

Comparative analysis of traditional and modernised fishmeal units in Veraval, Gujarat

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Introduction

Fish meal is an important seafood by-product that is used by the poultry, aqua feed and agricultural sectors. Trash fish catch is the major source of raw material for the fish meal plants. Apart from this the waste generated from fish processing factories and dry fish is also used as raw material (Ponnusamy *et al.*, 2012). In aquaculture, fish meal is one of the major inputs for feed production. Quality of fish meal is determined by content of its crude protein. Internationally marketed fish meal has a crude protein content of 65% and it varies from 57 to 77% (Senet *et al.*, 2003) based on the raw material used for fish meal production. The international price of the fish meal varies depending on seasonal variation in supply of fish both in terms of quantity and species. Price of fish meal in India is more or less stable throughout the year. In the past two years, it has been observed that the fish meal prices varied from ₹ 80 to 120 per kg. Along with the traditional sun dried product, a recent development has been the production of modern fish meal in modern fish meal plants. In these modern units, through a mechanised production line, raw fish is cooked, dried and finally ground to produce fish meal. But, the quality and price of the modern fish meal is better than the traditional sundried fish meal and has fine texture and uniformity. Because of modern protein content, lesser moisture (7-8%) and sand silica (0.5-2 %) it preferred more for export market. Hence, there is increasing demand for setting up modern fish meal plants using machinery like steam boilers, dryer, coolant, grinder cum pulveriser and packing.

Unlike other states, in Gujarat, the type of fish meal produced is different and it is made predominantly from the processing waste and the oil content is less, which is also attributed to the non-availability of oil sardine in the Gujarat coast. Hence the fish oil is not produced as a byproduct in these units and therefore, income of each unit is entirely based on the single product *i.e.* fish meal powder. This paper presents a comparison of economic viability of both traditional and modern fish meal units operated in Veraval in Gujarat State

Materials and methods

The study was undertaken in and around Veraval, Gujarat State during the year 2014-15. Totally, 12 fish meal units were selected for the study covering eight traditional and four modernised fishmeal units. A semi-structured interview schedule was used for data collection. The data related to operation of fish meal units were collected from both the units.

The investment decisions were made for starting any production unit, using the discounted cash flow (DCF) decision-rules. Among the decision-rules, the most well-known are the net

present value (NPV) criterion, the internal rate of return (IRR) and benefit/cost ratio (BCR) equations, which are given below, assuming the cost of capital at 15% for calculating the discounted cash flows.

Net present value (NPV): NPV is calculated as the difference between the discounted present

$$NPV = PV (\text{Benefits}) - PV (\text{Costs}).$$

value of future benefits and the discounted present value of future costs.

Benefit/cost ratio (BCR): Instead of calculating the NPV by subtracting the PV of costs from the PV of benefits, we divide PV of benefits by the PV of costs.

$$BCR = \frac{PV (\text{Benefit})}{PV (\text{Costs})}$$

Internal rate of return (IRR): The discount rate at which the NPV becomes “0” is called the

$$IRR = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lower} \\ \text{discount} \\ \text{rate} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{difference between} \\ \text{the two discount} \\ \text{rates} \end{array} \right\} \\ \times \left\{ \frac{NPV \text{ at the lower discount rate}}{\text{sum of the absolute values of the NPVs}} \right\}$$

Internal Rate of Return (IRR), which is calculated as:

Break-even point: The break-even point for a product is the point where total revenue received equals the total costs associated with the sale of the product. A break-even point is typically calculated to determine if it would be profitable to sell a proposed product, as opposed to attempting to modify an existing product so that it can be made lucrative. For calculating break-even quantity in this study, one product model is considered (Sathiadhas *et al.*, 2009). The total cost of producing a product can be given by:

where,

$$BEP = \frac{TC}{p - v}$$

BEP = Break-even point

TC = Total fixed cost

p = Selling price per unit of fish meal production

v = Variable cost per unit fish meal production

Sensitivity analysis

The market 'cost and price' situation always tend to fluctuate based on the demand and supply of the particular product. From the investor point of view, it is important to study the economic viability of the fishmeal units so that it is highly useful to formulate future strategies and investment decision under uncertain market situation. Sensitivity analysis was carried out by making a small percentage change in existing situation of cost and return. For that, different combinations of incremental costs and returns combinations were used to estimate the respective economic viability criteria *i.e.*, benefit-cost (B-C) ratio, net present value (NPV) and internal rate of return (IRR), which were worked out at 15% discount rate.

Results and discussion

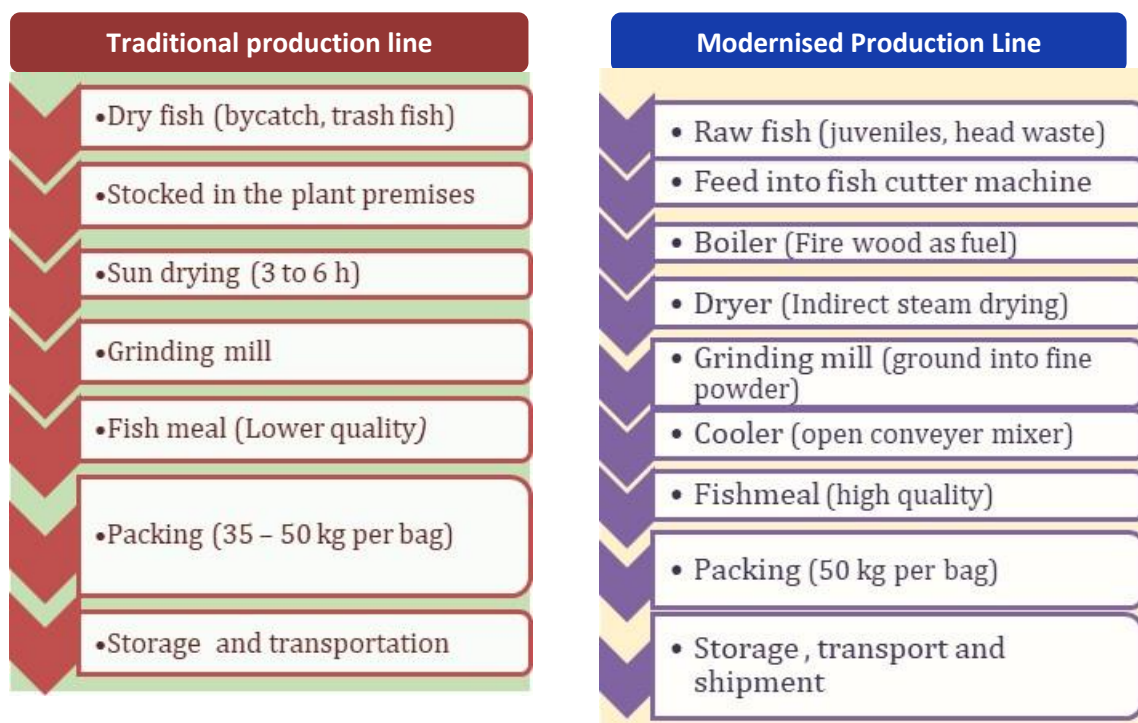
The bycatch (trash fish) mainly from trawlers and waste generated from fish processing plants are the source of raw material for fish meal production in Veraval. Almost 66% of the fish meal units operating in Veraval were found to follow traditional method of fish meal production and the rest of the units were directly producing fish meal using the modern method without extraction of fish oil. Unlike other states producing fish meal, oil sardine is not used as raw material for fish meal here due to non-availability of the same in Gujarat coast. In addition to catfish, other species like lizard fish, dhoma, barracuda, threadfin bream and ribbon fish are used for preparing fish meal. Suguna Poultry Industries fin Tamil Nadu was the major buyer of fish meal from Gujarat.

There are 12 fish meal plants operating in Veraval, out of which four are using the modern method of production. Predominantly, fish meal in Veraval is prepared by sun drying the fishes up to 12-16% moisture level and then going for direct grinding. In this traditional method, dried fish like lizard fish, dhoma, barracuda, head part of catfish, thread fin bream, ribbon fish, trash fishes and jawala (juvenile shrimp) are procured from Veraval and nearby places within Gujarat like Navibandar, Jafrabad, Rajpara, Vanakbara, Okha, Mangrol, Veraval which is sun dried for 3 to 6 h based on the moisture content and then ground to produce fish meal. These traditional types of fish meal are of lower quality and mainly purchased by domestic poultry industries (Palod et al., 1996)

The traditional and modernised production line flow charts for fish meal unit in Veraval are given in Fig. 1. On comparing the two, the investment is higher in the modern units for machineries like raw fish cutting machine, boiler, dryer, cooler, grinder cum pulveriser and conveyor. This investment on machinery is required for improvement of the quality of fish meal produced. The major quality parameters taken into consideration for pricing fish meal are the percentage composition of protein, moisture, sand silica and salt content. The quality comparison between the sun dried and modern fish meal in terms of protein, moisture, sand silica and salt

percentage are given in Table 1. Modern fish meal is comparatively clean and of better quality than traditionally produced fish meal. The traditional sundried fish meal is mostly purchased by the domestic poultry industry, whereas the modern one is sourced mainly by an aquafeed manufacturers for both domestic as well as international market.

Table. 1. Traditional and modernised production lines of fish meal units in Veraval



The purchasing price of raw fishes used for modern fish meal plant varies from `5 to 10 per kg (Table 2) which is dependent upon the season and availability of fish. The traditional fish meal units purchase raw material in both dry as well as wet form based on the availability. The price of dry fish varies from `15 to 25 per kg while the price of raw fish varies from `4 to 5 per kg. About 90% of fish comes from Navabandar, Jaffrabad and Rajpara, of which 80% is contributed by jawala (tiny shrimp) and the rest by lizard fish (*Sauridatumbil*), dhoma (croaker), barracuda (*Sphyraenajello*), head of catfish, threadfin bream, ribbon fish and trash fishes. Recovery of fish meal in modern fish meal plant is 15-20%, whereas, in traditional fish meal plants recovery percentage is 22.5%.

	Investment particulars	Amount (lakhs)
Particulars	Cutting Sun-dried (50HP) Modern fish meal	
	Boiler	20.00
No of fish meal units	Dryer 8	50.00
	Cooler	4.00
Fish species used as raw material	Dried Juvenile fishes and cutting waste of (50HP) Jawala, Croaker, Ribbon fish and crab	4.00
	Packing machine (fish leather jacket, thread fin bream)	0.10
	Weighing scale	0.80
Cost of fish (kg ⁻¹)	Chimney 24 x 85ft	1.00
	4 - 5 50HP motor (2 nos.)	5 - 10
	5 HP motor (7 nos.)	0.80
Machines	Conveyer Grinder (50 HP motor)	6.84
	Cutter, Boiler, Dryer, Cooler, Grinder.	2.00
	Total machinery	85.54
Price of fish meal (kg ⁻¹)	20 - 30	50 - 70

Table 2. General particulars of both sun dried and modern fish meal units in Veraval

Investment cost on machinery

The investment particulars for modern fish meal production unit in Veraval are given in Table 3. The installed capacity is about of 50-100 t per day, but on an average, these are operating at 10-20 t per day for 8 to 9 months based on the availability of fish. The total investment on machinery is about `85.5 lakh, out of which, dryer machine itself accounts for 55% of the cost while the boiler (`20 lakh) and dryer together accounts for 78% of investment.

Table 3. Average investment in modern fish meal production unit

Table 4. Average annual cost and return comparison of both traditional and modern fish meal plants in Veraval (Processing 20 t fish per day) (₹. in lakhs)

Particulars (per annum)	Cost and returns (in lakhs)	
	Traditional fish meal unit	Modern fish meal unit
Investment		
Buildings and other structures	50.00	60.00
Machinery including boiler	4.00	100.00
Fixed cost	54.00	160.00
Depreciation	1.73	4.80
Interest on fixed capital	5.40	16.00
Costs of management	1.50	1.80
Insurance	0.10	1.00
Total fixed cost	8.73	23.60
Variable costs		
Cost of fish	160.00	260.00
Labour	14.00	8.00
Electricity	2.20	12.65
Fire wood	0.00	21.60
Lab testing fees	0.00	0.20
Interest on working capital	18.00	30.00
Total operational cost	194.00	333.00
Total cost	203.00	356.00
Returns		
Returns fishmeal		
(*TFMU 900 t @ `25 kg ⁻¹)	225.00	417.60
(#MFMU 720 t @ `58 kg ⁻¹)		
Fish waste	2.00	0.00
Gross revenue	227.00	417.60
Annual net profit	24.00	61.00
Benefit cost ratio (BCR)	1.12	1.17
Net present value (NPV)	74.00	161.00
Internal rate of return (IRR)	44.00	37.00

*TFMU - Traditional fish meal unit

#MFMU - Modern fish meal unit

Table 4 represents the annual cost and return comparison of both traditional and modern fish meal plants in Veraval with processing capacity of about 20 t per day of raw material in wet form. However, in other states like Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, the modern fish meal units have operational capacity of about 100 t per day (Aswathy *et al.*, 2013). As per the survey in and around Veraval, the fish meal units operate with less than 20 t capacity of raw material in wet form, which is more profitable in both traditional and modern methods. The conversion percentage from raw fish to fish meal is more in traditional method (22.5%) as compared to modern fishmeal units (18%). This may be due to the poor quality resulting from higher content of sand silica and moisture. The annual return is worked out for 200 days at an average price rate of ₹25 and 58 per kg of fish meal from traditional and modern fish meal units, respectively. The machinery used in the traditional units is only a single grinding machine, whereas modern units are fully equipped with machinery right from raw material receiving to final product. On comparison, the initial investment on modern fish meal unit is three times higher than the traditional units. The internal rate of return was 44 and 37% for traditional and modern units indicating that both traditional as well as modern fish meal units are feasible. The benefit-cost ratio and net present value are also acceptable, but the values for traditional units were lower than that of the modern units as more labour is used in traditional fish meal units.

Decision making model for fish meal unit

In the analysis, the average cost of financing to start a fish meal unit was taken as 15% per annum. Represented graphically (Fig. 2), the area greater than 15% discount rate will be accepted for finance and less than 15% discount rate is not suitable for investing for both the projects. Using the IRR decision rule, it would appear that traditional fish meal unit is preferable to modern unit given that the IRR is 44% for traditional unit, as opposed to 37% for modern fish meal unit. However, if the NPV decision-rule is used by discounting the future net benefits of each investment at 15%, the NPV is ₹105 lakh for traditional and ₹238 lakh for modern units, which is higher. Based on the NPV decision-rule, naturally modern units are preferred than traditional ones. At the switching point, the NPV curves of the two projects cross over at 33%. In other words, at a discount rate of 33%, the NPV of traditional is equal to the NPV of modern fish meal unit. At all discount rates below 33%, the NPV of modern fish meal unit is greater than the NPV of traditional units and at all discount rates above 33%, the NPV of modern unit is less than

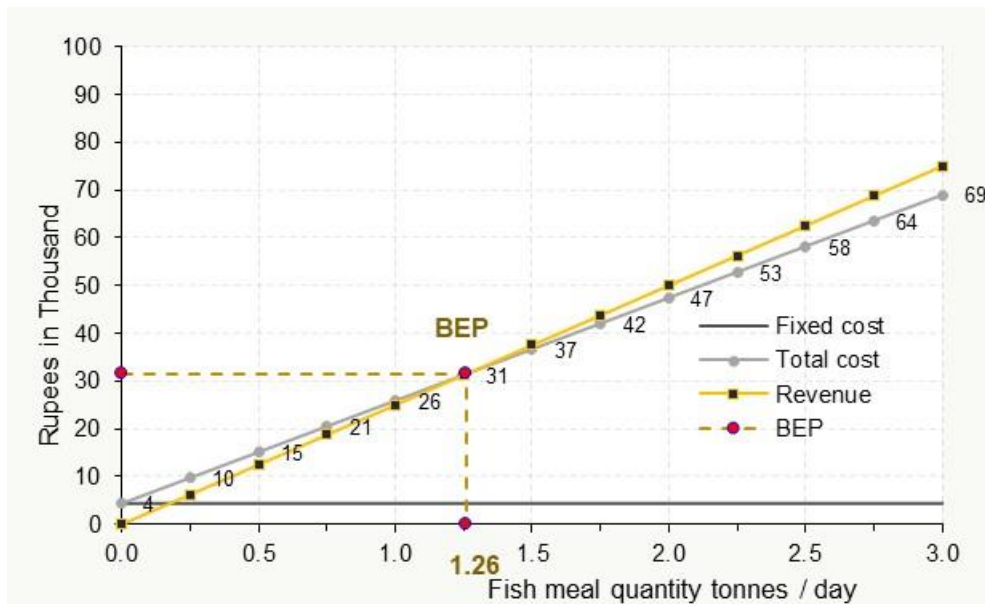


Fig. 3. Break-even quantity of traditional fish meal ($t\ day^{-1}$)

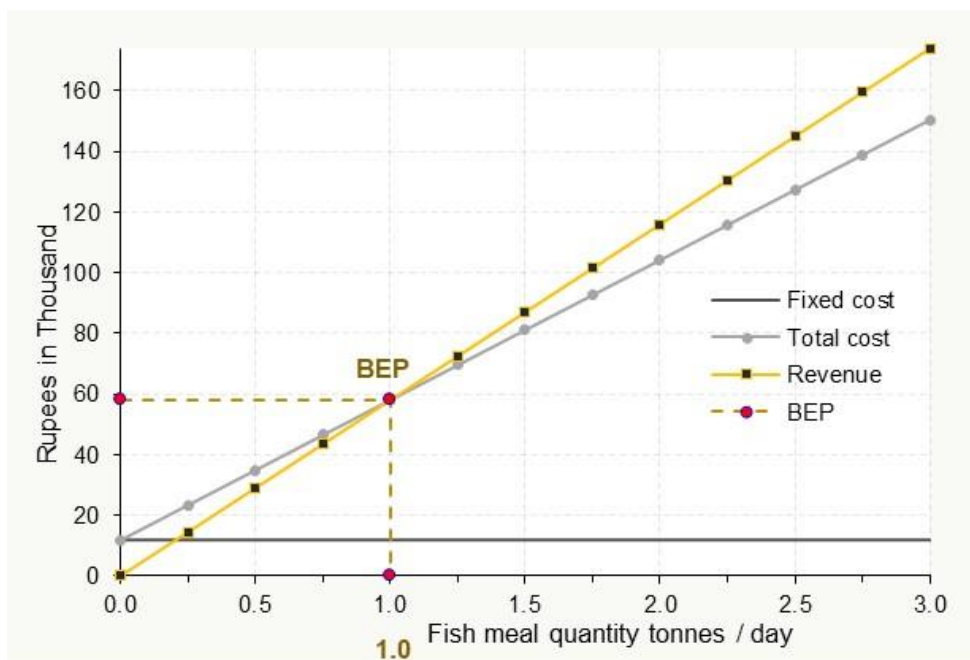


Fig. 4. Break-even quantity of modern fish meal ($t\ day^{-1}$)

Economic viability fish meal unit - using sensitivity analysis

The annual cost and return for traditional fish meal unit operating at 20 t capacity of raw fish is ₹.203 and 227 lakh, respectively. Similarly for the modern fish meal unit, annual cost and return were ₹356 and ₹.417 lakhs, respectively. Additional cost and return for both the fish meal units were analysed with change in cost and return of 0, 5 and 10% for both positive and negative combination. The positive symbol indicates the increase of percentage change in cost and benefit and *vice-versa*.

Table 5. Economic viability of the traditional and modern fish meal unit and sensitivity analysis

% Change in cost	% Change in benefit	Traditional unit			Modern unit		
		BCR	NPV	IRR %	BCR	NPV	IRR %
0	0	1.12	74	44	1.17	161	37
0	-5	1.06	12	20	1.12	55	23
-5	0	1.18	125	63	1.24	258	49
0	+5	1.17	131	65	1.23	274	51
+5	0	1.06	18	23	1.12	71	25
+10	0	1.02	-35	-4	1.07	-22	12
0	+10	1.23	190	86	1.29	383	65
0	-10	1.01	-47	-17	1.06	-54	6
-10	0	1.24	178	82	1.30	351	61
-5	+10	1.29	244	105	1.36	476	76
+10	-5	0.97	-94	(-ve)	1.01	-131	-13
-10	+5	1.30	237	103	1.37	460	74
+5	-10	0.96	-100	(-ve)	1.01	-147	-22
-5	-10	1.06	6	18	1.11	39	21
+5	+10	1.17	137	67	1.23	290	53

The sensitivity analysis at different combination of cost and price condition of both traditional and modern fish meal units is presented in Table 5. It shows that the B-C ratio is greater than one for all combinations in modern unit and the occurrence of positive NPV, except wherever 10% incremental costs and 10% decrease in benefits were showing negative net present value. Similarly, for traditional fish meal unit where B-C ratio, NPV and IRR show negative value at 10% incremental cost and 10% reduction in benefit levels. This indicates that both types of fish meal units will not remain economically viable under this scenario, if percentage change in cost goes higher. As a whole, the analysis indicates higher rate of return on capital invested compared to the opportunity cost of capital at 15% (rate at which banks are generally extending long-term loan) and thereby, confirming the economic viability of the both traditional as well as modern units.

Evaluation of the products shows that the quality of the fish meal produced in the modernised units is superior. While sun dried fish meal fetches `20-30 kg⁻¹, the fish meal produced in modern units is sold at `55-70 kg⁻¹. Even though the initial investment and operational cost, which includes raw material, labour and other overheads is more in the modern method, the price realisation (NPV) is almost double per kg and quality of the fish meal is also better than traditional one. The benefit-cost ratio and net present value for modern method were also higher. Based on the sensitivity analysis, 10% increase in costs or 10% decrease in benefits showed negative net present value.

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