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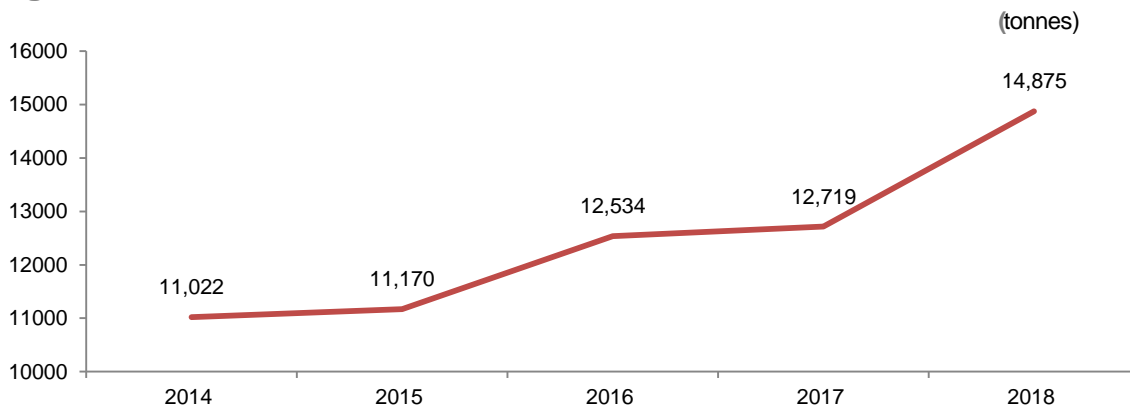Instituti i Statistikave

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Fishery Statistics

Year 2018

Tirana, 12 September 2019: In 2018, catches in all fish categories was 14,875 tonnes from 12,719 tonnes in 2017, increasing by 17.0 % from the previous year.
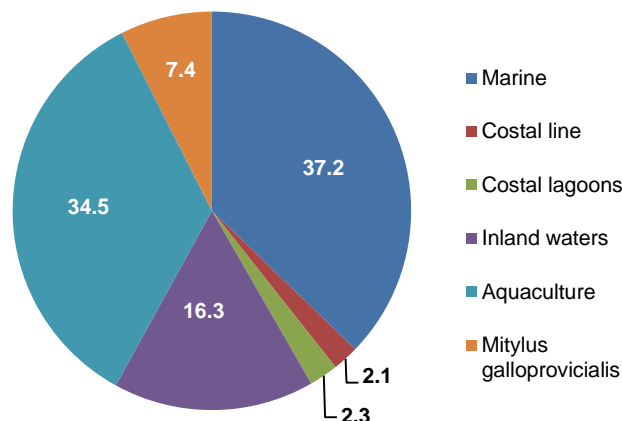
Fig, 1 Fish catches in total 2014 – 2018

(tonnes)

Catches structure by water categories:

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. In 2018 "Marine" fishing is the category with the highest production of fish sector with 37.2 % of the total production, followed by "Aquaculture" with 34.5 % and inland waters with 16.3 % of the total.

Fig.2 Catches structure by water categories, 2018 (in percentage)

For release 12/09/2019

Continues

Annual catch changes by water category:

In 2018, the category "Mollusks" faced the largest increase, by 157.7 % compared to the previous year, followed by the catches of the category of "Aquaculture" increased by 28.5 %, "Inland waters" by 20.9 %, "Marine fishing" with an annual growth of 20.2 %,.

The aquatic category "coastal line" fishery, suffered a decline compared to a year ago, about 70.6 %, followed by the category "costal lagoons " with 41.7 % less than in 2017.

Tab.1 Catches by water category

	Description	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Fishing categories					
I	**Total Fishing (1+2+3+4)**	**8,722**	**7,875**	**7,884**	**8,289**	**8,629**
1	Marine	5,211	5,052	4,646	4,609	5,537
2	Costal line	1,312	614	952	1,074	315
3	Costal lagoons	536	550	598	599	350
4	Inland waters	1,663	1,659	1,688	2,007	2,427
II	Aquaculture	1,500	3,000	3,200	4,000	5,138
III	Mollusks	800	295	1,450	430	1,108
	Total Fish caught (I + II +III)	**11,022**	**11,170**	**12,534**	**12,719**	**14,875**

Catches by major species:

In 2018, the species that has resulted in the largest percentage in catch from marine water, is the "European anchovy" with 24. 4 %, followed by the "Deep-water rose shrimp" and "European hake", respectively with 20.6 % and 14.1 %. In terms of catches in inland waters, the "Common carp" faced the largest percentage of about 23.6 %, followed by the "Roaches nei" (19.9 %) and the species" Crucian carp" (19.8 %).

Tab.2 Catches by major species and water categories, 2018

Marine Species	Quantity (tonnes)
European anchovy	1,516
Deep-water rose shrimp	1,275
European hake	872
European pilchard	460
Surmullets nei	347
Norway lobster	257
Common octopus	176
Common squids nei	129
Scomber mackerels nei	116
Atlantic bluefin tuna	100
Other species	954
Inland Water Species	**Quantity (tonnes)**
Common carp	572
Roaches nei	482
Crucian carp	480
Silver carp	237
Mullets nei	217
European perch	162
Other species	277

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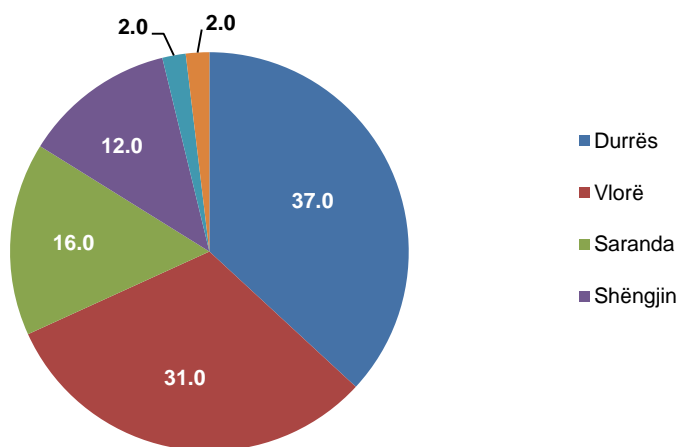
Marine fleets:

The latest data from the fleet register shows that in 2018 there are 632 licensed fishing fleets. The fleet operates almost entirely in Geographic Sub-Area (NSR) 18 (South Adriatic). There are 73 entities licensed more than a year ago. This shows the development that the sector has been taking in recent years.

Marine fleets by fishing ports:

In 2018 the port with the largest number of licensed vessels was the port of Durres, with 37.0 % of the total fleet. The port of Vlora has 31.0 % of the total fleet number, followed by the port of Saranda (16.0 %).

The fishing ports of Himara and Lushnje-Fier are those with the smallest percentage of subjects licensed for fishing, respectively by 2.0 %.

Fig.3 Marine fleet distribution by fishing ports, 2018 (in percentage)

Marine fleet by vessel type:

Depending on the purpose of the vessel, the Albanian fishery navy is divided into six different types of fishing vessels. The majority of our fleet is made up of Gill netters vessels (67.0 %). And about 27.0 % of the fleet consists of Trawlers fishing vessels, which can be used for pelagic fishing at different depths, between the surface and the bottom. The rest are multipurpose vessels and ships for other purposes.

Methodology

Legal basis:

- Law no.17/2018 on official statistics

- Official statistics national program, 2017 – 2021

- REGULATION (EC) No 762/2008 on "Aquaculture Statistics"

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

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Sources of information:

Fishing 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.

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 molluscs.

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

Fishing capacity

The total quantity of catched fish in one fishing area. The catches are 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://instat.gov.al/media/2940/revision_policy_2016.pdf/