



## PRESS RELEASE

### 2012 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 2012.

For comparability reasons data for the years 2010 and 2011 are also made available.

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

The most significant changes in the number of motor-propelled fishing vessels<sup>1</sup>, by category of fishery and type of fishing gear are as follows:

- **Overseas fishery vessels**<sup>2</sup> (trawlers): in 2011 no change was recorded in the number of trawlers in comparison with 2010, while in 2012 a decrease of 37.5% was observed compared with 2011. More specifically, the number of trawlers in 2010 and in 2011 amounted to 8 and in 2012 to 5 (Table 1, Graph 1).
- **Open sea fishery vessels** (trawlers and purse seiners): the number of trawlers and purse seiners decreased by 5.1% in 2011 compared with 2010 and by 1.3% in 2012 compared with 2011. More specifically, the number of open sea fishery vessels amounted to 584 (312 trawlers and 272 purse seiners) in 2010, 554 (296 trawlers and 258 purse seiners) in 2011 and 547 (294 trawlers and 253 purse seiners) in 2012 (Table 1, Graph 1).
- **Inshore fishery vessels** (seiners and other vessels): the number of inshore fishery vessels recorded a decrease of 7.5% in 2011 compared with 2010, while in 2012 an increase of 2.2% was observed in comparison with 2011. More specifically, the number of inshore fishing vessels amounted to 5,595 (406 seiners and 5,189 other fishing vessels) in 2010, 5,175 (271 seiners and 4,904 other fishing vessels) in 2011 and 5,290 (244 seiners and 5,046 other fishing vessels) in 2012 (Table 1, Graph 1).

**Table 1. Number of motor-propelled fishing vessels, by category of fishery and type of fishing gear, 2010 - 2012**

Category of fishery and type of fishing gear	2010	2011	2012	Change (%)	
				2011/10	2012/11
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,187</b>	<b>5,737</b>	<b>5,842</b>	<b>-7.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<i>Overseas fishery</i>	8	8	5	0.0	-37.5
Trawlers	8	8	5	0.0	-37.5
<i>Open sea fishery</i>	584	554	547	-5.1	-1.3
Trawlers	312	296	294	-5.1	-0.7
Purse seiners	272	258	253	-5.1	-1.9
<i>Inshore fishery</i>	5,595	5,175	5,290	-7.5	2.2
Seiners	406	271	244	-33.3	-10.0
Other fishing vessels	5,189	4,904	5,046	-5.5	2.9

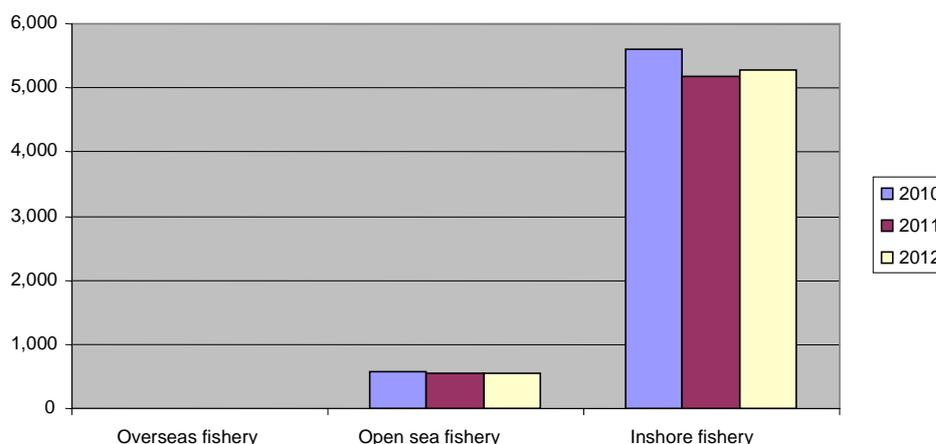
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<sup>1</sup> The data source is the Ministry of Marine and the Aegean.

<sup>2</sup> They refer to fishing vessels, which fish in the Atlantic Ocean.

**Graph 1. Number of motor-propelled fishing vessels, by category of fishery, 2010 - 2012**



## B. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CATCH

The most significant changes in the quantity and value<sup>3</sup> of catch, by category of fishery and by category of catch<sup>4</sup>, are as follows:

- Overseas fishery:** the quantity of catch recorded a decrease of 14.3% and its value decreased by 7.6% in 2011 compared with 2010, while in 2012 the quantity of catch increased by 4.2% and the corresponding value decreased by 28.3% in comparison with 2011. More specifically, in 2010 the catch amounted to 1,270.9 tonnes and its value to 5,117.3 thousand euros, in 2011 the catch amounted to 1,089.5 tonnes and its value to 4,729.1 thousand euros and in 2012 to 1,135.4 tonnes and 3,389.0 thousand euros (Table 2, Graph 2A, 2B).
- Open sea fishery:** the quantity of catch recorded a decrease of 12.3% and its value decreased by 14.0% in 2011 compared with 2010. In 2012 the quantity of catch decreased by 0.6% and the corresponding value decreased by 7.2% in comparison with 2011. More specifically, in 2010 the catch amounted to 43,285.3 tonnes and its value to 144,369.1 thousand euros, in 2011 the catch amounted to 37,959.6 tonnes and its value to 124,126.5 thousand euros and in 2012 to 37,714.1 tonnes and 115,239.0 thousand euros (Table 2, Graph 2A, 2B).
- Inshore fishery:** the quantity of catch recorded a decrease of 6.8% and its value decreased by 7.0% in 2011 compared with 2010. In 2012 the quantity of catch decreased by 8.1% and the corresponding value decreased by 17.3% in comparison with 2011. More specifically, in 2010 the catch amounted to 25,532.6 tonnes and its value to 140,106.3 thousand euros, in 2011 the catch amounted to 23,797.6 tonnes and its value to 130,334.2 thousand euros and in 2012 to 21,875.7 tonnes and 107,723.3 thousand euros (Table 2, Graph 2A, 2B).

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

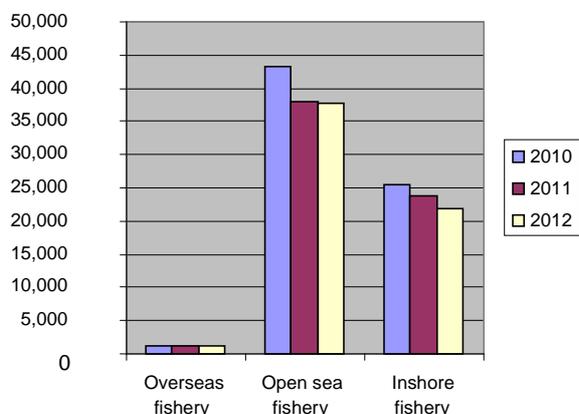
**Table 2. Quantity and value of catch, by category of fishery and by category of catch, 2010 - 2012**

Quantity in tonnes  
Value in thousand euros

Category of fishery, category of catch	2010		2011		2012		Change (%)			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	2011/10 Quantity	2011/10 Value	2012/11 Quantity	2012/11 Value
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,088.8</b>	<b>289,619.7</b>	<b>62,846.7</b>	<b>259,189.8</b>	<b>60,725.2</b>	<b>226,351.3</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-12.7</b>
First class	9,717.4	79,427.2	9,683.1	75,503.6	7,887.0	58,402.6	-0.4	-4.9	-18.5	-22.6
Second class	14,153.6	85,635.4	11,979.1	74,918.2	11,449.1	66,496.4	-15.4	-12.5	-4.4	-11.2
Third class	46,217.8	124,557.1	41,184.5	108,768.0	41,389.1	101,452.3	-10.9	-12.7	0.5	-6.7
<b>Overseas fishery</b>	<b>1,270.9</b>	<b>5,117.3</b>	<b>1,089.5</b>	<b>4,729.1</b>	<b>1,135.4</b>	<b>3,389.0</b>	<b>-14.3</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-28.3</b>
First class	658.9	3,065.2	339.6	2,190.1	115.0	666.9	-48.5	-28.5	-66.1	-69.5
Second class	121.1	582.0	3.1	15.6	14.9	63.7	-97.4	-97.3	380.6	308.3
Third class	490.9	1,470.1	746.8	2,523.4	1,005.4	2,658.4	52.1	71.6	34.6	5.3
<b>Open sea fishery</b>	<b>43,285.3</b>	<b>144,396.1</b>	<b>37,959.6</b>	<b>124,126.5</b>	<b>37,714.1</b>	<b>115,239.0</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>-14.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-7.2</b>
First class	4,378.8	22,933.4	4,274.1	21,458.8	3,876.3	18,288.9	-2.4	-6.4	-9.3	-14.8
Second class	8,275.2	48,581.3	6,805.2	41,253.4	6,816.3	39,209.8	-17.8	-15.1	0.2	-5.0
Third class	30,631.3	72,881.4	26,880.3	61,414.3	27,021.5	57,740.3	-12.2	-15.7	0.5	-6.0
<b>Inshore fishery</b>	<b>25,532.6</b>	<b>140,106.3</b>	<b>23,797.6</b>	<b>130,334.2</b>	<b>21,875.7</b>	<b>107,723.3</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>-17.3</b>
First class	4,679.7	53,428.6	5,069.3	51,854.7	3,895.6	39,446.8	8.3	-2.9	-23.2	-23.9
Second class	5,757.2	36,472.1	5,170.9	33,649.2	4,617.8	27,222.9	-10.2	-7.7	-10.7	-19.1
Third class	15,095.7	50,205.6	13,557.4	44,830.3	13,362.2	41,053.6	-10.2	-10.7	-1.4	-8.4

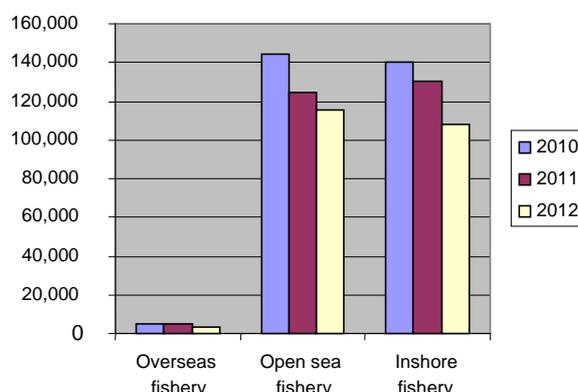
**Graph 2A. Quantity of catch, by category of fishery, 2010 - 2012**

In tonnes



**Graph 2B. Value of catch, by category of fishery, 2010 - 2012**

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 quantity of **fish** decreased by 11.9% in 2011 in comparison with 2010 and by 3.2% in 2012 compared with 2011. More specifically, the quantity of fish caught amounted to 59,634.5 tonnes in 2010, 52,529.3 tonnes in 2011 and 50,869.7 tonnes in 2012 (Table 3, Graph 3).
- The quantity of **cephalopods** increased by 1.3% in 2011 in comparison with 2010 and by 8.2% in 2012 compared with 2011. More specifically, the quantity of cephalopods caught amounted to 5,336.5 tonnes in 2010, 5,406.8 tonnes in 2011 and 5,852.6 tonnes in 2012 (Table 3, Graph 3).
- The quantity of **crustaceans** increased by 8.1% in 2011 in comparison with 2010, while it decreased by 18.9% in 2012 compared with 2011. More specifically, the

quantity of crustaceans caught amounted to 4,171.4 tonnes in 2010, 4,507.9 tonnes in 2011 and 3,656.1 tonnes in 2012 (Table 3, Graph 3).

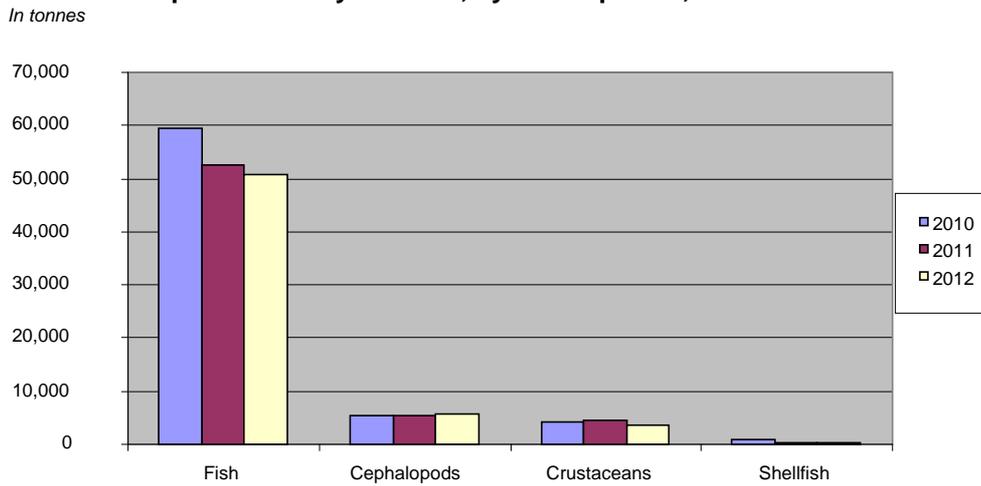
- The quantity of **shellfish** decreased by 57.4% in 2011 in comparison with 2010 and by 14.0% in 2012 compared with 2011. More specifically, the quantity of shellfish caught amounted to 946.6 tonnes in 2010, 403.4 tonnes in 2011 and 347.1 tonnes in 2012 (Table 3, Graph 3).

**Table 3. Quantity of catch, by main species, 2010 - 2012**

<i>Quantity in tonnes</i>					
Main species	2010	2011	2012	Change (%)	
				2011/10	2012/11
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,089.1</b>	<b>62,847.4</b>	<b>60,725.4</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>-3.4</b>
<b>Fish</b>	<b>59,634.5</b>	<b>52,529.3</b>	<b>50,869.7</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>-3.2</b>
Anchovy	6,511.00	5,809.20	5,147.60	-10.8	-11.4
Anglerfish	996.4	1,140.40	908.4	14.5	-20.3
Blue whiting	679.2	549.0	566.8	-19.2	3.2
Bogue	3,201.20	3,404.20	3,135.70	6.3	-7.9
Bonito	1,240.10	1,227.80	1,127.20	-1.0	-8.2
Chub mackerel	2,783.30	1,975.10	1,599.80	-29.0	-19.0
Cod	4,601.80	4,112.70	4,050.90	-10.6	-1.5
Common pandora	567.7	631.5	475.4	11.2	-24.7
Common seabream	561.6	613.2	373.1	9.2	-39.2
Common stingray	499.1	496.1	398.5	-0.6	-19.7
European anchovy	12,041.70	8,896.40	9,505.90	-26.1	6.9
European sea bass	348.5	299.1	274	-14.2	-8.4
Gilt sardine	1,465.40	1,279.20	1,298.00	-12.7	1.5
Goatfish	1,933.90	1,927.20	1,603.30	-0.3	-16.8
Grey mullets	1,198.30	1,025.60	1,035.30	-14.4	0.9
Large-eye dentex	566.4	501.5	373.3	-11.5	-25.6
Mediterranean horse mackerel	2,763.50	2,516.30	2,275.90	-8.9	-9.6
Picarel	2,038.80	1,600.60	2,157.40	-21.5	34.8
Red mullet	1,303.90	1,172.50	1,135.50	-10.1	-3.2
Red scorpionfish	583.6	577.6	475.7	-1.0	-17.6
Soles	574.1	543.8	528	-5.3	-2.9
Southern meagre	439.9	313.2	516.2	-28.8	64.8
Swordfish	1,762.30	1,854.40	1,504.00	5.2	-18.9
Tuna	373.2	298.5	302.2	-20.0	1.2
Other fish <sup>5</sup>	10,599.6	9,764.2	10,101.6	-7.9	3.5
<b>Cephalopods</b>	<b>5,336.5</b>	<b>5,406.8</b>	<b>5,852.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Common cuttlefish	1,447.5	1,447.2	1,193.9	0.0	-17.5
Common squid	728.1	635.9	834.0	-12.7	31.2
European flying squid	935.3	1,040.1	1,418.2	11.2	36.4
Octopus	1,679.2	1,716.6	1,883.6	2.2	9.7
White octopus	546.5	566.9	522.9	3.7	-7.8
<b>Crustaceans</b>	<b>4,171.4</b>	<b>4,507.9</b>	<b>3,656.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>-18.9</b>
Caramote prawn	1,917.9	2,224.3	1,601.6	16.0	-28.0
Crab	229.1	497.5	474.3	117.2	-4.7
Crayfish	398.2	375.1	303.6	-5.8	-19.1
Lobster	544.0	310.1	125.0	-43.0	-59.7
Shrimp (common prawn)	1,082.2	1,101.0	1,151.6	1.7	4.6
<b>Shellfish</b>	<b>946.6</b>	<b>403.4</b>	<b>347.1</b>	<b>-57.4</b>	<b>-14.0</b>
Mussels	312.7	46.5	67.1	-85.1	44.3
Oysters	-	9.8	22.4	-	128.6
Scallop	3.1	6.5	4.1	109.7	-36.9
Striped venus	293.5	138.4	121.3	-52.8	-12.4
Other shellfish	337.3	202.2	132.2	-40.1	-34.6

<sup>5</sup> *Other fish* include species whose average annual fished quantity is less than 300 tonnes (e.g., smooth-hounds, garfishes, gurnards, whittings, dusky grouper, white seabreams, guilt-head seabreams, eels, etc.).

**Graph 3. Quantity of catch, by main species, 2010 - 2012**



**D. ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT DATA**

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

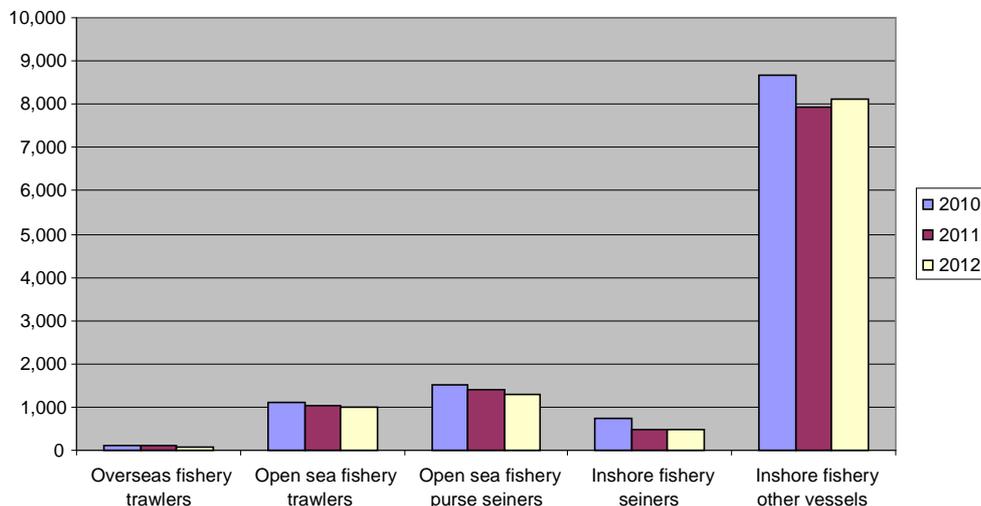
- In 2011 employment recorded a decrease of 9.8% in comparison with 2010.
- In 2012 employment recorded a decrease of 0.1% in comparison with 2011.

More specifically, in 2010 the number of persons employed in sea fisheries amounted to 12,169, in 2011 to 10,974 and in 2012 to 10,967 (Table 4, Graph 4).

**Table 4. Average annual employment, by type of fishing gear, 2010 - 2012**

Type of fishing gear	2010	2011	2012	Change %	
				2011/10	2012/11
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,169</b>	<b>10,974</b>	<b>10,967</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Overseas fishery trawlers	122	128	88	4.9	-31.3
Open sea fishery trawlers	1,102	1,018	987	-7.6	-3.0
Open sea fishery purse seiners	1,501	1,416	1,307	-5.7	-7.7
Inshore fishery seiners	756	470	469	-37.8	-0.2
Inshore fishery other vessels	8,688	7,942	8,116	-8.6	2.2

**Graph 4. Average annual employment, by type of fishing gear, 2010 - 2012**



## 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 motor-propelled 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 gear.
- 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.  
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 repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1382/1991 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 2012. For comparability reasons, the press release makes available data for the years 2010 and 2011.
- Methodology and coverage**
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 gear is distinguished into five basic types:
    - d) gillnets for trawlers of overseas fishery,
    - e) gillnets for trawlers of open sea fishery,
    - f) circling gillnets,
    - g) fishing nets of common trawlers,
    - h) 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. The total number of persons that have worked on the vessel is considered as employed personnel.
  6. Fishing area is the area where the largest quantity of catch has been fished.
- References** More information on the results of the survey, as well as tabulated data, are available on the ELSTAT website ([www.statistics.gr](http://www.statistics.gr)), under the link "Statistical themes" > Fishery> Sea Fishery", etc.