



PRESS RELEASE

2013 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 2013.

For comparability reasons data for the years 2011 and 2012 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): in 2012 compared with 2011, a decrease of 37.5% was recorded in the number of trawlers, while no change was observed in 2013 in comparison with 2012. More specifically, the number of trawlers in 2011 was 8, while in 2012 and in 2013 their number amounted to 5 (Table 1, Graph 1a).
- **Open sea fishery vessels** (trawlers and purse seiners): the number of trawlers and purse seiners decreased by 1.3% in 2012 compared with 2011 and by 2.0% in 2013 compared with 2012. More specifically, the number of open sea fishery vessels amounted to 554 (296 trawlers, 258 purse seiners) in 2011, 547 (294 trawlers, 253 purse seiners) in 2012 and 536 (284 trawlers, 252 purse seiners) in 2013 (Table 1, Graph 1b).
- **Inshore fishery vessels** (seiners and other vessels): the number of inshore fishery vessels recorded an increase of 2.2% in 2012 compared with 2011, while in 2013 a decrease of 0.5% was recorded in comparison with 2012. More specifically, the number of inshore fishing vessels amounted to 5,175 (271 seiners and 4,904 other fishing vessels) in 2011, 5,290 (244 seiners and 5,046 other fishing vessels) in 2012 and 5,262 (239 seiners and 5,023 other fishing vessels) in 2013 (Table 1, Graph 1c).

Table 1. Number of motor-propelled fishing vessels by category of fishery and type of fishing gear, 2011-2013

Category of sea fishery and type of fishing gear	2011	2012	2013	Change (%)	
				2013/2012	2012/2011
Total	5,737	5,842	5,803	-0.7	1.8
Overseas fishery	8	5	5	0.0	-37.5
Trawlers	8	5	5	0.0	-37.5
Open sea fishery	554	547	536	-2.0	-1.3
Trawlers	296	294	284	-3.4	-0.7
Purse seiners	258	253	252	-0.4	-1.9
Inshore fishery	5,175	5,290	5,262	-0.5	2.2
Seiners	271	244	239	-2.0	-10.0
Other fishing vessels	4,904	5,046	5,023	-0.5	2.9

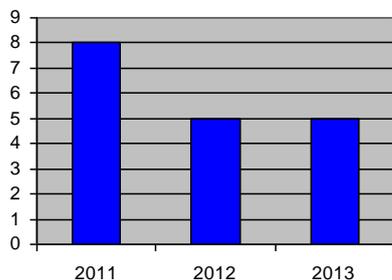
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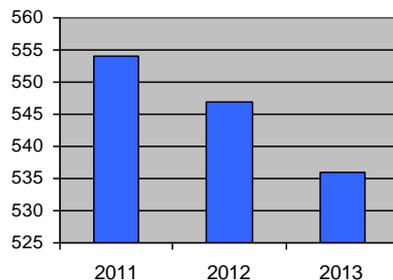
¹ The data source is the Ministry of Marine and the Aegean.

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

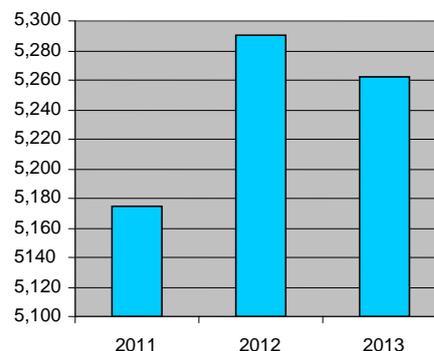
Graph 1a. Number of fishing vessels, Overseas fishery, 2011 – 2013



Graph 1b. Number of fishing vessels, Open sea fishery, 2011 – 2013



Graph 1c. Number of fishing vessels, Inshore fishery, 2011 – 2013



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 2012 the quantity of catch increased by 4.2% and the corresponding value decreased by 28.3% in comparison with 2011, while in 2013 compared with 2012 the quantity of catch decreased by 20.4% and the corresponding value decreased by 25.4%. More specifically, in 2011 the catch amounted to 1,089.5 tonnes and its value to 4,729.1 thousand euros, in 2012 to 1,135.4 tonnes and 3,389.0 thousand euros and in 2013 to 903.9 tonnes and 2,527.7 thousand euros (Table 2, Graphs 2a, 2b).
- Open sea fishery:** in 2012 compared with 2011 the quantity of catch decreased by 0.6% and the corresponding value decreased by 7.4%, while in 2013 compared with 2012 the quantity of catch increased by 2.3% and the corresponding value increased by 0.3%. More specifically, in 2011 the catch amounted to 37,959.6 tonnes and its value to 124,126.5 thousand euros, in 2012 to 37,714.1 tonnes and 114,919.2 thousand euros and in 2013 to 38,590.4 tonnes and 115,258.4 thousand euros. (Table 2, Graphs 2a, 2b).
- Inshore fishery:** the quantity of catch decreased by 8.1% and the corresponding value decreased by 17.8% in 2012 compared with 2011. In 2013 in comparison with 2012 the quantity of catch increased by 10.4% and the corresponding value by 8.4%. More specifically, in 2011 the catch amounted to 23,797.6 tonnes and its value to 130,334.2 thousand euros, in 2012 to 21,875.7 tonnes and 107,160.4 thousand euros and in 2013 to 24,143.2 tonnes and 116,212.0 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, 2011 – 2013

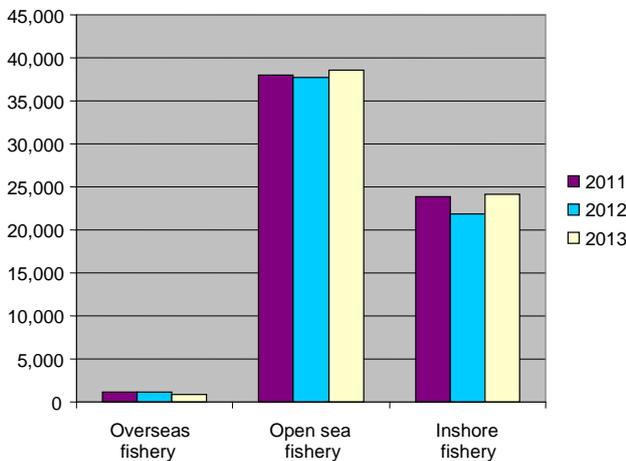
Quantity in tonnes
Value in thousand euros

Category of sea fishery and category of catch	2011		2012		2013		Change (%)			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	2013/2012 Quantity	2013/2012 Value	2012/2011 Quantity	2012/2011 Value
Total	62,846.7	259,189.8	60,725.2	225,468.6*	63,637.6	233,998.1	4.8	3.8	-3.4	-13.0
First class	9,683.1	75,503.6	7,887.0	58,307.4*	9,312.9	66,120.1	18.1	13.4	-18.5	-22.8
Second class	11,979.1	74,918.2	11,449.1	66,512.2*	13,158.3	67,796.4	14.9	1.9	-4.4	-11.2
Third class	41,184.5	108,768.0	41,389.1	100,649.0*	41,166.4	100,081.6	-0.5	-0.6	0.5	-7.5
Overseas fishery	1,089.5	4,729.1	1,135.4	3,389.0	903.9	2,527.7	-20.4	-25.4	4.2	-28.3
First class	339.6	2,190.1	115.0	666.9	204.1	1,271.7	77.5	90.7	-66.1	-69.5
Second class	3.1	15.6	14.9	63.7	2.7	7.8	-81.9	-87.8	380.6	308.3
Third class	746.8	2,523.4	1,005.4	2,658.4	697.2	1,248.2	-30.7	-53.0	34.6	5.3
Open sea fishery	37,959.6	124,126.5	37,714.1	114,919.2*	38,590.4	115,258.4	2.3	0.3	-0.6	-7.4*
First class	4,274.1	21,458.8	3,876.3	18,233.0*	3,960.3	18,047.3	2.2	-1.0	-9.3	-15.0
Second class	6,805.2	41,253.4	6,816.3	39,209.8*	7,626.4	38,062.0	11.9	-2.9	0.2	-5.0
Third class	26,880.3	61,414.3	27,021.5	57,476.4*	27,003.7	59,149.1	-0.1	2.9	0.5	-6.4
Inshore fishery	23,797.6	130,334.2	21,875.7	107,160.4*	24,143.2	116,212.0	10.4	8.4	-8.1	-17.8*
First class	5,069.3	51,854.7	3,895.6	39,407.5*	5,148.5	46,801.1	32.2	18.8	-23.2	-24.0
Second class	5,170.9	33,649.2	4,617.8	27,238.7*	5,529.1	29,726.6	19.7	9.1	-10.7	-19.1
Third class	13,557.4	44,830.3	13,362.2	40,514.2*	13,465.5	39,684.3	0.8	-2.0	-1.4	-9.6

* The differences in the values compared with the corresponding values in the previous Press Release, are due to the correction of data, made by ETANAL.

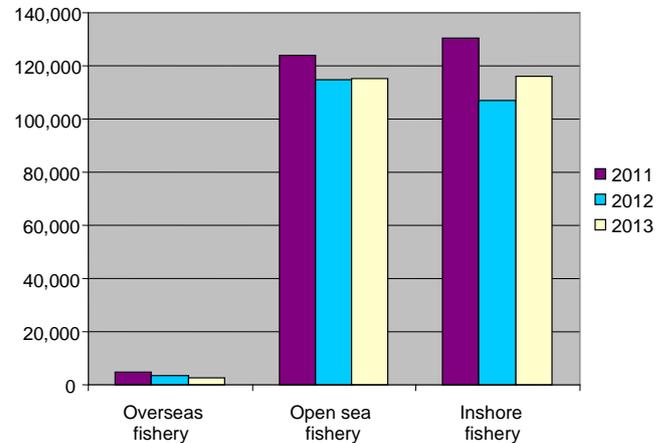
Graph 2a. Quantity of catch by category of sea fishery, 2011-2013

In tonnes



Graph 2b. Value of catch by category of sea fishery, 2011-2013

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 3.2% in 2012 compared with 2011, while an increase of 4.8% was observed in 2013 compared with 2012. More specifically, the quantity of fish caught amounted to 52,529.3 tonnes in 2011, 50,869.7 tonnes in 2012 and 53,314.4 tonnes in 2013 (Table 3, Graphs 3a, 3b).
- The quantity of **cephalopods** increased by 8.2% in 2012 compared with 2011 and by 0.9% in 2013 compared with 2012. More specifically, the quantity of cephalopods caught amounted to 5,406.8 in 2011, 5,852.6 tonnes in 2012 and 5,907.4 tonnes in 2013 (Table 3, Graphs 3a, 3b).
- The quantity of **crustaceans** decreased by 18.9% in 2012 compared with 2011 while an increase of 11.0% was recorded in 2013 compared with 2012. More

specifically, the quantity of crustaceans caught amounted 4,507.9 tonnes in 2011, 3,656.1 tonnes in 2012 and to 4,056.6 tonnes in 2013. (Table 3, Graphs 3a, 3b).

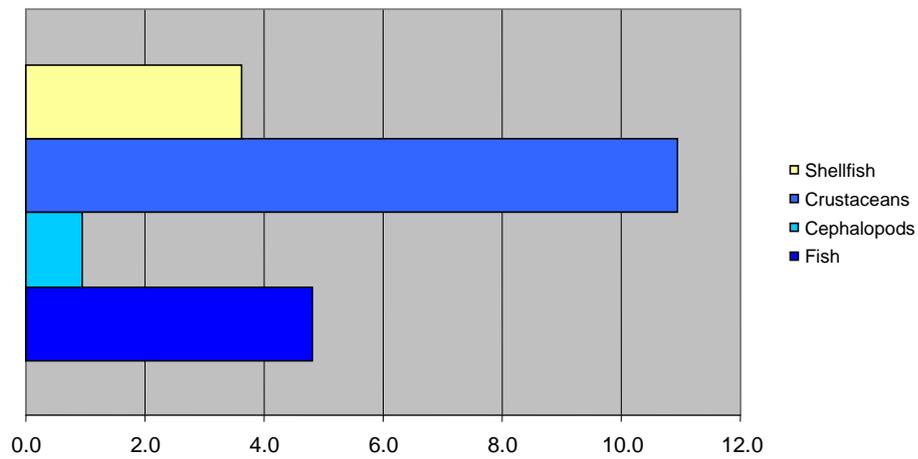
- The quantity of **shellfish** decreased by 14.0% in 2012 compared with 2011, while an increase of 3.6% was observed in 2013 compared with 2012. More specifically, the quantity of shellfish caught amounted to 403.4 tonnes in 2011, 347.1 tonnes in 2012 and 359.7 tonnes in 2013 (Table 3, Graphs 3a, 3b).

Table 3. Quantity of catch by main species, 2011-2013

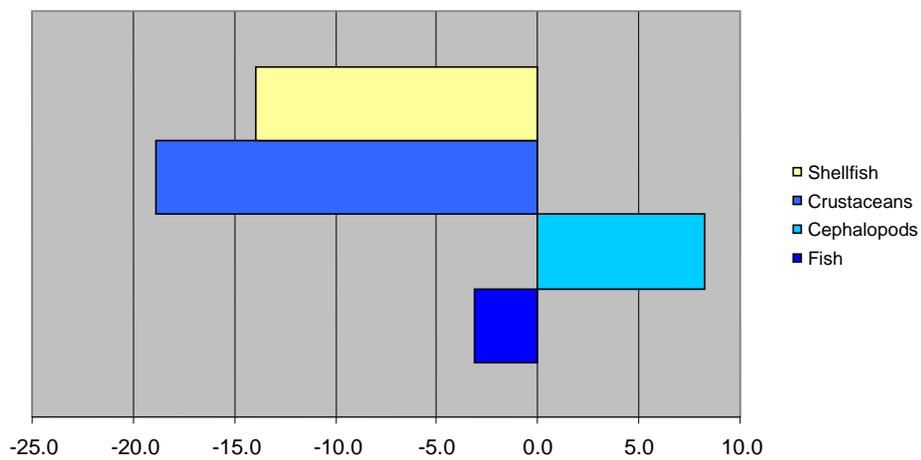
Main species	2011	2012	2013	Change (%)	
				2013/12	2012/11
Total	62,847.4	60,725.4	63,638.1	4.8	-3.4
Fish	52,529.3	50,869.7	53,314.4	4.8	-3.2
Amberjacks	313.2	516.2	582.1	12.8	64.8
Atlantic bonito	1,227.8	1,127.2	1,478.7	31.2	-8.2
Blue whiting (=Poutassou)	549.0	566.8	1,205.9	112.8	3.2
Bogue	3,404.2	3,135.7	2,947.9	-6.0	-7.9
Chub mackerel	1,975.1	1,599.8	1,940.8	21.3	-19.0
Common pandora	631.5	475.4	560.0	17.8	-24.7
European anchovy	8,896.4	9,505.9	8,752.3	-7.9	6.9
European hake	4,112.7	4,050.9	4,694.1	15.9	-1.5
European pilchard (=Sardine)	5,809.2	5,147.6	6,865.3	33.4	-11.4
European seabass	299.1	274.0	287.0	4.7	-8.4
Jack and horse mackerels	2,516.3	2,275.9	1,809.5	-20.5	-9.6
Large-eye dentex	501.5	373.3	424.3	13.7	-25.6
Monkfishes	1,140.4	908.4	618.0	-32.0	-20.3
Mulletts	1,025.6	1,035.3	918.6	-11.3	0.9
Picarel	1,600.6	2,157.4	1,747.3	-19.0	34.8
Raja rays	496.1	398.5	407.7	2.3	-19.7
Red mullet	1,927.2	1,603.3	1,774.4	10.7	-16.8
Red porgy	613.2	373.1	362.3	-2.9	-39.2
Round sardinella	1,279.2	1,298.0	1,315.8	1.4	1.5
Scorpionfishes	577.6	475.7	450.9	-5.2	-17.6
Soles	543.8	528.0	799.3	51.4	-2.9
Surmullet	1,172.5	1,135.5	1,181.0	4.0	-3.2
Swordfish	1,854.4	1,504.0	2,146.4	42.7	-18.9
Tuna	298.5	302.2	342.9	13.5	1.2
Other fish ⁵	9,764.5	10,102.1	9,701.9	-4.0	3.5
Cephalopods	5,406.8	5,852.6	5,907.4	0.9	8.2
Broadtail shortfin squid	1,040.1	1,418.2	1,199.0	-15.5	36.4
Common cuttlefish	1,447.2	1,193.9	1,549.8	29.8	-17.5
Common octopus	1,716.6	1,883.6	1,905.7	1.2	9.7
European squid	635.9	834.0	778.9	-6.6	31.2
Horned and musky octopuses	566.9	522.9	474.0	-9.4	-7.8
Crustaceans	4,507.9	3,656.1	4,056.6	11.0	-18.9
Caramote prawn	2,224.3	1,601.6	1,852.9	15.7	-28.0
Common spiny lobster	310.1	125.0	105.8	-15.4	-59.7
Marine crabs	497.5	474.3	533.4	12.5	-4.7
Norway lobster	375.1	303.6	299.0	-1.5	-19.1
Shrimp (common prawn)	1,101.0	1,151.6	1,265.6	9.9	4.6
Shellfish	403.4	347.1	359.7	3.6	-14.0
European flat oyster	9.8	22.4	42.7	90.6	128.6
Great Atlantic scallop	6.5	4.1	3.5	-14.6	-36.9
Mediterranean mussel	46.5	67.1	81.7	21.8	44.3
Warty venus	138.4	121.3	120.8	-0.4	-12.4
Other shellfish	202.2	132.2	110.9	-16.1	-34.6

⁵ 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 3a. Percentage change of quantity of catch, 2013-2012



Graph 3b. Percentage change of quantity of catch, 2012-2011



D. ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT DATA

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

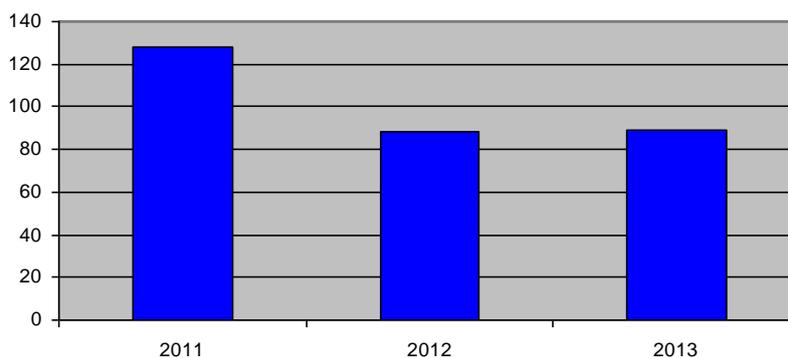
- In 2012, employment recorded a decrease of 0.1% in comparison with 2011.
- In 2013, employment recorded a decrease of 1.7% in comparison with 2012.

More specifically, in 2011 the number of persons employed in sea fisheries amounted to 10,974 in 2011, 10,967 in 2012 and 10,777 in 2013 (Table 4, Graphs 4a-4e).

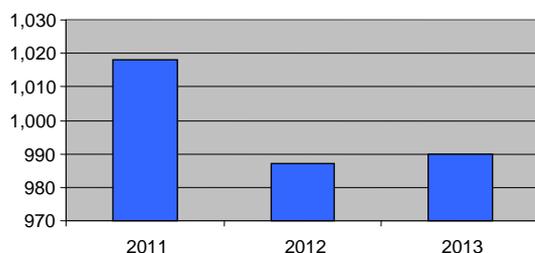
Table 4. Average annual employment by type of fishing gear, 2011-2013

Type of fishing gear	2011	2012	2013	Change %	
				2013/12	2012/11
Total	10,974	10,967	10,777	-1.7	-0.1
Overseas fishery trawlers	128	88	89	1.1	-31.3
Open sea fishery trawlers	1,018	987	990	0.3	-3.0
Open sea fishery purse seiners	1,416	1,307	1,271	-2.8	-7.7
Inshore fishery seiners	470	469	362	-22.8	-0.2
Other vessels of inshore fishery	7,942	8,116	8,065	-0.6	2.2

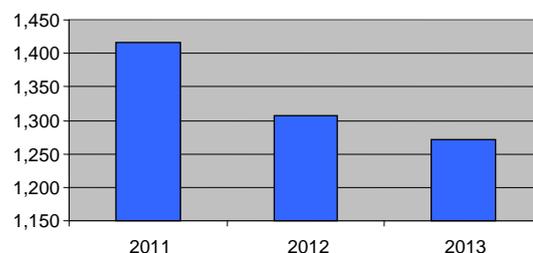
Graph 4a. Average annual employment, Overseas fishery trawlers, 2011-2013



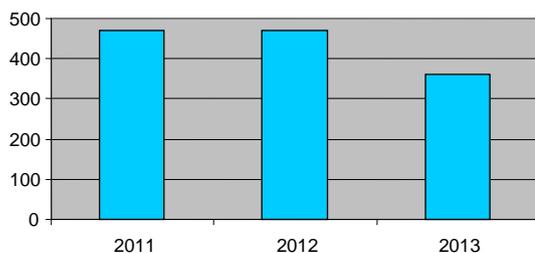
Graph 4b. Average annual employment, Open sea fishery trawlers, 2011-2013



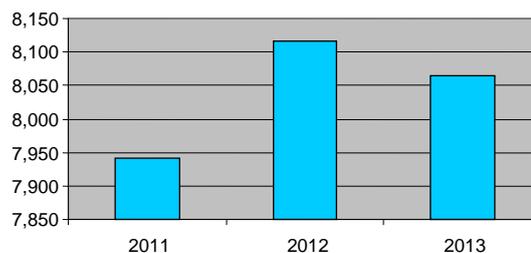
Graph 4c. Average annual employment, Open sea fishery purse seiners, 2011-2013



Graph 4d. Average annual employment, Inshore fishery seiners, 2011-2013



Graph 4e. Average annual employment, Inshore fishery other vessels, 2011-2013



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 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 2013. For comparability reasons, the press release makes available data for the years 2011 and 2012.
- 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.