



PRESS RELEASE

2014 SEA FISHERY SURVEY by Motor-propelled vessels of 20 HP and over

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the results of the Sea Fishery Survey for the year 2014.

For comparability reasons data for the years 2012 and 2013 are also made available.

A. NUMBER OF MOTOR-PROPELLED FISHING VESSELS

The most significant changes in the number of motor-propelled fishing vessels¹ by category of fishery and type of fishing gear are as follows:

- **Overseas fishery vessels²** (trawlers): on the number of overseas fishery vessels no change was observed either in 2013 in comparison with 2012 or in 2014 in comparison with 2013. More specifically, the number of trawlers in 2012, 2013 and 2014 amounted to 5 (Table 1, Graph 1a).
- **Open sea fishery vessels** (trawlers and purse seiners): the number of trawlers and purse seiners decreased by 2.0% in 2013 compared with 2012 and by 0.2% in 2014 compared with 2013. More specifically, the number of open sea fishery vessels amounted to 547 (294 trawlers, 253 purse seiners) in 2012, 536 (284 trawlers, 252 purse seiners) in 2013 and 535 (282 trawlers, 253 purse seiners) in 2014 (Table 1, Graph 1b).
- **Inshore fishery vessels** (seiners and other vessels): the number of inshore fishery vessels recorded a decrease of 0.5% in 2013 compared with 2012 and a further decrease of 0.4% was recorded in 2014 in comparison with 2013. More specifically, the number of inshore fishing vessels amounted to 5,290 (244 seiners and 5,046 other fishing vessels) in 2012, 5,262 (239 seiners and 5,023 other fishing vessels) in 2013 and 5,243 (226 seiners and 5,017 other fishing vessels) in 2014 (Table 1, Graph 1c).

Table 1. Number of motor-propelled fishing vessels by category of fishery and type of fishing gear, 2012 – 2014

Category of sea fishery and type of fishing gear	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2013/2012	2014/2013
Total	5,842	5,803	5,783	-0.7	-0.3
Overseas fishery	5	5	5	0.0	0.0
Trawlers	5	5	5	0.0	0.0
Open sea fishery	547	536	535	-2.0	-0.2
Trawlers	294	284	282	-3.4	-0.7
Purse seiners	253	252	253	-0.4	0.4
Inshore fishery	5,290	5,262	5,243	-0.5	-0.4
Seiners	244	239	226	-2.0	-5.4
Other fishing vessels	5,046	5,023	5,017	-0.5	-0.1

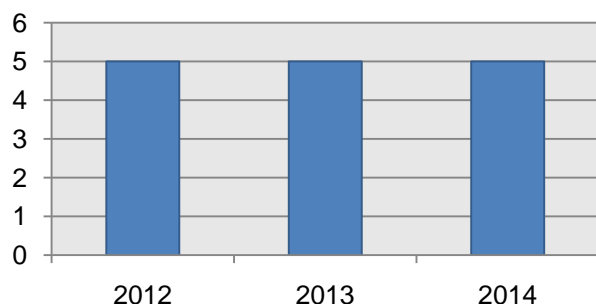
¹ The data source is the Ministry of Marine and the Aegean.

² They refer to fishing vessels, which fish in the Atlantic Ocean.

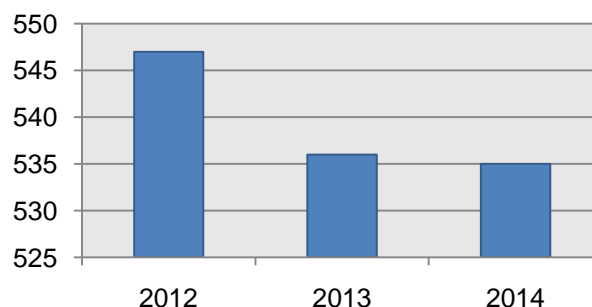
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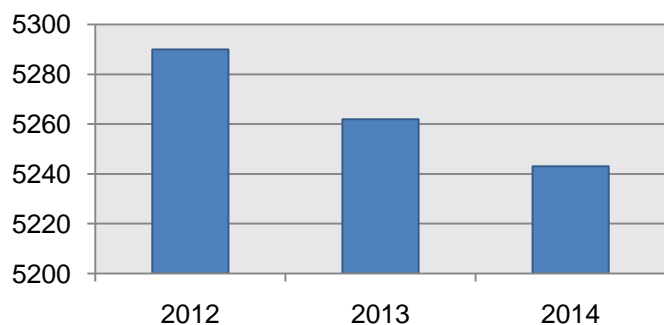
Graph 1a. Number of fishing vessels, Overseas fishery, 2012 – 2014



Graph 1b. Number of fishing vessels, Open sea fishery, 2012 – 2014



Graph 1c. Number of fishing vessels, Inshore fishery, 2012 – 2014



B. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CATCH

The most significant changes in the quantity and value³ of catch by category of sea fishery and by category of catch⁴ are as follows:

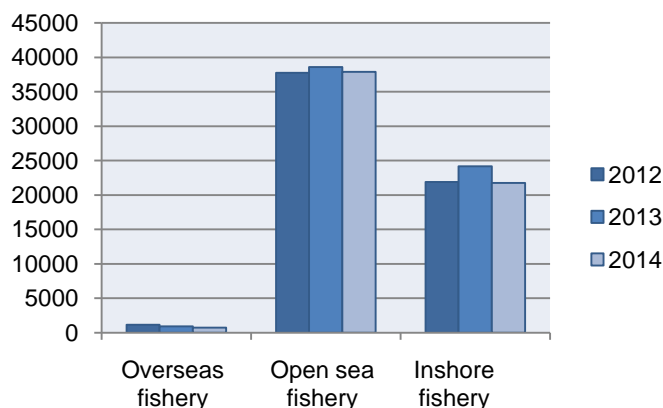
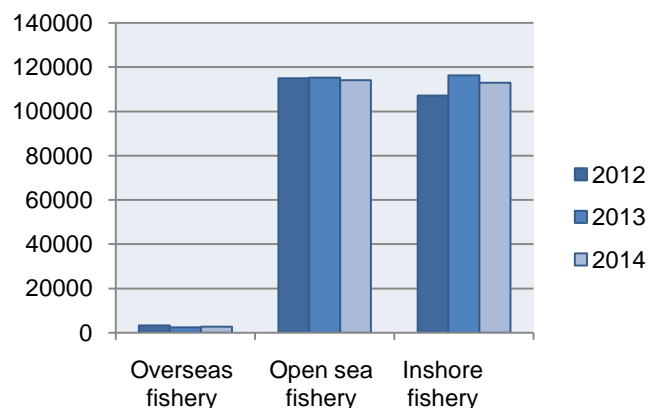
- Overseas fishery:** in 2013 the quantity of catch decreased by 20.4% and the corresponding value decreased by 25.4% in comparison with 2014, while in 2014 compared with 2013 the quantity of catch decreased by 19.3% and the corresponding value increased by 8.0%. More specifically, in 2012 the catch amounted to 1,135.4 tonnes and its value to 3,389.0 thousand euros, in 2013 to 903.9 tonnes and 2,527.7 thousand euros and in 2014 to 729.4 tonnes and 2,729.7 thousand euros (Table 2, Graphs 2a, 2b).
- Open sea fishery:** in 2013 compared with 2012 the quantity of catch increased by 2.3% and the corresponding value increased by 0.3%, while in 2014 compared with 2013 the quantity of catch decreased by 1.9% and the corresponding value decreased by 1.0%. More specifically, in 2012 the catch amounted to 37,714.1 tonnes and its value to 114,919.2 thousand euros, in 2013 to 38,590.4 tonnes and thousand 115,258.4 euros and in 2014 to 37,870.4 tonnes and 114,100.4 thousand euros (Table 2, Graphs 2a, 2b).
- Inshore fishery:** the quantity of catch increased by 10.4% and the corresponding value increased by 8.4% in 2013 compared with 2012. In 2014 in comparison with 2013 the quantity of catch decreased by 10.0% and the corresponding value by 2.8%. More specifically, in 2012 the catch amounted to 21,875.7 tonnes and its value to 107,160.4 thousand euros, in 2013 to 24,143.2 tonnes and 116,212.0 thousand euros and in 2014 to 21,718.7 tonnes and 112,978.4 thousand euros (Table 2, Graphs 2a, 2b).

³ The source of these data (average price-value) is the Development and Fisheries Company (ETANAL SA), which has merged with the Organisation of Athens Central Market (OKAA SA) that is supervised by the Ministry of Rural Development and Food.

⁴ The catch is distinguished into three categories according to their quality: first, second and third class. This classification is based on the conditions prevailing in the market.

Table 2. Quantity and value of catch by category of sea fishery and by category of catch, 2012 – 2014*Quantity in tonnes**Value in thousand euros*

Category of sea fishery and category of catch	2012		2013		2014		Change (%)			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	2013/2012 Quantity	2013/2012 Value	2014/2013 Quantity	2014/2013 Value
Total	60,725.2	225,468.6	63,637.6	233,998.1	60,318.5	229,808.5	4.8	3.8	-5.2	-1.8
First class	7,887.0	58,307.4	9,312.9	66,120.1	8,386.6	63,157.1	18.1	13.4	-9.9	-4.5
Second class	11,449.1	66,512.2	13,158.3	67,796.4	11,371.0	65,128.5	14.9	1.9	-13.6	-3.9
Third class	41,389.1	100,649.0	41,166.4	100,081.6	40,561.0	101,522.9	-0.5	-0.6	-1.5	1.4
Overseas fishery	1,135.4	3,389.0	903.9	2,527.7	729.4	2,729.7	-20.4	-25.4	-19.3	8.0
First class	115.0	666.9	204.1	1,271.7	208.2	1,290.6	77.5	90.7	2.0	1.5
Second class	14.9	63.7	2.7	7.8	0.5	1.0	-81.9	-87.8	-81.5	-87.2
Third class	1,005.4	2,658.4	697.2	1,248.2	520.7	1,438.1	-30.7	-53.0	-25.3	15.2
Open sea fishery	37,714.1	114,919.2	38,590.4	115,258.4	37,870.4	114,100.4	2.3	0.3	-1.9	-1.0
First class	3,876.3	18,233.0	3,960.3	18,047.3	3,423.6	16,445.9	2.2	-1.0	-13.6	-8.9
Second class	6,816.3	39,209.8	7,626.4	38,062.0	6,230.2	35,369.5	11.9	-2.9	-18.3	-7.1
Third class	27,021.5	57,476.4	27,003.7	59,149.1	28,216.7	62,285.0	-0.1	2.9	4.5	5.3
Inshore fishery	21,875.7	107,160.4	24,143.2	116,212.0	21,718.7	112,978.4	10.4	8.4	-10.0	-2.8
First class	3,895.6	39,407.5	5,148.5	46,801.1	4,754.8	45,420.6	32.2	18.8	-7.6	-2.9
Second class	4,617.8	27,238.7	5,529.1	29,726.6	5,140.4	29,758.0	19.7	9.1	-7.0	0.1
Third class	13,362.2	40,514.2	13,465.5	39,684.3	11,823.6	37,799.8	0.8	-2.0	-12.2	-4.7

Graph 2a. Quantity of catch by category of sea fishery, 2012 – 2014*In tonnes***Graph 2b. Value of catch by category of sea fishery, 2012 – 2014***In thousand euros*

C. QUANTITY OF CATCH BY MAIN SPECIES

The most significant changes in the quantity of catch by main species (fish, cephalopods, crustaceans, and shellfish) are as follows:

- The total quantity of **fish** increased by 4.8% in 2013 compared with 2012, while a decrease of 5.1% was observed in 2014 compared with 2013. More specifically, the quantity of fish caught amounted to 50,869.7 tonnes in 2012, 53,314.4 tonnes in 2013 and 50,578.4 tonnes in 2014 (Table 3, Graphs 3a, 3b).
- The total quantity of **cephalopods** increased by 0.9% in 2013 compared with 2012, while a decrease of 9.7% was recorded in 2014 compared with 2013. More specifically, the quantity of cephalopods caught amounted to 5,852.6 in 2012, 5,907.4 tonnes in 2013 and 5,334.4 tonnes in 2014 (Table 3, Graphs 3a, 3b).
- The total quantity of **crustaceans** increased by 11.0% in 2013 compared with 2012, while a decrease of 2.9% was recorded in 2014 compared with 2013. More specifically, the quantity of crustaceans caught amounted 3,656.1 tonnes in 2012, 4,056.6 tonnes in 2013 and to 3,940,2 tonnes in 2014 (Table 3, Graphs 3a, 3b).

- The total quantity of **shellfish** increased by 3.6% in 2013 compared with 2012 and a further increase by 29.6% was observed in 2014 compared with 2013. More specifically, the quantity of shellfish caught amounted to 347.1 tonnes in 2012, 359.7 tonnes in 2013 and 466.2 tonnes in 2014 (Table 3, Graphs 3a, 3b).

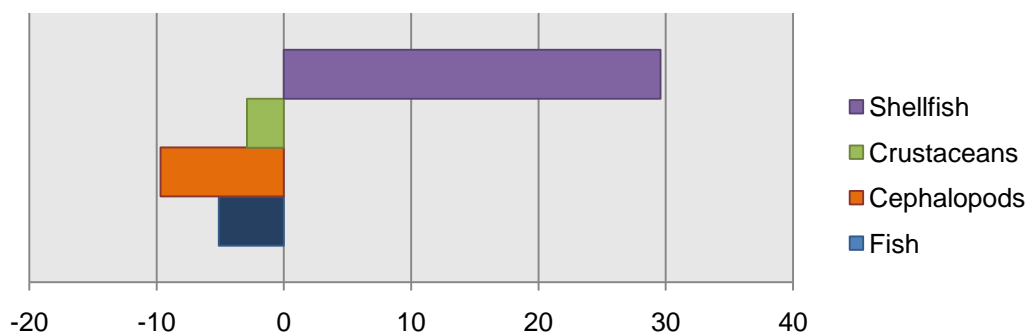
Table 3. Quantity of catch by main species, 2012 – 2014

Quantity in tonnes

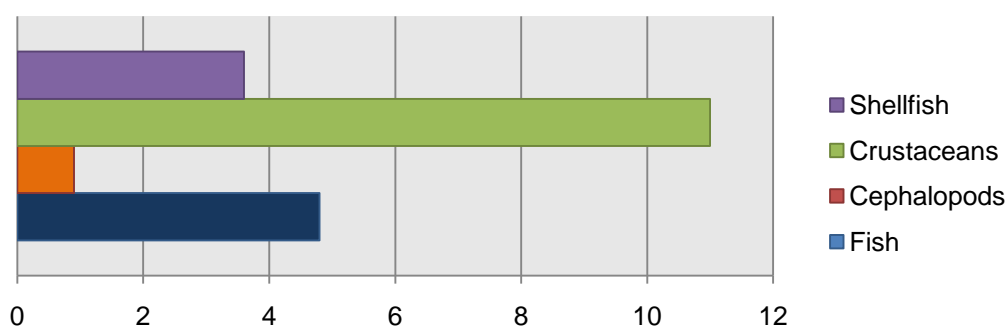
Main species	2012	2013	2014	Change (%)	
				2013/12	2014/13
Total	60,725.4	63,638.1	60,319.2	4.8	-5.2
Fish	50,869.7	53,314.4	50,578.4	4.8	-5.1
Amberjacks	516.2	582.1	458.7	12.8	-21.2
Atlantic bonito	1,127.2	1,478.7	678.1	31.2	-54.1
Blue whiting (=Poutassou)	566.8	1,205.9	544.5	112.8	-54.8
Bogue	3,135.7	2,947.9	2,868.7	-6.0	-2.7
Chub mackerel	1,599.8	1,940.8	1,584.3	21.3	-18.4
Common pandora	475.4	560.0	493.4	17.8	-11.9
European anchovy	9,505.9	8,752.3	9,847.2	-7.9	12.5
European hake	4,050.9	4,694.1	3,135.3	15.9	-33.2
European pilchard (=Sardine)	5,147.6	6,865.3	8,404.5	33.4	22.4
European seabass	274.0	287.0	242.3	4.7	-15.6
Jack and horse mackerels	2,275.9	1,809.5	1,545.1	-20.5	-14.6
Large-eye dentex	373.3	424.3	416.0	13.7	-2.0
Monkfishes	908.4	618.0	631.7	-32.0	2.2
Mulletts	1,035.3	918.6	1,159.7	-11.3	26.2
Picarel	2,157.4	1,747.3	1,554.4	-19.0	-11.0
Raja rays	398.5	407.7	332.4	2.3	-18.5
Red mullet	1,603.3	1,774.4	1,758.8	10.7	-0.9
Red porgy	373.1	362.3	374.8	-2.9	3.5
Round sardinella	1,298.0	1,315.8	1,093.9	1.4	-16.9
Scorpionfishes	475.7	450.9	465.2	-5.2	3.2
Soles	528.0	799.3	465.2	51.4	-41.8
Surmullet	1,135.5	1,181.0	1,115.1	4.0	-5.6
Swordfish	1,504.0	2,146.4	2,081.6	42.7	-3.0
Tuna	302.2	342.9	798.7	13.5	132.9
Other Fish ⁵	10,102.1	9,701.9	8,528.8	-4.0	-12.1
Cephalopods	5,852.6	5,907.4	5,334.4	0.9	-9.7
Broadtail shortfin squid	1,418.2	1,199.0	1,061.3	-15.5	-11.5
Common cuttlefish	1,193.9	1,549.8	1,206.2	29.8	-22.2
Common octopus	1,883.6	1,905.7	2,016.7	1.2	5.8
European squid	834.0	778.9	600.5	-6.6	-22.9
Horned and musky octopuses	522.9	474.0	449.7	-9.4	-5.1
Crustaceans	3,656.1	4,056.6	3,940.2	11.0	-2.9
Common spiny lobster	125.0	105.8	116.0	-15.4	9.6
Caramote prawn	1,601.6	1,852.9	1,492.1	15.7	-19.5
Deep-water rose shrimp	1,151.6	1,265.6	1,126.1	9.9	-11.0
Marine crabs	474.3	533.4	848.7	12.5	59.1
Norway lobster	303.6	299.0	233.2	-1.5	-22.0
Other Crustaceans			124.1		
Shellfish	347.1	359.7	466.2	3.6	29.6
European flat oyster	22.4	42.7	65.1	90.6	52.5
Great Atlantic scallop	4.1	3.5	3.5	-14.6	0.0
Mediterranean mussel	67.1	81.7	73.5	21.8	-10.0
Warty venus	121.3	120.8	118.3	-0.4	-2.1
Other shellfish	132.2	110.9	205.8	-16.1	85.6

⁵ 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), Saddled seabream, Salema, Sand smelts, Sand steenbras, Shi drum, Smooth-hounds, White grouper, White seabream, Whiting and Wreckfish.

Graph 3a. Percentage change of quantity of catch, 2014 – 2013



Graph 3b. Percentage change of quantity of catch, 2013 – 2012



D. ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT DATA

The most significant changes in terms of total employment, irrespective of the type of fishing tool are as follows:

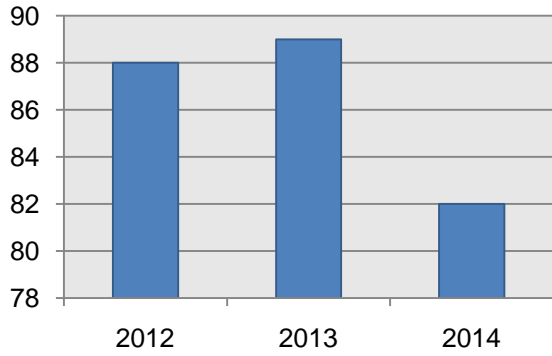
- In 2013, employment recorded a decrease of 1.7% in comparison with 2012.
- In 2014, employment recorded an increase of 0.3% in comparison with 2013.

More specifically, in 2012 the number of persons employed in sea fisheries amounted to 10,967, in 2013 to 10,777 and in 2014 to 10,805 (Table 4, Graphs 4a-4e).

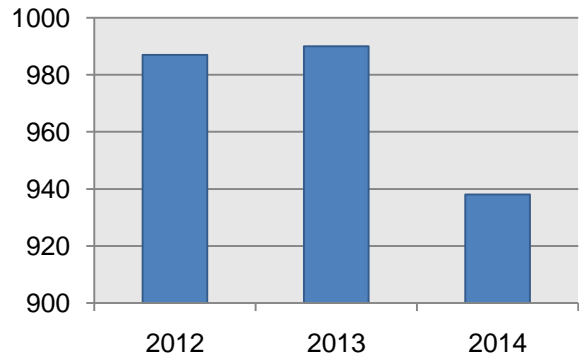
Table 4. Average annual employment by type of fishing gear, 2012 – 2014

Type of fishing gear	2012	2013	2014	Change %	
				2013/12	2014/13
Total	10,967	10,777	10,805	-1.7	0.3
Overseas fishery trawlers	88	89	82	1.1	-7.9
Open sea fishery trawlers	987	990	938	0.3	-5.3
Open sea fishery purse seiners	1,307	1,271	1,396	-2.8	9.8
Inshore fishery seiners	469	362	275	-22.8	-24.0
Other vessels of inshore fishery	8,116	8,065	8,113	-0.6	0.6

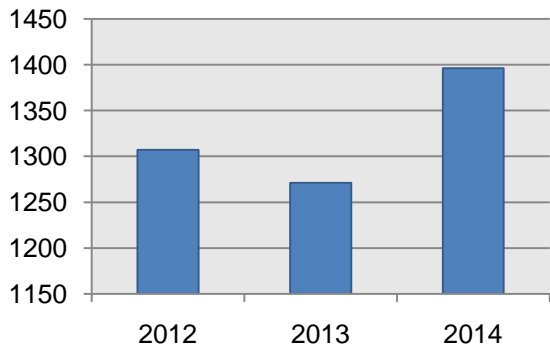
Graph 4a. Average annual employment, Overseas fishery trawlers, 2012 – 2014



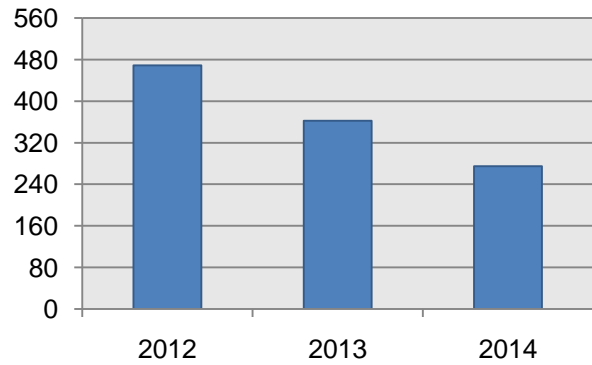
Graph 4b. Average annual employment, Open sea fishery trawlers, 2012 – 2014



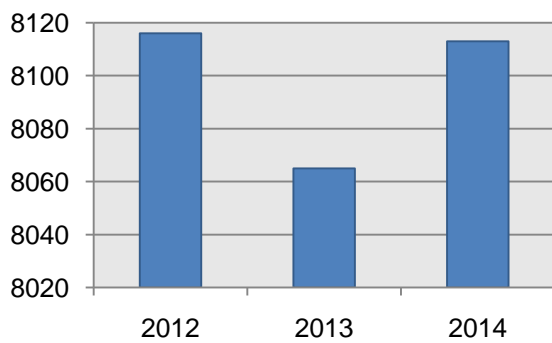
Graph 4c. Average annual employment, Open sea fishery purse seiners, 2012 – 2014



Graph 4d. Average annual employment, Inshore fishery seiners, 2012 – 2014



Graph 4e. Average annual employment, Inshore fishery other vessels, 2012 – 2014



EXPLANATORY NOTES

- Sea Fishery Survey** The Hellenic Statistical Authority in cooperation with the Customs Authorities has been conducting, since 1964, the statistical survey on sea fishery for fishing vessels of 20 HP and over.
- Purpose of the survey** The main purpose of the survey is to compile statistical data on the number and engine power of the total of fishing vessels, on their tonnage, the quantity and the value of catch by main species, by type of fishing gear and by fishing areas, as well as employment data by type of fishing tool.
- Legal Framework** At national level
The legal framework of the survey was laid down in the joint ministerial decision No 30112/254/9-10-63 signed by the Ministers of Coordination, Finance, Industry and Mercantile Marine as it was amended by the joint ministerial decisions No 744/9-4-69 and No 53/B1/13-2-70 signed by the same Ministers, since the competencies on Fishery issues were conferred to the Ministry of Agriculture.
At European level
The legal frame for the conduct of the survey is governed 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 by the COM(2014) 240 final Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the above Regulation 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 2014. For comparability reasons, the press release makes available data for the years 2012 and 2013.
- Methodology and Coverage**
1. The statistical unit of this survey is the motor propelled fishing vessel which fish 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 gear is distinguished into five basic types:
 - a) gillnets for trawlers of overseas fishery,
 - b) gillnets for trawlers of open sea fishery,
 - c) circling gillnets,
 - d) fishing nets of common trawlers,
 - e) other fishing gear such as small circling nets.
 4. Catches are distinguished into three categories according to their quality:
 - a) first,
 - b) second,
 - c) third
 5. Employment: the total number of persons that have worked on the vessel is considered as employed personnel.
 6. Fishing area: it is the area where the largest quantity of catch is fished.
- References** More information on the results of the survey as well as tabulated data are available on the ELSTAT website (www.statistics.gr), under the link "Statistical themes> Fishery> Sea Fishery" etc.