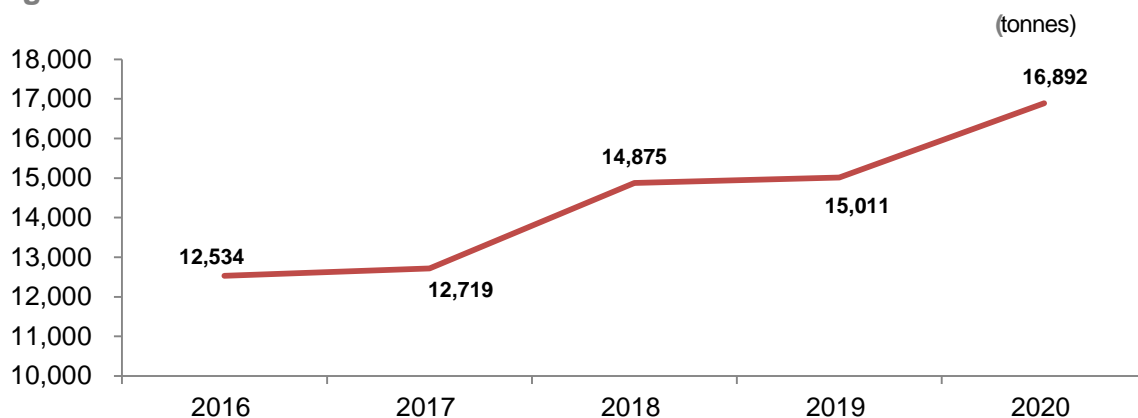


Fishery Statistics 2020

Tirana, 25 June 2021: In 2020, catches in all fish categories was 16,011 tonnes from 15,011 tonnes in 2019, increasing by 12.5 %.

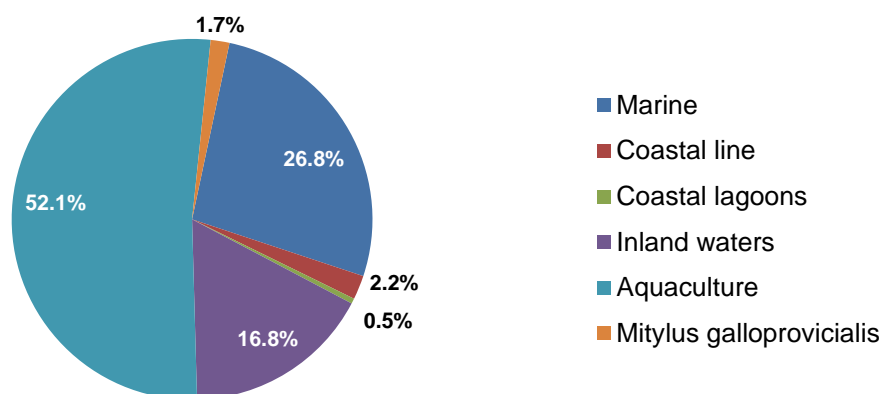
Fig. 1 Fish catches in total



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 52.09 % and "Marine" fishing with 26.76 % followed by "Inland waters" with 16.83 % of the total catches.

Fig. 2 Catches structure by water categories (%)



For release 25/06/2021

Continues

Annual catch changes by water category

In 2020, the category “Aquaculture” faced the largest increase, by 68.3 % compared to the previous year, followed by the catches of the category of “Coastal line” by 6.6 % and “Inland waters” by 2.6 %.

The aquatic category “Mollusk” marked a decrease compared to one year ago, about 73.47 %, followed by the category “Marine Fishing” with 17.78 %.

Tab.1 Catches by water category

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Fishing categories						
I	Total Fishing (1+2+3+4)	7,884	8,289	8,629	8,707	7,808
1	Marine	4,646	4,609	5,537	5,499	4,521
2	Coastal line	952	1,074	315	342	365
3	Coastal lagoons	598	599	350	94	79
4	Inland waters	1,688	2,007	2,427	2,772	2,844
II	Aquaculture	3,200	4,000	5,138	5,229	8,799
III	Mollusks	1,450	430	1,108	1,075	285
	Total Fish caught (I + II +III)	12,534	12,719	14,875	15,011	16,892

Catches by major species:

In 2020, the species that has resulted in the largest percentage in catches from marine, coastal line and coastal lagoon water is the “Deep-water rose shrimp” with 20.7 % to total catches, followed by the “European hake” with 15.1 % and “European pilchard” with 7.7 %. Regarding catches in inland waters, the “Common carp” faced the largest percentage with 23.66 %, followed by the “Roaches nei” with 20.75 % and the specie “Crucian carp” with 17.93 %.

Tab.2 Catches by major species and water categories

Marine, coastal line, coastal lagoon species	Quantity in tonnes
Deep-water rose shrimp	1,026
European hake	751
European pilchard	384
Surmulletts nei	333
European anchovy	256
Norway lobster	194
Common squids nei	183
Scomber mackerels nei	171
Atlantic bluefin tuna	169
Common octopus	154
Other species	1,344
Inland water species	Quantity in tonnes
Common carp	673
Roaches nei	590
Crucian carp	510
Mulletts nei	291
Silver carp	244
European perch	201
Other species	335

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

Marine fleets:

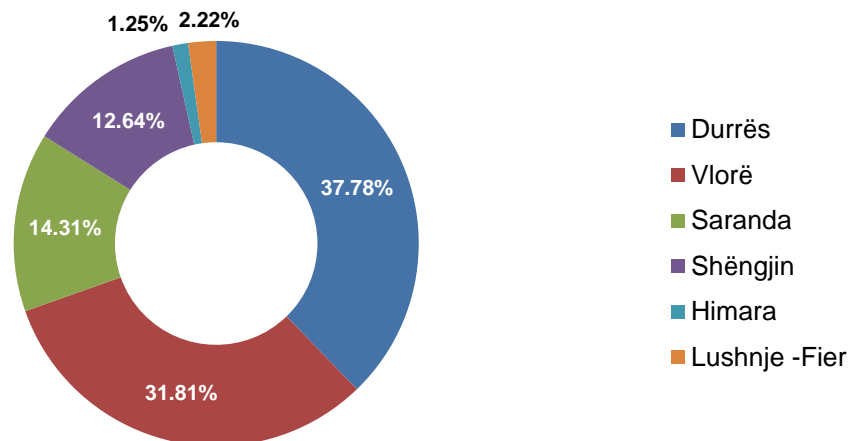
In 2020, there are 720 licensed fishing vessels. The fleet operates almost entirely in Geographic Sub-Area (NSR) 18 (South Adriatic). During 2020, 69 fishing entities were registered more than a year ago.

Marine fleets by fishing ports:

In 2020, the port with the largest number of licensed vessels was the port of Durrës, with 37.78 % of the total fleet. The port of Vlora has 31.81 % of the total fleet number, followed by the port of Saranda with 14.31 %.

The fishing ports with the smallest percentage of licensed fishing subjects are those of Lushnje-Fier with 2.22 % and Himara with 1.25 %.

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 68.75 % of the fleet and Trawlers with 26.53 %, 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 2020, 1.6 million juveniles of the Ohrid Trout were produced and released to the wild in Lake Ohrid, or about 8% more than in 2019.

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

Species	2019	2020
Ohrid Trout	1,500	1,620
Common Crap	1,300	1,300
Silver Carp	1,500	1,500
Big Head	200	200
White Amur	200	200

Methodology

Legal basis:

- Law No,17/2018 on “Official Statistics”
- Official statistics national program, 2017 – 2021
- 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”

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

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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