HELLENIC REPUBLIC
HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

## PRESS RELEASE SEA FISHERY SURVEY BY MOTOR-PROPELLED VESSELS: 2020

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Sea Fishery Survey by motor-propelled vessels for the year 2020.

## NUMBER OF MOTOR-PROPELLED FISHING VESSELS

The total number of motor-propelled fishing vessels ${ }^{1}$ (open sea and inshore fishery) ${ }^{2}$ decreased by $0.8 \%$ in 2020 compared with 2019. Specifically, the number of fishing vessels amounted to 13,763 in 2020 and to 13,877 in 2019 (Table 1).

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 0.2 in 2020 compared with 2019. Specifically, the number of open sea fishery vessels amounted to 484 ( 245 trawls and 239 purse seines) in 2020 and to 485 ( 246 trawls and 239 purse seines) in 2019 (Table 1).
- Inshore fishery vessels (beach seines and other fishing gears): the number of inshore fishery vessels decreased by $0.8 \%$ in 2020 compared with 2019. Specifically, the number of inshore fishery vessels amounted to 13,279 ( 221 beach seines and 13,058 other fishing vessels) in 2020 and to 13,392 ( 221 beach seines and 13,171 other fishing vessels) in 2019 (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of fishing vessels of open sea and inshore fishery by type of fishing gear, 2019 and 2020

| Category of fishery and <br> type of fishing gear | 2019 | 2020 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 13,877 | $\mathbf{1 3 , 7 6 3}$ |
| Open sea fishery | 485 | 484 |
| Bottom otter trawls | 246 | 245 |
| Purse seines | 239 | 239 |
| Inshore fishery | 13,392 | 13,279 |
| Beach seines | 221 | -0.8 |
| Other fishing gears | 13,171 | 13,058 |

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## QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CATCHES

The total quantity of catches, caught by open sea and inshore fishery vessels, decreased by $14.3 \%$ and the corresponding value ${ }^{3}$ decreased by $12.9 \%$ in 2020 compared with 2019. Specifically, in 2020 the quantity of catches amounted to $70,182.5$ tonnes and value to $238,190.4$ thousand euro and in 2019 quantity amounted to $81,920.0$ tonnes and value to $273,420.8$ thousand euro (Table 2).

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 $18.0 \%$ and $13.8 \%$ respectively, in 2020 compared with 2019. Specifically, the quantity of catches amounted to $43,085.8$ tonnes and value to $101,074.3$ thousand euro in 2020 and in 2019 quantity amounted to $52,559.5$ tonnes and value to $117,224.3$ thousand euro (Table 2, Graph 1a and 1b).
- Inshore fishery: the quantity and value of catches decreased by $7.7 \%$ and $12.2 \%$ respectively, in 2020 compared with 2019. Specifically, the quantity of catches amounted to $27,096.7$ tonnes and value to $137,116.1$ thousand euro in 2020 and in 2019 quantity amounted to 29,360.5 tonnes and value to 156,196.5 thousand euro (Table 2, Graph 1a and 1b).

Table 2. Quantity and value of catches of open sea and inshore fishery, 2019 and 2020
Quantity in tonnes, value in thousand euro

|  | 2019 |  |  | 2020 | Change (\%) 2020/2019 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Total | $\mathbf{8 1 , 9 2 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 3 , 4 2 0 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 , 1 8 2 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 8 , 1 9 0 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 4 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 2 . 9}$ |
| Open sea fishery | $52,559.5$ | $117,224.3$ | $43,085.8$ | $\mathbf{1 0 1 , 0 7 4 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 8 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 3 . 8}$ |
| Inshore fishery | $29,360.5$ | $156,196.5$ | $27,096.7$ | $\mathbf{1 3 7 , 1 1 6 . 1}$ | -7.7 |  |

Graph 1a. Quantity of catches by category of fishery (open sea and inshore), 2019 and 2020
In tonnes


Graph 1b. Value of catches by category of fishery (open sea and inshore), 2019 and 2020
In thousand euro


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## QUANTITY OF CATCHES BY MAIN SPECIES

In the reference year 2020, $79.6 \%$ of the total quantity of $70,182.5$ tonnes caught by open sea and inshore fishery vessels were fish, $9.9 \%$ were cephalopods, $9.2 \%$ were crustaceans and $1.3 \%$ was shellfish. In 2019, $81.9 \%$ of the total quantity of $81,920.0$ tonnes caught by open sea and inshore fishery vessels were fish, $8.9 \%$ were cephalopods, $7.7 \%$ were crustaceans and $1.5 \%$ was shellfish (Table 3, Graph 2).

Graph 2. Percentage (\%) distribution of catches by taxonomic group, 2019 and 2020


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 $16.7 \%$ in 2020 compared with 2019. Specifically, in 2020 the quantity of fish caught amounted to 55,884.9 tonnes and to 67,107.8 tonnes in 2019 (Table 3, Graph 3).
- The total quantity of cephalopods decreased by $4.8 \%$ in 2020 compared with 2019. Specifically, in 2020 the quantity of cephalopods caught amounted to 6,950.5 tonnes and to 7,303.2 tonnes in 2019 (Table 3, Graph 3).
- The total quantity of crustaceans increased by $2.2 \%$ in 2020 compared with 2019. Specifically, in 2020 the quantity of crustaceans caught amounted to 6,448.3 tonnes and to 6,306.5 tonnes in 2019 (Table 3, Graph 3).
- The total quantity of shellfish decreased by $25.3 \%$ in 2020 compared with 2019 . Specifically, in 2020 the quantity of shellfish caught amounted to 898.8 tonnes and to 1,202.5 in 2019 (Table 3, Graph 3).

Graph 3. Percentage (\%) change of catch quantity, 2020/2019


Table 3. Quantity of catches of open sea and inshore fishery by main species, 2019 and 2020
In tonnes

| Main Species | 2019 | 2020 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change (\%) } \\ & \text { 2020/2019 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 81,920.0 | 70,182.5 | -14.3 |
| Fish | 67,107.8 | 55,884.9 | -16.7 |
| Albacore | 286.4 | 155.2 | -45.8 |
| Amberjacks | 587.2 | 418.7 | -28.7 |
| Atlantic bonito | 697.7 | 539.7 | -22.6 |
| Atlantic chub mackerel | 2,285.3 | 2,039.7 | -10.8 |
| Blue whiting (=Poutassou) | 1,014.0 | 747.3 | -26.3 |
| Bogue | 3,620.3 | 2,854.9 | -21.1 |
| Common pandora | 624.6 | 631.1 | 1.0 |
| European anchovy | 15,278.2 | 11,275.5 | -26.2 |
| European hake | 4,429.0 | 4,323.5 | -2.4 |
| European pilchard (=Sardine) | 13,581.1 | 10,680.8 | -21.4 |
| European seabass | 310.8 | 324.6 | 4.4 |
| Jack and horse mackerels | 1,808.5 | 1,518.7 | -16.0 |
| Large-eye dentex | 316.1 | 284.0 | -10.2 |
| Monkfishes | 843.7 | 730.6 | -13.4 |
| Mullets | 1,979.8 | 1,832.7 | -7.4 |
| Picarel | 1,215.1 | 815.1 | -32.9 |
| Raja rays | 347.3 | 286.4 | -17.5 |
| Red mullet | 1,912.2 | 1,885.5 | -1.4 |
| Red porgy | 723.9 | 640.3 | -11.5 |
| Round sardinella | 1,648.2 | 1,571.4 | -4.7 |
| Scorpionfishes | 537.8 | 456.8 | -15.1 |
| Soles | 523.8 | 477.6 | -8.8 |
| Surmullet | 1,247.9 | 1,135.7 | -9.0 |
| Swordfish | 651.3 | 675.6 | 3.7 |
| Other Fish ${ }^{4}$ | 10,637.6 | 9,583.5 | -9.9 |
| Cephalopods | 7,303.2 | 6,950.5 | -4.8 |
| Broadtail shortfin squid | 1,151.9 | 844.5 | -26.7 |
| Common cuttlefish | 2,007.8 | 1,895.2 | -5.6 |
| Common octopus | 3,104.3 | 3,234.9 | 4.2 |
| European squid | 580.3 | 573.2 | -1.2 |
| Horned and musky octopuses | 458.9 | 402.7 | -12.2 |
| Crustaceans | 6,306.5 | 6,448.3 | 2.2 |
| Common spiny lobster | 80.7 | 72.9 | -9.7 |
| Marine crabs | 1,788.2 | 1,866.0 | 4.4 |
| Norway lobster | 244.6 | 248.5 | 1.6 |
| Shrimps and prawns | 3,825.0 | 3,942.3 | 3.1 |
| Other Crustaceans | 368.0 | 318.6 | -13.4 |
| Shellfish | 1,202.5 | 898.8 | -25.3 |
| European flat oyster | 9.1 | 8.6 | -5.6 |
| Great Atlantic scallop | 2.0 | 1.3 | -37.3 |
| Mediterranean mussel | 235.7 | 198.1 | -15.9 |
| Warty venus | 144.6 | 90.8 | -37.2 |
| Other shellfish | 811.0 | 600.0 | -26.0 |

Note: Any differences between totals and sums, as well as percentages are due to rounding.

[^2]The two species most fished in 2020 were European anchovy and European pilchard, with 11,275.5 tonnes and $10,680.8$ tonnes, respectively, accounting for $16.1 \%$ and $15.2 \%$ of the total volume of catches. In 2019, $15,278.2$ tonnes ( $18.7 \%$ of the total volume of catches) of European anchovy and $13,581.1$ tonnes ( $16.6 \%$ of the total volume of catches) of European pilchard were caught (Table 3, Graph 4).

Graph 4. Quantity of catches of open sea and inshore fishery by main species, 2019 and 2020


## 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, 18,255.9 tonnes and $26.0 \%$, and b. Thermaikos Gulf and Gulf of Chalkidiki, 17,749.9 tonnes and 25.3\% (Table 4, Graph 5).

Graph 5. Quantity of catches by fishing area, 2020
In tonnes


Table 4. Quantity of catches by fishing area, 2020
In tonnes

| Fishing area | Quantity |
| :--- | :---: |
| Total | $\mathbf{7 0 , 1 8 2 . 5}$ |
| Coasts of Epiros and Kerkyra island | 876.9 |
| Amvrakikos Gulf and coasts of Lefkada island | 628.8 |
| Coasts of Kefalonia, Zakynthos and Gulf of Patra | $4,164.0$ |
| Gulf of Kyparissia and Gulf of Messinia | 245.6 |
| Gulf of Lakonia | 205.4 |
| Gulf of Argolida and Saronikos Gulf | $6,068.0$ |
| Gulf of Korinthia | $1,108.3$ |
| Gulf of South and North Evia | $5,968.0$ |
| Pagassitikos Gulf | 144.9 |
| Eastern coasts of Evia and Sporades islands | $2,069.6$ |
| Thermaikos Gulf and Gulf of Chalkidiki | $17,749.9$ |
| Strymonikos Gulf and Gulf of Kavala, coasts of Thasos and Thracian Sea | 0.9 |
| Islands of Lesvos, Chios, Samos and Ikaria | $18,255.9$ |
| Dodekanissos islands | $4,790.5$ |
| Kyklades islands | $2,880.2$ |
| Kriti island | $3,884.7$ |

Note: Any differences between totals and sums, as well as percentages are due to rounding.

## ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT DATA

Average annual employment in open sea and inshore fishery recorded a decrease of $6.8 \%$ in 2020 compared with 2019. Specifically, in 2020, persons employed in sea fishery amounted to 18,535 and to 19,889 in 2019 (Graph 6).

Graph 6. Average annual employment (number of employed persons), 2019 and 2020


## EXPLANATORY NOTES

Sea Fishery The Hellenic Statistical Authority has been conducting a sample survey on sea fishery, Survey since 1964. 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.

Purpose 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.

Legal Framework 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

Reference Period The Survey refers to the year 2020. For comparability reasons, data on motor-propelled vessels for the year 2019 are also presented.
Definitions 1. The statistical unit of this survey is the motor propelled fishing vessel which fishes individually, that is with its own means.
2. Fishing vessels are distinguished into three main categories:
a) overseas fishery vessels,
b) open sea fishery vessels,
c) inshore fishery vessels.
3. Fishing gears are distinguished into five basic types:
a) trawls of overseas fishery
b) bottom otter trawls,
c) purse seines,
d) beach seines,
e) other fishing gears of inshore fishery.
4. Catches are distinguished into four taxonomic groups:
a) fish,
b) cephalopods,
c) crustaceans,
d) shellfish.
5. Fishing area: it is the area where the largest quantity of catches is fished, according to the responsible for filling in the questionnaire fisherman.
6. Employment: the total number of persons that have worked on the vessel is considered as employed personnel.

Methodology For each vessel, a statistical questionnaire is answered by the fishermen, either recording the quantity of fish by species caught in the previous month or declaring that the vessels did not work, as well as the fishing area, the fishing gear used and information about employment. The data are collected every month for each vessel by the local customs authorities.

References More information on the results of the survey, tabulated data, as well as questionnaire samples etc, are available on the website of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) (www.statistics.gr/en/home), under the link http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA03/2020-M01.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The source of these data is the Hellenic Ministry of Rural Development and Food.
    ${ }^{2}$ The relevant data regarding overseas fishery for years 2019 and 2020 are not published on account of confidentiality.

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ 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 Organisation (CMFO SA).

[^2]:    ${ }^{4}$ 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, seabream, salema, sand smelts, sand steenbras, shi drum, smooth-hounds, white grouper, white seabream, whiting, wreckfish and other fish.

