

## PRESS RELEASE

### SEA FISHERY SURVEY BY MOTOR-PROPELLED VESSELS: 2016

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Sea Fishery Survey by motor-propelled vessels for the year 2016.

Until the reference year 2015, the survey covered the professional motor-propelled fishing vessels of 20 HP and over. From the reference year 2016 onwards, the survey covers all motor-propelled professional fishing vessels irrespective of their horsepower.

Hence, the Press Release is composed of two parts. The results presented in the first part refer to all fishing vessels regardless of their horsepower. The results presented in the second part refer only to the fishing vessels of 20 HP and over, in order to ensure comparability with the previous time series.

#### PART A: RESULTS REFERRING TO ALL MOTOR-PROPELLED FISHING VESSELS IRRESPECTIVE OF THEIR HORSEPOWER

##### NUMBER OF MOTOR-PROPELLED FISHING VESSELS

In 2016, the number of fishing vessels<sup>1</sup> of open sea and inshore fishery<sup>2</sup> amounted to 14,975: 493 were open sea fishery vessels (248 bottom otter trawls and 245 purse seines) and 14,482 were inshore fishery vessels (232 beach seines and 14,250 other fishing gears) (Table 1).

**Table 1. Number of fishing vessels of open sea and inshore fishery by type of fishing gear, 2016**

Category of fishery and type of fishing gear	Number of vessels	Of which ≥20 HP
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,975</b>	<b>5,891</b>
<i><b>Open sea fishery</b></i>	<i><b>493</b></i>	<i><b>493</b></i>
Bottom otter trawls	248	248
Purse seines	245	245
<i><b>Inshore fishery</b></i>	<i><b>14,482</b></i>	<i><b>5,398</b></i>
Beach seines	232	212
Other fishing gears	14,250	5,186

<sup>1</sup> The source of these data is the Ministry of Shipping and Island Policy.

<sup>2</sup> The relevant data regarding overseas fishery for the reference year 2016 are not published on account of confidentiality.

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## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CATCHES

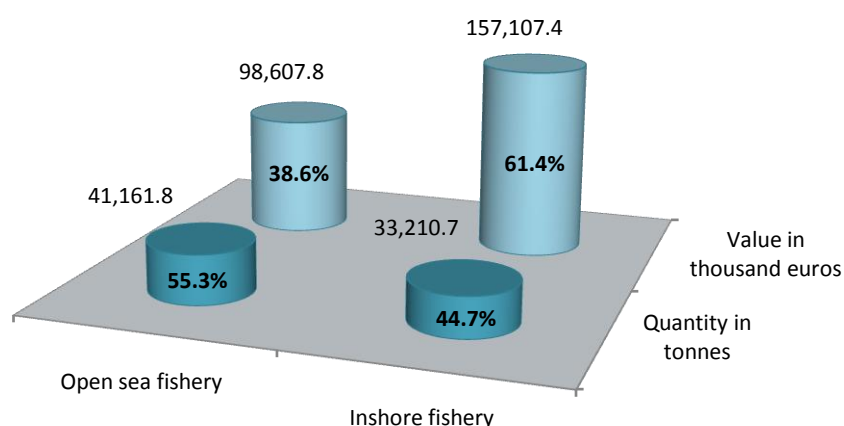
The total quantity of catches amounted to 74,372.5 tonnes: 41,161.8 tonnes (55.3%) were caught by open sea fishing vessels and 33,210.7 tonnes (44.7%) were caught by inshore fishing vessels. The total value of catches amounted to 255,715.2 thousand euro<sup>3</sup>, 98,607.8 thousand euro (38.6%) coming from open sea fishery and 157,107.4 thousand euro (61.4%) from inshore fishery (Table 2, Graph 1).

**Table 2. Quantity and value of catches of open sea and inshore fishery, 2016**

*Quantity in tonnes, value in thousand euro*

Category of fishery	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Of which by vessels of ≥20 HP	
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,372.5</b>	<b>255,715.2</b>	<b>57,654.8</b>	<b>175,253.7</b>
Open sea fishery	41,161.8	98,607.8	41,161.8	98,607.8
Inshore fishery	33,210.7	157,107.4	16,493.0	76,645.9

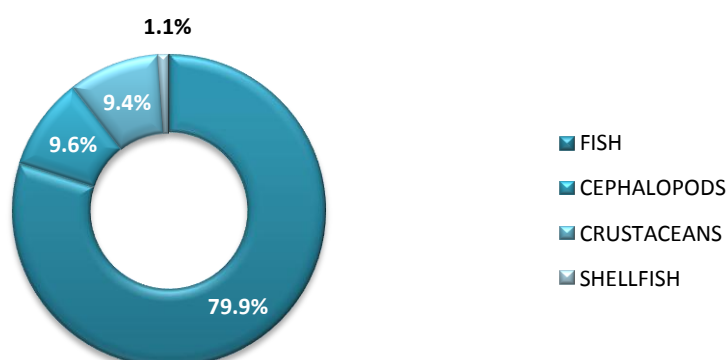
**Graph 1. Quantity and value of catches of open sea and inshore fishery, 2016**



## QUANTITY OF CATCHES BY MAIN SPECIES

In the reference year 2016, 79.9% of the total quantity of 74,372.5 tonnes of catches were fish (59,436.5 tonnes), 9.6% were cephalopods (7,114.5 tonnes), 9.4% were crustaceans (6,981.0 tonnes) and 1.1% was shellfish (840.6 tonnes) (Table 3, Graph 2).

**Graph 2. Percentage distribution of catches by taxonomic group, 2016**



<sup>3</sup> The source of these data (average prices-value) is the Fishing Development Corporation (ETANAL SA), which merged by absorption with the Central Market and Fishery Organisations (CMFO SA) that is supervised by the Ministry of Rural Development and Food and the Ministry of Economy and Development.

**Table 3. Quantity of catches of open sea and inshore fishery by main species, 2016***In tonnes*

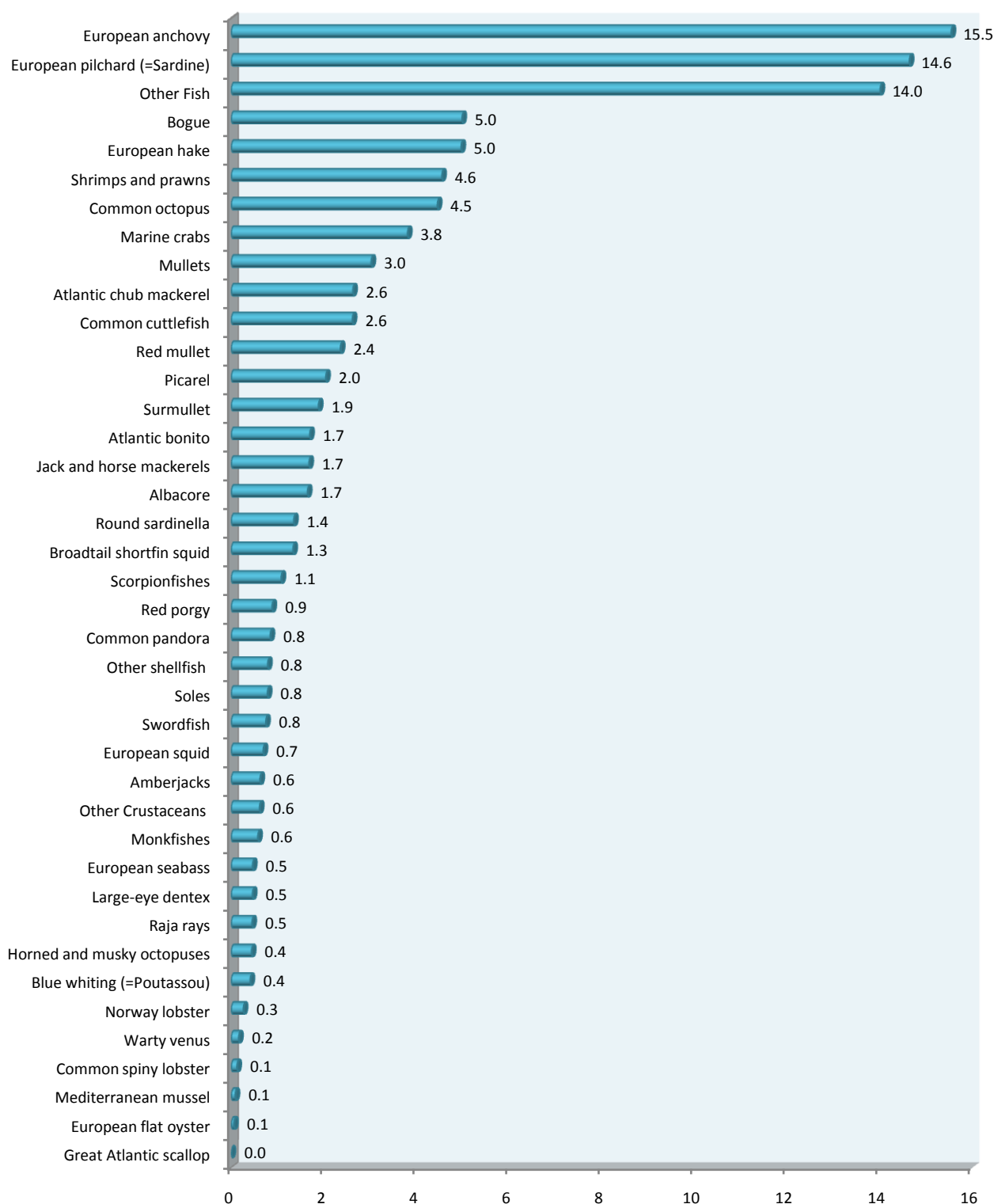
Main Species	Quantity	Of which quantity caught by vessels ≥20 HP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74,372.5</b>	<b>57,654.8</b>
<b>FISH</b>	<b>59,436.5</b>	<b>48,090.7</b>
Albacore	1,229.9	1,229.3
Amberjacks	468.1	414.5
Atlantic bonito	1,267.2	882.7
Atlantic chub mackerel	1,957.9	1,749.5
Blue whiting (=Poutassou)	310.2	288.7
Bogue	3,710.6	2,802.5
Common pandora	631.8	433.7
European anchovy	11,561.9	11,539.1
European hake	3,695.6	2,799.9
European pilchard (=Sardine)	10,890.5	10,566.7
European seabass	348.4	149.4
Jack and horse mackerels	1,254.1	1,059.6
Large-eye dentex	347.0	211.7
Monkfishes	433.1	333.3
Mulletts	2,252.5	993.9
Picarel	1,523.5	1,368.7
Raja rays	339.1	253.5
Red mullet	1,758.7	1,404.6
Red porgy	661.3	359.9
Round sardinella	1,009.7	902.4
Scorpionfishes	808.0	325.7
Soles	587.2	334.2
Surmullet	1,406.7	813.6
Swordfish	561.2	545.9
Other Fish <sup>4</sup>	10,422.3	6,327.7
<b>CEPHALOPODS</b>	<b>7,114.5</b>	<b>4,103.2</b>
Broadtail shortfin squid	996.8	910.7
Common cuttlefish	1,950.2	931.2
Common octopus	3,315.8	1,532.2
European squid	519.9	407.6
Horned and musky octopuses	331.7	321.4
<b>CRUSTACEANS</b>	<b>6,981.0</b>	<b>5,095.4</b>
Common spiny lobster	98.2	73.4
Marine crabs	2,836.2	1,348.2
Norway lobster	199.9	157.2
Shrimps and prawns	3,386.8	3,303.6
Other Crustaceans	459.9	212.9
<b>SHELLFISH</b>	<b>840.6</b>	<b>365.5</b>
European flat oyster	47.7	24.8
Great Atlantic scallop	4.8	1.8
Mediterranean mussel	70.7	61.8
Warty venus	126.3	56.8
Other shellfish	591.1	220.3

**Note:** Any differences between totals and sums are due to rounding.

<sup>4</sup> Other fish include species: Annular seabream, Atlantic mackerel, Axillary seabream, Black seabream, Blackspot (=red) seabream, Blotched picarel, Bluefish, Brill, Catsharks, nursehounds, Comber, Common dentex, Dusky grouper, European eel, European sprat, Frigate and bullet tunas, Garfish, Gilthead seabream, Greater weever, Gurnards, searobins, Jacks, crevalles, John dory, Little tunny (=Atl.black skipj), Megrims, Saddled seabream, Salema, Sand smelts, Sand steenbras, Shi drum, Smooth-hounds, White grouper, White seabream, Whiting and Wreckfish.

The two species most fished in 2016 were *European Anchovy* and *European Pilchard*, with 11,561.9 tonnes and 10,890.5 tonnes respectively, accounting for 15.5% and 14.6% of the total volume of catches (Table 3, Graph 3).

**Graph 3. Percentage distribution of catches of open sea and inshore fishery by main species, 2016**



## QUANTITY OF CATCHES BY FISHING AREA

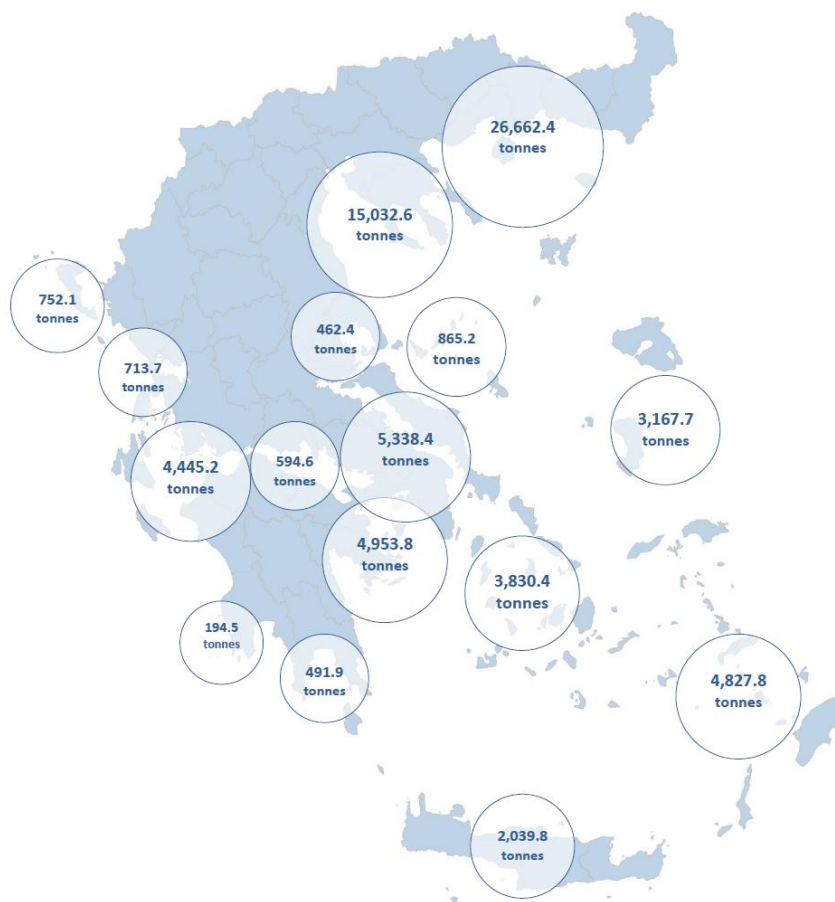
The greater quantities of catches are located at the following fishing areas a. Strymonikos Gulf, Gulf of Kavala, Coasts of Thasos and Thracian Sea and b. Thermaikos Gulf and Gulf of Chalkidiki, accounting for 35.8% (26,662.4 tonnes) and 20.2% (15,032.6 tonnes) of the total catches respectively (Table 4, Graph 4).

**Table 4. Quantity of catches by fishing area, 2016**

*In tonnes*

Fishing area	Quantity
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,372.5</b>
Coasts of Epiros and Kerkyra island	752.1
Amvrakikos Gulf and coasts of Lefkada island	713.7
Coasts of Kefalonia, Zakynthos and Gulf of Patra	4,445.2
Gulf of Kyparissia and gulf of Messinia	194.5
Gulf of Lakonia	491.9
Gulf of Argolida and Saronikos Gulf	4,953.8
Gulf of Korinthia	594.6
Gulf of South and North Evia	5,338.4
Pagassitikos Gulf	462.4
Eastern coasts of Evia and Sporades islands	865.2
Thermaikos Gulf and Gulf of Chalkidiki	15,032.6
Strymonikos Gulf and Gulf of Kavala, coasts of Thasos and Thracian Sea	26,662.4
Islands of Lesbos, Chios, Samos and Ikaria	3,167.7
Dodekanissos islands	4,827.8
Kyklades islands	3,830.4
Kriti island	2,039.8

**Graph 4. Quantity of catches by fishing area, 2016**



## PART B: RESULTS REFERRING TO MOTOR-PROPELLED FISHING VESSELS OF 20 HP AND OVER

In order to ensure comparability of results of the 2016 Sea Fishery Survey with the results of previous years, data referring to motor-propelled fishing vessels of 20 HP and over are presented.

### NUMBER OF MOTOR-PROPELLED FISHING VESSELS

The total number of motor-propelled fishing vessels of 20 HP and over<sup>5</sup> (open sea and inshore)<sup>6</sup> decreased by 2.6% in 2016 compared with 2015 and increased by 4.7% in 2015 compared with 2014. Specifically, the number of fishing vessels amounted to 5,891 in 2016, to 6,049 in 2015 and to 5,778 in 2014 (Table 5).

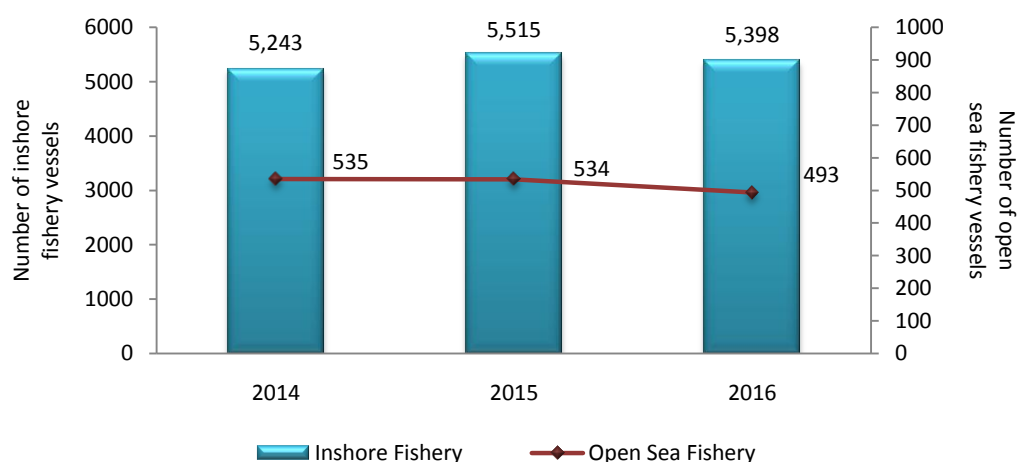
The changes in the number of motor-propelled fishing vessels of open sea and inshore fishery by type of fishing gear are as follows:

- **Open sea fishery** vessels (bottom otter trawls and purse seines): the number of trawls and purse seines decreased by 7.7% in 2016 compared with 2015 and decreased by 0.2% in 2015 compared with 2014. Specifically, the number of open sea fishery vessels amounted to 493 (248 trawls and 245 purse seines) in 2016, to 534 (281 trawls and 253 purse seines) in 2015 and to 535 (282 trawls and 253 purse seines) in 2014 (Table 5, Graph 5).
- **Inshore fishery** vessels (beach seines and other fishing gears): the number of inshore fishery vessels decreased by 2.1% in 2016 compared with 2015, and increased by 5.2% in 2015 compared with 2014. Specifically, the number of inshore fishery vessels amounted to 5,398 (212 beach seines and 5,186 other fishing vessels) in 2016, to 5,515 (230 beach seines and 5,285 other fishing gears) in 2015 and to 5,243 (226 beach seines and 5,017 other fishing gears) in 2014 (Table 5, Graph 5).

**Table 5. Number of motor-propelled fishing vessels of open sea fishery and inshore fishery, by type of fishing gear, 2014 – 2016**

Category of fishery and type of fishing gear	2014	2015	2016	Change (%) 2015/2014	Change (%) 2016/2015
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,778</b>	<b>6,049</b>	<b>5,891</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
<b>Open sea fishery</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-7.7</b>
Bottom otter trawls	282	281	248	-0.4	-11.7
Purse seines	253	253	245	0.0	-3.2
<b>Inshore fishery</b>	<b>5,243</b>	<b>5,515</b>	<b>5,398</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
Beach seines	226	230	212	1.8	-7.8
Other fishing gears	5,017	5,285	5,186	5.3	-1.9

**Graph 5. Number of motor-propelled fishing vessels of open sea fishery and inshore fishery, 2014 – 2016**



<sup>5</sup> The source of these data is the Ministry of Shipping and Island Policy.

<sup>6</sup> The relevant data regarding overseas fishery for the reference year 2016 are not published on account of confidentiality.

## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CATCHES

The total quantity of catch caught by vessels of 20 HP and over decreased by 9.2% and its value<sup>7</sup> decreased by 14.5% in 2016 compared with 2015. In 2015 compared with 2014, the quantity increased by 6.6%, while the corresponding value decreased by 9.7%. Specifically, in 2016 the quantity of catches amounted to 57,654.8 tonnes and the corresponding value to 175,253.7 thousand euro, in 2015 the quantity amounted to 63,510.2 tonnes and value to 204,956.0 thousand euro and in 2014 the quantity of catches amounted to 59,589.1 tonnes and their value to 227,078.8 thousand euro.

The changes in the quantity and value of catches, by fishery category are as follows:

- **Open sea fishery:** the quantity and value of catches decreased by 3.6% and 9.8% respectively, in 2016 compared with 2015. The quantity increased by 12.7%, while the corresponding value decreased by 4.2% in 2015 compared with 2014. Specifically, the quantity of catches amounted to 41,161.8 tonnes and its corresponding value to 98,607.8 thousand euro in 2016, in 2015 the quantity amounted to 42,695.3 tonnes and value to 109,294.4 thousand euro and in 2014 the quantity amounted to 37,870.4 tonnes and the value to 114,100.4 thousand euro (Table 6, Graphs 6a and 6b).
- **Inshore fishery:** the quantity and value of catches decreased by 20.8% and 19.9% respectively, in 2016 compared with 2015. Similarly, the quantity and value decreased by 4.2% and 15.3% respectively, in 2015 compared with 2014. Specifically, in 2016 the quantity of catches amounted to 16,493.0 tonnes and its corresponding value to 76,645.9 thousand euro, in 2015 quantity amounted to 20,815.0 tonnes and the value to 95,661.6 thousand euro and in 2014 the quantity amounted to 21,718.7 tonnes and the value to 112,978.4 thousand euro (Table 6, Graphs 6a and 6b).

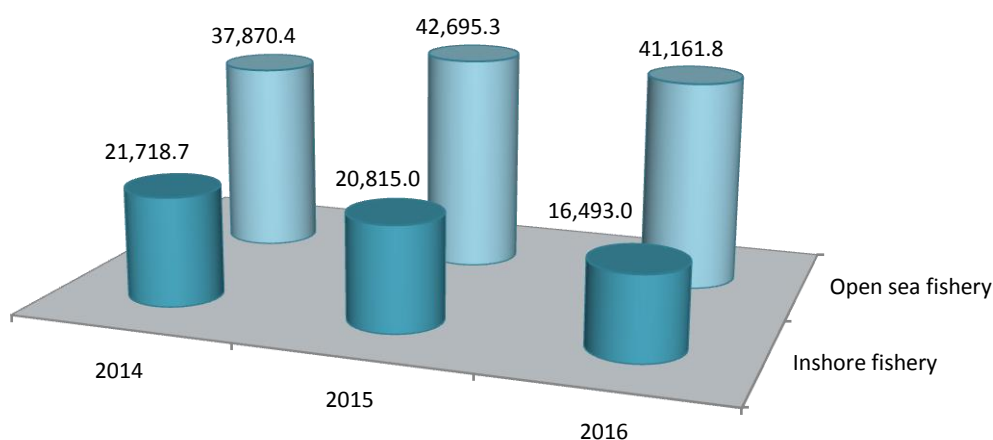
**Table 6. Quantity and value of catches of open sea and inshore fishery, 2014 – 2016**

*Quantity in tonnes, value in thousand euro*

	2014		2015		2016		Change (%) 2015/2014		Change (%) 2016/2015	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,589.1</b>	<b>227,078.8</b>	<b>63,510.2</b>	<b>204,956.0</b>	<b>57,654.8</b>	<b>175,253.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>-14.5</b>
Open sea fishery	37,870.4	114,100.4	42,695.3	109,294.4	41,161.8	98,607.8	12.7	-4.2	-3.6	-9.8
Inshore fishery	21,718.7	112,978.4	20,815.0	95,661.6	16,493.0	76,645.9	-4.2	-15.3	-20.8	-19.9

**Graph 6a. Quantity of catches by category of fishery (open sea and inshore), 2014 – 2016**

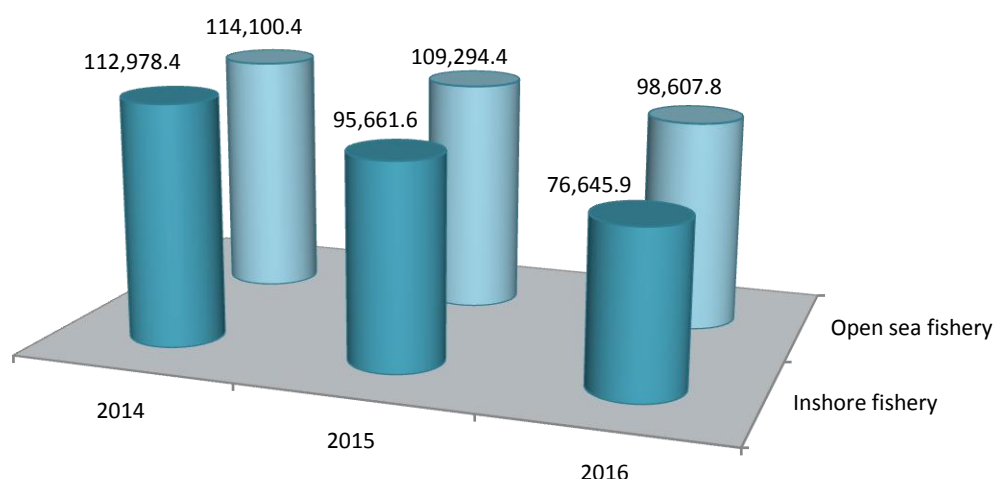
*In tonnes*



<sup>7</sup> The source of these data (average prices-value) is the Fishing Development Corporation (ETANAL SA), which merged by absorption with the Central Market and Fishery Organisations (CMFO SA) that is supervised by the Ministry of Rural Development and Food and the Ministry of Economy and Development.

**Graph 6b. Value of catches by category of fishery (open sea and inshore), 2014 – 2016**

*In thousand euro*

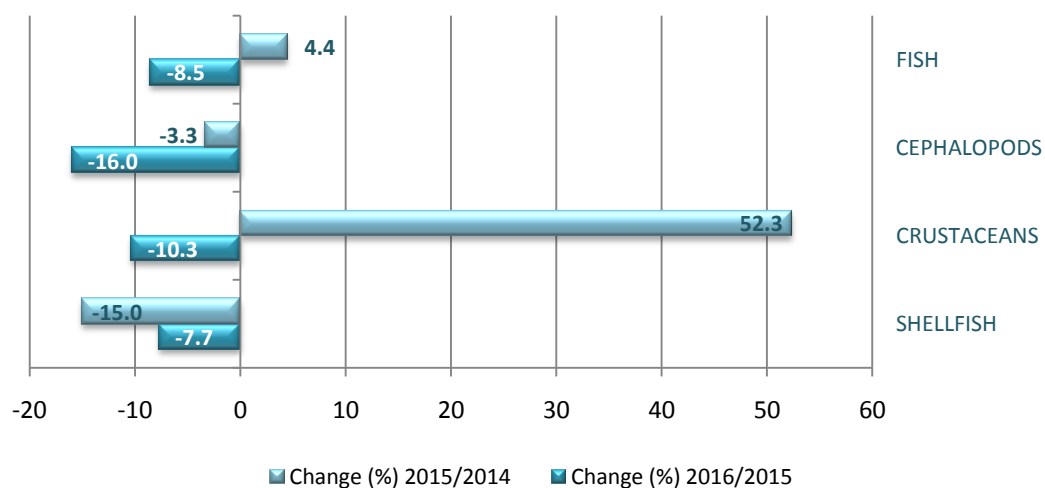


### QUANTITY OF CATCHES BY MAIN SPECIES

The changes in the quantity of catches of open sea and inshore fishery by main taxonomic group, (fish, cephalopods, crustaceans and shellfish) are as follows:

- The total quantity of **fish** decreased by 8.5% in 2016 compared with 2015, while it increased by 4.4% in 2015 compared with 2014. Specifically, in 2016 the quantity of fish caught amounted to 48,090.7 tonnes, in 2015 to 52,552.8 tonnes and in 2014 to 50,343.4 tonnes (Table 7, Graph 7).
- The total quantity of **cephalopods** decreased by 16.0% in 2016 compared with 2015 and decreased by 3.3% in 2015 compared with 2014. Specifically, in 2016 the quantity of cephalopods caught amounted to 4,103.2 tonnes, in 2015 to 4,885.0 tonnes and in 2014 to 5,052.4 tonnes (Table 7, Graph 7).
- The total quantity of **crustaceans** decreased by 10.3% in 2016 compared with 2015 and increased by 52.3% in 2015 compared with 2014. Specifically, in 2016 the quantity of crustaceans caught amounted to 5,095.4 tonnes, in 2015 to 5,677.8 tonnes and in 2014 to 3,727.7 tonnes (Table 7, Graph 7).
- The total quantity of **shellfish** decreased by 7.7% in 2016 compared with 2015 and decreased by 15.0% in 2015 compared with 2014. Specifically, in 2016 the quantity of shellfish caught amounted to 365.5 tonnes, in 2015 to 396.2 tonnes and in 2014 to 466.1 tonnes (Table 7, Graph 7).

**Graph 7. Percentage (%) change of catch quantity, 2015/2014 and 2016/2015**





**Table 7. Quantity of catches of open sea and inshore fishery by main species<sup>8</sup>, 2014 – 2016***In tonnes*

Main Species	2014	2015	2016	Change (%) 2015/2014	Change (%) 2016/2015
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59,589.5</b>	<b>63,511.8</b>	<b>57,654.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>-9.2</b>
<b>FISH</b>	<b>50,343.4</b>	<b>52,552.8</b>	<b>48,090.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-8.5</b>
Amberjacks	458.7	395.2	414.5	-13.8	4.9
Atlantic bonito	678.1	691.4	882.7	2.0	27.7
Atlantic chub mackerel	1,584.3	2,022.8	1,749.5	27.7	-13.5
Blue whiting (=Poutassou)	544.5	347.4	288.7	-36.2	-16.9
Bogue	2,868.7	2,913.8	2,802.5	1.6	-3.8
Common pandora	493.4	481.3	433.7	-2.5	-9.9
European anchovy	9,847.2	13,514.9	11,539.1	37.2	-14.6
European hake	3,135.3	3,254.7	2,799.9	3.8	-14.0
European pilchard (=Sardine)	8,404.5	7,953.0	10,566.7	-5.4	32.9
European seabass	242.3	204.4	149.4	-15.6	-26.9
Jack and horse mackerels	1,545.1	1,451.8	1,059.6	-6.0	-27.0
Large-eye dentex	416.0	283.4	211.7	-31.9	-25.3
Monkfishes	631.7	480.6	333.3	-23.9	-30.6
Mullet	1,159.7	1,080.8	993.9	-6.8	-8.0
Picarel	1,554.4	1,942.4	1,368.7	25.0	-29.5
Raja rays	332.4	349.9	253.5	5.3	-27.6
Red mullet	1,758.8	1,754.3	1,404.6	-0.3	-19.9
Red porgy	374.8	377.3	359.9	0.7	-4.6
Round sardinella	1,093.9	1,220.4	902.4	11.6	-26.1
Scorpionfishes	465.2	374.8	325.7	-19.4	-13.1
Soles	465.2	480.4	334.2	3.3	-30.4
Surmullet	1,115.1	1,047.0	813.6	-6.1	-22.3
Swordfish	2,081.6	727.8	545.9	-65.0	-25.0
Tuna <sup>9</sup>	798.7	520.1	1,229.3	-34.9	136.4
Other Fish <sup>10</sup>	8,293.8	8,682.9	6,327.7	4.7	-27.1
<b>CEPHALOPODS</b>	<b>5,052.4</b>	<b>4,885.0</b>	<b>4,103.2</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-16.0</b>
Broadtail shortfin squid	1,053.0	1,412.7	910.7	34.2	-35.5
Common cuttlefish	1,115.1	878.5	931.2	-21.2	6.0
Common octopus	1,834.6	1,645.8	1,532.2	-10.3	-6.9
European squid	600.0	584.3	407.6	-2.6	-30.2
Horned and musky octopuses	449.7	363.8	321.4	-19.1	-11.7
<b>CRUSTACEANS</b>	<b>3,727.7</b>	<b>5,677.8</b>	<b>5,095.4</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>-10.3</b>
Common spiny lobster	116.0	72.1	73.4	-37.8	1.8
Marine crabs	844.3	1,305.3	1,348.2	54.6	3.3
Norway lobster	233.2	269.7	157.2	15.7	-41.7
Shrimps and prawns	2,410.1	3,815.8	3,303.6	58.3	-13.4
Other Crustaceans	124.1	214.9	212.9	73.2	-0.9
<b>SHELLFISH</b>	<b>466.1</b>	<b>396.2</b>	<b>365.5</b>	<b>-15.0</b>	<b>-7.7</b>
European flat oyster	65.1	67.7	24.8	4.0	-63.4
Great Atlantic scallop	3.5	5.7	1.8	62.9	-68.4
Mediterranean mussel	73.5	16.9	61.8	-77.0	265.7
Warty venus	118.3	93.6	56.8	-20.9	-39.3
Other shellfish	205.8	212.4	220.3	3.2	3.7

**Note:** Any differences between totals and sums are due to rounding.

<sup>8</sup> Given that data regarding overseas fishery for reference year 2016 are confidential and for comparability reasons, data regarding overseas fishery for reference years 2014 and 2015 are not presented in the Table. Data for 2014 and 2015 are available at ELSTAT's website (<http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA03/2016-M01>).

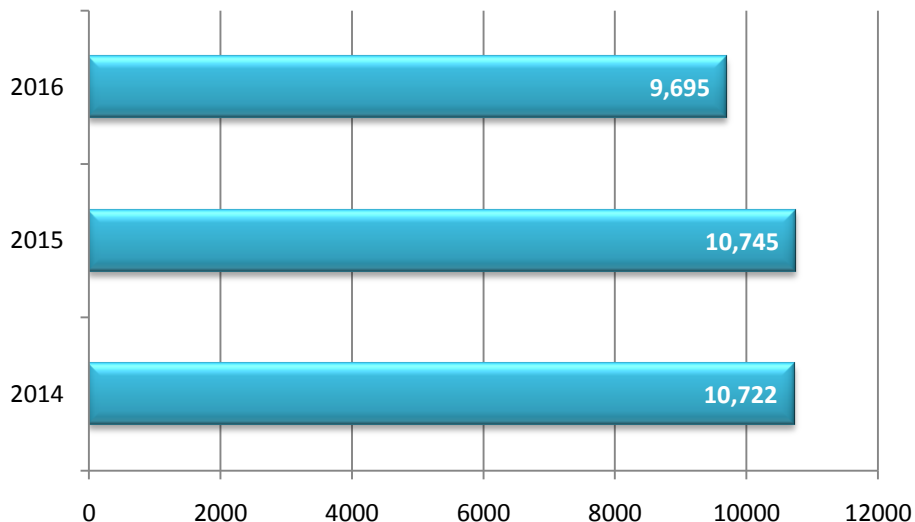
<sup>9</sup> Collected data for reference year 2015 onwards refer only to Albacore species (ALB, Thunnus alalunga).

<sup>10</sup> Other fish include species: Annular seabream, Atlantic mackerel, Axillary seabream, Black seabream, Blackspot (=red) seabream, Blotched picarel, Bluefish, Brill, Catsharks, nursehounds, Comber, Common dentex, Dusky grouper, European eel, European sprat, Frigate and bullet tunas, Garfish, Gilthead seabream, Greater weever, Gurnards, searobins, Jacks, crevalles, John dory, Little tunny (=Atl.black skipj), Megrims, Saddled seabream, Salema, Sand smelts, Sand steenbras, Shi drum, Smooth-hounds, White grouper, White seabream, Whiting and Wreckfish.

## ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT DATA

Average annual employment in open sea and inshore fishery recorded a decrease of 9.8% in 2016 compared with 2015 and an increase of 0.2% in 2015 compared with 2014. Specifically, in 2016 persons employed in sea fishery amounted to 9,695, in 2015 to 10,745 and in 2014 to 10,722 (Graph 8).

**Graph 8. Average annual employment (number of employed persons), 2014 – 2016**



## QUANTITY OF CATCHES BY FISHING AREA

The bigger quantities caught by vessels of horsepower of 20HP and over are located in the following fishing areas a. Strymonikos Gulf, Gulf of Kavala, Coasts of Thasos and Thracian Sea and b. Thermaikos Gulf and Gulf of Chalkidiki, accounting for 41.0% (23,653.4 tonnes) and 17.2% (9,910.5 tonnes) of the total quantity of catch, respectively (Table 8, Graph 8).

**Table 8. Quantity of catches by fishing area, 2016**

*In tonnes*

Fishing area	Quantity
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,654.8</b>
Coasts of Epiros and Kerkyra island	534.8
Amvrakikos Gulf and coasts of Lefkada island	276.0
Coasts of Kefalonia, Zakynthos and Gulf of Patra	3,369.9
Gulf of Kyparissia and Gulf of Messinia	117.5
Gulf of Lakonia	164.6
Gulf of Argolida and Saronikos Gulf	4,328.2
Gulf of Korinthia	443.6
Gulf of South and North Evia	4,653.1
Pagassitikos Gulf	395.0
Eastern coasts of Evia and Sporades islands	794.3
Thermaikos Gulf and Gulf of Chalkidiki	9,910.5
Strymonikos Gulf and Gulf of Kavala, coasts of Thasos and Thracian Sea	23,653.4
Islands of Lesbos, Chios, Samos and Ikaria	2,128.5
Dodekanissos islands	2,863.3
Kyklades islands	2,395.5
Kriti island	1,626.5

**Note:** Any differences between totals and sums are due to rounding.

Graph 8. Quantity of catches by fishing area, 2016



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

<b>Sea Fishery Survey</b>	The Hellenic Statistical Authority has been conducting, since 1964, a sample survey on sea fishery. Until the reference year 2015, the sample of the Sea Fishery Survey included only professional motor-propelled fishing vessels with HP of 20 and over. From the reference year 2016 onwards, survey sample includes all professional motor-propelled fishing vessels, irrespective of their horsepower.
<b>Purpose</b>	The main purpose of the Survey is to compile statistical data and produce results on the number of professional motor-propelled fishing vessels, the quantity of catches by main species, by type of fishing gear and by fishing areas, value of catches, as well as employment data.
<b>Legal Framework</b>	The legal framework of the Survey is set by Regulation (EC) No 1921/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the submission of statistical data on landings of fishery products in Member States and also by Regulation (EC) No 216/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in certain areas other than those of the North Atlantic.
<b>Reference Period</b>	The Survey refers to the year 2016. For comparability reasons, data on motor-propelled vessels of 20 HP and over for years 2014 and 2015 are also presented.
<b>Definitions</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The statistical unit of this survey is the motor propelled fishing vessel which fishes individually, that is with its own means.</li><li>2. Fishing vessels are distinguished into three main categories:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) overseas fishery vessels,</li><li>b) open sea fishery vessels,</li><li>c) inshore fishery vessels.</li></ol></li><li>3. Fishing gear is distinguished into five basic types:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) trawls of overseas fishery,</li><li>b) bottom otter trawls,</li><li>c) purse seines,</li><li>d) beach seines,</li><li>e) other fishing gears of inshore fishery.</li></ol></li><li>4. Catches are distinguished into four taxonomic groups:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) fish,</li><li>b) cephalopods,</li><li>c) crustaceans,</li><li>d) shellfish.</li></ol></li><li>5. Employment: the total number of persons that have worked on the vessel is considered as employed personnel.</li><li>6. Fishing area: it is the area where the largest quantity of catches is fished, according to the responsible for filling in the questionnaire fisherman.</li></ol>
<b>Methodology</b>	For each vessel, a statistical questionnaire is answered by the fishermen, either recording the quantity of fish caught in the previous month or declaring that the vessels did not work. The data are collected every month for each unit by the local customs authorities.
<b>References</b>	More information on the results of the survey, tabulated data as well as questionnaire samples are available on the website of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) ( <a href="http://www.statistics.gr">www.statistics.gr</a> ), under the link <a href="http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA03/2016-M01">http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA03/2016-M01</a> .