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| Ministry of Agriculture – Fisheries Department |
| Annual Report 2015 |
| Fisheries Department |
| **2015** |
|  |
| **4/7/2016** |

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| This document serves as a report of the major activities conducted by the Fisheries Department during the reporting period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. It also describes the achievements of the Department, and provides relevant information (such as production information, number of licensed vessels) pertaining to the Fisheries sector, and its status. |

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# 1 Introduction

The fisheries sector of Guyana consists of three aspects: marine fishery, aquaculture, and inland fishery. Most of the fisheries activities are concentrated on the continental shelf, as well as the continental slope (to a small extent). Marine fishery is mostly concerned with shrimp trawling and utilising ground-fish resources; exploitation of pelagic resources is very limited.

Aquaculture is done along the coast (mainly) and some of the farmed species are shrimp (*Penaeus subtilis*), tilapia (*Oreochromis sp.*) and tambaqui (*Colossoma macropomun*). Inland fishing activities are conducted in freshwater areas such as rivers and lakes; these include capture fishing activities, as well as sports fishing and aquaculture. However, most inland fisheries activities are mainly subsistence activities, although ornamental fishes are utilised for commercial purposes.

## 1.1 Overview of the Fisheries Department

1.1.1 Vision

The vision of the Fisheries Department is to have a well regulated and monitored sustainable fisheries sector that optimally serves the needs of the Guyanese people economically, socially and nutritionally.

1.1.2 Mandate

The mandate of the Fisheries Department is to manage, regulate and promote the sustainable development of the nation’s fishery resources for the benefit of the participants in the sector and the national economy.

1.1.3 The Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Department is an agency within the Ministry of Agriculture. It has several sub-programmes, namely: **Legal and Inspectorate, Resource Assessment and Statistics**, **Aquaculture and Inland Fisheries,** **Program Administration,** and **Extension**.

The main Administrative Office (Head Office) of the Fisheries Department is located in the Ministry of Agriculture’s compound in Regent and Vlissengen Rds., Georgetown, Region #4. However, the Department also has out of town bases; these areas are:

1) Houston, East Bank Demerara – the staff here form the Legal and Inspectorate Unit.

2) Mon Repos, East Coast Demerara – The Satyadeow Sawh Aquaculture Station (SSAS) is located here and the majority of the staff’s activities revolve around the operations of this facility; they form the core of the Aquaculture and Inland Fisheries Unit.

3) Anna Regina, Essequibo Coast – The Anna Regina Fish Station (ANFS) is located here; the purpose of this facility is to provide fingerlings as well as information and extension services to the fish farmers in Region #2. It also functions as base for the staff activities in Region 2 (both marine and aquaculture related).

4) Rosignol and New Amsterdam (Berbice) – The few staff in Berbice are tasked with coordinating the Fisheries Department’s activities (both marine and aquaculture related) in Regions #5 and #6.

# 2 Sub-Programme: Legal and Inspectorate Unit

## 2.1 Objective

The objective of this Unit is to ensure the observance of all legal and administrative requirements by all entities in the fishery sub-sector; and recommended appropriate charges to existing regulations which govern the industry.

Key Responsibilities

* Registration and licensing of fishing vessels.
* License and inspect of fish processing plant.
* Conduct of enforcement and surveillance activities of fishing vessels.
* Monitor the industrial/ artisanal fleet for compliance with license conditions.
* Monitor and conciliate complaints and disputes involving stakeholders.
* Process and issue of export licenses for fish and fish products.
* Ensure the collection of revenue under the Fisheries Act 2002.
* Update the Fisheries Department’s information on existing international and local agreements affecting fisheries sector.
* Attend and participate in Co-operatives Societies meetings.
* Monitor of Turtle Excluder Device (TED) by inspectors at the various landing sites.
* Tabulation of export and import data for the Fisheries Department.

## 2.2 Major Activities

### 2.2.1 Licensing

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| License type | No. Issued  | Achievement (% of target) | Difference from 2014 | Comments |
| Artisanal vessels | 448 | 34% | 2% | Late budget allocation resulted in late commencement of licensing activties which contributed to the only marginal increease in number of artisanal licenses issued. Enforcement activity is lacking to ensure compliance with licensing. However, it was noted that (unlike the three years before) in 2014 and 2015 the Upper Corentyne Fisherfolk Co-op Society have supported the licensing activities.  |
| Industrial Vessels – Trawlers | 118 | 100% | Nil |  |
| Industrial Vessels – Seabob/Finfish  | 37 | 100% | Nil |
| Industrial Vessels – Penaeid (prawns) | 30 | 100% | Nil |
| Semi Industrial – Red Snapper | 38 | 60% | 22% |
| Semi-Industrial – Venezuelan Longline | 51 | NA | (37%) | Venezuelan longline vessels were licensed to operate, on a quarterly basis, for the following companies: Guyana Seafoods Export – nil, Laparkan – 51, BM Enterprises – 1 |
| Individual Export Licence | 659 | 55% | (2%) |  |
| Annual Export Licence  | 7 | NA | (1)  | One company did not operate in 2015 and as such, did not apply for a license. |

See ***Appendix 1*** for a further breakdown of licensed vessels in 2015.

### 2.2.2 Inspection and Licensing of Processing Plants and Other Facilities

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category  | No. Inspected and licensed  | Achievement  | Difference from 2014 | Comments |
| Small processing plants | 9 | 69% | Nil | Three plants did not work during the reporting period. |
| Large processing plants | 8 | 100% | Nil | One large processing plant (Royal Caribbean Inc.) was not operating during the reporting period and R&S Fishing licenced two plants for the reporting period. |
| Cottage industry | 6 | 86% | 23 | In 2014 there were 8 functioning cottage industry processing plants, last year there were 7. |
| Storage facility | 2 | 66% | Nil | Total of 3 storage facilities |

### 2.2.3 Deep Sea Longline

Permission was granted to one industrial company (Pritipaul Singh Investment Inc.) to convert one vessel and equip one trawler type vessel to explore deep seas longline fishing, to determine the feasibility of this practice, after which consideration will be given to granting full licenses for this method of fishing.

### Complaints/Disputes

Thirty five (35) complaints were received in2015:

23 artisanal vs industrial – 21 resolved – 2 unresolved

12 artisanal vs artisanal – 21 resolved.

This represents an increase of 23 complaints form 2014.

There were no artisanal vs cargo dispute

### Revenue Collection

Revenue collected from licenses was G$ 25.24 million which represents 17.43**% decrease** from the G$ 30.75 million revenue collected in 2014. ***See Appendix 2 for a breakdown of the revenue collected in 2015.***

**Chart 1 showing the revenue earned during the past 6 years.**

## 2.3 Constraints

The Legal and Inspectorate Unit suffered a number of setbacks:-

* *The lack of enforcement operations* and prosecution of operators of unlicenced artisanal has led to numerous artisanal vessels being unlicenced over the reporting period. Only two specific enforcement and surveillance exercises were conducted with the Guyana Defence Force Coast Guard. These exercises resulted in the zoning of some thirty fishing vessels engaged in the anchor seine method of fishing.
* *Understaffed*: one more TED inspector is required (to add to the existing 3).
* *Lack of a dedicated vehicle and driver* for the Unit hampers some activities; particularly visits to landing sites and wharves (which are often done early in the morning) and inspection of processing plants.
* *The tendency to submit data late by some processing plants* severely affects the Units ability to conduct analysis of trends within the industry.
* There is a *lack of communication/coordination* between the Guyana Coast Guard, Maritime Administration Department, the Fisheries Department and other related government agencies. An improvement in this area will lead to better management of the fisheries sector.

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# 3 Sub-programme: Aquaculture

## 3.1 Objective

The mandate of this Unit is to operate the aquaculture research, fingerling production and training facility, and facilitate the development and expansion of aquaculture and Inland Fisheries.

The Fisheries Department’s involvement with Aquaculture development is spearheaded by the ***Satyadeow Sawh Aquaculture Station (SSAS)*** of the Fisheries Department. The facility is used to execute research activities, train farmers and students, and produce fingerlings. The SSAS also provides extension services and free technical advice to farmers. There is also an aquaculture facility in Region #2, ***Anna Regina Fish Station (ANFS****)*, which also provides fingerlings and some extension services to aquaculture farmers.

Key Responsibilities

* Providing information on site selection, pond preparation and farm management.
* Technology transfer and training are offered to the local farmer.
* Production of fingerlings of various species.
* Conducting trials on feeding, growth rates, and other parameters regarding species with aquaculture potential.
* Maintaining and upgrading the Satyadeow Sawh Aquaculture Station and the Anna Regina Fish Station, as well as their extension services.
* Collecting data from aquaculture farmers.

## Major Activities

### 3.2.1 Fingerling production and fingerling sales

SSAS

SSAS has been producing tilapia fingerlings (*Oreochromis Sp.)* at subsidized cost to farmers for several years. In 2015, eighty three thousand three hundred and fifty-two **(83,352)** fingerlings, valuing at one million one hundred and sixty six thousand nine hundred and twenty nine Guyana dollars (G$1,166,928) were sold to thirty-four **(34)** farmers from Region 2,3,4,5 and 6. Region 6 and Region 4 farmers bought the bulk of the fingerlings provided by SSAS.

Two thousand two hundred and fifty one fingerlings were donated for use at Argiculture Month activities, and to University of Guyana for research purposes. ***See Appendix 3 for a breakdown of fingerlings sold by SSAS during the past years.***

ARFS

The total fingerlings sold by this facility amounted to six hundred and ninety-eight **(698)**, valued at nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-two Guyana dollars (***GYD* 9,772).** However,ARFS is being severely affected by indiscriminate dumping of sewage into their main irrigation canal, lack of breeding stock, poorly laid out ponds for fingerling production and the need for another pond attendant.

### Aquaculture production

Aquaculture production is gathered from select farmers, particularly in Region 6 but also from Regions 4, 5 and 9. However, it is important to note that some of the figures are estimated due to a lack of sufficient data. Data was requested from some aquaculture companies but they were not provided. Based on the data received so far, the aquaculture production for 2015 is 2.55 mt., while 4.09 mt was produced last year; however, it is important to note that data is still incoming for 2015 so any comparison made will not be entirely accurate. See *Chart 2* which shows production by species for 2015, and *Chart 3* which shows the production figures for 2014 and 2015.

**Chart 2: Aquaculture production by species (kg) for 2015.**

**Chart 3: Total aquaculture production (mt) for 2015 and 2014**

*Note: Data for 2015 are still incoming.*

The total aquaculture production value for 2015 (so far) is G$68,137,834; black shrimp accounted for 69% of the total production value, followed distantly by Tanbaqui. See *Chart 4* for a breakout of the production value per species for 2015 (still awaiting more data).

**Chart 4: Aquaculture production value by species (G$) 2015**

### Visitors to SSAS

Note that this does not include visits by farmers, but rather visits by schools, universities and organizations. There were five hundred and forty one (541) visitors to the facility in 2015. Visitors included: 60 farmers, 55 persons from UG-Tain and UG-Turkeyen, 62 persons from Guyana School of Agriculture, and 431 students and teachers from 8 secondary schools. ***See Appendix 4 for a breakdown of the visitors.***

**\***There were no research activities reported for aquaculture in 2015.

## Constraints

* Lack of sufficient breeding females.
* Lack of sufficient data concerning aquaculture production.
* Materials and equipment needed: DO meter, pH meter, water quality test reagents.
* Lack of an adequate office space.
* Encroaching wildlife (caimans).

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# 4 Sub-programme: Research and Development

## 4.1 Objective

The aim of this sub-programme is to collect and analyze data and conduct surveys to provide scientific and social-economic information for policy determination, planning and resource management.

Key responsibilities

* Undertake surveying and analysis of industry trends and characteristics.
* Monitor production and exports of the fisheries.
* Monitor fishing activities relating to catch and effort.
* Collect and monitor biological, catch and effort data to conduct assessment.
* Establish links and communication between government, industry and communities.
* Initiate research and development projects, encouraging industry participation.
* Develop fisheries regulations to facilitate sustainability and stock conservation.

## Major activities

### 4.2.1 Data collection, storage, and reports

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activity | Target set | Achievement (% of target) | Comments |
| Data Collection – Sampling done in Regions 2 to 6.  | Samples taken from 95 vessels  | 57% | Staff continue to have challenges at some landing sites.  |
| Data Entry and Storage ManagementEnter all data into EXCEL100% | The data that were entered: \*Retail and wholesale prices\* Catch and effort\* Biological data\* Processing plant data\* Artisanal Boats data\* Trawlers data\* Individual Exports\* Industrial seabob data\*Production data by species  |
| Collect, monitor and analyse market price survey | Collect wholesale and retail prices of fish species | 100% |  |
| Monitor the submission of log sheet returns  | 4 industrial companies submit trawl logs | 100% | When comparing data from logs and monthly submission there are disparities with the figures submitted. |
| Private companies to submit trawl logs | 60% |  |
| Reports  | Submit reports to two international organisations  | 100% | Reports were sent to International Commission for Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) and Food and Agriculture (FAO) |

***See Appendix 5 and 6 for more information*** on:

- National Biological data by species

- Fish prices (local)

## 4.3 Marine Production

**Total production for marine fisheries in 2015: 35,835 mt**

The Guyana Private Trawlers Owners and Seafood Processor Association (GPTOSP) had its fourteen annual closed seasons for seabob. No fishing was done during the six weeks period. When the fishing period was reopened there was a decrease in the quantity of shrimp caught. The Department is still analyzing the data submitted and will address the period for closed season with a scientific approach.

There was a 5% increase in seabob industrial production and an overall 7 % increase in total shrimp production. For finfish there was an overall 12 % decrease in production when compared with the previous year. Prawns had 18% increase compared to 2014.

***See Appendix 7 for a breakdown of the marine production values.***

## 4.4 Assessment

### 4.4.1Observer Program

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has provided funding for the Observer Program. The organization is working closely with the Guyana Association for Trawler Operators and Seafood Processors (GATOSP) and the Department of Fisheries. In 2015 the observer made three (3) trips at sea and the data (forms) and reports were submitted to WWF. The staff from the department worked with the last haul that was brought in by the captains. The staff were able to identify the following species; rays, bony fishes, eel, crabs, flatfish, squid and catfishes.

### 4.4.2 Artisanal Seabob

The unit began collecting biological data on seabob caught by the artisanal fishery. The process involved purchasing of shrimp, weighting, sorting based on gender (sex identification), check for maturity, removed heads, measuring and weighting each shrimp. Staff collected four sets of data from this exercise .

## 4.5 Export

In 2015, USA received the large majority of the fish products (58%) exported by Guyana, with Jamaica receving 26% of the total export. It was noted that both in 2015 grey snapper continues to be the most exported species according to individual licenses that were issued, and patwa was the inland fish species that had the highest quantity exported. See Charts 5- 8 for a visual representation of the exports in 2015 compared to 2014.

**Chart 5: Countries to which Guyana exported fish products (mt) in 2015.**

**Chart 6: Individual export for marine species (kg)- 2015 vs 2014**

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|  | **Chart 7: Individual export for inland species (kg) – 2015 vs 2014.** |  |
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**Chart 8: Individual export for aquaculture species (kg) – 2015 vs 2014**

## 4.6 Constraints

* The lack of limited resources (access to vehicle to conduct sampling activities, staff to do sampling early in the mornings and approval to conduct training);
* Limited space in office to accommodate staff particularly Fisheries Officers;
* Late submission of data from processing plant and industrial companies;

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# 5 Programme administration

## 5.1 Objective

To provide the relevant support services necessary for the development and maintenance of fisheries programmes and activities.

The Administration Unit of the Department of Fisheries is responsible for providing support to all of the Units and to coordinate all of the Department’s activities, so as to ensure that these activities contribute to the achievement of the Department’s overall goals and objectives. It consists of the office of the Chief Fisheries Officer, as well as administrative staff.

 Key Responsibilities

* Advise the Minister of Agriculture, Permanent Secretary, and technical officers in matters pertaining to the fisheries sector.
* Co-ordinate the preparation of technical papers for the Fisheries Programme.
* Provide technical and professional direction, guidance and training of staff.
* Ensure staffing needs of the Department are met through recruitment, transfer, promotion and staff development.
* Identify staff training requirements and select qualified candidates.
* Collect and review work programmes for each Unit; advise, monitor and evaluate their implementation.
* Implement, manage, and report on capital project activities.
* Prepare the departmental budget and annual report.
* Prepare plans in the field of fisheries development and monitor implementation and outcome.
* Represent the Ministry and the Government of Guyana at local and international conferences.
* Recommend regulations and fisheries management actions, inclusive of foreign fishing access.
* Implement Fisheries Management Plan.
* Maintain a documentation center (Library).

## 5.2 Staff Details

**Staffing Details of the Fisheries Department**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Acct Code** | **Catergory** | **Filled (as at Dec, 2014)** |
| 6111 | Administrative |  |
| 3112 | Senior Technical |  |
| 6113 | Other Technical & Craft Skilled |  |
| 6114 | Clerical and Office Support |  |
| 6115 | Semi-Skilled |  |
| 6116 | Contracted Employees |  |
| 6117 | Temporary Employees |  |
| **Total** |  |  |

## 5.3 Expenditure

#### 5.3.1 Capital Expenditure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Item | GYD |
| Released budgeted amount  |  |
| Expended amount  |  |
| Balance |  |

####  5.3.2 Capital projects

#### 5.3.3 Current Expenditure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Item | GYD |
| Released budgeted amount |  |
| Expended amount |  |
| Balance |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Line Item** | **Description** | **Budget Allocation** | **Revised** |
| 6111 | Administrative |  |  |
| 6112 | Senior Technical |  |  |
| 6113 | Other Tech. & Craft Skill |  |  |
| 6114 | Clerical and Office Support |  |  |
| 6115 | Semi-skilled Operat&Unskilled |  |  |
| 6116 | Contracted Employees |  |  |
| 6117 | Temporary Employees |  |  |
| 6131 | Other Direct Labour Costs |  |  |
| 6133 | Benefits and Allowances |  |  |
| 6134 | National Insurance |  |  |
| 6221 | Drugs and medical Supplies |  |  |
| 6222 | Field Materials and Supplies |  |  |
| 6223 | Office Materials and Supplies |  |  |
| 6224 | Print and Non-Print Materials |  |  |
| 6231 | Fuel and Lubricants |  |  |
| 6242 | Maintenance of Buildings |  |  |
| 6243 | Janitorial & Cleaning Supplies |  |  |
| 6251 | Maintenance of Roads |  |  |
| 6261 | Local Travel & Subsistence |  |  |
| 6263 | Postage Telex and Cablegram |  |  |
| 6264 | Vehicle Spares & Maintenance |  |  |
| 6265 | Other Transp Travel & Post |  |  |
| 6271 | Telephone Charges |  |  |
| 6272 | Electicity Charges |  |  |
| 6273 | Water Charges |  |  |
| 6281 | Security Services |  |  |
| 6282 | Equipment Maintenance |  |  |
| 6283 | Cleaning & Extermin Services |  |  |
| 6284 | Other |  |  |
| 6291 | National & Other Events |  |  |
| 6293 | Refreshment & Meals |  |  |
| 6294 | Other |  |  |
| 9302 | Training (incl Scholar’s) |  |  |
| 6311 | Rates and Taxes |  |  |
| 6322 | Subsidies & Contr to Intl Org |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |

## 5.4 Main activities

#### National and Other Events

Programme Administration ensured that the Fisheries Department had a presence at the following activities:

The presence at these events serves to sensitise the general public about the work of the Fisheries Department, there was also a heavy focus on the promotion of aquaculture as an alternative source of income.

# Appendices

## 1 Licenses

#### 1.1 Total Sales of Artisanal License for 2015

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| YEAR | VESSELS | REGISTRATION | JACKMAN | FISHPEN |
| **2015** | **448** | **145** | **1,473** | **343** |

***Note:*** *There has been a small increase in licencing of artisanal vessels and registration, however there has been a small decrease in jackman and fish pen purchases*

#### 1.2 Industrial Fishing Fleet and Licenses Sold for 2015

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vessel Type | Total on Register | Total Operational | Total non-operational | Total Licenced  | Total unlicenced |
| Locally owned prawns vessels | 30 | 30 | NIL | 30 | 0 |
| Locally ownedSeabob vessels | 87 | 79 | 8 | 87 | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | **117** | **109** | **8** | **117** | **0** |

#### 1.3 Red Snapper Vessels

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vessel Type | Total on Register | Total Operational | Total non-operational | Total Licenced  | Total unlicenced |
| Locally owned vessels | 58 | 37 | 21 | 35 | 23 |
| **TOTAL** | **58** | **37** | **21** | **35** | **23** |

**NOTE:** DUE TO FOREIGN VESSELS BEING LICENCED BY QUARTER, THE NUMBER OF VESSELS BEING LICENCED ON A YEARLY BASIS IS NOT CALCULATED, HOWEVER FIFTY ONE (51) QUARTERLY LICENCES WERE ISSUED TO VENEZUELAN LONGLINE VESSELS CONTRACTED TO FISH FOR LAPARKAN AND BM ENTERPRISES IN GUYANA’S EEZ FOR 2015.

##

## 2 Revenue

Breakdown of revenue collected 2015

Vessel registration $ 72,500.00

Artisanal Licence $ 4,706,500.00

Trawlers & Territorial sea $ 6,215,000.00

Red Snapper & Territorial sea $ 1,900,000.00

Venezuelan Longline Vessels $ 8,925,000.00

Individual Export Licence $ 1,318,000.00

Workmen (Jackman) Licence $ 736,500.00

Fish Pen Licence $ 257,250.00

Annual Export Licence $ 490,000.00

Annual Processing plant (small) $ 440,000.00

Annual Processing plant (large) $ 315,000.00
FISH PORT COMPLEX RENTAL $ NIL

**TOTAL $ 25,248,250.00**

## 3 Fingerlings

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Fingerling Production | Sales |
| 2007 | 10,000 |  |
| 2008 | 20,000 |  |
| 2009 | 89,232 | 65,100 |
| 2010 | 74,950 | 47,903 |
| 2011 | 86,689 | 46,649 |
| 2012 | 81,000 | 9,647 |
| 2013 | 91,180 | 45,285 |
| 2014 | 40,016 | 24,216 |
| 2015 | 114,705 | 83,352 |

## Visitors to SSAS

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DATE | INSTITUTION | PERSONS INCHARGE | NUMBER OF STUDENTS | CLASS LEVEL |
| 4th March,2015 |  New Campbellville Secondary School (NCSS) | 3 Teachers | 60 |  |
| 17th April,2015 | University of Guyana, Taine Campus (UG) | 3 Lecturer | 30 |  |
| 28th April,2015 | University of Guyana (UG) | 2 Lecturer | 20 |  |
| 14th October, 2015 (SSAS Open Day) | President CollegeAnnadale SecondaryBladen Hall SecondaryGuyana School of Agriculture | 2222 | 40403560 | Form 3-4-5Forestry and Certificate in Agriculture |
| 3rd November, 2015 | New Campbellville Secondary School (NCSS) | 4 Teachers | 60 | Forms 2 - 3 |
| 6th November,2015 | Berbice High School (BHS) | 6 Teachers | 70 | Forms 3 - 4 |
| 20thNovember, 2015 | No. 8 Secondary School | 3 Teachers | 40 |  |
| 27th November, 2015 | Mackenzie high School (MHS) | 2 Teachers | 60 | Form 5 |
| 11th December, 2015 | SaraswatiVidyaNiketan | 1 Teacher |  26 |  Form 4 |

## 5 National Biological Data

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | Scientific Name | Amount 2015 | Amount2014 |
| Bangamary | *Macrodon ancylodon* | 2,348 | 2,731 |
| Bashaw | *Micropogonias furnierei* | 509 | 257 |
| Butterfish | *Nebris microps* | 1,105 | 1,020 |
| Grey Snapper | *Cynoscion acoupa* | 1,107 | 2,378 |
| Red Snapper | *Lutjanus purpureus* | 1,709 | 1,996 |
| Vermillion Snapper | *Rhombiplite aurorubens* | 1,192 | 0 |
| Lane Snapper | *Lutjanus synagris* | 1 | 0 |
| Sea Trout | *Cynoscion virescens* | 902 | 2,829 |
| Shark | *Carcharhinidae* | 25 | 49 |
| Snook | *Centropomus pectinatus* | 0 | 9 |
| King Fish | *Scomberomorus cavalla* | 3 | 0 |
| Spanish Mackerel | *Scomberomorus brasiliensis* | 20 | 0 |
| Total |  | **8,921** | **11,269** |

## 6 Fish Prices (local)

#### 6.1 National Wholesale Prices (G$) 2015

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | Average Price   | Common Price  |  Range  |
| Bangamary | 111 | 100 | 100-200 |
| Bashaw | 75 | 60 | 40-150 |
| Butterfish | 134 | 150 | 80-220 |
| Cabio | 182 | 200 |  |
| Catfish | 66 | 60 | 30-100 |
| Cavalli | 200 |  |  |
| Cuffum | 84 | 80 | 50-200 |
| Cuirass | 60 | 70 | 28-100 |
| Gillbacker | 666 | 500 | 300-700 |
| Grey Snapper | 302 | 320 | 100-350 |
| High Water | 63 | 70 | 40-70 |
| Kukuwari | 43 | 30 | 30-60 |
| King Fish | 189 | 150 | 150-200 |
| Pagi | 64 | 60 | 30-80 |
| Queriman | 160 |  |  |
| Sea Trout | 186 | 180 | 150-220 |
| Snook | 155 | 170 | 100-200 |
| Shark | 128 | 100 | 100-180 |
| Spanish Mackerel | 172 | 170 | 160-200 |
| Whitebelly | 104 | 100 | 50-180 |
| Seabob | 102 | 100 | 100-200 |

####

#### 6.2 Annual Retail Prices (G$) 2015

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | Average Price  | Common Price | Range |
| Anafolk | 175 | 200 | 100-225 |
| Bangamary | 182 | 160 | 100-340 |
| Bashaw | 134 | 140 | 83-200 |
| Butterfish | 237 | 200 | 100-340 |
| Cabio | 318 | 300 | 180-400 |
| Catfish | 123 | 140 | 100-160 |
| Cavalli | 236 | 200 | 100-400 |
| Cuffum | 284 | 300 | 200-300 |
| Cuirass | 180 | 160 | 150-200 |
| Gillbacker | 1047 | 1000 | 500-2000 |
| Grey Snapper | 540 | 600 | 260-800 |
| Grouper | 270 | 300 | 240-300 |
| High Water | 198 | 200 | 100-300 |
| King Fish | 300 | 300 |  |
| Lane Snapper | 220 | 200 | 160-300 |
| Negli | 200 | 200 |  |
| Packoo | 182 | 200 | 140-200 |
| Pampadio | 300 | 300 |  |
| Querriman | 281 | 300 | 100-340 |
| Red Snapper | 504 | 500 | 400-700 |
| Salmon | 334 | 300 | 200-500 |
| Sea Donkey | 200 | 200 |  |
| Sea Trout | 250 | 240 | 100-400 |
| Shad | 300 | 300 |  |
| Snook (Blackback) | 225 | 240 | 100-300 |
| Shark | 382 | 400 | 200-520 |
| Spanish Mackerel | 230 | 200 | 160-300 |
| Suriname Mullet | 200 | 200 |  |
| Negli | 200 | 200 |  |
| Marine Average Price fish/pound = G$ 284 |
| Shrimp Species |  |
| Whitebelly (unpeeled) | 303 | 300 | 100-500 |
| Whitebelly (peeled) | 698 | 1000 | 500-1000 |
| Seabob (unpeeled) | 327 | 350 | 100-500 |
| Seabob (peeled) | 647 | 500 | 300-1000 |
| Prawns | 1657 | 2000 | 1000-2000 |
| Average Price / pound Unpeeled G$ 315 Peeled G$ 672 Prawns G$ 1657 |

#### 6.3 Prices - Inland Species

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Inland Species |  |
| Species | Average Price | Common Price | Range |
| Black Shrimp | 750 | 500 | 500-1000 |
| Hassar | 958 | 1000 | 500-2000 |
| Houri | 677 | 500 | 580-2000 |
| Patwa | 500 | 500 |  |
| Tilapia | 1049 | 1000 | 500-2000 |
| Average Price / Pound | Inland Fish **G$ 787**Shrimp **G$ 650** |

## 7 Marine Production

**Fisheries Sub-Sector Estimated Marine Production (mt) 2015**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Category | Annual Production (mt) |
| **2015** | **2014** | **2013** |
| Prawns (whole weight) | 500 | 423 | 653 |
| Prawns (tail weight) | 312 | 264 | 408 |
| Seabob industrial (whole weight) | 17,476 | 16,574 | 23,023 |
| Seabob artisanal (whole weight) | 165 | 108 | 377 |
| Whitebelly (whole weight) | 856 | 695 | 685 |
| Total Shrimp (whole weight) | **18,997** | **17,800** | **24,738** |
| Finfish (industrial) | 2,151 | 2,933 | 2,440 |
| Finfish (artisanal) | 13,592 | 14,107 | 21,288 |
| Red Snapper | 1,095 | 1,106 | 1,109 |
| Total Finfish | **16,838** | **19,146** | **24,837** |
| Overall Production | **35,835** | **36,946** | **49,575** |