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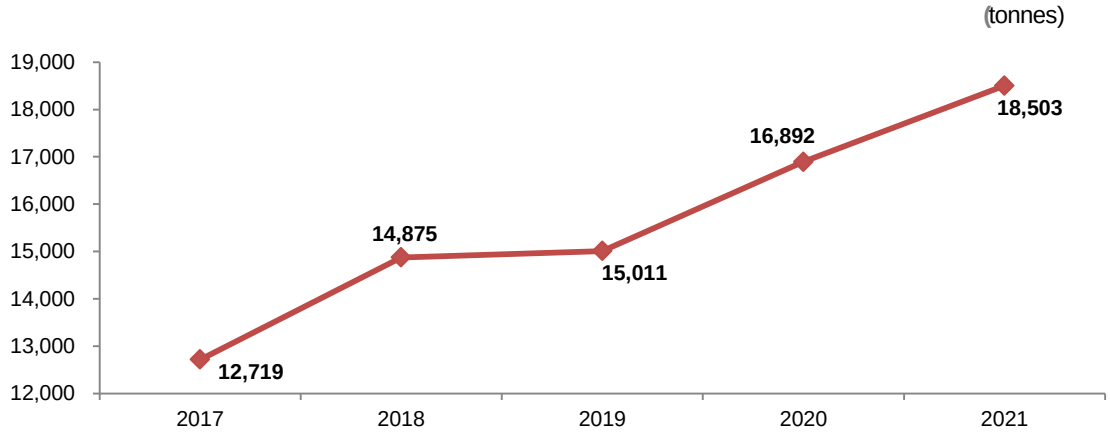
Fishery Statistics 2021

Tirana, 23 June 2022: In 2021, catches in all fish categories was 18,503 tonnes from 16,892 tonnes in 2020, increasing by 9.53%.

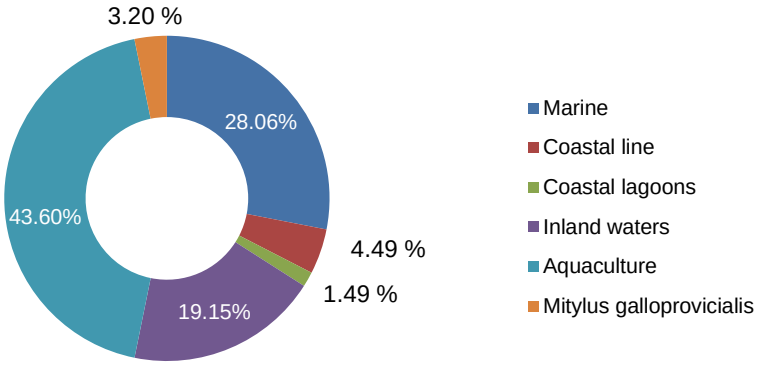
Fig. 1 Fish catches in total



Catches structure by water categories

Fishing water categories are: marine, brackish waters, lagoons, inland waters, aquaculture and mollusks. The main categories which represent the biggest percentage of fish catches are respectively "Aquaculture" with 43.60 % and “Marine” fishing with 28.06 % followed by “Inland waters” with 19.15 % of the total catches.

Fig. 2 Catches structure by water categories (%)



For release 23/06/2022

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Annual catch changes by water category

In 2021, the category “Coastal lagoons” faced the largest increase, by 248.6 % compared to the previous year, followed by the catches of the category of “Coastal line” by 127.9 % and “Mollusks” by 108.0 %.

The aquatic category "Aquaculture” marked a decrease compared to one year ago, about 8.31 %.

Tab.1 Catches by water category

	Description	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Fishing categories					
I	**Total Fishing (1+2+3+4)**	**8,289**	**8,629**	**8,707**	**7,808**	**9,842**
1	Marine	4,609	5,537	5,499	4,521	5,192
2	Coastal line	1,074	315	342	365	832
3	Coastal lagoons	599	350	94	79	275
4	Inland waters	2,007	2,427	2,772	2,844	3,544
II	Aquaculture	4,000	5,138	5,229	8,799	8.068
III	Mollusks	430	1,108	1,075	285	593
	Total Fish caught (I + II +III)	**12,719**	**14,875**	**15,011**	**16,892**	**18,503**

Catches by major species:

In 2021, the species that has resulted in the largest percentage in catches from marine, coastal line and coastal lagoon water is the “European anchovy” with 19.04 % to total catches, followed by the “Deep-water rose shrimp” with 16.42 % and "European hake" with 11.16 %. Regarding catches in inland waters, the “Crucian carp” faced the largest percentage with 26.24 %, followed by the "Common carp” with 18.45 % and the specie “Roaches nei” with 17.33 %.

Tab. 2 Catches by major species and water categories

Marine. coastal line, coastal lagoon species	Quantity in tonnes
European anchovy	1,199
Deep-water rose shrimp	1,034
European hake	703
European pilchard	671
Surmullets nei	399
Norway lobster	211
Common squids nei	210
Atlantic bluefin tuna	163
Jack and horse mackerels nei	154
Common octopus	141
Other species	1,404
Inland water species	**Quantity in tonnes**
Crucian carp	930
Common carp	654
Roaches nei	614
Mullets nei	312
Silver carp	268
European perch	231
Other species	535

For more information please visit our website: http://www.instat.gov.al/

Marine fleets

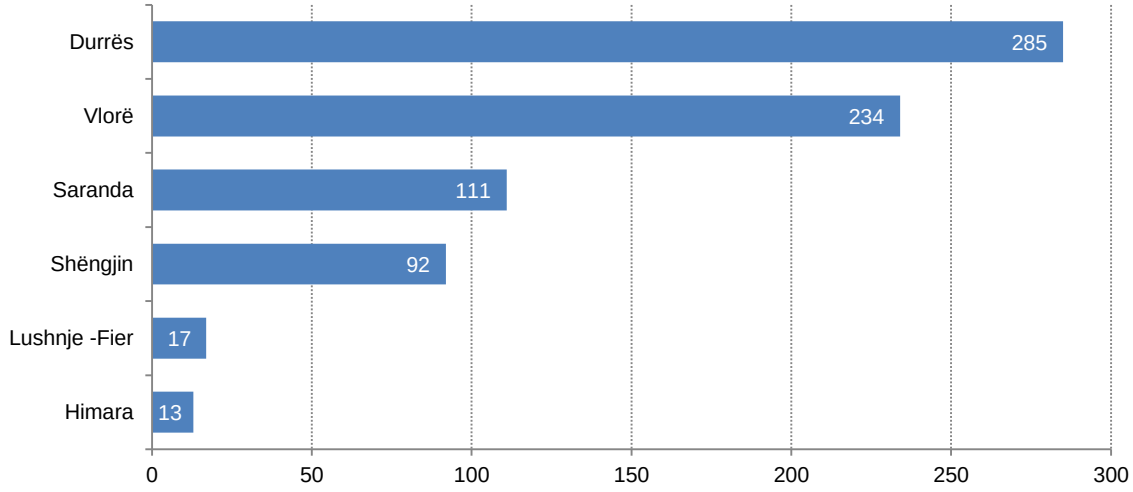
In 2021, there are 752 licensed fishing vessels. The fleet operates almost entirely in Geographic Sub-Area (NSR) 18 (South Adriatic). During 2021, 32- fishing entities were registered more than a year ago.

Marine fleets by fishing ports

In 2021, the port with the largest number of licensed vessels was the port of Durres, with 37.90 % of the total fleet. The port of Vlora has 31.12 % of the total fleet number, followed by the port of Saranda with 14.76 %.

The fishing ports with the smallest percentage of licensed fishing subjects are those of Lushnje-Fier with 2.26 % and Himara with 1.73 %.

Fig. 3 Marine fleet distribution by fishing ports (%)



Marine fleet by vessel type

The Albanian fishing fleet based on the purpose of the vessel is divided into six different types of fishing vessels. The majority of our fleet is made up of Gill netters vessels with 69.81 % of the fleet and Trawlers with 25.80 %, which are used for pelagic fishing at different depths, between the surface and the bottom. The rest are multipurpose vessels and ships for other purposes.

Production of hatcheries and nurseries (thousand juveniles)

A special focus is being placed on repopulating species such as Ohrid Trout, Common Carp and Silver Carp as an added focus and aid for biodiversity conservation. In 2021, 1.44 million juveniles of the Ohrid Trout were produced and released to the wild in Lake Ohrid, followed by Silver Crap with 1.30 million juveniles.

Tab. 3 Production of hatcheries and nurseries (million juveniles)

Species	2020	2021
Ohrid Trout	1.6	1.4
Common Crap	1.3	1.0
Silver Carp	1.5	1.3
Big Head	0.2	0.2
White Amur	0.2	0.5
Rudd	0.0	0.1

Methodology

Fisheries statistics for 2021, rely on administrative information, collected by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Data collection, processing and publication is based on domestic legislation as well as applying classifications and definitions according to the relevant EU regulations:

- Law No,17/2018 on “Official Statistics”
- Official statistics national program
- Regulation (EC) No. 216/2009 on “Catch statistics by Member States fishing in certain areas other than those of the North Atlantic”
- Regulation (EC) No. 762/2008 on “Aquaculture Statistics”

Fisheries and aquaculture statistical data are collected by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development based on the GFCM (General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean) methodology based on fishing fleet segments, collection of logbooks from ships, interviews with aquaculture operators, etc. Data on fish catching are collected by water categories and at country level.

Main variables:

- *Fish catch by water categories:*
    a. Marine,
    b. Coastal line,
    c. Coastal lagoons,
    d. Inland waters,
    e. Aquaculture
- *Catches by major species*
    a. European anchovy
    b. Deep-water rose shrimp
    c. European hake
    d. European pilchard
    e. Etc.
- *Marine fleets by fishing ports:*
    a. Durrës
    b. Vlorë
    c. Saranda
    d. Shëngjin
    e. Himara
    f. Lushnje – Fier

- *Marine fleet by vessel type:*

a. Trawlers
b. Seiners
c. Purse seiners
d. Dredgers
e. Gill netters
f. Multipurpose vessels

Definitions:

Fishing

Fish catch data (fish and aquaculture production) are collected by water categories.

The aquatic fisheries categories are: marine fishing, brackish waters, lagoons, inland waters, aquaculture and mollusks.

Maritime Fishing: Includes all data on fishing fleet activity and production capacity of different fishing areas.

Fishing capacity

The total quantity of fish catch in one fishing area, the catches is sub-divided by the area in which they were taken.

Catches

The catches are sub-divided by the area, in which they were taken.

Aquaculture

It is defined as the farming of aquatic organisms, Include fish, mollusks, crustaceans and aquatic plants,

Fleet

Is total number of fishing vessel which uses fixed resources, The fleet operates almost entirely in Geographic Sub-Area (NSR) 18 (South Adriatic)

Depending on the purpose of the vessel, the Albanian fishery navy is divided into six different types of fishing vessels:

Trawlers - Trawling is the most important and one of the most efficient fishing methods in the world, This method is performed as in shallow waters up to a depth of 2000 m, Trawlers are used for bottom and pelagic fishing, depending on the shape of the used nets, The trawling process is carried out for a certain period of time and for a certain distance until the net is pulled up and emptied, This fishing gear is mainly used to fish demersal fish, However these tools can also be used for pelagic fishing at different depths, between the surface and the bottom, These vessels are provided with engines of sufficient power to tow the gear at the appropriate trawling speed

Seiners - These vessels use surrounding and seine nets and comprise a large group appearing in all sizes, ranging from open boats, usually at least 10 m in length, to ocean going vessels, Seiners are normally used to catch aggregating pelagic species but there are special applications that target demersal species.

Purse seiners - These vessels comprise a large group appearing in all sizes ranging from small boat to open ocean going vessels, Purse seiners are the most important and most effective vessels to catch aggregating species near the surface, The vessel surrounds the shoal with a deep curtain of netting and then the bottom of the net is pursed (closed) underneath the shoal by hauling a wire which runs from the vessel through rings on the bottom of the net and back to the vessel, Searching for shoals and assessing the size and direction of movement of it are the most important part of the fishing operation.

Dredgers- These are gears which are dragged along the bottom to catch shellfish, They consist of a metal frame to which a holding bag constructed of metal rings or meshes is attached, Dredges can be trawled by boat or by hand, Dredges are gears used near the coast and fish in close contact with the bottom.

Gill netters- The size of the vessels varies depending on the fishing area, Gillnets can be operated from boats on inland waters and inshore, decked small vessels in coastal waters and medium sized vessels fishing offshore, In coastal waters it is very common that gillnetting is used as a second fishing method according to fishing season and targeted species.

Multipurpose vessels- These are vessels which are equipped for alternative use of two or more different fishing gear without major modifications to the vessels.

This data is subject to review, for more information refer to:

http://www.instat.gov.al/media/2940/revision_policy_2016.pdf