

“Capacity Building and Strengthening Institutional Arrangement”

Workshop: Analysis and sampling of water

Fisheries and aquaculture statistics

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1. Overview of Italian fisheries

The Italian fishery industry represented about 0.1% of Italy's Gross Domestic Product.

We have in the last three decades a constant reduction of the fishery industry due to:

- reduction in fish stocks
- limitations placed on fishing

1. Overview of Italian fisheries

2004 Italian Fish Production (by source)

Source	Volume (000 tons)	% of total
Mediterranean Catch	242	63%
Ocean Catch	19	5%
Freshwater catch	5	1%
Aquaculture	118	31%
TOTAL	384	100%

Source: Italian Statistical Office, ISTAT – January 2006

- The Mediterranean Sea catch and aquaculture account for most of Italian production
- Freshwater catch and the ocean catch are much less significant.

2. Marine catch

- Italy has about 8,000 kilometers of Mediterranean coast

The fleet is composed of:

- About 60% of boats for small fisheries
- 21% trawlers
- 9% multipurpose boats
- 5% hydraulic dredges
- 5% other ships

2. Marine catch

Italian Fishing Fleet

		2002	2003	2004	Change 04/03
Number of vessels	Units	16,636	15,915	14,873	-7%
Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT)	MT	187,347	178,334	172,302	-3.3%
Total Engine Power	KW	1,300,256	1,253,177	1,212,532	-3.2%

Source: Italian Statistical Office, ISTAT – January 2006

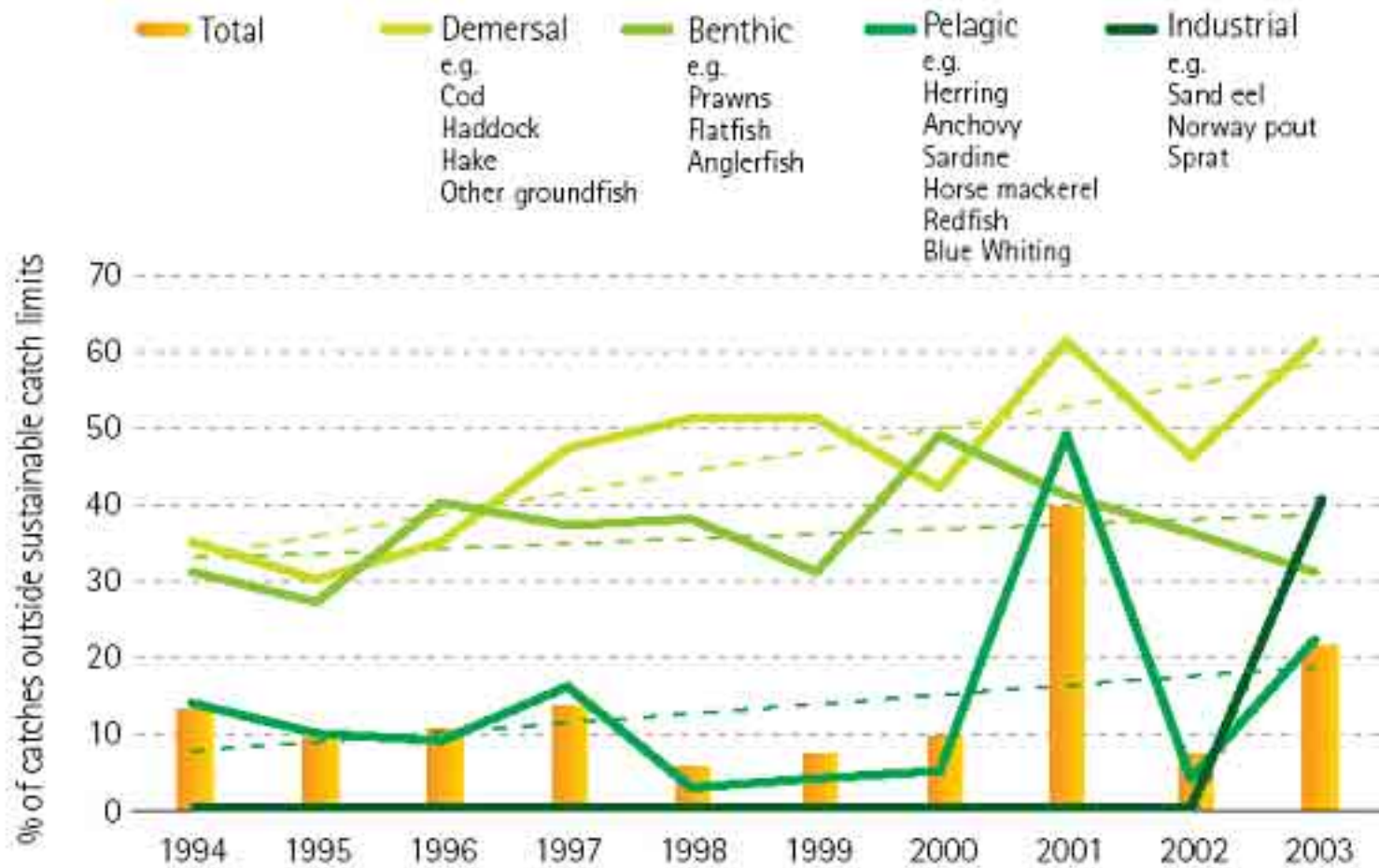
2. Marine catch

Italian Marine Production

	2003	2004	Change 04/03
	,000 tons		%
Anchovies and similar	61,897	70,386	14%
Tuna	14,184	16,385	16%
Other fishes	65,593	64,499	-2%
Total fishes	141,674	151,270	7%
Squid, octopus, cuttlefish	15,446	14,469	-6%
Other mollusks	89,532	78,392	-12%
Total mollusks	104,979	92,862	-12%
Shellfish	18,395	16,360	-11%
TOTAL	265,049	260,492	-2%

Total 2004 marine production was down by 2% from 2003, mainly because of sharp decreases in landings of mollusks and shellfish (expecially Southern regions)

3. Marine Catches outside safe limits



3. Marine Catches outside safe limits

- In 2003 22% of Total catches were outside safe biological limits marking a substantial worsening compared to 2002 (8%)
- Demersal stocks, have shown a constant deterioration (61% stocks outside safe biological limits in 2003)
- Benthic stocks improved since 2000 (31% stocks outside safe biological limits in 2003)
- In 2001 and in 2003 some important Pelagic and Industrial stocks, which supply large catches, fell out of outside safe biological limits for the first time, causing the large variations in the indicator for these years

4. Freshwater fisheries

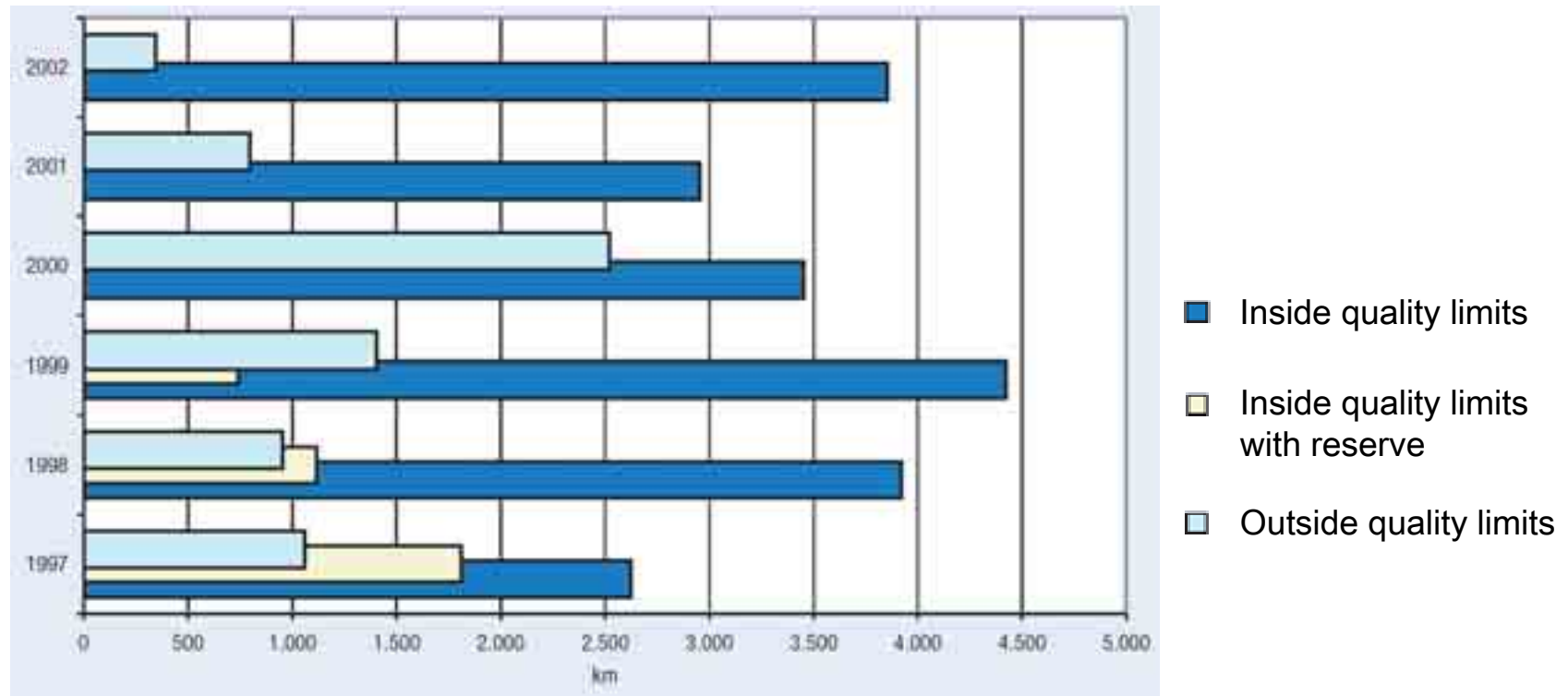
Freshwater production in 2005 increased more than 17%, to over 5,000 tons, from less than 4,500 tons in 2004.

Caspian-sand smelt and other small fish accounted for about 50% of the total caught, trout and other similar fish accounted for about 20%, with the remainder consisting of eels, carp, tench, and others.

Central and northern regions (especially Lombardia, Piemonte and Umbria) accounted for a large share of the production and for most of the production growth of 2004.

4. Freshwater fisheries

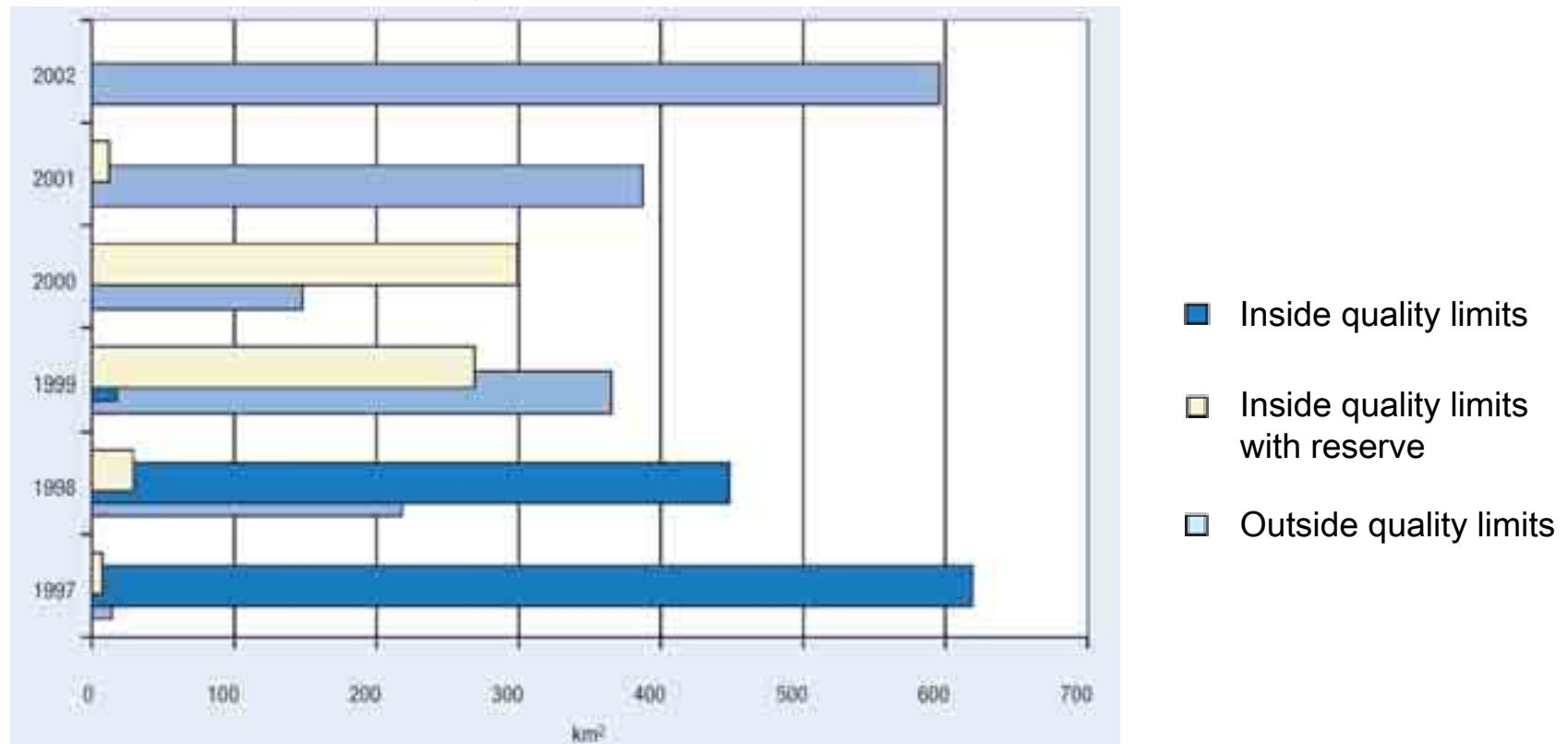
Waters supporting fish life - for waterways



Data supplied by the regional governments and autonomous provinces and processed by APAT

4. Freshwater fisheries

Waters supporting fish life - for lakes



Data supplied by the regional governments and autonomous provinces and processed by APAT

5. Aquaculture

- The main species produced by aquaculture are:

mussels (35%)	trout (26%)	clams (24%)
breem (5%)	bass (6%).	
- Fish farming in Italy has gained importance over the last decade, but its development is constrained by:
 - environmental concerns;
 - lack of area with adequate characteristics;
 - an uncertain corporate tax regime.

5. Aquaculture

Aquaculture Production by Category

	Freshwater		Brackish		Marine	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Fishes	36.792	33.605	106	2.615	14.262	11.189
Mollusks	0	0	18.275	31.052	69.075	39.305
Shellfish	0	0	0	0	12	8
TOTAL	36.792	33.605	18.381	33.667	83.349	50.502

Source: Italian Statistical Office, ISTAT – January 2006

Aquaculture Total Production

	2003	2004	04/03 ch.
Fishes	51.160	47.408	-7,3%
Mollusks	87.350	70.357	-19,5%
Shellfish	12	8	-33,3%
TOTAL	138.522	117.773	-15,0%

Source: Italian Statistical Office, ISTAT – January 2006

Aquaculture production in 2004 was down 15% from 2003, mainly due to a reduction in mussels and clams.

6. Conclusion

- Catches in Italy as in the rest of the world are decreasing, as a result of the depletion of a number of fish stocks.
- The overcapacity of the European Union fleet has put considerable pressure on fish stocks. The European Union has therefore adopted policies to reduce fleet capacity and create a better balance between fishing capacity and fish resources.
- Aquaculture continues to play an important role in alleviating the pressure on fishery resources.

WEBSITES

- www.apat.gov.it
- www.thefishsite.com
- <http://ec.europa.eu/comm/fisheries/>
- www.istat.it