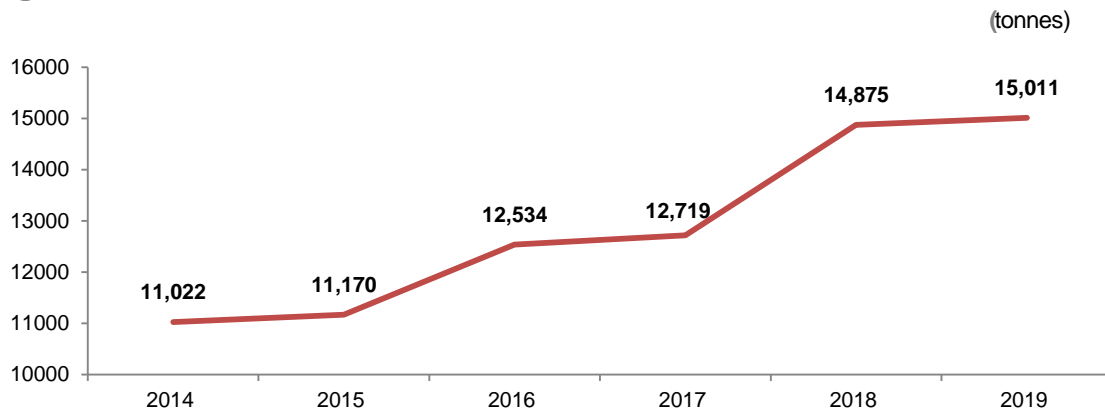


Fishery Statistics 2019

Tirana, 26 June 2020: In 2019, catches in all fish categories was 15,011 tonnes from 14,875 tonnes in 2018, increasing by 0.91 %.

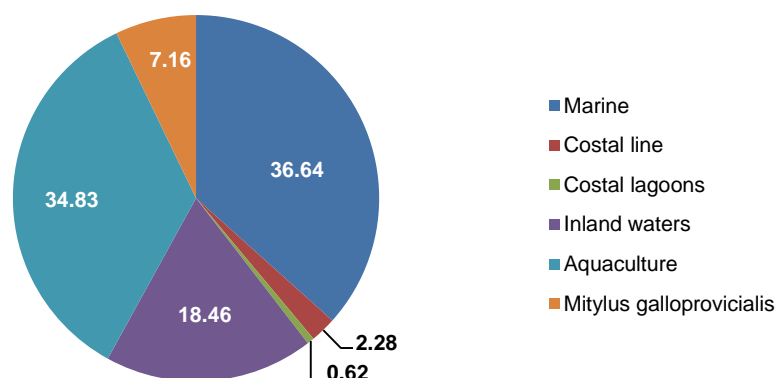
Fig. 1 Fish catches in total 2014 – 2019



Catches structure by water categories

Fishing water categories are: marine, brackish waters, lagoons, inland waters, aquaculture and mollusks. Two are the main categories which represent the biggest percentage of fish catches, respectively "Marine" fishing with 36.64 % and "Aquaculture" with 34.83 % followed by Inland waters with 18.46 % of the total catches.

Fig. 2 Catches structure by water categories, 2019 (in percentage)



For release 26/06/2020

Continues

Annual catch changes by water category

In 2019, the category "Inland waters" faced the largest increase, by 14.20 % compared to the previous year, followed by the catches of the category of "Coastal line" by 8.56 % and "Aquaculture" by 1.77 %.

The aquatic category "Coastal lagoons", marked a decrease compared to a year ago, about 73.25 %, followed by the category "Mollusk" with 2.98 %.

Tab.1 Catches by water category

	Description	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Fishing categories						
I	Total Fishing (1+2+3+4)	7,875	7,884	8,289	8,629	8,707
1	Marine	5,052	4,646	4,609	5,537	5,499
2	Coastal line	614	952	1,074	315	342
3	Coastal lagoons	550	598	599	350	94
4	Inland waters	1,659	1,688	2,007	2,427	2,772
II	Aquaculture	3,000	3,200	4,000	5,138	5,229
III	Mollusks	295	1,450	430	1,108	1,075
	Total Fish caught (I + II +III)	11,170	12,534	12,719	14,875	15,011

Catches by major species:

In 2019, the species that has resulted in the largest percentage in catches from marine, coastal line and coastal lagoon water is the "European anchovy" with 20.67 % to total catches, followed by the "Deep-water rose shrimp" with 16.21 % and "European hake" with 12.32 %. Regarding catches in inland waters, the "Common carp" faced the largest percentage with 23.52 %, followed by the "Roaches nei" with 19.41 % and the specie "Crucian carp" with 18.87 %.

Tab. 2 Catches by major species and water categories, 2019

Marine. coastal line, coastal lagoon species	Quantity in tonnes
European anchovy	1,227
Deep-water rose shrimp	962
European hake	731
European pilchard	677
Surmullets nei	373
Norway lobster	213
Common octopus	185
Common squids nei	170
Scomber mackerels nei	163
Atlantic bluefin tuna	156
<i>Other species</i>	1,078
Inland water species	Quantity in tonnes
Common carp	652
Roaches nei	538
Crucian carp	523
Silver carp	267
Mullets nei	259
European perch	189
<i>Other species</i>	344

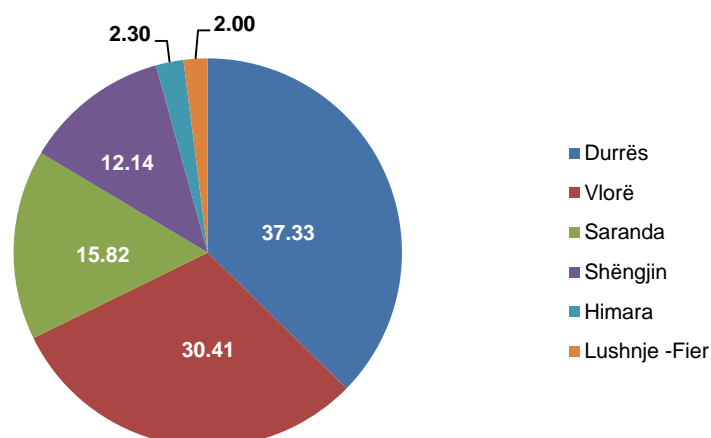
Marine fleets:

In 2019, there are 651 licensed fishing vessels. The fleet operates almost entirely in Geographic Sub-Area (NSR) 18 (South Adriatic). Compared to the previous year there are 19 licensed entities more than a year ago.

Marine fleets by fishing ports:

In 2019, the port with the largest number of licensed vessels was the port of Durrës, with 37.33 % of the total fleet. The port of Vlora has 30.41 % of the total fleet number, followed by the port of Saranda with 15.82 %.

The fishing ports with the smallest percentage of licensed fishing subjects are those of Himara with 2.30 % and Lushnje-Fier with 2.00 %.

Fig. 3 Marine fleet distribution by fishing ports, 2019 (in percentage)**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 66.67 % of the fleet and Trawlers with 27.65 %, 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.

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

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 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

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sizes, ranging from open boats, usually at least 10 m in length, to ocean going vessels, Seinners 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/