription of ADB/GOSL; Rs. Mn 1027					
Iceland	ICEIDA- Development of 25 anchorages.	Rs. Mn 119	2006	2009	Development of 25 anchorages.
ADB/ TARP	Development of 07 anchorages	Rs.Mn 411	2006	2009	Development of 07 anchorages
ADB /GOSL	NECCDEP- Valaichchana & Codbay	Rs.Mn 370 +220	06/2006	06/2006	Reconstruction and modernization
Greek Governme /Helanic Aid	Dodanduwa& Nigambo Fishery Harbour	Rs.Mn 80 Rs.Mn140	2007	08/2009 & 09/2009	Constructions of new fishery harbours
FAO	CIDS/ Development of 80 anchorages	US $ 4.7 million	05/2009	06/2012	Development of 80 anchorages, Technological Training activities
IFAD	Nilwella & Suduwella Fishery Harbour	US $ 12 million	06/2007	06/2013	Development of 03 anchorages and 18 ports Conversion
The Republic of China	Panadura Fishery Harbour	Rs. Mn 57	01/2010	06/2011	Extension of southern break-water
Netherlan ORET/ GOSL/ ORET	Dikkovita Fishery Harbour	Euro 53 Million	2009	01/2013	Develop as a fully-fledged fishery harbour

Organization Structure



Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Ceylon fishery Habours Corporation consisted of seven (07) members including the chairman. As at the beginning of the year 2021, Mr.Nilanka Jayawardana functioned as the chairman.

The Board of Directors of the Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation – 2021

01	Chairman	-	Mr.Nilanka Jayawardana
02	Managing Director	-	Mr.Vadivel Sathyananda
03	Treasury Member	-	Mrs.R.M.Jayanthi
04	Director	-	Mr.Manone Perera
05	Director	-	Dr.K.Vigneswaran
06	Director	-	Mr.Sarath Disanayaka
07	Director	-	Eng. Shanthadevi Tharmarathnam

Part 02

Certificate by Finance Manager

The financial statement of Ceylon Fishery Corporation as 31st December 2021 is prepared and presented in compliance with the following.

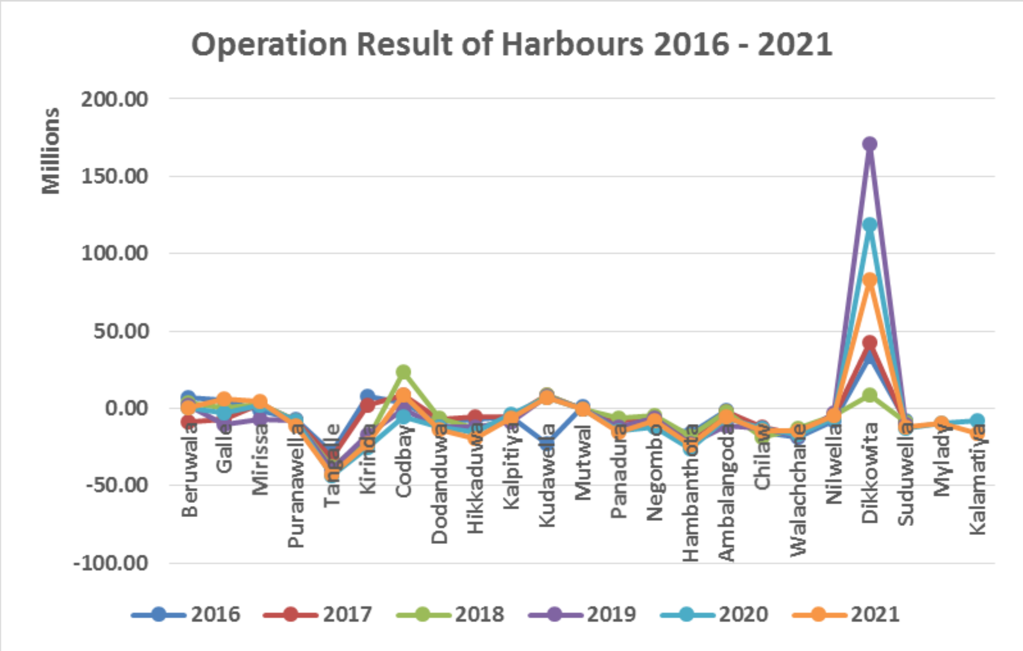
- ✓ The accrual basis of accounting in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard (SLPSAS's) as required under finance act No.38 of 1971 – sect14.

- ✓ Code of best practices on corporate governance issued jointly by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

P.M.Tharanganie
Acting Finance Manager and Accountable Authority of CFHC.

Overview of Financial Position

Operation Result of Harbours 2016 - 2021

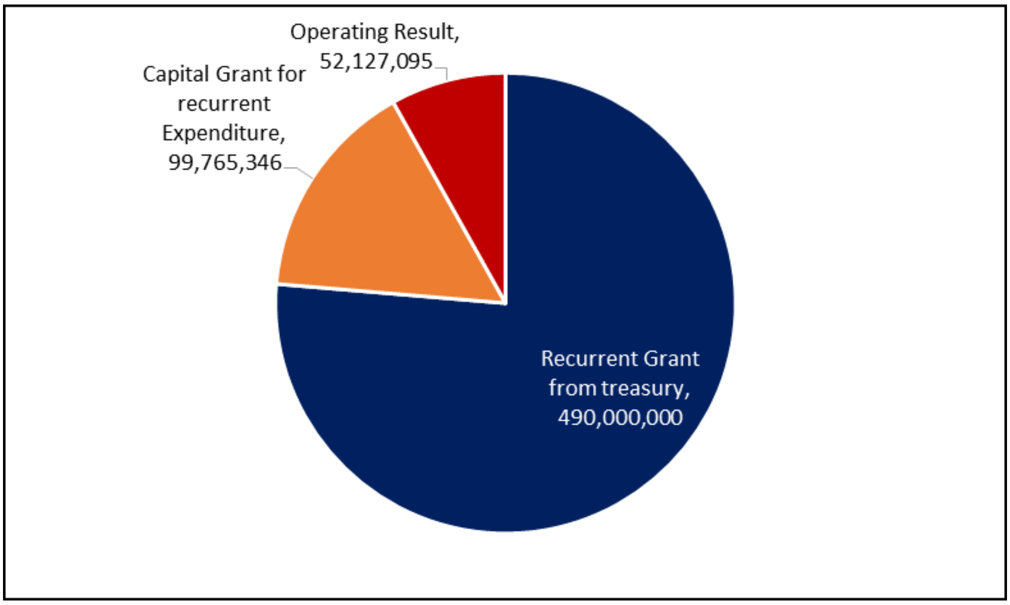


Harbour	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Beruwala	7,209,784.00	(8,334,216.00)	3,605,551.00	1,873,194.00	764,410.00	761,297
Galle	5,566,059.00	(7,318,400.00)	792,408.00	(10,686,069.00)	(3,084,949.00)	5,969,142
Mirissa	(1,118,576.00)	3,209,401.00	2,939,665.00	(7,237,363.00)	1,878,008.00	4,963,322
Puranawella	(7,382,750.00)	(7,923,880.00)	(7,616,532.00)	(8,189,577.00)	(7,496,629)	(11,161,594)
Tangalle	(28,612,975.00)	(31,590,514.00)	(38,001,577.00)	(39,310,703.00)	(43,142,804.00)	(42,361,257)
Kirinda	8,163,629.00	1,944,921.00	(20,462,643.00)	(16,720,969.00)	(25,615,510.00)	(23,119,633)
Codbay	3,435,486.00	8,604,136.00	23,519,558.00	(37,646.00)	(5,750,505.00)	9,040,677
Dodanduwa	(8,992,103.00)	(7,280,800.00)	(6,519,304.00)	(11,601,386.00)	(11,884,864.00)	(13,923,260)
Hikkaduwa	(7,171,111.00)	(5,139,240.00)	(12,532,435.00)	(11,892,984.00)	(15,386,764.00)	(19,030,984)
Kalpitiya	(5,315,190.00)	(5,424,646.00)	(7,005,901.00)	(9,025,468.00)	(3,794,502.00)	(6,304,480)
Kudawella	(22,336,518.00)	9,095,708.00	8,926,384.00	7,672,887.00	7,352,427.00	7,263,325
Mutwal	1,559,990.00	-	-	-	-	-
Panadura	(13,541,487.00)	(7,719,158.00)	(6,246,462.00)	(12,351,480.00)	(14,475,168.00)	(14,980,763)
Negombo	(9,708,656.00)	(6,343,388.00)	(4,923,206.00)	(6,040,409.00)	(12,218,701.00)	(7,710,157)
Hambanthota	(16,032,507.00)	(19,584,610.00)	(17,530,890.00)	(22,898,194.00)	(26,012,473.00)	(23,561,372)
Ambalangoda	(1,071,886.00)	(1,637,238.00)	(1,861,123.00)	(11,220,653.00)	(5,966,434.00)	(5,340,880)
Chilaw	(14,977,016.00)	(11,593,879.00)	(18,688,897.00)	(13,036,201.00)	(12,567,229.00)	(14,556,192)
Walachchane	(18,813,054.00)	(16,653,009.00)	(12,784,606.00)	(17,388,158.00)	(17,312,954.00)	(14,816,769)
Nilwella	(7,895,794.00)	(5,288,313.00)	(4,858,026.00)	(3,241,308.00)	(6,416,508.00)	(4,741,902)
Dikkowita	33,243,775.00	42,432,703.00	8,845,336.00	170,622,402.00	119,213,816.00	82,897,158
Suduwella	(7,770,668.00)	(9,132,927.00)	(8,714,956.00)	(10,035,988.00)	(12,429,764.00)	(11,876,324)
Mylady					(9,651,469.00)	(9,349,962)
Kalamatiya					(8,176,856.00)	(16,216,134)

Revenue

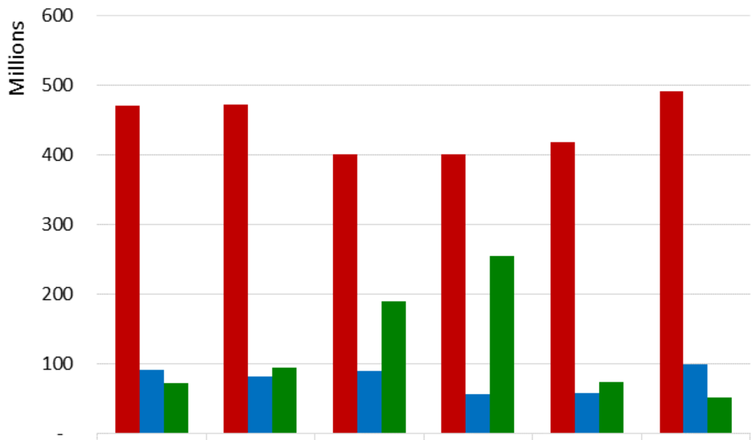
In 2021, the operation revenue is Rs 641,892,441.00 Out of which 76 percent of our revenue was derived from recurrent grant from treasury and 34 percent from operating result. When comparing 2020, the operating income decreased by 30% percent.

Harbour Revenue - 2021



Following figure represents the contribution levels of operating income in between 2016 -2021. Recurrent grant from treasury and operation result have been increased during this period.

Revenue Comparison 2016 - 2021



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Recurrent Grant from treasury	470,000,000	471,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000	417,500,000	490,000,000
Capital Grant for recurrent Expenditure	91,580,000	81,603,707	90,183,061	55,669,387	57,449,328	99,765,346
Operating Result	71,932,852	94,217,791	189,534,898	254,214,171	73,984,187	52,127,095

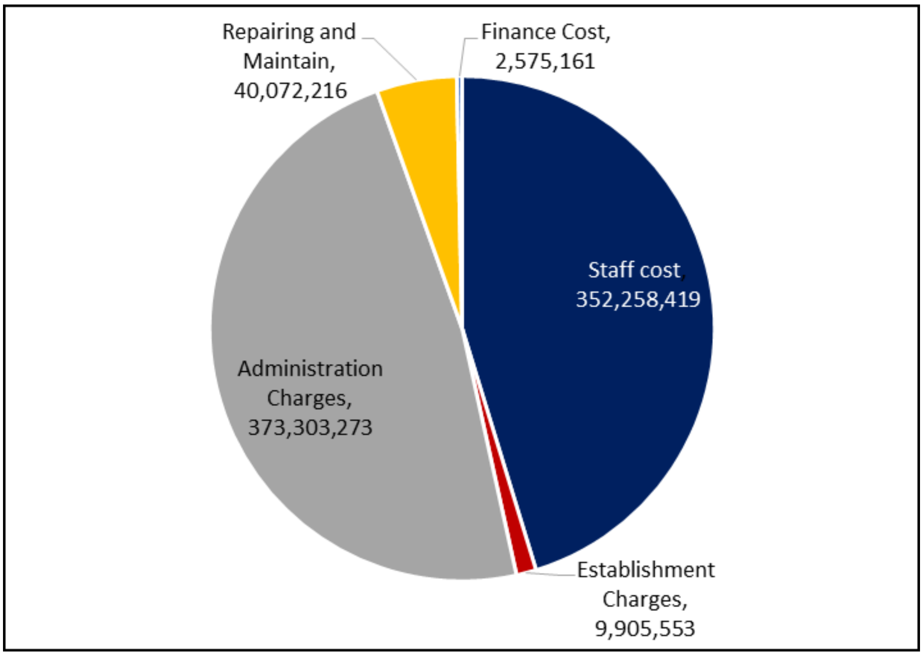
Comparing with each income level, in 2021 the total revenue decreased by 21 million from 2020.

Expenditure

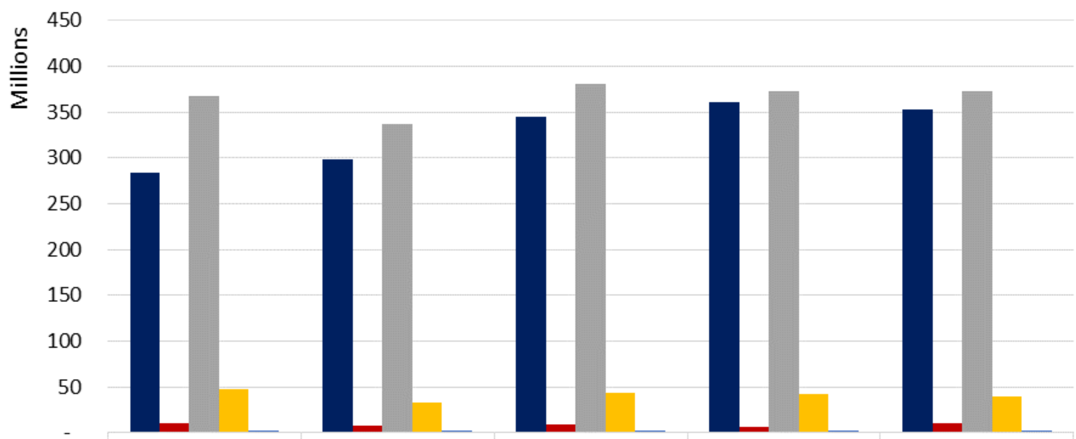
In 2021 the total expenditure decreased by Rs 6 million compared with 2020.

In 2021- 48 per cent of our expenditure went to administration charges, 45 per cent to employee benefits, 5 percent to repair & maintain and 1 percent to establishment charges.

Harbour Expenditure - 2021



Expenditure Comparison 2017 – 2021

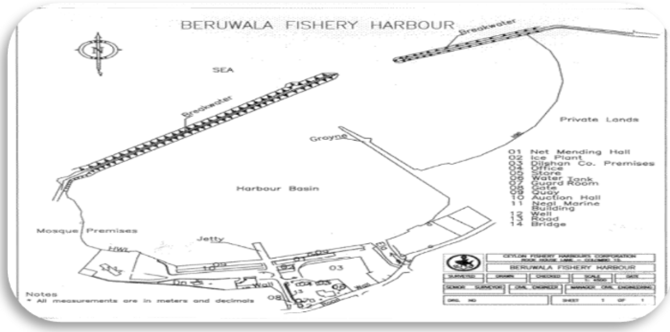


	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Staff cost	283,381,657	298,416,910	344,456,257	360,396,640	352,258,419
Establishment Charges	9,804,520	8,319,030	9,480,130	6,449,047	9,905,553
Administration Charges	367,295,417	336,656,616	381,196,812	373,100,914	373,303,273
Repairing and Maintain	48,033,928	32,477,592	43,248,241	42,322,824	40,072,216
Finance Cost	2,907,621	2,430,377	2,613,821	2,675,030	2,575,161

List of Fishery Harbours

- Beruwala Fishery Harbour
- Galle Fishery Harbour
- Mirissa Fishery Harbour
- Puranawella Fishery Harbour
- Tangalle Fishery Harbour
- Kirinda Fishery Harbour
- Cod-bay Fishery Harbour
- Dodanduwa Fishery Harbour
- Hikkaduwa Fishery Harbour
- Kalpitiya Fishery Harbour
- Kudawella Fishery Harbour
- Mutwal Fishery Harbour
- Panadura Fishery Harbour
- Negambo Fishery Harbour
- Hambanthota Fishery Harbour
- Ambalangoda Fishery Harbour
- Chilaw Fishery Harbour
- Walachchene Fishery Harbour
- Nilwella Fishery Harbour
- Dikkovita Fishery Harbour
- Suduwella Fishery Harbour
- Mylady Fishery Harbour
- Kalamatiya Fishery Harbour

Beruwala Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr.Eranga Dayamal

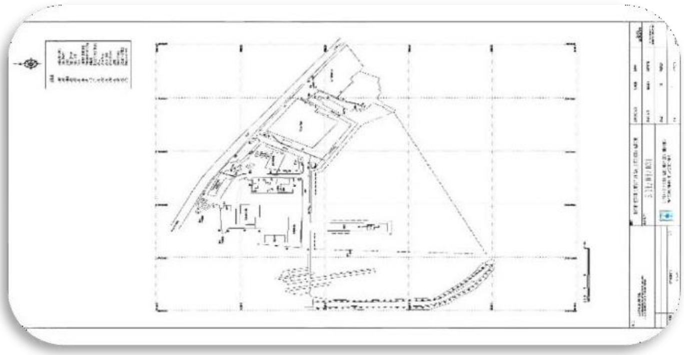
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area : 7.05 Ha
B -Basin Area : 10.00 Ha
C -Quay Wall Length : 215 m
D -Jetty Length : 41.1m
E - Break Water Length : 426m
F -Dredging Depth : 2.5m – 3.0m
G -Berthing Capacity : 530 nos
: 1965

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Beruwala Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	9,489,290	10,588,026	9,555,180	10,132,250	12,002,817
Water	2,737,002	3,045,478	3,243,367	3,538,898	3,667,244
Gate Pass	2,724,602	2,343,957	3,016,920	2,239,176	3,913,398
Rent	5,405,642	5,510,739	5,299,027	8,282,901	6,767,985
Fuel (P)	14,955,410	19,744,851	21,603,272	20,990,162	22,659,922
Other	1,726,818	1,126,006	1,047,161	305,039	280,659
Total Income	37,038,764	42,359,057	43,764,927	45,488,426	49,292,026
Total Expenditure	45,372,980	(38,753,506)	(41,891,733)	(44,724,016)	(48,530,729)
Profit / Loss	**(8,334,216)**	**3,605,551**	**1,873,194**	**746,410**	**761,297**

Galle Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr.D.N.Dissanayaka

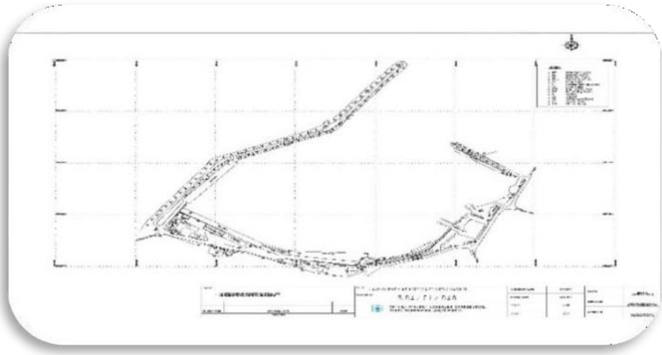
Harbour Hi

A -Land Area : 1.5 Ha
B -Basin Area : 04.00 Ha
C -Quay Wall Length : 304 m
D -Jetty Length : 91m
E -Break Water Length : 235m
F -Dredging Depth : 3.0m – 6.0m
G -Berthing Capacity : 250 nos
(3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)
H – Year of Commission : 1965

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Galle Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	6,951,135	7,044,622	6,870,611	7,495,074	9,458,952
Water	5,025,623	5,275,364	6,130,049	6,500,451	8,246,068
Gate Pass	1,489,200	1,541,514	1,623,466	1,593,130	1,784,943
Rent	1,847,314	2,172,870	3,236,712	4,005,862	3,824,981
Fuel (P)	16,089,091	19,337,410	14,394,640	20,288,581	26,712,493
Other	2,649,639	3,786,8661	4,651,545	3,413,180	4,928,788
Total Income	34,052,002	39,158,646	36,907,023	43,296,278	54,956,225
Total Expenditure	41,370,402	(39,951,054)	(47,593,092)	(46,381,228)	(48,987,083)
Profit / Loss	**(7,318,400)**	**(792,408)**	**(10,686,069)**	**(3,084,949)**	**5,969,142**

Mirissa Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr.S.A.T.Namal

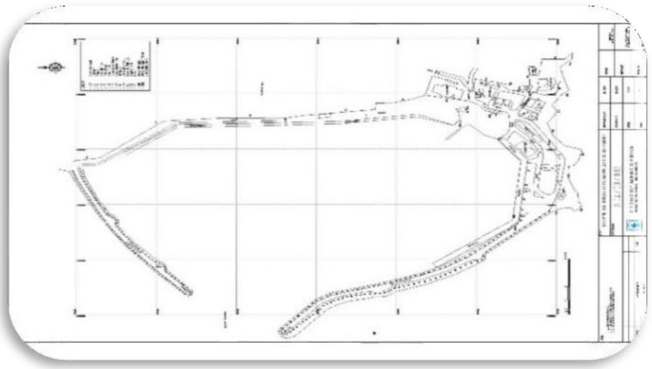
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area : 2.44 Ha
B -Basin Area : 7.20 Ha
C -Quay Wall Length : 355 m
D -Jetty Length : 73m
E - Break Water Length : 478m
F -Dredging Depth : 2.5m – 3.0m
G -Berthing Capacity : 300 nos
(3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)
H - Year of Commission : 1966

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Mirissa Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	11,962,750	8,373,925	7,752,871	7,382,454	7,929,851
Water	3,767,737	4,930,245	5,686,567	6,217,612	6,810,018
Gate Pass	2,974,639	3,827,122	1,104,291	618,412	598,046
Rent	3,979,303	4,621,798	9,515,874	9,154,981	8,103,444
Fuel (P)	10,196,214	11,221,207	15,583,992	13,542,127	18,193,683
Other	1,844,210	1,872,031	1,985,410	1,696,455	1,098,712
Total Income	34,724,853	34,846,328	41,629,005	38,612,041	42,733,754
Total Expenditure	31,515,452	(31,906,663)	(37,081,422)	(36,734,033)	(37,770,431)
Profit / Loss	**3,209,401**	**2,939,665**	**(7,237,363)**	**1,878,008**	**4,963,322**

Puranawella Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr.R.P.Wanniarachchi

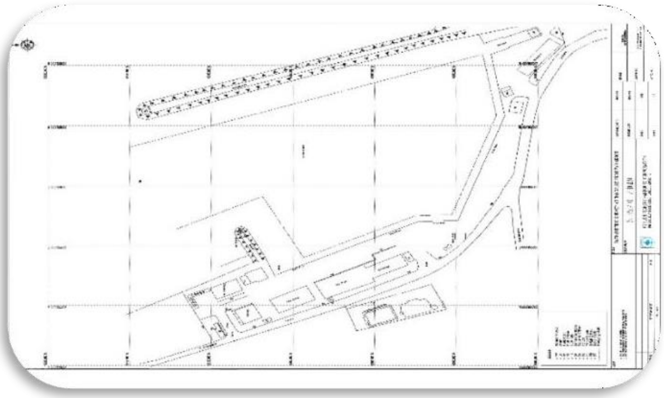
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area : 4.96 Ha
B -Basin Area : 14.20 Ha
C -Quay Wall Length : 265 m
D -Jetty Length : 121m
E - Break Water Length : 400m
F -Dredging Depth : 3.0m – 6.0m
G -Berthing Capacity : 350 nos
(3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)
H -Year of Commission : 1980

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Puranawella Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	7,602,895	6,186,852	7,427,446	5,723,074	5,962,631
Water	3,191,345	3,025,834	3,551,702	3,775,267	4,247,478
Gate Pass	442,504	351,170	394,310	309,176	300,528
Rent	2,254,420	1,207,123	2,665,538	1,956,663	3,187,171
Fuel (P)	10,100,891	10,243,487	12,035,930	11,877,516	17,097,259
Other	2,402,190	2,767,741	2,816,920	3,898,888	3,381,866
Total Income	25,994,245	23,782,207	28,891,844	27,540,584	34,430,088
Total Expenditure	33,918,125	31,398,739	(37,081,422)	(35,037,214)	(45,591,682)
Profit / Loss	**(7,923,880)**	**(7,616,532)**	**(8,189,577)**	**(7,496,629)**	**(11,161,594)**

Tangalle Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr.J.Wanigapura

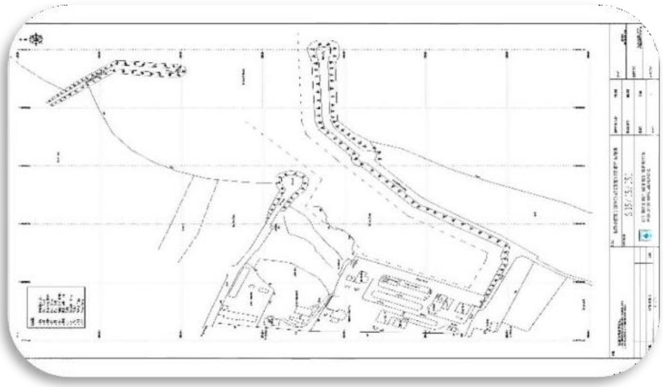
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area	*: 1.45 Ha*
B -Basin Area	*: 2.50 Ha*
C -Quay Wall Length	*: 261 m*
D -Jetty Length	*: na*
E - Break Water Length	*: 221m*
F -Dredging Depth	*: 2.5m – 3.0m*
G -Berthing Capacity (3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)	*: 100 nos*
H -Year of Commission	*: 1965*

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Tangalle Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	5,154,99	2,294,247	2,665,690	2,216,662	2,434,167
Water	963,16	1,127,512	1,375,135	1514,420	1,532,503
Gate Pass	322,86	258,791	275,022	199,481	149,065
Rent	231,15	219,600	353,561	1,026,113	4,823,387
Fuel (P)	3,033,25	479,940	3,511,621	5,018,625	2,823,387
Other	1,331,42	1,319,413	1,211,033	1,021,871	897,477
Total Income	11,036,839	5,699,503	9,392,063	11,000,172	12,798,152
Total Expenditure	42,627,353	(43,701,081)	(48,702,765)	54,142,977	(55,159,409)
Profit / Loss	**(31,590,51**	**(38,001,577)**	**(39,310,703)**	**(43,142,804)**	**(42,361,257)**

Kirinda Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr.L.H.Thilakarathna

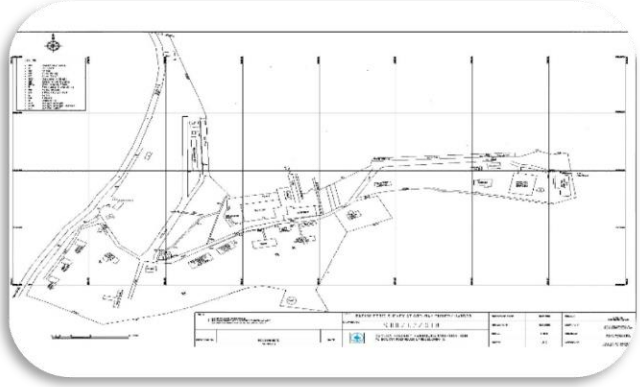
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area : 3.50 Ha
B -Basin Area : 3.60 Ha
C -Quay Wall Length : 173 m
D -Jetty Length : na
E - Break Water Length : 450m
F -Dredging Depth : 2.5m – 3.0m
G -Berthing Capacity : 50 nos
(3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)
H -Year of Commission : 1985

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Kirinda Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	404,878	323,929	333,788	318,426	285,556
Water	164,291	176,028	144,898	240,477	183,048
Gate Pass	708,130	370,734	522,756	339,056	273,926
Sand	29,677,825	10,813,166	29,703,550	9,429,325	7,016,956
Fuel (P)	3,780,229	2,231,502	2,329,703	1,233,804	2,042,509
Other	2,384,882	926,963	1,318,813	519,144	569,148
Total Income	37,120,235	14,842,322	34,353,508	12,080,231	10,371,141
Total Expenditure	35,175,314	(35,304,966)	(51,074,477)	(37,695,741)	(33,490,775)
Profit / Loss	**1,944,921**	**(20,462,643)**	**(16,720,969)**	**(25,615,510)**	**(23,119,633)**

Cod-bay Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr.T.Sivarupan

Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

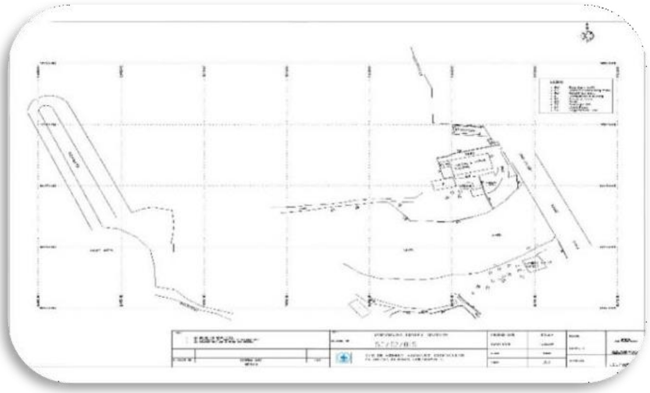
A -Land Area : 9.23 Ha
B -Basin Area : 20 Ha
C -Quay Wall Length : 152 m
D -Jetty Length : 25
E - Break Water Length : na
F -Dredging Depth : 6m
G -Berthing Capacity : 700 nos
(3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)
H -Year of Commission : 1965

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Cod-bay Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	9,349,30	10,248,956	7,790,681	7,978,727	9,490,513
Water	3,985,35	5,116,616	3,138,880	3,520,083	5,627,285
Gate Pass	383,14	450,496	384,286	241,630	222,222
Rent	6,017,01	12,426,430	10,073,184	8,765,048	12,955,349
Fuel (P)	22,977,58	30,340,246	20,769,162	23,536,173	32,402,100
Other	3,815,175	4,161,472	3,530,366	2,753,549	4,167,578
Total Income	46,527,577	62,744,216	45,686,559	46,795,211	64,865,047
Total Expenditure	37,923,441	39,224,913	(45,724,203)	(52,545,716)	(55,824,370)
Profit / Loss	**8,604,136**	**23,519,304**	**(37,646)**	**(5,750,505)**	**9,040,677**

Dodanduwa Fishery Harbour

Harbour Manager:- Ms.W.M.J.K.Weerasingha



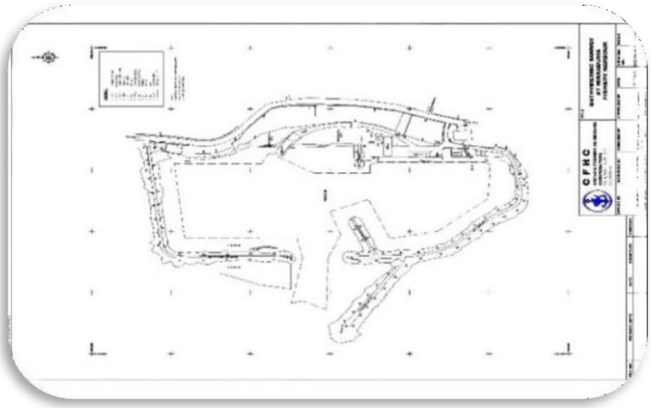
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area : 1.41 Ha
B -Basin Area : na
C -Quay Wall Length : 139.5 m
D -Jetty Length : na
E - Break Water Length : 100m
F -Dredging Depth : 3m
G -Berthing Capacity : 50 nos
(3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)
H -Year of Commission : 2010

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Dodanduwa Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ice	1,206,000	533,140	433,626	50,116	96,319
Water	121,604	141,106	186,668	216,000	265,704
Gate Pass	117,178	65,670	131,060	82,355	68,917
Rent	24,677	-	572,400	529,200	92,400
Fuel (P)	369,150	1,566,053	219,301	594,822	678,443
Other	146,100	13,004	110,024	1,171,049	14,500
Total Income	1,984,709	2,318,973	1,653,079	2,643,541	2,144,752
Total Expenditure	9,265,509	(8,838,531)	(13,254,465)	(14,528,405)	(16,068,012)
Profit / Loss	**(7,280,800)**	**(6,519,558)**	**(11,601,386)**	**(11,884,864)**	**(13,923,260)**

Hikkaduwa Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr.M.Withanage

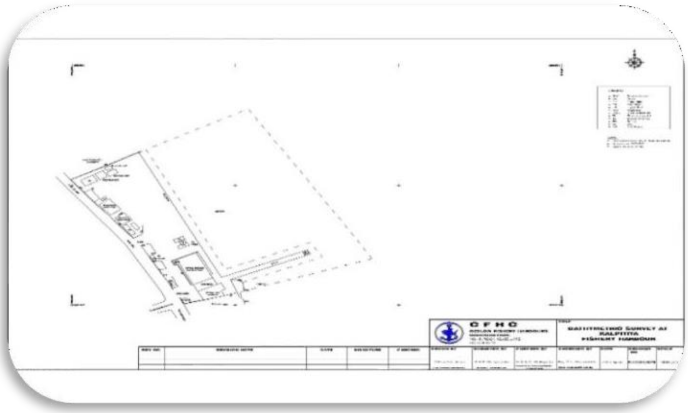
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area : 2.94 Ha
B -Basin Area : 6.30 Ha
C -Quay Wall Length : 135.9 m
D -Jetty Length : 135.9m
E - Break Water Length : 325m
F -Dredging Depth : 2.5m – 3m
G -Berthing Capacity : 250 nos
(3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)
H -Year of Commission : 2001

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Hikkaduwa Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	2,360,717	1,250,307	1,268,354	1,386,065	1,609,074
Water	708,393	755,708	917,634	1,113,228	1,362,754
Sand	7,873,000	2,306,000	7,328,400	2,052,750	
Rent	336,522	315,217		422,751	231,264
Fuel (P)	1,979,641	2,347,693	1,589,292	2,319,800	2,663,333
Other	1,266,347	989,725	1,334,046	1,091,202	1,306,699
Total Income	14,524,620	7,964,650	12,437,727	8,385,795	7,173,125
Total Expenditure	19,663,860	(20,497,085)	(24,330,710)	(23,772,559)	(26,204,110)
Profit / Loss	**(5,139,240)**	**(12,532,435)**	**(11,892,984)**	**(15,386,764)**	**(19,030,984)**

Kalpitiya Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr.B.H.S.Dheshappriya

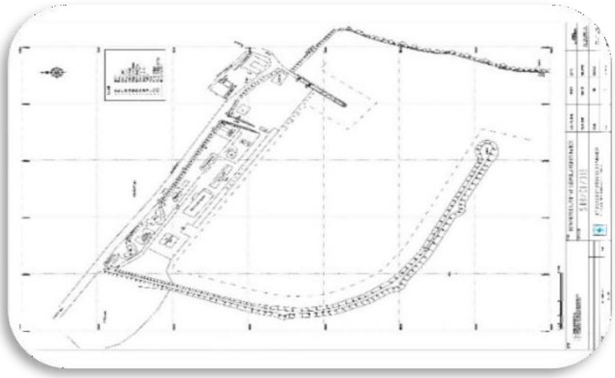
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area : 0.49 Ha
B -Basin Area : 2.00 Ha
C -Quay Wall Length : 115.8 m
D -Jetty Length : 57.2m
E - Break Water Length : na
F -Dredging Depth : 2.5m
G -Berthing Capacity : 180 nos
(3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)
H -Year of Commission : 1968

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Kalpitiya Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	9 2020	2021
Berthing	209,434	895,965	954,574	1,179,574	1,074,963
Water	1,432,195	810,666	889,433	1,005,969	98,4053
Sand	-	-	-	-	
Rent	659,963	1,210,613	-	1,432,938	1,473,640
Fuel (P)	1,976,414	2,432,788	1,452,617	3,539,875	3,087,788
Other	668,150	568,901	504,402	1,162,726	344,054
Total Income	6,831,071	5,918,933	3,801,026	8,321,083	6,964,498
Total Expenditure	12,255,717	(12,924,834)	(12,826,4930	(12,115,585)	(13,268,978)
Profit / Loss	**(5,424,646**	**(7,005,901)**	**(9,025,468)**	**(3,794,502)**	**(6,304,480)**

Kudawella Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr.P.Punchihewa

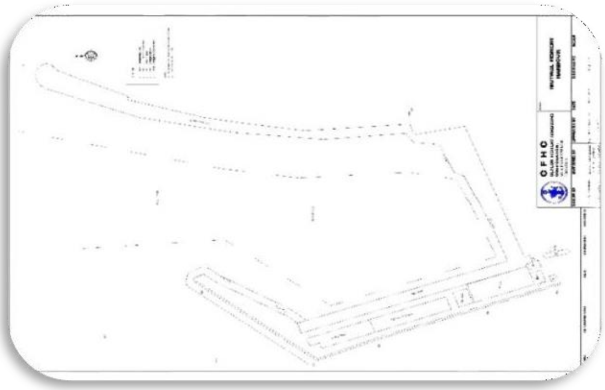
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area	: 4.24 Ha
B -Basin Area	: 13.10 Ha
C -Quay Wall Length	: 290 m
D -Jetty Length	: na
E - Break Water Length	: 700m
F -Dredging Depth	: 2.5m – 3m
G -Berthing Capacity (3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)	: 400 nos
H -Year of Commission	: 1998

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Kudawella Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	10,431,713	8,362,777	8,646,046	9,181,773	10,221,652
Water	5,544,885	5,766,723	7,270,038	7,975,843	7,015,449
Electricity	718,575	-	860,570	490,340	497,492
Rent	2,196,595	4,525,125	5,823,914	3,794,288	2,494,418
Fuel (P)	14,941,100	15,993,819	16,727,660	19,744,928	28,057,411
Other	3,902,706	4,714,076	3,805,004	3,260,177	3,083,196
Total Income	37,735,574	39,362,520	43,133,232	44,447,349	51,369,618
Total Expenditure	28,639,866	(30,436,133)	(35,460,345)	(37,094,922)	(44,106,293)
Profit / Loss	**9,095,708**	**8,926,387**	**7,672,887**	**7,352,427**	**7,263,325**

Mutwal Fishery Harbour



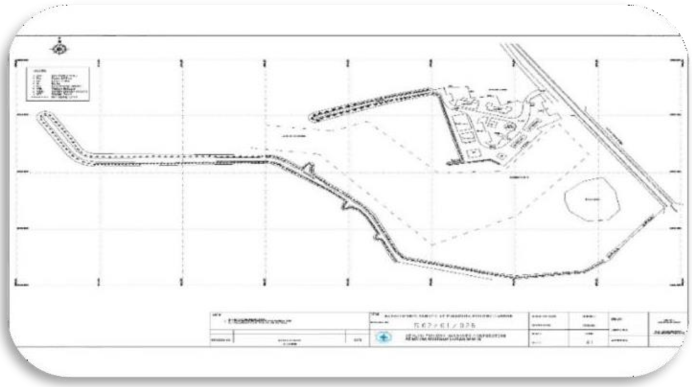
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area	*: 0.92 Ha*
B -Basin Area	*: 2.30 Ha*
C -Quay Wall Length	*: 128.7 m*
D -Jetty Length	*: 64m*
E - Break Water Length	*: 140m*
F -Dredging Depth	*: 4m – 5m*
G -Berthing Capacity (3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)	*: 100 nos*
H -Year of Commission	*: 1965*

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Mutwal Fishery Harbour

Year	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Berthing	4,356,519	-	-	-	-
Water	-	-	-	-	-
Gate Pass	11,610	-	-	-	-
Rent	43,748	250,000	1,512,500	-	-
Fuel (P)	11,307,873	(278,667)	-	-	-
Other	133,101	550,000	47,490	-	-
Total Income	15,852,851	521,333	1,559,990	-	-
Total Expenditure	9,285,854	2,908,747	-	-	-
Profit / Loss	**6,566,997**	**(2,387,414)**	**1,559,990**	**-**	**-**

Panadura Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr.K.A.D.M.Kodippili

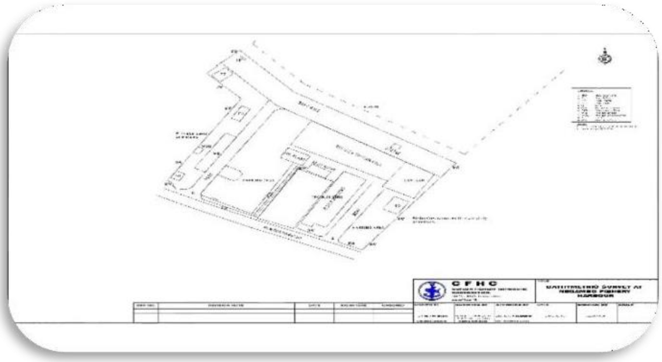
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area : 2.13 Ha
B -Basin Area : Lagoon
C -Quay Wall Length : 75.5 m
D -Jetty Length :
E - Break Water Length : 410m
F -Dredging Depth : 3m
G -Berthing Capacity : 75 nos
(3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)
H -Year of Commission : 1998

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Panadura Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	-	14,826	4,957	87,728	165,069
Sand	2,494,440	3,703,000	1,843,000	-	
Gate Pass	137,104	70,373	82,787	54,824	
Rent	2,404,726	2,361,326	2,453,773	2,532,782	2,729,583
Fuel (P)	-	207,104	92,884	49,084	126,620
Other	113,016	379036	147,257	137,679	158,288
Total Income	5,149,286	6,735,665	4,624,658	2,862,098	3,328,087
Total Expenditure	12,868,444	(12,982,128)	(16,940,1380	(17,337,266)	(18,308,849)
Profit / Loss	**(7,719,158)**	**(6,246,462)**	**(12,351,480)**	**(14,475,168)**	**(14,980,763)**

Negombo Fishery



Harbour Manager:- Mr: M.S Vaas

Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

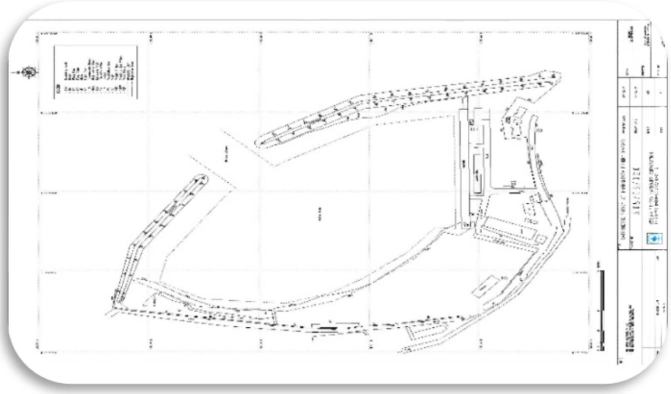
A -Land Area	: 0.42 Ha
B -Basin Area	: 2.00 Ha
C -Quay Wall Length	: 297.0 m
D -Jetty Length	: 88m
E - Break Water Length	: na
F -Dredging Depth	: 3m
G -Berthing Capacity (3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)	: 162 nos
H -Year of Commission	: 2007

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Negombo Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	1,108,559	1,597,134	1,236,504	1,354,689	1,381,111
Water	851,500	1,038,195	1,107,015	769,696	869,878
Electricity	210,682	220,127	371,512	437,526	214,595
Rent	48,431	114,000	352,131	424,301	363,067
Fuel (P)	4,707,691	6,797,978	7,682,928	4,646,324	6,833,099
Other	2,178,309	2,068,423	2,841,801	3,797,996	2,789,415
Total Income	9,105,172	11,835,857	13,591,891	11,430,532	(12,451,164)
Total Expenditure	15,448,560	(16,759,062)	(19,632,299)	(23,646,234)	20,161,321
Profit / Loss	**(6,343,388)**	**(4,923,206)**	**(6,040,409)**	**(12,218,701)**	**(7,710,157)**

(

Hambanthota Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr: M.K Sunil Shantha

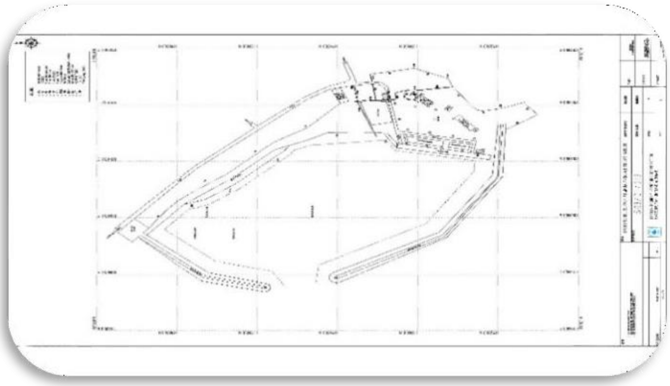
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area	: 3.5 Ha
B -Basin Area	: 3.60 Ha
C -Quay Wall Length	: 150 m
D -Jetty Length	: na
E - Break Water Length	: 275m
F -Dredging Depth	: 3.5m
G -Berthing Capacity (3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)	: 125 nos
H -Year of Commission	: 2010

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Hambanthota Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	1,069,639	790,937	831,184	807,222	747,259
Water	415,487	359,491	427,286	286,617	375,794
Gate Pass	629,591	552,774	434,057	323,491	401,944
Rent	142,986	269,417	322,546	299,578	255,553
Fuel (P)	1,079,396	2,195,523	1,506,301	1,380,273	2,246,760
Other	487,084	2,559,321	574,207	634,523	291,998
Total Income	3,824,183	6,727,463	4,095,581	3,557,593	4,319,309
Total Expenditure	23,408,793	(24,258,353)	(26,993,773)	(29,570,066)	(27,880,681)
Profit / Loss	**(19,584,610)**	**(17,530,890)**	**(22,898,194)**	**(26,012,473)**	**(23,561,372)**

Ambalangoda Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr: Somasiri

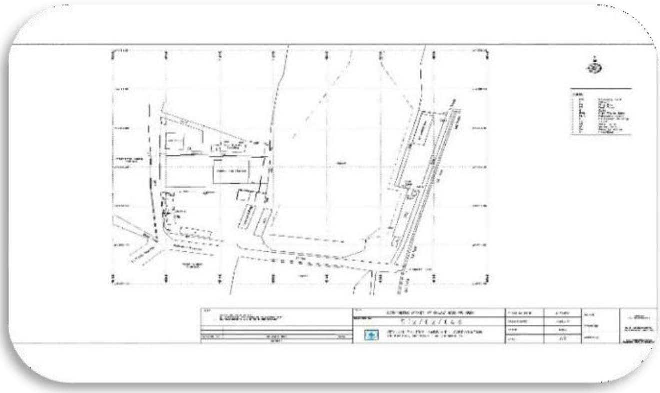
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area	*: 1.74 Ha*
B -Basin Area	*: 6.40 Ha*
C -Quay Wall Length	*: 112 m*
D -Jetty Length	*: na*
E - Break Water Length	*: 375m*
F -Dredging Depth	*: 3.5m*
G -Berthing Capacity (3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)	*: 150 nos*
H -Year of Commission	*: 2010*

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Ambalangoda Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	2,669,800	2,592,609	2,613,787	2,356,759	2,767,454
Water	1,571,059	1,528,769	1,452,366	1,478,395	2,022,344
Sand	3,084,840	3,416,000	3,208,050	1,892,819	
Rent	1,763,123	1,850,800	2,405,710	4,381,356	4,542,985
Fuel (P)	6,947,804	7,663,488	3,118,817	5,929,655	8,680,955
Other	2,393,333	4,650,593	4,015,383	1,221,270	2,190,739
Total Income	18,429,959	21,702,259	16,814,113	17,260,253	20,204,476
Total Expenditure	20,067,197	(23,563,382)	(28,034,767)	(23,226,688)	(25,545,356)
Profit / Loss	**(1,637,238**	**(1,861,123)**	**(11,220,653)**	**(5,966,434)**	**(5,340,880)**

Chilaw Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Ms.N.Rajapaksha

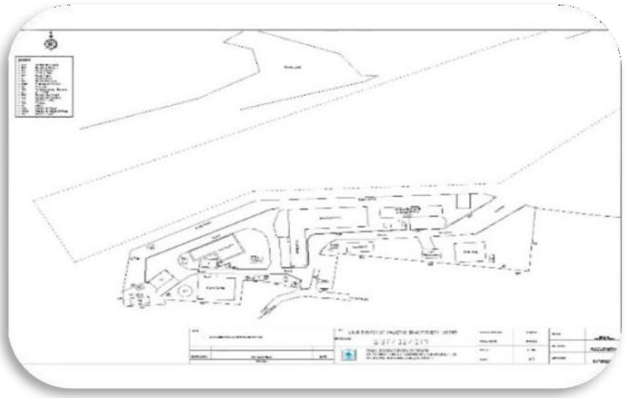
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area : 1.00 Ha
B -Basin Area : na
C -Quay Wall Length : 136 m
D -Jetty Length : na
E - Break Water Length : 250m
F -Dredging Depth : 2.5m
G -Berthing Capacity : 250 nos
(3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)
H -Year of Commission : 2009

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Chilaw Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	59,261	52,652	81,196	144,769	251,111
Water	146,040	77,352	64,340	55,958	40,388
Sand	2,940,000	2,815,000	1,330,000		
Rent	961,781	945,750	2,430,527	1,592,909	1,678,134
Fuel (P)	-	-			
Other	1,838,313	1,675,268	1,210,315	744,081	727,050
Total Income	5,945,395	5,566,022	5,116,378	2,537,716	2,696,684
Total Expenditure	17,539,274	(24,254,919)	(18,152,578)	(15,104,946)	(17,252,876)
Profit / Loss	**(11,593,879)**	**(18,688,897)**	**(13,036,201)**	**(12,567,229)**	**(14,556,192)**

Walachchane Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr.G.R.Vijidaran

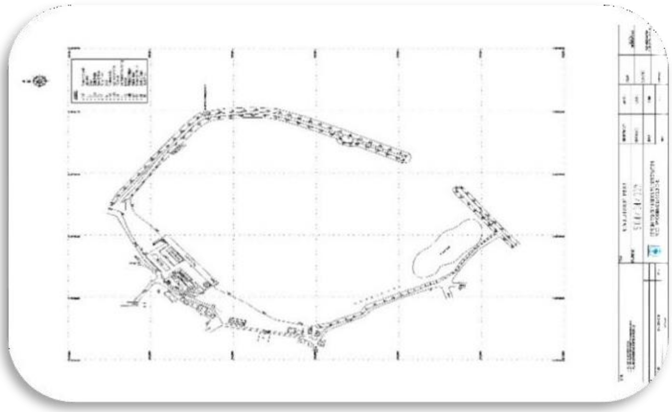
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area	*: 1.71 Ha*
B -Basin Area	*: 3.70 Ha*
C -Quay Wall Length	*: 275 m*
D -Jetty Length	*: na*
E - Break Water Length	*: na*
F -Dredging Depth	*: 3m*
G -Berthing Capacity (3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)	*: 400 nos*
H -Year of Commission	*: 2011*

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Walachchane Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	3,201,552	3,394,522	4,425,900	4,079,194	5,762,870
Water	470,072	931,176	1,041,643	1,489,098	2,178,089
Gate pass	93,757	85,339	44,071	36,232	194,083
Rent	782,220	1,635,650	1,867,179	2,099,596	2,543,698
Fuel (P)	2,891,556	4,886,155	5,128,175	4,684,076	7,690,762
Other	1,681,355	1,942,290	2,229,875	1,855,850	2,697,244
Total Income	9,120,512	12,875,132	14,736,843	14,244,046	21,066,746
Total Expenditure	25,773,521	(25,659,738)	(32,125,000)	(31,557,000)	(35,883,515)
Profit / Loss	**(16,653,009)**	**(12,784,606)**	**(17,388,158)**	**(17,312,954)**	**(14,816,769)**

Nilwella Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr.K.H.H.Heshara

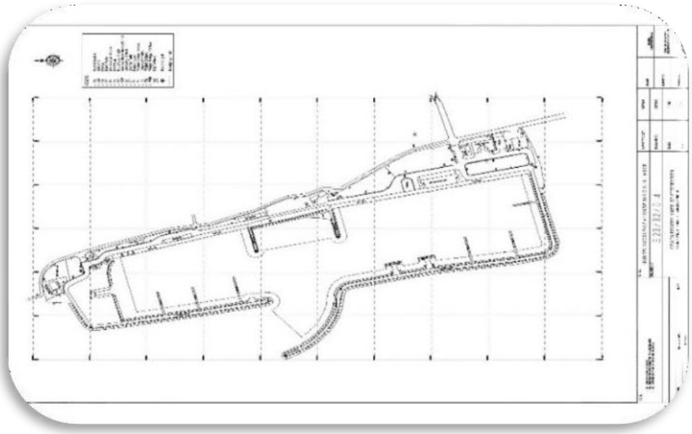
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area : 1.00 Ha
B -Basin Area : 5.00 Ha
C -Quay Wall Length : 100 m
D -Jetty Length : na
E - Break Water Length : 428m
F -Dredging Depth : 3m
G -Berthing Capacity : 200 nos
(3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)
H -Year of Commission : 2012

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Nilwella Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	3,217,330	3,053,717	3,257,729	3,538,889	3,766,752
Water	1,771,672	1,798,372	1,858,791	1,784,913	2,021,984
Electricity	198,600	227,700	201,900	159,300	192,892
Rent	42,300	26,250	110,628	172,650	
Fuel (P)	45,550,831	6,059,510	8,854,668	8,200,875	1,0895,820
Other	(40,202,613)	566,319	364,105	586,508	463,768
Total Income	10,578,120	11,731,868	14,647,821	14,443,135	17,341,216
Total Expenditure	15,866,433	(16,589,895)	(17,889,128)	(20,859,642)	(22,083,118)
Profit / Loss	**(5,288,313)**	**(4,858,026)**	**(3,241,308)**	**(6,416,508)**	**(4,741,902)**

Dikkowita Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr:S.P.A.Dahanayaka
Mr: K.N.P.Sadaruwan

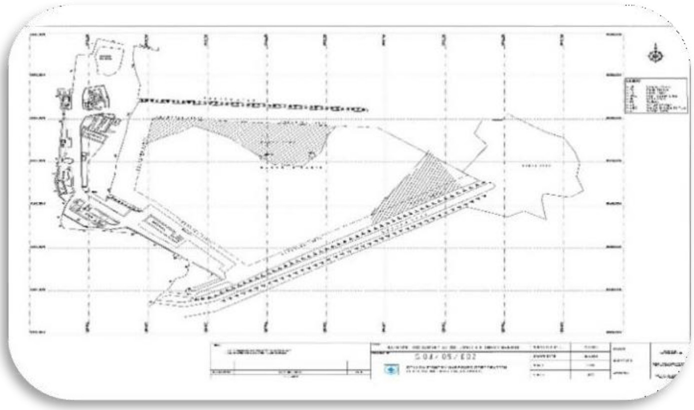
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area	*: 8.10 Ha*
B -Basin Area	*: 11.70 Ha*
C -Quay Wall Length	*: 574 m*
D -Jetty Length	*: 45m*
E - Break Water Length	*: 1170m*
F -Dredging Depth	*: 3.5m-5m*
G -Berthing Capacity (3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)	*: 455 nos*
H -Year of Commission	*: 2013*

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Dikkovita Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	37,985,341	59,426,083	62,325,832	64,014,148	41,216,921
Water	2,975,950	5,345,899	7,422,358	6,820,665	5,649,064
Electricity	2,707,219	4,954,665	8,034,386	7,703,807	5,460,688
Rent	6,040,173	8,241,196	17,401,257	23,188,466	14,972,167
Fuel (P)	23,402,07	29,813,839	57,782,127	41,865,084	44,944,348
Other	17,444,28	30,896,265	77,572,304	35,149239	35,958,300
Total Income	90,555,045	138,677,947	230,448,264	171,741,409	148,201,489
Total Expenditure	44,122,342	(50,224,611)	(59,825,862)	(59,527,593)	65,304,331
Profit / Loss	**46,432,703**	**88,453,336**	**170,622,402**	**119,213,816**	**82,897,158**

Suduwella Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mrs.G.A.W.Shanthi

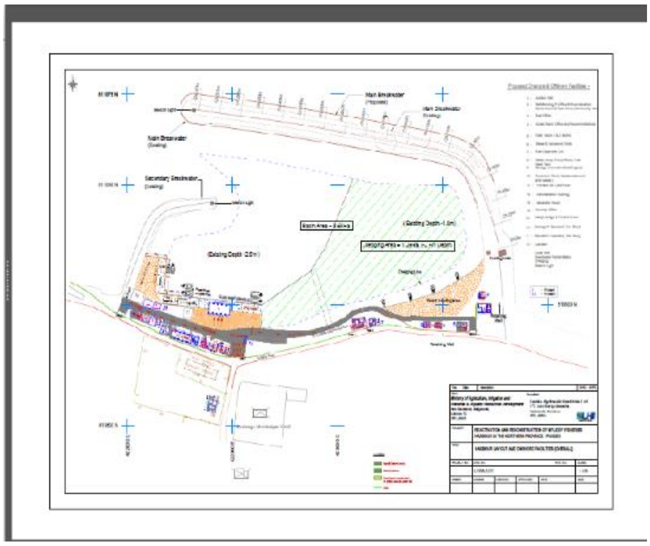
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area : 2.28Ha
B -Basin Area : 3.91Ha
C -Quay Wall Length : 100m
D -Jetty Length :
E - Break Water Length :
F -Dredging Depth :
G -Berthing Capacity :
(3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)
H -Year of Commission : 2013

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Suduwella Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing	1,938,934	1,896,304	2,285,899	2,074,904	1,953,565
Water	884,413	909,343	1,107,817	1,359,791	1,339,225
Crane	260,782	310,435	288,800	285,463	
Rent	316,616	325,100	327,772	429,489	346,990
Fuel (P)	867,833	3,493,437	5,583,029	2,778,706	4,733,185
Other	1,264,474	568,751	572,873	501,093	808,454
Total Income	5,533,052	7,503,370	10,166,190	7,429,446	9,181,418
Total Expenditure	14,665,979	(16,218,325)	(20,202,181)	(19,859,210)	(21,057,742)
Profit / Loss	**(9,132,927)**	**(8,714,956)**	**(10,035,988)**	**(12,429,764)**	**(11,876,324)**

Mylady Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr.M.Thirukkumaran

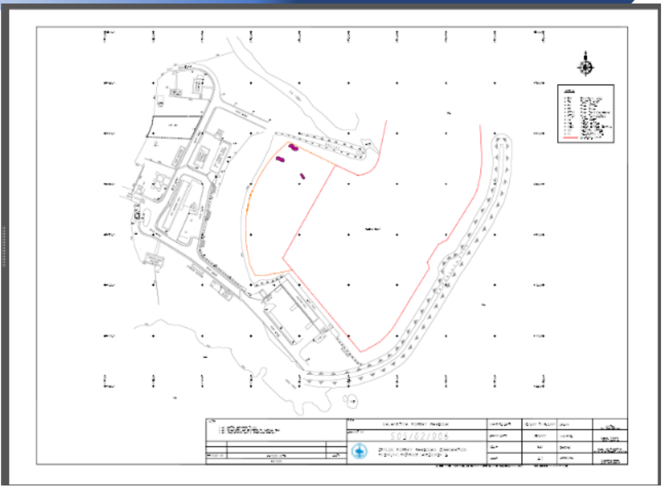
Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area	*: 2.12Ha*
B -Basin Area	*:3.02Ha*
C -Quay Wall Length	*:80/30m*
D -Jetty Length	*:*
E - Break Water Length	*:345m*
F -Dredging Depth	*:2.5m*
G -Berthing Capacity (3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels)	*:*
H -Year of Commission	*:2019*

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Mylady Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing				905,998	1,006,991
Water				758,152	1,326,792
Gate Pass				75,483	35,525
Rent					
Fuel (P)				2,426,786	
Other				175,962	169,234
Total Income				4,342,381	4,949,464
Total Expenditure				(13,993,850)	14,299,426
Profit / Loss				**(9,651,469)**	**(9,349,962)**

Kalamatiya Fishery Harbour



Harbour Manager:- Mr.P.Hettiarachchi

Harbour Highlights (Facilities & Capacities)

A -Land Area *:4.81Ha*
B -Basin Area *: 3.33Ha*
C -Quay Wall Length *: 80.5m*
D -Jetty Length *:*
E - Break Water Length *:335m*
F -Dredging Depth *:3.0m*
G -Berthing Capacity *:*
(3.5 – 5 Tons Vessels) *:2019*
H -Year of Commission

Major Income Source & Operation Result of Kalamatiya Fishery Harbour

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Berthing					
Water					19,245
Sand					
Rent				3,000,000	105,840
Fuel (P)					
Other					
Total Income				3,000,000	125,085
Total Expenditure				(11,176,856)	(16,341,219)
Profit / Loss				**(8,176,856)**	**(16,216,134)**

Part 03
Accounting Policies
Description of business

The Ceylon Fishery Harbors Corporation (CFHC) was established in 1972 and is primary responsible for delivering quality fishery–harbours related services and providing the fishing community with modern infrastructure and facilities. Since inception the corporation had developed year-by-year and recently adopted an exacting development plan, which is in line with the Sri Lankan government's overall development plan. The CFHC's development plan outlines a range of proposed projects: amongst the suggested action points are those relating to both managements of the Corporation and its business development strategy. It is expected the successful completion of this plan will help the Sri Lankan fishing industry to complete effectively with other prominent fishing-oriented countries in the region.

Accounting Assumptions Accrual basis

In order to meet the objectives, the financial statement is prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis the effects of transactions and other events are recognized when occur (and not as cash or its equivalent is received or paid) and recorded in the accounting records and reported in the financial statement of the period to which relate.

Going concern

These accounts have been prepared under the Historical Cost Convention on the basis of going concern and will continue in operation for the foreseeable future. The revenue recognized and the expenses accounted on their accrual, in accordance with the generally accepted Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

Grants

Grants received from the Treasury and other donor organizations have been identified as Capital & Recurrent and accounted accordingly.

Capital Payments

Capital Payments have been debited to work in progress account and several capital expenses have been capitalized direct to the capital work.

Liabilities and Provisions

(a) Retirement Benefit Obligation

Provisions have been made for retirements Gratuities payable under the payments of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983 for all employees who have completed over one year of service from the date of joining the corporation.

(b) Employees Provident Fund and Employees Trust Fund

Employees are eligible for Employees Provident Fund contribution and Employees Trust Fund Contributions in line with respective statutes and regulation. The company contributes 15% and 3% of consolidated salary of employees Provident Funds and Employees Trust Fund respectively.

(c) Provision for Doubtful Debts

Provision for doubtful debts is created by forming a credit balance which is netted off against the selected receivables appearing in the balance sheet. A corresponding debit entry is recorded to account for the expenses of potential loss.

Property, plant and equipment; acquisition-related intangibles and other capitalized costs

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Our cost basis includes certain assets acquired in business combinations that were initially recorded at fair value as of the date of acquisition. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the remaining lease term or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

Depreciation

Depreciation has been charged on fixed assets on straight line basis from the month of addition & to the month of sale at the rates specified as follows.

Lands	-
Buildings	-2.5%
Internal Road& Boundary Wall	-2.5%
Break Water & Quay Wall	-2.5%
Machinery	-10%
Tools & Office Equipment `	-10%
Furniture & Fittings	-10%
Boats & Dredging	-10%
Internal & Information System	-20%
Motor Vehicle	-10%
Heavy Vehicle	-10%
Internet Information System	-20%

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the time of transaction. However, in case of transactions taking place through bank accounts maintained in foreign currency, the same are recorded at national rates. Balances in such foreign currency accounts at the yearend are converted at the prevailing exchange rates. Current assets and liabilities at the yearend are restated at the prevailing exchange rates and the difference between the year end and the actual / national rates is recognized as gain or losses in the Accounts.

Taxation

Income Tax

No provisions have been made in the accounts as there is taxable income for the current year

Statement of Finance Performance

As at 31ST December 2021	Page No.	Notes	Shedules	2021 LKR	2020 LKR	1-Jan-20 LKR
ASSETS						
Non Current Assets						
Property , Plant & Equipment	5	1		4,025,325,582	4,153,351,057	4,325,837,707
Capital Work In Progress	5	2		156,145,028	54,723,830	52,169,135
Balance to be written off A/C.				81,769,596	81,769,596	81,769,596
Total Non-current Assets				**4,263,240,207**	**4,289,844,483**	**4,459,776,438**
Current Assets						
Inventories	5	3	B	69,936,488	58,556,181	53,454,642
Trade and Other Receivables	5	3	C,D,E	716,666,043	718,750,203	723,442,256
Prepayments	5	3	F	90,980,654	67,884,510	63,443,529
Bank Balances	5	3	G	167,149,594	288,727,783	221,694,959
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	3	H	14,798,125	29,159,152	14,539,224
Total Current Assets				**1,059,530,904**	**1,163,077,829**	**1,076,574,610**
Total Assets				**5,322,771,111**	**5,452,922,312**	**5,536,351,049**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Capital & Reserves						
Issued Capital				350,099,843	350,099,843	350,099,843
Capital Grants	6	4		1,498,108,798	1,449,122,293	1,309,273,694
Reserves	6	5		5,581,843,869	5,597,610,051	5,696,825,780
Prompeached Receipt				2,215,769	2,215,769	2,215,769
Accumulated Profit / (Loss)				(2,924,342,948)	(2,718,614,367)	(2,488,942,730)
Total Equity				**4,507,925,331**	**4,680,433,589**	**4,869,472,356**
Non Current Liabilities						
Deferred Liabilities				1,653,400	1,653,400	1,653,400
Provision For Gratuity	6	6		378,086,433	355,857,204	306,403,317
Total Non-current Liabilities				**379,739,833**	**357,510,604**	**308,056,717**
Current Liabilities						
Trade and other Payables	6	7	K	399,627,394	376,626,684	350,842,723
Bank Overdrafts	6	7	L	35,478,553	38,351,435	7,979,252
Total Current Liabilities				**435,105,947**	**414,978,119**	**358,821,975**
Total Equity & Liabilities				**5,322,771,111**	**5,452,922,312**	**5,536,351,049**

I certify that the financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the requirments of Finance act no. 38 of 1971

....

ACTING FINANCE MANAGER

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements signed for and on behalf of the Board By;

....	....	....
CHAIRMAN	**MANAGING DIRECTOR**	**GENERAL MANAGER**
Nilanka Jayawardena Chairman Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation	Vadivel Sathyanandan Managing Director Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation No. 15,	Mudalige Janaka Prasanna General Manager Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation No. 15, Rock House Lane, Colombo 15.

CEYLON FISHERY HARBOURS CORPORATION COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

Year ended 31st December 2021		2021	2020
		LKR	LKR
	Note		
Revenue - Recurrent Grant From Treasury		490,000,000.00	417,500,000.00
Revenue - Capital Grant for Recurrent Expenditure		99,765,346.37	57,449,328.00
Profit on Vehicle disposal			
Operating Result	8	52,127,095.22	73,984,187.00
		641,892,441.59	548,933,515.00
Staff Cost	9	(352,258,419.23)	(360,396,640.00)
Other Operating Expenses			
Establishment Charges	10	(9,905,553.36)	(6,449,047.00)
Administration charges	11	(373,303,273.47)	(373,100,914.00)
Repairs and Maintain	12	(40,072,216.48)	(42,322,824.00)
Profit / (Loss) from Operations		(133,647,020.95)	(233,335,910.00)
Finance Cost	13	(2,575,161.18)	(2,675,030.00)
Profit / (Loss) before Tax		(136,222,182.13)	(236,010,941.00)
Tax Expenses			
Profit / (loss) after Tax		(136,222,182.13)	(236,010,941.00)
Profit / (loss) for the period		(136,222,182.13)	(236,010,941.00)

CEYLON FISHERY HARBOURS CORPORATION.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR 2021

	2021 LKR	2020 LKR
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	(136,222,182)	(236,010,941)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	235,236,326	226,596,553
Disposal profit on capital assets		
Provision for Gratuity	34,887,752	61,858,651
Provision for Bad debt	5,934,539	6,146,665
Interest expense	811,989	176,766
Capital Grant Amortization	(233,812,686)	(185,446,753)
Working capital changes:		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables	(2,084,159)	7,547,402
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(11,380,307)	(5,101,539)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	23,000,710	25,783,960
Prepayments	(23,096,144)	(4,440,981)
Cash Generated from operations	**(106,724,163)**	**(102,890,217)**
Interest paid	(811,989)	(176,766)
Gratuity paid	(12,658,523)	(12,404,764)
Net cash from operating activities	**(120,194,675)**	**(115,471,747)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(210,670,083)	(56,841,558)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment		-
Capital grant on donate assets	(70,717,223)	
Net cash used in investing activities	**(281,387,306)**	**(56,841,558)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Reserves - Funds received from Ministry	73,902,646	(10,406,125)
Investment -Capital Funds	194,613,000	234,000,000
Net cash used in financing activities	**268,515,646**	**223,593,875**
Net increase / (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(133,066,335)	51,280,570
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period (01st January)	**279,535,501**	**228,254,931**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period(31st December)	**146,469,166**	**279,535,501**

CEYLON FISHERY HARBOURS CORPORATION.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2021

	Issued Capital LKR	Capital Grant LKR	Accumulated Profit LKR	Reserves LKR	Prompeached Receipt LKR	Total LKR
Balance at 1st January 2021	**350,099,843**	**1,449,122,293**	**(2,718,614,367)**	**5,696,825,780**	**2,215,769**	**4,779,649,318**
						-
Capital Received from Treasury		194,613,000				194,613,000
Recurrent portion transfered to P&L from capital grant	(99,765,346)	(99,765,346)				
Capital Grant Amortization		(45,861,148)				(45,861,148)
Reserves changers during the Year			(65,896,929)			(65,896,929)
Profit for the year			(133,015,687)			(133,015,687)
Balance at 31st December 2021	**350,099,843**	**1,498,108,799**	**(2,917,526,983)**	**5,696,825,780**	**2,215,769**	**4,629,723,208**

CEYLON FISHERY HARBOUR CORPORATION		
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2021		
Note 01		
	2021	**2020**
	LKR	**LKR**
Fixed Assets		
Lands	1,287,928,850.00	1,287,928,850
Buildings	924,788,790	907,112,774
Roads & Boundry Walls	110,035,552	99,301,322
Comman Facilities - Water Tanks	958,035	958,035
Break Water , Groyne & Quaywall	2,370,704,681	2,361,481,500
Machineries	286,722,576	284,682,576
Motor Vehicles	81,666,729	81,666,729
Heavy Vehicles	182,216,079	182,216,079
Equipment(Office & Others)	173,566,169	157,367,734
Furniture & Fittings	32,682,385	31,002,050
Dredgers & Boats	1,181,888,530	1,181,888,530
Internet Information Systems	10,345,047	10,345,047
Computer Software Package	6,375,588	6,375,588
Fuel Dispensing Unit	45,552,087	45,552,087
Trolley	57,700	57,700
Water Supply	818,533	818,533
Slip Way	8,196,429	8,196,429
Ecor Sound	7,236,927	7,236,927
Septic Tanks	5,516,251	5,516,251
Convertainers	16,429,185	12,959,958
Beacon Lamp	5,623,580	2,599,400
Water Sump House	2,267,439	2,267,439
CCTV Cameras & Equipments	12,227,290	1,877,300
Tractors & Trailer	24,430,000	
Electricity Supply	714,290	
Fuel Tanks	9,709,000	
Provision For Depreciation	(2,763,332,140)	(2,526,057,781)
	4,025,325,582	**4,153,351,057**

Note 02		
	2021	**2020**
	LKR	LKR
Capital Work In Progress		
Builidings	54,942,350	21,107,496
Electricity	1,147,950	1,147,950
Machineries	4,352,348	4,352,348
Break Water & Quaywall	6,189,720	6,189,720
Boundary Walls	4,681,787	579,055
Computer software	1,922,500	1,922,500
Landscaping Head Office	2,331,611	2,331,611
Fuel Dispensing Units	10,513,200	5,162,000
Fuel Tanks	1,654,000	11,931,150
Working Progress ANCHORAGE DEVELOPME	684,214	
Working Progress ANCHORAGE DEVELOPME	7,259,736	
Working Progress ANCHORAGE DEVELOPME	1,759,259	
Working Progress ANCHORAGE DEVELOPME	698,579	
Working Progress ANCHORAGE DEVELOPMENT F	58,007,773	
	156,145,028	**54,723,830**

Note 03

	2021	2020
	LKR	LKR
Current Assets		
Stocks	69,936,488	58,556,181
Debtors	599,812,545	615,726,814
Receivable From Ministry & Other Contractors	3,238,907	3,495,907
Staff Debtors	113,614,590	99,527,481
Deposit Advance & Prepaymant	90,980,654	67,884,510
Bank Balance	167,149,594	288,727,783
Cash In Hand	14,798,125	29,159,152
	1,059,530,903	**1,163,077,828**

Note 04

	2021	2020
	LKR	LKR
Capital Grant from Treasury		
Grant - Capital - Balance as at 01st January	1,449,122,293	1,309,273,694
Capital fund received during the Year	194,613,000	234,000,000
Less -Capital Grant Amortization	(45,861,148)	(37,735,330)
Less -Assests maintain minor Expenses during the Year	(99,765,346)	(56,416,071)
Grant - Capital - Balance as at 31st December	**1,498,108,798**	**1,449,122,293**

Note 05

	2021	2020
	LKR	LKR
Capital Reserves		
Assets Transferred from Ministry	136,787,573	136,787,573
Grant from Ministry	454,802,378	388,119,990
Foreign Grants	139,337,507	139,337,507
Fixed Assets Revaluation Reserve	2,686,972,668	2,686,972,668
Provision For Devastated Assets	945,559,937	945,559,937
ADB Receipts	838,172,830	838,172,830
ADB Grants	7,862,323	7,862,323
Capital Funds on Donated Assets	240,906,853	323,355,423
Other Grants	131,441,801	131,441,801
	5,581,843,869	**5,597,610,051**

Note 06

	2021	2020
	LKR	LKR
Gratuity		
Provision For Gratuity - Beginning	355,857,204	306,403,317
Provision For Gratuity For the Year	34,887,752	61,858,651
	390,744,956	368,261,968
Less - Payment For Gratuity	(12,658,523)	(12,404,764)
Gratuity 31St December	**378,086,433**	**355,857,204**

Note 07

	2021 LKR	2020 LKR
Current Liabilities		
Creditors	375,209,161	341,706,429
Accrued Expenditure	24,418,233	34,920,255
	399,627,394	376,626,684
Bank Overdrafts	35,478,553	38,351,435
	435,105,947	**414,978,119**

Note 08

	2021 LKR	2020 LKR
Operational Result		
Rent Income	18,737,603	20,456,232
Interest Income	3,501	5,451
Non Refundabale Tender Deposits	231,700	139,805
Oparational Profit /Loss Harbours	(133,600,321)	(112,175,424)
Income From Security Operation (Ministry)	14,680,414	21,455,565
Fine & Surcharges	48,568	94,479
Suppliers Registration Fees	393,475	470,500
Dredging Income	30,959,500	-
Work Shop Result - Beruwala (Loss)	(28,391,198)	(26,649,956)
Other Income	149,063,854	170,187,535
	52,127,095	**73,984,187**

Note 09

	2021 LKR	2020 LKR
Personal		
Salaries,Wages & Allowance (Head Office)	310,274,224	300,019,623
E.P.F.15%	35,192,319	31,047,913
E.T.F.3%	6,791,876	6,213,428
E.P.F expenses (CLA Arrears)	-	15,997,200
E.P.F. & E.T.F. SURCHARGES	-	7,118,475
	352,258,419	**360,396,639**

Note 10

	2021 LKR	2020 LKR
Establishment Charges		
Rent Rates & Taxes	3,308,096	531,670
Electricity	5,594,962	5,580,514
Water	1,002,495	336,863
	9,905,553	**6,449,047**

Note 11	2021 LKR	2020 LKR
Administration Charges		
Office & Harbours Upkeep Maintenance	4,223,413	5,475,863
Directors Emoluments & Audit committee Meeting allowances	424,625	445,375
Whale Watching expenses	4,127,649	5,615,527
Agrahara Contribution	5,838,000	5,713,200
Traveling & Subsistences	7,209,290	6,715,736
Printing & Stationery	5,359,297	2,561,791
Telephone	4,781,140	4,497,586
Postage,Telegrams,Internet & E-Mail	2,714,421	2,038,649
Newspapers & Peroidicals	4,800	39,730
Transport	4,875,643	3,984,782
Entertainments	565,525	527,997
Advertising, Publicity & Exhibition	870,962	665,762
Welfare & Medical Expenses	5,081,350	5,350,444
Fuel for Vehicles	10,445,179	8,212,086
Legal Fees	1,701,481	1,443,575
Uniform For Employees	5,695,442	3,604,229
Workman Compenstion	383,777	-
Fuel Allowances	1,969,340	2,485,346
Professional Fees	1,553,511	284,544
Training Expenses	737,770	711,250
Foreign Travel	-	-
Survey Expenses	48,380	352,017
Workshop Expenses	982,771	459,010
Licence & Insurance		
-Heavy Vehicles	57,811	59,597
-Light Vehicales	434,325	418,791
-Dredgers	8,848,631	46,500
- Radio	35,000	35,000
-Cash	420,413	1,704,028
-Sand	113,400	32,400
Opening Ceremony	-	-
Vehicls Hiring Charges	8,892,779	12,199,495
Miscellaneous		

	735,950	340,838
Prvision For Gratuity	34,887,752	61,858,651
Depreciation	235,236,326	226,596,553
Bad - Debtors	5,934,539	6,146,665
Translation Fees	12,000	9,000
Audit Fees	1,000,000	1,776,000
Dredging Expenses	835,643	10,160
Sundry Expenses & Harbour visits	72,670	359,111
Software Maintance Fee	264,972	-
pareliya	4,699,885	323,626
Wellamankara	**1,227,414**	
	373,303,273	**373,100,914**

Note 12

	2021 LKR	2020 LKR
Repair & Maintenance		
Buildings	879,525	1,368,330
Moter Vehicles	10,193,511	8,254,736
Equipments	2,322,860	3,122,134
Dredgers & Boats	25,774,263	29,310,598
Machineries	902,058	267,027
	40,072,216	**42,322,825**

Note 13

	2021 LKR	2020 LKR
Financial Charges		
Bank Charges	144,327	327,036
Bank Commission	1,628,942	1,830,492
Interest Expenses	811,989	176,766
Exchange Loss	(10,097)	340,736
Taxes		-
Debit Tax	-	
Stamp Duty	-	
	2,575,161	**2,675,030**

Part 04

Members of Audit and Management Committee Meeting – 2021

1	Mrs.R.M.Jayanthi	Chairman of the Committee
2	Mr.Manon Perera	Member of the Committee
3	Mr.Sarath Disanayaka	Member of the Committee
4	Mrs.G.S.Galagama	Superintendent of Audit
5	Mrs.A.J.M.S.Sasi Prba	Accountant (Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development)
6	Mr.M.J.Presanna	General Manager
7	M.D.R.Dammika	Chief Internal Auditor

Number of Audit & Management Committee Meeting Held in year 2021

1	03rd February 2021
2	20th July 2021
3	13th October 2021
4	23rd November 2021

Audit and Management Committee Report

Audit and Management Committee Report

The Audit & Management Committee consists of Director Board members who are selected in accordance with the section 7.41 of the Public Enterprises Guidelines for Good Governance. The Chairman of the Audit & Management Committee is the Director representing the General Treasury. A representative from the Auditor General also takes part in Audit & Management Committee Meeting which is convened by the Internal Auditor of the Institute. The General Manager and the Finance Manager of the Institute Participate as Committee Members. Section Heads of the Corporation are asked to be participated in Audit & Management Committee Meetings, as it may require, for the obtaining of clarifications, information for corrective measures and creating awareness.

Key Roles and Responsibilities of the Audit & Management Committee.

1. Review of Internal Audit activities and responsibilities.
2. Evaluation of the controlling systems for financial and non-financial activities and submit recommendations to improve them.
3. Review the submission of preliminary internal reports including the budget and annual reports.
4. Review of annual financial statements for compliance with accounting standards.
5. Interactions with the internal auditors and External Auditors.
6. Create awareness on requirements of compliance with Treasury Circulars and other directives.
7. Review compliance with statutory and other rules and regulations.
8. Review the Annual Procurement Plan, Action Plan and Corporate Plan.

Performance of the Audit & Management Committee in 2021.

Proposals and recommendation were made for cost – effectiveness and waste elimination by evaluating and correcting the internal controlling systems to the effect that efficiency and Productivity of the Institute could be enhanced. Also, risk areas pointed out in the Internal and External Audit Reports were reviewed, reasons for their occurrence were examined and recommendations were made regarding the measures to be applied in preventing and minimizing their reoccurrence.

Further, the Director Board was briefed about these matters and assistance was given to the management in this regard. Likewise, the Director Board was recommended of the measures to be taken over the Auditor General's Report submitted by the Account Section for the year ended on 31st December 2021.

I would like to thank and appreciated the Chairman, Managing Director, Director of Treasury Representative, Director Board and the entire staff for the Corporation rendered in conducting the Audit & Management Committee 2021.

Mudalige Janaka Prasanna.

General Manager
Ceylon Fishery Harbour Coporation

Audit Report

NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

My No : FLS / A / CFHC / 1 / FA / 2021/01 Your No: Date:16 December 2023

Chairman,

Ceylon Fishery Harbours corporation

Report of the Auditor General under Section 12 of Act 19 of the National Audit No. 19 of 2018 on the Financial Statements and other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Ceylon Fisheries Harbours Corporation for the year ended 31 December 2021.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

The above statement is attached herewith.

W. B. C. Wickramaratne

General Auditor Copies : 1. Secretary - Ministry of Fisheries

2. Secretary - Secretary - Ministry of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policy.

Chairman,

Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation

Report of the Auditor General under Section 12 of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 on the financial statements and other legal and regulatory requirements of the Sri Lanka Fisheries Harbours Corporation up to 31 December 2021.
…………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Financial statements

1.1. Dissent

Statement of Finance of the Sri Lanka Fisheries Harbours Corporation as at 31st December 2021 and Earnings Report for the year ended thereafter, Notice of change of title and cash flow statement and financial statement for the year ending thereafter, Financial Statements for the Final Year of Article 154 (1), 31 December 2021 of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, National Audit Act No. 2018 summarizing the key accounting principles. 19 and audited under my guidance under the provisions of Finance Act No. 38 of 1971. My report under Article 154 (6) of the Constitution will be tabled in Parliament in due course. I do not comment on the financial statements of the Corporation. I could not obtain sufficient and relevant audit evidence to provide a basis for the audit opinion on these financial statements, Because of the importance of the points discussed in terms of disagreement.

1.2 The basis for disagreement

A. The Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation had not maintained separate accounts and books of transactions and events and the head office had adopted a policy of keeping accounts through a centralized system of accounts with summaries of receipts and payments sent by 24 Fishery Harbours. Accordingly, it is observed that there is a risk of errors and frauds.

B. Beruwala work unit As the income of Rs. 1,589,180 was ignored in the calculation of the operating result of Beruwala, the loss of the work unit and the overall operating loss were overstated by that amount.

C. The fishery harbours had issued fuel for the corporation's vehicles and they were not accounted as fuel expenses but were accounted as sales and debtors of the harbour. As a result, debtors in the harbours had increased and the cost of fuel had decreased. The total fuel debtor balance value of all fishing ports is Rs. 73,877,768 and it is observed that the recovery of these balances is uncertain as no list of balances has been submitted.

D. According to the sand sales reports maintained by the marketing department of the corporation, the total between the income obtained from the sale of sand in the year 2021 related to Valachchena, Kirinda, Ambalangoda fishing ports and the income stated in the financial statements is a difference of Rs. 3,149,693 was observed.

E. The sum between cash receipts as per daily fuel sales banking reports (F1) of 6 fishing ports in the year under review and cash receipts as per fuel sales, ledger accounts of each port is a change of Rs. 5,138,900 was observed.

F. Cash on hand in the financial statements of the year under review is Rs. 13,488,337 and according to the F1 report of the fishing ports on December 31, 2021, the cash balance was Rs. 22,590,054 and accordingly between the financial statements and the actual cash balance on hand A difference of Rs. 9,101,717 was observed.

G. During the audit of the company's accounts and books of the reviewed year, basic deficiencies were observed such as putting journal entries in the cash book contrary to the basic accounting principles, not mentioning the correct description of the journal entry in a comprehensible manner while writing the summary, and 339 journal entries of the year were didn't exist approved by the accountant.

Non-adherence to Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.

i. Assets and liabilities and income and expenses should not be set off except when required or permitted in accordance with paragraph 48 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards 1, but in the financial statements of the year 2021, the creditors will receive Rs. 1,022,135 with a debit balance of a credit balance of Rs. 4,219,660 was offset and the accounts were understated by those values.

ii. Fully depreciated but still in use cost Rs. 617,443,949 worth of vessels, wooden goods and fixtures, machines, automobiles, equipment, information systems, computer software and containers etc. assets have been revalued but the revalued values were assessed according to the changes in accounting estimates as stated in Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards 3 The new life-adjusted depreciation was also not disclosed in the financial statements.

iii. According to paragraph 47 of Sri Lanka Public Accounting Standards 3, when correcting full year errors, those comparative values should be restated and adjusted retrospectively, but adjusted to the accumulated profit respectively, Rs. 92,517,956 debit balances and Rs. 23,011,557 had not been dealt with accordingly.

iv. According to paragraph 42 of Sri Lanka Public Accounting Standards 7, property, plant and equipment should be audited every three to five years, but Rs. 1,287,928,850 of land, Rs. 924,788,790 buildings, Rs. 1,181,888,530 vessels, Rs.81,666,729 motor vehicles, Rs. 32,682,385 wooden furniture and equipment and Rs. 173,566,169 office equipments were not audited after 2014.

v. According to paragraph 95 of Sri Lanka Public Accounting Standards 11, grants and donations should be accounted as income, but the amount received during the year under review was Rs. 97,847,654 had been shown under capital reserves in the financial statement without being accounted for as a grant or income.

vi. 87 proposed properties including land, restaurants, convenience stores, ice factories, yacht and jetty yards, auction halls, weighing scales, engine rooms were used to earn rental income and in the year under review Rs. 71,939,893 was earned as rental income, but according to paragraphs 59 and 88 of Sri Lanka Public Accounting Standards 13, it was not recognized as an investment property and was accounted under property-related equipment, so the value of the property-related equipment was overstated. Apart from this, the details of the leased properties related to all the ports were not disclosed in the above financial statements.

C. Note No. 3 in the financial statements indicated that the Corporation follows the Public Sector Accounting Standards of Sri Lanka and despite the fact that the manner of accounting for government grants is stated in those standards 11, regardless of that, the government grants received for capital expenditure are accounted for according to the Accounting Standards of Sri Lanka 20 It was revealed by the mentioned number 13.

D. For 11 long-standing trade debtor balances amounting to Rs.231,032,133, there were no confirmation letters, debtor schedules, individual debtor balances, so the correctness was not confirmed and it was observed that the recovery of those balances was uncertain.

E. Rs. 55,218,962 long-term trade unsecured balances for 10 letters of confirmation, unsecured schedules, individual unsecured balance it is observed that the physical existence of these remains is uncertain as the Corporation does not have them.
F. The provisions made for assets damaged by the tsunami which was Rs.945,559,937 and Rs. 81,769,596 which was considered to be written off without approval, including the balance which was accounted under non-current assets, totaled Rs. It was observed that the balances of 1,027,329,533 were nominal balances, and the information regarding the manner in which the balances were created and the dates of the creation, the purpose of creating the balances, etc. was available to the corporation.
G. For the years 2016, 2017 and 2019, Rs.876,000, Rs.876,000 and Rs. 152,100 as Rs. 1,904,100 as the arrears of audit fees had not been accounted for and the accumulated loss for the years under review was understated by that amount.
H. Rs. 4,443,600 worth of check number 007468 was written by the corporation to a trustee on December 09, 2021 and later canceled, but due to the fact that the check was considered as paid and not accounted as void, the trustee balance and bank balance in the financial statements are Rs. 4,443,600 were under-shown.
I. According to fuel stock survey reports on December 31, 2021, Tangalle Fishery Port Rs. 3,253,913 worth of fuel stock balance was not accounted for.
J. In the year under review, salaries and other expenses of the fishing ports of Pareliya and Vellamankara were respectively Rs. 4,699,885 and Rs. 1,227,414 had been spent. 3 and 4 employees worked respectively in the year 2021 attached to those ports and removing those two ports from the list of port operations and accounting their cost under total administrative expenses, port operating profit is Rs. 5,927,299 had increased. Furthermore, it was further observed that the management had not worked to earn profits after starting the operations of these harbours.
K. The accounting policy of the corporation was to set aside 5 percent for debtors, but for the previous years' debtor balance of Rs. 9,305,687, Rs. 465,284 bad and half-assed loan provision should have been made but the corporation had not made provision for it.
L. The accounting policy of the corporation was to set aside 5 percent for debtors, but for the previous years' debtor balance of Rs. 9,305,687, Rs. 465,284 bad and half-assed loan provision should have been made but the corporation had not made provision for it.

M. During the year under review, the Corporation made Rs. 247,917,252 worth of wooden furniture and fixtures, machines, equipment, containers, beacon lamps, CCTV cameras and tractors were purchased, but in the cash flow statement, as asset purchases in the year, Rs. 210,670,083 was shown, so Rs. 37,247,169 had understated the total investment activity.

N. For the port anchorage development projects which had been started under the ministerial allocations in the year under review, Rs. 80,273,196 received out of which Rs. 6,370,550 was repatriated, while in the cash flow statement capital asset receipts of Rs. 70,717,223 due to Rs. 3,185,423 changes were observed.

O. Since the year 2011 Rs. 512,076 including a petty cash balance of Rs. 537,424 was shown in the financial statements as on December 31 of the year under review and it is observed that it is a non-existent amount.

P. Available as on 31 December 2021 Rs. 193,072,652 in the outstanding building rent debtor balance, 10 ports over 5 years Rs. 11,630,954 There were 20 outstanding building rent arrears and their recovery was uncertain.

Q. Due from the National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency for the provision of security services Rs. 5,404,346 and due from the Ministry of Fisheries Rs. An amount of 76,499,142 was overdue for 5 years and recovery of those balances was uncertain.

R. During the year under review debited to reserves of Rs. 15,766,182 balances could not be verified satisfactorily as the details relating to the balances were not disclosed in the journal entries index and schedules.

S. The total cost is Rs. 6,788,657,280 fixed assets register for 26 types of fixed assets, Rs. 454,802,378 in grants from the Ministry and Rs. 838,172,830 in contracts for money received from the Asian Development Bank, capitalized assets and works performed also Rs. 20,625,916 files related to work in progress and the related agreement were also not submitted for audit. Also Rs. 1,653,400 due to the fact that the purpose of allocating provisions for deferred liabilities, the date of allotment etc. were not presented to the audit, these subjects could not be satisfactorily observed or accepted in the audit.

As described above, I have not been able to confirm or verify by alternative means the quantitative items included in the statement of financial position, statement of income, statement of changes in ownership and statement of cash flows. As a result, I was unable to judge whether any adjustments needed to be made in relation to the values or transactions that make up the Statement of Financial Position, Income Statement, Statement of Claims and Statement of

Cash Flows.

1.3 Responsibilities of management and controlling parties in financial statements

………………………………………………………………………………………..

Responsibilities of the Management and Regulatory Parties on Financial Statements These financial statements belong to the Public Sector of Sri Lanka Prepare and present in a reasonable manner in accordance with accounting standards and without misinterpretations of quantities due to fraud or errors It is up to management to determine the internal controls required to be able to prepare financial statements Is responsible.

In preparing financial statements, it is the responsibility of the management to determine the credibility of the company and the management wants to dissolve the company. Management is responsible for maintaining accountability and disclosing matters relating to the continued existence of the Corporation, unless action is taken or otherwise aborted. The responsibility for the financial statement process of the corporation rests with the ruling parties. Subsection 16 (1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 enables the Company to prepare its annual and current financial statements, its own income, expenses, assets and so on. Books and records of responsibilities should be properly maintained.

1.4 Responsibility of the Auditor in relation to the audit of financial statements

…………………………………………………………………………………………..

It is my responsibility to publish the Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of the Sri Lanka Fisheries Ports Corporation on the basis of an audit conducted in accordance with Sri Lanka Audit Standards. However, I have not been able to obtain sufficient and relevant audit evidence to provide a basis for the audit opinion on these financial statements.

2. Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

....

2.1 National Audit Act No. 2018. 19 contains special rules relating to the following requirements. 2.1.1 In accordance with the requirements of Section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, I am unable to obtain all the information and explanations required for the audit and my examination reveals the correct financial statements. I could not determine whether it was maintained in the corporation.

2.1.2 National Audit Act No. 2018. The financial statements of the Corporation are in Line with the previous year as required by Section 6 (1) (b) (III) of 19.

2.1.1 In accordance with the requirements of Section 6 (I) () (iv) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, this report in addition to the observations given below 1.2 (e), (f) and (a), last year I Recommendations made and financial statements submitted Are included.

2.2 In controlling the action taken and the evidence and quantitative facts obtained, none of the following statements came to my attention.

2.2.1 In accordance with the requirements of Section 12 (b) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation may be directly or indirectly involved in any contract outside the normal business environment.

2.2.2 National Audit Act No. 2018. Failure to comply with any applicable written law or other general or special order issued by the Board of Directors of the Corporation, except for the observations under section 12 (u) of 19.

Reference to Rules / Command	Observation
…………………………………..	………………

Code of Monetary Regulations of the International Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

……………………………………………….

A. Monetary Regulations 137 - Although the payment should be approved when the services, works or supplies are completed, regardless of those facts, for the goods which had not been received by the corporation as on December 31 of the year under review, Rs. 41,588,114 had been paid.

B. Monetary Regulations 183 (3) - According to the money regulations, the money received should be banked daily or without delay, as of December 31, 2021, in terms of fuel sales and other income in all ports, according to the 1 report, Rs. 22,590,054 remains unbanked and according to the financial statements of the year 2021, the balance is Rs. was 13,488,337.

C. Monetary Regulations 371 (5) - Although the interim advance is issued and the related work is completed, the advance should be settled immediately, but in the year under review, 60 officers received Rs. 3,796,724 outstanding interim peak was outstanding till December 31, 2021 and the outstanding period was in the range of 8-9 months.

D. Monetary Regulations 372(2) (B) The immediate interim advance that can be given to one officer is Rs. 100,000 but beyond that limit, from March to July 2021, 4 officers will be paid Rs. 100,000 to 175,000 had been given as advance and till the audit date 12th July 2023, the said advance was not settled.

E. Monetary Regulations 571 (3) From the year 2006 onwards 2 years exceeding Rs. 12,858,263 worth of refundable tender deposits, refunds as per monetary regulations or credit to State revenue if they were not claimed.

F. The Economic Services Tax Charges Act of 2013 no. 13 - Although the Economic Service Tax should be remitted to the Inland Revenue Commissioner General, Rs. 10,512,971 economic service tax money as of December 31, 2021 has been overdue for 8 years but has not been remitted.

G. Section 13 (2) of the Stamp Duty Act No. 43 of 1982 - Within fifteen days of the end of each quarter, the stamp duty should be remitted quarterly with the certificate of collection to the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue, but the collection during the year under review of Rs. 407,975 had not been remitted accordingly.

H. Section 86 (1) of the Inland Revenue Act No. 24 of 2017 - At the same time as the remuneration is paid to the officials, the payment tax should be deducted and remitted to the Inland Revenue Commissioner General before the 15th of the next month, but the Rs. 158,579 was held under creditors without remittance of tax due.

I. Section 3 of the First Schedule setting out the objects of the Corporation as prepared by the Minister of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources under Section 2 (2) of the State Industrial Statutory Corporations Act No. 49 of 1957 and published by Special Gazette No. 965/15 dated 6 March 1997 - Although the basic objectives of the corporation include the development and maintenance of ports, in the year 2021, in the annual action plan, Rs. 2,250,000 had been allocated, but no excavation work had been done in the basin of any fishery. Due to this, there is a possibility that fishermen's boats may be damaged while anchoring their boats full of sand in the basins of the fishing ports and the opportunity to earn anchorage fees was also lost.

J. Also, for sand mining in Panadura Fishery Harbour, the Ministry has given Rs. 17,910,000 as an advance was received and the advance was handed over to a private company for sand mining activities, many years have passed. Until now, the excavation works have not been done and the fishermen have not been provided facilities and the advance money has not been cleared.

K. Section 6 of the First Schedule stating the purposes of the Corporation, prepared by the Minister of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources under Section 2 (2) of the State Industrial Statutory Corporations Act No. 49 of 1957 and published by Special Gazette No. 965/15 dated March 6, 1997 - Although Ceylon Fishery Port is the statutory corporation's objective of supplying fuel and providing other ancillary services to fishermen, the issuance of fuel to fishermen has been assigned to private fuel station owners. As a result, it was observed that the fishing port has deviated from the objectives of the statutory corporation.

L. Section 5.1.3 of State Business Circular No. PED/12 dated June 02, 2003 - After the approval of the board of directors, the comprehensive plan should be submitted to the line ministry, department of public entrepreneurship, but the comprehensive plan was prepared only for the period 2016-2020 and was not prepared for the subsequent years.

M. State Business Circular No. 12 dated June 02, 2003 Section 5.2.5 - The budget must be approved by the board of directors and submitted to the line ministry, the department of public entrepreneurship, the treasury and the auditor general's department within 15 days before the start of the relevant financial year. But the budget document prepared for the year 2021 was submitted to the Accountancy Department on February 09, 2021.

N. Paragraph 4.2.1 of the Procurement Manual - The corporation should have prepared the main procurement plan for a period of at least 03 years and then prepare the procurement plan including detailed matters according to the procurement activities for the next year, but it was not done accordingly.

O. Paragraph 4.3.1 of the Procurement Manual - 121 Preparation of total cost estimate and revision and updating of total cost estimate as per paragraph 4.3.3 was not done.

2.2.3 . Acting in a manner inconsistent with the powers, duties and functions of the Corporation as required by Section 12 (g) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018.

2.2.4. According to the requirement mentioned in Section 12 (h) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, apart from the following observations, the corporation's resources have not been procured economically, efficiently and effectively in accordance with the relevant rules.

A. Property such as land, ice plants and warehouses in the fishing harbors owned by the corporation were given to private businessmen on lease basis and as of December 31, 2021, the arrears of rent owed to the corporation for the leased property is Rs. 24,547,822. 06 cases to recover the amount and Rs. 5,675,373 arrears of anchor charges were also assigned one case, but the amount of Rs. 59,251,453 in arrears of anchor fee and 8.25 percent growth compared to last year of Rs. 193,072,652, the management did not pay due attention to recover the arrears of building rent.

B. As of December 31, 2021, 16 cases had been filed against the corporation by employees, tenants, customers and voluntary organizations. Out of those assigned cases, 2 cases, due to violation of tax agreements by the corporation, amounting to Rs. 100,000,000 had been assigned by the private lessee for compensation and the management had not taken any action regarding the officials who acted in violation of these agreements.

C. In the year 2017, the legal fees of the corporation were Rs. 752,313 in the year 2018 and Rs. 506,942 and in the year 2019 Rs. 1,248,578 in the year 2020 and Rs. 1,443,575 and in the year 2021 Rs. 1,701,481 had also continued to grow and the majority of cases were related to cases assigned by the Corporation for recovery of arrears of revenue. It was further observed in the audit that additional costs for legal proceedings to recover arrears and non-payment of taxes were the main factors affecting the acute working capital problem of the corporation, but the management did not pay enough attention to it.

D. As on 31 December 2021 in three bank accounts While there was an overdraft balance of Rs 35,253,607, for the goods that had not been received by the corporation, from the Bank of Ceylon current account No. 1236, Rs. 41,588,114 worth of 4 checks were paid to 4 private suppliers in contravention of cash regulation.

E. According to the annual action plan of the corporation in the year 2021, 10 high-speed fuel dispensing pumps for 10 fishing ports at a cost of Rs. 23 million purchase, between head office and other ports Rs. 01 million to establish a communication network, Rs. 10 million and activities such as digitalization of data in all ports through an ERP system were planned, but the expected money was not given by the Treasury in 2021. As a result, the planned tasks had to be abandoned, but the projects had been abandoned first without proceeding to perform those tasks based on the order of priorities and needs of the tasks.

F. In order to get 100,000 sand cubes at Kirinda Fishery Harbour, a company paid Rs. 80,000,000 had been paid and the sand had not been delivered as per the agreement. According to the instructions of the Attorney General on March 01, 2017 and according to the decision of the board of directors dated April 27, 2021, it was decided to pay the amount back to the company in 10 installments and by December 31, 2021, Rs. 62,492,400 remained to be paid. The reason for non-supply of fine sand was not covered and Rs. The said deposit of 80,000,000 was used by the corporation for the payment of employee salaries and other expenses in the years 2006-2007.

G. The tax revenue that should be collected through the lease of the assets owned by the corporation is not properly collected and the tax revenue debtors were Rs. 121,037,580 in 2018, Rs. 147,208,702 in 2019, Rs. 178,356,126 in 2020 and Rs. 193,072,652 in 2021. Apart from this, at the end of the year under review, the arrears of anchorage charges were Rs. 59,251,453 and it was observed that this amount has not been charged for many years. In this way, the corporation is in a financial crisis due to the non-payment of the income due to the corporation and due to that reason, the bank overdraft balance of the corporation has grown by 567 percent from 2018 to 2021 and reached was Rs. 35,478,558.

H. 6 posts of Port Manager, 1 post of Accountant, 1 post of Assistant Manager (Procurement), 2 posts of Quantity Surveyor and 1 post of Legal Officer remained redundant in the middle management staff of the Corporation. Also, there are 2 posts of Electrical Engineer, 2 Posts of Navigation and 2 Posts of Civil Engineer in the sanctioned staff.

I. 12 posts of Deputy harbour Manager and 5 posts of Accounts Officer under lower management and 18 posts under Management Assistant (Technical Grade) 4 posts of Jetty Supervisor, 11 posts of Bridge Scale Operator and 8 posts of Security Supervisor were vacant and Management Assistant Posts (Technical Grade) Non Class) 61 posts remained redundant during the year under review.

J. 1 high management level position, 1 middle management level position, 4 lower management level positions, 3 management assistant level positions and 1 elementary level position were employed to be abolished along with the service of those officers (so as to be personal to the officer).

K. In the year 2021, 21 lower management level positions, 8 management assistant positions and 155 primary level positions were recruited for the approved staff.

L. On December 31, 2021, under the approval of the board of directors, 1 media management level position and 12 management assistant level positions were recruited on contract basis.

M. As of December 31, 2021, there were 106 posts of sanitation workers and 01 posts of safety regulators hired on labor contract basis, for which Rs. 32,544,411 as salary for 35 work inspection positions Rs. 2,452,125 was also paid as work visit allowance.

W.P.C. Wikramarathna

Auditor General