## HELLENIC REPUBLIC <br> HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

## PRESS RELEASE AQUACULTURE SURVEY, 2017

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces provisional data of the Survey on Aquaculture for the reference year 2017.

## A. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF REARED OR CULTIVATED SPECIES

The changes in the quantity and value of the reared or cultivated species, by main group, in Greece total, are as follows:

- Fish: in 2017 compared with 2016, an increase of $5.9 \%$ was recorded in the quantity of fish and an increase of $3.4 \%$ in the corresponding value, while in 2016 compared with 2015 , there was an increase of $12.3 \%$ and $10.4 \%$ in the quantity of fish and the corresponding value, respectively. More specifically, 106,166.1 tonnes of fish with a total value of $536,472.6$ thousand euro were farmed in 2017, 100,295.1 tonnes of fish with a total value of $518,956.8$ thousand euro in 2016 and $89,334.9$ tonnes of fish with a total value of 469,968.0 thousand euro in 2015 (Table 1, Graph 1a).
- Molluscs and Crustaceans: in 2017 compared with 2016, the quantity of molluscs / crustaceans recorded decrease of $16.5 \%$ and the corresponding value increased by $10.2 \%$, while in 2016 compared with 2015 , there was an increase of $24.8 \%$ and $23.1 \%$ in the quantity and value, respectively. More specifically, 19,462.3 tonnes of molluscs / crustaceans with a total value of $7,612.6$ thousand euro were farmed in 2017, $23,321.0$ tonnes with a total value of $8,480.4$ thousand euro in 2016 and 18,680.2 tonnes of molluscs / crustaceans with a total value of 6,889.1 thousand euro in 2015 (Table 1, Graph 1b).

Table 1. Quantity and value of reared or cultivated species, 2015-2017
(Quantity in tonnes, Value in thousand euro)

|  | 2015 |  | $2016{ }^{1}$ |  | 2017 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change (\%) } \\ & \text { 2016/2015 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change (\%) } \\ & \text { 2017/2016 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reared or Cultivated species | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Grand Total | 108,032.1 | 477,503.9 | 123,629.5 | 527,963.1 | 125,645.1 | 545,760.5 | 14.4 | 10.6 | 1.6 | 3.4 |
| Fish | 89,334.9 | 469,968.0 | 100,295.1 | 518,956.8 | 106,166.1 | 536,472.6 | 12.3 | 10.4 | 5.9 | 3.4 |
| Flathead grey mullet | 251.0 | 628.3 | 314.7 | 651.5 | 197.6 | 489.4 | 25.4 | 3.7 | -37.2 | -24.9 |
| European seabass | 36,600.1 | 199,871.4 | 42,479.4 | 235,579.7 | 44,284.7 | 247,669.2 | 16.1 | 17.9 | 4.2 | 5.1 |
| Shi drum | 475.6 | 2,663.6 | 127.6 | 667.5 | 157.9 | 842.9 | -73.2 | -74.9 | 23.8 | 26.3 |
| Sheeps head bream | 202.0 | 1,125.3 | 144.6 | 839.1 | 143.4 | 918.1 | -28.4 | -25.4 | -0.8 | 9.4 |
| Trout | 1,758.7 | 5,521.2 | 1,644.3 | 5,077.9 | 1,988.7 | 6,220.7 | -6.5 | -8.0 | 20.9 | 22.5 |
| Gilthead seabream | 47,713.3 | 246,551.1 | 49,620.8 | 242,222.9 | 55,947.5 | 258,201.4 | 4.0 | -1.8 | 12.8 | 6.6 |
| Red porgy | 781.6 | 4,918.1 | 3,030.6 | 16,443.8 | 1,291.7 | 8,360.5 | 287.7 | 234.4 | -57.4 | -49.2 |
| Eel | 322.1 | 2,779.5 | 473.6 | 4,869.3 | 358.4 | 4,037.2 | 47.1 | 75.2 | -24.3 | -17.1 |
| Other fish | 1,230.4 | 5,909.4 | 2,459.7 | 12,605.2 | 1,796.2 | 9,733.2 | 99.9 | 113.3 | -27.0 | -22.8 |
| Molluscs and Crustaceans | 18,680.2 | 6,889.1 | 23,321.0 | 8,480.4 | 19,462.3 | 7,612.6 | 24.8 | 23.1 | -16.5 | -10.2 |
| Mussels | 18,628.4 | 6,848.9 | 23,288.6 | 8,449.5 | 19,155.8 | 7,181.5 | 25.0 | 23.4 | -17.7 | -15.0 |
| Other | 51.8 | 40.2 | 32.4 | 31.0 | 306.6 | 431.1 | -37.4 | -23.0 | 845.3 | 1,292.4 |
| Aquatic plants -Seaweeds | 14.8 | 560.1 | 9.6 | 383.0 | 15.2 | 1,611.3 | -34.8 | -31.6 | 57.6 | 320.7 |
| Spirulina | 14.8 | 560.1 | 9.6 | 383.0 | 15.2 | 1,611.3 | -34.8 | -31.6 | 57.6 | 320.7 |
| Fish eggs | 2.3 | 86.7 | 3.7 | 142.8 | 1.6 | 64.0 | 59.4 | 64.7 | -57.3 | -55.2 |
| Flathead grey mullet | 2.3 | 86.7 | 3.7 | 142.8 | 1.6 | 64.0 | 59.4 | 64.7 | -57.3 | -55.2 |

(1) Revised data

## Information:

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Graph 1a. Quantity and value of fish, 2015-2017


Graph 1b. Quantity and value of molluscs / crustaceans, 2015-2017


The changes in the quantity and value of the farmed or cultivated fish species, by type of water, are as follows:

- Fresh water: in 2017 compared with 2016 , there was an increase of $13.6 \%$ in fish quantity and an increase of $18.3 \%$ in the corresponding value, while in 2016 compared with 2015, there was a decrease of $1.5 \%$ and an increase of $9.6 \%$ in fish quantity and value, respectively. More specifically, 2,352.1 tonnes of fish with a total value of $11,656.8$ thousand euro were farmed in 2017, 2,071.0 tonnes of fish with a total value of 9,853.3 thousand euro in 2016 and 2,101.6 tonnes with a total value of 8,986.9 thousand euro in 2015 (Table 2).
- Brackish water: in 2017 compared with 2016, there was a decrease of $33.9 \%$ in fish quantity and a decrease of $26.4 \%$ in the corresponding value, while in 2016 compared to 2015 , there was an increase of $25.6 \%$ and $20.2 \%$ in fish quantity and value, respectively. More specifically, 641.5 tonnes of fish with a total value of $2,463.7$ thousand euro were farmed in 2017, 970.5 tonnes of fish with a total value of $3,347.5$ thousand euro in 2016 and 772.6 tonnes of fish with a total value of 2,783.9 thousand euro in 2015 (Table 2).
- Sea water: in 2017 compared with 2016, there was an increase of $1.7 \%$ in fish quantity and a $3.3 \%$ increase in the corresponding value, while in 2016 compared to 2015, there was an increase of $14.7 \%$ and $10.5 \%$ in fish quantity and value, respectively. More specifically, $122,651.6$ tonnes of fish with a total value of $531,639.9$ thousand euro were farmed in 2017, 120,588.0 tonnes of fish with a total value of 514,762.3 thousand euro in 2016 and 105,157.9 tonnes of fish with a total value of $465,733.1$ thousand euro in 2015 (Table 2).

Table 2. Quantity and value of aquaculture production, by type of water, 2015-2017
(Quantity in tonnes, Value in thousand euro)

| Water Type | 2015 |  | $2016^{1}$ |  | 2017 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change (\%) } \\ & \text { 2016/2015 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change (\%) } \\ & \text { 2017/2016 } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Fresh | 2,101.6 | 8,986.9 | 2,071.0 | 9,853.3 | 2,352.1 | 11,656.8 | -1.5 | 9.6 | 13.6 | 18.3 |
| Brackish | 772.6 | 2,783.9 | 970.5 | 3,347.5 | 641.5 | 2,463.7 | 25.6 | 20.2 | -33.9 | -26.4 |
| Sea | 105,157.9 | 465,733.1 | 120,588.0 | 514,762.3 | 122,651.6 | 531,639.9 | 14.7 | 10.5 | 1.7 | 3.3 |

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## B. PRODUCTION OF FISH LARVA IN HATCHERIES AND NURSERIES

The changes in the produced quantity of fish larva, by species in Greece (total), are as follows:

- Overall production of fish larva: the quantity of fish larva in 2017 decreased by $2.8 \%$ compared with 2016 , in relation to an increase of $8.5 \%$ recorded in 2016/2015. More specifically, fish larva amounted to 423,263 thousand juveniles in 2017, 435,279 thousand juveniles in 2016 and 401,253 thousand juveniles in 2015 (Table 3).
More specifically, as regards the main species:
- European seabass: the quantity of larva in 2017 recorded an increase of $11.3 \%$ compared with 2016, in relation to an increase of $5.4 \%$ recorded for $2016 / 2015$. More specifically, european seabass larva amounted to 181,815 thousand juveniles in 2017, 163,316 thousand juveniles in 2016 and 154,915 thousand juveniles in 2015 (Table 3, Graph 2),
- Gilthead seabream: the quantity of larva in 2017 recorded a decrease of $14.8 \%$ compared with 2016 , in relation to an increase of $11.2 \%$ recorded for 2016/2015. More specifically, gilthead sea bream larva amounted to 220,057 thousand juveniles in 2017, 258,137 thousand juveniles in 2016 and 232,221 thousand juveniles in 2015 (Table 3, Graph 2),
- Trout: the quantity of larva in 2017 recorded a decrease of $14.6 \%$ compared with 2016, in relation to a decrease of $6.9 \%$ recorded for 2016/2015. More specifically, trout larva amounted to 5,983 thousand juveniles in 2017, 7,002 thousand juveniles in 2016 and 7,518 thousand juveniles in 2015 (Table 3, Graph 2),
- Other fish: the quantity of larva for 2017 recorded an increase of $125.8 \%$ compared with 2016 , in relation to an increase of $3.4 \%$ recorded for 2016/2015. More specifically, other fish larva amounted to 15,408 thousand juveniles in 2017, 6,824 thousand juveniles in 2016 and 6,599 thousand juveniles in 2015 (Table 3, Graph 2).

Table 3. Production of fish larva in hatcheries and nurseries, by species, 2015-2017

| Species | 2015 | $2016{ }^{1}$ | 2017 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change (\%) } \\ & \text { 2016/2015 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change (\%) } \\ & \text { 2017/2016 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 401,253 | 435,279 | 423,263 | 8.5 | -2.8 |
| European seabass | 154,915 | 163,316 | 181,815 | 5.4 | 11.3 |
| Gilthead seabream | 232,221 | 258,137 | 220,057 | 11.2 | -14.8 |
| Trout | 7,518 | 7,002 | 5,983 | -6.9 | -14.6 |
| Other fish | 6,599 | 6,824 | 15,408 | 3.4 | 125.8 |

(1) Revised data

Graph 2. Production of fish larva in hatcheries and nurseries, by species, 2015-2017

$\checkmark$ Trout (right axis) $\quad \hookleftarrow$ Other fish (right axis)

## C. EMPLOYED PERSONS BY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIP

The changes in the total annual employment are as follows:

- The total number of employed persons recorded an increase of $2.5 \%$ in 2017 compared with 2016, in relation to an increase of $5.4 \%$ recorded for 2016/2015. More specifically, the total number of employees amounted to 4,397 in 2017, 4,291 in 2016 and 4,073 in 2015 (Table 4, Graph 3).
More specifically, the changes in employment, by type of employment relationship, are as follows:
- Permanent staff recorded an increase of $6.1 \%$ in 2017 compared with 2016, in relation to an increase of 1.9\% recorded for 2016/2015. More specifically, permanent employees amounted to 3,795 in 2017, 3,578 in 2016 and 3,510 in 2015 (Table 4, Graph 3).
- Temporary staff recorded a decrease of $15.6 \%$ in 2017 compared with 2016, in relation to an increase of $26.6 \%$ recorded for 2016/2015. More specifically, temporary employees amounted to 602 in 2017, 713 in 2016 and 563 in 2015 (Table 4, Graph 3).

Table 4. Employed persons, 2015-2017

| Type of employment | 2015 |  | $2016^{1}$ | 2017 | Change (\%) <br> $2016 / 2015$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 , 0 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 2 9 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 3 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 4}$ | Change (\%) |
| Permanent staff | 3,510 | 3,578 | 3,795 | 1.9 | 6.5 |
| Temporary staff | 563 | 713 | 602 | 26.6 | -15.6 |

(1) Revised data

Graph 3. Persons employed in aquaculture units, 2015-2017


## EXPLANATORY NOTES

Survey on The Hellenic Statistical Authority has been conducting on an annual basis, since 1995, a aquaculture statistical survey on Aquaculture

Purpose The main purpose of the Survey on Aquaculture is to compile data on the cultivation methods, production and value of the cultivated species by cultivation method, production of fish larva in hatcheries/nurseries and on the number of employees.

Legal basis Regulation (EC) 762/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on the submission by Member States of statistics on aquaculture and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 788/96.

Reference period The survey data refer to the year 2017.

## Survey Methodology and Definitions

1. The survey is a census survey and it covers all the aquaculture units operating in Greece.
2. The statistical unit of the survey on aquaculture is the enterprise activated in the rearing or cultivation of aquatic organisms (fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants) under controlled breeding and rearing environment, aiming at achieving the largest production in the most efficient and economical manner
3. Rearing/culture is every form of intervention in the growing procedure aiming at reinforcing production (e.g. renewal of stock, food, protection from natural enemies, etc.)
4. The farming / cultivation can be performed in freshwater, brackish water and seawater

References More information, such as tables, samples of questionnaires, etc. on Survey on Aquaculture are available at http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA06/-


[^0]:    (1) Revised data

