भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

मत्स्यपालन विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP)

Development and Management of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours

Department of Fisheries
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Government of India

November, 2025

Contents

Preface

India's marine fisheries sector has witnessed substantial growth in recent years, with annual fish production from the marine fisheries sector at 48 lakh metric tonnes, contributing significantly to national food security, coastal livelihoods, and export earnings. This performance underscores the sector's strategic importance and the need for robust, modern infrastructure to sustain and enhance its productivity.

In alignment with this vision of harnessing the potential of marine resources, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, has prioritized the development of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours across the country. These harbours are envisaged as technologically advanced, environmentally sustainable, and socially inclusive hubs that will elevate operational e ciency, ensure compliance with global standards, and strengthen the socio-economic fabric of coastal communities.

To facilitate the structured realization of this initiative, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India vide order No. J-24001/25/2025-Fy dated 30thSeptember, 2025 has constituted an Expert Committee headed by Joint Secretary (Marine Fisheries) in the Department of Fisheries with members of various central and State organizations to formulate an appropriate Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Development and Management of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours. A copy of the order of Department of Fisheries indicates composition of the Expert Committee along with the scope are furnished at Appendix-I.

This SOP outlines details on Smart, Blue& Green components, Local community engagement mechanisms, land leasing mechanisms, zoning in the periphery Fishing Harbour and relevant global best practices. It is envisioned that this SoP on Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour will serve as a guiding framework for the planning, design, development, management and governance of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours. It is further stated that this Standard Operating Procedures is advisory in nature and intended to serve as a reference framework for all concerned stakeholders.

Abbreviations and Definitions

AIS	Automatic Identification System
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CRZ	Coastal Regulation Zone
CWPRS	Central Water and Power Research Station
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DoF	Department of Fisheries
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	End Implementing Agency
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ETP	E uent Treatment Plant
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIDF	Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development
FH	Fishing Harbour
FLC	Fish Landing Centre
FLP	Fish Landing Point
FSSAI	Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
FFPO	Fish Farmers Producer Organization
GVA	Gross Value Added
HMIS	Harbour Management Information System
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	Information Technology
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LED	Light Emitting Diode
MMT	Million Metric Tons
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment and Forest and Climate Change
MoES	Ministry of Earth Sciences
MoFAHD	Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
MoPSW	Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways
MPEDA	Marine Products Export Development Authority
NFDB	National Fisheries Development Board
NCCR	National Centre for Coastal Research
NTCPWC	National Technology Centre for Ports, Coasts & Waterways
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PMMSY	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana
PTZ	Pan-Tilt-Zoom (camera)

QC	Quality Control
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RO	Reverse Osmosis
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
UT	Union Territory
VHF	Very High Frequency
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System

(a) The glossary of terms pertaining to Port and Harbour Engineering as in IS; 7314 is applicable for the purpose of this SoP.

(b) Harbour - Any protected water area a□ording a place of safety for vessels

(c) A Fishery Harbouris a complex of facilities that acts as an interface between the capture of fish and its consumption.

(d) Fish Landing Centres or sites are associated with small-scale marine and inland fisheries. They provide a location for first point of sale for fish products and provide a place where fishers can leave their boats and obtain supplies such as food, fuel and ice for operations at sea.Generally, in Fish Landing Centre, the fish landing is less than 30,000 Tonnes Per Annum.

(e) Major Fishing Harboursare those that fit for operation of deep-sea fishing vessels, larger trawlers, purse seiners, Mechanised Fishing Vessels, gillnetters and Research vessels of size >20m OAL and draft requirement is more than 2.50m. Major fishing harbour constitutes integrated facilities for operation of small scale MFVs and motorised vessels. Major fishing Harbours are constructed with 100% Central funding and fall under the jurisdiction and administrative control of the Department of Fisheries (DoF), Government of India. Such harbours are often located in proximity of Major Ports and many are managed by the concerned Major Port Trust.

(f) Minor Fishing Harbours are primarily designed mainly for operation of medium size mechanized fishing vessels for which draft requirement is up to 2.50m and minor fishing harbours constitutes facilities for operation of motorised fishing vessels are also accommodated on need base. Minor fishing harbours are owned and managed by the respective Coastal State Governments and Union Territories.

(g) "Major Port" or "Major Port Authority" means the Major Port as defined in clause (8) of section 3 of the Indian Ports Act; (q) "Major Port approaches", in relation to a Major Port, means those parts of the navigable rivers and channels leading to the Major Port, where the Indian Ports Act is in force

(h) "Indian Ports Act" means the Indian Ports Act, 1908;\

(I) dock" includes all basins, locks, cuts, entrances, graving docks, graving blocks, inclined planes, slipways, gridirons, moorings, transit-sheds, warehouses, tramways, railways and other works and things appertaining to any dock, and also the portion of the sea enclosed or protected by the arms or groynes of a harbor

(j) "port limits" in relation to a Major Port, means the limits including any piers, jetties, landing-places, wharves, quays, docks and other works made on behalf of the public for convenience of tra□c, for safety of vessels or for the improvement, maintenance or good governance of the Major Port and its approaches whether within or without high-water mark, and subject to any rights of private property therein, any portion of the shore or bank within fifty yards of high-water mark and the area of such Major Port as may be determined by the Central Government by way of notification from time to time;

(k) Government", as respects major ports, for all purposes, and, as respects other ports, for the purposes of making rules under clause (p) of section 6 (1) and of the appointment and control of port health-o□cers under section 17, means the Central Government, and save as aforesaid, means the State Government.

1 Definitions

Fisheries and aquaculture play an important role in national economic development, contributing 1.09% to the National Gross Value Added (GVA) and 7.43% to the Agriculture GVA. Globally, India currently ranks 2nd in overall fish production, 2nd in aquaculture production, 4th in overall capture fish production, 6th in marine capture fish production, and 6th in exports of fisheries products. Over the past decade, India's fisheries exports have recorded an average annual growth rate of about 8%. During 2023–24, export earnings stood at ₹60,524 crore (USD 7.38 billion), with an export volume of 17.82 lakh metric tonnes.

1.1 Marine capture fisheries constitute a critical pillar of India's coastal economy, contributing substantially to the national food security, employment generation, and livelihoods to approximately five million marine fishers residing in 3,477 coastal fishing villages along the country's 11,098.81 km coastline. The sector is supported by a rich resource base comprising a continental shelf of 5.30 lakh sq. km, an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 20.40 lakh sq. km, and an estimated annually harvestable marine fishery resource potential of 53.11 lakh metric tonnes.

2 Schemes for Development of Fishing Harbour Facilities

21. 1Since 2015, the Government of India has substantially stepped-up investment in fisheries sector through fisheries development schemes worth Rs. 38,572 crore. The schemes introduced include, (i) Blue Revolution Scheme (2015-16 to 2019-20) with central outlay of Rs 3000 crore which has helped mobilizing of a total investment of Rs. 5000 crore, (ii) Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (2018-19 to 2025-26) with a fund size of: Rs. 7522.48 crore, (iii) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) (2020-21 to 2024-25) at an investment of Rs. 20,050 crore and (iv) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah Yojana (PM-MKSSY) (2023-24 to 2026-27) with a total outlay of Rs. 6000 crore.and associated stakeholders.

2.2 Special focus is given for creation of modern infrastructure facilities especially Fishing Harbours and Fish Landing Centres for providing safe landing, berthing, loading, unloading facilities and other shore based activities for the fishermen. During the last 10 years, the Department of Fisheries, Government of India has approved project proposals for construction/modernization/dredging of 67 Fishing Harbours and 50 Fish Landing Centres at a total cost of Rs 9,832.95 crore. This entails 13 Fishing Harbours and Fishing Landing Centers approved under Blue Revolution Scheme at a total project cost of Rs 1463.66 crore, construction/expansion of 46 Fishing Harbours and Fishing Landing Centers at a total project cost of Rs 5087.97 crore under Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) and construction/ modernization/ maintenance of 58 Fishing Harbours and Fishing Landing Centers under Pradhan Mantri

Matysa Sampada Yojana at a total project cost of Rs 3281.32 crore. The development of these Fishing Harbours, Fish Landing Centres are expected to create safe landing and berthing of about 48,000 fishing vessels, benefitting 9 lakhs fishers and associated stakeholders.

3. Current Scenario of Fishing HarbourFacilities

3.1 The fishing fleet currently operating in India's marine fisheries comprises 64,160 mechanized vessels, 1,33,678 motorized craft, and 40,621 non-motorized artisanal craft. During the fiscal year 2024–25, India's marine fish production stood at 48 lakh metric tonnes. However, more than one million tonnes of pelagic and deep-sea resources available within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) remain largely underutilized due to infrastructural, operational, and regulatory constraints.

3.1 In the current scenario, many fishing harbours in India are facing various challenges including congestion and overcrowding due to inadequate infrastructure facilities and e cient management system. The fishing harbour infrastructure facilities created till now are catering to only 39000 mechanized vessels. Therefore, construction of new fishing harbours, expansion and up-gradation of existing fishing harbours to suit the present requirements and enhance their operational e ciency is need of the hour. Further, improvements in hygiene, sanitation, water supply, and road connectivity and support system at the fishing harboursare also essential to ensure better fish catch quality, enhance productivity of fishing vessels, better realization, promote overall sustainability of harbour operations.

3.2 To address the above challenges and bridge the existing gaps in infrastructure, management, and resource utilization, the concept of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours has been envisaged. These harbours are designed to significantly enhance operational e ciency, accommodate a larger number of fishing vessels, and integrate modern technologies such as IoT-based monitoring systems, digital tracking, automated handling, and real-time data analytics.

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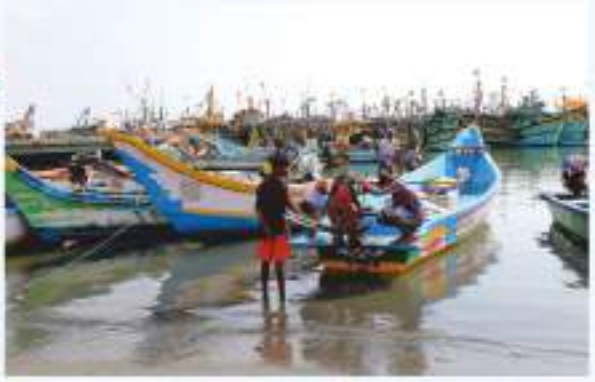

4. Development of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours

4.1 The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is implementing the Blue Port Initiative worldwide to promote sustainable, inclusive, and environmentally responsible fishing port development. The Blue Port concept is closely aligned with the smart and integrated fishing harbours now envisioned for development in India. Transitioning to a Blue Port supports the preservation of ocean climate and biodiversity and typically includes initiatives such as blue energy adoption, blue biotechnology applications, greening measures, improved waste management, and low-carbon operational practices.

4.2 The Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour encompasses comprehensive facilities for service to fishermen and fishing vessels both waterside and landward, improved function, cleanness and beautification of fishing harbor area, I-fishing harbour facilities, green facilities, cold chain facilities, Vessel Tra□c Management System (with application of AI and IOT devices), renewable energy, data management analysis system, digitalization facilities, energy e□ciencies, Waste Management including Recycling &circular economy, traceability, Rainwater harvesting and water conservation, mechanized Cleaning, Carbon foot print reducing measures including decarbonisation, greeneries including mangrove plantation, climate resilient infrastructure and ancillary infrastructure across the fisheries value chain.

4.3 These fishing harbours are being designed to ensure suitability, promote environmentally friendly fishing practices to reduce the carbon footprint, equipped with to minimize post-harvest losses, enhance product quality, improved market capitalization, thereby uplifting the socio-economic conditions of fisher communities. The approach of smart and integrated fishing harbours emphasizes sustainability, integrating the social, economic, environmental, and governance (SEEG) dimensions within a unified management framework. Further, the social and cultural dimensions, including preservation of maritime heritage, professionalization of the fisheries workforce, inclusivity, integration of harbour within the surrounding urban and coastal ecosystems are also the elements of the smart and integrated fishing harbours.

4.4 Further, development of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours will provide transparent market linkages with traceability and certifications improving customer trust. It also plays important role in waste management systems to create circular economy, act as node for disaster response, search and rescue operations, acting as staging points during maritime emergencies, facilitate strengthening of fishing regulation, promote climate-resilient fisheries, strengthen coastal surveillance and security network, facilitate real-time information sharing and coordinated response among all stakeholders.

4.5 The Development of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours is pivotal to addressing the multifaceted challenges faced by the local coastal fishers. Such robust infrastructure forms the backbone for ensuring multifarious benefits like improved operational e□ciencies, improved productivity, minimizing post-harvest losses, strengthening market linkages, food and nutritional security, improving coastal livelihoods opportunities, enhancing incomes of traditional fishers, strengthen the coastal security, ensure sustainable fishing, stimulating the growth of marine fisheries sector.

4.6 The Department of Fisheries, accorded administrative approval to three smart and integrated fishing harbours at Jakhau in State of Gujarat, Karaikal in U.T. of Puducherry and Vanakbara in Diu and envisages to develop future harbours as smart and integrated fishing harbours across the country.

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5. Objectives of the SOP

Development of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours aims to achieve the following objectives:

5.1 To promote sustainable, inclusive, and environmentally responsible fishing port development

5.2 This SOP serves as a guiding document for project executing agencies, for ensuring e cient planning, and implementation for optimal resource utilization under sustainable development initiative.

5.3 Provide guidance on the possible O&M models for successful and sustainable operation of the smart and integrated fishing harbours.

5.4 Create and Improve livelihood opportunities for the fisher folks of the region by providing opportunities for training and capacity building.

5.5 Establish measurable KPIs for operation, environment, safety and socioeconomic benefits and require regular reporting.

5.6 Provisions for Fishers/FFPO/Cooperatives/PPP Mode participation through transparent leasing mechanisms for various components of the Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours.

6. Scope of the SOP

6.1 The SOP may serve as a guiding document for the planning, design, development, and management of new Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours proposed to be constructed in all Coastal States and Union Territories of India.

6.2 The SOP also applies to the expansion, upgradation, and modernization of existing fishing harbours and fish landing centres into Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours in all coastal States and Union Territories. The SoP applies to all minor and major fishing harbours under the jurisdiction of the Central Government, State and Union Territory Governments, privately owned fishing harbours and fish landing centres.

7. Components in Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour

The facilities required as per the local need and subject to availability resources, may be created at the Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour and Smart Fish landing Centre from the comprehensive list of infrastructure and facilities mentioned below:

7.1. Seaside facilities

i Breakwaters, training walls

ii Approach Channel, Entrance Channel, Turning Circle

iii Navigational aids : Entrance beacons, Smart Buoys, Lighting & Electrical Systems

iv Tranquil HarbourBasin

v Landing, Berthing,Outfitting and Repair Structureslike Wharf, Quay, Jetties(T, floatingand finger Jetties).

vi Mooring and Berthing Accessories: Bollards, Fenders

vii Dredging and Area Reclamation

viii Beach landing facility (for traditional boats)

ix Boat haul-out facilities such as Sloping Hard, Slipway, or Dry Dock etc.

x Wave / Current Monitoring and Tide Gauges

xi Waste Management including Recycling

xii Rainwater harvesting and water conservation,

xiii Mechanized Cleaning,

xiv Climate Resilient Infrastructure

7.2 Shore Based facilities:

i. Fish Handling and Auction Hall

ii. Packing and Storage Hall
iii. Automated and Mechanized loading/unloading facilities
iv. Fishery Administrative O ce
v. Fishermen gear sheds
vi. Net mending sheds
vii. Fishermen rest sheds
viii. Restaurant
ix. Guest House/fishermen dormitory
x. Security/guard House
xi. Compound wall with Gate
xii. Internal Roads with drains
xiii. Landscaping and greeneries in the harbour complex
xiv. Communication/lighthouse Tower
xv. Weighing Area and Electronic Weigh Bridges
xvi. Vehicle parking area
xvii. Bunkering facilities
xviii. Commercial Complex
xix. Multipurpose Fisheries Centres (Conference hall, training and capacity building, housing of fisheries cooperatives, fish buyers & sellers, exports, inputs suppliers, fisheries exhibitions, displaying galleries, Digital Service Centre, community gathering etc.) Navigational and Communication Centre

xx. Navigational and Communication Centre
xxi. Fish Drying Yard and dry fish handling facilities
xxii. Processing and Value addition plants
xxiii. Cold-chain facilities like Ice plants, cold storages, logistics
xxiv. Coastal Police Station
xxv. Water supply (storage and distribution) including uninterrupted Potable water supply with installation of RO Plants
xxvi. Sanitation facilities: Eco-friendly washrooms/Public Toilet including separate toilet blocks for male, female and handicapped etc
xxvii. Vessel repairing shed
xxviii. Petty shops and Provisional stores
xxix. Infrastructure for Traceability, certification and export zone.
xxx. Quality Testing Laboratory.
xxxi. E uent Treatment Plant (ETP) Any other facilities as per the local needs

7.3 Smart and Integrated components

i. High Speed Internet Connectivity with 5G compatibility with WiFi Facilities
ii. Installation of Servers with secure environment as per the regulations
iii. Realtime weather forecast and dissemination facilities
iv. Fishing Vessels Management Systems
v. Real time tracking and communication facilities
vi. Digital Services: e-markets, e-payment-gateways, fisher mobile apps, paper-less token system, e-pass system, cyber security measures (book berths, view auction results),
vii. Installation of Smart buoys for multipurpose services
viii. Smart IoT and sensor-based tra c management system (vehicles, human, crew members entry/exit recording and fee collection)
ix. AI based system for forecasting fish landing trends /market, quality prediction, export potential, tra c assessment and management, modelling, monitoring and analysing sensor information etc.
x. Block-chain linkages for traceability.
xi. Installation of LED Screens in Auction Hall and other locations for display fish rates, quantities, real time weather forecast dissemination &, advisories, potential fishing zones etc.
xii. Harbour Management Information System (HMIS): Centralized digital platform for landing data, e-auctions, a digital log of harbour operations.
xiii. Vessel Tracking & Safety: AIS/VMS integration, harbour VHF communications, emergency response protocol.
xiv. Development and management of fishing harbour Website, portals App, to provide digital services
xv. Facilities for online registration of fishing vessels under ReAL Craft and license,
xvi. Enterprise Resource Planning Software and System: for Traceability, Stamping, Inventory Management, labelling, QR
Code Generation, Scanner, management, Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI) to provide information and business needs related to smart fishing harbour solutions
xvii. Data & analytics platform:

7.4 Shore Based facilities:

i. CCTV and other surveillance equipment placed at all critical points
ii. Guard rooms/cloakroom
iii. Drones for surveillance and rescue and retrieval.
iv. Installation of Buoys with necessary software
v. Installation of Transponders/VHF/VCS/ RFID for vessels.
vi. Face recognition/ Biometric systems for entry/exit (Digi System/vouge)
vii. Realtime data mapping of vehicles through fastag
viii. Unique IDs for the Vessels, Fishermen and crew members.
ix. Automation & sensors: weather station, tide gauges, CCTV with PTZ (Pan-Tilt-Zoom) cameras
x. Remote sensors for water quality, shoreline change assessments and e uent monitoring.

7.5 Ancillary infrastructure, Utilities and services:

i. Secured boundary with access control for vehicles and personnel entering the premises
ii. Facilities to prevent entry of cattle, rodent or other vermin
iii. Uninterrupted Power supply with energy e cient lighting and equipment including LED lighting fixtures also optimizing natural lighting.
iv. Energy Consumption Management Tool including sensors-based technology and smart lighting at the Facilities in the fishing harbours
v. Storm Water Drainage Network
vi. Sign boards for good handling practices, hygiene and sanitation measures to be displayed in the harbour /auction/packing halls
vii. with STP facility.
viii. Facility for hand washing and foot dip at the entrance
ix. Facilities for sorting and recycling of organic and recyclable wastes (Circular economy)
x. Collection center for ghost nets and used and abandoned nets submitted by fisher folks.
xi. Renewable energy systems like Solar/wind/tidal and geothermal energy etc.
xii. Fire-fighting facilities.
xiii. Rainwater Harvesting System including storage
xiv. Medical room with Ambulance on call facility.
xv. Approach Road and Internal Road Network
xvi. Desalination plant
xvii. Mechanized Cleaning Vehicles
xviii. Greeneries and Landscaping.
xix. Sockets with pre-paid arrangement for the vessels owners to plug into the electricity available at the harbour.

Provision of solid, liquid and toxic waste disposal systems including bilge oil separators, spent oil reception sheds, toxic waste collection sheds etc.
The facilities listed above may be developed at Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours and Smart Fish Landing Centres either comprehensively or in phased stages, depending on financial resources availability, necessity, priority needs and technical expertise for planning, design, and development.

8. Possession of Land at the site for Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour

8.1 State/UT/Major Port may survey and mark the exact boundaries (latitude and longitude)of the project site, and the land should be legally possessed by the State/UT Fisheries Department. The State/UT Department of Fisheries may also ensure that the land at the Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour is free from encroachments, encumbrances and any legal claims.
The land at the said Smart & Integrated Fishing Harbour be used for creation of fisheries based facilities only. The land at the fishing Harbour, depending on the availability, may also be leased to the fisheries cooperatives, Fish Farmers Producer Organisations (FFPOs), Private Entrepreneurs for establishment of value addition units, ice plants, cold storage, packaging, processing, traceability, certification facilities and branding etc.

9. Sources of Funding

9.1 The funds required for development of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harboursand Smart Fish Landing Centres may be sourced from the fisheries development schemes implemented by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India, including but not limited to:
(a) Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)
(b) Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF)
(c) Any other Centrally Sponsored or Centrally Sector Scheme as and when notified by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India

9.2 The State Government/Union Territories/Major Port and designated implementing agencies may also mobilize the funds for development of the Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour from their existing schemes.

9.3 The State Government/Union Territories/Major Ports may source funds, if any available under the schemes implemented by the other Central Ministries and Departments including CSR and external aided funds.

9.4 Further, the State Governments/UTs/Major Port may also devise suitable new schemes or launch a dedicated funding package for development of the Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours and Smart Fish Landing Centres in a mission mode approach.

9.5 Suitable linkages and convergence with the schemes implemented by various Central Ministries/Departments/States may also be forged wherever feasible to develop the Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour, to consolidate outcomes and save public resources.

9.6 The State Governments and UTs may explore to develop the commercial infrastructures at the Smart & Integrated Fishing Harbours like Ice Plants, Cold storages, Processing plant, Value addition plats, markets, boat building and boat repair yards, Dry Docking, bunkering facilities, vehicle parking, restaurant and other need based commercial facilities etc. through private investments and also PPP Mode.

9.7 To avail financial assistance under scheme, the concerned State/UT Implementing agencies is required to submit the techno-financial viable proposal for development of smart and integrated fishing harbor as per scheme guidelines.

10. Feasibility Study/Gap Analysis and Formulation of Detailed Project Report.:

10.1 The project will be implemented in a DPR Mode.

10.2 The project implementing agency to conduct feasibility study that will include site inspection, assessment and as-is assessment of existing infrastructure and additional infrastructure facilities required for new Smart and Integrated fishing Harbour. The list of activities to be undertaken for preparation of proposal is as under :-

i. Collect (i) detailed information in respect of the existing fishery activities and the physical, economic and social characteristics of each fishery centre/ site (ii) comprehensive geographical, historical, oceanographic and meteorological, environmental, social and planning/infrastructure information and (iii) Information on fish catch, fishing season, fishing gear used, time spent in fishing etc.

ii. Conduct reconnaissance survey/ field visit at least two suitable sites on either side of the fishery centre/ fish landing site to establish the possible types of facilities from a general coastal engineering point of view and verify the data previously collected with what is actually occurring on the ground.

iii. Categorization of the sites may be carried out in terms of (i) its physical characteristics and setting (coastal processes, availability of suitable safe landing places etc.); (ii) the fishermen communities desire or aspirations for improved facilities; and (iii) the level of existing infrastructure (power/ roads/ water/ fish landing and fish handling facilities etc.

iv. As far as possible, the sites proposed for development may be in the naturally sheltered places within bays, coves, headlands etc. Only in unavoidable cases, sites involving breakwater protection and/or dredging are suggested considering the site advantages including available fishery resources, large concentration of fishing boats/ fisher population, proximity to fishing grounds and other socio-economic benefits overweighing the cost considerations.

v. Stakeholder consultations will be carried out to assess the requirements of the local fishermen community and other stakeholders operating from the fishing harbour and fish landing centres identified for development as Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour.

vi. Prepare Feasibility study report covering technical and fishery economic data, recommendations of in respect of waterside and landside facilities, conceptual layouts for the proposed fishery harbour/ fish landing centre facility, approximate cost estimates, fishery economic analyses, their economic viability in terms of financial internal rate of return (FIRR).

vii. Based on the above feasibility studies, evaluate the sites in terms of developing them into fishery harbour/ fish landing centre with short- term and long-term goals.

10.3 The DPR shall include site investigation and collection of data for the planning, design and construction of structures at the Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour as indicated below:

i Topographic and Hydrographic Surveys,
ii Data of Local wave climate, tidal variation and littoral drift pattern.
iii Fisheries Scenario Study (Fishing Vessels, Fish Landing Volume and Value, market linkages, shore based facilities)
iv Meteorological data
v Oceanographic data
vi Soil investigation,
vii Hydraulic model studies, wherever required
viii Environment Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan, wherever required.
ix Preparation of Fishery Harbour Layout
x Detailed design and Economic Analysis
Local Resources, road and rail connectivity

10.4 Environmental and Coastal assessment would include, but not limited to:

i. Hydrographic surveys to analyze water depth, draft, tidal amplitude and the sedimentation patterns
ii. Carry out assessment of potential risk of coastal erosion in the region and the impact on the marine ecosystem.
iii. Ensure compliance with environmental regulations and sustainable fishing practices.

10.5 Infrastructure requirement analysis must be carried out for the existing gaps in infrastructure like;

(a) Landing, berthing and handling facilities available, current and projected requirements.
(b) Condition and capacities of all existing facilities like auction hall, taking into the consideration the peak landing capacities, current and projected requirements.
(c) Storage and processing facilities available, current and projected requirements.
(d) Sanitation facilities like clean & potable water supply, well designed drainage and sewage systems, toilet blocks, waste management facilities.
(e) Transport and road connectivity available for market linkages. Others as per the local scenario

10.6 Socio-economic and Regulatory considerations involving:

(i) Stakeholder consultations with local fishing community, entrepreneurs, input suppliers and transport/ cold chain operators nad other stakeholders.
(ii) Ensure compliance with the existing government policies and fisheries regulations.

10.7 Financial analysis:-

(a) The year-wise phasing of expenditure with the outflow of fund be projected for completion of the project within the due date of completion of the project.
(b) The year-wise phasing of expenditure with the inflow of funds (income) over the design life of structure be assessed. The sensitivity analysis by 25% enhancement in income (optimistic scenario) and 25% reduction in income (pessimistic scenario) be also assessed to arrive at realistic cost.
(c) Projects will be taken up if found economically viable. The project beneficial to the stakeholders and/or national security may also be posed to the competent authority for consideration upon justification of measurable or non-measurable, Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) to people environment or national security.
(d) Report should also include land availability, details of required EC& CRZ clearances and other statutory clearances for implementation of the project, as required.
(e) Infrastructure requirement analysis must be carried out for the existing gaps in infrastructure benchmarked against
the indicative list of components of smart and integrated fishing harbour enlisted above, in the paragraph 7 of this document, with priority be given to the listed items in this SoP to derive better value despite budgetary constraints.
(f) Technical studies may be required for Desalination and E uent disposal units particularly if Smart and Integrated (S&I) Fishing harbour is proposed in creek regions.
(g) Sedimentation or Littoral and shoreline studies may be required for fishing harbour proposed in the nearshore region in open sea.
(h) Planning and maintenance of water depth: Considering tidal variations and the impact of surrounding activities, the water depth in fishing harbours often reduces over time. To ensure safe navigation, periodic dredging is required to maintain adequate water depth for vessels, particularly those with a maximum draft of 5–6 metres (where the harbour caters to such deep-sea vessels). These aspects shall be duly considered while formulating the Detailed Project Report (DPR).

11. *11.Easibility Study/Gap Analysis and Formulation of Detailed Project Report*

11.1 Background of the implementing agency.

11.2 The master plan may take into consideration proper zonation in the master plan for smooth operations of the infrastructure facility.

11.3 Feasibility studies wherever required to assess the demand and supply gaps of intended benefits, particularly in the project locality.

11.4 Anticipated benefits in quantifiable terms, especially in enhancement of fish production, employment generation etc.

11.5 Detailed Cost benefit analysis of the project must be carried out, (especially in case of bankable projects).

11.6 Environment concerning issues (if any).

11.7 Documentary evidence of availability of land and statutory clearances/permissions/licenses, wherever required.

11.8 Sources of funding for implementation of the project.

11.9 Clear time-lines (in form of a Bar Chart) for completion of the project.

11.10 The expenditure towards completion of essential pre-investment activities required for formulation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) will form the part of the unit cost/project cost. The End Implementing Agency (EIA) is required to formulate necessary DPR with respect to the intended project/proposal and incur own expenditure towards completion of necessary pre-investment activities and formulation of DPR. EIA may include the pre-investment expenditure in the project/unit cost with supporting documentary evidence in the total project cost.

12. Mode of Implementation

12.1 The Department of Fisheries of respective State/UT, depending on the availability of financial resources and priority needs, will identify the priority facilities from the comprehensive list indicated at para-7 of this SoP to be developed at Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour.

12.2 The Department of Fisheries of the respective State/UT / Major Ports will identify any Implementing Agency (IA) for development of facilities at the proposed Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour in their respective State/UTs/Major Port.

12.3 The Department of Fisheries of the respective State/UT will mobilize and provide adequate funds to the designated Implementing Agencies (IA) for completion of pre-implementation activities, surveys and studies, Planning designing and formulation of project related documents for development of the proposed Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour.

12.4 The Implementing Agencies (IA) in consultation with the Department of Fisheries of the respective State/UT/Major Port will complete the necessary gap analysis studies, surveys, stakeholders' consultations and assess the requirements of facilities at the proposed new Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour from the comprehensive list of facilities indicated at para-7 of this SoP.

12.5 The Implementing Agencies (IA) in consultation with the Department of Fisheries of the respective State/UT/Major Port will complete the necessary gap analysis studies, surveys, stakeholders' consultations and assess the requirements of facilities at the existing Fishing Harbours and fish landing centres that are proposed to upgraded & modernized as Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours from the comprehensive list of facilities indicated at para-7 of this SoPin manner mentioned below:

a. Assess the land area available at the existing fishing harbour, its ownerships (states/UT Government Fisheries Department/Revenue Department/private and others).

b. Assess the existing fisheries related facilities, their present conditions and level of utilization.

c. Assess the gaps and requirement of additional fisheries facilities from the comprehensive list of facilities indicated at para-7 above

d. To conduct stakeholder consultations and firm up the facilities required to upgrade the existing Fishing harbour as Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour, keeping in view the budgetary resources and capabilities of the IAs etc.

e. To complete necessary engineering surveys, investigations, as may be required for planning, designing of the gap filling facilities and expansion and modernization of the existing facilities.

f. To formulate Detailed Project Report(DPR)/proposal for development of required facilities to make the existing fishing Harbour as a Smart and Integrated Fish Harbour. The DPR may include local fisheries scenario, plan, designs, estimates of the firmed-up facilities, time schedule for completion of the project etc.

g To assess the other infrastructure facilities and amenities required at the fishing harbour/fish landing Centre that are proposed to be developed as smart and Integrated Fishing harbours for taking up in convergence mode.

12.6 The Implementing Agencies (IA) will complete the gap analysis studies, surveys, engineering investigations, Planning, designing of proposed facilities, formulation of DPR through engagement of any professional agency. The Implementing Agencies (IA) may complete such studies and project formulation with the help of the in-house expertise, if available.

12.7 The Implementing Agencies (IA) will be fully responsible for implementation of the projects, seeking necessary approval of the proposals, receipt of necessary funds and implementation of the approved projects strictly in accordance with the design and quality specification.

12.8 The Implementing Agency will be responsible for submission of physical and financial progress reports, other information, and will ensure the Information disclosure measures to comply with the Right to Information Act, grievance redressal, etc.

12.9 The Implementing Agency(IA) will ensure that the facilities created at the proposed Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour are Geo tagged and mapped under PM GatiShakti with use of advance technology, establishment of required IT support system and MIS.

12.10 The Implementing Agencies (IA) will ensure the reporting of progress regularly to the funding agencies, Department of Fisheries, GoI, concerned State Department of Fisheries and any other agencies as advised by the concerned State Government.

12.11 The Implementing Agency (IA) will formulate the DPRs through its inhouse expertise or any other competent agencies engaged and funds required for preparation of State/UT-wise DPR may be met by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations.

12.12 The State/UTs Department of Fisheries will monitor, supervise the formulation of proposals/Detailed project Report(DPR) including cost estimate, taken up through IA or a competent agency, if any appointed by the IA.

13. Implementing Agency

13.1 The concerned State Government/UT, Department of Fisheries/ Major Port or any other agency as specified by the Department of Fisheries, GoI may be the nodal implementing agency in the State/UT for development of the Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours.

13.2 The State/UT Department of Fisheries, may notify and designate from the below mentioned Departments/State Entities as their State Implementing Agencies(SIA) in the State/UT for development of facilities at Smart and Integrated Fishing harbours:

(a) Fisheries Engineering Department
(b) State/UT PWD
(c) Maritime Board
(d) Port Department
(e) Coastal Engineering Department
(f) Fisheries Harbour Circle
(g) Fisheries Development Corporation/Federation
(h) State Infrastructure Development Corporation/Company
(I) Any others State/UT entity directly associated in development of fisheries in the State/UT.

14. Post Construction Management Maintenance and Operation of Harbour involving local community engagement mechanism

14.1 The Fishing Harbour Management Body (herein referred as Board) may be constituted for each Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour. The indicative composition followed in the Major Fishing Harbour, Chennai and the State-owned Munambam Fishing Harbour is provided at the Annexure.

14.2 A co-management or participatory governance approach may be adopted with the active involvement of stakeholders operating within the Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour. For example, the Munambam Fishing Harbour model in Kerala demonstrates a co-management system wherein a society is formed with the active participation of the Government and harbour stakeholders to jointly manage harbour operations. In this context, the Fishing Harbour Management Board (FHMB) may comprise representatives from fishermen cooperatives, the local administration, the Fisheries Department, and other relevant stakeholders, ensuring broad-based participation in the management and decision-making processes of the harbour.

14.1 For the State/UT-owned fishing harbours, the composition may be modified by the respective State/UT Government as and when necessary based on site-specific requirements or to encourage the cooperative models such as the Munambam Fishing Harbour model.

14.2 For major fishing harbours located within the jurisdiction of Major Ports, the composition may be varied by the Chairman, Major Port Authority.

14.3 The Board will be responsible for managing, maintenance and operation of the facilities located at the Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour.

14.4 The Board in consultation with the local user groups will be responsible for devising the user charges and with the approval of the respective State Government/UT will collect the levy for the services provided at the Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour.

14.5 The Board will be responsible for mobilizing financial resources to ensure smooth operations of the Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour, in a self-sustaining manner.

14.6 The State/UT Department of Fisheries/Major Port will be the overall supervising monitoring body, to ensure that the operations carried out by the board/cooperative are in line with the social cause for which the infrastructure was developed.

14.7 The Board may plan and arrange for training to personnel and local fishers on sustainable fishing practices, post-harvest handling mechanisms, hygiene and sanitation requirements, compliance with regulatory norms, as well as skill development in handling, processing, and digital compliance etc.

14.8 The Board, if considered necessary, can engage consultants to assist in preparing developmental and management plans for the Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour to bring it to the level of international standards.

14.9 The Board may engage suitable agencies to carry out various functions and services such as housekeeping, water supply, security, logistics etc. by following the GFR norms. The funds collected from the fishing harbour will be maintained in a separate account to be opened by the Fish Harbour Management Board and the audit of such funds will be done by the Auditors appointed by the Board.

14.10 The Board may promote participatory decision-making by ensuring stakeholder consultations at both the planning and operational stages. It may also promote women's empowerment by providing dedicated stalls and facilitating the participation of women entrepreneurs across fisheries value chains.

14.11 The Board will ensure strict observance and enforcement of all applicable laws, regulations, and environmental directives governing the fisheries sector, including those related to overfishing, mesh size, et specifications, closed seasons, environmental protection, wildlife protection, and conservation of fisheries resources. Any violations or deviations detected may be promptly reported to the concerned authorities.

14.12 The Board may facilitate and ensure hygienic handling of fish and full compliance with the hygiene and sanitary guidelines of FSSAI, EIA, the Food Safety Department, and other competent agencies within the harbour. The Board may also constitute an Advisory Committee or Executive Committee to work alongside the Fishing Harbour Management Body (FHMB), ensuring day-to-day operational responsiveness through stakeholder representation from vessel owners, gear groups, traders, and the women workforce. The indicative composition followed in the Munambam Fishing Harbour (Government of Kerala) and the Juvvaladinne Fishing Harbour (Government of Andhra Pradesh) is provided at the Annexure. However, the concerned State Government/UT may suitably modify the composition to meet local requirements for State/UT-owned fishing harbours.

14.13 The Board will ensure strict observance and enforcement of all applicable laws, regulations, and environmental directives governing the fisheries sector, including those related to overfishing, mesh size, net specifications, closed seasons, environmental protection, wildlife protection, and conservation of fisheries resources. Any violations or deviations detected may be promptly reported to the concerned authorities.

14.14 The Board may facilitate and ensure hygienic handling of fish and full compliance with the hygiene and sanitary guidelines of FSSAI, EIA, the Food Safety Department, and other competent agencies within the harbour.

14.15 The Board may also constitute an Advisory Committee or Executive Committee to work alongside the Fishing Harbour Management Body (FHMB), ensuring day-to-day operational responsiveness through stakeholder representation from vessel owners, gear groups, traders, and the women workforce. The indicative composition followed in the Munambam Fishing Harbour (Government of Kerala) and the Juvvaladinne Fishing Harbour (Government of Andhra Pradesh) is provided at the Annexure. However, the concerned State Government/UT may suitably modify the composition to meet local requirements for State/UT-owned fishing harbours.

14.16 The Fishing Harbour Management Board to promote recognition and incorporation of indigenous technical knowledge possessed by local fishing communities and harbour users. This includes experiential knowledge on fishing seasons, tidal behavior, coastal currents, vessel berthing practices, post-harvest handling and redressal of community based disputes.

15. Leasing Mechanism for Land in Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour

15.1 A Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour facilitates a cluster or area-based approach, which will be adopted to the extent possible to enhance the competitiveness of the fisheries sector, achieve economies of scale, generate higher incomes, and ensure organized growth and expansion.

15.2 The land in possession of the Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour may be used for establishment and management of fisheries related facilities.

15.3 The concerned State Governments, UTs and Port Authorities may prepare a concrete land use plan with defined Zonation of the available land at Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour to ensure regulated use of land at Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour to ensure its optimum and e ective utilization.

15.4 The concerned State Government, UT and Port Authority may provide the land available as per the land use plan on lease basis to the local fisheries cooperatives, fisheries federations, fisheries corporations, FFPOs, fisheries start-ups, fisheries entrepreneurs and local private entrepreneurs only for the purpose of development and management of fisheries related infrastructure facilities.

15.5 To ensure complete and e cient functionality of the harbour, all essential components supporting the fisheries value chain must be incorporated in the land use plan. In addition to the core activities of landing, sorting, and auctioning, the planning and zonation may also include facilities for logistical support, cold rooms, ice plants, primary and secondary processing areas, laboratories, certification units, security establishments, digital systems, and export-related infrastructure etc., forming an integral part of the overall land-use framework of the Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour.

15.6 The concerned State Government/UT/Major Port may devise a leasing plan or scheme for land parcels within the Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours in accordance with the zonation plan, taking into account the planning recommendations and suggestions provided by the Board operating and the user groups at the harbour.

15.7 Lease types and duration can be considered as below:

15.7.1 All lease-related matters may be dealt with at the State/UT Government level, taking into consideration the suggestions and views of the Board.tions of the Board.

15.7.2 The lease may pertain to assets created within the fishing harbour and may be granted for operation and maintenance on a fixed monthly or quarterly lease rent, as approved by the State/UT Government in consultation with the Board.

15.7.3 The duration of such leases may be decided by the State/UT Government, and renewal may be considered based on the performance of the vendor and at the discretion of the State/UT Government.

15.7.4 A land parcel within the fishing harbour may be leased for a long-term duration where the vendor proposes to make capital-intensive investments to establish the approved components at the envisaged production capacity, with provisions for scalability. All such leasing decisions may be taken at the level of the State Government, UT Administration, as applicable, while considering the recommendations of the Board. Renewal of such long leases may be considered based on the vendor's performance during the lease period and at the discretion of the State/UT.

15.7.5 For Major Fishing Harbours located within the limits of Major Ports, the leasing of land parcels may be governed by the Land Policy Guidelines of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW). The land-use plan and leasing priorities such major fishing harbours include preferential allocation to fishermen cooperatives, Federations, FFPOs, Fisheries Start-ups, fisheries entrepreneurs, fisheries Corporations and fisheries women led enterprises, and other stakeholders entities engaged in the fisheries value chain, may be implemented in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Land Policy Guidelines, duly considering the suggestions and recommenda

16. Outcomes Expected: Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour

16.1 Increased operational e□ciency, reducing turnaround time for fishing vessels thereby improving productivity and ability to cater to more fishing vessels while improving fuel e□ciencies contributing in o□setting the carbon foot print.

16.2 To ensure climate resilience and long-term sustainability, the infrastructure will adopt eco-friendly construction materials and renewable energy components to the maximum extent possible.

16.3 Easy access to Fishermen and stakeholders to ice, cold storage, hygienic handling and timely transport in insulated/ refrigerated trucks etc. resulting in reduction of post-harvest losses thereby increasing marketable yield.

16.4 Contribute towards gathering quality data and better governance by ensuring catch recording, monitoring of e□ort, compliance with regulations and resource management decisions.

16.5 Quality certification and traceability mechanisms.

16.6 Implementation of HACCP, ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 45001 and other relevant certifications to improve customer trust.

16.7 Improve Trade and Export linkages ensuring quality material with traceability and certifications meeting export standards improving revenues.

16.8 Income diversification and multiplier e□ects, support ancillary businesses (ice suppliers, transport, cold stores, repair services, retail stalls) that multiply local income and employment.

16.9 Community cohesion and social capital — function as social nodes for information exchange, training and capacity building for the fisher folks and other stake-holders.

16.10 Provide income opportunities for women entrepreneurs through processing, vending, and postharvest tasks; targeted infrastructure/finance can strengthen women's participation.

16.11 Acts as service delivery point by enabling delivery of extension services, biometric registration, financial services (microfinance, payment collection), social protection enrolment etc.

16.12 To address economic challenges (digitalization, innovation and green infrastructure), social challenges (decent work conditions, food security), environmental challenges (pollution, climate change, waste management) and governance challenges (multi stakeholder engagement, appropriate financing instruments) sustainability challenges in fishing harbor.

16.13 Promotion of sustainable practices at all levels in fishery value chain, improved and better working environment for the fishermen community.

16.14 Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours are expected to ensure full adherence to all safety and security provisions in vogue.

17. Periodic Assessment and Continuous Improvement

17.1 Green Reporting Initiative (GRI) : State/UTs may make all e orts to adopt the Green Reporting Initiative (GRI), a global standard for reporting to communicate and demonstrate accountability for their impacts on the environment, economy and peopl

18. Conclusion

18.1 The development of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbours represents a transformative step towards modernizing India's fisheries infrastructure in alignment with global best practices, environmental sustainability, and inclusive growth.

18.2 This Standard Operating Procedure provides a comprehensive framework to guide implementing agencies, stakeholders, and policymakers in planning, executing, and managing harbour projects that are technologically advanced, climate-resilient, and socially responsive.

18.3 By integrating smart technologies, green components, and robust governance mechanisms, these harbours will not only enhance operational e ciency and reduce post-harvest losses but also serve as engines of economic opportunity and community empowerment.

18.4 The SOP may be subject to periodic review and refinement, ensuring its continued relevance and e ectiveness in fostering a sustainable and prosperous marine fisheries sector across the nation.

F. No. j-24001/25/2025-Fy
Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Department of Fisheries
*****

Chanderlok Building, 36, Janpath, New Delhi
Dated the 25th September, 2025

ORDER

The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been implementing a flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) with an investment of Rs.20,050 crore during the last five years with effect from the financial year 2020-21 in all States/Union Territories (UTs). Development of fisheries infrastructure including new fishing harbours, fish landing centres & modernization of existing ones is more thrust areas envisages and supported under the PMMSY.

2. The Department of Fisheries, MoFAHD has approved proposals of development of 03 nos. Smart & Integrated Fishing Harbours in Gujarat, Diu and Puducherry at a total cost INR 453.8 Crore with the financial assistance under PMMSY. The Development of 03 nos. pilot projects of Smart and Integrated Fishing Harbour in India represents an innovative approach to modernizing fishing infrastructure while prioritizing environmental sustainability, efficiency, and safety Implementation of smart technologies in fishing harbour can revolutionize the industry by improving operations, enhancing safety measures, and promoting sustainable practices.

3. The Department of Fisheries, MoFAHD has envisioned to develop more number of Smart & Integrated Fishing Harbours along the coastline of country in various States/UTs. In this regard, it has been decided to formulate an appropriate Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Smart & Integrated Fishing Harbours that includes details on i). Blue components, ii). Green components, iii). Local community engagement mechanisms, iv). Leasing mechanisms for fish processing & value addition entities (public or private including cooperatives/FFPOs) in fish harbour areas, Latest IT/ computing / AI and technology components, v). Export zoning facilities in fish harbour area supported by MPEDA/EIC, vi). Any other global best practice recommended by FAO relevant to our harbour management ecosystem etc. An Expert Committee is hereby accordingly constituted as details below for formulation of the aforesaid SOP.

4. **Composition**

Sl. No.	Designation	Ministry/Department	Capacity
1.	Joint Secretary (Marine Fisheries)	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India	Chairman
2.	Advisor (Fy Development)	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India	Member Convener
3.	Director	Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF), Bangalore	Member
4.	Deputy Commissioner(FH)	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India	Member
5.	Representative	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	Member
6.	Representative	Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways	Member
7.	Representative	Chennai Fishing Harbour, Visakhapatnam Fishing Harbour, Cochin Fishing Harbour, Sasson Dock Fishing Harbour	Member
8.	Representative	MPEDA-NETFISH	Member
9.	Representative	Export Inspection Council (EIC)	Member

जी. रामकृष्ण राव
G. RAMAKRISHNA RAO
सहायक आयुक्त (मत्स्य)/Asstt. Commissioner (Fy.)
मत्स्यपालन विभाग/Department of Fisheries
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्रालय
Min.of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying

Sl. No.	Designation	Ministry/Department	Capacity
10.	Executive Director (Tech)	National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)	Member
11.	Representative	Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS), Ministry of Water Resource	Member
12.	Representative	The National Technology Centre for Ports, Waterways & Coasts (NTCPWC), IIT Chennai	Member
13.	Representative	ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Member
14.	Representative	ICAR-Central Institute of Fisheries Technology	Member
15.	Representative	National Institute of Fisheries Post Harvest Technology and Training	Member
16.	Representative	Jeppiar Mutttom Fishing Harbour	Member
17.	Representative	NCCR, Chennai	Member
18.	President	Seafood Exporter Association of India, Kochi	Member

5. **Terms of References (ToRs)**

i. To prepare the Standard Operating Procedure/Guidelines for Smart & Integrated Fishing Harbour that includes details on Blue components, Green components, Local community engagement mechanisms, Leasing mechanisms for fish processing & value addition entities (public or private including cooperatives/FFPOS) in fish harbor areas, Latest IT/computing/AI and technology components, Export zoning facilities in fish harbours area supported by MPEDA/EIC, Any other global best practices recommended by FAO relevant to our harbor management ecosystem.

ii. To devise requisite criteria/its own methodology for preparation of aforesaid SOP/guidelines. However, the scope of the committee will be limited to drafting of guidelines from the point of the engineering, technical and financial aspects.

iii. To interact with the end implementing agencies/State/UTs/Maritime Boards/Other bodies/ Organization etc. and obtain requisite documents/details, as may be required and carryout site inspection, if any required.

iv. The Committee will meet as often as may be required (through Vide Conferencing or physical meetings) according the convenient.

v. The committee will complete the task of preparation of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Smart & Integrated Fishing Harbour within 20 days from the date of the issue of this order.

vi. The chairman of the committee may co-opt or invite any other members for the meeting, if any required.

6. The TA/DA of the official members for attending the meetings, site inspections (if any required) will be met by their respective Departments/Ministries/Organizations. TA/DA of the non-official and co-opted members will be met through the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB).

7. This issues with the approval of Secretary, Department of Fisheries.

30/9/25

(G. Ramakrishna Rao)
Assistant Commissioner (Fisheries)
Tele: 011-23710015

G. RAMAKRISHNA RAO
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Min.of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
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Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

Distribution:-

1. All the members of Committee
2. CE, NFDB, Hyderabad
3. Director, CICEF

Copy to:

i. PPS to Secretary, DoF
ii. PSO to JS(Marine)
iii. PS to JS(Inland)
iv. PS to EA
v. Guard File

Compendium of Fish and Fishery Products
Export Inspection Council
(Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India)

ANNEXURE-II

REQUIREMENTS DURING AND AFTER LANDING

1. Unloading and landing equipment must be constructed of material which is easy to clean and disinfect, and must be kept in a good state of repair and cleanliness.

2. During unloading and landing, contamination of fishery products must be avoided. It must in particular be ensured that:

2.1 Unloading and landing operations proceed rapidly ;

2.2 fishery products are placed without unnecessary delay in a protected environment at the temperature required on the basis of the nature of the product and, where necessary, in ice, in transport, storage or in an establishment;

2.3 equipment and handling practices that cause unnecessary damage to the edible parts of the fishery products are not authorized.

3. Parts of auction or wholesale markets where fishery products are displayed for sale must;

3.1 be covered and have walls which are easy to clean;

3.2 have waterproof flooring which is easy to wash and disinfect, and laid in such a way as to facilitate the drainage of water and have a hygienic waste water disposal system:

3.3 be equipped with sanitary facilities with an appropriate number of wash basins and flush lavatories. Wash basins shall be supplied with materials for cleaning the hands and single use hand towels;

3.4 be well lit to facilitate the inspection of fishery products;

3.5 when they are used for display or storage of fishery products not be used for other purposes, vehicles admitting exhaust fumes which may impair the quality of the fishery products must not be admitted to markets, undesirable animals must not be admitted ;

3.6 be cleaned regularly and at least after each sale, crates must after each sale, be cleaned and rinsed inside and outside with potable water or clean seawater; where required, they must be disinfected;

3.7 have displayed in a prominent position signs prohibiting smoking, spitting , eating and drinking;

3.8 have facilities to provide adequate water supplies;

3.9 have special watertight receptacles made of corrosion resistant materials for fishery products which are unfit for human consumption;

4. After landing or, where appropriate, after first sale, fishery products must be transported without delay at temperature of melting ice.

5. The general conditions of hygiene laid down in Annexure-III, Section-II, with the exception of point 2.1.1 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the markets in which fishery products are displayed for sale or stored.

6. The wholesale markets in which fishery products are displayed for sale or stored shall be subject to the same conditions as those laid down in points 3 & 5 of this Annexure and to those set out in points 2, 11, 12, of Section-I of Annexure-III.

7. The general conditions of hygiene laid down in Annexure-III, Section-II shall apply mutatis mutandis to wholesale markets.

4. After landing or, where appropriate, after first sale, fishery products must be transported without delay at temperature of melting ice.

5. The general conditions of hygiene laid down in Annexure-III, Section-II, with the exception of point 2.1.1 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the markets in which fishery products are displayed for sale or stored.

6. The wholesale markets in which fishery products are displayed for sale or stored shall be subject to the same conditions as those laid down in points 3 & 5 of this Annexure and to those set out in points 2, 11, 12, of Section-I of Annexure-III.

7. The general conditions of hygiene laid down in Annexure-III, Section-II shall apply mutatis mutandis to wholesale markets.

ANNEXURE III

I. GENERAL CONDITIONS RELATING TO PREMISES, BUILDING AND EQUIPMENTS

1. Premises and building

1.1 The immediate approaches of the processing areas shall be concreted or tarred or turfed to prevent wind blown dust.

1.2 The processing establishment shall be housed in a building of permanent nature; affording sufficient protection from normal climatic hazards like wind blown dust and rain and shall be of sufficient size for work to be carried out under adequate hygienic conditions. Their design and layout shall be such as to preclude contamination of the product. Clean and contaminated parts of the building shall be properly separate.

1.3 The food handling areas shall be completely separated from the area used for residential purpose.

1.4 The layout of different sections shall be in such a way as to facilitate the smooth and orderly flow of work to prevent possible cross contamination.

1.5 There should be adequate natural or artificial lighting. The bulbs and tubes should have protective covering.

1.6 There shall be adequate facilitate for natural mechanical ventilation system to provide fresh air and where necessary good steam and water vapour extraction facilities shall be provided. Ventilation opening shall be provided with fly proofing arrangements.

2. Fly-proofing, vermin and animal control

2.1 The processing areas including the raw material receiving and storing area shall be provided with effective fly-proofing arrangements. Suitable steps shall also be taken to prevent the entry of insects, rodents, birds and animal into the processing area.

3. Receiving area

3.1 There shall be a raised platform to unload the raw material before being taken to the raw material receiving area. The sides and top of this platform shall be sufficiently protected from extraneous contamination.

3.2 The area in which the raw material is received and stored shall be so separated from the area in which the finished product is prepared or packed as to eliminate contamination.

4. Ceiling wall and floor of work rooms.

4.1 The floor of the food handling area shall be water proof easy to clean and disinfect and laid down in such a way as to facilitate the drainage of the water easily or provided with equipment to remove water. There shall be no waster stagnation on the floor.

4.2 The internal walls of the food handling area shall be durable and have smooth surface which are easy to clean, and impermeable waterproof and light coloured.

4.3 Walls shall be free from projection and all pipes and cables shall be neatly covered.

4.4 . Wall to wall and wall to floor junctions shall be rounded off to facilitate proper cleaning.

4.5 Ceiling shall be free from cracks and open joints and shall be smooth, waterproof, light coloured and easy to clean.

4.6 All doors and windows shall durable and made of corrosion resistant material and shall be of self closing type and easy to clean with fly proofing arrangements.

4.7 All window sills shall be sloping inwards.

4.8 All entry points into the processing areas shall be provided with feet washing pit of suitable size. The pit shall be provided with potable water and disinfectant. The stagnant water shall be changed at frequent intervals.

4.9 All entry points into the processing area shall be provided with adequate facilities for cleaning and disinfecting hands.

4.10 Instruments and working equipments such as tables, containers, conveyor belts, knives and other utensils used shall be of smooth corrosion resistant materials, easy to clean and disinfect.

4.11 Utensils used for inedible or contaminated materials shall be identified by specific mark or colour or shape and shall not be used for handling edible products. Adequate waste receptacles shall be provided for frequent removal of waste from the working areas.

4.12 Ice crusher or flake ice machine shall be provided.

5. Machinery

5.1 Freezing equipments sufficiently powerful to achieve a rapid reduction in the temperature so that the required core temperature is obtained within the minimum period shall be provided.

5.2 The freeing equipment shall be fitted with gauges to indicate temperature and pressure.

6. Cold rooms / Storage

6.1 Chill room and ice store shall be provided wherever necessary.

6.2 the cold rooms where the finished products are stored shall have sufficiently powerful refrigeration plant to keep products at temperature prescribed.

6.3 The floor of the cold rooms shall be water proof, easy to clean and disinfect and laid-down in such a manner as to facilitate the drainage of water or shall be provided with equipment to remove water.

6.4 Wall shall have smooth surface and shall be durable, impermeable and easy to clean.

6.5 Ceiling or proof linings shall be easy to clean.

6.6 Doors shall be of durable material and easy to clean.

6.7 There shall be adequate lighting.

6.8 The ideal temperature of the cold storage shall be minus 18° Celsius or below.

6.9 The cold storage shall have be fitted with automatic temperature recording device.

6.10 The cold storage shall have suitable arrangement on the floor and walls to facilitate free circulation of air.

6.11 An ante-room of suitable size shall be provided.

6.12 There shall be an efficient alarm system.

6.13 Air curtains shall be provided at the entrance of the ante-room and cold storage.

6.14 The cold storage shall be maintained in good hygienic conditions.

7. Facilities for adequate supplies of potable water or alternatively, clean sea-water or see water treated by an appropriate system under pressure and in sufficient quantity shall be provided. However, by way of exception, a supply of non-drinking water is permissible for the production of steam, fire fighting and the cooling of refrigeration equipment, provided that the pipes installed for the purpose preclude the use of such water for other purpose and present no risk of contamination of the products. Non-drinking water pipes shall clearly distinguished from those used for drinking water or clean sea-water.

8. Arrangements for hygienic waste water disposal shall be provided.

9. Facilities to provide sufficient quantities of good quality ice manufactured from potable water in crushed form or flake/chunk ice.

10. An adequate number of changing rooms with smooth, waterproof, washable walls and floor, wash basins flush lavatories and lockable cupboards shall be provided. The lavatories shall not open directly on to the work rooms. The wash basin must have materials for cleaning the hands and disposable towels, the wash basin taps must not be hand-operable.

11. If the volume of products treated requires regular or permanent presence an adequately equipped lockable room for the exclusive use of the inspection service shall be provided.

12 There shall be adequate facilities for cleaning and disinfecting means of transport.

13. Establishments keeping live animals such as Crustaceans and fish must have appropriate fittings ensuring the best survival conditions provided with water of a quality such that no harmful organisms or substances are transferred to the animals.

II. General conditions of hygiene

1. General conditions of hygiene applicable to premises and equipment:

1.1 Floors, walls and partitions, ceilings or roof linings, equipment and instruments used for working on fishery products must be kept in a satisfactory state of cleanness and repair so that they do not constitute a source of contamination for the products.

1.2 Rodents, insects and any other vermin must be systematically exterminated in the premises or on the equipments. Rodenticides, insecticides, disinfectants and any other potentially toxic substances must be stored in permies or cupboards which can be locked up their use must not present any risk of contamination of the product

1.3 Working areas, instruments and working equipment must be used only for work on fishery products. However, on authorisation by the competent authority they may be used for work on other foodstuffs also.

1.4 Potable water or clean sea-water must be used for all purposes. However, by way of an exception non-potable water may be used for steam production, fire fighting and the cooling of refrigeration equipment, provided that the pipes installed for the purpose preclude the use of such water for other purpose and present no risk of contamination of the products.

1.5 Detergents, disinfectants and similar substances must be approved by the competent authority and used in such a way that they do not have adverse effects on the machinery, equipment and products.

2. General conditions of hygiene applicable to staff:

2.1 The highest possible standard of cleanliness is required of staff. More specially :

2.1.1 Staff must wear suitable clean working clothes and headgear which completely encloses the hair. This applies particularly to persons handing exposed fishery products;

2.1.2 Staff assigned in the handing and preparation of fishery products must be required to wash their hand at least each time to work is resumed. Wounds on the hands must be covered by a water proof dressing.

2.1.3 Smoking, spitting, eating and drinking in work and storage premises of fishery products must be prohibited.

2.2 The employer shall take all the requisite measures to prevent persons liable to contaminate fishery products from working on and handling them until there is evidence that such persons can do so without risk.

When recruited, any person working on and handling fishery products shall be required to prove by a medical certificate, that there is no impediment to such employment. The medical supervision of such a person shall be governed by the national legislation in force.

(F.No.6/2/94-EI&EP)

A. DIDAR SINGH, Jt. Secy.

1.1 Extracts from the EIC Guidelines on approval of FLC/FH

The employer shall take all the requisite measures to prevent persons liable to contaminate fishery products from working on and handling them until there is evidence that such persons can do so without risk.

When recruited, any person working on and handling fishery products shall be required to prove by a medical certificate, that there is no impediment to such employment. The medical supervision of such a person shall be governed by the national legislation

(F.No.6/2/94-EI&EP)
A.DIDARSINGH,Jt.Secy.

APPENDIX D

REQUIREMENTS FOR APPROVAL OF THE LANDING CENTERS / FISHING HARBOURS. / AUCTION CENTERS

1	**Premises & Infrastructural facilities.**
1.1	The Landing Site / Fishing Harbour of fish and fishery products shall be located at a site

	ideal for the purpose and shall be free from undesirable smoke, dust, other pollutants and stagnant water. The premises shall be kept clean.
1.2	The layout and design of landing site / fishing harbour shall be such as to preclude contamination. Adequate working space shall be provided for hygienic handling of fishery products.
1.3	Suitable covering shall be given at the landing site / fishing harbour to protect fishery products from environmental hazards such as sun light, rain, wind blown dust etc.
1.4	Floor and walls shall be smooth and easy to clean and disinfect. The floor shall have sufficient slope for proper drainage and to avoid stagnation of water.
1.5	Drainage lines of adequate size and slope shall be provided to remove waste water, the outlet of which shall not open to the sea near the landing berth.
1.6	Provision of adequate quantity of potable water or clean sea water shall be available in the landing sites for cleaning and sanitation.
1.7	There shall be provision for hygienic handling and storing of sufficient quantity of good quality ice.
1.8	Provision for crushing the ice hygienically shall be provided, as applicable.
1.9	Sufficient artificial lighting shall be provided and the lights shall be protected with suitable covering.
1.10	There shall be sanitary facilities at appropriate places.
1.11	Appropriate number of flush lavatories shall also be provided outside the landing sites / auction centres.
1.12	The utensils and equipment used to handle fish and fishery products shall be smooth and made of corrosion free material, which is easy to clean and disinfect and kept in a good state of repair and cleanliness.
1.13	Landing site shall be constructed in such a way to avoid entry of exhaust fumes from vehicles.
1.14	Suitable mechanism shall be adopted to prevent entry of birds / other pests inside the landing platform, auction areas and other storage areas.
2.	**Auction hall**
2.1	Preferably, separate auction hall(s) may be provided, which is well protected from the entry of pests/insects, for display and sale of fishery products.
2.2	Since, fishery products shall not be kept directly on floor, as far as possible, provision may be given for raised platforms for display of fishery products, which are smooth, easy to clean and disinfect. However, instead of raised platforms, any other suitable provision can be made so as to ensure that fishery products will not come in contact with the floor directly.
3	**Good Hygiene Practices**
3.1	Landing sites / fishing harbours shall be maintained hygienically. Cleaning and sanitation shall be implemented at all areas of the landing site on a laid down frequency to avoid cross contamination.
3.2	Landing site / fishing harbour / auction centre shall depute a responsible, experienced person, as hygiene inspector, to ensure the implementation of cleaning and sanitation effectively and good hygienic practices. Hygiene inspector shall ensure the quality of fishery products meant for export and also adequate icing of fishery products.
3.3	Floors, walls, partitions, ceilings, utensils, instruments and other food contact surfaces shall be kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness and repair.
3.4	The premises and all the surfaces that come in contact with fishery products shall be cleaned before and after each sale. The crates / utensils shall also be cleaned and rinsed inside and outside with potable water or clean sea water and disinfected before use.
3.5	Fishery products shall be properly iced using good quality ice made up of potable water so as to maintain the core temperature of fishery products below 4°C. Refrigerated room of adequate size for storing fishery products may be provided, if required.
3.6	Fishery products, ice, utensils etc. shall not be kept on the floor directly.
3.7	Proper waste management shall be adopted to remove solid and liquid wastes

	immediately after its formation so as to avoid cross contamination.
3.8	Adequate pest management system shall be developed to avoid entry of insects, rodents and other pests into the landing, auction and storage areas. Insecticides and other toxic chemicals shall be stored in lockable cupboards.
4	**Inspection and testing**
4.1	Person responsible for hygiene shall conduct random checking of fishery products meant for export for organoleptic / freshness factors, including the core temperature to ensure chilling of fishery products below 4°C and maintain records.
5	**Monitoring and Record keeping**
5.1	Hygiene inspector shall maintain records of fishing vessels landed and variety-wise details of fishery products supplied by each vessel to the approved establishments.
5.2	He / she shall monitor the fishing vessels during berthing on a laid down frequency to assess the hygienic condition/ infrastructure of the vessel, quality/ quantity of ice used etc. and maintain records.

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

ABSTRACT

10798

Fisheries- Up gradation and renovation of Fishing Harbours – Hygienic maintenance as per the norms – Re-constitution of Harbour Management Committees-Orders-Issued.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRY DEVELOPMENT & FISHERIES (FISH.I) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Rt.No.494, Dated.18-10-2007.

Read the following:-

1. G.O.Rt.No.414, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries (Fish.I) Department, dated.10.8.2006.
2. From the Commissioner of Fisheries Lr.No.4646/J1/2007, Dated.25.5.2007.

ORDER:

In the reference 1st read above, Government have reconstituted Fishing Harbour Management Committee for Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Nizampatnam and Machilipatnam with the District Collector, Directors of Ports as member under the Chairmanship of Commissioner of Fisheries.

2. In the letter 2nd read above, the Commissioner of Fisheries has stated that, the Director of Ports, Kakinada has informed that, after formation of the Committee various issues used to be discussed during the meeting and decisions were being taken instantaneously. The Director of Ports, Kakinada felt that it is better to have Fishing Harbour Management Committees constituted with the field level members, so that, the day to day field problems can be discussed at length and immediate decisions can be taken to resolve the various issues. The Committee formed vide G.O.Rt.No.414, dated.10.7.2006 can be renamed as "Fishing Harbour Management High Level Committee".

3. Government after careful examination, hereby reconstitute the Fishing Harbour Management High Level Committee for the four Fishing Harbours at Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Machilipatnam and Nizampatnam with the following members for maintenance of hygienic conditions in Fishing Harbours duly canceling the orders issued in the G.O. 1st read above.

1.	District Fishery officer concerned	- Chairman
2.	Assistant Director of Fisheries concerned	-Member/Convener
3.	The Superintendent Engineer, Port Department Executive Engineer, VPT in case of Vizag Harbour –	- Member
4.	The Deputy Director, MPEDA, Visakhapatnam	- Member
5.	Local Sea Food Exporter as nominated by the Commissioner of Fisheries, Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad.	- Member
6.	Local representative of Mechanised Boat Operators as nominated by the Commissioner of Fisheries, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.	- Member
7.	The President, District Fishermen Co-op Society.	- Member
8.	Officer in charge of Fishing Harbour or any officer of the Port Department/Visakhapatnam Port Trust nominated by the Director of Ports/ Visakhapatnam Port Trust.	- Member

4. The Committee shall meet at least once in every three months in each case of Fishing Harbour and review all the activities being implemented for hygienic maintenance of Fishing Harbours.

5. The Committee shall ensure the proper utilization of the facilities to the seafood export standards by all the users of Fishing Harbour.

6. The Committee shall take all steps to maintain the Fishing Harbours with the funds generated out of the user charges collected.

7. The Committee may constitute a task force team to implement the directions given by the committee from time to time.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

Dr.PRIYADARSHI DASH
SPL.CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

The Members.
through Commissioner of Fisheries, A.P. Hyderabad.
The Commissioner of Fisheries, A.P. Hyderabad.
The P.S to Minister (Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries).
The P.S to Spl.Chief Secretary to Government, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries Department.
SF/SC.

//FORWARDED BY ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER

Registered No. HSE-49/2016

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాజపత్రము

THE ANDHRA PRADESH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

W.No.11 AMARAVATI, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2024 G.4088

PART I - NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT, HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER OFFICERS

—x—

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE & INVESTMENT (PORT) DEPARTMENT

Infrastructure & Investment Department – APMIDCL – APMB - Construction of Fishing Harbour at Juvvaladinne, SPSR Nellore District – Initial operation guidelines of the Fishing Harbour at Juvvaladinne – Orders – Issued.

(G.O.Rt.No.22 I&I (Ports) Dept., dated:14.03.2024)

Read the following:

1)G.O. Ms.No.39, T.R&B (Port-2) Dept, dated 15.03.1995.
2)G.O. Ms.No.79, T.R&B (Port-2) Dept, dated 26.05.2003.
3)G.O.Ms.No.5, E.I&I (Ports. II) Dept, dated 08.10.2015.
4) G.O.Rt.No.494, A.H.D.D&F (Fish.I) Dept, dated18.10.2007.
5) G.O.Rt.No.317, A.H.D.D&F (Fish.I) Dept, dated 13.04.2023.
6) G.O Ms No: 37, EI&I (Ports) Dept. dated 15.11.2018.
7) G.O.Ms.No.63, GA(Cabinet-II) Department dated 15-07-2020.
8) G.O.Ms.No.64, GA(Cabinet-II) Department dated 15-07-2020.
9) Memo.No.IN101- PORTOMISC/1/2020, dated 4-5-2020.
10)G.O.Ms.No.20, I& I (Port.I) Dept. dated 20-12-2023.
11)From the CEO, AP Maritime Board Lr.No.MTM/PC/05/2024, Dt.08.02.2024

& & &

ORDER:

In the reference 6th read above, Government have accorded approval for establishment of an organization called "Andhra Pradesh Maritime Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (APMIDCL)" under Companies Act, 2013 for development of Maritime Infrastructure in the State of A.P. In the references 6th & 7th read above, Government have issued orders transferring the subject matter of "Preparation of DPRs, Construction & Maintenance of Fishing Harbours" from "Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries Department" to

"Infrastructure & Investment Department" and in the reference 9th read above, Government have issued orders that APMIDCL shall look after planning, Development, Construction and Maintenance of Fishing Harbours under the overall supervision of AP Maritime Board. In the reference 10th read above, Government has accorded approval for merger of APMIDCL with Andhra Pradesh Maritime Board (APMB) and to entrust Planning, Development, Construction and Maintenance of Fishing Harbours and other fishery related infrastructure projects to APMB.

2. In the reference 11th read above, the CEO, APMB has submitted that the Andhra Pradesh Maritime Infrastructure Limited (APMIDCL) has taken up Four (4) Fishing Harbours namely 1. Fishing Harbour at Juvvaladinne in SPSR Nellore District, 2. Fishing Harbour at Nizampatnam in Bapatla District, 3. Fishing Harbour at Machilipatnam in Krishna District and 4. Fishing Harbour at Uppada in Kakinada District. Out of four Fishing Harbours, one Fishing Harbour at Juvvaladinne in SPSR Nellore District is nearing completion and will be ready for operation by March, 2024. In view of the operations to be started in respect of Fishing Harbour at Juvvaladinne in SPSR Nellore District as early as from March, 2024, it is necessary to fulfil certain requirements.

3. The CEO, APMB has submitted that in the reference 1st read above, Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) have notified Andhra Pradesh Fishing Harbour Rules, 1995, regulating the payment of fees for the fishing boats entering the Fishing Harbours of Andhra Pradesh State other than the Major Port of Visakhapatnam and in the reference 2nd & 3rd read above, GoAP have revised the User Charges of Berthing and Wharfage Charges levied on Mechanized Fishing Boats at Fishing Harbours in Andhra Pradesh and the details are as follows:

Sl.No	Particulars	Rate per month
1	Berth charges for boat upto 13 Mtrs. length	Rs.18 per day OR Rs.540/- per month OR Rs.6480/- per year
2	Berth charges for boat beyond 13 Mtrs. length and Tugs & Barges	Rs.360/- per day OR Rs.10,800/- per month.
3	Wharfage charges per boat upto 13 mtrs. in case of boats regularly plying at fishing harbor	Rs.180 per Month OR Rs.2160/-per annum.
4	Wharfage charges, for the boats upto 13 mtrs. which call at fishing harbour for few days	Rs.18 per a day Rs180/- pr month OR Rs.2160/- per year whichever is applicable
5	a) Wharfage charges for boats beyond 13 Mtrs. Length b) Tugs & Water Barges	Rs.1800/- per month OR Rs.21600/- per year Rs1800/- per month OR Rs.21600/- per year
6	Ground Rent	Rs.79 per 10 Sq.mts or part thereof

4. In the reference 4th read above, GoAP has reconstituted the Fishing Harbour Management High Level Committee for the existing four Fishing

Harbours at Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Machilipatnam and Nizampatnam for maintenance of hygienic conditions in Fishing Harbours.

5. The CEO, APMB has submitted that the APMB has given the in-principle consent to HPCL for setting up Dealer Owned and Dealer Operated (DODO) fuel station outlet at Juvvaladinne fishing harbour since the land identified for fuel station cannot be leased out immediately as it is part of reclaimed land and the assignment of new survey no's will take some time, and DODO outlet turns out to be more commercially viable based on estimated fuel consumption as per DPR.

6. The CEO, APMB has further submitted that:

a) APMB may be allowed to collect the user charges at the upcoming fishing harbours as notified vide references 2nd and 3rd cited till the GoAP notifies the revised user charges, and utilize the collected funds for the maintenance of the harbour upon declaring the Fishing Harbour limits and commencement of harbour operations.

b) He has submitted that Government may constitute District-Level Advisory Committee and Executive Committee with the following composition and scope of work to facilitate smooth operations and adopt participatory model for harbour management:

c) Composition of District Level Advisory Committee and their scope of work:

District Level Advisory Committee		
1	District Collector	Chairman
2	Port Officer	Member / Convener
3	Executive Engineer, APMB	Member
4	Representative of MPEDA	Member
5	Inspector of Police (Marine)	Member
6	District Fisheries Officer/Joint Director of Fisheries	Member
7	Two Representative of Boat owner's association (MFV Boat owners-one, OBM Boat owners-one)	Members

d) Scope of District Level Advisory Committee:

I) To resolve unsolved disputes if any between various stakeholders
II)Ensure realisation of user charges fixed by the Govt.
III)To ensure regular and periodic upkeep of fishing harbour
IV)The District Level Advisory Committee shall meet once in six months ordinarily at the office of the Chairman of District Level Advisory Committee or at such other places as may be decided by the Chairman

e) Composition of Executive Committee and their scope of work:

Executive Committee		
1	Port Conservator	Chairman

2	Assistant Engineer, APMB	Member / Convener
3	Fisheries Development Officer Concerned	Member
4	Three Representatives from the Users (MFV Boat owners-one, OBM Boat owners-one, & Exporter-one)	Members
5	A representative from the District Fisherman association	Member

f) Scope of Executive Committee:

i) To conserve, regulate and control fishing harbour
ii) To collect and maintain statistics relating to fishing vessels, fish catches, prices of different fish catches on a daily basis, etc.
iii) To ensure the proper utilization of the facilities to the seafood export standards by all the users of Fishing Harbour.
iv) Ensuring Hygienic Maintenance
v) Ensuring collection of user charges as fixed by the Govt.
vi) Disaster Response
vii) To solve disputes if occur between various stakeholders
viii) To propose Infra. Development work at Fishing Harbour
ix) The Fishing Harbour Executive Committee shall meet every month ordinarily at the office of the Fishing Harbour Executive Committee or at such other places as the Chairman may decide.

7. Accordingly, the CEO, APMB has requested the Government to issue necessary orders on the following:

a) Permission to adopt the charges to be collected as per the existing Notified charges by the Government and utilize the collected funds for the maintenance of the harbour.
b) Permission to APMB to enter into agreement with HPCL for setting up fuel station at Juvvaladinne fishing harbour and APMB to incur the necessary expenditure to undertake the basic construction works as indicated by HPCL.
c) To constitute both District Level Advisory Committee and Executive Committee with the Scope stated as supra

8. Government after careful examination hereby ordered on the following:

a. Permission accorded to APMB to collect the user charges at the upcoming fishing harbours as notified vide references 2nd and 3rd cited and as per Para-3 above, till the GoAP notifies the revised user charges, and utilize the collected funds for the maintenance of the harbour upon declaring the Fishing Harbour limits and commencement of harbour operations.

b. Permission accorded to APMB to enter into agreement with HPCL for setting up fuel station at Juvvaladinne fishing harbour and APMB to incur the necessary expenditure to undertake the basic construction works as indicated by HPCL.

c. Government hereby constitute the District Level Advisory Committee and Executive Committee with the composition of Officers and Scope of work of said committees mentioned at para-6 (b to f) above to facilitate smooth operations and adopt participatory model for harbour management.

9. The Chief Executive Officer, AP Maritime Board shall take necessary action, accordingly.

N.YUVARAJ
SPECIAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT (FAC)

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

ABSTRACT

AHDD&F Department - Hygienic Maintenance as per the Standards and optimum utilization of the facilities by the stake holders - Constitution of Harbour Management Committee for Fish Landing Centre (Mini Fishing Harbour), Antarvedi pallipalem, Sakhinetipalli Mandal – Orders – Issued.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRY DEVELOPMENT & FISHERIES (FISH) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Rt.No.317 Dated:02.11.2023.

Read:-

From the Commissioner of Fisheries, A.P, Vijayawada
Lr.No.7131/J1/2009, Dated: 31.08.2023.

ORDER:

In the circumstances reported by the Commissioner of Fisheries, A.P., Vijayawada in the reference read above, Government after careful examination, hereby constitute the Harbour Management Committee for Fish landing Centre (Mini Fishing Harbour), Antarvedi pallipalem with the following members for Hygienic Maintenance as per the Standards and optimum utilization of the facilities by the stake holders:

1	District Collector & Magistrate, Dr. BR. Ambedkar Konaseema	Chairman.
2	Revenue Divisional Officer, Amalapuram	Member
3	Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kothapeta	Member
4	Representative of MPEDA	Member
5	Representative of AP Maritime Board	Member
6	Inspector of Police (Marine), Antervedi pallipalem	Member
7	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Razole	Member
8	President, Grama Panchyat, Antervedi pallipalem	Member
9	Representative of Fish vendors, Antervedi pallipalem	Member
10	Representative of Boat owner's association, Antervedi pallipalem	Member
11	Representative of Fish export merchants, Antervedi pallipalem	Member
12	Representative of Dry Fish vendors, Antervedi pallipalem	Member
13	Representatives of FCS, Antervedi pallipalem	Member
14	District Fisheries Officer / Joint Director of Fisheries, Dr. BR. Ambedkar Konaseema	Member/ Convenor

(P.T.O)

2. The Commissioner of Fisheries, A.P. Vijayawada shall take necessary action in the matter, accordingly.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

GOPAL KRISHNA DWIVEDI
SPECIAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To
The Members
through the Commissioner of Fisheries.
The Commissioner of Fisheries, A.P., Vijayawada.
Copy to:
OSD to Minister (AHDD&F).
P.S to Special Chief Secretary to Govt., (FAC), AHDD&F Department.
Sf/Sc.

//FORWARDED::BY ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER.

No. j-24001/19/2017-Fy
Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Department of Fisheries

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated the 17th November, 2021

ORDER

The Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India in supersession of all previous orders in this regard, hereby reconstitutes Chennai Fishing Harbour Management Committee (hereinafter referred as Committee) for Management, Maintenance and Operation of the Chennai Fishing Harbour.

The Composition, Powers and Responsibilities and other terms and conditions of the Committee are as under:-

1. Composition

1.	Chairman, Chennai Port Trust, Chennai	Chairman
2.	Deputy Chairman, Chennai Port Trust, Chennai	Member
3.	Representative of the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, New Delhi – Not below the rank of Under Secretary	Member
4.	Representative of the Department of Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai – Not below the rank of Deputy Secretary	Member
5	Chairman, Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) or his/her representative	Member
6.	Director, Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery(CICEF), Bangalore	Member
7.	Commissioner/Director of Fisheries, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai or his/her nominee – Not below the rank of Additional Commissioner/Director	Member
8.	District Collector, Chennai or his/her representative not below the rank of Deputy Collector	Member
9.	Commissioner, Greater Chennai Corporation, Chennai or his/her representative not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner	Member
10.	Deputy Commissioner of Police (North), Chennai City Police, Chennai	Member
11.	One Representative of Mechanized Boat Operators, Chennai	Member
12.	One Representative of Fishing Industry, Chennai	Member
13.	One Representative of Fiber/Country Boat Operators, Chennai	Member
14.	Chief Executive Officer of Chennai Fishing Harbour Management Committee	Member-Secretary

1/3

YOGENDER KUMAR
Under Secretary (Fy.)
Department of Fisheries
M/o Fisheries Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Chander Lok Building, New Delhi-110001

2. **Powers and Responsibilities of the Committee**

(i) The Committee as constituted above will be responsible for maintenance and operation of the Chennai fishing harbour and its overall management.

(ii) It will assess the infrastructure gaps in the fishing harbour from time-to-time and take steps to create necessary facilities by mobilizing funds from internal and external sources.

(iii) It will review the progress of various civil works being taken up in the harbour and ensure timely completion of such projects.

(iv) The Committee will decide on suitable fees, rents and charges to be levied on use of various facilities of the harbour and its collection mechanism in consultation with the user groups with view to generate adequate revenue for funding the management, maintenance & operation of the fishing harbour on self-sustainable manner and review them from time-to-time in order to ensure that the harbour functions in the best possible manner.

(v) The Committee if considered necessary can engage consultants to assist it in preparing development and management plans for the harbour to bring it to international standards.

(vi) The Committee may engage suitable agencies to carry out various functions and services such as housekeeping, water supply, security, logistics etc. by following the GFR norms and cause payments to them for rendering such services.

(vii) The funds collected from the fishing harbour will be maintained in a separate account to be opened by the Chennai Port Trust in the name of Chennai Fishing Harbour Management Committee and the audit of such funds will be done by the Auditor of Chennai Port Trust.

3. An officer not below the rank of Superintending Engineer of the Chennai Port Trust shall function as the Chief Executive Officer of the Chennai Fishing Harbour Management Committee and render necessary secretarial assistance to the Committee and implement its decisions.

4. The Committee may devise its own procedures for conduct of meetings, recordings etc. The meetings of the Committee will be held as often as possible and at least once in a quarter. One-third of the members of the Committee shall constitute quorum for the meeting.

5. The Chairman, Chennai Port Trust in his/her capacity as Chairman of the Committee shall have the power to invite such members/representatives of stakeholders for the Committee meetings as deemed necessary as special invitees from time-to-time based on need.

6. If for any reason, Chairman of the Committee is unable to attend any meeting of the Committee, he/she may authorize any other member of the Committee to preside over the meeting.

2/3

YOGENDER KUMAR
Under Secretary (Fy.)
Department of Fisheries
M/o Fisheries Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Chander Lok Building, New Delhi-110001

7. The Department of Fisheries, Government of India shall nominate the non-official members i.e. one representative each from Mechanized Boat Operators, Chennai, Fishing Industry, Chennai and Motorized Boat Operators, Chennai to the Committee. The tenure of the non-official members shall be for a period of three (3) years from the date of nomination.

8. The Committee shall come into force with immediate effect from the date of issue of this order and will remain in force till it is superseded/reconstituted by a subsequent order duly approved by the Department of Fisheries, Government of India.

9. This issues with the approval of Competent Authority.

(Younder Kumar)
Under Secretary to the Government of India

YOGINDER KUMAR
Under Secretary (Fy.)
Department of Fisheries
M/o Fisheries Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Chander Lok Building, New Delhi-110001

Distribution:

(i) The Chairman, Chennai Port Trust, Centenary Building, [illegible] Salai, Chennai-600001
(ii) The Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare, Chennai
(iii) The Joint Secretary (Ports), Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways, Transport Bhavan, New Delhi –110 001
(iv) Other members of the Committee
(v) Guard file

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3/3

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Fisheries – Munambam Fishing Harbour – Reconstitution of the Governing Body & Executive Committee of the Munambam Fishing Harbour Management Society – Orders issued.

FISHERIES & PORTS (B) DEPARTMENT

G.O (MS) No. 3/2005/F&PD Thiruvananthapuram Dated, , 20.1.2005

Read. 1 GO (MS) 26/2004/F&PD dated, 29.6.2004.
2 D O letter No.33013-11/95-FY(H) dated 14.9.2004 of Shri. P.K. Pattanaik, Joint Secretary (FY) Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

ORDER

As per the Government Order read above orders were issued for the formation of the Munambam Fishing Harbour Management Society. The prime objective behind the constitution of the Management Society is to create an effective administrative structure for professional management and to attract more funds for infrastructure development from Government of India and other agencies. A Governing Body and an Executive Committee have also been constituted for the effective control and administration of the society.

The Chairman, MPEDA has pressed the need for functioning of the society at the earliest and has suggested to broad - base its Governing body by the induction of more non – official members representing different categories of stakeholders. Simultaneously, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India which has extended considerable financial assistance to the development of the fishing harbour facilities has also requested to include a nominee of that Department in the Governing Body. Considering the above, and to facilitate effective functional control of the society by the relevant stake holders, Government are pleased to reconstitute the Governing Body and Executive Committee of the Munambam Fishing Harbour Management Society with the following members.

Governing Body

District Collector	- Chairman
Executive Engineer, Harbour Engineering Dept.	- Vice-Chairman
Deputy Director of Fisheries	- Member
Superintending Engineer, Harbour Engineering Dept.	- Member.
Representative of the Dept of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India	- Member
Representative of MPEDA	- Member
Representative of Matsyafed	- Member
Port Officer	- Member

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Five Representatives from the users (Boat owners – Two, workmen – Two, Other Categories – One)	- Members
Joint Director of Fisheries	- Member Secretary/Convenor

Executive Committee

Joint Director of Fisheries	- Chairman
Executive Engineer, Harbour Engineering Department	- Member
Representative of MPEDA	- Member
Representative of Matsyafed	- Member
Port Officer	- Member
Deputy Director of Fisheries	- Member Secretary/Convenor

The Government Order read above stands modified to the above extent.

By Order of the Governor,
Elias George,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Director Fisheries, Thiruvananthapuram.
The Secretary, Ports Department.
The Chief Engineer, Harbour Engineering Department, Thiruvananthapuram
The Joint Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi.
The Chairman, MPEDA, Cochin.
The District Collector, Ernakulam.
The Joint Director of Fisheries, (Central Zone), Ernakulam.
The Executive Engineer, Harbour Engineering Department, Munambam
Superintending Engineer, Harbour Engineering Department, Ernakulam.
The Deputy Director of Fisheries, Ernakulam.
The Managing Director, Matsyafed, Thiruvananthapuram.
The Port Officer, Port Office, Alappuzha.
The Accountant General (Audit) and (A&E), Thiruvananthapuram.
Copy to: The Finance Department
The Planning and Economic Affairs Department.
The Fisheries & Ports (D) Department.
The J.S. to Chief Secretary
The PS to Minister (Co-Operation and Ports)
The PS to Minister (Fisheries & Sports)
The PA to Secretary (Fisheries)
The Stock File/OC

Forwarded/ By Order

Section Officer.

Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Department of Fisheries

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