



PRESS RELEASE

2015 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 2015.

For comparability reasons, data for years 2013 and 2014 are also made available.

A. NUMBER OF MOTOR-PROPELLED FISHING VESSELS

The 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 2014 in comparison with 2013 or in 2015 in comparison with 2014. More specifically, the number of trawlers in 2013, 2014 and 2015 amounted to 5 (Table 1).
- **Open sea fishery vessels** (trawlers and purse seiners): the number of trawlers and purse seiners decreased by 0.2% in 2014 compared with 2013 and by 0.2% in 2015 compared with 2014. More specifically, the number of open sea fishery vessels amounted to 536 (284 trawlers, 252 purse seiners) in 2013, 535 (282 trawlers, 253 purse seiners) in 2014 and 534 (281 trawlers, 253 purse seiners) in 2015 (Table 1, Graph 1a).
- **Inshore fishery vessels** (seiners and other vessels): the number of inshore fishery vessels recorded a decrease of 0.4% in 2014 compared with 2013 and an increase of 5.2% in 2015 in comparison with 2014. More specifically, the number of inshore fishing vessels amounted to 5,262 (239 seiners and 5,023 other fishing vessels) in 2013, 5,243 (226 seiners and 5,017 other fishing vessels) in 2014 and 5,515 (230 seiners and 5,285 other fishing vessels) in 2015 (Table 1, Graph 1b).

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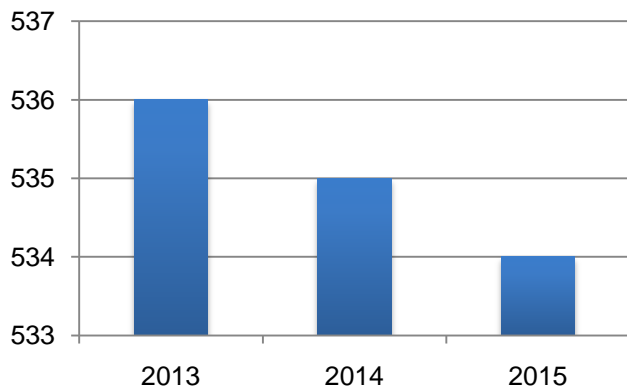
Table 1. Number of motor-propelled fishing vessels by category of fishery and type of fishing gear, 2013 – 2015

Category of sea fishery and type of fishing gear	2013	2014	2015	Change (%)	
				2014/2013	2015/2014
Total	5,803	5,783	6,054	-0.3	4.7
Overseas fishery	5	5	5	0.0	0.0
Trawlers	5	5	5	0.0	0.0
Open sea fishery	536	535	534	-0.2	-0.2
Trawlers	284	282	281	-0.7	-0.4
Purse seiners	252	253	253	0.4	0.0
Inshore fishery	5,262	5,243	5,515	-0.4	5.2
Seiners	239	226	230	-5.4	1.8
Other fishing vessels	5,023	5,017	5,285	-0.1	5.3

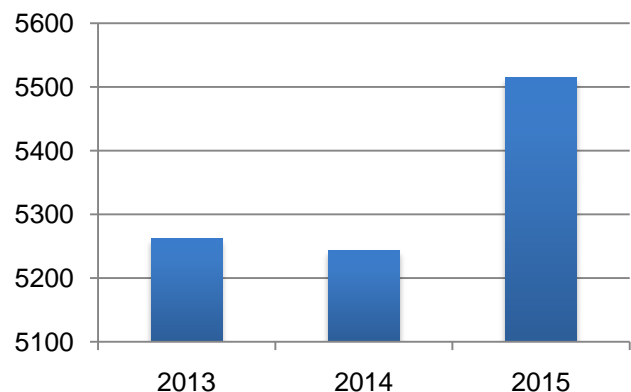
¹ The data source is the Ministry of Marine and Island Policy.

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

Graph 1a. Number of fishing vessels, Open sea fishery, 2013 – 2015



Graph 1b. Number of fishing vessels, Inshore fishery, 2013 – 2015



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 2014 the quantity of catch decreased by 19.3% and the corresponding value increased by 8.0% in comparison with 2013, while in 2015 compared with 2014 the quantity of catch decreased by 0.5% and the corresponding value decreased by 5.6%. More specifically, in 2013 the catch amounted to 903.9 tonnes and its value to 2,527.7 thousand euros, in 2014 to 729.4 tonnes and 2,729.7 thousand euros and in 2015 to 725.6 tonnes and 5,578.2 thousand euros (Table 2).
- **Open sea fishery:** in 2014 compared with 2013 the quantity of catch decreased by 1.9% and the corresponding value decreased by 1.0%, while in 2015 compared with 2014 the quantity of catch increased by 12.7% and the corresponding value decreased by 4.2%. More specifically, in 2013 the catch amounted to 38,590.4 tonnes and its value to 115,258.4 thousand euros, in 2014 to 37,870.4 tonnes and 114,100.4 thousand euros and in 2015 to 42,695.3 tonnes and 109,294.4 thousand euros (Table 2, Graphs 2a, 2b).
- **Inshore fishery:** the quantity of catch decreased by 10.0% and the corresponding value decreased by 2.8% in 2014 compared with 2013. In 2015 in comparison with 2014 the quantity of catch decreased by 4.2% and the corresponding value by 15.3%. More specifically, in 2013 the catch amounted to 24,143.2 tonnes and its value to 116,212.0 thousand euros, in 2014 to 21,718.7 tonnes and 112,978.4 thousand euros and in 2015 to 20,815.0 tonnes and 95,661.6 thousand euros (Table 2, Graphs 2a, 2b).

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

⁴ 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, 2013 – 2015

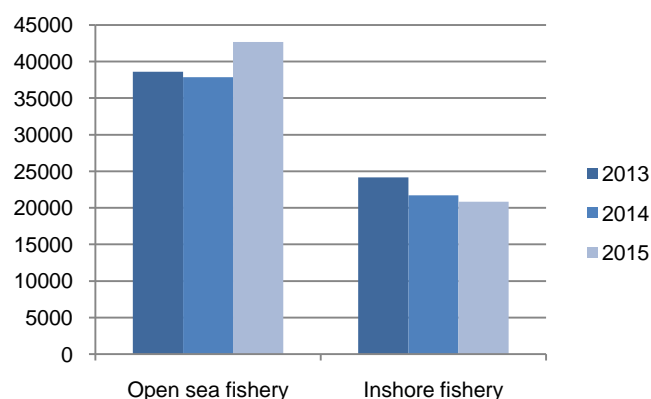
Quantity in tonnes

Value in thousand euros

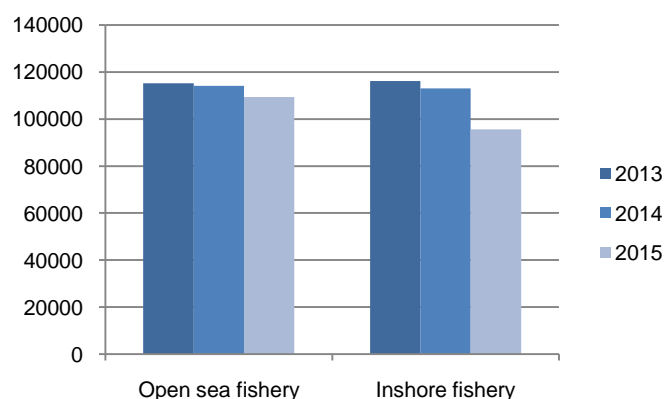
Category of sea fishery and category of catch	2013		2014		2015		Change (%)			
							2014/2013		2015/2014	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Total	63,637.6	233,998.1	60,318.5	229,808.5	64,235.8	207,534.2	-5.2	-1.8	6.5	-9.7
First class	9,312.9	66,120.1	8,386.6	63,157.1	8,377.4	52,929.8	-9.9	-4.5	-0.1	-16.2
Second class	13,158.3	67,796.4	11,371.0	65,128.5	12,016.7	59,891.0	-13.6	-3.9	5.7	-8.0
Third class	41,166.4	100,081.6	40,561.0	101,522.9	43,841.8	94,713.4	-1.5	1.4	8.1	-6.7
<i>Overseas fishery</i>	<i>903.9</i>	<i>2,527.7</i>	<i>729.4</i>	<i>2,729.7</i>	<i>725.6</i>	<i>2,578.2</i>	<i>-19.3</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-5.6</i>
<i>Open sea fishery</i>	<i>38,590.4</i>	<i>115,258.4</i>	<i>37,870.4</i>	<i>114,100.4</i>	<i>42,695.3</i>	<i>109,294.4</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>-4.2</i>
<i>Inshore fishery</i>	<i>24,143.2</i>	<i>116,212.0</i>	<i>21,718.7</i>	<i>112,978.4</i>	<i>20,815.0</i>	<i>95,661.6</i>	<i>-10.0</i>	<i>-2.8</i>	<i>-4.2</i>	<i>-15.3</i>

Graph 2a. Quantity of catch by category of sea fishery (open sea and inshore), 2013 – 2015

In tonnes

**Graph 2b. Value of catch by category of sea fishery (open sea and inshore), 2013 – 2015**

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** decreased by 5.1% in 2014 compared with 2013, while an increase of 4.9% was observed in 2015 compared with 2014. More specifically, the quantity of fish caught amounted to 53,314.4 tonnes in 2013, 50,578.4 tonnes in 2014 and 53,033.2 tonnes in 2015 (Table 3, Graphs 3a, 3b).
- The total quantity of **cephalopods** decreased by 9.7% in 2014 compared with 2013, and a decrease of 5.4% was recorded in 2015 compared with 2014. More specifically, the quantity of cephalopods caught amounted to 5,907.4 tonnes in 2013, 5,334.4 tonnes in 2014 and 5,046.5 tonnes in 2015 (Table 3, Graphs 3a, 3b).
- The total quantity of **crustaceans** decreased by 2.9% in 2014 compared with 2013, while an increase of 46.2% was recorded in 2015 compared with 2014. More specifically, the quantity of crustaceans caught amounted to 4,056.6 tonnes in 2013, 3,940.2 tonnes in 2014 and to 5,760.8 tonnes in 2015 (Table 3, Graphs 3a, 3b).
- The total quantity of **shellfish** increased by 29.6% in 2014 compared with 2013 and decreased by 15.0% in 2015 compared with 2014. More specifically, the quantity of shellfish caught amounted to 359.7 tonnes in 2013, 466.2 tonnes in 2014 and 396.2 tonnes in 2015 (Table 3, Graphs 3a, 3b).

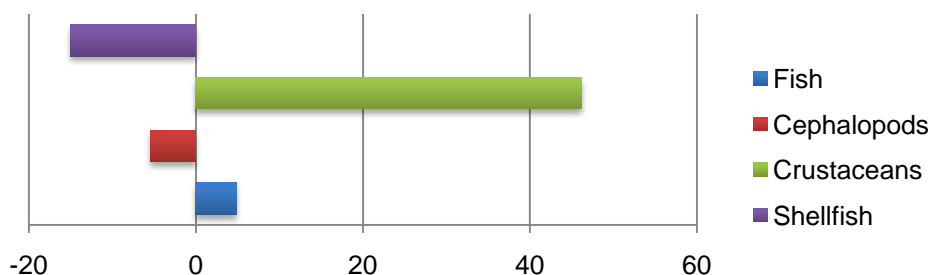
Table 3. Quantity of catch by main species, 2013 – 2015*Quantity in tonnes*

Main species	2013	2014	2015	Change (%)	
				2014/13	2015/14
Total	63,638.1	60,319.2	64,236.7	-5.2	6.5
Fish	53,314.4	50,578.4	53,033.2	-5.1	4.9
Amberjacks	582.1	458.7	395.4	-21.2	-13.8
Atlantic bonito	1,478.7	678.1	691.4	-54.1	2.0
Blue whiting (=Poutassou)	1,205.9	544.5	347.4	-54.8	-36.2
Bogue	2,947.9	2,868.7	2,913.8	-2.7	1.6
Chub mackerel	1,940.8	1,584.3	2,022.8	-18.4	27.7
Common pandora	560.0	493.4	490.3	-11.9	-0.6
European anchovy	8,752.3	9,847.2	13,514.9	12.5	37.2
European hake	4,694.1	3,135.3	3,254.7	-33.2	3.8
European pilchard (=Sardine)	6,865.3	8,404.5	7,953.0	22.4	-5.4
European seabass	287.0	242.3	204.4	-15.6	-15.6
Jack and horse mackerels	1,809.5	1,545.1	1,451.8	-14.6	-6.0
Large-eye dentex	424.3	416.0	290.9	-2.0	-30.1
Monkfishes	618.0	631.7	480.6	2.2	-23.9
Mullet	918.6	1,159.7	1,080.8	26.2	-6.8
Picarel	1,747.3	1,554.4	1,942.4	-11.0	25.0
Raja rays	407.7	332.4	349.9	-18.5	5.3
Red mullet	1,774.4	1,758.8	1,754.3	-0.9	-0.3
Red porgy	362.3	374.8	377.8	3.5	0.8
Round sardinella	1,315.8	1,093.9	1,220.4	-16.9	11.6
Scorpionfishes	450.9	465.2	375.8	3.2	-19.2
Soles	799.3	465.2	531.9	-41.8	14.3
Surmullet	1,181.0	1,115.1	1,085.2	-5.6	-2.7
Swordfish	2,146.4	2,081.6	727.8	-3	-65.0
Tuna ⁵	342.9	798.7	520.1	132.9	-34.9
Other fish ⁶	9,701.9	8,528.8	9,055.4	-12.1	6.2
Cephalopods	5,907.4	5,334.4	5,046.5	-9.7	-5.4
Broadtail shortfin squid	1,199.0	1,061.3	1,412.7	-11.5	33.1
Common cuttlefish	1,549.8	1,206.2	905.9	-22.2	-24.9
Common octopus	1,905.7	2,016.7	1,779.9	5.8	-11.7
European squid	778.9	600.5	584.3	-22.9	-2.7
Horned and musky octopuses	474.0	449.7	363.8	-5.1	-19.1
Crustaceans	4,056.6	3,940.2	5,760.8	-2.9	46.2
Caramote prawn	1,852.9	1,492.1	2,879.0	-19.5	92.9
Common spiny lobster	105.8	116.0	72.1	9.6	-37.8
Deep-water rose shrimp	1,265.6	1,126.1	1,001.6	-11.0	-11.1
Marine crabs	533.4	848.7	1,323.5	59.1	55.9
Norway lobster	299.0	233.2	269.7	-22.0	15.7
Other Crustaceans	0.0	124.1	214.9		73.2
Shellfish	359.7	466.2	396.2	29.6	-15.0
European flat oyster	42.7	65.1	67.7	52.5	4.0
Great Atlantic scallop	3.5	3.5	5.7	0.0	62.9
Mediterranean mussel	81.7	73.5	16.9	-10.0	-77.0
Warty venus	120.8	118.3	93.6	-2.1	-20.9
Other shellfish	110.9	205.8	212.4	85.6	3.2

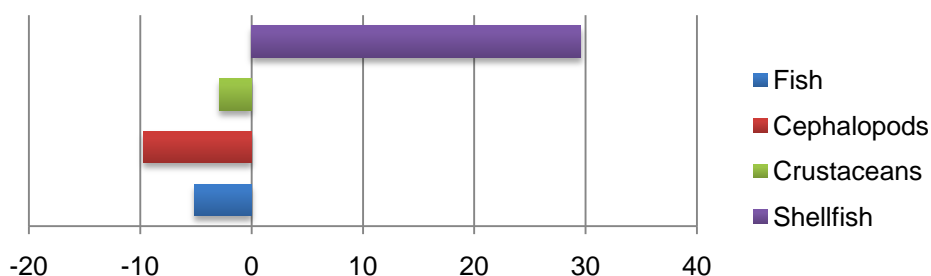
⁵ Collected data for reference year 2015 onwards, refer only to Albacore species (ALB, Thunnus alalunga).

⁶ 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.

Graph 3a. Percentage change of quantity of catch, 2015 – 2014



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



D. ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT DATA

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

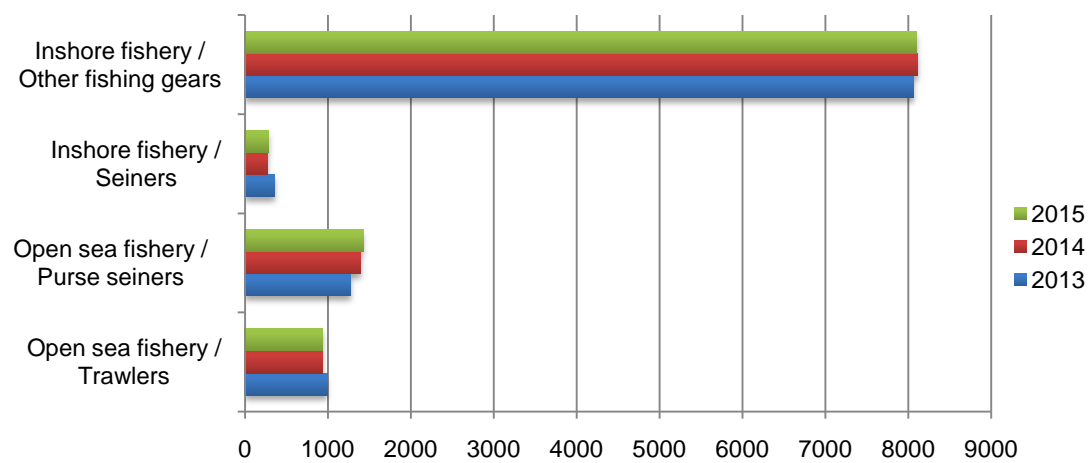
- In 2014, employment recorded an increase of 0.3% in comparison with 2013.
- In 2015, employment recorded an increase of 0.1% in comparison with 2014.

More specifically, in 2013 the number of persons employed in sea fisheries amounted to 10,777, in 2014 to 10,805 and in 2015 to 10,819 (Table 4, Graph 4).

Table 4. Average annual employment by type of fishing gear, 2013 – 2015

Type of fishing gear	2013	2014	2015	Change %	
				2014/13	2015/14
Total	10,777	10,805	10,819	0.3	0.1
Overseas fishery trawlers	89	82	74	-7.9	-9.8
Open sea fishery trawlers	990	938	939	-5.3	0.1
Open sea fishery purse seiners	1,271	1,396	1,424	9.8	2.0
Inshore fishery seiners	362	275	281	-24.0	2.2
Other vessels of inshore fishery	8,065	8,113	8,101	0.6	-0.1

Graph 4. Average annual employment by type of fishing gear of open sea and inshore fishery, 2013 – 2015



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, 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 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 2015. For comparability reasons, the press release makes data for the years 2013 and 2014 available.

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:
 - 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 <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA03/2015-M01>