The Republic of Slovenia is located in southern central Europe (surface: 20 273 square kilometres; population: 2 millions in 2005). It became member of the European Union on May 1st 2004. In the southeast part of Gulf of Trieste (North Adriatic) Slovenia has a short but important coastline (46.6 kilometres) with territorial waters bordering Italy and Croatia. Slovenia lies in the FAO-GFCM Geographical Sub Area 17.

Slovene fisheries can be divided into two sectors: marine and freshwater; both sectors include capture fishing and aquaculture. The contribution of fishing to the economy is small, providing only about 0.014 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Slovenia’s domestic fisheries production in 2006 was approximately 2 500 tonnes, of which 1 131 from capture fisheries and 1 369 from aquaculture.
Country Fishery Information
SLOVENIA

7.0 (average May 2004-2005)
per capita fish supply (kg/year)***
2 662 (average May 2004-2005)
production (tonnes in live weight)***
11 (average May 2004-2005)
non-food uses (tonnes in live weight)***
22 382 (average May 2004-2005)
imports (tonnes in live weight)***
6 722 (average May 2004-2005)
exports (tonnes in live weight)***
18 311 (average May 2004-2005)
food supply (tonnes in live weight)***
imports (1 000 USD)***
exports (1 000 USD)***
-45 991 (2006)
net balance***
4.0 (2003)
fishery exports as a percentage of agricultural exports (%)***
0.1 (2006)

Pelagic fish catch is predominant (61 percent), demersal fish and cephalopods represent 38 percent of the total artisanal catch. Among pelagic resources European pilchard *Sardina pilchardus* is the most important fish species with 96 percent (1 565 tonnes in 1999) of the industrial catch. Small pelagics (*Sardina pilchardus*, *Sprattus sprattus*, *Engraulis encrasicolus*, *Scomber scombrus*, *S. Japonicus*, *Trachurus trachurus* and *T. mediterraneus*) are caught with purse-seine in territorial waters and midwater trawl in territorial and international waters. Inland freshwater resources are for Slovenian aquaculture more important compared to the marine resources. The present Mediterranean mussel production covers only the needs of domestic market. The period from 1991 onward has seen the intensification in particular of European seabass *Dicentrarchus labrax* and gilt-head sea bream *Sparus aurata* farming in the Bay of Piran (Marčeta, 2000).

Slovenia’s domestic fisheries production in 2006 was approximately 2 500 tonnes, of which 1 131 from capture fisheries and 1 369 from aquaculture. The annual average of fishery imports in the period May 2004-2005 was 22 382 tonnes (live weight), while fish exports stood at 6 722 tonnes (live weight). Import figures for fishing, hatcheries and services in 2000 had a total value of 4 651 000 USD while export was estimated at 286 000 USD. In May 2004-2005, average per capita supply was estimated at being 9.2 kg/year (FAO, 2008).

Source: FAO – FISHSTAT

www.faoadriamed.org

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Other resources

DG Fisheries and Maritime Affairs ........................................ http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/policy_en.htm

National Statistics

Republika Slovenija-Statistični urad Republike Slovenije
Republic of Slovenia-Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia ................................................................. SI STAT
http://www.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Environment/15_agriculture_fishing/08_15191_fishery/08_15191_fishery.asp
Statistical yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia 2004
http://www.stat.si/letopis/index_letopis_en.asp

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www.faoadriamed.org

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