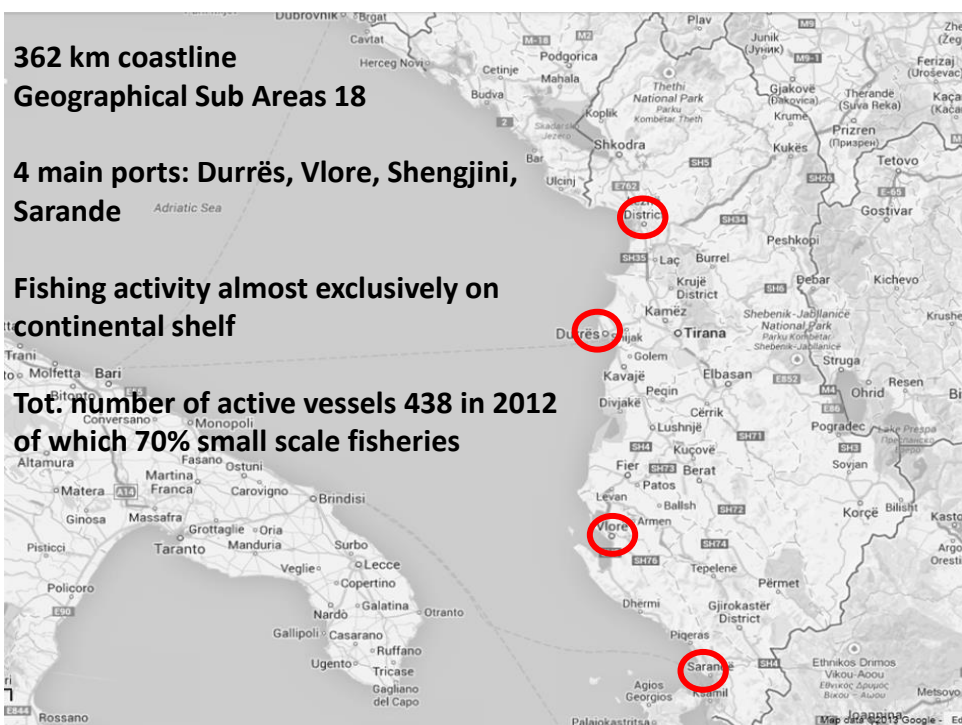




# Economic performance of small scale fisheries versus active gears:

the Albanian case study





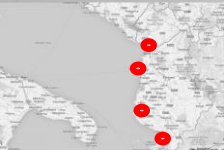
REPUBLIKA E ALBANIJE  
MINISTRIA E BUEKTURIS



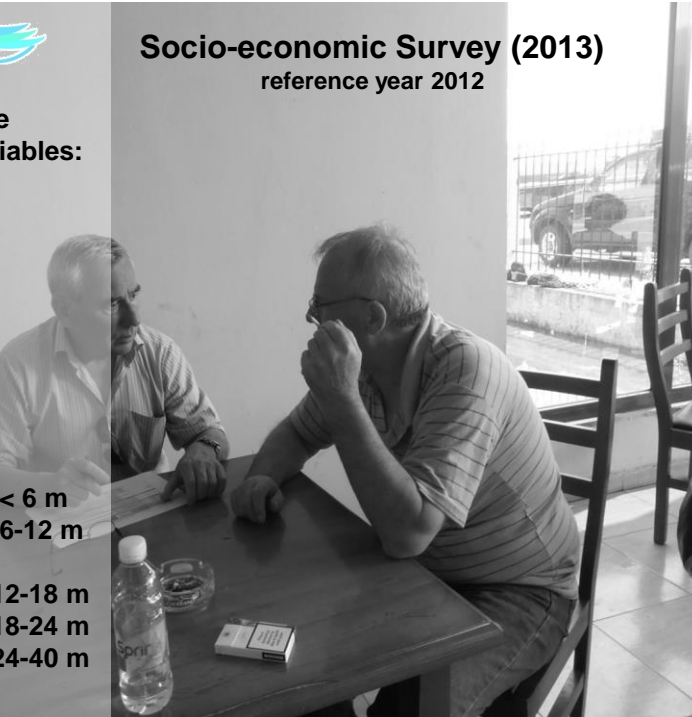
## Socio-economic Survey (2013)

reference year 2012

**Single stage sample stratified over 3 variables:**  
***Geographical***  
***Technical***  
***Dimensional***



- Polyvalent passive < 6 m
- Polyvalent passive 6-12 m
- Polyvalent 12-24 m
- Demersal trawlers 12-18 m
- Demersal trawlers 18-24 m
- Demersal trawlers 24-40 m

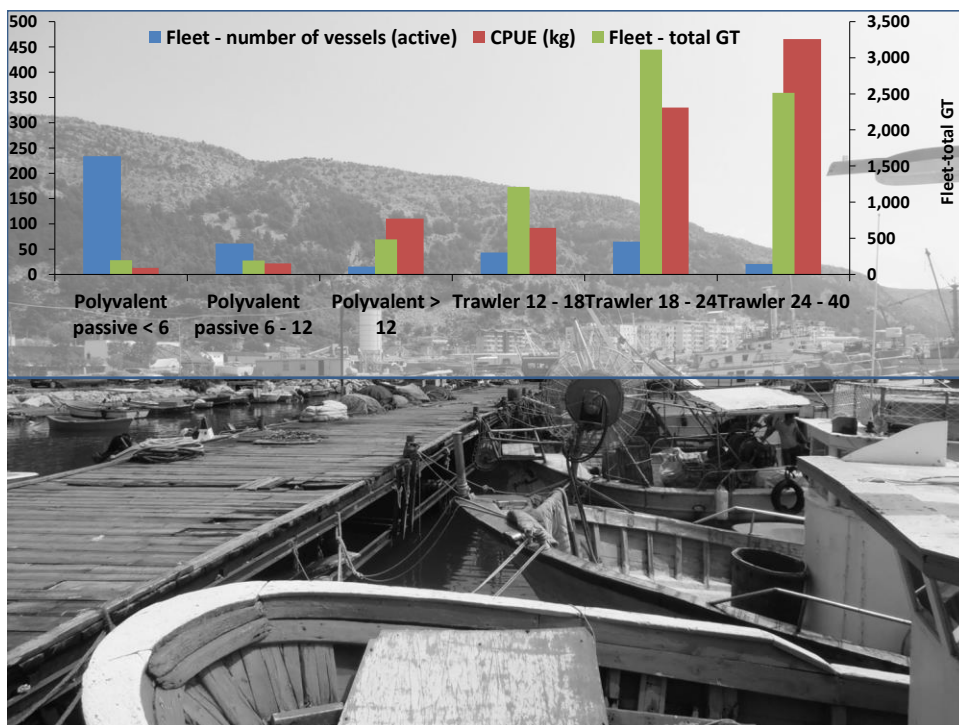


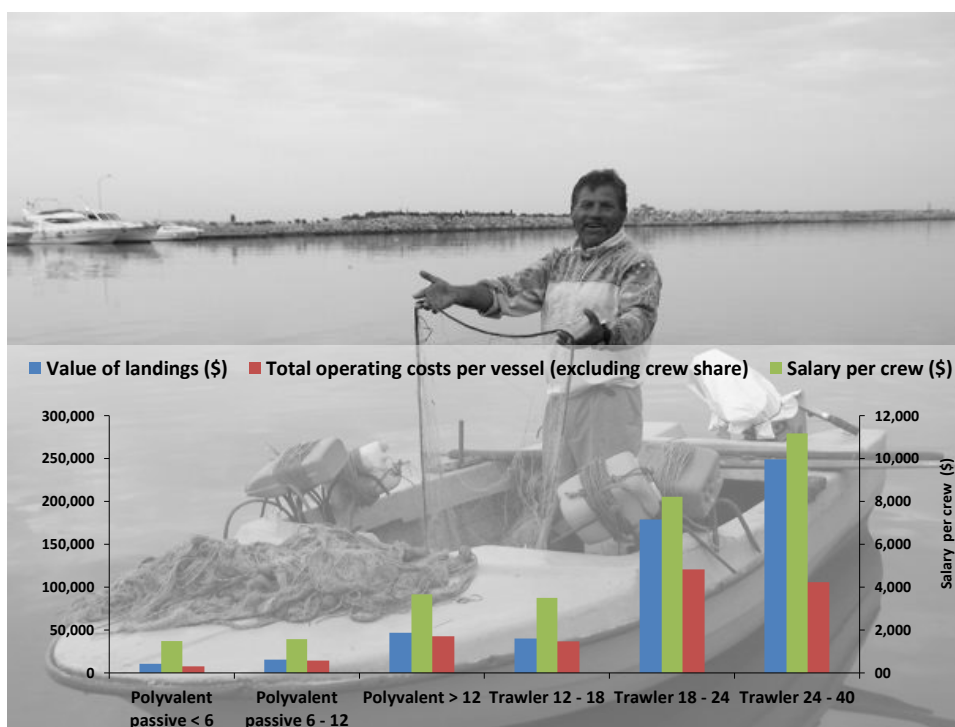
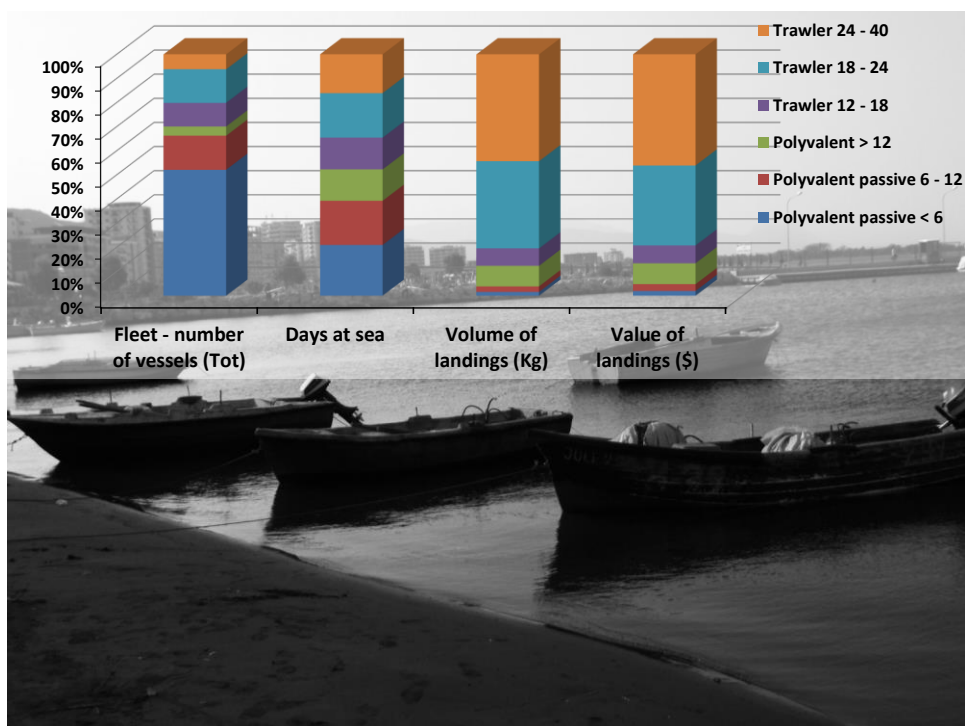


trammel nets, gillnets,  
fishing ponds, pots

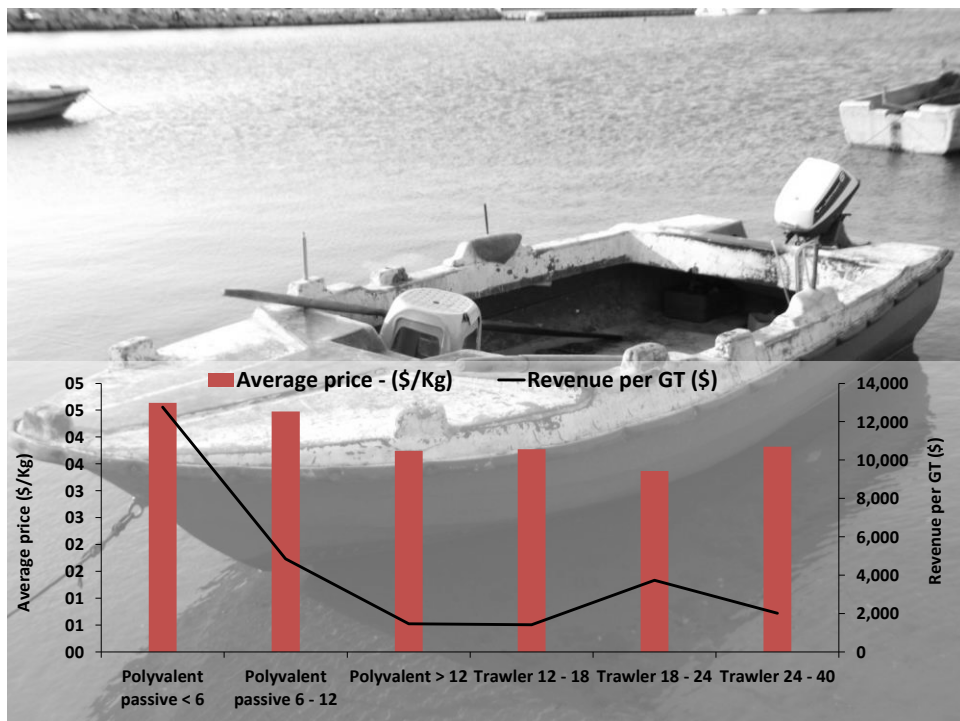
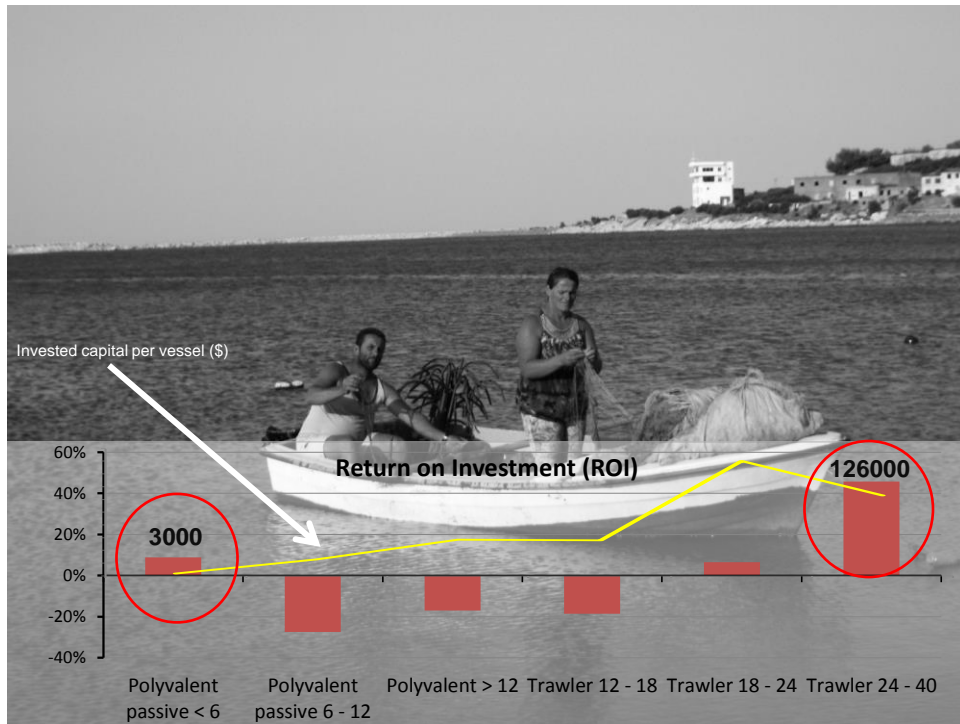


long lines and gillnetters











SSF is the most important sector in Albania in terms of number of vessels (70% out of the total)

The remaining 30% is represented by trawlers that account for the 60% of total GT. This may generate interactions/conflicts between the two segments (e.g. overlapping of fishing areas, competition for resources);

Passive gears and trawlers appear to be economically profitable in 2012, with a moderate rate of return on investment for artisanal vessels (around 9%) and a high rate (around 46%) for big trawlers;

The outcomes of the survey could be considered a reference background for decision-makers for any management strategies for the development of small scale fisheries in Albania;

The establishment of a routine monitoring system (landings, socio-economic, biological aspects, etc.) for small scale fisheries in Albania is a priority.