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FISHERY STATISTICS

Reference Metadata in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure

(ESMS)

INSTAT

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Reference Metadata

1. Contact	
1.1. Contact organisation	INSTAT, Institute of Statistics
1.2. Contact organisation unit	Livestock and Fisheries Statistics Sector, Directory of Agriculture and Environment Statistics
1.3. Contact name	Rustem Ndroqi
1.4. Contact person function	Head of Livestock and Fisheries Unit
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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	25.06.2021
2.2. Metadata last posted	25.06.2021
2.3. Metadata last update	25.06.2021
3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	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, species and at country level. Aquaculture production statistics as defined in Regulation (EC) 762/2008 contain four different groups: • Aquaculture production volume human consumption (excluding hatcheries and nurseries) by species. • Production of fish eggs (roe) for human consumption by species, by FAO Major Area, cultivation method and aquatic environment. • Input to capture-based aquaculture, i.e. wild seed, by species. • Production of juveniles and fertilised eggs at first sale for further on-growing or release to the wild by species. The production volume is measured in tonnes live weight (TLW) and economic value as unit price in national currency per tonne (NAC_T/TLW), with the exception of juveniles and fertilised eggs which are measured in numbers.

3.2. Classification system	The following variables are recorded with regard to aquaculture production: • "Species" means the species of aquatic organisms identified using the international 3-alpha code as defined by the FAO (ASFIS List of Species for Fishery Statistics Purposes). Individual species are grouped in aggregates according to their taxonomy and living habits. These aggregates are specified in the International Standard Statistical Classification of Aquatic Animals and Plants (ISSCAAP) and indicated in the ASFIS list. • "FAO major areas" means the geographical areas as defined by the FAO (CWP Handbook of fishery statistical standards). The FAO major areas covered are: 37 'Mediterranean and Black Sea. • "Aquatic environment" distinguishes the water types fresh water and salt (sea and brackish) water. The methods and water types are defined in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 762/2008. Statistical classification of economic activities NACE Rev. 2

3.3. Sector coverage	Statistical information is collected from fisheries and aquaculture entities operating in the following activities:
	
	Section A - Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
	  Group: 03.11 - Sea fishing
	            03.12 - Freshwater fishing
	            03.21 - Marine aquaculture
	            03.22 - Freshwater aquaculture
	
	Commercial aquaculture production destined for human consumption (all uses for aquatic plants).
	
	This information covers data on:
	1. Fish caught
	2. Marine fleet by vessel types
	3. Marine feet by ports
	4. Catches by species in inland water category
	5. Catches by species and sea water categories

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitons	**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.
3.5. Statistical unit	All Aquaculture and fishing entities.
3.6. Statistical population	All commercially active production facilities of aquatic animals or plants. The statistical population refers catches by water category: 1. Marine 2. Coastal line 3. Coastal lagoons 4. Inland waters II. Aquaculture III. Mollusks And the catches by major species and water categories: Marine, coastal line, coastal lagoon species

	• European anchovy • Deep-water rose shrimp • European hake • European pilchard • Surmullets nei • Norway lobster • Common octopus • Common squids nei • Scomber mackerels nei • Atlantic bluefin tuna • Other species Inland water species • Common carp • Roaches nei • Crucian carp • Silver carp • Mullets nei • European perch • Other species
3.7. Reference area	Fishery Statistics data cover the entire territory of the Republic of Albania.
3.8. Time coverage	Statistical data on fish catch by water categories and aquaculture dates back to 1990, while fish catch by species and fishing fleet dates back to 2014.
3.9. Base period	Not applicable.
4. **Unit of measure**	The measuring unit used is: • Tonnes for production. • Number for production of juveniles and fishing fleet
5. Reference period	The reference period for fishery statistics is the calendar year 1 January - 31 December 2020. This report refers to 2020.
6. Institutional mandate	
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements	➢ The legal basis on National Level consist on: • Law No.17/2018 on "OFFICIAL STATISTICS" • Official Statistics National Program 2017-2021 • Law no 64/2012 "On Fisheries" ➢ Classifications and definitions according to relevant EU regulations: • Regulation (EC) No 216/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in certain areas other than those of the North Atlantic • Regulation (EC) No 762/2008 on "Aquaculture Statistics"

6.2. Data sharing	Fisheries Statistics are transmitted to EUROSTAT via eDAMIS platform. Data transmission on annual catches and by species is performed once a year at DCRF and GFCM.

7. Confidentiality

7.1. Confidentiality - policy	Data are considered strictly confidential and are used only for statistical and research purposes based on national Statistical Law No.17/2018 "On Official Statistics", date 10.03.2018 and on Law No.9887, date 10.03.2008 "Personal Data Protection". Article 31 on Statistics Law reads as follows: Data collected for the production of official statistics shall be treated by INSTAT as confidential and shall be used only in aggregated tables that will not identify the source information unit. Direct identification means when a statistical unit is directly identified from its name or address or any officially allocated and commonly known identification number. When data processing is made in a manner that allows the identification of the data subject, the data should immediately be encrypted in order for the subjects to be no longer identifiable.
7.2. Confidentiality - data treatment	Albanian Institute of Statistics protects and does not disseminate data it has obtained or it has access to, which enable the direct or indirect identification of the statistical units. Albania Institute of Statistics takes all appropriate preventive measures so as to render impossible the identification of individual statistical units by technical or other means that might reasonably be used by a third party. Statistical data that could potentially enable the identification of the statistical unit are disseminated by Albania Institute of Statistics if and only if: a) these data have been treated, as it is specifically set out in the Regulation, in such a way that their dissemination does not prejudice statistical confidentiality or b) the statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data. The confidential data that are transmitted to Albania Institute of Statistics are used exclusively for statistical purposes and the only persons who have the right to have access to these data are the personnel engaged in this task. Issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality are examined by the staff working in Albania Institute of Statistics. The responsibilities of this staff are to recommend on: which detailed level the statistical data can be disseminated, so as the identification, either directly or indirectly, of the surveyed statistical unit is not possible; the anonymization criteria for the microdata provided to users; the access granting to researchers on confidential data for scientific purposes.

8. Release policy

8.1. Release calendar	Notifications about the dissemination of statistics are published in the release calendar, which is available on the website. The announcements and delays are per-announced in this calendar. In the case of delays, the date of the next publication and the explanation of the reasons for the delays are specified.

8.2. Release calendar access	[The calendar of publications](#) is available on INSTAT website.
8.3. User access	In accordance with article 34 of Law No. 17/2018 "On Official Statistics", official statistics are disseminated so that all users have an immediate and equal right and all possible forms of media are used. INSTAT and statistical agencies, having in the program the responsibilities of dissemination, seek to meet every requirement of any organization or individual for unpublished data or specific analysis. The following dissemination channels are used to release the results: 1. [Press Release](#); 2. Written requests; 3. [Data request](#) section.
9. Frequency of dissemination	Fisheries Statistics data are published on annual basis.
10. Accessibility and clarity	
10.1. News release	The press release contains information on key indicators such as: aquaculture, fleet etc. The format of press release is defined by publication sector as well as the date of release. Press releases of Fishery Statistics are published online at INSATs website.
10.2. Publications	Results for Fishery Statistics are published in: • ["Fishery"](#) • ["Albania in Figures"](#)
10.3. On-line database	All the information is available in both Albanian and English language. Since 2011, the information is provided to external users in web through the Pc-Axis system. A short methodological explanation exists also in the web page. You can access the database on the section [Database.](#)
10.4. Micro – data access	Data on Fishery Statistics are administrative data, and as such the most detailed level of data obtained is at country level. Therefore, INSTAT does not have available data on Fishery Statistics at micro level.
10.5. Other	Users can send other specific requests through a dedicated section for [Contacts](#).
10.6. Documentation on methodology	A short explanation related to the definitions of the main concepts and methodological explanations are provided to users in the end of press releases and publications. Additional support information is given to internal users when needed or required. Also the [Methodological](#) notes are published at INSTAT's website.
10.7. Quality documentation	The sector of Livestock and Fisheries documents all processes and procedures of work for Fishery Statistics for internal use.

11. Quality managment	
11.1. Quality assurance	INSTAT is committed to ensure the highest quality with respect to the compilation of statistical information. In accordance with the Statistics Law, INSTAT use statistical methods and processes in compliance with internationally recognized scientific principles and standards conduct ongoing analyses of the statistics with a view to quality improvements and ensure that statistics are as up to-date. In performing its tasks, it follows the general principles of quality management from the European Statistics Code of Practice. INSTAT declares that it takes into account the following principles: impartiality, quality of processes and products, user orientation, employee orientation, effectiveness of statistical processes, reducing the workload for respondents. Quality controls and validation of data are actions carried out throughout the process. The staffs is involved in different stages of index calculation, such as the data collection, data control, data input and other necessary control are all well trained. This helps the staff to know the enterprises and their responsibilities and keep an updated collaboration.
11.2. Quality assessments	A comparison is made with data of previous year to see if there is any data coherence or if there were major changes. In case of changes, administrative data is used to confirm the situation of cases where large differences of behavior of one year with other years are encountered.
12. Relevance	
12.1. User needs	Users of Fishery Statistics are divided into internal and external users. ➢ External users: • Public administration institutions • Universities • National and international non-profit organizations • Businesses • Researchers, students and other similar groups. ➢ Internal users: • Directorate of National Accounts • Directorate of Economic Statistics • Directorate of Social Statistics • Directory of Real Sector Who use fishery statistics as input to their work.
12.2. User satisfaction	Page Views (Hits) about Fishery in 2020 are around 2,520 clicks. INSTAT conduct User Satisfaction Survey. During 2020 INSTAT conducted User Satisfaction Survey concerning INSTAT publications. The survey results show that the overall quality of Fishery Statistics is rated 3.70 (74%) on a scale of 1 (very poor) to 5 (very good). INSTAT organizes every year User Satisfaction Survey.

12.3. Completeness	Completeness of "Fishery Statistics" data is judged by comparing the quality and quantity of indicators covered by INSTAT with those of the regulations followed. The degree of completeness of the "Fishery Statistics" data, for 2020 is 100%.

13. Accuracy and reliability

13.1. Overall accuracy	Overall, data is checked with te previous year to identify some important change on the data. In the case has been a chance, INSTAT notifies the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) to put to knowledge of the changes that had been found to realize the correction of this data.
13.2. Sampling error	Not applicable because the data are based on administrative sources.
13.3. Non - sampling error	Data revision only occurs if the relevant institutions revise the data sent to INSTAT for update effect or any potential human error. If the relevant institutions revise the data sent to INSTAT, then in the most recent publication INSTAT will reflect these changes and provide brief clarification information to the users. Non-sampling errors are treated with based on the Error Treatment Policy.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

14.1. Timeliness	Results of Fishery Statistics are published on INSTAT website (T+176 days) after the end of the reference period. The reference period of these results is December 31st, 2020.

Reference period	12/31/2020
Date of publication	6/25/2021
Timeliness	176

14.2. Punctuality	The data of Fishery Statistic are disseminated according to the publication calendar. The publication of Fisheries Statistic has been punctuality in time to 100% of publications carried out over the years.

Reference period	12/31/2020
Date of announcement	6/25/2021
Date of publication	6/25/2021
Time lag	0

15. Coherence and comparability

15.1. Comparability - geographical	Data on Fishery Statistics are all inclusive; they are produced only at national level.
15.2. Comparability - over time	While statistical data on fish catch by species and fishing fleet dates back to 2014 referring to the statistical database providing a time comparability of 7 years (CC2=Jlast-Jfirst+1=7).

	The data are constantly checked to ensure their comparability over time.
15.3. Coherence - cross domain	National Accounts obtain the data related the Economic Accounts for Fisheries in quarterly basis from the Sector of Livestock and Fisheries.
15.4. Coherence - internal	The internal consistency of the data is checked before being finalized. The relationships between variables and coherence across different series are also checked.
16. Cost and burden	The staff involved in the preparation of Fishery Statistics at Livestock and Fisheries Sector is: 1 employee at the central offices of INSTAT, as fisheries statistics data are provided by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
17. Data revision	
17.1. Data revision - policy	Revision policy is done in accordance with general revision policy and errors treatment policy introduced by INSTAT in the links below: - Revision Policy - Errors Treatment Policy
17.2. Data revision - practise	No Fishery data revisions for 2020 have been conducted, subject to this report. In the event that local authorities that send information on Fishery Statistics to INSTAT will report changes this information will be updated and published in the next month's publication accompanied by an explanatory note to the user.
18. **Statistical processing**	
18.1. Source data	For Fishery Statistics INSTAT uses information provided by: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD).
18.2. Frequency of data collection	Fishery Statistics data are collected on quarterly and annual basis.
18.3. Data collection	The Institute of Statistics organizes the work for the calculation of Fishery Statistics for 2020, oriented by the Program of Official Statistics and the Law on Official Statistics. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is the main source of data for all indicators published under this program. Currently the source used to obtain of statistical information is: Administrative Source. Data collection according to EU standards enables the analysis and development of policies for the management of fishery activity at sea.
18.4. Data validation	The data were subjected to logical and mathematical checks. These checks are performed throughout the data processing process for all indicators that INSTAT publishes. Examples of administrative data verification methods include: Completeness check, consistency over time, arithmetic corrections (should not be too high), summary checks, time series check if there are large deviations, etc.

18.5. Data compilation	Data collection according to EU standards enables the analysis and development of policies for the management of fishery activity at sea. The information about the potential of a country's fishing fleet is derived by the annual catch data and fleet composition. As regards data on catches, from 2012, with the entry into force of Law 64 "On Fisheries", all vessels over 10 meters of length over all, are required to submit logbooks fully complied with the required information to the Fisheries Inspectorate. One of the methodologies proposed by the experts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is the reconstruction of catches using as basis the current fishing effort. This methodology consists of the following steps: 1. Selection of years when is believed that data on catches are more accurate and reliable. 2. Estimation of fishing effort (tons / year) for each fishing vessel by fleet segment, for the selected years 3. Estimation of the average effort for the selected years 4. Information on the national fleet for the period before 2012 (total number of fishing vessels and by fleet segment) 5. Multiply the effort calculated by fleet segments by number of fishing vessels per year 6. With this multiplication catches will be calculated for the years before 2012 7. A similar procedure shall be used to calculate the catches by species, taking into account the proportions, the percentage that each species occupies in the total annual catches for the selected period (This procedure will only be performed for the major commercial species specified in the DCRF and important in our country) 8. This procedure will only be performed for the major commercial species specified in the DCRF and relevant in our country. 9. This approach can be difficult to implement, due to the lack of accurate information on the national fleet before 2010 (before this year the National Fleet Registry software was not in use). Information on total catches and by species for the Mediterranean countries is available on the GFCM database. This information can be used to reconstruct the catches by species: 1. Firstly is estimated the percentage occupied by one species, to the total catch (for that species) of other Adriatic states, taking into account the 2012-2018 period 2. The percentage obtained shall be multiplied by the total catches for that species of the other Adriatic countries 3. The result shall be the catches of the national fleet for the selected species 4. This procedure shall also be followed for the reconstruction of the catches of other commercial species specified in the DCRF and important in our country.
18.6. Adjustment	Not applicable.

19. Comment	
Annex	