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Directorate-General for Internal Policies of the Union

STUDY

Policy Department
Structural and Cohesion Policies

# REGIONAL DEPENDENCY ON FISHERIES

FISHERIES

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ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ ПАРЛАМЕНТ PARLAMENTO EUROPEO EVROPSKÝ PARLAMENT EUROPA-PARLAMENTET
EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT EUROOPA PARLAMENT ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
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EUROPOS PARLAMENTAS EURÓPAI PARLAMENT IL-PARLAMENT EWROPEW EUROPEES PARLEMENT
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**IP/B/PECH/ST/IC/2006-198**

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**Directorate General Internal Policies of the Union**

## Policy Department Structural and Cohesion Policies

**FISHERIES**

# REGIONAL DEPENDENCY ON FISHERIES

**STUDY**

**Abstract:** The purpose of the study is to provide the Committee on Fisheries with a clear and detailed analysis of regional dependency on fisheries in the coastal regions of the European Union.

The study analyzes and presents statistical data on the regional (NUTS-2 level) role and importance of the fisheries sector and its four sub-sectors – fishing, fish processing, aquaculture and ancillary activities, in terms of creation of income and maintenance of employment, and dependency of the regional economies on the fisheries sector. The study also estimates the role and importance of TAC species for the national and regional fishing fleets.

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### *Scope of the report*

The purpose of this study is to provide the Committee on Fisheries with a clear and detailed description of the level of dependency on fisheries of 125 coastal NUTS-2 specific regions of the EU-27 Member States. The report and the statistical annex present the following indicators by coastal NUTS-2 region, Member State, area and EU total:

- Total national and regional income[1].
- Income generated by the total fisheries sector and its four sub-sectors catching, fish processing, aquaculture and ancillary activities.
- Total national and regional employment.
- Employment created in the total fisheries sector and its four sub-sectors.
- Income and employment dependency rates by country and region, i.e. income and employment generated by the fisheries sector as percentage of total income or employment of the NUTS-2 region or country Ratio 1 refers to income and ratio 2 to employment dependence.
- TAC dependence by region (where possible) or by country.

A comprehensive analysis has been elaborated for the EU-27 Member States. The data reflect the situation in 2005. Available data are also presented for Romania and Bulgaria.

### *EU overview*

The total income generated by the EU fisheries sector in 2005 amounted to 10.9 bln Euro. This represents 0.1% of the total EU gross domestic product (GDP). The catching sector generated 3.9 bln Euro, fish processing 4.6 bln Euro and aquaculture 1.6 bln Euro. Income from ancillary activities is estimated at 0.8 bln Euro. The four most important countries (France, Italy, UK and Spain) account for 62% of the total income generated by the fisheries sector. Italy and France account for 38% of the income from the catching sector, followed by Spain and Greece with a share of 29%. Fish processing is particularly important in the UK, France and Spain. Income generated in these countries amounts to 2.4 bln Euro, or 52% of the income from fish processing in the EU. Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in Italy, Greece, Spain and the UK. These four countries represent 65% of the total income from this activity. Ancillary activities are estimated to generate about 765 mln Euro, of which 48% is in France, Italy, Greece and the UK.

The highest income dependency rates (ratio 1) are in Latvia (0.7%) and Greece (0.5%), followed by Lithuania and Denmark (about 0.3%).

Total employment in 2005 in the fisheries sector of the EU-27 amounted to about 407,000 persons, which represents 0.2% of total EU employment. The catching sector offered employment to 187,000 people (46% of total fisheries sector employment), fish processing 138,000 (34%) and aquaculture 63,000 (16%). Employment in ancillary activities is estimated at 18,000 jobs (4%). In terms of employment in the fishery sector as a whole, the four most important countries (Spain, France, Italy and Greece) account for 51% of the EU total. The

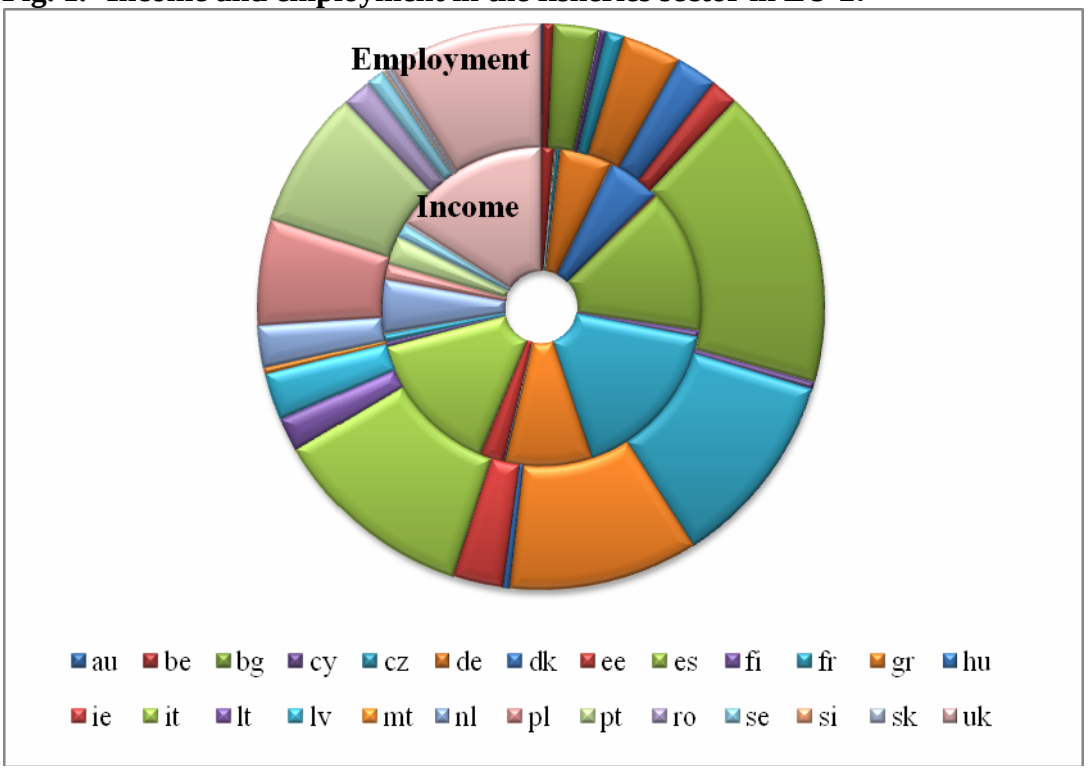
[1] In the text of the report terms *income* and *value added* are used interchangeably. Technically they both refer to gross value added, which can be related to Gross National or Domestic Income.

three most important countries in terms of employment in the catching sector (Spain, Greece and Italy) provide 55% of the total catching sector employment. Significant numbers of people are employed in fish processing in Spain, Poland and France. These three countries have an aggregate share of 55% of the EU total. Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in France and Spain (18,000 people), with Portugal, Poland, Italy and Bulgaria also each generating employment for around 5-6,000 persons. The highest employment dependency rates (ratio 2), of approximately 1%, are in Latvia, Estonia, Malta and Greece.

**Table 1. EU – Income and employment generated by the total fisheries sector and the catching sub-sector, 2005**

| | Income (mln Euro) | | Employment (1000 persons) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Member State** | **Fisheries total** | **Catching** | **Fisheries total** | **Catching** |
| au Austria | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| be Belgium | 134.0 | 25.5 | 2.3 | 0.6 |
| bg Bulgaria | 14.1 | 1.5 | 10.9 | 3.4 |
| cy Cyprus | 16.1 | -1.3 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| cz Czech Rep. | 40.8 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 |
| de Germany | 588.4 | 115.3 | 13.7 | 1.9 |
| dk Denmark | 577.7 | 223.0 | 9.7 | 3.2 |
| ee Estonia | 23.7 | -11.1 | 6.3 | 2.7 |
| es Spain | 1,592.1 | 574.4 | 70.0 | 38.5 |
| fi Finland | 81.4 | 10.5 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| fr France | 1,841.8 | 640.9 | 45.8 | 16.0 |
| gr Greece | 971.2 | 563.0 | 43.9 | 33.4 |
| hu Hungary | 16.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 |
| ie Ireland | 262.4 | 99.2 | 11.6 | 4.9 |
| it Italy | 1,624.9 | 870.8 | 47.1 | 32.2 |
| lt Lithuania | 55.9 | 13.0 | 7.8 | 2.1 |
| lv Latvia | 88.1 | 14.3 | 11.0 | 2.4 |
| mt Malta | 8.2 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| nl Netherlands | 590.9 | 149.5 | 9.7 | 2.1 |
| pl Poland | 174.6 | 13.4 | 24.5 | 3.3 |
| pt Portugal | 317.0 | 151.8 | 31.9 | 19.8 |
| ro Romania | 5.8 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 3.2 |
| se Sweden | 156.7 | 27.3 | 4.4 | 2.1 |
| si Slovenia | 7.3 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| sk Slovakia | 11.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| uk United Kingdom | 1,766.4 | 446.0 | 36.3 | 12.6 |
| **Total** | **10,977.0** | **3,932.8** | **407.2** | **187.2** |

**Fig. 1. Income and employment in the fisheries sector in EU-27**




***Overview by area***

There are marked differences in the structure of income and employment in the main areas of the EU. In the Mediterranean area the catching sector contributes 50% of income and 70% of employment within the fisheries sector. In the Atlantic area these percentages amount to 35% and 45% respectively. On the other hand in the Baltic and the North Sea area the major component of the fisheries sector is fish processing, which represents around 60% of the total fisheries sector in terms of both income and employment. Aquaculture is also important in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean areas where it contributes about 10-20% of total income and employment of the fisheries sector.

**Table 2. Income and employment by area, 2005**

| | Income (mln Euro) | | Employment (1000 persons) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Area** | **Fisheries total** | **Catching** | **Fisheries total** | **Catching** |
| Baltic Sea | 784.2 | 157.0 | 54.1 | 14.3 |
| North Sea | 2,517.4 | 698.9 | 47.5 | 13.8 |
| Atlantic areas | 3,780.7 | 1,315.2 | 137.9 | 63.1 |
| Mediterranean Sea | 3,080.2 | 1,618.1 | 112.1 | 79.1 |
| Black Sea | 11.1 | 2.9 | 14.1 | 5.9 |
| Outer Regions | 210.3 | 140.7 | 12.5 | 10.1 |
| Non-coastal areas | 593.1 | 0.0 | 29.0 | 0.7 |
| **Total** | **10,977.0** | **3,932.8** | **407.2** | **187.2** |

**Fig. 2. Income and employment by main region**

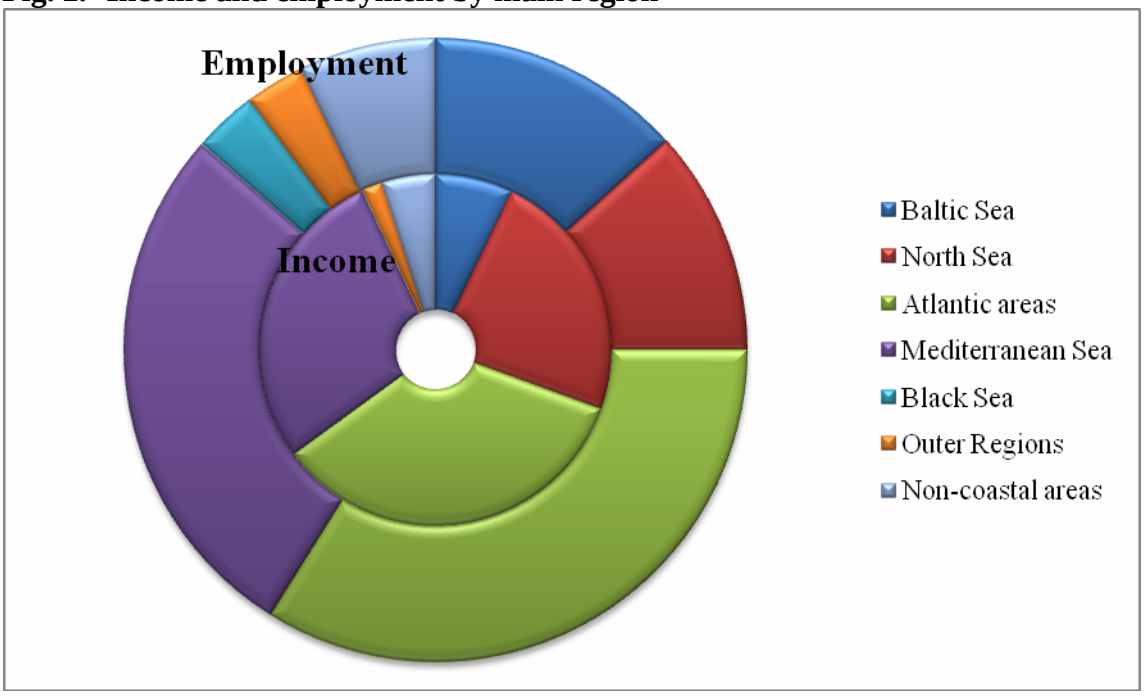



Table **3** combines two indicators; income dependency on the fisheries sector and the number employed, and shows the most important NUTS-2 regions. The top five-ranked regions are Galicia, Highlands and Islands, N-E Scotland, Algarve and Peloponnisos.

**Table 3. Distribution of regions with highest employment in the fisheries sector and the highest dependency on income from the fisheries sector**

| **Ratio 1** | **Employment in the fisheries sector** | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **>10,000** | **5-10,000** | **2,500-5,000** |
| >=2% | | ukm4 Highl.&Islands | gr22 Ionia Nisia<br>gr41 Voreio Aigaio |
| 1-2% | es11 Galicia | gr25 Peloponnisos<br>pt15 Algarve<br>ukm1 N-E Scotland | gr11 An. Mak,<br>gr42 Notio Aigaio<br>pt20 Açores<br>uke1 E. Riding |
| 0.5-1% | fr52 Bretagne<br>lv00 Latvia<br>pl63 Pomorskie | gr12 Kentr. Makedonia<br>pl42 Zachod. Pomorskie | fr25 Basse-Norm.<br>gr24 Sterea Ellada<br>itf6 Calabria |

***North Sea area - income***

The fisheries sector contributed approximately 2.5 bln Euro, which represents almost 0.2% of the total regional income.

The catching sector generated 700 mln Euro in 2005, fish processing 1,562 mln Euro, aquaculture 98 mln Euro and ancillary activities 159 mln Euro.

In terms of income from the fishery sector, the three most important regions Denmark - North Sea, E. Riding and N-E Scotland generate a total 969 mln Euro, or 38% of the total. The catching sector of the North Sea coast of Denmark alone accounts for 178 mln Euro, followed

by Zuid Holland with 80 mln Euro. Fish processing is important in the three mentioned regions where it generated income of some 650 mln Euro. Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in Denmark (27 mln Euro).

The highest income dependency rates are in three regions: Flevoland 1.6%, N-E Scotland, 1.3% and E. Riding, 1.1%.

***North Sea area - employment***

The fisheries sector contributed approximately 47,500 jobs, which represents 0.2% of the total regional employment. The catching sector provided employment to 13,000 people, fish processing to 30,000, aquaculture to 1,600 and ancillary activities to about 2,300.

About 18,300 people work in the fishery sector in the three most important fishing regions Denmark - North Sea, N-E Scotland and E. Riding. Five regions are especially important in terms of employment in fish catching and fish processing. Apart from the three mentioned above, Flevoland and Bremen also play a major role. There are some 16,600 jobs in the fish processing in these regions. Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in Denmark

The highest employment dependency rates are in five regions: N-E Scotland (2.6%), Flevoland (1.3%), E. Riding (1.2%), Bremen (1%), Zeeland (0.6%).

***Baltic Sea area - income***

The fisheries sector contributed approximately 784 mln Euro, which represents 0.1% of the regional total. The fish catching sector generated 157 mln Euro, fish processing 490 mln Euro, aquaculture 66 mln Euro and ancillary activities 72 mln Euro.

The five most important regions are Baltic Denmark, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Västsverige, Latvia and Pomorskie. The fisheries sector in these regions generated a total 477 mln Euro. Denmark alone accounts for 28% of the income from the catching sector in the Baltic Sea area. Fish processing is also important in the five regions mentioned above. Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in two of the three Polish regions.

The highest income dependency rates of 0.6-0.7% are in Latvia, Pomorskie and Åland.

***Baltic Sea area - employment***

The fisheries sector contributed approximately 54,000 jobs, which represents 0.4% of the regional total. The catching sector provided employment to 14,000 people, fish processing to 31,200, aquaculture to 5,000 and ancillary activities to about 3,600.

The four most important regions are Latvia, Pomorskie, Lithuania and Estonia. About 36,000 people work in the fishery sector in these regions. These regions are also the most important in terms of employment in catching and fish processing, along with Z. Pomorskie, which is also a major fish processing region. Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in two Polish regions.

Five regions show employment dependency of over 0.5%: Pomorskie (1.6%), Z. Pomorskie (1.3%), Latvia (1.1%), Estonia (1%), Åland (0.9%) and Lithuania (0.5%).

***Atlantic area - income***

The fisheries sector contributed approximately 3,8 bln Euro, which represents 0.3% of the regional total. The catching sector generated 1.3 bln Euro, fish processing 1.5 bln Euro, aquaculture 695 mln Euro and ancillary activities about 240 mln Euro.

The three most important regions (Galicia, Bretagne and the Highlands & Islands) generated a total 1.5 bln Euro. Galicia and Bretagne account for 32% for the income from fishing. Fish processing is also important in these two regions and in Nord, Pas-de-Calais. Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in Galicia, the Highlands & Islands and Poitou-Charentes.

As the NUTS-2 regions in the Atlantic area are relatively smaller, the fisheries sector plays a more pronounced role in the regional economies. Six regions show an income dependency above 0.5%: Highlands & Islands (3%), Galicia (1.43%), Algarve (1.1%), Bretagne (0.8%), Cumbria (0.6%) and Basse-Normandie (0.5%).

***Atlantic area - employment***

The fisheries sector contributed approximately 138,000 jobs, which represents 0.6% of the regional total. The catching sector provided employment to 63,100 people, fish processing to 43,200, aquaculture to 25,600 and ancillary activities to 5,900.

About 63,600 people work in the fisheries sector of the four most important regions (Galicia, Algarve, Bretagne and Norte). Galicia is by far most important in terms of employment in fishing and fish processing. It represents 28% and 25% respectively of the area totals. Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in Galicia, Poitou-Charente and Algarve accounting for 48% of the employment in the Atlantic area.

The employment dependency exceeds 0.5% in ten regions: Algarve (4.3%), Galicia (3%), Highlands & Islands (1.9%), Cantabria (1.4%), Bord., Midl., West. (1.2%), Bretagne (1.1%), Cumbria (0.7%), Poitou-Charentes (0.6%), Basse-Normandie (0.6%) and Pais Vasco (0.6%).

***Mediterranean Sea area - income***

The fisheries sector contributed approximately 3.1 bln Euro, which represents 0.2% of the regional total. The catching sector generated 1,618 mln Euro, fish processing 627 mln Euro, aquaculture 577 mln Euro and ancillary activities 258 mln Euro.

The five most important regions Calabria, Kentr. Makedonia, and Puglia, Veneto, and Sicilia generated a total 1,063. mln Euro. Calabria and Puglia alone accounted for 22% of the income from fishing. Fish processing is most important in Sicilia, C. Valenciana, Cataluña, Veneto, and Kentr. Makedonia where it generated 268 mln Euro. Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role Kentr. Makedonia, Emilia-Romagna, Puglia; Sardegna and Veneto.

Income dependency exceeds 0.5% in ten regions, all of which are in Greece except for Calabria in Italy: Voreio Aigaio (3.2%), Ionia Nisia (2.2%), Notio Aigaio (1.4%), Peloponnisos (1.4%), An. Makedonia, Thraki (1.0%), and Kentr. Makedonia (0.9%), Sterea Ellada (0.9%), Calabria (0.8%), Ipeiros (0.8%) and Dytiki Ellada (0.6%).

***Mediterranean Sea area - employment***

The fisheries sector contributed approximately 112,000 jobs, which represents a little less than 0.4% of the regional total. The catching sector provided employment to 79,000 people, fish processing to 14,000, aquaculture to 13,000 and ancillary activities to about 5,700.

About 28,000 people work in the fishery sector in the five most important fishing regions (Sicilia; Kentr. Makedonia; Puglia; Peloponnisos; and Cataluña). The regions with relatively high employment in fish processing are Sicilia, C. Valenciana, Kentr. Makedonia, Cataluña and An. Makedonia, Thraki. Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in five regions (Kentr. Makedonia, Emilia-Romagna, Puglia, Sardegna and Veneto).

Ten regions show employment dependency of over 1% and a further 5 regions of 0.5-1%. The five most heavily dependent regions are: Voreio Aigaio (5.6%), Ionia Nisia (4.2%), Notio Aigaio (3.7%), Peloponnisos (2.3%) and Sterea Ellada (1.6%).

***Black Sea***

It must be stressed that the data presented below on the Black Sea area has been estimated on the basis of sometimes fragmentary information.

The fisheries sector contributed approximately 11 mln Euro, which is less than 0.1% of the regional total. The catching sub-sector generated about 2.9 mln Euro, fish processing 4,5 mln Euro, aquaculture 3.1 mln Euro and ancillary activities about 0.6 mln Euro.

About 14,000 people work in the fisheries sector, of whom 5,900 in catching, 1,600 in processing, 5,900 in aquaculture and about 600 in ancillary activities. The Romanian Sud-Est region shows an employment dependence of slightly below 0.5%

***Outer areas***

Data available allow for only rough approximations as reliable information is not available. Furthermore, the Outer areas do not compose homogenous areas.

The fisheries sector is particularly important in terms of income in the French Caribbean islands Guadeloupe and Martinique, due to the catching sector. In terms of employment, Açores are by far the most important, due to its fleet and fish processing industry. Processing and aquaculture make up only small proportion of local employment in most of these areas.

***Other areas***

The fisheries sector generates only low levels of income and employment in non-coastal areas, accounting for 0.5% of the total EU fisheries sector. The contribution of the fisheries sector to the local economies of these areas is insignificant.

***Trends in the EU-15 - overview***

Trends can be evaluated only for EU-15 Member States, as historical data are not available for the newer MS. In the EU-15 the total employment decreased by 23% between 1997 and 2005, primarily due to a decrease in the catching sub-sector (-31%). Employment in

processing stabilized at a level of 100,000 persons. Employment in aquaculture seems to have decreased again, but this decrease is primarily attributed to Spain and it may be caused (at least in part) by changes to statistical definitions..

**Table 4. Trends in employment in the EU-15, 1996/8-2005 (1000 persons)**

| Fisheries sub-sector | 1996-8 | 2005 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fishing | 241.3 | 167.5 | -31% |
| Processing | 101.8 | 100.7 | -1% |
| Aquaculture | 61.4 | 45.3 | -26% |
| **Total** | **404.5** | **313.5** | -22% |

***Trends in total fisheries sector***

Employment in the total fisheries sector of the EU-15 decreased from 404,000 persons in 1997 to 313,00 persons in 2005, i.e. by 23%. With the exception of France, employment in the fisheries sector decreased in all Member States, but at very different rates. In four countries (Belgium, Ireland, UK and Greece) employment decreased by 4-11%. In other Member States the decrease ranged from 44% (Austria) to 18%. Three countries accounted for 80% of the decrease in employment in the fisheries sector: Spain, Portugal and Italy. The decrease in Spain was particularly pronounced with 47,500 jobs lost, representing 41% of the employment in 1997.

Very different trends can be observed in the most important fisheries regions. In some regions employment seems to have increased (Bretagne and Kentriki Makedonia). Important fisheries regions like Galicia, Sicily and Denmark have experienced significant decreases in employment in total fisheries sector employment of 28-34%.

***Trends in catching sector***

Employment in the catching sub-sector decreased by almost 74,000 jobs, from about 240,000 in 1997 to 167,000 in 2005. Employment in the catching sub-sector of the individual Member States decreased by 20-40%. The most significant decrease occurred in Spain where employment dropped by 30,000 jobs, or 44%. Other countries showing major decreases are Portugal (12,000, 31%) and Italy (11,000, 26%).

Employment in the catching sector of the new Member States in the Baltic has reduced dramatically due to break-down of distant fleets, and restructuring during the shift to market economies. However, precise figures are not available.

The most important NUTS-2 regions also appear to have experienced significant decreases in employment in the catching sector. In Galicia, Sicilia and Andalucía 21,000 jobs in the catching sector were lost, or 28% of the total decrease of employment in this activity.

***Trends in fish processing***

Total employment in the fish processing sector remained approximately constant at about 100,000 jobs, but with widely diverging developments according to country. Employment in fish processing in France and Greece increased by 40% and 54% respectively, or in total by

almost 6,000 jobs. On the other hand, employment in Denmark and Germany decreased by 40% and 25% respectively, or by more than 6,000 jobs.
Similarly to the trends at national level, trends in employment in fish processing at the level of NUTS-2 regions have been significantly different. While Galicia and Denmark show decreases in the order of 23% and 40% respectively, employment in Bretagne and Nord Pas-de-Calais has probably increased.

***Trends in aquaculture***

Employment in aquaculture in the EU-15 has remained relatively constant at approximately 40,000 jobs. Greece and UK show increasing employment in aquaculture. Several Member States show minor decreases in the order of several hundred jobs. Most of the major aquaculture NUTS-2 regions show a gradual increase in aquaculture employment.

***TAC dependence rates***

In many countries the dependence rates on TACs have increased. However, it must be stressed that calculation and therefore interpretation of the presented figures faces a number of significant methodological as well as empirical problems, which cannot be resolved with the present data.

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## List of abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| CFP | Common Fisheries Policy |
| GVA | Gross value added |
| VP | Value of production |
| VL | Value of landings |

## Abbreviations of country names:

| | |
|---|---|
| Be | Belgium |
| Bg | Bulgaria |
| Cy | Cyprus |
| Dk | Denmark |
| Ee | Estonia |
| Fi | Finland |
| Fr | France |
| De | Germany |
| Gr | Greece |
| Ie | Ireland |
| It | Italy |
| Lv | Latvia |
| Lt | Lithuania |
| Mt | Malta |
| Nl | Netherlands |
| Pl | Poland |
| Pt | Portugal |
| Ro | Romania |
| Si | Slovenia |
| Es | Spain |
| Se | Sweden |
| Uk | United Kingdom |

# Chapter 1. INTRODUCTION

### *Terms of reference*

The purpose of the study is to provide the Committee on Fisheries with a clear and detailed description of the level of dependency on fisheries of 125 coastal NUTS-2 specific regions of the EU-27.

A quantification and description of the socio-economic importance of fishing and aquaculture in Europe is presented, as well as an examination of the trends in employment since the last socio-economic studies carried out for the European Commission in 1999.

The tender document specifies the following Terms of Reference:

- The work must be conducted by considering the fisheries regions studied in 1999 (but at NUTS 2 level) as well as in two regions in Poland (Zachodniopomorskie and Pomorskie), Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Cyprus. In each region three tasks must be completed:
- Task 1 must provide an overview of the whole fishing industry in each region, covering the basic economic parameters of fleet structure, production, processing, on-shore infrastructure and ancillary trades (such as vessel construction and repair). Aquaculture (both coastal and inland) was also included. In all cases there was a focus on data relating to employment and value added.
- Task 2 must measure three indicators of dependency: the share of fisheries activity in the value added of the area (ratio 1), the share of fisheries employment in total regional employment (ratio 2), and the share of catches subject to CFP quota management measures as a proportion of total catches (ratio 3).
- Task 3 must analyse the changes over time in socio-economic parameters and levels of dependency since the study conducted for the European Commission in 1999.
- The minimum regional level must be NUTS 2.

### *Methodology*

Data regarding the situation in 2005 has been compiled from a large number of national and EU sources. The details of sources and specific estimations are presented in Appendix B. General elaboration of the methods and their strengths and weaknesses is presented in Appendix C.

The 2005 data has been compared to data from 1996-1998, in the Socio-economic studies carried out in 1999. While employment data is reasonably comparable, this is not the case for the income data. Trends could be therefore evaluated only on the basis of employment. It is important to stress that the 1999 studies do not contain a comprehensive overview of definitions, sources or estimation methods. Further details are presented in Appendices B and C.

### *Indicators*

The report presents the regional dependency on fisheries in terms of the following indicators:

- Employment – number of persons employed in the specific sub-sector of the fisheries sector.
- Income – gross value added (i.e. contribution to the gross national product – GNP) in mln Euro.
- Ratio 1 – Income generated by the fisheries sector as a percentage of the total national or regional income.
- Ratio 2 - Employment created by the fisheries sector as a percentage of the total national or regional employment.
- Ratio 3 – Value of catches of species under quota as a percentage of the total national or regional value of landings.

### *Presentation of the report*

The main report is composed of two sections. First, the EU overview presents the most important aggregations at EU level, pointing to the most important (groups of) countries and regions. The EU overview also presents summaries at the level of large regions like the Baltic or the Mediterranean.

The second part (chapter 3) of the main report is devoted to trends in employment, in which the distinguished sub-sectors of the fisheries sector (catching, processing and aquaculture) are examined. The most important countries and NUTS-2 regions are also highlighted in this chapter.

The main text is supported by four appendices. Appendix A presents all statistical data by country in four tables: 1. Value added by region in 2005, 2. Employment by region in 2005, 3. Trends in value and employment 1996/8-2005 and 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size. Table 3 also contains the ratio 3 regarding TAC dependence.

Sources and estimations of Appendix A are presented in appendix B in detail, by country and by indicator. The report attempts to provide as comprehensive and coherent a set of references as possible in order to allow further 'well informed' use of the data. Appendix B also raises some questions of comparability with the 1996-8 data, which have been identified during the study. It also points to sources which appear to provide figures other than those presented in the tables. It was not within the limited scope of this study to resolve the problems encountered with regards to comparability.

Appendix C discusses in conceptual terms the methodology and definitions used, including some strengths and weaknesses; this type of study faces a number of conceptual issues which are difficult, if not impossible, to resolve.

Finally, Appendix D presents the full names of all the relevant NUTS-2 regions. In the tables it was necessary to use abbreviations, but in all cases the Eurostat codes have also been included and the full names can therefore be identified without difficulty.

# Chapter 2. EU OVERVIEW

## 2.1 EU income overview

- There are 125 coastal NUTS-2 regions in the EU-27[1].
- The total income[2] generated by the EU fisheries sector amounted in 2005 to 10.6 bln Euro. This represents 0.1% of the total EU gross domestic product.
- The catching sector generated 3.9 bln Euro (38% of the total fisheries sector income), fish processing 4.3 bln Euro (40%) and aquaculture 1.6 bln Euro (15%). Income from ancillary activities is estimated at 0.8 bln Euro (7%).
- The four most important countries (France, Italy, UK and Spain) account for 64% of the total income generated by the fisheries sector.
- Italy and France account for 1.5 bln Euro (or 38%) of the income from the catching sector, followed by Spain and Greece with a share of 29%.
- Fish processing is particularly important in the UK, France and Spain. Income generated in these countries amounts to 2.4 bln Euro, or 56% of the income from fish processing in the EU.
- Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in Italy, Greece, Spain and the UK. These four countries represent 65% of the total income from this activity.
- Ancillary activities are estimated to generate about 765 mln Euro, of which 48% in France, Italy, Greece and the UK.
- The highest income dependency rates (ratio 1) are in Latvia (0.7%) and Greece (0.5%), followed by Lithuania and Denmark (about 0.3%).

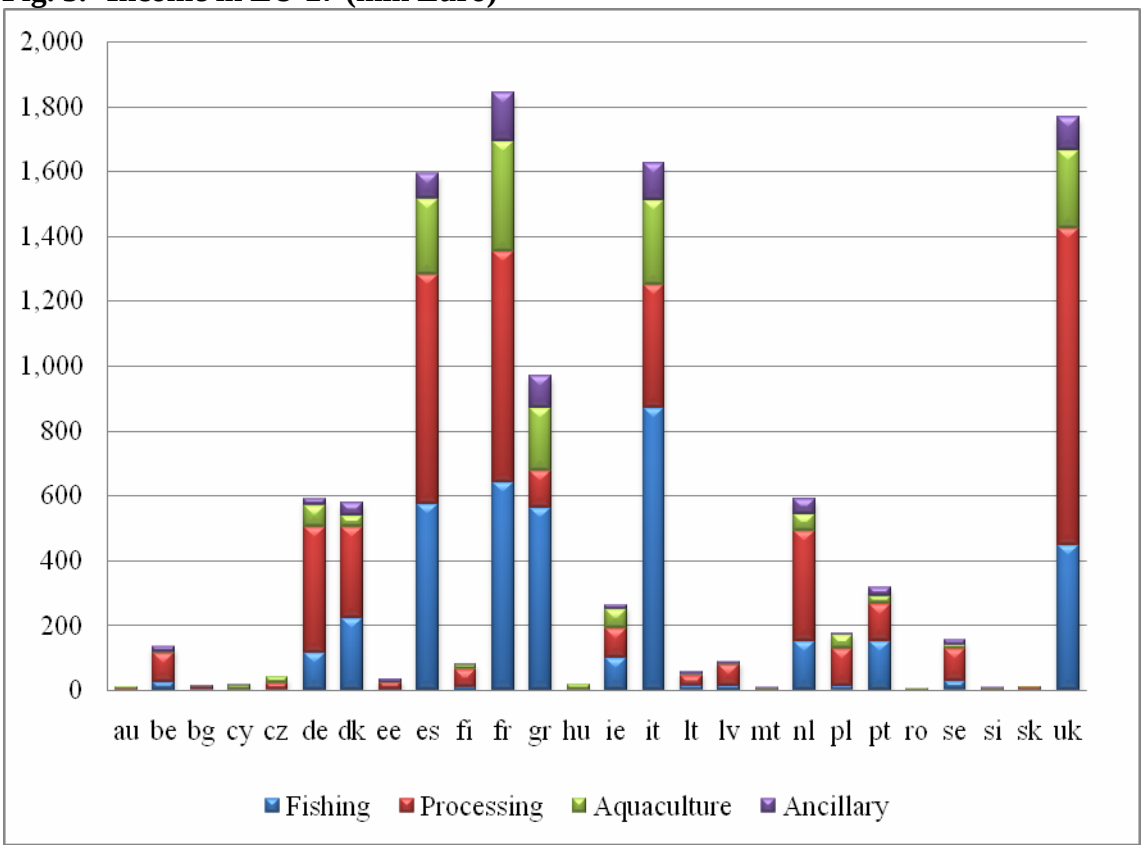
[1] Note: several NUTS-2 regions were split between North Sea and Baltic (Dk and Schleswig-H) or between Atlantic and Mediterranean (Andalucía). The sum of the NUTS-2 regions per area as presented in chapters 2.2-2.8 is therefore larger than the actual number of NUTS-2 regions indicated here.

[2] Income refers to gross value added or gross domestic product. This should not be confused with the turn-over. Income is the sum of remuneration of labour, capital (profit) and depreciation and interest. See also appendix B.

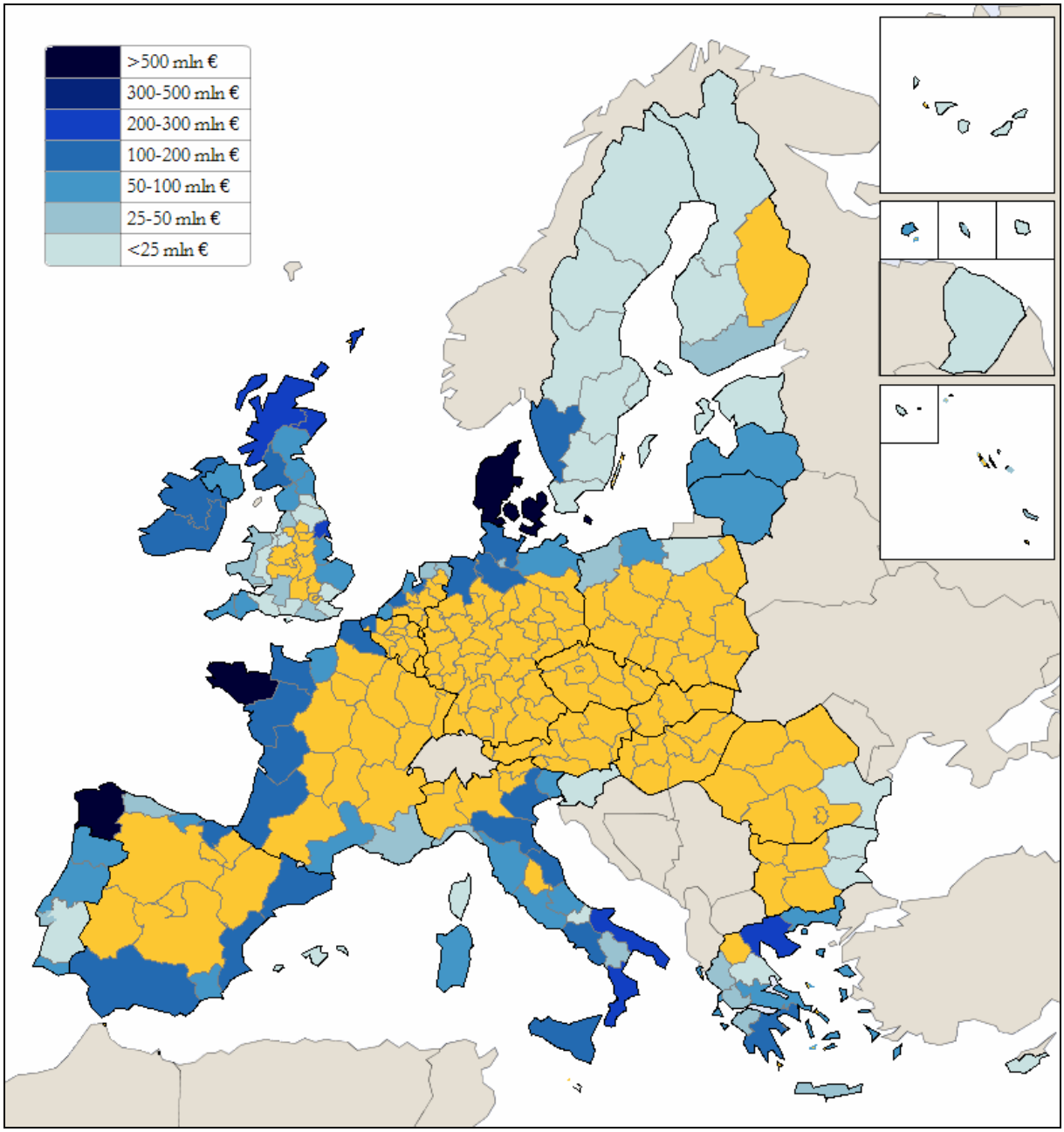
**Table 5. EU - Income generated by the fisheries sector, 2005 (mln Euro)**

| Member State | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| au Austria | 10.4 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 0.0 |
| be Belgium | 134.0 | 25.5 | 89.2 | 2.0 | 17.3 |
| bg Bulgaria | 14.1 | 1.5 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 0.3 |
| cy Cyprus | 16.1 | -1.3 | 2.1 | 13.2 | 2.1 |
| cz Czech Rep. | 40.8 | 0.0 | 21.0 | 19.8 | 0.0 |
| de Germany | 588.4 | 115.3 | 387.9 | 65.4 | 19.9 |
| dk Denmark | 577.7 | 223.0 | 280.0 | 33.7 | 41.0 |
| ee Estonia | 23.7 | -11.1 | 23.3 | 1.0 | 10.5 |
| es Spain | 1,592.1 | 574.4 | 707.8 | 233.3 | 76.6 |
| fi Finland | 81.4 | 10.5 | 54.2 | 14.3 | 2.4 |
| fr France | 1,841.8 | 640.9 | 711.6 | 341.7 | 147.6 |
| gr Greece | 971.2 | 563.0 | 114.8 | 192.3 | 101.1 |
| hu Hungary | 16.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 15.1 | 0.0 |
| ie Ireland | 262.4 | 99.2 | 90.0 | 60.0 | 13.2 |
| it Italy | 1,624.9 | 870.8 | 378.0 | 262.2 | 113.9 |
| lt Lithuania | 55.9 | 13.0 | 32.5 | 2.3 | 8.1 |
| lv Latvia | 88.1 | 14.3 | 66.7 | 0.2 | 6.9 |
| mt Malta | 8.2 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 1.2 |
| nl Netherlands | 590.9 | 149.5 | 340.1 | 53.0 | 48.4 |
| pl Poland | 174.6 | 13.4 | 114.0 | 42.6 | 4.6 |
| pt Portugal | 317.0 | 151.8 | 113.8 | 23.8 | 27.6 |
| ro Romania | 5.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 0.3 |
| se Sweden | 156.7 | 27.3 | 102.0 | 10.2 | 17.2 |
| si Slovenia | 7.3 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 |
| sk Slovakia | 11.1 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| uk United Kingdom | 1,766.4 | 446.0 | 978.2 | 238.8 | 103.4 |
| **Total** | **10,977.0** | **3,932.8** | **4,636.9** | **1,642.8** | **764.6** |

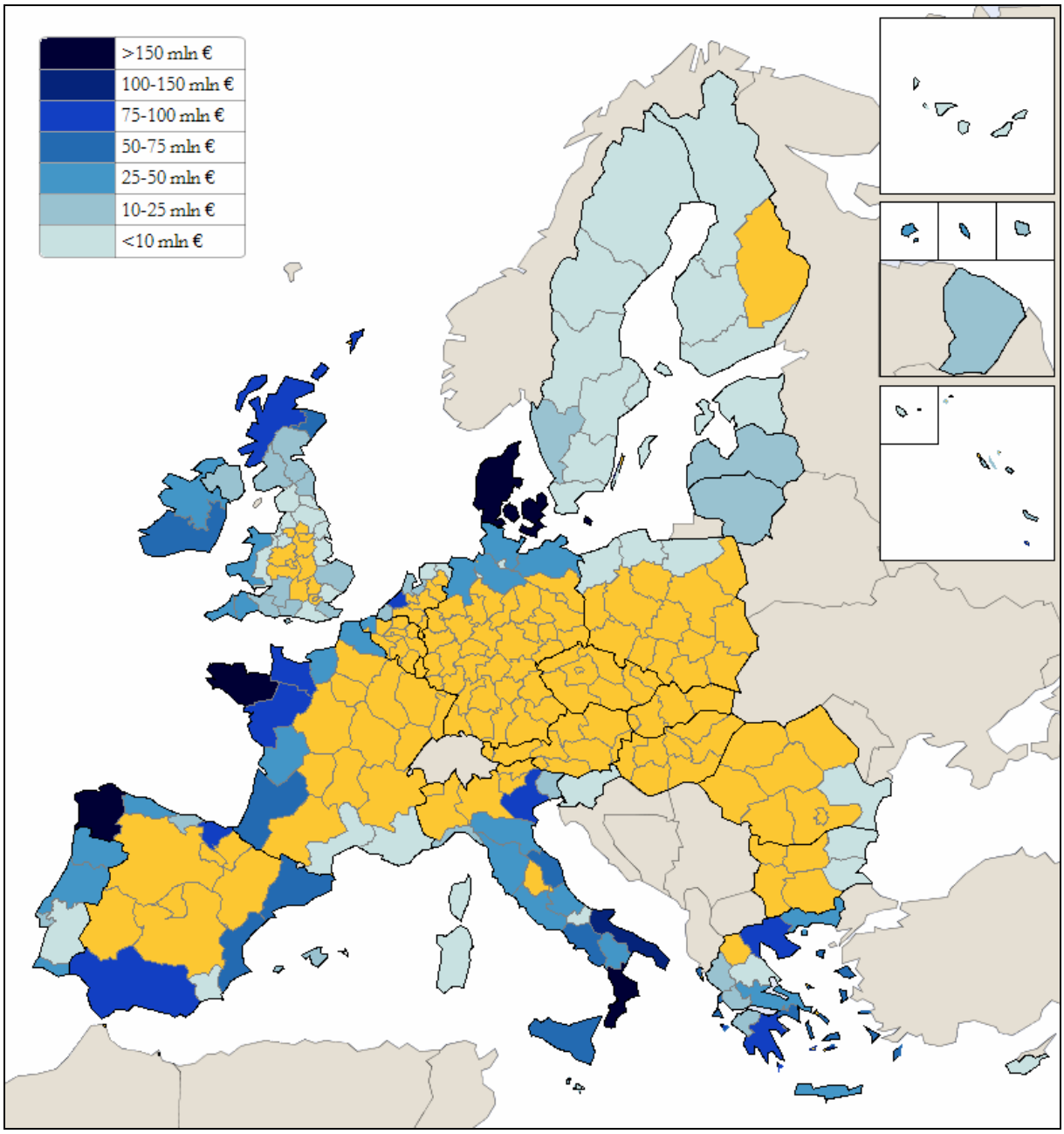
**Fig. 3. Income in EU-27 (mln Euro)**



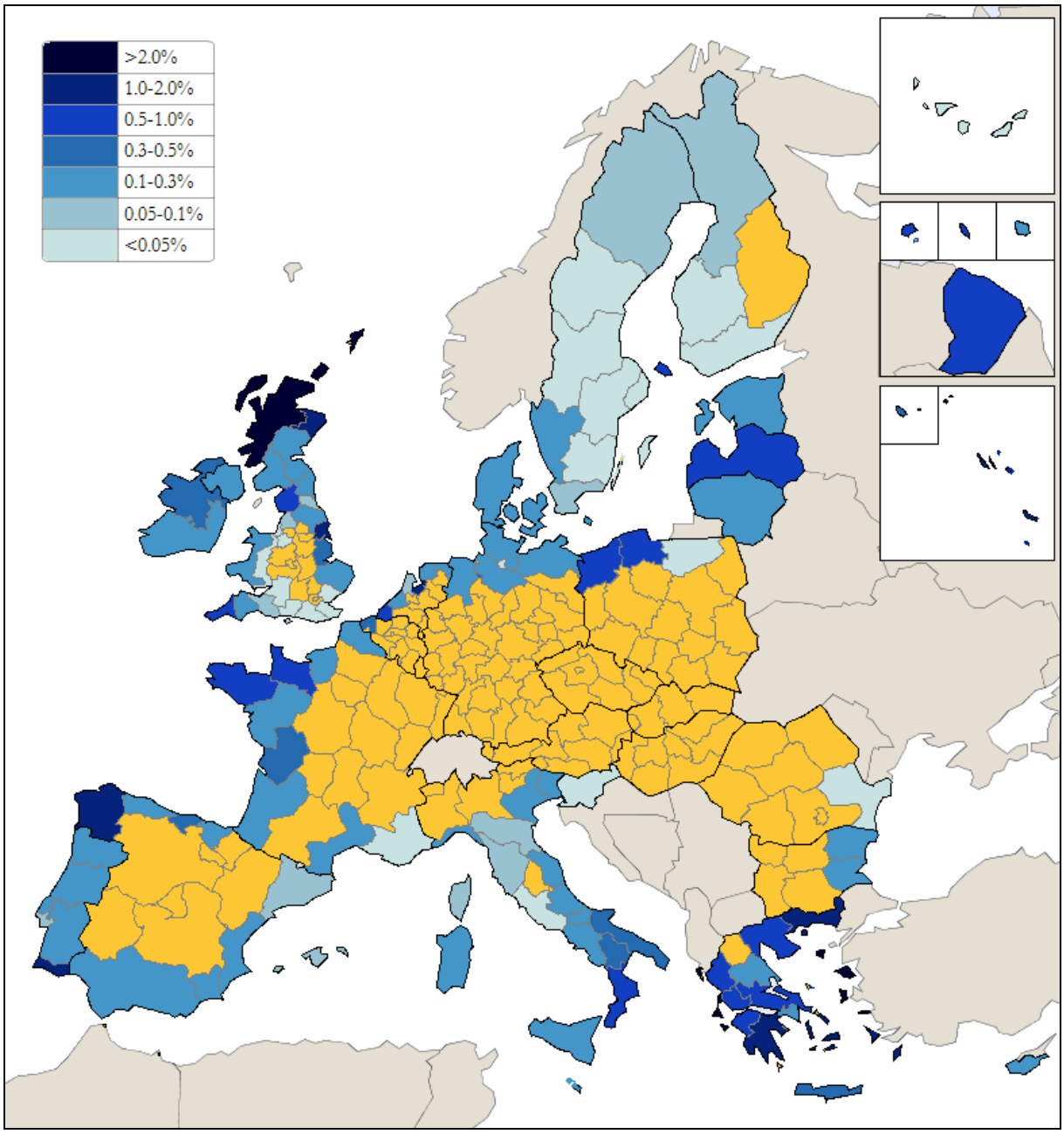
**Map 1. Total fisheries sector – income by NUTS-2 region**



**Map 2. Catching sector – income by NUTS-2 region**



**Map 3. Total fisheries sector – income dependence by NUTS-2 region**



## 2.2 EU employment overview

- The total employment[1] in 2005 in the fisheries sector of the EU-27 amounted to about 407,000 persons, which represents 0.2% of total EU employment.
- The catching sector offered employment to 187,000 people (46% of total fisheries sector employment), fish processing 138,000 (34%) and aquaculture 63,000 (16%). Employment in ancillary activities is estimated at 18,000 jobs (4%).
- In terms of employment in the fishery sector as a whole, the four most important countries (Spain, France, Italy and Greece) account for 51% of the EU total.
- The three most important countries in terms of employment in the catching sector (Spain, Greece and Italy) provide 55% of the total catching sector employment.
- Significant numbers of people are employed in fish processing in Spain, Poland and France. These three countries have an aggregate share of 55% of the EU total.
- Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in France and Spain (18,000 people), with Portugal, Poland, Italy and Bulgaria also each generating employment for around 5-6,000 persons.
- The highest employment dependency rates (ratio 2), of approximately 1%, are in Latvia, Estonia, Malta and Greece.

**Table 6. EU - Employment generated by the fisheries sector, 2005 (1000 persons)**

| Member State | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| au Austria | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| be Belgium | 2.3 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| bg Bulgaria | 10.9 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 0.3 |
| cy Cyprus | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| cz Czech Rep. | 4.3 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 |
| de Germany | 13.7 | 1.9 | 8.5 | 3.0 | 0.3 |
| dk Denmark | 9.7 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| ee Estonia | 6.3 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| es Spain | 70.0 | 38.5 | 22.5 | 7.4 | 1.5 |
| fi Finland | 1.8 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| fr France | 45.8 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 11.1 | 2.9 |
| gr Greece | 43.9 | 33.4 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 2.2 |
| hu Hungary | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 |
| ie Ireland | 11.6 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1.2 |
| it Italy | 47.1 | 32.2 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 2.5 |
| lt Lithuania | 7.8 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| lv Latvia | 11.0 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| mt Malta | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| nl Netherlands | 9.7 | 2.1 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 |

[1] It must be stressed that measurement of employment in the various MS is not consistent. Some MS report full time equivalents, while others report engaged persons. See details in appendix B.

| Member State | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| pl Poland | 24.5 | 3.3 | 16.0 | 5.0 | 0.2 |
| pt Portugal | 31.9 | 19.8 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 1.2 |
| ro Romania | 7.1 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 0.3 |
| se Sweden | 4.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| si Slovenia | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| sk Slovakia | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| uk United Kingdom | 36.3 | 12.6 | 18.2 | 4.0 | 1.5 |
| **Total** | **407.2** | **187.2** | **137.8** | **63.4** | **18.9** |

Table 7 shows that, with the exception of Greece, the relatively smaller countries demonstrate higher dependence on employment in the fisheries sector. The overall dependence of the large fishing nations lies in the range of 0.1-0.5%. In nine Member State the fisheries sector makes a very small contribution to the national employment, below 0.1%, although in the case of Germany the number of persons involved is still significant.

**Fig. 4. Employment by sub-sector (1000 persons)**

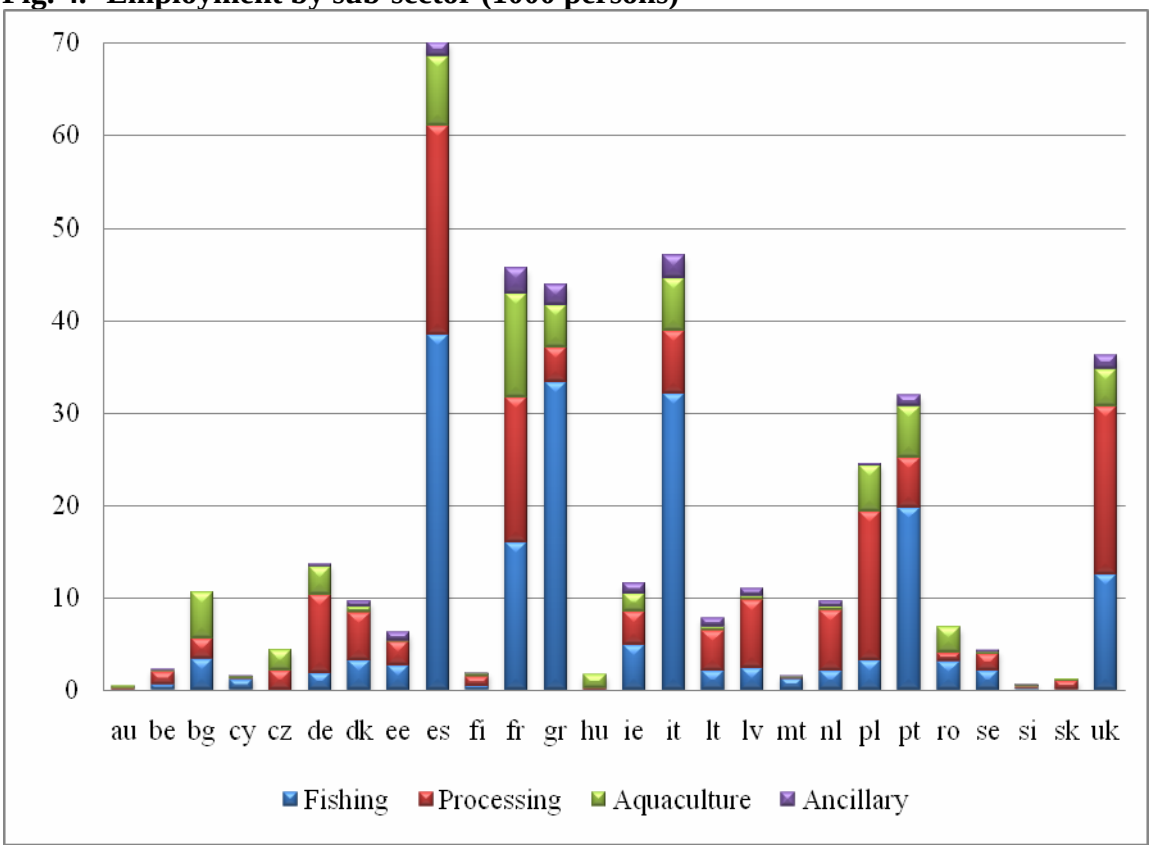


**Table 7. Classification of EU Member States according to the role of the total fisheries sector (number of persons and ratio 2), 2005**

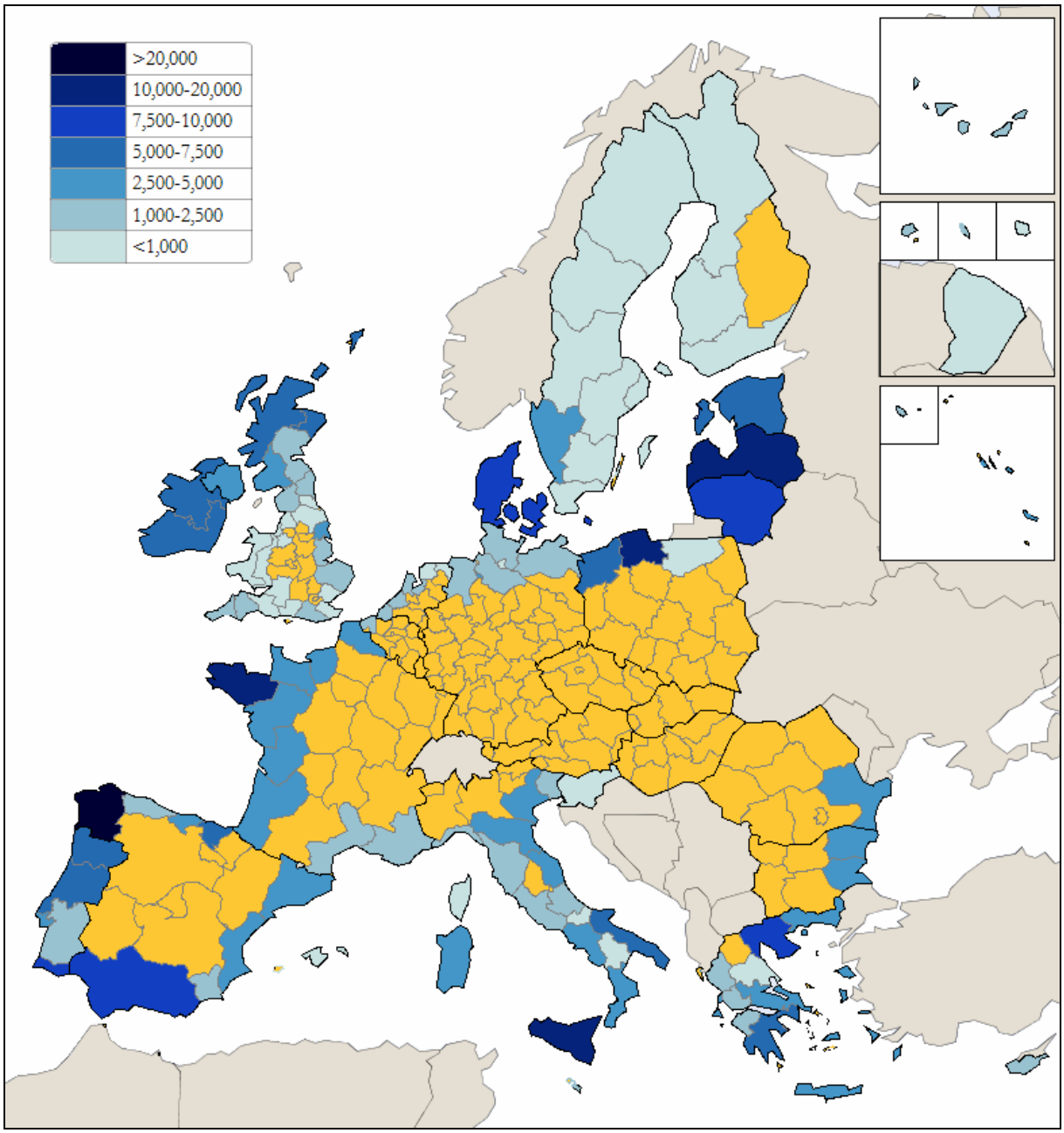
| Ratio 2 | Employment in the fisheries sector | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **>10,000** | **5-10,000** | **2,500-5,000** | **1,000-2,500** | **<1,000** |
| 1.0-1.1% | gr Greece<br>lv Latvia | ee Estonia | | mt Malta | |
| 0.5-0.6% | pt Portugal<br>ie Ireland | lt Lithuania | | | |
| 0.1-0.5% | bg Bulgaria<br>es Spain<br>fr France<br>it Italy<br>pl Poland<br>uk United K. | dk Denmark<br>nl Netherlands | se Sweden | cy Cyprus | |
| <0.1% | de Germany | ro Romania | cz Czech R. | be Belgium<br>fi Finland<br>hu Hungary<br>sk Slovakia | si Slovenia<br>au Austria |

Table 8 presents the level of employment against income dependency. The income dependencies are mostly lower than the employment dependence shown in Table 7. This is due to the fact that average incomes in the fisheries sector in general and in catching in particular are usually lower than the national average income level. Only Greece and Latvia show a value of ratio 1 between 0.5% and 0.7%. Further four countries show income dependence levels of 0.2-0.3%, while their employment dependency (ratio 2) was more than twice as high.

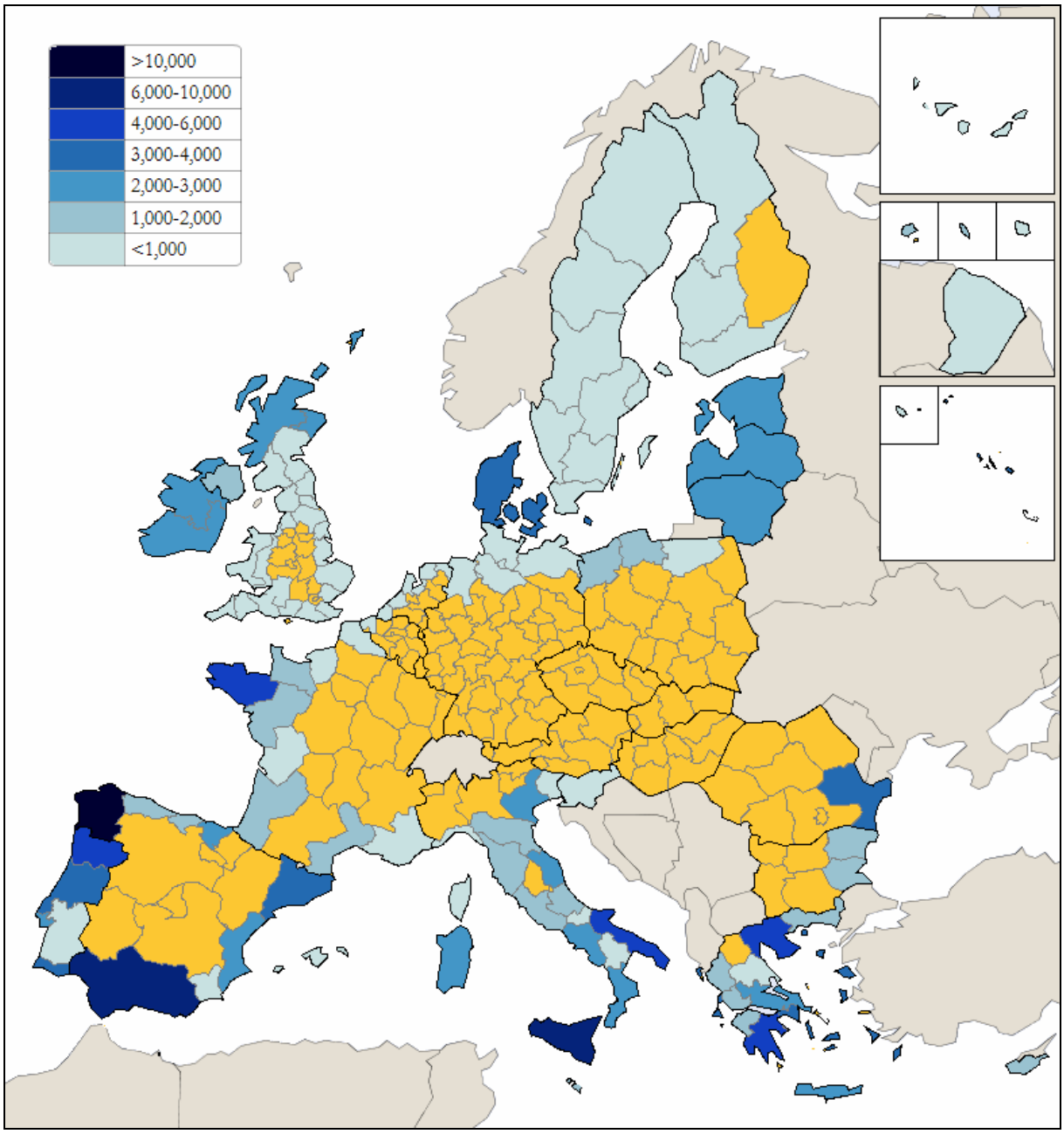
**Table 8. Classification of EU Member States according to the role of the total fisheries sector (number of persons and ratio 1), 2005**

| Ratio 1 | Employment in the fisheries sector | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **>10,000** | **5-10,000** | **2,500-5,000** | **1,000-2,500** | **<1,000** |
| 0.5-0.7% | gr Greece<br>lv Latvia | | | | |
| 0.2-0.3% | pt Portugal | ee Estonia<br>lt Lithuania<br>dk Denmark | | | |
| 0.1-0.2% | ie Ireland<br>es Spain<br>fr France<br>it Italy<br>uk United K. | | | cy Cyprus<br>mt Malta | |
| <0.1% | de Germany<br>pl Poland<br>bg Bulgaria | ro Romania<br>nl Netherlands | se Sweden<br>cz Czech R. | be Belgium<br>fi Finland<br>hu Hungary<br>sk Slovakia | si Slovenia<br>au Austria |

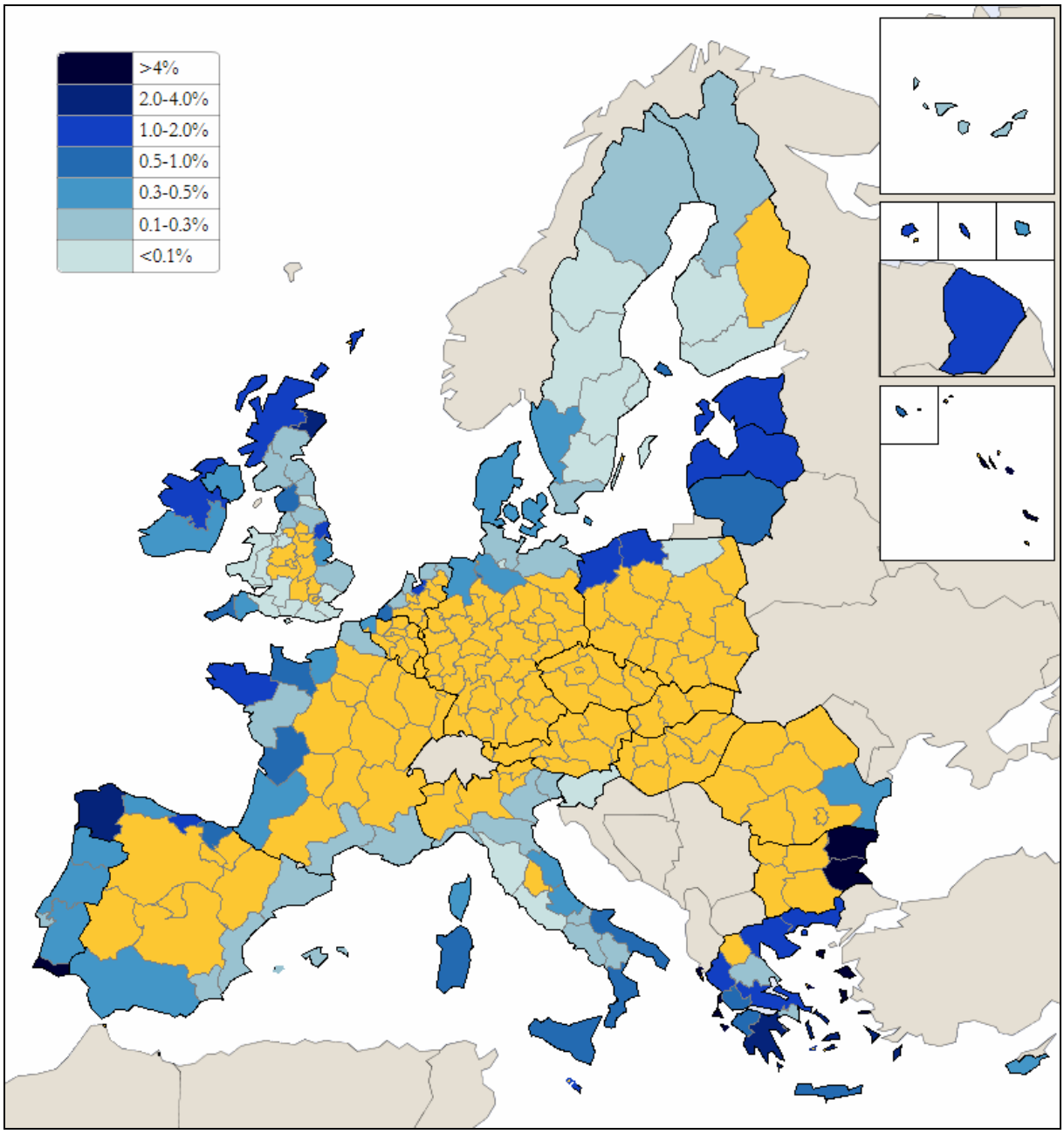
**Map 4. Total fisheries sector – employment by NUTS-2 region**



## Map 5. Catching sector – employment by NUTS-2 region



**Map 6. Total fisheries sector – employment dependence by NUTS-2 region**



## 2.3 EU regional overview

There are marked differences in the structure of income and employment in the main areas of the EU. In the Mediterranean area the catching sector contributes 50% of income and 70% of employment within the fisheries sector. In the Atlantic area these percentages amount to 35% and 45% respectively. On the other hand in the Baltic and the North Sea area the major component of the fisheries sector is fish processing, which represents around 60% of the total fisheries sector in terms of both income and employment. The Atlantic and the Mediterranean are also important areas for aquaculture, which contributes about 10-20% of total sector income and employment.

**Table 9. Income by area, 2005 (mln Euro)**

| Area | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltic Sea | 784.2 | 157.0 | 489.6 | 65.6 | 72.0 |
| North Sea | 2,517.5 | 698.9 | 1,562.1 | 97.9 | 158.6 |
| Atlantic areas | 3,780.7 | 1,315.2 | 1,530.3 | 694.5 | 240.6 |
| Mediterranean Sea | 3,080.2 | 1,618.1 | 626.9 | 577.2 | 258.0 |
| Black Sea | 11.1 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 0.6 |
| Outer Regions | 210.3 | 140.7 | 32.0 | 12.9 | 24.6 |
| Non-coastal areas | 593.2 | 0.0 | 391.5 | 191.6 | 10.1 |
| **Total** | **10,977.0** | **3,932.8** | **4,636.9** | **1,642.8** | **764.6** |

**Table 10. Employment by area, 2005 (1000 persons)**

| Area | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltic Sea | 54.1 | 14.3 | 31.2 | 5.0 | 3.6 |
| North Sea | 47.5 | 13.8 | 29.9 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| Atlantic areas | 137.9 | 63.1 | 43.2 | 25.6 | 5.9 |
| Mediterranean Sea | 112.1 | 79.1 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 5.7 |
| Black Sea | 14.1 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 0.6 |
| Outer Regions | 12.5 | 10.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Non-coastal areas | 29.0 | 0.7 | 16.4 | 11.8 | 0.1 |
| **Total** | **407.2** | **187.2** | **137.8** | **63.4** | **18.9** |

**Fig. 5. Employment and income in the total fishery sector by region**
(income mln Euro, employment 1000 persons)

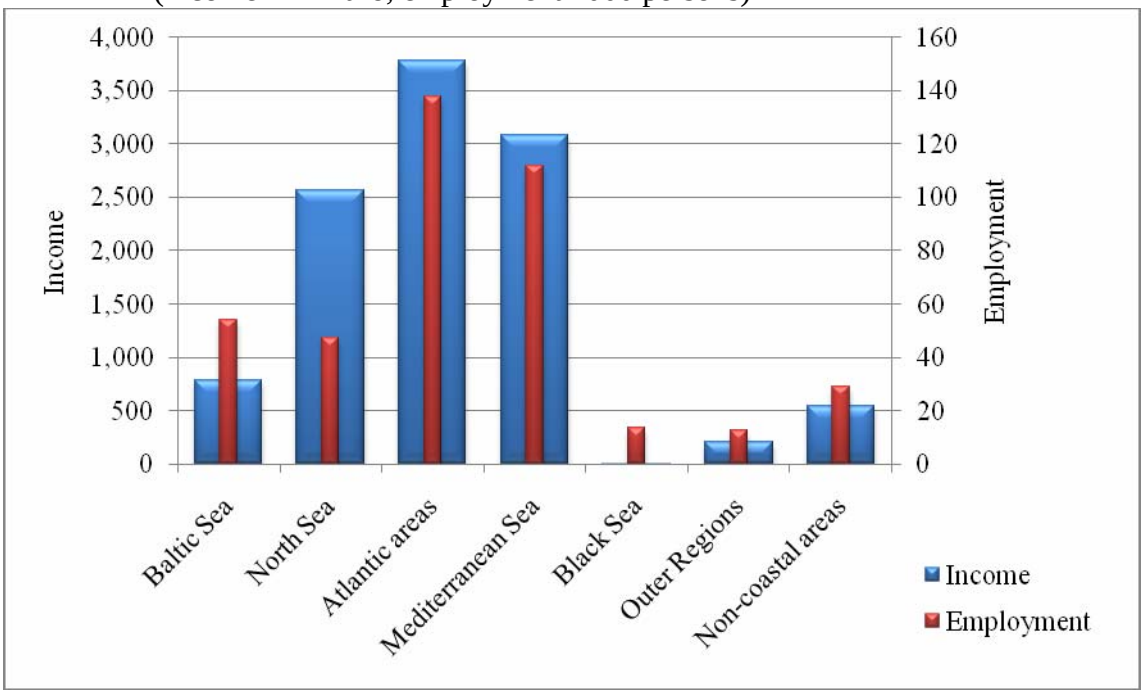



**Fig. 6. Income by sub-sector and main region (mln Euro)**

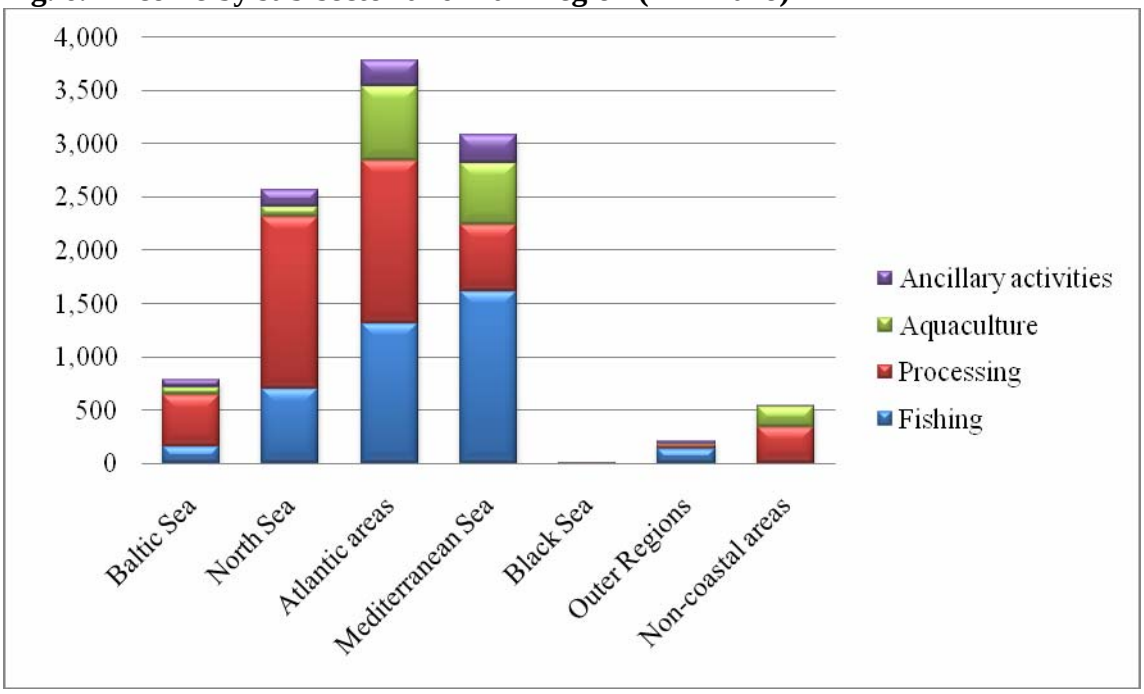


**Fig. 7. Employment by sub-sector and main regions (1000 persons)**

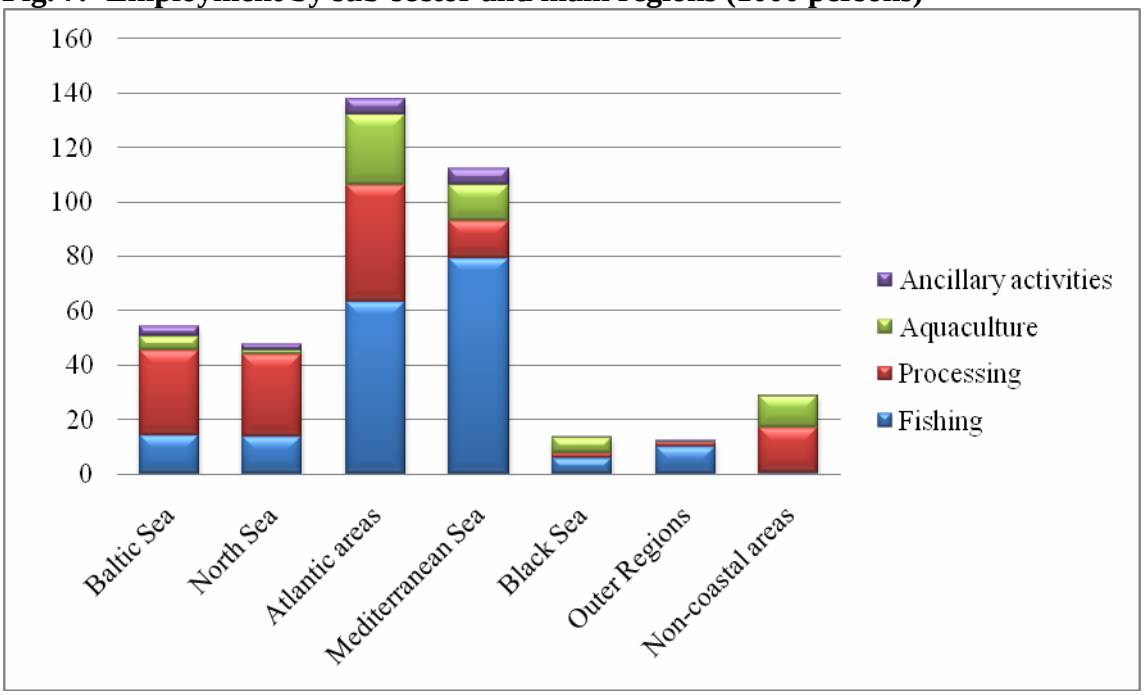



**Fig. 9. Role of the fisheries sector in the main regions**
(size of the circle represents relative size of the employment in the total fisheries sector)

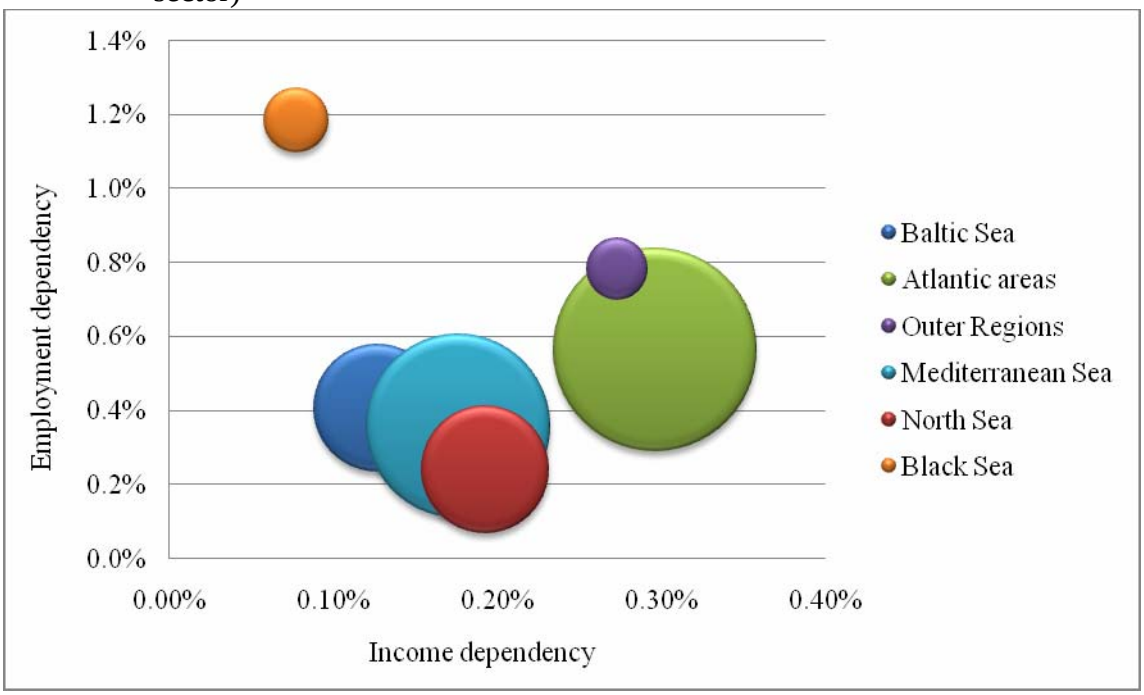



Table 11 combines two indicators; income dependency on the fisheries sector and the number employed, and shows the most important NUTS-2 regions. The top five-ranked regions are Galicia, Highlands and Islands, N-E Scotland, Algarve and Peloponnisos.

**Fig. 9. Role of the fisheries sector in the main regions**
(size of the circle represents relative size of the employment in the total fisheries sector)

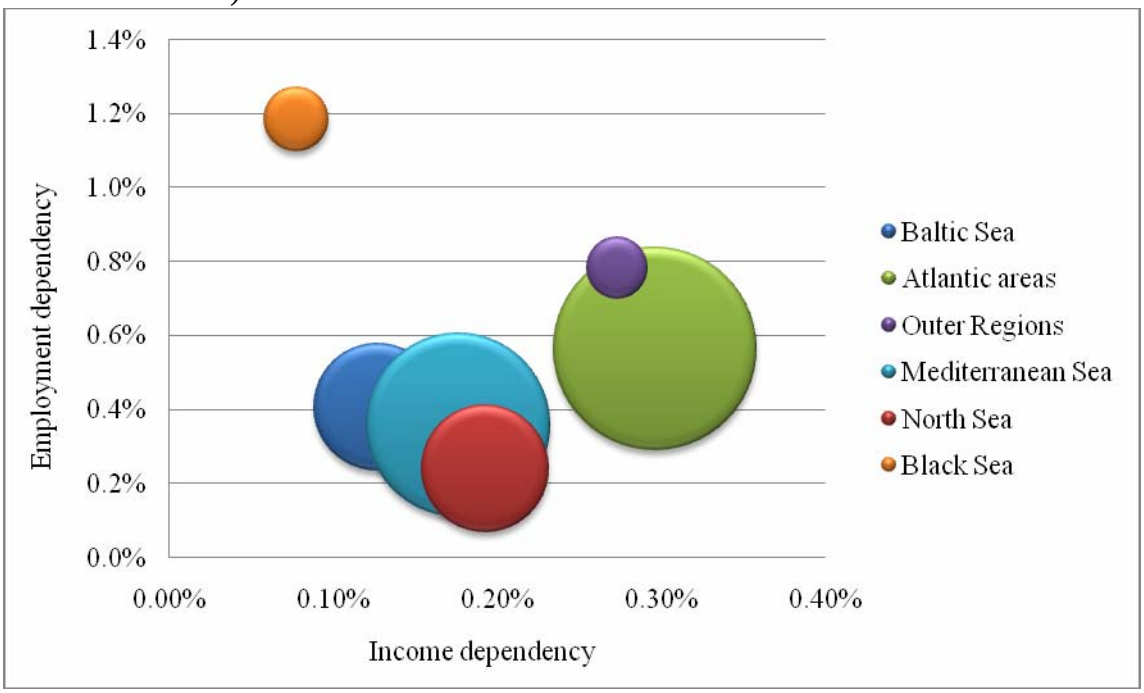



**Table 11. Distribution of regions with highest employment in the fisheries sector and the highest dependency on income from the fisheries sector**

| Ratio 2 | Employment in the fisheries sector | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **>10,000** | **5-10,000** | **2,500-5,000** | **1,000-2,500** |
| >=2% | es11 Galicia | ukm4 Highl.&Isl. | gr22 Ionia Nisia<br>gr41 Voreio Aig. | |
| 1-2% | fr52 Bretagne<br>lv00 Latvia<br>pl63 Pomorskie | gr25 Peloponnisos<br>pt15 Algarve<br>ukm1 N-E Scotl. | gr11 An. Mak,<br>gr42 Notio Aigaio<br>pt20 Açores<br>uke1 E. Riding | |
| 0.5-1% | | gr12 Kentr. Make.<br>pl42 Zachod. Pom | fr25 Basse-Norm.<br>gr24 Sterea Ellada<br>itf6 Calabria | fr91 Guadeloupe<br>fr92 Martinique<br>gr21 Ipeiros<br>gr23 Dytiki Ellada<br>ukd1 Cumbria<br>ukk3 Cornwall |

Table 12 presents the top-10 ranking regions in terms of income, employment and ratios 1 and 2. This table contains 22 of the 128 coastal NUTS-2 regions as several regions rank highly under different criteria. Galicia is in the top-10 in all four columns, while the Highland and Islands and Algarve appear three times out of four. Nine of the regions are located along the Mediterranean coast, six in the Atlantic area and three in each of the North Sea and in the Baltic Sea. In the Mediterranean area and to a lesser extent in the Atlantic, the high ranking is due to the large fishing sector. On the other hand, in the North Sea and the Baltic Sea the ranking is typically due to the importance of the fish processing industry.

**Table 12. Top 10 ranking regions in terms of income, sectorial employment, income dependence and employment dependence**

| Income (mln Euro) | | Total employment (1000 persons) | | Ratio 1: Income dependency | | Ratio 2: Employment depend. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| es11 Galicia | 693 | es11 Galicia | 34 | gr41 Voreio Ai. | 3.2% | gr41 Voreio Ai. | 5.6% |
| fr52 Bretagne | 583 | fr52 Bretagne | 14 | ukm4 Hig.&Is. | 3.0% | pt20 Açores | 4.5% |
| dk00 Denm. NS | 462 | pl63 Pomorskie | 11 | gr22 Ionia Nisia | 2.2% | pt15 Algarve | 4.3% |
| itf6 Calabria | 268 | lv00 Latvia | 11 | gr42 Notio Aig. | 1.4% | gr22 Ionia Nis. | 4.2% |
| ukm4 High.&Isl | 259 | itg1 Sicilia | 10 | es11 Galicia | 1.4% | gr42 Notio Aig. | 3.7% |
| uke1 E. Riding, | 254 | gr12 Kentr. Mak. | 8 | gr25 Peloponn. | 1.4% | es11 Galicia | 3.0% |
| ukm1 N-E Scot. | 252 | pt15 Algarve | 8 | ukm1 N-E Scot. | 1.3% | ukm1 N-E Scot. | 2.6% |
| gr12 Kent. Mak. | 230 | lt00 Lithuania | 7 | pt20 Açores | 1.3% | gr25 Peloponn. | 2.3% |
| itf4 Puglia | 216 | dk00 Denmark NS | 8 | pt15 Algarve | 1.1% | ukm4 Hi.& Isl. | 1.9% |
| itd3 Veneto | 183 | pt11 Norte | 7 | uke1 E. Riding | 1.1% | fr93 Guyane | 1.7% |

## 2.4 North Sea area

- The North Sea area is composed of 28 coastal NUTS-2 regions.
- The total income generated in the NUTS-2 regions in the North Sea area in 2005 amounted to 1,333 bln Euro. The fisheries sector contributed approximately 2.2 bln Euro, which represents almost 0.2% of the total.
- The North Sea coast of Denmark is in most respects the most important fishing region in the North Sea, along with East Riding and N-E Scotland.
- Fish catching generated 700 mln Euro in 2005 (31% of the total fisheries sector), fish processing 1,272 mln Euro (58%) and aquaculture 98 mln Euro (14%). Income from ancillary activities is estimated at 159 mln Euro (7%).
- In terms of income from the fishery sector, the three most important regions Denmark - North Sea, E. Riding and N-E Scotland generate a total 969 mln Euro, or 44% of the total.
- The North Sea coast of Denmark alone accounts for 178 mln Euro or 25% of the income from fish catching, followed by Zuid Holland with 80 mln Euro.
- Fish processing is important in the three regions mentioned under bullet five. Income generated in these regions amounts to some 650 mln Euro, or 51% of the income from fish processing around the North Sea.
- Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in Denmark (27 mln Euro).
- The highest income dependency rates are in three regions: N-E Scotland, 1.3%, E. Riding, 1.1%, and Cornwall, 0.5%.

**Table 13. North Sea area - Income generated by the fisheries sector, 2005 (mln Euro)**

| NUTS-2 regions | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| be25 West-Vlaanderen | 134.0 | 25.5 | 89.2 | 2.0 | 17.3 |
| de50 Bremen | 116.2 | 3.4 | 112.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| de60 Hamburg | 26.7 | 1.2 | 25.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| de93/94 Lüneb./W-Ems | 118.1 | 38.6 | 78.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| def0 Schl-H. - North S. | 74.5 | 27.1 | 41.8 | 0.7 | 4.9 |
| dk00 Denmark - North S. | 462.2 | 178.4 | 224.0 | 27.0 | 32.8 |
| nl11 Groningen | 13.6 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 0.8 |
| nl12 Friesland | 11.5 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 1.5 |
| nl23 Flevoland | 30.1 | 21.3 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 6.1 |
| nl32 Noord-Holland | 30.7 | 23.2 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 4.8 |
| nl33 Zuid-Holland | 109.8 | 79.8 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 27.3 |
| nl34 Zeeland | 20.7 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 7.8 |
| ukc1 Tees Val., Durh. | 21.5 | 6.4 | 9.6 | 5.4 | 0.2 |
| ukc2 Northumb., Tyne | 57.2 | 19.7 | 35.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 |
| uke1 E. Riding, N. Linc. | 254.1 | 7.0 | 238.9 | 2.2 | 6.0 |
| uke2 North Yorkshire | 23.3 | 9.8 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 1.2 |
| ukf3 Lincolnshire | 52.0 | 6.1 | 41.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| ukh1 East Anglia | 89.2 | 11.3 | 71.1 | 4.7 | 2.1 |
| ukh3 Essex | 11.7 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 0.3 |
| ukj2 Surr., E.-W. Suss. | 40.9 | 2.1 | 37.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| ukj3 Hampsh., I. Wight | 19.9 | 12.9 | 0.9 | 5.4 | 0.7 |
| ukj4 Kent | 15.5 | 13.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| ukk1 Gloucest., Wiltsh. | 31.0 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 3.5 | 0.5 |
| ukk2 Dorset, Somerset | 19.4 | 12.8 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 |
| ukk3 Cornwall, I. Scilly | 54.1 | 43.8 | 7.4 | 2.3 | 0.6 |
| kk4 Devon | 65.3 | 28.1 | 27.0 | 3.5 | 6.7 |
| ukm1 N-E Scotland | 252.2 | 64.2 | 187.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| ukm2 Eastern Scotland | 71.5 | 21.2 | 14.0 | 3.5 | 32.8 |
| **Total** | **2,227.0** | **698.9** | **1,271.6** | **97.9** | **158.6** |

- Total employment in 2005 in the NUTS-2 region in the North Sea area amounted to 19.8 mln persons. The fisheries sector contributed approximately 47,500 jobs, which represents 0.2% of the total.
- The catching sector provided employment to 13,000 people (29% of the total fisheries sector), fish processing 30,000 (63%) and aquaculture 1,600 (3%). Employment in ancillary activities is estimated at 2,300 jobs (5%).
- In terms of employment in the total fishery sector, the three most important fishing regions are Denmark - North Sea, N-E Scotland and E. Riding. About 18,300 people work in the fishery sector in these regions, or 38% of the area total.
- Five regions are especially important in terms of employment in fish catching and fish processing. Apart from the three mentioned above, Flevoland and Bremen play also a

major role. There are some 16,600 jobs in the fish processing in these regions, i.e. 56% of the total fish processing in the North Sea basin.

- Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in Denmark, and with some 500 jobs it accounts for over 30% of the regional employment in the North Sea area.
- The highest employment dependence rates are in five regions: N-E Scotland (2.6%), Flevoland (1.3%), E. Riding (1.2%), Bremen (1%), Zeeland (0.6%).

**Table 14. North Sea area - Employment generated by the fisheries sector, 2005 (1000 persons)**

| NUTS-2 regions | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| be25 West-Vlaanderen | 2.3 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| de50 Bremen | 2.5 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| de60 Hamburg | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| de93/94 Lüneb./W-Ems | 2.4 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| def0 Schl-H. - North S. | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| dk00 Denmark - North S. | 7.7 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| nl11 Groningen | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| nl12 Friesland | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| nl23 Flevoland | 2.4 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| nl32 Noord-Holland | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| nl33 Zuid-Holland | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| nl34 Zeeland | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| ukc1 Tees Val., Durh. | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ukc2 Northumb., Tyne | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| uke1 E. Riding, N. Linc. | 4.7 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| uke2 North Yorkshire | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ukf3 Lincolnshire | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ukh1 East Anglia | 1.8 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ukh3 Essex | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ukj2 Surr., E.-W. Suss. | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ukj3 Hampsh., I. Wight | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ukj4 Kent | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ukk1 Gloucest., Wiltsh. | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ukk2 Dorset, Somerset | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ukk3 Cornwall, I. Scilly | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ukk4 Devon | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| ukm1 N-E Scotland | 5.9 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ukm2 Eastern Scotland | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| **Total** | **47.5** | **13.8** | **29.9** | **1.6** | **2.3** |

**Fig. 8. North Sea: Income and employment –fisheries sector**

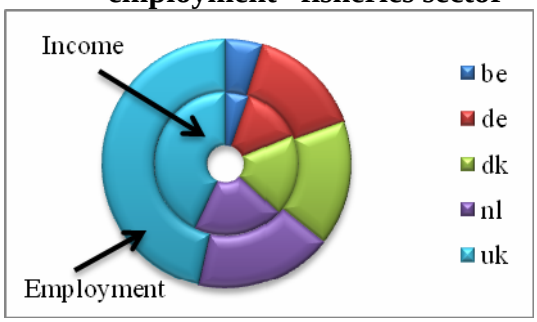



**Fig. 9. North Sea: Income and employment - catching sector**

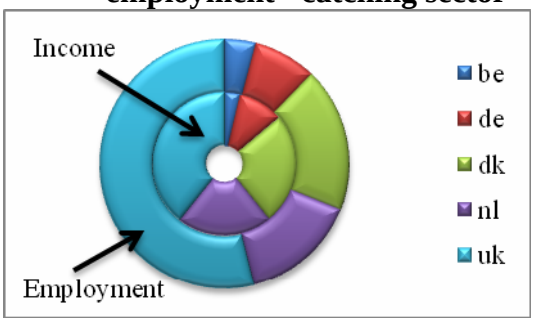



**Fig. 10. North Sea: Composition of income by sub-sector**

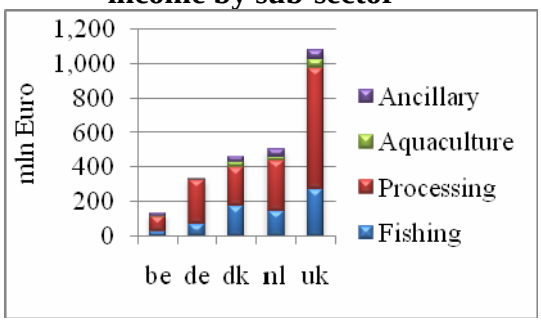
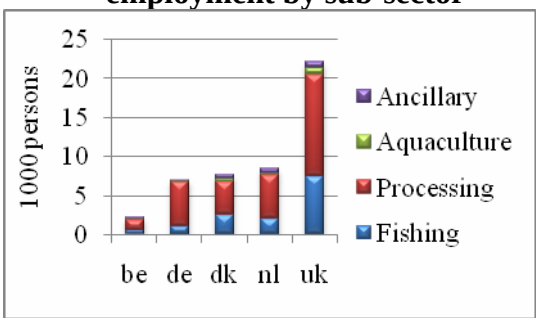



**Fig. 11. North Sea: Composition of employment by sub-sector**




## 2.5 Baltic Sea area

- The Baltic Sea area is composed of 22 coastal NUTS-2 regions.
- The total income generated in 2005 in the NUTS-2 regions in the Baltic Sea area amounted to 618 bln Euro. The fisheries sector contributed approximately 784 mln Euro, which represents 0.1% of the total.
- The fish catching sector generated 157 mln Euro (20% of total fisheries sector income), fish processing 490 mln Euro (62%) and aquaculture 66 mln Euro (8%). Income from ancillary activities is estimated at 72 mln Euro (9%).
- In terms of income from the total fishery sector, the five most important regions (Baltic Denmark, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Västsverige, Latvia and Pomorskie) generate a total 477 mln Euro, or 60% of the total for the Baltic Sea area.
- Denmark alone accounts for 28% of the income from the catching sector.
- Fish processing is important in the five regions mentioned in bullet point 4 above.
- Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in two of the three Polish regions.
- The highest income dependency rates are in Latvia, Pomorskie and Åland, in the range of 0.6-0.7%

**Table 15. Baltic Sea area - Income generated by the fisheries sector, 2005 (mln Euro)**

| NUTS-2 region | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| de80 Meckl.-Vorpom. | 85.4 | 26.8 | 46.8 | 0.4 | 11.3 |
| def0 Schl-H. - Baltic. | 49.7 | 18.1 | 27.9 | 0.4 | 3.3 |
| dk00 Denmark - Baltic | 115.5 | 44.6 | 56.0 | 6.7 | 8.2 |
| ee00 Estonia | 23.7 | -11.1 | 23.3 | 1.0 | 10.5 |
| fi13 Itä-Suomi | 10.1 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 |
| fi18 Etelä-Suomi | 39.0 | 5.8 | 28.6 | 3.3 | 1.3 |
| fi19 Länsi-Suomi | 13.5 | 2.2 | 7.7 | 2.9 | 0.6 |
| Fi1a Pohjois-Suomi | 13.4 | 2.0 | 7.7 | 3.5 | 0.3 |
| fi20 Åland | 5.4 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| lt00 Lithuania | 55.9 | 13.0 | 32.5 | 2.3 | 8.1 |
| lv00 Latvia | 88.1 | 14.3 | 66.7 | 0.2 | 6.9 |
| pl42 Zachod. Pomorskie | 47.8 | 5.0 | 29.9 | 11.2 | 1.8 |
| pl62 Warm.-Mazurskie | 3.0 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| pl63 Pomorskie | 77.5 | 7.9 | 48.6 | 18.2 | 2.8 |
| se01 Stockholm | 3.4 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| se02 Ö. Mellansverige | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| se04 Sydsverige | 23.1 | 3.6 | 15.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| se06 No. Mellansverige | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| se07 Meller. Norrland | 1.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| se08 Övre Norrland | 11.2 | 0.9 | 9.4 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| se09 Småland med öarna | 4.5 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| se0a Västverige | 110.7 | 20.0 | 71.1 | 6.3 | 13.3 |
| **Total** | **784.2** | **157.0** | **489.6** | **65.6** | **72.0** |

- Total employment in 2005 in the NUTS-2 regions in the Baltic Sea area amounted to 13.3 mln persons. The fisheries sector contributed approximately 54,000 jobs, which represents 0.4% of the total.
- The catching sector provided employment to 14,000 people (26% of the total fisheries sector), fish processing 31,200 (58%) and aquaculture 5,000 (9%). Employment in ancillary activities is estimated at 3,600 jobs (4%).
- In terms of employment in the total fishery sector, the four most important regions are Latvia, Pomorskie, Lithuania and Estonia. About 36,000 people work in the fishery sector in these regions, or 67% of the area total.
- These four regions are also the most important in terms of employment in catching and fish processing, along with Z. Pomorskie, which is also a major fish processing region.
- Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in two Polish regions, accounting for over 70% of the regional employment in the Baltic.
- Five regions show employment dependency of over 0.5%: Pomorskie (1.6%), Z. Pomorskie (1.3%), Latvia (1.1%), Estonia (1%), Åland (0.9%) and Lithuania (0.5%).

**Table 16. Baltic Sea area - Employment generated by the fisheries sector, 2005 (1000 persons)**

| NUTS-2 region | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| de80 Meckl.-Vorpom. | 1.7 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| def0 Schl-H. - Baltic. | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| dk00 Denmark - Baltic | 1.9 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| ee00 Estonia | 6.3 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| fi13 Itä-Suomi | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| fi18 Etelä-Suomi | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| fi19 Länsi-Suomi | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| fi1a Pohjois-Suomi | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| fi20 Åland | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| lt00 Lithuania | 7.8 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| lv00 Latvia | 11.0 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| pl42 Zachod. Pomorskie | 6.9 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| pl62 Warm.-Mazurskie | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| pl63 Pomorskie | 11.0 | 1.9 | 6.8 | 2.1 | 0.2 |
| se01 Stockholm | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| se02 Ö. Mellansverige | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| se04 Sydsverige | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| se06 No. Mellansverige | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| se07 Meller. Norrland | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| se08 Övre Norrland | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| se09 Småland med öarna | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| se0a Västverige | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | **54.1** | **14.3** | **31.2** | **5.0** | **3.6** |

**Fig. 12. Baltic Sea: Income and employment –fisheries sector**

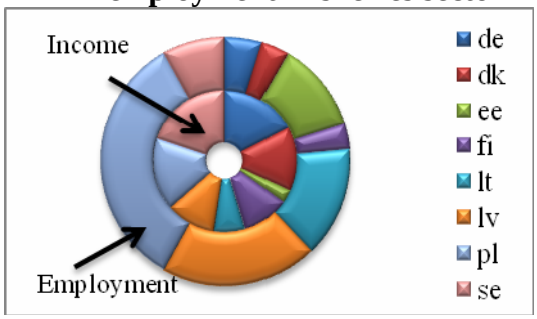



**Fig. 13. Baltic Sea: Income and employment - catching sector**

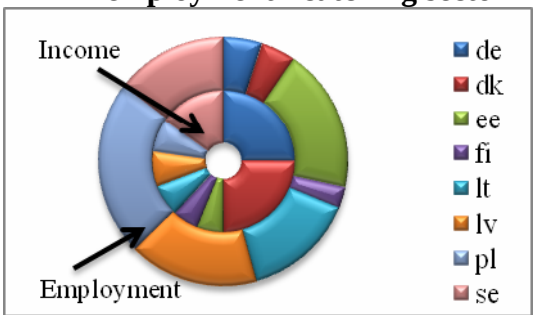


**Fig. 14. Baltic Sea: Composition of income by sub-sector**

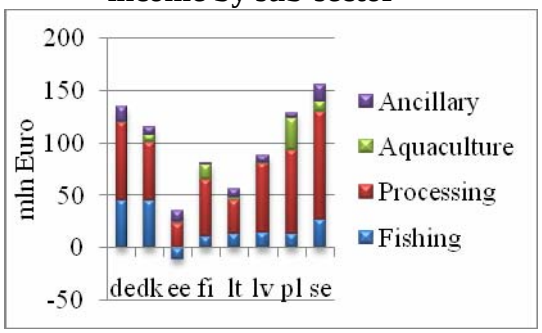
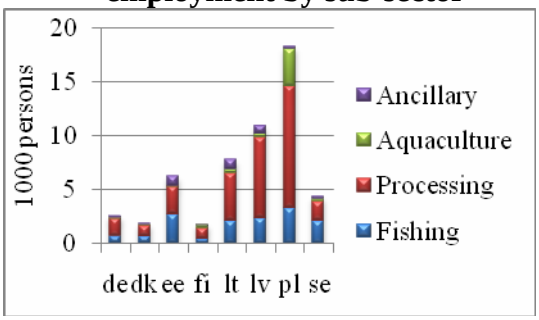



**Fig. 15. Baltic Sea: Composition of employment by sub-sector**




## 2.6 Atlantic area

- The Atlantic area is composed of 28 coastal NUTS-2 regions.
- The total income generated in 2005 in the NUTS-2 regions in the Atlantic area amounted to 1,275 bln Euro. The fisheries sector contributed approximately 3,781 mln Euro, which represents 0.3% of the total.
- The fish catching sector generated 1,315 mln Euro (35% of the total fisheries sector), fish processing 1,530 mln Euro (41%) and aquaculture 695 mln Euro (18%). Income from ancillary activities is estimated at 240 mln Euro (6%)
- In terms of income from the total fishery sector, three most important regions (Galicia, Bretagne and the Highlands & Islands) generate a total 1,535 mln Euro, or 40% of the total.
- Galicia and Bretagne account for 32% for the income from fishing. Other regions are substantially less important in this respect.
- Fish processing is also important in these two regions and in Nord, Pas-de-Calais. These three regions account for 46% if the total income generated by fish processing.
- Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in Galicia, the Highlands & Islands and Poitou-Charentes. The aggregate share of these regions in income from aquaculture amounts to 52%.
- As the NUTS-2 regions in the Atlantic area are relatively smaller, the fisheries sector plays a more pronounced role in the regional economies. Six regions show an income dependency above 0.5%: Highlands & Islands (3%), Galicia (1.43%), Algarve (1.1%), Bretagne (0.8%), Cumbria in the UK (0.6%) and Basse-Normandie (0.5%).

**Table 17. Atlantic area - Income generated by the fisheries sector, 2005 (mln Euro)**

| NUTS-2 regions | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| es11 Galicia | 692.8 | 214.3 | 340.7 | 109.3 | 28.6 |
| es12 Asturias | 40.5 | 28.3 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 3.8 |
| es13 Cantabria | 54.0 | 13.6 | 37.4 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| es21 Pais Vasco | 164.9 | 75.4 | 77.1 | 2.3 | 10.1 |
| es61 Andalucía - Atl. | 110.9 | 59.3 | 25.9 | 17.9 | 7.9 |

| NUTS-2 regions | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| fr23 Haute-Normandie | 87.3 | 29.4 | 48.2 | 1.4 | 8.3 |
| fr25 Basse-Normandie | 176.7 | 79.6 | 47.8 | 41.1 | 8.2 |
| fr30 Nord, Pas-de-Calais | 181.5 | 44.2 | 122.4 | 2.8 | 12.2 |
| fr51 Pays de la Loire | 165.4 | 75.5 | 53.8 | 26.1 | 10.1 |
| fr52 Bretagne | 583.2 | 206.4 | 242.5 | 74.9 | 59.4 |
| fr53 Poitou-Charentes | 183.1 | 35.0 | 23.1 | 121.5 | 3.5 |
| fr61 Aquitaine | 148.7 | 56.8 | 60.0 | 22.5 | 9.4 |
| ie01 Bord., Midl., West. | 122.6 | 40.3 | 45.5 | 30.8 | 5.9 |
| ie02 Southern and East. | 139.8 | 58.9 | 44.5 | 29.2 | 7.3 |
| pt11 Norte | 68.9 | 27.4 | 34.7 | 1.4 | 5.5 |
| pt15 Algarve | 64.3 | 31.8 | 25.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| pt16 Centro | 64.8 | 40.3 | 10.7 | 2.3 | 11.5 |
| pt17 Lisboa | 45.2 | 22.1 | 17.6 | 1.9 | 3.6 |
| pt18 Alentejo | 23.6 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 15.0 | 0.5 |
| ukd1 Cumbria | 77.1 | 2.4 | 70.9 | 3.5 | 0.3 |
| ukd2 Cheshire | 4.8 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 0.1 |
| ukd4 Lancashire | 35.4 | 7.3 | 22.9 | 3.5 | 1.7 |
| ukd5 Merseyside | 3.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| ukl1 W. Wales, Valleys | 45.1 | 35.6 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 5.8 |
| ukl2 East Wales | 7.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 3.8 |
| ukm3 S-W Scotland | 137.7 | 19.1 | 90.6 | 25.3 | 2.7 |
| ukm4 Highl., Islands | 259.0 | 82.3 | 39.0 | 132.7 | 5.1 |
| ukn0 Northern Ireland | 92.7 | 21.1 | 38.7 | 13.1 | 19.8 |
| **Total** | **3,780.7** | **1,315.2** | **1,530.3** | **694.5** | **240.6** |

- Total employment in the NUTS-2 regions in the Atlantic area in 2005 amounted to 24.5 mln persons. The fisheries sector contributed approximately 138,000 jobs, which represents 0.6% of the total.
- The catching sector provided employment to 63,100 people (46% of the total fisheries sector), fish processing 43,200 (31%) and aquaculture 25,600 (19%). Employment in ancillary activities is estimated at 5,900 jobs (4%).
- In terms of employment in the total fishery sector, the four most important fishing regions are Galicia, Algarve, Bretagne and Norte. About 63,600 people work in the fishery sector in these regions, or 46% of the area total.
- Galicia is by far most important in terms of employment in fishing and fish processing. It represents 28% and 25% respectively of the area totals.
- Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in Galicia, Poitou-Charente and Algarve accounting for 48% of the employment in the Atlantic area.
- The employment dependency exceeds 0.5% in ten regions: Algarve (4.3%), Galicia (3%), Highlands & Islands (1.9%), Cantabria (1.4%), Bord., Midl., West. (1.2%), Bretagne (1.1%), Cumbria (0.7%), Poitou-Charentes (0.6%), Basse-Normandie (0.6%) and Pais Vasco in Spain (0.6%).

**Table 18. Atlantic area - Employment generated by the fisheries sector, 2005 (1000 persons)**

| NUTS-2 regions | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| es11 Galicia | 34.0 | 17.5 | 10.9 | 5.1 | 0.6 |
| es12 Asturias | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| es13 Cantabria | 3.4 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| es21 Pais Vasco | 5.2 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| es61 Andalucía - Atl. | 6.5 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| fr23 Haute-Normandie | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| fr25 Basse-Normandie | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| fr30 Nord, Pas-de-Calais | 3.8 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| fr51 Pays de la Loire | 3.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| fr52 Bretagne | 14.0 | 4.2 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 1.1 |
| fr53 Poitou-Charentes | 4.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 0.1 |
| fr61 Aquitaine | 3.9 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| ie01 Bord., Midl., West. | 6.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| ie02 Southern and East. | 5.6 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| pt11 Norte | 7.2 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| pt15 Algarve | 8.3 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 0.2 |
| pt16 Centro | 5.5 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| pt17 Lisboa | 3.8 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| pt18 Alentejo | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| ukd1 Cumbria | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ukd2 Cheshire | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ukd4 Lancashire | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ukd5 Merseyside | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ukl1 W. Wales, Valleys | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| ukl2 East Wales | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| ukm3 S-W Scotland | 2.7 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| ukm4 Highl., Islands | 5.3 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 0.1 |
| ukn0 Northern Ireland | 2.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| **Total** | **137.9** | **63.1** | **43.2** | **25.6** | **5.9** |

**Fig. 16. Atlantic area: Income and employment -fisheries sector**

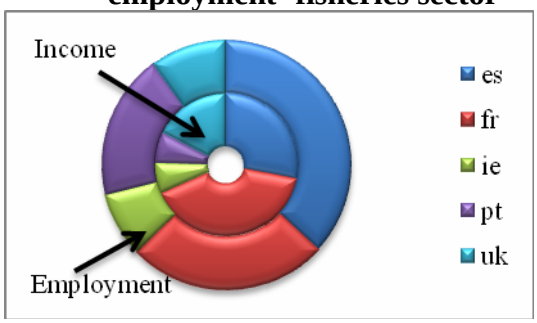



**Fig. 17. Atlantic area: Income and employment - catching sector**

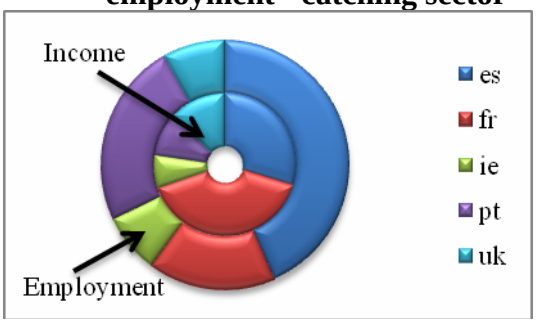


**Fig. 18. Atlantic area: Composition of income by sub-sector**

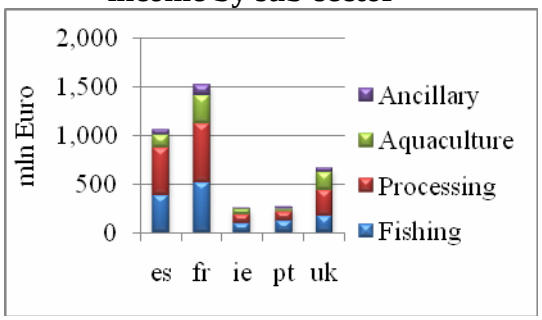
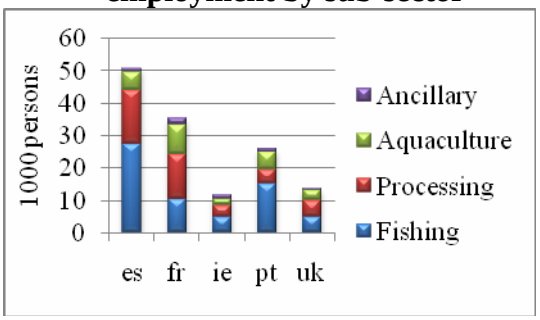



**Fig. 19. Atlantic area: Composition of employment by sub-sector**




## 2.7 Mediterranean Sea area

- The Mediterranean Sea area is composed of 38 coastal NUTS-2 regions.
- The total income generated in 2005 in the NUTS-2 regions in the Mediterranean Sea area amounted to 1,743 bln Euro. The fisheries sector contributed approximately 3,080 mln Euro, which represents 0.2% of the total.
- The fish catching sector generated 1,618 mln Euro (53% of the total fisheries sector income), fish processing 627 mln Euro (20%) and aquaculture 577 mln Euro (19%). Income from ancillary activities is estimated at 258 mln Euro (8%).
- In terms of income from the total fishery sector, the five most important regions Calabria, Kentr. Makedonia, and Puglia, Veneto, and Sicilia generated a total 1,063. mln Euro, or 35% of the total for the Mediterranean area.
- Calabria and Puglia alone accounted for 22% for the income from fishing.
- Fish processing is most important in the following five regions: Sicilia; C. Valenciana; Cataluña; Veneto; and Kentr. Makedonia. Income generated from fish processing in these regions in 2005 amounted to 268 mln Euro, or 43% of the total income generated by processing activity in the Mediterranean area.
- Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in five regions: Kentr. Makedonia; Emilia-Romagna; Puglia; Sardegna; and Veneto. Their share of total aquaculture income in the Mediterranean area is 47%
- The income dependency exceeds 0.5% in ten regions, all of which are in Greece except for Calabria: Voreio Aigaio (3.2%), Ionia Nisia (2.2%), Notio Aigaio (1.4%), Peloponnisos (1.4%), An. Makedonia, Thraki (1.0%), and Kentr. Makedonia (0.9%), Sterea Ellada (0.9%), , Calabria (0.8%), Ipeiros (0.8%) and Dytiki Ellada (0.6%).

**Table 19. Mediterranean Sea area - Income generated by the fisheries sector, 2005 (mln Euro)**

| NUTS-2 regions | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| cy00 Cyprus | 16.1 | -1.3 | 2.1 | 13.2 | 2.1 |
| es51 Cataluña | 149.7 | 71.5 | 52.0 | 16.6 | 9.5 |
| es52 C. Valenciana | 132.4 | 60.2 | 52.9 | 11.3 | 8.0 |
| es53 Illes Balears | 15.6 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.8 |
| es61 Andalucía - Med. | 55.5 | 29.6 | 12.9 | 8.9 | 4.0 |

| NUTS-2 regions | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| es62 Murcia | 56.3 | 5.8 | 11.2 | 38.5 | 0.8 |
| fr81 Lang.-Roussillon | 67.5 | 0.4 | 29.8 | 25.8 | 11.4 |
| fr82 Prov.-Al.-C. d'Azur | 30.8 | 0.5 | 23.4 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| fr83 Corse | 3.6 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.7 |
| gr11 An. Maked., Thraki | 68.4 | 26.4 | 32.7 | 3.0 | 6.3 |
| gr12 Kentr. Makedonia | 230.2 | 93.6 | 36.5 | 76.6 | 23.6 |
| gr14 Thessalia | 17.6 | 6.6 | 9.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| gr21 Ipeiros | 39.4 | 18.0 | 5.1 | 15.1 | 1.2 |
| gr22 Ionia Nisia | 72.9 | 53.5 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 5.1 |
| gr23 Dytiki Ellada | 45.2 | 23.2 | 7.0 | 12.0 | 3.0 |
| gr24 Sterea Ellada | 80.0 | 38.8 | 8.4 | 28.7 | 4.1 |
| gr25 Peloponnisos | 108.5 | 83.9 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 11.1 |
| gr30 Attiki | 103.2 | 58.9 | 13.4 | 8.3 | 22.7 |
| gr41 Voreio Aigaio | 74.3 | 56.0 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 6.3 |
| gr42 Notio Aigaio | 86.1 | 65.9 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 10.9 |
| gr43 Kriti | 45.0 | 38.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 5.5 |
| itc3 Liguria | 45.0 | 25.0 | 13.1 | 4.8 | 2.1 |
| itd3 Veneto | 183.3 | 85.4 | 46.3 | 42.7 | 8.9 |
| itd4 Friuli-Venezia Giu. | 51.0 | 17.9 | 9.0 | 22.9 | 1.2 |
| itd5 Emilia-Romagna | 112.9 | 30.9 | 14.5 | 63.3 | 4.2 |
| ite1 Toscana | 58.2 | 38.3 | 11.3 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| ite3 Marche | 107.4 | 69.3 | 22.7 | 3.3 | 12.2 |
| ite4 Lazio | 53.6 | 35.3 | 8.4 | 5.5 | 4.4 |
| itf1 Abruzzo | 58.7 | 31.5 | 20.7 | 1.4 | 5.1 |
| itf2 Molise | 10.1 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| itf3 Campania | 122.8 | 71.5 | 32.5 | 10.4 | 8.5 |
| itf4 Puglia | 216.1 | 136.0 | 19.1 | 44.7 | 16.3 |
| itf5 Basilicata | 45.0 | 39.6 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| itf6 Calabria | 268.2 | 213.1 | 17.5 | 1.7 | 36.0 |
| itg1 Sicilia | 165.3 | 70.1 | 80.0 | 8.4 | 6.9 |
| itg2 Sardegna | 69.0 | 3.1 | 22.5 | 43.0 | 0.4 |
| mt00 Malta | 8.2 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 1.2 |
| si00 Slovenia | 7.3 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 |
| **Total** | **3,080.2** | **1,618.1** | **626.9** | **577.2** | **258.0** |

- Total employment in 2005 in the NUTS-2 regions in the Mediterranean Sea area amounted to 31.2 mln persons. The fisheries sector contributed approximately 112,000 jobs, which represents a little less than 0.4% of the total.
- The catching sector provided employment to 79,000 people (71% of the total fisheries sector employment), fish processing 14,000 (12%) and aquaculture 13,000 (12%). Employment in ancillary activities is estimated at 5,700 jobs (5%).
- In terms of employment in the total fishery sector, the five most important fishing regions are: Sicilia; Kentr. Makedonia; Puglia; Peloponnisos; and Cataluña. About 28,000 people work in the fishery sector in these regions, or 35% of the total for the area.

- The regions with relatively high employment in fish processing are Sicilia, C. Valenciana, Kentr. Makedonia, Cataluña and An. Makedonia, Thraki. Their share of employment in fish processing in the area is 43%.
- Aquaculture plays a particularly pronounced role in five regions (Kentr. Makedonia, Emilia-Romagna, Puglia, Sardegna and Veneto) accounting for 45% of the aquaculture employment in the Mediterranean area.
- Ten regions show employment dependency of over 1% and a further 5 regions of 0.5-1%. The five most heavily dependent regions are: Voreio Aigaio (5.6%), Ionia Nisia (4.2%), Notio Aigaio (3.7%), Peloponnisos (2.3%) and Sterea Ellada (1.6%).

**Table 20. Mediterranean Sea - Employment generated by the fisheries sector, 2005 (1000 persons)**

| NUTS-2 regions | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| cy00 Cyprus | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| es51 Cataluña | 4.7 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| es52 C. Valenciana | 4.0 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| es53 Illes Balears | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| es61 Andalucía - Med. | 3.3 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| es62 Murcia | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| fr81 Lang.-Roussillon | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| fr82 Prov.-Al.-C. d'Azur | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| fr83 Corse | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| gr11 An. Maked., Thraki | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| gr12 Kentr. Makedonia | 8.7 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| gr14 Thessalia | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| gr21 Ipeiros | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| gr22 Ionia Nisia | 3.8 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| gr23 Dytiki Ellada | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| gr24 Sterea Ellada | 3.5 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| gr25 Peloponnisos | 5.7 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| gr30 Attiki | 4.4 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| gr41 Voreio Aigaio | 3.9 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| gr42 Notio Aigaio | 4.5 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| gr43 Kriti | 2.5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| itc3 Liguria | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| itd3 Veneto | 4.0 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| itd4 Friuli-Venezia Giu. | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| itd5 Emilia-Romagna | 3.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 |
| ite1 Toscana | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| ite3 Marche | 2.8 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| ite4 Lazio | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| itf1 Abruzzo | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| itf2 Molise | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| itf3 Campania | 3.3 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| itf4 Puglia | 6.4 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 |

| NUTS-2 regions | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| itf5 Basilicata | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| itf6 Calabria | 3.8 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| itg1 Sicilia | 10.7 | 8.9 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| itg2 Sardegna | 3.8 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| mt00 Malta | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| si00 Slovenia | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **112.1** | **79.1** | **14.0** | **13.3** | **5.7** |

**Fig. 20. Mediterranean Sea: Income and employment - fisheries sector**

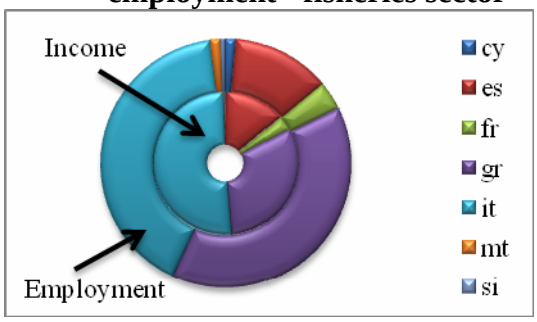



**Fig. 21. Mediterranean Sea: Income and employment - catching sector**

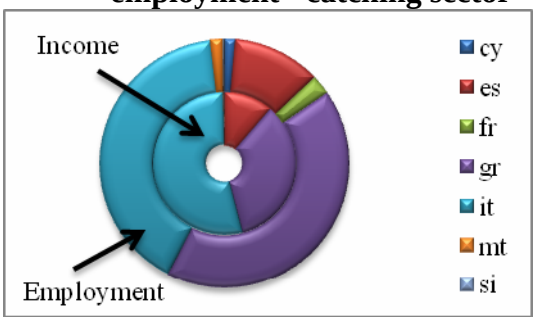



**Fig. 22. Mediterranean Sea: Composition of income by sub-sector**

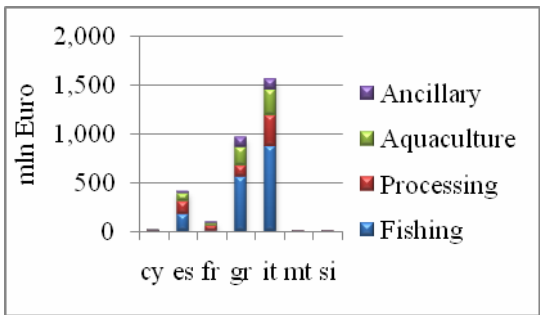
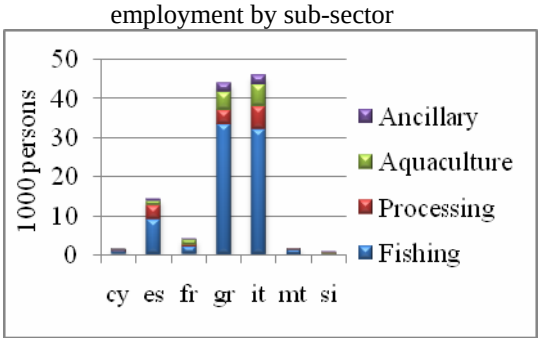



Fig. 23. Mediterranean Sea: Composition of employment by sub-sector



## 2.8 Black Sea

It must be stressed that the data presented below on the Black Sea area has been estimated on the basis of sometimes fragmentary information. See for details Appendix B.

- The Black Sea area is composed of three coastal NUTS-2 regions.
- The total income generated in the NUTS-2 areas in the Black Sea area amounted in 2005 to about 14 bln Euro. The fisheries sector contributed approximately 11 mln Euro, which is less than 0.1%.
- The catching sub-sector generated about 2.9 mln Euro (26% of the total fisheries sector), fish processing 4,5 mln Euro (41%) and aquaculture 3.1 mln Euro (28%). Income from ancillary activities is estimated at 0.6 mln Euro (5%).
- Income from the total fisheries sector is relatively equally distributed among the three regions. Dependence on income from fisheries is in all three regions rather low.

**Table 21. Black Sea - Income generated by the fisheries sector, 2005 (mln Euro)**

| NUTS-2 regions | Total fisheries sector | Fishing | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| bg33 Severoiztochen | 3.5 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.1 |
| bg34 Yugoiztochen | 4.3 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| ro22 Sud-Est | 3.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| **Total** | **11.1** | **2.9** | **4.5** | **3.1** | **0.6** |

- The total employment in the NUTS-2 areas in the Black Sea region amounted is not available. The fisheries sector contributed approximately 14,000 jobs.
- The catching sector offered employment to almost 5,900 people (42% of the total fisheries sector), fish processing 1,600 (11%) and aquaculture 5,900 (42%). Employment in ancillary activities is estimated at 600 jobs (4%).
- Employment in the total fisheries sector is relatively equally distributed among the three coastal regions.
- The Romanian Sud-Est region shows an employment dependence of slightly below 0.5%

**Table 22. Black Sea - Employment generated by the fisheries sector, 2005 (1000 persons)**

| NUTS-2 regions | Total fisheries sector | Fishing | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| bg33 Severoiztochen | 4.0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.1 |
| bg34 Yugoiztochen | 4.9 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| ro22 Sud-Est | 5.2 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| **Total** | **14.1** | **5.9** | **1.6** | **5.9** | **0.6** |

**Fig. 24. Black Sea: Income and employment - fisheries sector**

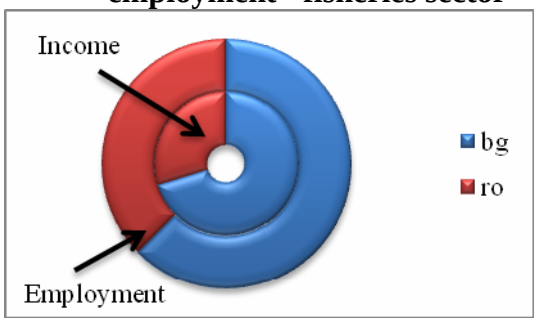



**Fig. 25. Black Sea: Income and employment - catching sector**

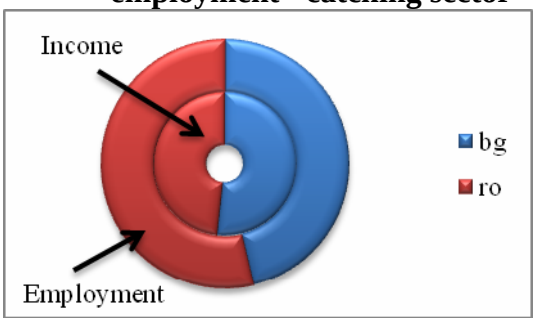



**Fig. 26. Black Sea: Composition of income by sub-sector**

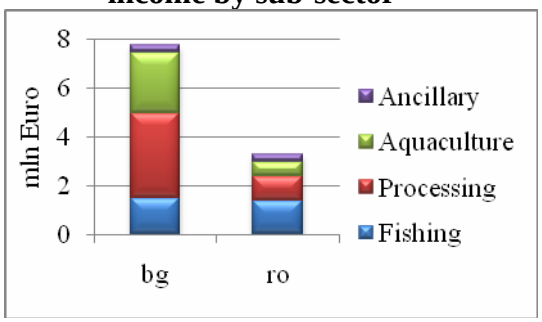
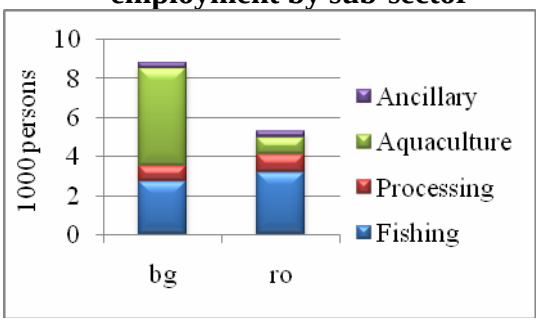



**Fig. 27. Black Sea: Composition of employment by sub-sector**




## 2.9 Outer areas

This section presents data on the role of the fisheries sector in the Outer areas of the EU. It must be stressed that the presented data shows only rough approximations of the actual situation. In general reliable information is not available. Furthermore, contrary to the other coastal areas, NUTS-2 regions of the Outer areas do not compose a coherent and mutually related system, but are simply grouped her for convenience purposes.

**Table 23. Outer areas - Income generated by the fisheries sector, 2005 (mln Euro)**

| NUTS-2 regions | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| es63 Ceuta | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| es64 Melilla | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| es70 Canarias | 12.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 8.6 | 0.2 |
| fr91 Guadeloupe | 61.6 | 49.7 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 7.5 |
| fr92 Martinique | 44.8 | 34.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 7.0 |
| fr93 Guyane | 18.2 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| fr94 Reunion | 21.0 | 14.5 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| pt20 Açores | 38.0 | 17.2 | 18.5 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| pt30 Madeira | 12.3 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| **Total** | **210.3** | **140.7** | **32.0** | **12.9** | **24.6** |

- Fisheries sector is particularly important in terms of income in the French Caribbean islands, due to the catching sub-sector.
- The third relatively important region is Açores, where the catching and fish processing sector both generate approximately same level of income.

**Table 24. Outer areas - Employment generated by the fisheries sector, 2005 (1000 persons)**

| NUTS-2 regions | Total fisheries sector | Catching | Processing | Aquacul-ture | Ancillary activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| es63 Ceuta | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| es64 Melilla | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| es70 Canarias | 2.2 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| fr91 Guadeloupe | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| fr92 Martinique | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| fr93 Guyane | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| fr94 Reunion | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| pt20 Açores | 4.8 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| pt30 Madeira | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **12.5** | **10.1** | **1.4** | **0.3** | **0.7** |

- In terms of employment Açores are by far the most important, due to its numerous fleet and fish processing industry.
- The second region where particularly catching sector makes a significant contribution are the Canary Islands.
- Processing and aquaculture make only small contribution to the local employment in most of these areas.

**Fig. 28. Outer regions: Income and employment - fisheries sector**

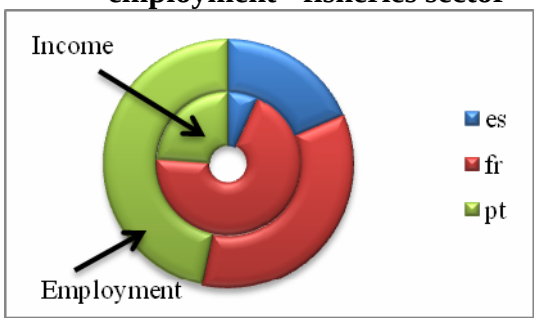



**Fig. 29. Outer regions: Income and employment - catching sector**

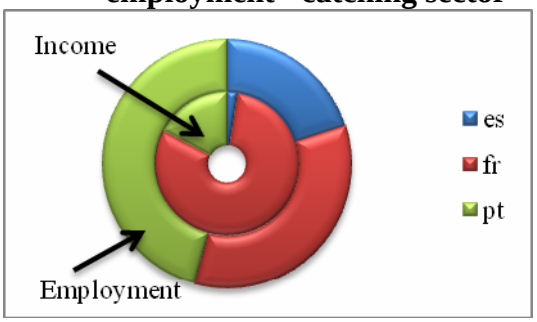



**Fig. 30. Outer regions: Composition of income by sub-sector**

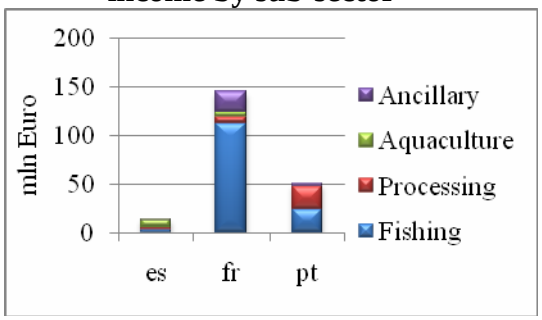
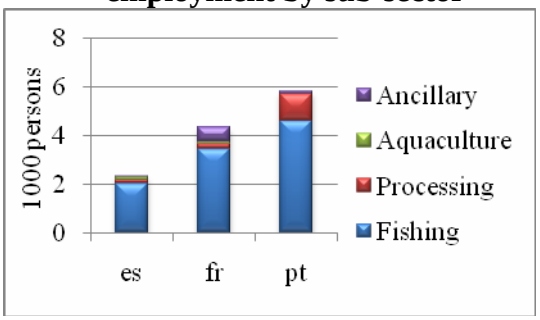



**Fig. 31. Outer regions: Composition of employment by sub-sector**




## 2.10 Other areas

In order to provide a complete overview, this section briefly presents data on employment and income related to the fisheries sector and generated outside the coastal regions. Fisheries related activities in these areas are of very minor importance and are mainly related to fish processing and aquaculture. The figures presented for ancillary activities are a consequence of the fact that for some countries a small part of the fleet could not be allocated to a specific coastal region due to the lack of data.

**Table 25. Other areas – Income and employment generated by the fisheries sector, 2005**

| | Income (mln Euro) | | | | Employment (1000 persons) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Total** | **Processing** | **Aqua-culture** | **Ancillary** | **Total sector** | **Processing** | **Aqua-culture** | **Ancillary** |
| auzz Austria | 10.4 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| bgzz Bulgaria | 6.3 | 6.3 | | | 2.0 | 1.4 | | |
| czz Czech Rep. | 40.8 | 21.0 | 19.8 | | 4.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | |
| dezz Germany | 117.9 | 54.7 | 63.2 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 0.0 |
| eszz Spain | 105.1 | 89.5 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| frzz France | 68.4 | 52.6 | 15.8 | | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| grzz Greece | 0.4 | | | 0.4 | 0.0 | | | 0.0 |
| huzz Hungary | 16.1 | 1.0 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 |
| itzz Italy | 58.3 | 55.1 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| nlzz Netherlands | 34.7 | 0.0 | 34.5 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| plzz Poland | 46.4 | 33.8 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 |
| rozz Romania | 2.5 | | 2.5 | | 1.9 | | 1.9 | |
| sezz Sweden | 0.5 | | | 0.5 | 0.0 | | | 0.0 |
| skzz Slovakia | 11.1 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| ukzz United K. | 25.1 | 13.7 | 2.3 | 9.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| **Total** | **544.0** | **342.2** | **191.6** | **10.1** | **29.0** | **16.4** | **11.8** | **0.1** |

Only a small part of the fisheries sector generates income and employment in non-coastal areas. These Other areas account for 0.5% of the total EU fisheries sector. At the same time the regions to which they are allocated are often much larger than the coastal areas, so the contribution of the fisheries sector to the local economies is insignificant.

**Fig. 32. Non-coastal regions: Income and employment - fisheries sector**

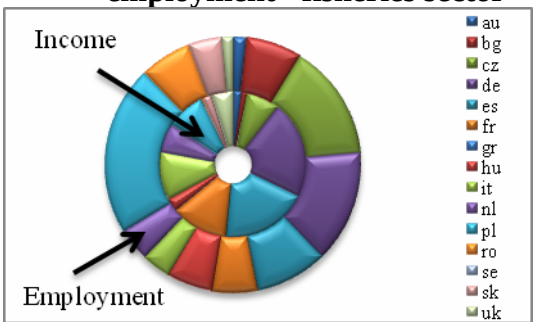



**Fig. 33. Non-coastal regions: Income and employment - catching sector**

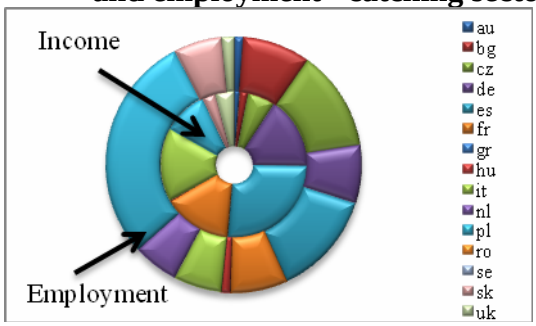


**Fig. 34. Non-coastal regions: Composition of income by sub-sector**

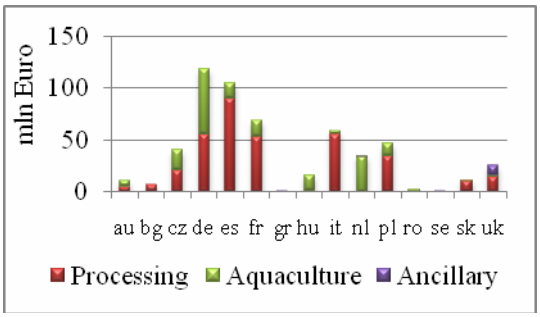
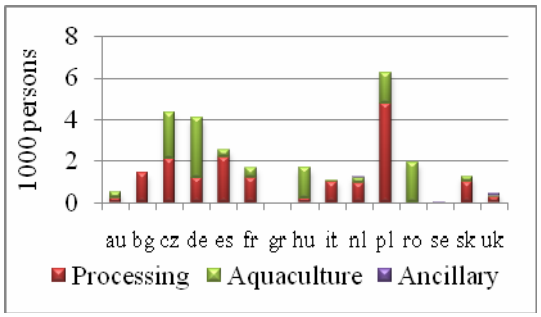



**Fig. 35. Non-coastal regions: Composition of employment by sub-sector**



# Chapter 3. TRENDS IN THE FISHERY SECTOR

Trends in the fishery sector are discussed in this section only in relation to employment. The precise methods of estimations of value added in the earlier studies cannot be retraced and seem incomparable to the present study[1]. In this context it should be pointed out that in 1999 only a very few Member States collected comprehensive statistics on performance of the fishing fleets, and there was no systematic data collection for other sectors, so all data had to be estimated and the present study encountered in those estimations major inconsistencies (see footnote). Furthermore, this section focuses on the three main sub-sectors – catching, processing and aquaculture. Presenting trends in ancillary activities faces comparability problems with earlier studies for the same reasons mentioned above. It is certain that trends in ancillary activities are broadly similar to those in the catching sector, with perhaps a stronger downward trend due to increasingly stiff international competition.

The trends 1997-2005 in the sub-sectors are illustrated by the trends in EU-15, and the 10 most important NUTS-2 regions. Details of the trend for all regions are presented in the statistical appendix A.

## 3.1 EU overview

Trends in employment are presented in Table 26 at the level of EU-12 for the period 1988-2005 and for the EU-15 for the period 1997-2005. Only fragmentary historical data exist for the new Member States so their inclusion in the analysis is not possible. However, it is hoped that this study will provide the baseline data for such comparisons in the future..

Over the period 1988-1997, employment in the fisheries sector of the EU-12 decreased by about 14%. The trends in the three sub-sectors were very different. Employment in catching dropped by 18% and in fish processing by 30%, while in aquaculture there has been a marked increase of more than 100%.

The overall trend continued in the EU-15 in the period 1997-2005. Total employment decreased by 23%, primarily due to a decrease in the catching sub-sector (-31%). Employment in processing stabilized at a level of 100,000 persons. Employment in aquaculture seems to have decreased again, but this decrease is primarily attributed to Spain and it may be caused (at least in part) by changes to statistical definitions..

**Table** 26**. Trends in employment, 1989-2005 (1000 persons)**

| | **EU-27** | **EU-15** | | **EU-12** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2005** | **1996-8** | **2005** | **1987-9** | **1996-8** | **2005** |
| Fishing | 187.2 | 241.3 | 167.5 | 289.1 | 237.6 | 165.1 |
| Processing | 137.8 | 101.8 | 100.7 | 141.4 | 98.7 | 97.6 |
| Aquaculture | 63.4 | 61.4 | 45.3 | 28.6 | 59.6 | 44.4 |
| **Total** | **388.3** | **404.5** | **313.5** | **459.1** | **396.0** | **307.1** |

[1] See e.g. comment on Spain in Appendix B.

## 3.2 Total fisheries sector

- Employment in the total fisheries sector of the EU-15 decreased from 404,000 persons in 1997 to 313,00 persons in 2005, i.e. by 23%.
- With the exception of France, employment in the fisheries sector decreased in all Member States, but in very different rates. In four countries (Belgium, Ireland, UK and Greece) employment decreased by 4-11%. In other MS the decrease ranged from 44% (Austria) to 18%.
- Three countries accounted for 80% of the decrease in employment in the fisheries sector: Spain, Portugal and Italy. Decrease in Spain was particularly pronounced with 47,500 jobs, which represented 41% of the employment in 1997.

**Table** 27**. Trends in employment in fisheries sector**[1] **by country, 1997-2005 (1000 persons)**

| **Member State** | **1996-8** | **2005** | **Change** |
|---|---|---|---|
| au Austria | 0.9 | 0.5 | -44% |
| be Belgium | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0% |
| de Germany | 17.1 | 13.4 | -22% |
| dk Denmark | 14.0 | 9.0 | -36% |
| es Spain | 116.0 | 68.5 | -41% |
| fi Finland | 2.7 | 1.8 | -33% |
| fr France | 41.4 | 42.9 | 4% |
| gr Greece | 46.7 | 41.7 | -11% |
| ie Ireland | 11.0 | 10.4 | -5% |
| it Italy | 56.5 | 44.7 | -21% |
| nl Netherlands | 9.1 | 9.0 | -1% |
| pt Portugal | 45.1 | 30.7 | -32% |
| se Sweden | 5.0 | 4.1 | -18% |
| uk United Kingdom | 37.1 | 34.7 | -6% |
| **Total EU-15** | **404.5** | **313.5** | **-22%** |

- Very different trends can be observed in the most important fisheries regions. In some regions employment seems to have increased (Bretagne and Kentriki Makedonia)[2].
- Important fisheries regions like Galicia, Sicily and Denmark have experienced significant decrease in employment in the total fisheries sector of 28-34%. These three regions alone account for 25% of the total EU-15 decrease.

[1] Excl. ancillary activities.

[2] We cannot exclude the possibility that the observed increase is due to different statistical estimation procedures.

**Table 28. Employment in the fisheries sector - top-10 NUTS-2 regions in the EU (1000 persons)**

| NUTS-2 region | 1996-8 | 2005 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| es11 Galicia | 46.4[1] | 33.5 | -28% |
| fr52 Bretagne | 11.9 | 12.9 | 8% |
| pl63 Pomorskie | na | 10.8 | na |
| itg1 Sicilia | 15.2 | 10.5 | -31% |
| lv00 Latvia | na | 10.2 | na |
| es61 Andalucía | 11.9 | 9.6 | -19% |
| dk00 Denmark | 14.0 | 9.0 | -36% |
| gr12 Kentr. Makedonia | 6.9 | 8.2 | 19% |
| pt15 Algarve | 4.9[2] | 8.1 | 65% |
| pt11 Norte | 9.8 | 7.0 | -29% |

## 3.3 Catching sector

- Employment in the catching sub-sector decreased by almost 74,000 jobs, or 31%.
- Employment in the catching sub-sector of the individual Member States decreased by 20-40%[3].
- The most significant decrease occurred in Spain where employment dropped by 30,000 jobs, or 44%. Other countries showing major decrease are Portugal (12,000, 31%) and Italy (11,000, 26%).
- The employment in the catching sector of the new MS in the Baltic has been reduced dramatically due to break-down of the distant fleets, restructuring of the Baltic fleets during the shift to market economy. However, precise figures are not available.

**Table 29. Trends in employment in the catching sector by country, 1997-2005 (1000 persons)**

| Member State | 1996-8 | 2005 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| au Austria | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| be Belgium | 0.8 | 0.6 | -24% |
| de Germany | 2.9 | 1.9 | -37% |
| dk Denmark | 4.6 | 3.2 | -30% |
| es Spain | 68.3 | 38.5 | -44% |
| fi Finland | 1.0 | 0.4 | -60% |
| fr France | 19.4 | 16.0 | -18% |
| gr Greece | 41.1 | 33.4 | -19% |
| ie Ireland | 5.5 | 4.9 | -10% |
| it Italy | 43.5 | 32.2 | -26% |

[1] 1999 studies do not provide employment figures for aquaculture in Spain. For the purpose of this comparison it was assumed that 6,000 persons were employed in Galician mussel farming.
[2] 1999 studies omitted to provide employment figures for the Ria Formosa viveiros in Algarve. For the purpose of this comparison it was assumed that 3,500 persons were employed in this sector.
[3] These figures exclude Ireland and Finland for reasons statistical comparability.

**Table 29. continued**

| Member State | 1996-8 | 2005 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| nl Netherlands | 2.7 | 2.1 | -23% |
| pt Portugal | 32.2 | 19.8 | -39% |
| se Sweden | 2.6 | 2.1 | -22% |
| uk United Kingdom | 16.7 | 12.6 | -25% |
| **Total EU-15** | **241.3** | **167.5** | **-31%** |

- The most important NUTS-2 regions appear to have experienced also significant decreases in employment in the catching sector. In Galicia, Sicilia and Andalucía in total 21,000 jobs in the catching sector were lost, or 28% of the total decrease of employment in this activity.

**Table 30. Employment in the catching sector - top-10 NUTS-2 regions in the EU (1000 persons)**

| NUTS-2 region | 1996-8 | 2005 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| es11 Galicia | 29.4 | 17.5 | -40% |
| itg1 Sicilia | 13.9 | 8.9 | -36% |
| es61 Andalucía | 11.8 | 6.9 | -42% |
| gr12 Kentr. Makedonia | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4% |
| gr25 Peloponnisos | 3.6 | 5.1 | 42% |
| pt11 Norte | 9.8 | 5.0 | -49% |
| itf4 Puglia | 6.3 | 4.7 | -25% |
| fr52 Bretagne | 6.0 | 4.2 | -30% |
| gr42 Notio Aigaio | 4.8 | 4.0 | -17% |
| pt20 Açores | 5.2 | 3.8 | -27% |

### 3.4 Fish processing

- Total employment in the fish processing sector remained approximately constant, but some countries show widely diverging developments.
- Employment in fish processing in France and Greece increased by 40% and 54% respectively, or in total by almost 6,000 jobs.
- Employment in Denmark and Germany decreased by 40% and 25% respectively, or in total by more than 6,000 jobs.
- Most other MS experienced changes between +_10% and -10%.
- There are indications that in new MS in the Baltic regions the employment in fish processing is increasing recently, although a comparison with 1997 is not possible.

**Table 31. Trends in employment in fish processing by country, 1997-2005 (1000 persons)**

| NUTS-2 region | 1996-8 | 2005 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| au Austria | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100%[1] |
| be Belgium | 1.3 | 1.4 | 8% |
| de Germany | 11.3 | 8.5 | -25% |
| dk Denmark | 8.6 | 5.2 | -40% |
| es Spain | 23.9 | 22.5 | -6% |
| fi Finland | 1.0 | 1.1 | 10% |
| fr France | 11.3 | 15.8 | 40% |
| gr Greece | 2.4 | 3.7 | 54% |
| ie Ireland | 3.3 | 3.5 | 6% |
| it Italy | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6% |
| nl Netherlands | 6.1 | 6.5 | 7% |
| pt Portugal | 6.5 | 5.4 | -17% |
| se Sweden | 2.0 | 1.8 | -10% |
| uk United Kingdom | 17.7 | 18.2 | 3% |
| **Total EU-15** | **101.8** | **100.7** | **-1%** |

- Similarly to the trends on national level, trends in employment in fish processing on the level of NUTS-2 regions have been significantly diverging. While Galicia and Denmark show decreases in the order of 23% and 40% respectively, employment in Bretagne and Nord Pas-de-Calais has probably increased.

**Table 32. Employment in fish processing - top-10 NUTS-2 regions in the EU (1000 persons)**

| NUTS-2 region | 1996-8 | 2005 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| es11 Galicia | 14.0 | 10.9 | -22% |
| lv00 Latvia | na | 7.4 | na |
| pl63 Pomorskie | na | 6.8 | na |
| fr52 Bretagne | 3.9 | 6.2 | 59% |
| dk00 Denmark | 8.6 | 5.2 | -40% |
| uke1 E. Riding, N. Linc. | 3.9 | 4.4 | 13% |
| lt00 Lithuania | 3.4 | 4.4 | 29% |
| pl42 Zachod. Pomorskie | na | 4.2 | na |
| ukm1 N-E Scotland | 4.2 | 3.5 | -17% |
| fr30 Nord, Pas-de-Calais | 1.9 | 2.7 | 42% |

## 3.5 Aquaculture

- Employment in aquaculture in the EU-15 has statistically decreased by about 16,000 jobs. However, this decrease can be entirely ascribed to Spain. The sources of the 1999 study for Spain cannot be retraced, but such a dramatic development seems unlikely. Therefore

[1] This percentage does not reflect actual change, but is a consequence of rounded figures..

we propose to disregard the trend in Spain, which would leave the employment in EU-15 at a constant level.

- Greece and UK show increasing employment in aquaculture.
- Several Member States show minor decreases in the order of several hundred jobs.

**Table 33. Trends in employment in aquaculture by country, 1997-2005 (1000 persons)**

| NUTS-2 region | 1996-8 | 2005 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| au Austria | 0.8 | 0.3 | -63% |
| be Belgium | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0% |
| de Germany | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3% |
| dk Denmark | 0.8 | 0.6 | -25% |
| es Spain | 23.8 | 7.4 | -69% |
| fi Finland | 0.6 | 0.3 | -50% |
| fr France | 10.8 | 11.1 | 3% |
| gr Greece | 3.2 | 4.6 | 44% |
| ie Ireland | 2.2 | 2.0 | -9% |
| it Italy | 6.5 | 5.7 | -12% |
| nl Netherlands | 0.3 | 0.4 | 33% |
| pt Portugal | 6.4 | 5.5 | -14% |
| se Sweden | 0.4 | 0.2 | -50% |
| uk United Kingdom | 2.7 | 4.0 | 48% |
| **Total EU-15** | **61.4** | **45.3** | **-26%** |

- Most of the major aquaculture NUTS-2 regions show a gradual increase in aquaculture employment.

**Table 34. Employment in aquaculture - top-10 NUTS-2 regions in the EU (1000 persons)**

| NUTS-2 region | 1996-8 | 2005 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| es11 Galicia | na | 5.1 | na |
| fr53 Poitou-Charentes | 2.7 | 3.6 | 33% |
| pt15 Algarve[1] | 3.5 | 3.5 | 0% |
| fr52 Bretagne | 2.0 | 2.6 | 30% |
| ukm4 Highl., Islands | 1.9 | 2.2 | 16% |
| pl63 Pomorskie | na | 2.1 | na |
| gr12 Kentr. Makedonia | 1.3 | 1.8 | 38% |
| itd5 Emilia-Romagna | 1.6 | 1.4 | -13% |
| fr23 Haute-Normandie | 0.1 | 1.3 | na[2] |
| pl42 Zachod. Pomorskie | na | 1.3 | na |

[1] 1999 studies omitted to provide employment figures for the Ria Formosa viveiros in Algarve. For the purpose of this comparison it was assumed that 3,500 persons were employed in this sector.

[2] Change cannot be reliably calculated. Change is probably consequence of estimation methodologies.

# Chapter 4. TAC DEPENDENCE RATES

Table 35 presents a summary of the dependence rates on TACs by Member State and their change over the period 1996/8-2005. We must stress that there are significant methodological as well as empirical problems[1] with calculation of these dependence rates and therefore their interpretation must be made with caution. For these same reasons this summary does not present the regional dependence rates presented in the statistical appendix, as they must be considered even less reliable.

In many countries the dependence on TACs has significantly increased.

**Table 35. Summary of TAC dependence rates per country**

| | 1996-8 | 2005 | | 1996-8 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | 70% | 91% | Italy | 0% | 1% |
| Cyprus | 0% | 7% | Latvia | na | 79% |
| Denmark | 83% | 96% | Lithuania | na | 35% |
| Estonia | na | 94% | Malta | 0% | na |
| Finland | 76% | 73% | Netherlands | 71% | 75% |
| France | na | 65% | Poland | na | 64% |
| Germany | 67% | 74% | Portugal | na | 58% |
| Greece | 0% | 0% | Spain | 34% | 40% |
| Ireland | 62% | 70% | Sweden | 99% | 87% |
| | | | UK | na | 76% |

[1] Some of the issues to be mentioned are: 1. Some MS include in national production value also the bivalves and others do not. 2. In some MS the rates depends only on fresh landings, while frozen landings are excluded, in others not. 3. It cannot be always determined whether landings of certain species come from stocks under quota or not. 4. Available statistics contain often a large value related to 'Other species' for which an assumption must be made which part fall under quota and which not.

# Appendix A. STATISTICAL DATA BY COUNTRY

## 1. AUSTRIA

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| **au Austria - total** | 245,103 | 10.4 | 0.0% | 0 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 0 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| **au Austria - total** | 3,824 | 0.5 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| **au Austria - total** | 11.5 | 10.4 | -1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | -0.4 |

# 2. BELGIUM

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| be25 West-Vlaanderen | 30,798 | 134.0 | 0.4% | 25.5 | 89.2 | 2.0 | 17.3 |
| bezz Belgium - other | 267,743 | 0.0 | 0.0% | | | | |
| **be Belgium - total** | 298,541 | 134.0 | 0.0% | 25.5 | 89.2 | 2.0 | 17.3 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| be25 West-Vlaanderen | 487 | 2.3 | 0.5% | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| bezz Belgium - other | 3,749 | 0.0 | 0.0% | | | | |
| **be Belgium - total** | 4,235 | 2.3 | 0.1% | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| be25 West-Vlaanderen | 108.0 | 134.0 | 26.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | -0.3 | 70% | 91% | 21% |
| bezz Belgium - other | | | | | | | | | |
| **be Belgium - total** | 108.0 | 134.0 | 26.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | -0.3 | 70% | 91% | 21% |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| be25 West-Vlaanderen | 1 | 51 | 59 | 1 | | 2 | 4 | | | | | |
| bezz Belgium - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **be Belgium - total** | 1 | 51 | 59 | 1 | | 2 | 4 | | | | | |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| be25 West-Vlaanderen | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| bezz Belgium - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **be Belgium - total** | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# 3. BULGARIA

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| bg33 Severoiztochen | 2,469 | 3.5 | 0.1% | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.1 |
| bg34 Yugoiztochen | 2,805 | 4.3 | 0.2% | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| bgzz Bulgaria - other | 16,174 | 6.3 | 0.0% | | 6.3 | | |
| **bg Bulgaria - total** | 21,448 | 14.1 | 0.1% | 1.5 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 0.3 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| bg33 Severoiztochen | | 4.0 | | 1.0 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.1 |
| bg34 Yugoiztochen | | 4.9 | | 1.8 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| bgzz Bulgaria - other | | 2.0 | | 0.6 | 1.4 | | |
| **bg Bulgaria - total** | 2,982 | 10.9 | 0.4% | 3.4 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 0.3 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| bg33 Severoiztochen | na | 3.6 | na | na | 3.9 | na | na | | na |
| bg34 Yugoiztochen | na | 4.4 | na | na | 4.7 | na | na | | na |
| bgzz Bulgaria - other | na | 6.3 | na | na | 2.0 | na | na | | na |
| **bg Bulgaria - total** | na | 14.3 | na | na | 10.6 | na | na | | na |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| bg33 Severoiztochen | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| bg34 Yugoiztochen | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| bgzz Bulgaria - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **bg Bulgaria - total** | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| bg33 Severoiztochen | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| bg34 Yugoiztochen | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| bgzz Bulgaria - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **bg Bulgaria - total** | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# 4. CYPRUS

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| cy00 Cyprus | 13,629 | 15.5 | 0.0 | -1.3 | 2.1 | 13.2 | 1.5 |
| cyzz Cyprus - other | | | | | | | |
| **cy Cyprus - total** | 13,629 | 15.5 | 0.0 | -1.3 | 2.1 | 13.2 | 1.5 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| cy00 Cyprus | 348.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| cyzz Cyprus - other | | | | | | | |
| **cy Cyprus - total** | 348.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| cy00 Cyprus | na | 15.5 | na | na | 1.5 | na | na | 7% | na |
| cyzz Cyprus - other | | | | | | | | | |
| **cy Cyprus - total** | na | 15.5 | na | na | 1.5 | na | na | 7% | na |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| cy00 Cyprus | | | | | | 15 | 10 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| cyzz Cyprus - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **cy Cyprus - total** | | | | | | 15 | 10 | 1 | | 1 | | |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| cy00 Cyprus | 819 | 23 | 2 | | 21 | | | | | | | |
| cyzz Cyprus - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **cy Cyprus - total** | 819 | 23 | 2 | | 21 | | | | | | | |

# 5. CZECH REPUBLIC

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| **cz Czech Rep. - total** | 99,733 | 40.8 | 0.0% | | 21.0 | 19.8 | |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| **cz Czech Rep. - total** | 4,764 | 4.3 | 0.1% | | 2.1 | 2.2 | |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| **cz Czech Rep. - total** | na | 40.8 | na | na | 4.3 | na |

# 6. DENMARK

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| dk00 Denmark | 208,546 | 577.7 | 0.3% | 223.0 | 280.0 | 33.7 | 41.0 |
| dkzz Denmark - other | | | | | | | |
| **dk Denmark - total** | 208,546 | 577.7 | 0.3% | 223.0 | 280.0 | 33.7 | 41.0 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| dk00 Denmark | 2,752 | 9.7 | 0.4% | 3.2 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| dkzz Denmark - other | | | | | | | |
| **dk Denmark - total** | 2,752 | 9.7 | 0.4% | 3.2 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| dk00 Denmark | 428.4 | 577.7 | 149.3 | 18.1 | 9.7 | -8.5 | 83% | 96% | 13% |
| dkzz Denmark - other | | | | | | | | | |
| **dk Denmark - total** | 428.0 | 577.7 | 149.7 | 18.1 | 9.7 | -8.5 | 83% | 96% | 13% |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| dk00 Denmark | | 5 | | | 80 | 350 | 80 | 27 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 13 |
| dkzz Denmark - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **dk Denmark - total** | | 5 | | | 80 | 350 | 80 | 27 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 13 |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| dk00 Denmark | 2417 | | | | 231 | 28 | 3 | | | 34 | 30 | 1 |
| dkzz Denmark - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **dk Denmark - total** | 2417 | | | | 231 | 28 | 3 | | | 34 | 30 | 1 |

# 7. ESTONIA

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| ee00 Estonia | 11,061 | 23.7 | 0.2% | -11.1 | 23.3 | 1.0 | 10.5 |
| eezz Estonia - other | | | | | | | |
| **ee Estonia - total** | 11,061 | 23.7 | 0.2% | -11.1 | 23.3 | 1.0 | 10.5 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| ee00 Estonia | 607 | 6.3 | 1.0% | 2.7 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| eezz Estonia - other | | | | | | | |
| **ee Estonia - total** | 607 | 6.3 | 1.0% | 2.7 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 1.0 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| ee00 Estonia | na | 23.7 | na | 12.3 | 6.3 | -5.9 | na | 94% | na |
| eezz Estonia - other | | | | | | | | | |
| **ee Estonia - total** | na | 23.7 | na | 12.3 | 6.3 | -5.9 | na | 94% | na |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| ee00 Estonia | | | | | 60 | 32 | 18 | 7 | 94 | 50 | 55 | 4 |
| eezz Estonia - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ee Estonia - total** | | | | | 60 | 32 | 18 | 7 | 94 | 50 | 55 | 4 |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| ee00 Estonia | 710 | | | | 8 | 5 | | 4 | | | | |
| eezz Estonia - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ee Estonia - total** | 710 | | | | 8 | 5 | | 4 | | | | |

# 8. FINLAND

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| fi13 Itä-Suomi | 14,724 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 |
| fi18 Etelä-Suomi | 89,838 | 39.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 28.6 | 3.3 | 1.3 |
| fi19 Länsi-Suomi | 35,017 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 7.7 | 2.9 | 0.6 |
| fi1a Pohjois-Suomi | 16,826 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 7.7 | 3.5 | 0.3 |
| fi20 Åland | 972 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| fizz Finand - other | | | | | | | |
| **fi Finland - total** | 157,377 | 81.4 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 54.2 | 14.3 | 2.4 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| fi13 Itä-Suomi | 269 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| fi18 Etelä-Suomi | 1,265 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| fi19 Länsi-Suomi | 587 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| fi1a Pohjois-Suomi | 266 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| fi20 Åland | 14 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| fizz Finand - other | | | | | | | |
| **fi Finland - total** | 2,401 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| fi13 Itä-Suomi | 7.7 | 10.1 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | | 0% | 0% |
| fi18 Etelä-Suomi | 47.3 | 39.0 | -8.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | -0.3 | 72% | 75% | 3% |
| fi19 Länsi-Suomi | 11.6 | 13.5 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 69% | 65% | -4% |
| fi1a Pohjois-Suomi | 8.5 | 13.4 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 56% | 46% | -10% |
| fi20 Åland | 10.7 | 5.4 | -5.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 81% | 85% | 4% |
| fizz Finand - other | | | | | | | | | |
| **fi Finland - total** | 85.7 | 81.4 | -4.3 | 2.6 | 1.8 | -0.8 | 76% | 73% | -3% |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| fi13 Itä-Suomi | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | | |
| fi18 Etelä-Suomi | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 18 | 40 | 8 | 1 |
| fi19 Länsi-Suomi | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| fi1a Pohjois-Suomi | | | | | | | | | 4 | 25 | 3 | |
| fi20 Åland | | | | | | | 1 | | | 3 | | |
| fizz Finand - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **fi Finland - total** | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 24 | 74 | 14 | 2 |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| fi13 Itä-Suomi | 90 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| fi18 Etelä-Suomi | 1612 | 11 | | | 24 | 1 | | 2 | | | | |
| fi19 Länsi-Suomi | 886 | | | | 5 | | | 1 | | | | |
| fi1a Pohjois-Suomi | 292 | | | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| fi20 Åland | 260 | | | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| fizz Finand - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **fi Finland - total** | 3140 | 11 | | | 37 | 1 | | 3 | | | | |

# 9. FRANCE

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| fr23 Haute-Normandie | 45,026 | 87.3 | 0.2% | 29.4 | 48.2 | 1.4 | 8.3 |
| fr25 Basse-Normandie | 34,044 | 176.7 | 0.5% | 79.6 | 47.8 | 41.1 | 8.2 |
| fr30 Nord, Pas-de-Cal. | 87,867 | 181.5 | 0.2% | 44.2 | 122.4 | 2.8 | 12.2 |
| fr51 Pays de la Loire | 85,924 | 165.4 | 0.2% | 75.5 | 53.8 | 26.1 | 10.1 |
| fr52 Bretagne | 75,353 | 583.2 | 0.8% | 206.4 | 242.5 | 74.9 | 59.4 |
| fr53 Poitou-Charentes | 39,429 | 183.1 | 0.5% | 35.0 | 23.1 | 121.5 | 3.5 |
| fr61 Aquitaine | 77,815 | 148.7 | 0.2% | 56.8 | 60.0 | 22.5 | 9.4 |
| fr81 Lang.-Roussillon | 53,976 | 67.5 | 0.1% | 0.4 | 29.8 | 25.8 | 11.4 |
| fr82 Prov.-Al.-C. d'Azur | 122,805 | 30.8 | 0.0% | 0.5 | 23.4 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| fr83 Corse | 5,964 | 3.6 | 0.1% | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.7 |
| fr91 Guadeloupe | 7,275 | 61.6 | 0.8% | 49.7 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 7.5 |
| fr92 Martinique | 7,212 | 44.8 | 0.6% | 34.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 7.0 |
| fr93 Guyane | 2,623 | 18.2 | 0.7% | 14.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| fr94 Reunion | 11,445 | 21.0 | 0.2% | 14.5 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| frzz France - other | 1,094,887 | 68.4 | 0.0% | | 52.6 | 15.8 | |
| **fr France - total** | 1,710,024 | 1,841.8 | 0.1% | 640.9 | 711.6 | 341.7 | 147.6 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| fr23 Haute-Normandie | 747 | 3.0 | 0.4% | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| fr25 Basse-Normandie | 539 | 3.0 | 0.5% | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| fr30 Nord, Pas-de-Cal. | 1,560 | 3.8 | 0.2% | 0.8 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| fr51 Pays de la Loire | 1,578 | 3.5 | 0.2% | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| fr52 Bretagne | 1,265 | 14.0 | 1.1% | 4.2 | 6.2 | 2.6 | 1.1 |
| fr53 Poitou-Charentes | 772 | 4.5 | 0.6% | 0.7 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 0.1 |
| fr61 Aquitaine | 1,209 | 3.9 | 0.3% | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| fr81 Lang.-Roussillon | 792 | 2.2 | 0.3% | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| fr82 Prov.-Al.-C. d'Azur | 1,553 | 1.7 | 0.1% | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| fr83 Corse | 64 | 0.3 | 0.4% | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| fr91 Guadeloupe | 117 | 1.4 | 1.2% | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| fr92 Martinique | 123 | 1.4 | 1.1% | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| fr93 Guyane | 42 | 0.7 | 1.7% | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| fr94 Reunion | 211 | 0.8 | 0.4% | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| frzz France - other | 14,457 | 1.7 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| **fr France - total** | 25,030 | 45.8 | 0.2% | 16.0 | 15.8 | 11.1 | 2.9 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| fr23 Haute-Normandie | 56.7 | 87.3 | 30.6 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 29% | | na |
| fr25 Basse-Normandie | 142.7 | 176.7 | 33.9 | 5.4 | 3.0 | -2.4 | 17% | | na |
| fr30 Nord, Pas-de-Cal. | 181.1 | 181.5 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 3.8 | -2.2 | 56% | | na |
| fr51 Pays de la Loire | 139.5 | 165.4 | 25.9 | 5.5 | 3.5 | -2.1 | 58% | 65% | na |
| fr52 Bretagne | 495.2 | 583.2 | 88.1 | 20.7 | 14.0 | -6.7 | 54% | | na |
| fr53 Poitou-Charentes | 115.0 | 183.1 | 68.1 | 6.6 | 4.5 | -2.0 | 49% | | na |
| fr61 Aquitaine | 52.0 | 148.7 | 96.8 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 50% | | na |
| fr81 Lang.-Roussillon | 93.5 | 67.5 | -26.0 | 5.2 | 2.2 | -3.0 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| fr82 Prov.-Al.-C. d'Azur | 63.5 | 30.8 | -32.7 | 2.2 | 1.7 | -0.5 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| fr83 Corse | 19.8 | 3.6 | -16.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| fr91 Guadeloupe | 60.9 | 61.6 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | -0.1 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| fr92 Martinique | 43.0 | 44.8 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| fr93 Guyane | 17.1 | 18.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | -0.1 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| fr94 Reunion | 20.3 | 21.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| frzz France - other | na | 68.4 | na | na | 1.7 | na | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| **fr France - total** | 1,500.3 | 1,841.8 | 273.1 | 61.7 | 45.8 | -17.6 | na | 54% | na |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| fr23 Haute-Normandie | 1 | | | | 20 | 40 | 5 | | 1 | 2 | | 3 |
| fr25 Basse-Normandie | | 4 | | | 62 | 115 | 7 | | 1 | 9 | | |
| fr30 Nord, Pas-de-Cal. | 17 | 5 | 1 | | 28 | 49 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 2 | | |
| fr51 Pays de la Loire | | | | | 135 | 54 | 3 | | 27 | 51 | 1 | |
| fr52 Bretagne | 2 | 1 | | | 145 | 276 | 49 | 4 | 17 | 29 | 1 | 24 |
| fr53 Poitou-Charentes | 1 | | | | 85 | 45 | | | 22 | 2 | 1 | |
| fr61 Aquitaine | | | | | 13 | 23 | 14 | | 25 | 15 | 8 | |
| fr81 Lang.-Roussillon | | | | | | 6 | 6 | | 3 | 42 | 74 | 8 |
| fr82 Prov.-Al.-C. d'Azur | | | | | | 10 | 2 | | 2 | 9 | 12 | |
| fr83 Corse | | | | | | 8 | 1 | | | | | |
| fr91 Guadeloupe | | | | | 6 | | | | 32 | | | |
| fr92 Martinique | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| fr93 Guyane | | | | | | 48 | 1 | | | | | |
| fr94 Reunion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| frzz France - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **fr France - total** | 21 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 494 | 674 | 99 | 13 | 142 | 161 | 97 | 35 |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| fr23 Haute-Normandie | 49 | | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 19 | |
| fr25 Basse-Normandie | 338 | 3 | | | 6 | | | 2 | | 18 | 21 | |
| fr30 Nord, Pas-de-Cal. | 69 | | | | 21 | | | | | 1 | | |
| fr51 Pays de la Loire | 256 | 1 | | | 34 | | | 2 | | 7 | 1 | |
| fr52 Bretagne | 724 | 5 | 1 | | 50 | | | 19 | | 170 | 12 | |
| fr53 Poitou-Charentes | 117 | | 2 | | 11 | 2 | | 2 | | 3 | | |
| fr61 Aquitaine | 239 | | | | 25 | 13 | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| fr81 Lang.-Roussillon | 605 | | | | 15 | | | | | 48 | | |
| fr82 Prov.-Al.-C. d'Azur | 537 | 1 | | | 18 | | | | | 49 | 2 | |
| fr83 Corse | 185 | | | | 5 | | | | | | | |
| fr91 Guadeloupe | 857 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| fr92 Martinique | 1,179 | | | | | | | 6 | | | | |
| fr93 Guyane | 83 | | | | 3 | | | 1 | | | | |
| fr94 Reunion | 252 | 22 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| frzz France - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **fr France - total** | 5,490 | 32 | 6 | 1 | 190 | 16 | 1 | 34 | 0 | 298 | 55 | |

# 10. GERMANY

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| de50 Bremen | 24,249 | 116.2 | 0.5% | 3.4 | 112.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| de60 Hamburg | 79,429 | 26.7 | 0.0% | 1.2 | 25.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| de80 Meckl.-Vorpom. | 31,781 | 85.4 | 0.3% | 26.8 | 46.8 | 0.4 | 11.3 |
| de93/94 Lüneb./W-Ems | 91,416 | 118.1 | 0.1% | 38.6 | 78.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| def0 Schleswig-Holst. | 68,926 | 124.1 | 0.2% | 45.2 | 69.7 | 1.1 | 8.2 |
| dezz Germany - other | 1,945,199 | 117.9 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 54.7 | 63.2 | 0.0 |
| **de Germany - total** | **2,241,000** | **588.4** | **0.0%** | **115.3** | **387.9** | **65.4** | **19.9** |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| de50 Bremen | 261 | 2.5 | 1.0% | 0.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| de60 Hamburg | 797 | 0.6 | 0.1% | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| de80 Meckl.-Vorpom. | 726 | 1.7 | 0.2% | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| de93/94 Lüneb./W-Ems | 721 | 2.4 | 0.3% | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| def0 Schleswig-Holst. | 1,242 | 2.4 | 0.2% | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| dezz Germany - other | 32,605 | 4.1 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 0.0 |
| **de Germany - total** | **36,353** | **13.7** | **0.0%** | **1.9** | **8.5** | **3.0** | **0.3** |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| de50 Bremen | 305.2 | 116.2 | -189.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 97% | | na |
| de60 Hamburg | | 26.7 | 26.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 96% | | na |
| de80 Meckl.-Vorpom. | 56.4 | 85.4 | 29.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | -0.4 | 76% | | na |
| de93/94 Lüneb./W-Ems | 160.1 | 118.1 | -42.0 | 3.5 | 2.4 | -1.1 | 48% | | na |
| def0 Schleswig-Holst. | 80.4 | 124.1 | 43.7 | 2.9 | 2.4 | -0.4 | 36% | | na |
| dezz Germany - other | | 117.9 | 117.9 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 1.3 | | | |
| **de Germany - total** | 602.1 | 588.4 | -13.7 | 14.2 | 13.7 | -0.5 | 67% | 74% | 7% |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| de50 Bremen | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| de60 Hamburg | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| de80 Meckl.-Vorpom. | 4 | 73 | 1 | | 6 | 22 | 12 | 5 | | | | 3 |
| de93/94 Lüneb./W-Ems | | 17 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| def0 Schleswig-Holst. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| dezz Germany - other | 34 | 144 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 40 | 12 | 6 | | | | |
| **de Germany - total** | 39 | 242 | 9 | 1 | 14 | 63 | 24 | 11 | | | | 3 |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| de50 Bremen | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| de60 Hamburg | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| de80 Meckl.-Vorpom. | 673 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 6 |
| de93/94 Lüneb./W-Ems | 217 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| def0 Schleswig-Holst. | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| dezz Germany – other | 800 | | 3 | | 18 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 3 |
| **de Germany – Total** | 1697 | | 3 | | 21 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 9 |

# 11. GREECE

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| gr11 An. Makedonia, Thr. | 6,647 | 68.4 | 1.0% | 26.4 | 32.7 | 3.0 | 6.3 |
| gr12 Kentr. Makedonia | 25,433 | 230.2 | 0.9% | 93.6 | 36.5 | 76.6 | 23.6 |
| gr14 Thessalia | 9,339 | 17.6 | 0.2% | 6.6 | 9.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| gr21 Ipeiros | 4,697 | 39.4 | 0.8% | 18.0 | 5.1 | 15.1 | 1.2 |
| gr22 Ionia Nisia | 3,287 | 72.9 | 2.2% | 53.5 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 5.1 |
| gr23 Dytiki Ellada | 7,581 | 45.2 | 0.6% | 23.2 | 7.0 | 12.0 | 3.0 |
| gr24 Sterea Ellada | 9,050 | 80.0 | 0.9% | 38.8 | 8.4 | 28.7 | 4.1 |
| gr25 Peloponnisos | 7,888 | 108.5 | 1.4% | 83.9 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 11.1 |
| gr30 Attiki | 87,256 | 103.2 | 0.1% | 58.9 | 13.4 | 8.3 | 22.7 |
| gr41 Voreio Aigaio | 2,325 | 74.3 | 3.2% | 56.0 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 6.3 |
| gr42 Notio Aigaio | 5,988 | 86.1 | 1.4% | 65.9 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 10.9 |
| gr43 Kriti | 9,494 | 45.0 | 0.5% | 38.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 5.5 |
| grzz Greece - other | 2,103 | 0.4 | 0.0% | | | | 0.4 |
| **gr Greece - total** | 181,088 | 971.2 | 0.5% | 563.0 | 114.8 | 192.3 | 101.1 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| gr11 An. Makedonia, Thr. | 228 | 2.7 | 1.2% | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| gr12 Kentr. Makedonia | 732 | 8.7 | 1.2% | 5.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| gr14 Thessalia | 292 | 0.7 | 0.3% | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| gr21 Ipeiros | 123 | 1.7 | 1.4% | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| gr22 Ionia Nisia | 91 | 3.8 | 4.2% | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| gr23 Dytiki Ellada | 268 | 2.0 | 0.7% | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| gr24 Sterea Ellada | 217 | 3.5 | 1.6% | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| gr25 Peloponnisos | 244 | 5.7 | 2.3% | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| gr30 Attiki | 1,631 | 4.4 | 0.3% | 3.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| gr41 Voreio Aigaio | 70 | 3.9 | 5.6% | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| gr42 Notio Aigaio | 120 | 4.5 | 3.7% | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| gr43 Kriti | 257 | 2.5 | 1.0% | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| grzz Greece - other | 98 | 0.0 | 0.0% | | | | 0.0 |
| **gr Greece - total** | 4,369 | 43.9 | 1.0% | 33.4 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 2.2 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| gr11 An. Makedonia, Thr. | 18.2 | 68.4 | 50.2 | 3.6 | 2.7 | -0.8 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| gr12 Kentr. Makedonia | 46.7 | 230.2 | 183.6 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 1.4 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| gr14 Thessalia | 8.8 | 17.6 | 8.8 | 2.4 | 0.7 | -1.6 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| gr21 Ipeiros | 6.7 | 39.4 | 32.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| gr22 Ionia Nisia | 20.2 | 72.9 | 52.7 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| gr23 Dytiki Ellada | 13.4 | 45.2 | 31.8 | 3.6 | 2.0 | -1.6 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| gr24 Sterea Ellada | 49.7 | 80.0 | 30.3 | 4.6 | 3.5 | -1.1 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| gr25 Peloponnisos | 20.7 | 108.5 | 87.8 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| gr30 Attiki | 47.4 | 103.2 | 55.9 | 6.4 | 4.4 | -2.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| gr41 Voreio Aigaio | 29.3 | 74.3 | 45.0 | 5.3 | 3.9 | -1.5 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| gr42 Notio Aigaio | 34.1 | 86.1 | 52.0 | 5.0 | 4.5 | -0.6 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| gr43 Kriti | 17.2 | 45.0 | 27.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| grzz Greece - other | | 0.4 | 0.4 | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| **gr Greece - total** | 312.3 | 971.2 | 658.9 | 49.1 | 43.9 | -5.1 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| gr11 An. Makedonia, Thr. | | | | | | 20 | 17 | | | 16 | 1 | |
| gr12 Kentr. Makedonia | | | | | | 34 | 81 | | | 63 | 15 | |
| gr14 Thessalia | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| gr21 Ipeiros | | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | |
| gr22 Ionia Nisia | | | | | | 7 | 3 | | | 25 | | |
| gr23 Dytiki Ellada | | | | | | 10 | 6 | | 1 | 8 | | |
| gr24 Sterea Ellada | | | | | | 5 | 3 | | | 14 | 2 | |
| gr25 Peloponnisos | | | | | 2 | 27 | 7 | | 2 | 38 | 2 | |
| gr30 Attiki | | | | | | 21 | 62 | 6 | 2 | 53 | 1 | |
| gr41 Voreio Aigaio | | | | | 1 | 6 | 11 | | | 13 | | |
| gr42 Notio Aigaio | | | | | | 15 | 5 | | | 18 | 1 | |
| gr43 Kriti | | | | | 1 | | 8 | | 1 | 14 | 2 | |
| grzz Greece - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **gr Greece - total** | | | | | 4 | 149 | 204 | 6 | 6 | 263 | 24 | |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| gr11 An. Makedonia, Thr. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| gr12 Kentr. Makedonia | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| gr14 Thessalia | 673 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 6 |
| gr21 Ipeiros | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| gr22 Ionia Nisia | 201 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| gr23 Dytiki Ellada | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| gr24 Sterea Ellada | 800 | | 3 | | 18 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 3 |
| gr25 Peloponnisos | 2,760 | 42 | | | 12 | | | | | | | |
| gr30 Attiki | 1,375 | 38 | | | 9 | | | | | 2 | | |
| gr41 Voreio Aigaio | 1,985 | 13 | | | 9 | | | | | 8 | | |
| gr42 Notio Aigaio | 2,028 | 102 | | | 33 | | | | | | | |
| gr43 Kriti | 1,283 | 31 | | | 8 | | | | | 2 | | |
| grzz Greece - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **gr Greece - total** | 11,128 | 226 | 3 | | 92 | 1 | | | | 13 | | 9 |

# 12. HUNGARY

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| **hu Hungary - total** | 88,800 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 15.1 | 0 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| **hu Hungary - total** | 3,902 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| **hu Hungary - total** | na | 16.1 | na | 2.6 | 1.7 | -0.9 |

# 13. IRELAND

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| ie01 Bord., Midl., Wes. | 30,435 | 122.6 | 0.4% | 40.3 | 45.5 | 30.8 | 5.9 |
| ie02 Southern and East. | 130,728 | 139.8 | 0.1% | 58.9 | 44.5 | 29.2 | 7.3 |
| iezz Ireland – other | | | | | | | |
| **ie Ireland – Total** | 161,163 | 262.4 | 0.2% | 99.2 | 90.0 | 60.0 | 13.2 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| ie01 Bord., Midl., Wes. | 501 | 6.0 | 1.2% | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| ie02 Southern and East. | 1,451 | 5.6 | 0.4% | 2.7 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| iezz Ireland – other | | | | | | | |
| **ie Ireland – Total** | 1,952 | 11.6 | 0.6% | 4.9 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1.2 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| ie01 Bord., Midl., Wes. | 82.2 | 122.6 | 40.4 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 73% | na | na |
| ie02 Southern and East. | 85.7 | 139.8 | 54.1 | 6.5 | 5.6 | -0.8 | 53% | na | na |
| iezz Ireland - other | | | | | | | | | |
| **ie Ireland - total** | 167.9 | 262.4 | 94.5 | 12.1 | 11.6 | -0.5 | 62% | 70% | 8% |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| ie01 Bord., Midl., Wes. | | | | | | 20 | 7 | | 15 | 25 | 11 | 11 |
| ie02 Southern and East. | | 2 | 4 | | 3 | 43 | 11 | 2 | 44 | 69 | 25 | 8 |
| iezz Ireland - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ie Ireland - total** | | 2 | 4 | | 3 | 63 | 18 | 2 | 59 | 94 | 36 | 19 |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| ie01 Bord., Midl., Wes. | 264 | | | | 18 | 4 | | 1 | | 185 | 5 | 8 |
| ie02 Southern and East. | 322 | | | | 28 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 150 | 35 | 27 |
| iezz Ireland - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ie Ireland - total** | 586 | | | | 46 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 335 | 40 | 35 |

# 14. ITALY

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| itc3 Liguria | 40,090 | 45.0 | 0.1% | 25.0 | 13.1 | 4.8 | 2.1 |
| itd3 Veneto | 139,093 | 183.3 | 0.1% | 85.4 | 46.3 | 42.7 | 8.9 |
| itd4 Friuli-Venezia Gi. | 32,188 | 51.0 | 0.2% | 17.9 | 9.0 | 22.9 | 1.2 |
| itd5 Emilia-Romagna | 122,278 | 112.9 | 0.1% | 30.9 | 14.5 | 63.3 | 4.2 |
| ite1 Toscana | 95,689 | 58.2 | 0.1% | 38.3 | 11.3 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| ite3 Marche | 37,607 | 107.4 | 0.3% | 69.3 | 22.7 | 3.3 | 12.2 |
| ite4 Lazio | 166,603 | 53.6 | 0.0% | 35.3 | 8.4 | 5.5 | 4.4 |
| itf1 Abruzzo | 24,227 | 58.7 | 0.2% | 31.5 | 20.7 | 1.4 | 5.1 |
| itf2 Molise | 5,684 | 10.1 | 0.2% | 3.9 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| itf3 Campania | 90,529 | 122.8 | 0.1% | 71.5 | 32.5 | 10.4 | 8.5 |
| itf4 Puglia | 64,825 | 216.1 | 0.3% | 136.0 | 19.1 | 44.7 | 16.3 |
| itf5 Basilicata | 10,393 | 45.0 | 0.4% | 39.6 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| itf6 Calabria | 31,907 | 268.2 | 0.8% | 213.1 | 17.5 | 1.7 | 36.0 |
| itg1 Sicilia | 76,446 | 165.3 | 0.2% | 70.1 | 80.0 | 8.4 | 6.9 |
| itg2 Sardegna | 30,691 | 69.0 | 0.2% | 3.1 | 22.5 | 43.0 | 0.4 |
| itzz Italy - other | 448,991 | 58.3 | 0.0% | | 55.1 | 3.2 | |
| **it Italy - total** | 1,417,241 | 1,624.9 | 0.1% | 870.8 | 378.0 | 262.2 | 113.9 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| itc3 Liguria | 620 | 1.4 | 0.2% | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| itd3 Veneto | 2,063 | 4.0 | 0.2% | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| itd4 Friuli-Venezia Gi. | 504 | 1.5 | 0.3% | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| itd5 Emilia-Romagna | 1,872 | 3.3 | 0.2% | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 |
| ite1 Toscana | 1,510 | 1.5 | 0.1% | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| ite3 Marche | 635 | 2.8 | 0.4% | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| ite4 Lazio | 2,085 | 1.5 | 0.1% | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| itf1 Abruzzo | 492 | 2.0 | 0.4% | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| itf2 Molise | 107 | 0.1 | 0.1% | | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| itf3 Campania | 1,727 | 3.3 | 0.2% | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| itf4 Puglia | 1,222 | 6.4 | 0.5% | 4.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| itf5 Basilicata | 193 | 0.1 | 0.1% | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| itf6 Calabria | 603 | 3.8 | 0.6% | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| itg1 Sicilia | 1,471 | 10.7 | 0.7% | 8.9 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| itg2 Sardegna | 597 | 3.8 | 0.6% | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| itzz Italy - other | 6,863 | 1.1 | 0.0% | | 1.0 | 0.1 | |
| **it Italy - total** | 22,563 | 47.1 | 0.2% | 32.2 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 2.5 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| itc3 Liguria | 87.4 | 45.0 | -42.4 | 2.7 | 1.4 | -1.3 | 0% | | |
| itd3 Veneto | 146.1 | 183.3 | 37.2 | 5.1 | 4.0 | -1.1 | 0% | | |
| itd4 Friuli-Venezia Gi. | 76.1 | 51.0 | -25.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 | -0.4 | 0% | | |
| itd5 Emilia-Romagna | 140.8 | 112.9 | -27.9 | 4.3 | 3.3 | -0.9 | 0% | | |
| ite1 Toscana | 106.0 | 58.2 | -47.9 | 2.1 | 1.5 | -0.7 | 0% | | |
| ite3 Marche | 109.5 | 107.4 | -2.1 | 3.7 | 2.8 | -0.9 | 0% | | |
| ite4 Lazio | 96.5 | 53.6 | -42.9 | 2.8 | 1.5 | -1.3 | 0% | | |
| itf1 Abruzzo | 163.0 | 58.7 | -104.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | -0.2 | 0% | | |
| itf2 Molise | 31.1 | 10.1 | -21.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0% | | |
| itf3 Campania | 70.0 | 122.8 | 52.8 | 3.8 | 3.3 | -0.4 | 0% | | |
| itf4 Puglia | 433.0 | 216.1 | -216.9 | 7.8 | 6.4 | -1.4 | 0% | | |
| itf5 Basilicata | 0.6 | 45.0 | 44.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0% | | |
| itf6 Calabria | 35.3 | 268.2 | 232.9 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 0% | | |
| itg1 Sicilia | 495.5 | 165.3 | -330.3 | 15.6 | 10.7 | -4.9 | 0% | | |
| itg2 Sardegna | 74.7 | 69.0 | -5.8 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 0% | | |
| itzz Italy - other | 7.5 | 58.3 | 50.8 | 2.5 | 1.1 | -1.4 | 0% | | |
| **it Italy - total** | 2,073.1 | 1,624.9 | -448.2 | 61.0 | 47.1 | -13.8 | 0% | 1% | 1% |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| itc3 Liguria | | | | | 13 | 79 | 1 | | 131 | 18 | 2 | |
| itd3 Veneto | 5 | 3 | | | 152 | 303 | 33 | | 40 | 15 | | |
| itd4 Friuli-Venezia Gi. | | | | | 19 | 43 | | | 116 | 12 | | |
| itd5 Emilia-Romagna | | | | | 24 | 145 | 18 | | 9 | 3 | 2 | |
| ite1 Toscana | | | | | 41 | 122 | 14 | | 137 | 19 | 10 | |
| ite3 Marche | | | | | 69 | 195 | 64 | 2 | 35 | 3 | 3 | |
| ite4 Lazio | | | | | 5 | 125 | 11 | | 56 | 11 | 2 | |
| itf1 Abruzzo | | | | | 14 | 88 | 26 | | 2 | 5 | 2 | |
| itf2 Molise | | | | | 1 | 12 | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| itf3 Campania | | | | | 23 | 100 | 7 | 3 | 87 | 51 | 14 | 15 |
| itf4 Puglia | 8 | | | | 47 | 584 | 85 | 2 | 25 | 18 | 2 | 1 |
| itf5 Basilicata | | | | | 8 | 131 | 6 | | 287 | 40 | 2 | |
| itf6 Calabria | | | | | 33 | 484 | 180 | 10 | 631 | 219 | 24 | 5 |
| itg1 Sicilia | | | | | 20 | 105 | 37 | | 104 | 42 | 1 | |
| itg2 Sardegna | | | | | 1 | 16 | 2 | | 1 | | | |
| itzz Italy - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **it Italy - total** | 13 | 3 | | | 470 | 2,532 | 485 | 17 | 1,662 | 456 | 64 | 21 |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| itc3 Liguria | 304 | 9 | | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| itd3 Veneto | 537 | 6 | | | 49 | | | | | 28 | 138 | |
| itd4 Friuli-Venezia Gi. | 230 | 4 | | | 1 | | | | | 16 | 26 | |
| itd5 Emilia-Romagna | 174 | 5 | | | 3 | | | | | 3 | 31 | |
| ite1 Toscana | 375 | 12 | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | 8 | |
| ite3 Marche | 407 | 11 | | | 3 | | | | | 14 | 191 | |
| ite4 Lazio | 358 | 19 | | | 5 | | | | | 12 | 12 | |
| itf1 Abruzzo | 237 | 3 | | | | | | | | 15 | 80 | |
| itf2 Molise | 56 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | |
| itf3 Campania | 945 | 23 | | | 9 | | | | | 21 | 22 | |
| itf4 Puglia | 956 | 61 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | 26 | 59 | |
| itf5 Basilicata | 406 | 17 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| itf6 Calabria | 1,618 | 123 | 4 | | 30 | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| itg1 Sicilia | 942 | 85 | | | 9 | | | | | | | |
| itg2 Sardegna | 17 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| itzz Italy - other | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **it Italy - total** | 7,569 | 380 | 5 | | 117 | | | | | 142 | 572 | |

# 15. LATVIA

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| lv00 Latvia | 12,837 | 88.1 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 66.7 | 0.2 | 6.9 |
| lvzz Latvia – other | | | | | | | |
| **lv Latvia – Total** | 12,837 | 88.1 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 66.7 | 0.2 | 6.9 |

Table 2. Employment by region (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| lv00 Latvia | 1,034 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| lvzz Latvia - other | | | | | | | |
| **lv Latvia - total** | 1,034 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| lv00 Latvia | na | 88.1 | na | na | 11.0 | na | na | 79% | na |
| lvzz Latvia - other | | | | | | | | | |
| **lv Latvia - total** | na | 88.1 | na | na | 11.0 | na | na | 79% | na |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| lv00 Latvia | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 38 | 75 | 8 |
| lvzz Latvia - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **lv Latvia - total** | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 38 | 75 | 8 |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| lv00 Latvia | 739 | | | | 10 | 44 | | | | | | |
| lvzz Latvia - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **lv Latvia - total** | 739 | | | | 10 | 44 | | | | | | |

# 16. LITHUANIA

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| lt00 Lithuania | 20,621 | 55.9 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 32.5 | 2.3 | 8.1 |
| ltzz Lithuania - other | | | | | | | |
| **lt Lithuania - total** | 20,621 | 55.9 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 32.5 | 2.3 | 8.1 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| lt00 Lithuania | 1,474 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| ltzz Lithuania - other | | | | | | | |
| **lt Lithuania - total** | 1,474 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| lt00 Lithuania | na | 55.9 | na | na | 7.8 | na | na | 35% | na |
| ltzz Lithuania - other | | | | | | | | | |
| **lt Lithuania - total** | na | 55.9 | na | na | 7.8 | na | na | 35% | na |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| lt00 Lithuania | | | | | | | 35 | 6 | | | 3 | 13 |
| ltzz Lithuania - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **lt Lithuania - total** | | | | | | | 35 | 6 | | | 3 | 13 |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| lt00 Lithuania | 200 | | | | 8 | 7 | | | | | | |
| ltzz Lithuania - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **lt Lithuania - total** | 200 | | | | 8 | 7 | | | | | | |

# 17. LUXEMBURG

No relevant data available

# 18. MALTA

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| mt00 Malta | 4,554 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 1.2 |
| mtzz Malta - other | | | | | | | |
| **mt Malta - total** | 4,554 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 1.2 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| mt00 Malta | 149 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| mtzz Malta - other | | | | | | | |
| **mt Malta - total** | 149 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| mt00 Malta | na | 8.2 | na | na | 1.5 | na | nr | nr | nr |
| mtzz Malta - other | | | | | | | | | |
| **mt Malta - total** | na | 8.2 | na | na | 1.5 | na | nr | nr | nr |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| mt00 Malta | 4 | | | | 22 | 30 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| mtzz Malta - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **mt Malta - total** | 4 | | | | 22 | 30 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| mt00 Malta | 1,269 | 64 | 5 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| mtzz Malta - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **mt Malta - total** | 1,269 | 64 | 5 | | 2 | | | | | | | |

# 19. NETHERLANDS

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| nl11 Groningen | 20,910 | 30.6 | 0.1% | 7.5 | 17.0 | 5.3 | 0.8 |
| nl12 Friesland | 16,034 | 38.7 | 0.2% | 7.3 | 27.2 | 2.7 | 1.5 |
| nl23 Flevoland | 8,423 | 132.1 | 1.6% | 21.3 | 102.0 | 2.7 | 6.1 |
| nl32 Noord-Holland | 95,443 | 85.1 | 0.1% | 23.2 | 54.4 | 2.7 | 4.8 |
| nl33 Zuid-Holland | 109,082 | 157.4 | 0.1% | 79.8 | 47.6 | 2.7 | 27.3 |
| nl34 Zeeland | 10,684 | 63.2 | 0.6% | 10.2 | 42.5 | 2.7 | 7.8 |
| nlzz Netherlands - other | 245,070 | 84.0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 49.3 | 34.5 | 0.2 |
| **nl Netherlands - total** | 505,646 | 590.9 | 0.1% | 149.5 | 340.1 | 53.0 | 48.4 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| nl11 Groningen | 277 | 0.5 | 0.2% | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| nl12 Friesland | 309 | 0.7 | 0.2% | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| nl23 Flevoland | 184 | 2.4 | 1.3% | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| nl32 Noord-Holland | 1,327 | 1.5 | 0.1% | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| nl33 Zuid-Holland | 1,725 | 2.2 | 0.1% | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| nl34 Zeeland | 181 | 1.1 | 0.6% | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| nlzz Netherlands - other | 4,109 | 1.2 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| **nl Netherlands - total** | 8,111 | 9.7 | 0.1% | 2.1 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| nl11 Groningen | | 13.6 | 13.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | na | 33% | na |
| nl12 Friesland | 14.6 | 11.5 | -3.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 49% | 41% | -8% |
| nl23 Flevoland | 99.4 | 30.1 | -69.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 79% | 88% | 9% |
| nl32 Noord-Holland | 50.6 | 30.7 | -19.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | -0.1 | 69% | 74% | 5% |
| nl33 Zuid-Holland | 41.0 | 109.8 | 68.9 | 2.5 | 2.2 | -0.3 | 79% | 77% | -2% |
| nl34 Zeeland | 106.8 | 20.7 | -86.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | -0.3 | 25% | 76% | 51% |
| nlzz Netherlands - other | | 34.7 | 34.7 | 2.6 | 1.2 | -1.4 | | | |
| **nl Netherlands - total** | 312.3 | 251.2 | -61.1 | 10.8 | 9.7 | -1.2 | 71% | 75% | 4% |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| nl11 Groningen | 5 | 49 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | | | |
| nl12 Friesland | 1 | 44 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| nl23 Flevoland | 3 | 11 | 13 | 37 | 2 | 4 | 9 | | | | | |
| nl32 Noord-Holland | 9 | 47 | 17 | 24 | 7 | 8 | 5 | | 4 | 2 | | |
| nl33 Zuid-Holland | 4 | 25 | 18 | 26 | 9 | | 3 | 1 | | | | 16 |
| nl34 Zeeland | 7 | 21 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 3 | | | 7 | | 1 | |
| nlzz Netherlands - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **nl Netherlands - total** | 29 | 197 | 55 | 103 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 16 |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| nl11 Groningen | 6 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| nl12 Friesland | 5 | | | | 4 | | | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 8 |
| nl23 Flevoland | 10 | | | | 3 | | | | | | | 1 |
| nl32 Noord-Holland | 83 | | | | 5 | | | 4 | 1 | | 3 | 3 |
| nl33 Zuid-Holland | 25 | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | |
| nl34 Zeeland | 64 | | | | 2 | | | 4 | | 2 | 7 | 83 |
| nlzz Netherlands - other | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | 4 |
| **nl Netherlands - total** | 195 | | | | 16 | 1 | | 14 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 99 |

# 20. POLAND

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| pl42 Zachod. Pomorsk. | 8,802 | 47.8 | 0.5% | 5.0 | 29.9 | 11.2 | 1.8 |
| pl62 Warm.-Mazurskie | 6,225 | 3.0 | 0.0% | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| pl63 Pomorskie | 12,129 | 77.5 | 0.6% | 7.9 | 48.6 | 18.2 | 2.8 |
| plzz Poland - other | 216,609 | 46.4 | 0.0% | | 33.8 | 12.6 | 0.0 |
| **pl Poland - total** | 243,765 | 174.6 | 0.1% | 13.4 | 114.0 | 42.6 | 4.6 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| pl42 Zachod. Pomorsk. | 552 | 6.9 | 1.2% | 1.3 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| pl62 Warm.-Mazurskie | 483 | 0.4 | 0.1% | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| pl63 Pomorskie | 694 | 11.0 | 1.6% | 1.9 | 6.8 | 2.1 | 0.2 |
| plzz Poland - other | 12,387 | 6.2 | 0.1% | | 4.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 |
| **pl Poland - total** | 14,116 | 24.5 | 0.2% | 3.3 | 16.0 | 5.0 | 0.2 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| pl42 Zachod. Pomorsk. | na | 47.8 | na | na | 6.9 | na | na | 52% | na |
| pl62 Warm.-Mazurskie | na | 3.0 | na | na | 0.4 | na | na | 22% | na |
| pl63 Pomorskie | na | 77.5 | na | na | 11.0 | na | na | 72% | na |
| plzz Poland - other | na | 46.4 | na | na | 6.2 | na | | | |
| **pl Poland - total** | na | 174.6 | na | na | 24.5 | na | na | 64% | na |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| pl42 Zachod. Pomorsk. | | | | | 9 | 26 | 41 | 2 | | | 7 | |
| pl62 Warm.-Mazurskie | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pl63 Pomorskie | | | | | 1 | 76 | 30 | 1 | | 1 | 33 | 1 |
| plzz Poland - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **pl Poland - total** | | | | | 10 | 102 | 71 | 3 | | 1 | 40 | 1 |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| pl42 Zachod. Pomorsk. | 309 | 2 | | | 55 | 5 | | 1 | | | | |
| pl62 Warm.-Mazurskie | 94 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pl63 Pomorskie | 308 | 7 | | | 68 | 4 | | | | | | |
| plzz Poland - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **pl Poland - total** | 711 | 9 | | | 123 | 9 | | 1 | | | | |

# 21. PORTUGAL

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| pt11 Norte | 40,380 | 68.9 | 0.2% | 27.4 | 34.7 | 1.4 | 5.5 |
| pt15 Algarve | 5,904 | 64.3 | 1.1% | 31.8 | 25.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| pt16 Centro | 28,941 | 64.8 | 0.2% | 40.3 | 10.7 | 2.3 | 11.5 |
| pt17 Lisboa | 55,379 | 45.2 | 0.1% | 22.1 | 17.6 | 1.9 | 3.6 |
| pt18 Alentejo | 10,142 | 23.6 | 0.2% | 6.0 | 2.1 | 15.0 | 0.5 |
| pt20 Açores | 2,990 | 38.0 | 1.3% | 17.2 | 18.5 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| pt30 Madeira | 4,051 | 12.3 | 0.3% | 7.1 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| ptzz Portugal - other | | | | | | | |
| **pt Portugal - total** | 147,787 | 317.0 | 0.2% | 151.8 | 113.8 | 23.8 | 27.6 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| pt11 Norte | 1,798 | 7.2 | 0.4% | 5.0 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| pt15 Algarve | 194 | 8.3 | 4.3% | 3.4 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 0.2 |
| pt16 Centro | 1,274 | 5.5 | 0.4% | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| pt17 Lisboa | 1,290 | 3.8 | 0.3% | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| pt18 Alentejo | 344 | 1.3 | 0.4% | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| pt20 Açores | 105 | 4.8 | 4.5% | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| pt30 Madeira | 117 | 1.1 | 0.9% | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ptzz Portugal - other | | | | | | | |
| **pt Portugal - total** | 5,123 | 31.9 | 0.6% | 19.8 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 1.2 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| pt11 Norte | 4.5 | 68.9 | 64.4 | 8.5 | 7.2 | -1.3 | 54% | 55% | 1% |
| pt15 Algarve | 5.2 | 64.3 | 59.1 | 17.6 | 8.3 | -9.3 | 34% | 62% | 28% |
| pt16 Centro | 2.4 | 64.8 | 62.4 | 5.8 | 5.5 | -0.3 | 31% | 77% | 46% |
| pt17 Lisboa | 4.1 | 45.2 | 41.1 | 8.4 | 3.8 | -4.6 | 33% | 53% | 20% |
| pt18 Alentejo | 162.6 | 23.6 | -138.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | -0.1 | 42% | 82% | 40% |
| pt20 Açores | 15.9 | 38.0 | 22.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 | -0.2 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| pt30 Madeira | 20.9 | 12.3 | -8.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | -0.7 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| ptzz Portugal - other | | | | | | | | | |
| **pt Portugal - total** | 215.5 | 317.0 | 101.5 | 48.3 | 31.9 | -16.4 | 34% | 58% | 24% |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| pt11 Norte | 16 | | | | 6 | 10 | 17 | 2 | 6 | 25 | 2 | |
| pt15 Algarve | | | | | 3 | 25 | 25 | | 9 | 31 | 2 | |
| pt16 Centro | | | | | 80 | 6 | 54 | 11 | 6 | 18 | 5 | |
| pt17 Lisboa | 10 | | | | 10 | 6 | 9 | 9 | | 16 | 1 | |
| pt18 Alentejo | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | 4 | |
| pt20 Açores | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| pt30 Madeira | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | |
| ptzz Portugal - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **pt Portugal - total** | 26 | | | | 99 | 49 | 106 | 22 | 21 | 98 | 14 | |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| pt11 Norte | 1,419 | 29 | 3 | 3 | 110 | 10 | | 4 | | 4 | 3 | |
| pt15 Algarve | 1,942 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 64 | | | 17 | | 26 | 5 | |
| pt16 Centro | 2,140 | 24 | 31 | 1 | 38 | 4 | | 8 | 2 | 10 | 1 | |
| pt17 Lisboa | 1,791 | 28 | 4 | | 34 | 4 | 1 | 9 | | 3 | 1 | |
| pt18 Alentejo | 213 | 1 | 3 | | 6 | 1 | | 1 | | | | |
| pt20 Açores | 1,025 | 17 | 15 | | 6 | 2 | 2 | 34 | 2 | | | |
| pt30 Madeira | 420 | 32 | 8 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| ptzz Portugal - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **pt Portugal - total** | 8,950 | 152 | 69 | 5 | 259 | 22 | 3 | 73 | 4 | 43 | 10 | |

# 22. ROMANIA

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| ro22 Sud-Est | 8,875 | 3.3 | 0.0% | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| rozz Romania - other | 70,439 | 2.5 | 0.0% | | | 2.5 | |
| **ro Romania - total** | 79,314 | 5.8 | 0.0% | 1.4 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 0.3 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| ro22 Sud-Est | 1,142 | 5.2 | 0.5% | 3.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| rozz Romania - other | 7,973 | 1.9 | 0.0% | | | 1.9 | |
| **ro Romania - total** | 9,115 | 7.1 | 0.1% | 3.2 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 0.3 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| ro22 Sud-Est | na | 3 | na | na | 4.9 | na | | | |
| rozz Romania - other | na | 2.5 | na | na | 1.9 | na | | | |
| **ro Romania - total** | na | 5.5 | na | na | 6.8 | na | | | |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| ro22 Sud-Est | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| rozz Romania - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ro Romania - total** | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| ro22 Sud-Est | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| rozz Romania - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ro Romania - total** | | | | | | | | | | | | |

# 23. SLOVAKIA

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| **sk Slovakia - total** | 38,113 | 11.1 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| **sk Slovakia - total** | 2,215 | 1.2 | 0.1% | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| **sk Slovakia - total** | na | 11.1 | na | na | 1.2 | na |

# 24. SLOVENIA

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| si00 Slovenia | 27,634 | 7.3 | 0.0% | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 |
| sizz- Slovenia - other | | | | | | | |
| **si Slovenia - total** | 27,634 | 7.3 | 0.0% | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| si00 Slovenia | 949 | 0.6 | 0.1% | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| sizz- Slovenia - other | | | | | | | |
| **si Slovenia - total** | 949 | 0.6 | 0.1% | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| si00 Slovenia | na | 7.3 | na | na | 0.6 | na | na | 0.0% | na |
| sizz- Slovenia - other | | | | | | | | | |
| **si Slovenia - total** | na | 7.3 | na | na | 0.6 | na | na | 0.0% | na |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| si00 Slovenia | | | | | 8 | 12 | | | 2 | 5 | 2 | |
| sizz- Slovenia - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **si Slovenia - total** | | | | | 8 | 12 | | | 2 | 5 | 2 | |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| si00 Slovenia | 137 | | | | 5 | | | | | | | |
| sizz- Slovenia - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **si Slovenia - total** | 137 | | | | 5 | | | | | | | |

# 25. SPAIN

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| es11 Galicia | 49,295 | 692.8 | 1.4% | 214.3 | 340.7 | 109.3 | 28.6 |
| es12 Asturias | 20,439 | 40.5 | 0.2% | 28.3 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 3.8 |
| es13 Cantabria | 12,113 | 54.0 | 0.4% | 13.6 | 37.4 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| es21 Pais Vasco | 58,672 | 164.9 | 0.3% | 75.4 | 77.1 | 2.3 | 10.1 |
| es51 Cataluña | 180,718 | 149.7 | 0.1% | 71.5 | 52.0 | 16.6 | 9.5 |
| es52 C. Valenciana | 93,576 | 132.4 | 0.1% | 60.2 | 52.9 | 11.3 | 8.0 |
| es53 Illes Balears | 24,266 | 15.6 | 0.1% | 13.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.8 |
| es61 Andalucía | 134,491 | 166.4 | 0.1% | 88.9 | 38.8 | 26.8 | 11.9 |
| es62 Murcia | 24,300 | 56.3 | 0.2% | 5.8 | 11.2 | 38.5 | 0.8 |
| es63 Ceuta | 1,439 | 1.6 | 0.1% | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| es64 Melilla | 1,247 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| es70 Canarias | 38,649 | 12.7 | 0.0% | 1.9 | 2.0 | 8.6 | 0.2 |
| eszz Spain - other | 266,248 | 105.1 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 89.5 | 15.6 | 0.0 |
| **es Spain - total** | 905,455 | 1,592.1 | 0.2% | 574.4 | 707.8 | 233.3 | 76.6 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| es11 Galicia | 1,130 | 34.0 | 3.0% | 17.5 | 10.9 | 5.1 | 0.6 |
| es12 Asturias | 405 | 1.7 | 0.4% | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| es13 Cantabria | 239 | 3.4 | 1.4% | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| es21 Pais Vasco | 958 | 5.2 | 0.5% | 2.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| es51 Cataluña | 3,291 | 4.7 | 0.1% | 3.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| es52 C. Valenciana | 2,053 | 4.0 | 0.2% | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| es53 Illes Balears | 468 | 0.9 | 0.2% | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| es61 Andalucía | 2,960 | 9.8 | 0.3% | 6.9 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| es62 Murcia | 570 | 1.4 | 0.3% | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| es63 Ceuta | 26 | 0.1 | 0.4% | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| es64 Melilla | 22 | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| es70 Canarias | 836 | 2.2 | 0.3% | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| eszz Spain - other | 6,015 | 2.6 | 0.0% | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| **es Spain - total** | 18,973 | 70.0 | 0.4% | 38.5 | 22.5 | 7.4 | 1.5 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| es11 Galicia | 172.3 | 692.8 | 520.5 | 73.7 | 34.0 | -39.6 | 29% | 71% | 42% |
| es12 Asturias | 13.1 | 40.5 | 27.4 | 3.5 | 1.7 | -1.8 | 44% | 64% | 20% |
| es13 Cantabria | 12.3 | 54.0 | 41.7 | 4.5 | 3.4 | -1.1 | 36% | 51% | 15% |
| es21 Pais Vasco | 35.3 | 164.9 | 129.6 | 8.6 | 5.2 | -3.4 | 43% | 59% | 16% |
| es51 Cataluña | 21.4 | 149.7 | 128.2 | 8.5 | 4.7 | -3.8 | | | |
| es52 C. Valenciana | 17.2 | 132.4 | 115.3 | 5.7 | 4.0 | -1.8 | | | |
| es53 Illes Balears | 3.7 | 15.6 | 11.9 | 1.6 | 0.9 | -0.8 | | | |
| es61 Andalucía | 89.2 | 166.4 | 77.2 | 19.6 | 9.8 | -9.8 | 7% | 9% | |
| es62 Murcia | 3.5 | 56.3 | 52.8 | 2.4 | 1.4 | -1.0 | | | |
| es63 Ceuta | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 | | | |
| es64 Melilla | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | |
| es70 Canarias | 36.3 | 12.7 | -23.5 | 5.6 | 2.2 | -3.3 | | | |
| eszz Spain - other | 8.4 | 105.1 | 96.8 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.5 | | | |
| **es Spain - total** | 413.8 | 1,592.1 | 1,178.3 | 136.1 | 70.0 | -66.1 | na | 40% | na |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| es11 Galicia | | | | | | 33 | 127 | 54 | 24 | 153 | 5 | 2 |
| es12 Asturias | | | | | | 4 | 60 | | 1 | 11 | 9 | 3 |
| es13 Cantabria | | | | | | 2 | 32 | | | 17 | 47 | |
| es21 Pais Vasco | | | | | | | 33 | 9 | | 14 | 52 | 22 |
| es51 Cataluña | | | | | 27 | 244 | 68 | | 6 | 103 | 7 | 2 |
| es52 C. Valenciana | | | | | | 297 | 69 | | 1 | 29 | 9 | |
| es53 Illes Balears | | | | | | 49 | 4 | | 8 | 4 | | |
| es61 Andalucía | | | | | 8 | 318 | 81 | 1 | 39 | 178 | 7 | 4 |
| es62 Murcia | | | | | 1 | 33 | 2 | | 1 | 37 | | |
| es63 Ceuta | | | | | 5 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| es64 Melilla | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| es70 Canarias | | | | | | | 45 | 17 | 5 | 16 | 19 | |
| eszz Spain - other | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **es Spain - total** | | | | | 41 | 989 | 527 | 87 | 90 | 569 | 156 | 34 |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| es11 Galicia | 5,174 | 56 | 140 | 17 | 259 | 2 | | | | | | |
| es12 Asturias | 544 | 23 | 32 | 2 | 47 | | | | | | | |
| es13 Cantabria | 128 | 13 | 33 | 2 | 57 | | | | | | | |
| es21 Pais Vasco | 75 | 14 | 11 | | 55 | 5 | | | | | | |
| es51 Cataluña | 768 | 27 | | | 58 | | | | | | | |
| es52 C. Valenciana | 446 | 19 | 1 | | 47 | 4 | | | | | | |
| es53 Illes Balears | 353 | 5 | | | 4 | | | | | | | |
| es61 Andalucía | 1,104 | 60 | 13 | 2 | 152 | 1 | | | | | | |
| es62 Murcia | 207 | 7 | 2 | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | |
| es63 Ceuta | 21 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| es64 Melilla | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| es70 Canarias | 1,037 | 64 | 21 | 3 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| eszz Spain - other | 226 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **es Spain - total** | 10,083 | 289 | 256 | 28 | 694 | 13 | | | | | | |

# 26. SWEDEN

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| se01 Stockholm | 83,251 | 3.4 | 0.0% | 0.7 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| se02 Ö. Mellansverige | 40,771 | 1.1 | 0.0% | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| se04 Sydsverige | 38,047 | 23.1 | 0.1% | 3.6 | 15.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| se06 No. Mellansverige | 23,099 | 1.0 | 0.0% | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| se07 Meller. Norrland | 10,803 | 1.3 | 0.0% | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| se08 Övre Norrland | 15,188 | 11.2 | 0.1% | 0.9 | 9.4 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| se09 Småland med öarna | 22,638 | 4.5 | 0.0% | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| se0a Västverige | 53,911 | 110.7 | 0.2% | 20.0 | 71.1 | 6.3 | 13.3 |
| sezz Sweden - other | 5,490 | 0.5 | 0.0% | | | | 0.5 |
| **se Sweden - total** | 293,196 | 156.7 | 0.1% | 27.3 | 102.0 | 10.2 | 17.2 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| se01 Stockholm | 963 | 0.1 | 0.0% | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| se02 Ö. Mellansverige | 709 | 0.1 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| se04 Sydsverige | 609 | 0.7 | 0.1% | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| se06 No. Mellansverige | 376 | 0.1 | 0.0% | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| se07 Meller. Norrland | 172 | 0.1 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| se08 Övre Norrland | 235 | 0.3 | 0.1% | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| se09 Småland m öarna | 393 | 0.2 | 0.1% | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| se0a Västverige | 878 | 2.8 | 0.3% | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| sezz Sweden - other | 0 | 0.0 | -2.3% | | | | 0.0 |
| **se Sweden - total** | 4,336 | 4.4 | 0.1% | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| se01 Stockholm | 4.2 | 3.4 | -0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | na | 71% | na |
| se02 Ö. Mellansverige | 4.2 | 1.1 | -3.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.2 | na | 66% | na |
| se04 Sydsverige | 18.8 | 23.1 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | -0.2 | na | 79% | na |
| se06 No. Mellansverige | 1.9 | 1.0 | -0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | na | 59% | na |
| se07 Meller. Norrland | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | na | 50% | na |
| se08 Övre Norrland | 4.2 | 11.2 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | na | 70% | na |
| se09 Småland m öarna | 8.0 | 4.5 | -3.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | -0.4 | na | 78% | na |
| se0a Västverige | 99.0 | 110.7 | 11.7 | 3.2 | 2.8 | -0.5 | na | 91% | na |
| sezz Sweden - other | | | | | | | | | |
| **se Sweden - total** | 141.6 | 156.3 | 14.7 | 5.5 | 4.4 | -1.1 | 99% | 87% | na |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| se01 Stockholm | | | | | 8 | 7 | | | | | | |
| se02 Ö. Mellansverige | | | | | 3 | 2 | | | | | | |
| se04 Sydsverige | | | | | 1 | 16 | 7 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| se06 No. Mellansverige | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| se07 Meller. Norrland | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| se08 Övre Norrland | | | | | 16 | 9 | | | | | | |
| se09 Småland m öarna | | | | | | 11 | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| se0a Västverige | | | | | 37 | 119 | 30 | | 5 | 8 | 27 | 14 |
| sezz Sweden - other | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| **se Sweden - total** | | | | | 68 | 166 | 38 | | 6 | 10 | 30 | 14 |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| se01 Stockholm | 84 | | | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| se02 Ö. Mellansverige | 49 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| se04 Sydsverige | 286 | | | | 20 | | | | | | | |
| se06 No. Mellansverige | 80 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| se07 Meller. Norrland | 38 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| se08 Övre Norrland | 99 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| se09 Småland m öarna | 129 | 1 | | | 11 | | | | | | | |
| se0a Västverige | 431 | | | | 4 | | | 1 | | | | |
| sezz Sweden - other | 40 | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | |
| **se Sweden - total** | 1,236 | 1 | | | 43 | | | 3 | | | | |

# 27. UNITED KINGDOM

Table 1. Value added by region, 2005 (mln Euro)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 1 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| ukc1 Tees Val., Durh. | 26,739 | 21.5 | 0.1% | 6.4 | 9.6 | 5.4 | 0.2 |
| ukc2 Northumb., Tyne | 36,296 | 57.2 | 0.2% | 19.7 | 35.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 |
| ukd1 Cumbria | 12,044 | 77.1 | 0.6% | 2.4 | 70.9 | 3.5 | 0.3 |
| ukd2 Cheshire | 32,117 | 4.8 | 0.0% | 1.3 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 0.1 |
| ukd4 Lancashire | 36,937 | 35.4 | 0.1% | 7.3 | 22.9 | 3.5 | 1.7 |
| ukd5 Merseyside | 29,014 | 3.2 | 0.0% | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| uke1 E. Riding, N. Lin. | 23,669 | 254.1 | 1.1% | 7.0 | 238.9 | 2.2 | 6.0 |
| uke2 North Yorkshire | 21,328 | 23.3 | 0.1% | 9.8 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 1.2 |
| ukf3 Lincolnshire | 15,434 | 52.0 | 0.3% | 6.1 | 41.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| ukh1 East Anglia | 65,552 | 89.2 | 0.1% | 11.3 | 71.1 | 4.7 | 2.1 |
| ukh3 Essex | 42,854 | 11.7 | 0.0% | 3.2 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 0.3 |
| ukj2 Surr., E.-W. Suss. | 83,605 | 40.9 | 0.0% | 2.1 | 37.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| ukj3 Hampsh., I. Wight | 53,884 | 19.9 | 0.0% | 12.9 | 0.9 | 5.4 | 0.7 |
| ukj4 Kent | 40,872 | 15.5 | 0.0% | 13.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| ukk1 Gloucest., Wiltsh. | 80,505 | 31.0 | 0.0% | 13.4 | 13.6 | 3.5 | 0.5 |
| ukk2 Dorset, Somerset | 30,399 | 19.4 | 0.1% | 12.8 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 |
| ukk3 Cornwall, I. Scilly | 10,214 | 54.1 | 0.5% | 43.8 | 7.4 | 2.3 | 0.6 |
| ukk4 Devon | 28,316 | 65.3 | 0.2% | 28.1 | 27.0 | 3.5 | 6.7 |
| ukl1 W. Wales, Valle. | 38,504 | 45.1 | 0.1% | 35.6 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 5.8 |
| ukl2 East Wales | 33,344 | 7.5 | 0.0% | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 3.8 |
| ukm1 N-E Scotland | 19,331 | 252.2 | 1.3% | 64.2 | 187.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| ukm2 Eastern Scotland | 59,429 | 71.5 | 0.1% | 21.2 | 14.0 | 3.5 | 32.8 |
| ukm3 S-W Scotland | 64,112 | 137.7 | 0.2% | 19.1 | 90.6 | 25.3 | 2.7 |
| ukm4 Highl., Islands | 8,682 | 259.0 | 3.0% | 82.3 | 39.0 | 132.7 | 5.1 |
| ukn0 Northern Ireland | 43,142 | 92.7 | 0.2% | 21.1 | 38.7 | 13.1 | 19.8 |
| ukzz United K. – other | 855,631 | 25.1 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 13.7 | 2.3 | 9.0 |
| **uk United K. – Total** | 1,791,955 | 1,766.4 | 0.1% | 446.0 | 978.2 | 238.8 | 103.4 |

Table 2. Employment by region, 2005 (1000 persons)

| Region | Regional total | Total fisheries sector | Ratio 2 (%) | Fisheries sub-sectors | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Catching | Process-ing | Aqua-culture | Ancillary activities |
| ukc1 Tees Val., Durh. | 489 | 0.3 | 0.1% | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ukc2 Northumb., Tyne | 603 | 1.1 | 0.2% | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ukd1 Cumbria | 247 | 1.6 | 0.7% | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ukd2 Cheshire | 488 | 0.1 | 0.0% | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ukd4 Lancashire | 637 | 0.7 | 0.1% | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ukd5 Merseyside | 582 | 0.1 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| uke1 E. Riding, N. Lin. | 385 | 4.7 | 1.2% | 0.1 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| uke2 North Yorkshire | 376 | 0.4 | 0.1% | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ukf3 Lincolnshire | 321 | 1.1 | 0.3% | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ukh1 East Anglia | 1,082 | 1.8 | 0.2% | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ukh3 Essex | 811 | 0.3 | 0.0% | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ukj2 Surr., E.-W. Suss. | 1,263 | 1.1 | 0.1% | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ukj3 Hampsh., I. Wight | 908 | 0.3 | 0.0% | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ukj4 Kent | 779 | 0.3 | 0.0% | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ukk1 Gloucest., Wiltsh. | 1,133 | 0.3 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| ukk2 Dorset, Somerset | 564 | 0.4 | 0.1% | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ukk3 Cornwall, I. Scilly | 234 | 1.2 | 0.5% | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ukk4 Devon | 506 | 1.5 | 0.3% | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| ukl1 W. Wales, Valle. | 792 | 0.6 | 0.1% | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| ukl2 East Wales | 509 | 0.1 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| ukm1 N-E Scotland | 223 | 5.9 | 2.6% | 2.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ukm2 Eastern Scotland | 940 | 1.5 | 0.2% | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| ukm3 S-W Scotland | 977 | 2.7 | 0.3% | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| ukm4 Highl., Islands | 277 | 5.3 | 1.9% | 2.3 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 0.1 |
| ukn0 Northern Ireland | 745 | 2.6 | 0.3% | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| ukzz United K. - other | 12,318 | 0.4 | 0.0% | | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| **uk United K. - total** | 28,187 | 36.3 | 0.1% | 12.6 | 18.2 | 4.0 | 1.5 |

Table 3. Trends 1999-2005, Value added (mln euro), employment (1000 persons) and dependence on TACs (%)

| Region | Value added | | | Employment | | | Ratio 3 - TAC dependence | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change | 1997 | 2005 | Change |
| ukc1 Tees Val., Durh. | 5.1 | 21.5 | 16.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 80% | | na |
| ukc2 Northumb., Tyne | 23.8 | 57.2 | 33.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | -0.2 | 77% | | na |
| ukd1 Cumbria | 5.8 | 77.1 | 71.3 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 57% | | na |
| ukd2 Cheshire | 0.0 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 77% | | na |
| ukd4 Lancashire | 3.0 | 35.4 | 32.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 75% | | na |
| ukd5 Merseyside | 0.5 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 79% | | na |
| uke1 E. Riding, N. Lin. | 145.6 | 254.1 | 108.5 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 57% | | na |
| uke2 North Yorkshire | 15.9 | 23.3 | 7.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 16% | | na |
| ukf3 Lincolnshire | 3.5 | 52.0 | 48.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 41% | | na |
| ukh1 East Anglia | 26.0 | 89.2 | 63.2 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 60% | 53% | na |
| ukh3 Essex | 2.7 | 11.7 | 9.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 32% | | na |
| ukj2 Surr., E.-W. Suss. | 6.0 | 40.9 | 34.9 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 33% | | na |
| ukj3 Hampsh., I. Wight | 2.5 | 19.9 | 17.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | -0.4 | na | | na |
| ukj4 Kent | 2.9 | 15.5 | 12.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | na | | na |
| ukk1 Gloucest., Wiltsh. | 3.0 | 31.0 | 28.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | na | | na |
| ukk2 Dorset, Somerset | 6.5 | 19.4 | 12.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | na | | na |
| ukk3 Cornwall, I. Scilly | 25.5 | 54.1 | 28.6 | 1.7 | 1.2 | -0.5 | na | | na |
| ukk4 Devon | 26.2 | 65.3 | 39.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.2 | na | | na |
| ukl1 W. Wales, Valle. | 8.5 | 45.1 | 36.5 | 1.5 | 0.6 | -0.9 | na | | na |
| ukl2 East Wales | 5.1 | 7.5 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | -0.2 | na | | na |
| ukm1 N-E Scotland | 207.1 | 252.2 | 45.0 | 7.0 | 5.9 | -1.2 | 83% | | na |
| ukm2 Eastern Scotland | 24.6 | 71.5 | 46.9 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 84% | 85% | na |
| ukm3 S-W Scotland | 29.9 | 137.7 | 107.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | -0.1 | 75% | | na |
| ukm4 Highl., Islands | 178.6 | 259.0 | 80.5 | 6.4 | 5.3 | -1.1 | 58% | | na |
| ukn0 Northern Ireland | 33.0 | 92.7 | 59.7 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 86% | 88% | na |
| ukzz United K. - other | 15.2 | 25.1 | 10.0 | 1.3 | 0.4 | -0.9 | | | |
| **uk United K. - total** | 806.5 | 1,766.4 | 959.9 | 37.3 | 36.3 | -1.0 | na | 76% | na |

Table 4. Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Beam trawlers | | | | Bottom trawlers and seiners | | | | Pelagic trawlers and seiners | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 |
| ukc1 Tees Val., Durh. | | | | | 18 | | | | | | | |
| ukc2 Northumb., Tyne | 8 | | | | 76 | 12 | | | 1 | | | |
| ukd1 Cumbria | 4 | | | | 38 | 6 | | | | | | |
| ukd2 Cheshire | 9 | | | | 9 | | | | | | | |
| ukd4 Lancashire | 14 | | 4 | 1 | 29 | 12 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| ukd5 Merseyside | 6 | | | | 8 | | | | | | | |
| uke1 E. Riding, N. Lin. | 3 | | | | 9 | 4 | 2 | 5 | | | | 1 |
| uke2 North Yorkshire | 1 | 1 | | | 17 | 14 | 1 | | | | | |
| ukf3 Lincolnshire | 10 | 5 | 2 | | 10 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| ukh1 East Anglia | 23 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 31 | 4 | 3 | | 4 | | | |
| ukh3 Essex | 3 | | | | 23 | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | | |
| ukj2 Surr., E.-W. Suss. | 4 | 1 | | | 63 | 7 | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| ukj3 Hampsh., I. Wight | 16 | | 1 | | 23 | | | | | | | |
| ukj4 Kent | 8 | | | | 38 | 6 | | | 2 | | | |
| ukk1 Gloucest., Wiltsh. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ukk2 Dorset, Somerset | 6 | | | | 54 | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| ukk3 Cornwall, I. Scilly | 4 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 81 | 13 | 18 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| ukk4 Devon | 9 | 1 | 13 | | 337 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 4 | | 1 |
| ukl1 W. Wales, Valle. | 5 | 1 | | | 66 | 7 | 5 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| ukl2 East Wales | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| ukm1 N-E Scotland | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 42 | 129 | 47 | 9 | 1 | 20 | 12 | 11 |
| ukm2 Eastern Scotland | 3 | 1 | | | 69 | 47 | 2 | | 1 | 3 | | |
| ukm3 S-W Scotland | 1 | | | 2 | 26 | 17 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| ukm4 Highl., Islands | 11 | | 1 | | 161 | 107 | 19 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 7 |
| ukn0 Northern Ireland | | | 2 | | 38 | 61 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 27 | 3 | 2 |
| ukzz United K. – other | 2 | | | | 13 | 2 | | | 4 | 2 | | |
| **uk United K. – Total** | 153 | 27 | 48 | 13 | 1,281 | 481 | 122 | 26 | 37 | 74 | 21 | 24 |

Table 4 (cont.). Regional structure of the fleet by gear and size (number of vessels), June 2005

| Gear | Passive | Gear using hooks | | | Drift and fixed nets | | | Pots and traps | | Dredge | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Size (m) | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | >40 | 12-24 | 24-40 | <12 | 12-24 | 24-40 |
| ukc1 Tees Val., Durh. | 58 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ukc2 Northumb., Tyne | 126 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | 10 | 7 | |
| ukd1 Cumbria | 32 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| ukd2 Cheshire | 16 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| ukd4 Lancashire | 15 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| ukd5 Merseyside | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| uke1 E. Riding, N. Lin. | 49 | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 3 | | |
| uke2 North Yorkshire | 122 | | | | 3 | | | 2 | | 2 | 1 | |
| ukf3 Lincolnshire | 16 | 5 | 2 | | | | | 1 | | 3 | 3 | |
| ukh1 East Anglia | 97 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 9 | 6 | 1 |
| ukh3 Essex | 65 | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| ukj2 Surr., E.-W. Suss. | 161 | | | | 2 | | | | | 8 | 3 | |
| ukj3 Hampsh., I. Wight | 205 | 1 | | | | | | 3 | | 23 | | 1 |
| ukj4 Kent | 157 | | | | 1 | | | | | 5 | 5 | |
| ukk1 Gloucest., Wiltsh. | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ukk2 Dorset, Somerset | 200 | | | | | | | 7 | | 28 | 1 | |
| ukk3 Cornwall, I. Scilly | 580 | 6 | 3 | | 10 | 5 | | 4 | | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| ukk4 Devon | 295 | 3 | 3 | | 6 | | | 25 | 3 | 16 | 10 | 13 |
| ukl1 W. Wales, Valle. | 331 | | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| ukl2 East Wales | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ukm1 N-E Scotland | 165 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 4 | | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| ukm2 Eastern Scotland | 193 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | 4 | 5 | |
| ukm3 S-W Scotland | 54 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 5 |
| ukm4 Highl., Islands | 1,007 | 1 | 1 | | 8 | 1 | | 20 | | 45 | 24 | 1 |
| ukn0 Northern Ireland | 147 | | | | 1 | | | 5 | | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| ukzz United K. – other | 18 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 6 | |
| **uk United K. - total** | 4,122 | 25 | 17 | | 35 | 17 | 3 | 82 | 7 | 187 | 115 | 33 |

# Appendix B. DATA SOURCES AND ESTIMATIONS

## B-1 List of published sources and used acronyms

**List of sources**

the following sources have been used in sections B-2 and B-3. They are referred to as *'source (nr)'*. All other data was obtained in direct communication from the indicated institutes.


1. European Commission, *Facts and figures on the CFP, Basic data on the Common Fisheries Policy*, Edition 2006, Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2006
2. Eurostat,
    a. Aquaculture production
    b. Eurostat, Data on DA152 (Fish processing)
    c. Regional employment (Labour Force Survey)
    d. Regional income
3. Marine Fisheries Agency, Defra, *UK Sea Fisheries Statistic, 2005*, London
4. Ifremer, French Marine-Related Economic Data 2005, Ifremer 2006
5. P. Salz, E. Buisman, J. Smit and B. de Vos, *Employment in the fisheries sector: current situation*, Final Report, April 2006, Report to the European Commission, Contract FISH/2004/4
6. P. Salz (ed,), *Economic performance of selected European fishing fleets, Annual Report 2005*, March 2006, Report to the European Commission, Contract FISH/2005/12


**List of abbreviation**

| | |
|---|---|
| LFS | Labour Force Survey (Eurostat) |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| FC | Fuel costs |
| OC | All other operational costs |
| CC | Capital costs |
| VP | Value of production |
| FTE | Full time equivalents |
| NSP | National Strategic Program (related to the European Fisheries Fund) |

**Maps** with NUTS-2 regions can be found on:
http://ec.europa.eu/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/overview_maps_en.cfm?list=nuts

# B-2 Main data sources and standard estimations

*National and regional employment*

| | |
|---|---|
| Source | Eurostat, Labour Force Survey:<br>General and regional statistics / Regions / Regional Labour market / Regional employment – LFS series |
| Standard estimation | No estimation required. |

*National and regional income*

| | |
|---|---|
| Source | Eurostat:<br>Economy and finance / Main economic indicators / Economic overview / Long term indicators / GDP and main aggregates / GDP and market prices<br>and<br>General and regional statistics / Regions / Economic accounts / GDP indicators – ESA 95 / GDP at current market prices at NUTS level 2 |
| Standard estimation | GDP in 2005 estimated by extrapolation of the 2004 GDP with 2003-2004 growth rate. |

*Fleet – National income and employment*

| | |
|---|---|
| Source | AER, DCR and various national sources |
| Standard estimation | In some cases historical data were extrapolated to the 2005 value, using indicated growth rates. |

*Fleet – Regional income and employment*

| | |
|---|---|
| Source | AER, DCR and EU fleet register of 30/6/2005 |
| Standard estimation | Regional distribution of employment and GVA on board is based on the distribution of the fleet (number of vessels) by segment (size / gear combination) and average crew respectively and GVA per vessel in 2005. The fleet is based on the register of June 2005, adjusted to the number of vessels for which the average has been calculated. |

*Processing – National income and employment*

| | |
|---|---|
| Source | Income: Eurostat DA152<br>Employment: Source 2 and 5 |
| Standard estimation | Income estimated by using known employment and average value added per employed in Food processing (Eurostat DA15). |

*Processing – Regional income and employment*

| | |
|---|---|
| Source | Some national sources. |
| Standard estimation | Regional distribution of income and employment assumed equal to the situation in 1996-98. |

*Aquaculture – National income and employment*

| | |
|---|---|
| Source | Employment: Sources 2 and 5 and some national sources |
| Standard estimation | Income<br>Total value of production is available for most countries. It was assumed that income amounts to 60% of the value of production, which is consistent with other primary industries. |

*Aquaculture – Regional income and employment*

| | |
|---|---|
| Source | Some national sources. |
| Standard estimation | Regional distribution of income and employment assumed equal to the situation in 1996-98. |

*Ancillary activities – National income and employment*

| | |
|---|---|
| Source | None |
| Standard estimation | Income and employment were estimated on the basis of cost composition of the fleet and assumed multipliers as follows:<br><br>Total income<br>Fuel costs (FC): multiplier effect = 0.05<br>All other operational costs (OC): multiplier effect = 0.25<br>Capital costs (CC) are calculated as 10% of VP (approx. EU average for countries for which this figure is available): multiplier effect = 0.25<br>Total income in ancillary activities = 0.05*FC + 0.25*OC + 0,25*CC<br><br>Total employment<br>Employment = Income / GVA per employee in Manufacturing (Source: Eurostat)<br>This result gives an impression of the number of jobs maintained in 2005. It should not be interpreted as a structural (long term) indicator, as it is determined by the performance of the fleet in the given year. |

*Ancillary activities – Regional income and employment*

| | |
|---|---|
| Source | None |
| Standard estimation | Based on the relative regional distribution of the fleet (as in the fleet register) in terms of GT. |

*TAC dependency*

| | |
|---|---|
| Source | AER and DCR |
| Standard estimation | National composition of landings by species.<br>Regional dependency – no standard estimation |

# B-3. Data sources and estimations by country

## 1. Austria

| | |
|---|---|
| **Value added 2005** | |
| Fishing | Not relevant |
| Processing | Eurostat: in 2002 VP = 24.8 m€, GVA = 9.9 m€ and employment 218. GVA seems too high (40% of VP) in view of EU average of 21%.<br>For 2005 we assume GVA of 4.4 m€, with 22,000 €/employee, which is approx. level of food processing industry and consistent with EU average share of GVA in production value. |
| Aquaculture | Eurostat in 2004: aquaculture output 2000 t, rather constant since 2001 and lower than in 1994-2000 (3000 t).<br>EC (1): VP was in 2003 about 9.1 m€. With GVA share at 66%, GVA would be about 6 m€. This would be consistent with about 300 employed persons at GVA/person of 20,000 €.<br>Aquaculture sector in Austria seems to be rather static. We assume therefore these figures to be also valid for 2005. |
| Ancillary activities | Not relevant |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | Not relevant |
| Processing | Eurostat: in 2002 employment 218. For 2005 we assume 200 employed (not FTE). This is consistent with GVA. |
| Aquaculture | Estimated 300 engaged persons. See above |
| Ancillary activities | Not relevant |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Not relevant |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Report does not estimate the gross value added. Therefore the following estimation has been made. Employment in processing 100, aquaculture 300 full time and 500 part time. However, total value of aquaculture production in 1997 12.4 mln Euro. Assuming that 500 PT = 125 FTE, than gross value of production would be 29,000 Euro/FTE and gross value added approx. 22,000 Euro/FTE (75% of gross value of production). Applying this amount also to processing, gross value added of the fisheries sector is estimated at 11.5 mln Euro (525 persons * 22,000 Euro). |

## 2. Belgium

| **Value added 2005** | |
|---|---|
| Fishing | Dienst voor de Zeevisserij |
| Processing | Eurostat: in 2004 GVA= 86 m€ in 2004, lower than 2003, but rising trend since 2000/1 by about 3.7% per annum.<br>GVA in 2005 = 2004 + 3.7% = 89.2 m€ |
| Aquaculture | Eurostat VP 2004 = 2.7 m€ (1000 t); 3 m€ assumed for 2005<br>If production conditions comparable to Austria, than GVA = 2 m€ (66% of VP). Sector is stable. Same figures assumed for 2005. |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | Dienst voor de Zeevisserij, engaged persons |
| Processing | Eurostat 2003-2004: 1465 and slight decrease, in 2005 assumption about 1400 engaged persons |
| Aquaculture | If GVA/man = 25,000 €, than employment in 2003 about 80 persons. This is consistent with 2002 data from CRB. Sector is stable. Same figures assumed for 2005. |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | TAC dependence – standard calculation. |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Income data only for BE25, while employment in processing and aquaculture has been also identified in other areas.<br>Inconsistencies in totals. |

## 3. Bulgaria

| **Value added 2005** | |
|---|---|
| Fishing | NAFA, year unclear |
| Processing | NAFA, excl. about 0.5 m€ from inland fishing, year unclear |
| Aquaculture | NAFA, year unclear. Eurostat indicates a substantially higher VP, but lower volume than NAFA (7 m€ in 2004). Regional distribution has been assumed. |
| Ancillary activities | Assumed at 20% of the GVA in catching sector, which is the EU average. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | NAFA, excl. 1bout 1600 persons in inland fishing, year unclear |
| Processing | NAFA, year unclear |
| Aquaculture | NAFA, year unclear. Regional distribution has been assumed. |
| Ancillary activities | Assumed at 10% of the employment in catching sector, which is the EU average. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Not relevant |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Not relevant |

NAFA = National Agency of Fisheries and Aquaculture

## 4. Cyprus

| **Value added 2005** | |
|---|---|
| Fishing | DFMR, Min. of Agriculture |
| Processing | Source 1: in 2002 VP = 11m€. GVA is estimated at 2.1 m€ (assuming 21% share in VP). Similar level of production is assumed for 2005. |
| Aquaculture | Eurostat VP (2004) = 15,1 m€, volume increased by 45% in 2005. Estimated value for 2005 = 22 m€. GVA is estimated at 60% of VP, i.e. 13.2 m€. |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | DFMR, Min. of Agriculture, engaged persons |
| Processing | Source 1: in 2002 employment = 122 persons. |
| Aquaculture | According to MoA 127 persons were employed in aquaculture in 2003. As VP increased by 120%, accounting for some productivity increase, in 2005 employment can be estimated at 200-250 persons. |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. GVA/employed in manufacturing assumed at 35,000 €. Eurostat does not provide this data for Cyprus. Total number of persons engaged in ancillary activities was estimated at about 70. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Estimate relates to the value of landed blue fin tuna. |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Not relevant |

DFMR – Dept. of fisheries and marine research

## 5. Czech Republic

| **Value added 2005** | |
|---|---|
| Fishing | Not relevant |
| Processing | Assumption: GVA/employed = 10,000 €, comparable to Poland as Eurostat does not provide any data. However, this leads to total GVA of 22 m€, which is relatively high compared to the 2003 VP given in source 1. |
| Aquaculture | Eurostat VP (2004) = 31,5 m€, volume increased by 5% in 2005. Estimated value for 2005 = 33 m€. GVA is estimated at 60% of VP, i.e. 19.8 m€. |
| Ancillary activities | Not relevant |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | Not relevant |
| Processing | Source 5.<br>Source 1 gives only 979 persons in 2001 for companies with more than 20 employees. |
| Aquaculture | Source 5 |
| Ancillary activities | Not relevant |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Not relevant |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Not relevant |

## 6. Denmark

| **Value added 2005** | |
|---|---|
| Fishing | FOI |
| Processing | Eurostat DA152: In 2004 GVA was 282 m€, with decreasing trend since 2002. A slight further decrease was assumed for 2005 of 0.7%. |
| Aquaculture | FOI statistics 2005 |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | FOI / Statistical office of DK, data for 2006 |
| Processing | FOI / Statistical office of DK, data for 2006 |
| Aquaculture | FOI / Statistical office of DK, data for 2006 |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Standard calculation. |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Data in fte<br>Unlikely high number of people in wholesale, retail and auctions (3700)<br>Ancillary activities do not seem to have been accounted for.<br>Value added only available for total fisheries sector, not by sub-sector |

FOI = Danish Institute of Food Economics

## 7. Estonia

| **Value added 2005** | |
|---|---|
| Fishing | Min. of Agriculture |
| Processing | Univ. of Tartu |
| Aquaculture | Univ. of Tartu estimates total value of production at 1.6 m€ (consistent with Eurostat). GVA was estimated applying 66% share. |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | Min. of Agriculture, the figure regards engaged crewmen. Employment in FTE amounted to 998 men. |
| Processing | Univ. of Tartu |
| Aquaculture | Univ. of Tartu |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Standard calculation |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Not relevant |

## 8. Finland

| | |
|---|---|
| **Value added 2005** | |
| Fishing | FGFRI, regional distribution based on employment in source 5. |
| Processing | FGFRI |
| Aquaculture | FGFRI |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| Employment 2005 | |
| Fishing | FGFRI, engaged crew, regional distribution based on 2003, source 5. |
| Processing | FGFRI, full time equivalents |
| Aquaculture | FGFRI, full time equivalents |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Standard calculation |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | No data for ancillary activities available or it is unclear how they were accounted for.<br>Approx. 1,900 part time fishermen have been excluded, as they also have been excluded from later statistics due to their very low level of activity.<br>Regional value added from the fisheries sector has been estimated as 30% of turn-over of the total fisheries sector. This percentage is a weighted average of fishing, processing and farming which follows from the main report on Finland. |

FGFRI – Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute

## 9. France

| | |
|---|---|
| **Value added 2005** | |
| Fishing | France mainland: Ifremer / Min. of Agriculture incl. separate calculation for Atlantic and Mediterranean areas.<br>DROM: Source 4 provides the production value of fishing and aquaculture in 2003 per island. An estimation for 2005 was made allowing for 10% growth and assuming GVA share of 60%. Division among activities was made on the basis of employment (assumption: equal GVA/person). |
| Processing | France mainland: Estimated on the basis of trend 1998-2003, source 4. Regional distribution is based on 2003 data in source 4. Full time equivalents. fish processing only. About 800 persons working in auctions are excluded.<br>DROM: GVA per person in processing is assumed at 60% of the national average income per employed. |
| Aquaculture | Eurostat VP (2004) = 526.7 m€, volume increased by 5.5% in 2005. Estimated value for 2005 = 555 m€. GVA is estimated at 60% of VP, i.e. 333 m€.<br>Regional distribution was assumed equal to 2002, source 4 for France mainland. About 1600 persons working in culture of macro-algae are excluded.<br>DROM: see fishing |
| Ancillary activities | France mainland: Estimated according to standard estimation.<br>DROM: assumed at 20% of GVA in fishing. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | France mainland: Ifremer / Min. of Agriculture, incl. separate calculation for Atlantic and Mediterranean areas.<br>DROM: assumed equal to 2003 in source 4. |
| Processing | France mainland: Estimated on the basis of trend 1998-2003, source 4, fish processing only<br>DROM: assumed equal to 2003, source 5 |
| Aquaculture | France mainland – assumed equal to 2002 data in source 4.<br>DROM: assumed equal to 2003 in source 5. |
| Ancillary activities | France mainland: Estimated according to standard estimation.<br>DROM: assumed at 20% of the employment in fishing. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Regional composition of landings is not available. Value of landed TAC species in 2005 is estimated at approx. 650 mln Euro. Value of landings in Atlantic area was about 1000 mln Euro, giving an average dependency of 65% in the Atlantic region and 54% for France (excl. DROM). |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | It is unclear whether or how ancillary activities have been accounted for in the value added. |

DROM = Departements et Regions d;Outre Mer (Martinique, Guadaloupe, Guyane, Reunion)

## 10. Germany

| | |
|---|---|
| **Value added 2005** | |
| Fishing | FAL for VP and assumption of GVA share = 60%. Regional distribution based on employment source 5. |
| Processing | http://www.fischverband.de : VP 2005 = 1.847 m€, assuming GVA share of 21%, than GVA = 388 m€. |
| Aquaculture | Eurostat VP (2004) = 138 m€, volume decreased by 21% in 2005. Estimated value for 2005 = 109 m€. GVA is estimated at 60% of VP, i.e. 333 m€. |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. It was assumed that fuel costs amounted to 10% of VP and other operational costs to 30% of VP. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | Source 5: in 2004 1.972 employed. In view of decreasing trend, for 2005 assumption of 1,850.<br>Note: www.fischverband.de puts employment in 2005 in 'Seefischerei' at 3,800 and in 'Kusten- und Binnenfischerei' at 4.400. However, in view of the production levels these numbers seem significantly inflated. |
| Processing | http://www.fischverband.de: Total employment 2005 = 8,547 persons, this is approximately equal to full time equivalents (1600 hours/person)<br>Excl. about 4,600 persons in fish wholesale and markets. |
| Aquaculture | Source 5 employment in 2005 assumed approximately equal to 2004. |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Regional composition of the value of landings by species is not available. The presented figure is based on source 6, p. 169, data for 2004. It is unlikely that this figure has changed significantly between 2004 and 2005. |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Data are not entirely consistent. Value added from aquaculture does not seem have been accounted for. Consequently, while there were almost 2800 persons working in the sector outside coastal NUTS2, no value added has been calculated for these areas. Same applies for employment in the Hamburg area.<br>For fishing, processing and ancillary activities, employment has been expressed also in FTE. For aquaculture and inland fishing it is not clear if the figures concern engaged or FTE employment. |

FAL = Bundesforschungsanstalt für Landwirtschaft

## 11. Greece

| | |
|---|---|
| **Value added 2005** | |
| Fishing | HCMR. Regional distribution according to standard estimation. |
| Processing | Estimated employment multiplied by 75% of the national average GVA/employee. Regional distribution according to standard estimation. |
| Aquaculture | Eurostat VP (2004) = 294 m€, volume increased by 9% in 2005. Estimated value for 2005 = 320 m€. GVA is estimated at 60% of VP, i.e. 192 m€. Regional distribution according to standard estimation. |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | HCMR. Regional distribution according to standard estimation. |
| Processing | Source 5 for 2003, increased by 10% to account for growth for processing cultured fish. Regional distribution according to standard estimation. Regional distribution according to standard estimation. |
| Aquaculture | Estimate based on calculated GVA and average GVA/employee in Greece. Regional distribution according to standard estimation. |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. Regional distribution according to standard estimation. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Not relevant |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | It is unclear whether or how ancillary activities have been accounted for in the value added.<br>The original tables present gross value of production instead of value added. For the purpose of the present study it was assumed that value added amounts to 45% of the value of production. |

HCMR = Hellenic Centre for Marine Research

## 12. Hungary

| | |
|---|---|
| **Value added 2005** | |
| Fishing | Not relevant |
| Processing | Source 1: VP in 2003 amounted to 4.6 m€. Assuming 21% share of value added, value added is about 1 m€. This is also consistent with the employment, in view of average value added/person. |
| Aquaculture | Eurostat VP (2004) = 23 m€, volume increased by 7% in 2005. Estimated value for 2005 = 25 m€. GVA is estimated at 60% of VP, i.e. 15 m€. |
| Ancillary activities | Not relevant |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | Not relevant |
| Processing | Source 5. 2005 assumed identical to 2004. |
| Aquaculture | Source 5. 2005 assumed identical to 2004.<br>Approx. 3000 persons work in inland fishing. This number has not been included in the data in tables. |
| Ancillary activities | Not relevant |
| Employment 1999 | FAO, Hungary, National aquaculture sector overview. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Not relevant |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Not relevant |

## 13. Ireland

| | |
|---|---|
| **Value added 2005** | |
| Fishing | BIM, VP = 165 m€, GVA share of 60% was applied. |
| Processing | Eurostat 2004 VP and GVA were assumed equal to 2005, as output 2000-2004 fluctuates between 80 and 105 m€ and no trend could be identified. |
| Aquaculture | BIM, VP = 100 m€, GVA share of 60% was applied. |
| Ancillary activities | Based on VP and 30% share in other costs (multiplier 0,25) and 10% fuel costs (multiplier 0,05). |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | BIM: Fact file on Irish Seafood Industry, January 2007- gives employment for the four fisheries subsectors (sum of full time and part time) and employment by regions for total fisheries sector. NUTS-2 distribution was derived from this data and the relative distribution given in source 5. |
| Processing | |
| Aquaculture | |
| Ancillary activities | |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Regional composition of the value of landings by species is not available. The presented figure is based on source 6, p. 181, data for 2004 assuming that 50% of 'Other fish' are quota species. It is unlikely that this figure has changed significantly between 2004 and 2005. |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Presented data is in FTE.<br>1999 study provides for Ancillary activities only one figure of 2,000 for full and part time for the whole country. This figure was recalculated to FTE by region on the basis of the relative distribution in marine and inland fishing.<br>Two problems arise with the calculation of regional income: 1. It is not clear how income generated by ancillary activities and fresh water aquaculture has been accounted for. 2. The report calculates income on the basis of average wages/man. However, this is not quite comparable to income concepts like GDP or GNP as those also include profit and depreciation. The present report presents data drawn from the 1999 report. |

BIM = Irish Fish Board

## 14. Italy

| **Value added 2005** | |
|---|---|
| Fishing | IREPA |
| Processing | Source 1 and Eurostat: VP in 2002 1,742 m€. Constant in 2000-2. Assumption for 2005: 1,800 m€. GVA share 21%. |
| Aquaculture | Eurostat VP (2003) = 459 m€, volume decreased by 5% in 2005. Estimated value for 2005 = 437 m€. GVA is estimated at 60% of VP, i.e. 262 m€. Regional distribution according to standard estimation. |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | IREPA |
| Processing | ISTAT: in 2004 6,995 (excl. wholesale). For 2005 7,000 employed is assumed. Consistent with sources 1 and 5. |
| Aquaculture | Estimate based on the calculation of GVA and national average GVA/employed.<br>Note: other sources put employment in aquaculture at approx. 3,000 persons. This would however imply an unlikely high GVA/employed. |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | National dependency is based on catches of 4900 t of blue fin tuna, valued at 20.2 mln Euro. National distribution of these landings is not available. |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Report contains only information on value added of fishing and 'all related sectors'. It is not clear how the income of 'all sectors' has been accounted for. |

IREPA = Economic Research Institute for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Salerno
ISTAT = Italian Statistical Bureau

## 15. Latvia

| **Value added 2005** | |
|---|---|
| Fishing | LFA |
| Processing | LFA |
| Aquaculture | Eurostat VP (2004) = 0,4 m€, volume remained constant in 2005. Estimated value for 2005 = 0,4 m€. GVA is estimated at 60% of VP, i.e. 0,2 m€. |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | LFA |
| Processing | LFA |
| Aquaculture | LFA |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Estimate is based on 2005 data on the landings of quota species, EU average prices for these species, giving a total value of quota species of 38 mln Euro and the value of production of 48 mln Euro. |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Not relevant |

LFA = Latvian Fish Resources Agency

## 16. Lithuania

| | |
|---|---|
| **Value added 2005** | |
| Fishing | LIAE |
| Processing | LIAE: VP in 2005 amounted to 155 m€. GVA was estimated at 32.5 m€ using 21% share. This is consistent with the indicated employment. |
| Aquaculture | LIAE: VP in 2005 amounted to 3.9 m€. GVA was estimated at 2.3 m€ using 60% share. This is consistent with the indicated employment. |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | LIAE |
| Processing | LIAE |
| Aquaculture | LIAE |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | TAC dependence of vessels over 40 m, operating in international waters is not know. It was assumed that their revenues depend for 30% on TACs. However, should this percentage be 0, then Lithuanian TAC dependence would be only 8%. |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Not relevant |

LIAE = Lithuanian Institute for Agricultural Economics

## 17. Luxemburg

No relevant data available.

## 18. Malta

| | |
|---|---|
| **Value added 2005** | |
| Fishing | Estimate is based on number of employed and GVA/person of about 20,000 € available for Cyprus. |
| Processing | Source 1: In 2002 VP amounted to 6.8 m€. Estimate is based on assumptions of constant production value and GVA share of 21%. GVA/employed is however relatively high. |
| Aquaculture | Eurostat VP (2004) = 5 m€, volume in 2005 is not available. Estimated value for 2005 = 5 m€. GVA is estimated at 60% of VP, i.e. 3 m€. |
| Ancillary activities | Based on assumption of GVA/person of 20,000 €. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | Source 5. 2004 and 2005 assumed equal. |
| Processing | Source 5. 2004 and 2005 assumed equal. |
| Aquaculture | Source 5. 2004 and 2005 assumed equal. |
| Ancillary activities | Costs data on Maltese fleet is not available. Estimate is based on evidence from other countries, it is assumed that Ancillary activities employ 5% of the employment on board fishing vessels, giving an estimate of about 60 persons. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Not relevant |

### 19. Netherlands

| | |
|---|---|
| **Value added 2005** | |
| Fishing | LEI |
| Processing | LEI |
| Aquaculture | LEI, Sum of mussel culture (GVA=56 m€) and other aquaculture, estimated from VP= 40 m€ and GVA share of 60%. |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | LEI |
| Processing | LEI |
| Aquaculture | Sum of mussel culture (197 employed) and other aquaculture, estimated at approx. 200 employed. |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Standard estimation. Production of mussels is not included in the calculation. |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | The report presents income data in aggregated regions, which do not correspond to NUTS-2.<br>It is not clear how value added from ancillary activities has been accounted for. The presented data have been adapted from the original tables. |

LEI – Landbouw-Economisch Instituut, Wageningen University Centre

### 20. Poland

| | |
|---|---|
| **Value added 2005** | |
| Fishing | MIR |
| Processing | MIR |
| Aquaculture | MIR, GVA share assumed at 60% of VP |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | MIR |
| Processing | MIR |
| Aquaculture | MIR |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Not relevant |

MIR = Sea Fisheries Institute

## 21. Portugal

| **Value added 2005** | |
|---|---|
| Fishing | DGPA |
| Processing | DGPA, regional distribution based on source 5. |
| Aquaculture | DGPA VP=39,6 m€, assumed GVA share 60%, regional distribution based on VP (DGPA 2006) |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. For Madeira and Azores assumed costs composition – Fuel costs = 10% of VP and Other operational costs = 30% of VP. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | DGPA |
| Processing | National total from DGPA, regional distribution based on source 5. |
| Aquaculture | National total from DGPA, regional distribution based on regional distribution of VP from DGPA |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Based on DGPA (2006), assuming that 50% of non specified landings are quota species. Related only to landings of fresh fish. Frozen fish from non-EU waters is not included in the calculation. |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Value added was estimated using average wage in fishing and fish processing. Other sectors have not been taken into account. Furthermore, other income components (profit and depreciation) have not been taken in account either. |

DGPA = Direccao Geral das Pescas e Acuicultura
INE / DGPA (2006), *Estatisticas da Pesca 2005*

## 22. Romania

| **Value added 2005** | |
|---|---|
| Fishing | Estimate based on 2003 and 2004 data presented in the NSP. |
| Processing | Estimate based on 2005 employment data presented in the NSP. It is assumed that all fish processing takes place in coastal regions. |
| Aquaculture | Eurostat VP (2004) = 12 m€, volume decreased in 2005 by 11%. Estimated value for 2005 = 10.7 m€. GVA is estimated at 60% of VP, i.e. 6.4 m€. |
| Ancillary activities | Assumed at 20% of the GVA in catching sector, which is the EU average. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | NSP, 2005, sum of marine (633) and inland (2531). Full time, part time and occasional. |
| Processing | NSP, 2005, Full time. |
| Aquaculture | NSP, 2005. Full time, part time and occasional. |
| Ancillary activities | Assumed at 10% of the employment in catching sector, which is the EU average. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Not relevant |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Not relevant |

### 23. Slovakia

| | |
|---|---|
| **Value added 2005** | |
| Fishing | Not relevant |
| Processing | Eurostat: In 2004 GVA amounted to 9.2 m€ - a 50% increase since 2001. A further 10% increase is assumed for 2005, giving 10.1 m€. |
| Aquaculture | Eurostat VP (2004) = 2.1 m€, volume decreased in 2005 by 19%. Estimated value for 2005 = 1.7 m€. GVA is estimated at 60% of VP, i.e. 1 m€. |
| Ancillary activities | Not relevant |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | Not relevant |
| Processing | Eurostat: 990 persons in 2004. Approximately constant since 2001. |
| Aquaculture | Source 5. Estimate for 2005. |
| Ancillary activities | Not relevant |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Not relevant |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Not relevant |

### 24. Slovenia

| | |
|---|---|
| **Value added 2005** | |
| Fishing | No data on Slovenian fleet available. It is assumed that average GVA/man amounts to 75% of the level in Greece, i.e. about 12,500 €. This gives total GVA of 1.8 m€. |
| Processing | GVA/man assumed at 10,000 €, comparable to Poland and Slovakia. This gives a total GVA of 2.2 m€. |
| Aquaculture | Eurostat VP (2004) = 4.1 m€, volume decreased by 3% in 2005. Estimated value for 2005 = 3.9 m€. GVA is estimated at 60% of VP, i.e. 2.4 m€. |
| Ancillary activities | Average GVA/man is assumed equal to the average in manufacturing, i.e. approx. 25,000 €. Total GVA amounts than to about 0.9 m€. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | Source 5: estimate for 2005. |
| Processing | Source 5: estimate for 2005. |
| Aquaculture | Source 5: estimate for 2005. |
| Ancillary activities | Assumed 10% of employment in catching (EU average) |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Not relevant |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Not relevant |

## 25. Spain

| | |
|---|---|
| **Value added 2005** | |
| Fishing | MAPA. Plan Estrategico Nacional, p109-112, table 6.3.2, value of landings at NUTS-2 level. Ceuta and Melilla were estimated using the number of employed and average value per employed of mainland Spain. GVA was derived using GVA share of 60%. |
| Processing | MAPA. Plan Estrategico Nacional, p116 by region. GVA was derived using GVA share of 21%. |
| Aquaculture | MAPA. Plan Estrategico Nacional p 113, value of output by region. GVA was derived using GVA share of 60%. (excl value of hatcheries, approx 31 m€) |
| Ancillary activities | Fuel costs amount to about 10% of VP with multiplier of 0,05 and other operational costs to30%, with multiplier 0.25. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | MAPA. Plan Estrategico Nacional, p.102, table 6.2, ISM data, situation per 2.8.2006, number of affiliated persons, incl. regional distribution. |
| Processing | MAPA. Plan Estrategico Nacional, p. 104, table 6, data for 2004, incl. regional distribution. |
| Aquaculture | MAPA. Plan Estrategico Nacional, p. 103, table 5, data for 2004, full time equivalents (1760 hours/job), incl. regional distribution. |
| Ancillary activities | GVA in Ancillary activities, divided by average GVA in manufacturing in Spain (50,000 €/employed) (based on Eurostat). |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Regional estimates based on NSP, pp. 108-110, with the assumption that 50% of unspecified landings (Total resto de especies) are quota species. This dependence reflects only fresh landings and excludes landing of frozen fish, mostly from non-EU waters. This may partly explain the significant difference between dependencies in 2005 and 1999 studies. |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Average income per employee in the fisheries sector amounts only to 2,500 Euro/person. This seems very low. It is not clear how this income was estimated. Therefore the 1997 and 2005 data on income must be considered incomparable. |

MAPA = Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca e Alimentacion

### 26. Sweden

| **Value added 2005** | |
|---|---|
| Fishing | Fiskeriverket |
| Processing | Fiskeriverket |
| Aquaculture | Fiskeriverket |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **Employment 2005** | |
| Fishing | Fiskeriverket |
| Processing | Fiskeriverket |
| Aquaculture | Fiskeriverket |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Standard estimation |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Value added for other activities than fishing and processing has not been estimated. |

Fiskeriverket = Swedish Fish Board

### 27. United Kingdom

| Value added 2005 | |
|---|---|
| Fishing | Seafish |
| Processing | Estimate based on VP=4,657 m€ (SFIA), with GVA share of 21%. Regional distribution based on source 5. |
| Aquaculture | Eurostat VP (2004) = 477 m€, volume decreased by 16% in 2005. Estimated value for 2005 = 398 m€. GVA is estimated at 60% of VP, i.e. 239 m€. Regional distribution based on source 5. |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| Employment 2005 | |
| Fishing | Estimate based on fleet distribution and incomplete data on average crews. Proportionate extrapolation of all regions to total of 12,600 (sum of regular and part time, Defra 2006). |
| Processing | Seafish, total employment in 2004 18200 full time equivalents, assumed equal to 2005. Regional distribution based on source 5. |
| Aquaculture | Based on source 5. |
| Ancillary activities | Estimated according to standard estimation. |
| **TAC dependency** | |
| | Data on composition of landings are available only for the three large regions England&Wales, Scotland and N. Ireland. It is not possible to determine TAC dependence for the NUTS-2 regions. |
| **Comments on 1999 studies** | |
| | Employment and income was not available for Ancillary activities.<br>No income data for aquaculture in England and Wales.<br>No quota ratios (ratio 3) for some of the regions in England and Wales. |

SFIA = Seafish Industry Authority

# Appendix C. Details of the methodology

*Data collection procedure*

The data collection processing was based on the following steps:
- Compilation of directly available statistics and studies (see sources in appendix B);
- Direct contacts with the resource institutions and persons in the Member States and the European Commission;
- Compilation of compiled data into standard tables and assessment of consistency by comparison with alternative sources (e.g. Eurostat or EC publication *Facts and figures on the CFP*, 2006) and historical data.

Some of the team members were involved in the preparation of the EC study *Employment in the fisheries sector: current situation*. This study presents regional employment data for fishing, fish processing and aquaculture for up to 2002/3 and estimation for 2005. The results of this study were cross-checked with the national ministries responsible for fisheries in all Member States and in most cases confirmation were received[15].

**General remarks regarding data**

*General*

Employment in the fisheries sector has been structurally decreasing for many years. Consequently, its role in terms of employment is also becoming less pronounced, even in localities which are traditionally highly dependent on fishing.

The fisheries sector seldom contributes more than 0.2% of employment in coastal NUTS-2 regions. Availability of detailed statistics is therefore rather poor. National totals for employment in fishing, fish processing and aquaculture are mostly available, although not for all country/sub-sector combinations. Regional distribution had to be estimated for many Member States on the basis of historical data or national averages. Estimation procedures have been indicated for each Member States in appendix B.

A general overview of data availability from national sources required for this study is presented in the following table.

[15] Confirmations were received from 22 Member States. Spain and Malta could not respond. Luxembourg was not included in the study. Bulgaria and Romania were not yet Members of the EU.

*Table C.1 Data availability regarding fisheries sub-sectors from national or EU sources, excl proxies*

| | Fishing | Fish processing | Aquaculture[16] |
|---|---|---|---|
| Employment | | | |
| - National level | Most MS | Available in most MS | Available in most MS |
| - Regional level | Most MS | Some MS | Very few MS |
| Income level | | | |
| - National level | Source: AER / DCR | Very few MS | No data |
| - Regional level | No data | No data | No data |

*Reference period*

All data presented in the report refer to 2005. In cases when only older data was available an estimate has been made. The estimation procedures (or assumptions made) are indicated in appendix B. All data on the catching sector refers to the annual average or the situation as of 30/6/2005. For most other data it was not feasible within this study to determine whether the data presented refer to the situation on 1/1/2005, 31/12/2005 or an annual average. Consulted sources mostly do not provide this type of information.

*Fishing*

Total employment in marine fishing is available for most Member States. This number includes people working on board fishing vessels. However, the definitions used by various Member States are not necessarily comparable for the following reasons:

- Mostly the provided number does not refer to full time equivalents, but rather it is a sum of people working full time and part time in fishing. Definitions of FT/PT vary by country (see below);
- Fishing and collecting shellfish are included in some countries in marine fishing and not in others. Definitions are not always clear;
- Employment in fishing companies on shore (i.e. overhead) is not included. This leads to a slight underestimation of the total employment and it obscures the role of women in small fishing companies.

National data on fishing rely on the data collected under the EC's data collection regulation scheme. The regional division was derived on the basis of the regional division of the fleet (as indicated in the fleet register of 30/6/2005), taking into account the regional fleet composition by gear and size, as presented in table 4 of the national statistical appendices.

*Fish processing*

Data on total employment in fish processing can be found in most Member States. In most cases they are consistent with historical data available from earlier studies. However, the following comments must be made:

- It is not always possible to determine whether the data contain wholesale trade or not. The distinction is also not simple to make as with increasing size of firms and chain

[16] Lack of data on aquaculture has been recognized by the European Commission and Eurostat. A pilot project on data collection on this sector starts in September 2007 (Tender FISH/2006/15).

integration, many processors are also wholesalers. At the same time, some food wholesalers also trade in fish.
- Distinction between full time and part time is not made, while it is well known that many processors use 'call-labour', paid by hour. Seasonality of some processing activities can be quite high. Employment in terms of full time equivalents could not be estimated.

If income data for a specific country were not available it was assumed that value added per employee in fish processing is comparable to the food processing sector in general.

For brevity of the text, the term 'fish processing' is defined in this report to include the wholesale trade.

*Aquaculture*

Data on production (tonnes) and national employment is available in most Member States. In most cases it seems consistent with historical data available from earlier studies. Similar to fish processing, a distinction between full time and part time employment cannot be made, so employment in full time equivalents cannot be estimated.

Value added and the regional distribution of employment and income have had to be estimated. Estimation procedures and assumptions are described in appendix B.

*Ancillary activities*

Data on ancillary activities are not available at all for any country, let alone a regional distribution. This is a consequence of the fact that most industries supplying to the catching sector also provide goods and services to other industries. Supplies to those other industries may be substantially greater than to the fish catching sector. Therefore an estimation procedure has been designed (see appendix B).

Regional distribution income and employment of ancillary activities is assumed to be proportionately related to the regional distribution of the income of the fleet which it serves.

*Inland fishing*

Inland fishing could be defined as catching fish in fresh water bodies (lakes and rivers), not under a managed production process (fish farming). Data on inland fishing are mostly non-existent or seem extremely incomplete in all almost all Member States. Production data of fresh fish species do not distinguish between farming and wild catch. There is no proxy on which an estimation of income and employment could be based. Therefore inland fishing is not included in the presented data.

*Regional distribution*

If not available from specific sources, the regional distribution of employment and income of the catching sector, was estimated on the basis of the distribution of the fleet contained in the EU fleet register of 30/6/2005.

Regional distribution of the processing industry is available only for a few Member States. The national total was typically extrapolated on the basis of available historical data, mainly the 1999 studies. A similar approach was used for aquaculture.

In general it must be pointed out that out of 125 coastal NUTS-2 regions, in only 40 regions employment in the total fisheries sector 1,000 persons or more and contributes more than 0.5% to the total regional employment. Such small figures are inherently statistically unreliable, unless based on a well designed detailed survey. In most Member States such surveys have not been carried out recently.

*Full time – part time employment in fishing*[17]

Most countries cannot provide any information on this item. The definitions of full time and part time are also very different across Member States. For the catching sector, in some countries it refers to time spent at sea (e.g. France) in other countries to the level of income obtained from fishing (Denmark, Finland). For some countries data on full time and part time employment in fish processing and aquaculture are available, but the definitions applied are not known.

*Historical data*

The presented historical data on employment and income by sub-sector and region refers mostly to years 1996/98. It is drawn from the 1999 regional studies and in some cases from the Annual Economic Reports. For countries which were not covered in these sources (the twelve new Member States), national sources or FAO fishery country profiles were used. However, for many new Member States the data are only fragmentary or non-existant.

The background of the 1999 regional studies was reviewed in detail. The review showed that for many Member States it is not possible to retrace the way in which income from the various sub-sectors was estimated. Neither the main report nor the background documents obtained from the authors contain a comprehensive description of methodologies used and/or estimations made. Therefore it was concluded that comparisons of incomes between 1996/8 and 2005 would be inherently unreliable and are not presented. Retracing historical income data at national or regional level fell outside the scope of the present study.

Historical comparability of employment data is considered better. In specific cases, comments are made pointing to interpretations which must be treated with some caution.

In general it must be stressed that at the time of the 1999 regional studies a consistent EU-wide system for the collection of data on employment and income in the four sub-sectors of the fisheries sector did not exist. As of 2005, such a system is beginning to be implemented for the catching sector, while a survey of aquaculture is to be implemented in 2008. Data on fish processing has to rely on national statistical systems within the Eurostat's SBS (structural business statistics). Consequently, historical comparisons of EU-15 Member States have to be made with caution. Evidently the 12 new MS present specific statistical problems.

[17] Problem of measurement of full time and part time employment has been addressed in the study E. Buisman, P. Salz et al, *Calculation of labor including FTE (full time equivalent) in fisheries*, (EC tender FISH/2005/14), LEI, 2006. The recommendations of the study are to be implemented under the data collection regulation in 2008/9. However, this study deals with the catching sector only.

*TAC dependency*

At present for most Member States data on landings by species are available by volume (tonnes), but not by value. Furthermore, quota and non-quota species cannot always be distinguished, particularly when distant fleets land a certain species from non-EU waters (or from the Mediterranean), while the same species is also caught under a TAC regime. This is the case for example for hake in several countries.

Proper calculation of regional TAC dependency is even more complex, as it requires data on catch composition by fleet segment (assuming that there are no regional differences within that segment). While this information will become available in the future under the data collection regulation, it is not yet available.

Therefore in all cases specific estimates of the national and regional TAC dependency had to be developed. They are all briefly described in appendix B.

*Definition of the main regions*

Findings are presented according to 7 main regions: Baltic Sea, North Sea, Atlantic area, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Outer regions and Non-coastal regions. Allocation of fleets and employment to those regions is based on the geographic location of the NUTS-2 regions. Only three NUTS-2 regions have a coastline in two different areas: Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein (both lie on North Sea and Baltic coast) and Andalusia (on Mediterranean and Atlantic coast). In these three cases fleet and employment were divided between the two areas according to the location of the specific fishing ports. The Channel was included in the Atlantic area.

The criterion used for the allocation of employment and income to specific NUTS-2 region is the geographic location of the home ports of the fleets, not the sea area of their activity. This is appropriate as the study focuses on regional distribution of employment. It is assumed that the crews of the fleets based in a specific NUTS-2 region also live in that region.

# Appendix D. LIST OF COASTAL NUTS-2 REGIONS

| Country | Codes and full names of coastal NUTS-2 regions |
|---|---|
| at Austria | |
| be Belgium | be25 Prov. West-Vlaanderen |
| bg Bulgaria | bg33 Severoiztochen |
| | bg34 Yugoiztochen |
| cy Cyprus | whole country |
| cz Czech Republic | |
| de Germany | de50 Bremen |
| | de60 Hamburg |
| | de80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern |
| | de93 Lüneburg |
| | de94 Weser Ems |
| | def0 Schleswig-Holstein |
| dk Denmark | whole country |
| ee Estonia | whole country |
| es Spain | es11 Galicia |
| | es12 Asturias |
| | es13 Cantabria |
| | es21 Pais Vasco |
| | es51 Cataluña |
| | es52 Com. Valenciana |
| | es53 Illes Balears |
| | es61 Andalucía |
| | es62 Murcia |
| | es63 Ceuta |
| | es64 Melilla |
| | es70 Canarias |
| fi Finland | fi13 Itä-Suomi |
| | fi18 Etelä-Suomi |
| | fi19 Länsi-Suomi |
| | fi1a Pohjois-Suomi |
| | fi20 Åland |
| fr France | fr22 Picardie |
| | fr23 Haute-Normandie |
| | fr25 Basse-Normandie |
| | fr30 Nord - Pas-de-Calais |
| | fr51 Pays de la Loire |
| | fr52 Bretagne |
| | fr53 Poitou-Charentes |

| | |
|---|---|
| | fr61 Aquitaine |
| | fr81 Languedoc-Roussillon |
| | fr82 Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur |
| | fr83 Corse |
| | fr91 Guadeloupe |
| | fr92 Martinique |
| | fr93 Guyane |
| | fr94 Reunion |
| gr Greece | gr11 Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki |
| | gr12 Kentriki Makedonia |
| | gr14 Thessalia |
| | gr21 Ipeiros |
| | gr22 Ionia Nisia |
| | gr23 Dytiki Ellada |
| | gr24 Sterea Ellada |
| | gr25 Peloponnisos |
| | gr30 Attiki |
| | gr41 Voreio Aigaio |
| | gr42 Notio Aigaio |
| | gr43 Kriti |
| hu Hungary | |
| ie Ireland | ie01 Border, Midlands and Western |
| | ie02 Southern and Eastern |
| it Italy | itc3 Liguria |
| | itd3 Veneto |
| | itd4 Friuli-Venezia Giulia |
| | itd5 Emilia-Romagna |
| | ite1 Toscana |
| | ite3 Marche |
| | ite4 Lazio |
| | itf1 Abruzzo |
| | itf2 Molise |
| | itf3 Campania |
| | itf4 Puglia |
| | itf5 Basilicata |
| | itf6 Calabria |
| | itg1 Sicilia |
| | itg2 Sardegna |
| lt Lithuania | whole country |
| lv Latvia | whole country |
| mt Malta | whole country |
| nl Netherlands | nl11 Groningen |

| | |
|---|---|
| | nl12 Friesland |
| | nl23 Flevoland |
| | nl32 Noord-Holland |
| | nl33 Zuid-Holland |
| | nl34 Zeeland |
| pl Poland | pl42 Zachodnio Pomorskie |
| | pl62 Warminsko-Mazurskie |
| | pl63 Pomorskie |
| pt Portugal | pt11 Norte |
| | pt15 Algarve |
| | pt16 Centro |
| | pt17 Lisboa |
| | pt18 Alentejo |
| | pt20 Açores |
| | pt30 Madeira |
| ro Romania | ro22 Sud-Est |
| se Sweden | se01 Stockholm |
| | se02 Östra Mellansverige |
| | se04 Sydsverige |
| | se06 Norra Mellansverige |
| | se07 Mellersta Norrland |
| | se08 Övre Norrland |
| | se09 Småland med öarna |
| | se0a Västsverige |
| si Slovenia | whole country |
| sk Slovak Republic | |
| uk United Kingdom | ukc1 Tees Valley and Durham |
| | ukc2 Northumberland, Tyne and Wear |
| | ukd1 Cumbria |
| | ukd2 Cheshire |
| | ukd4 Lancashire |
| | ukd5 Merseyside |
| | uke1 East Riding and North Lincolnshire |
| | uke2 North Yorkshire |
| | ukf3 Lincolnshire |
| | ukh1 East Anglia |
| | ukh3 Essex |
| | ukj2 Surrey, East and West Sussex |
| | ukj3 Hampshire and Isle of Wight |
| | ukj4 Kent |
| | ukk1 Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset |
| | ukk2 Dorset and Somerset |

ukk3 Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
ukk4 Devon
ukl1 West Wales and The Valleys
ukl2 East Wales
ukm1 North Eastern Scotland
ukm2 Eastern Scotland
ukm3 South Western Scotland
ukm4 Highlands and Islands
ukn0 Northern Ireland