

Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS v2.0) (user oriented)

Country: Greece

Compiling agency: ELSTAT

Domain name: Annual Survey on Aquaculture for the year 2019

ELSTAT metadata

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1. Contact Top	
1.1 Contact organisation	Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT)
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2. Metadata update Top	
2.1 Metadata last certified	21/01/2021

2.2 Metadata last posted	21/01/2021
2.3 Metadata last update	21/01/2021

3. Statistical presentation	Top
3.1 Data description	
<p>The survey on aquaculture compiles statistics on all aquaculture units operating throughout Greece. More specifically, it refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ fish species by cultivation method in fresh water, brackish water and sea water ▪ production and price of the reared or cultivated species (fish, crustaceans, mollusks, aquatic plants – algae, fish roe) by cultivation method ▪ the production of fry in hatcheries and sea farms ▪ to employment by job relationship <p>Aquaculture Survey results are tabulated and published on Greece total.</p>	
3.2 Classification system	
<p>Regarding cultivated fish species classification, the system used for the published results of the Aquaculture Survey, follows the classification and codification of F.A.O. as imprinted in the Annex IV of the Regulation (EC) No 216/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in certain areas other than those of the North Atlantic (recast). http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32009R0216&from=EN</p>	
3.3 Sector coverage	
<p>The survey covers all aquaculture units operating in Greece according to Aquaculture Registry which is updated annually by the Regional Statistical Services (RSS) of ELSTAT.</p>	
3.4 Statistical concepts and definitions	
<p>Aquaculture is the branch of fishery production that deals with the rearing or cultivation of aquatic organisms (fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic plants) under certified cultivation and rearing environment with the aim of highest production at the most economical manner.</p> <p>1. Rearing – cultivation: Rearing/cultivation is every form of intervention in the growing procedure aiming at reinforcing production (e.g. renewal of stock, food, protection from natural enemies, etc.)</p> <p>a) Rearing - Cultivation in fresh water: It pertains to species that are reared in fresh water, yet it is possible that these species might have spent an earlier stage of their life in seawater or brackish water. Under the category of fresh water, natural and artificial lakes are included, along with rivers and mountain water flows. The species that are reared in fresh water are: trout fish, salmon and common carp.</p> <p>b) Rearing - Cultivation in brackish water: It concerns species that are reared in brackish water, while these species might have spent an earlier stage of their life in either fresh water or seawater. Under the category of brackish water, lagoons, estuaries and seaside marshlands, are included. In brackish water the following species are reared: gilthead sea bream, European sea bass, European eel and among the crustaceans prawns and scampi.</p> <p>c) Rearing - Cultivation in seawater: It concerns species that are reared in seawater, yet these species might have spent an earlier stage of their life either in fresh water or brackish water. Species that are mostly reared within seawater are: gilthead sea breams, European sea basses, flathead grey mullets, mussels, oysters, scallops, clams etc. Among the crustaceans, prawns, lobsters, crabs and scampi are included.</p> <p>2. Methods of cultivation:</p> <p>a) Ponds mean relatively shallow and usually small bodies of still water or water with a low refreshment rate, most frequently artificially formed, but can also apply to natural pools, tarns, meres or small lakes. Also included lagoons.</p> <p>b) Enclosures and pens mean areas of water confined by nets, mesh and other barriers allowing uncontrolled water interchange and distinguished by the fact that enclosures occupy the full water column between substrate and surface; pens and enclosures generally enclose a relatively large volume of water.</p>	

<p>c) Cages are open or covered enclosed structures constructed with net, mesh or any porous material allowing natural water interchange. These structures may be floating, suspended or fixed to the substrate but still permitting water interchange from below.</p> <p>d) Artificial Tanks (Circular tanks and raceways) are artificial units constructed above or below ground level capable of high rates of water interchange or with a high water turnover rate and highly controlled environment but without water recirculation.</p> <p>e) Recirculation systems are systems where the water is reused after some form of treatment (e.g. filtering).</p> <p>f) Barriers are either seasonal or semi permanent constructions which are formed by impenetrable artificial impediments.</p> <p>3. Extensive aquaculture. Refers to aquaculture where the rearing – cultivating holdings are characterized by the breeder’s/grower’s low intervention levels in terms of rearing environment and diet at all stages of growth, alongside with low productive capacity as well as an important dependence upon local climatic conditions and water quality.</p>
3.5 Statistical unit
Statistical units are all aquaculture units operating in Greece.
3.6 Statistical population
The total number of aquaculture units that were operational in the reference year of the survey. This number is based on the annually updated aquaculture unit’s register.
3.7 Reference area
NUTS 0 (Greece total)
3.8 Time coverage
<p>The survey on aquaculture has been producing results since 1995, on an annual basis. In 2011, the questionnaire was revised in compliance with Regulation (EC) 762/2008 Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on the submission by Member States of statistics on aquaculture and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 788/96</p> <p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008R0762&from=EN</p> <p>Data on Aquaculture Survey from 2002 onwards at national level (Greece total), are available in electronic form in the library of ELSTAT. Following the revision of the European aquaculture statistics by Eurostat in 2011, the results of the Aquaculture Survey are published and are available in the form of press releases and detailed data tables at: http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA06.</p>
3.9 Base period
2011

4. Unit of measure	Top
<p>Enterprises: a) Number of enterprises and b) Area facilities in stremmas (=0.1 ha) or water volume depending on the facility</p> <p>Quantities: Kilograms (Kgr)</p> <p>Value: Euro.</p> <p>Fry: Number of juveniles</p>	

5. Reference period	Top
<p>The special questionnaire of the 2018 Aquaculture Survey is completed by the person responsible for the operation of the aquaculture unit and is sent to the corresponding Regional Statistical Office of ELSTAT in the beginning of the year following the reference year of the data. This form must be filled, even in the case where there is no production, except for the case where the enterprise is permanently shut down.</p>	

6. Institutional mandate

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6.1 Legal acts and other agreements

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) is an independent Authority enjoying operational independence as well as administrative and financial autonomy. It is not subject to the control of governmental services or other administrative authority. Its operation is subject to the control of the Hellenic Parliament. The legal framework governing the organization and operation of EL.STAT. is available at: <http://www.statistics.gr/en/legal-framework>

At European level

Regulation (EC) No 762/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on the submission by Member States of statistics on aquaculture and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 788/96 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008R0762&from=EN>

Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (Text with relevance for the EEA and for Switzerland) <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32009R0223&from=EN>

Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation - GDPR) https://www.statistics.gr/documents/20181/1195539/CELEX_32016R0679_EN.pdf/95f72570-73ef-bdda-e43e-3d74e4c01c2e

European Statistics Code of Practice. The European Statistics Code of Practice was first adopted by the Statistical Programme Committee (SPC) in 2005. The revised Code has 16 principles concerning the institutional environment, statistical processes and statistical outputs. The Code aims to ensure that statistics produced within the European Statistical System (ESS) are relevant, timely and accurate, and that they comply with the principles of professional independence, impartiality and objectivity. A set of indicators of best practices and standards for each principle provides guidance and a reference for reviewing the implementation of the Code. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/4031688/8971242/KS-02-18-142-EN-N.pdf/e7f85f07-91db-4312-8118-f729c75878c7?t=1528447068000>

At national level

Since 1995 the National Statistical Service of Greece and from 2010 onwards the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT), has been conducting, the Quarterly Statistical Survey on Aquaculture and Fish culture, which from 2011 onwards was converted into an annual Survey on Aquaculture following Eurostat's revision of the European Aquaculture Statistics. Prior to 2011, the legal framework of the survey was governed by the joint Ministerial decisions 977/ Γ-74/16-1-95 and 8109/Γ-84/19-4-96 signed by the Minister of National Economy, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Agriculture.

6.2 Data sharing

Non existent.

7. Confidentiality

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7.1 Confidentiality - policy

The issues concerning the observance of statistical confidentiality by the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) are arranged by articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Law 3832/2010, as amended by article 90 paragraph 8 of Law 3842/2010 and by article 10 of Law 3899/2010, as well as by article 8 of Law 2392/1996, which was brought back into force, in accordance with article 90 paragraph 8 of Law 3842/2010. <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistical-confidentiality>

Furthermore, ELSTAT disseminates the statistics in compliance with the statistical principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice and in particular with the principle of statistical confidentiality.

7.2 Confidentiality - data treatment

ELSTAT protects and does not disseminate data it has obtained or it has access to, which enable the direct or indirect identification of the statistical units that have provided them by the disclosure of individual information directly received for statistical purposes or indirectly supplied from administrative or other sources. ELSTAT takes all appropriate preventive measures so as to render impossible the identification of individual statistical units by technical or other means that might reasonably be used by a third party. Statistical data that could potentially enable the identification of the statistical unit are disseminated by ELSTAT if and only if:

- a) These data have been treated, as it is specifically set out in the Regulation on Statistical Obligations of the agencies of the Hellenic Statistical System (ELSS), in such a way that their dissemination does not prejudice statistical confidentiality or
- b) the statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data.

The confidential data that are transmitted by ELSS agencies to ELSTAT are used exclusively for statistical purposes and the only persons who have the right to have access to these data are the personnel engaged in this task and appointed by an act of the President of ELSTAT.

ELSTAT may grant researchers conducting statistical analyses for scientific purposes access to data that enable the indirect identification of the statistical units concerned. The access is granted provided the following conditions are satisfied:

- a) an appropriate request together with a detailed research proposal in conformity with current scientific standards have been submitted;
- b) the research proposal indicates in sufficient detail the set of data to be accessed, the methods of analyzing them, and the time needed for the research;
- c) a contract specifying the conditions for access, the obligations of the researchers, the measures for respecting the confidentiality of statistical data and the sanctions in case of breach of these obligations has been signed by the individual researcher, by his/her institution, or by the organization commissioning the research, as the case may be, and by ELSTAT.

Information on Access to confidential data for scientific purposes is available at:

http://www.statistics.gr/en/scientific_provision_data

The Statistical Confidentiality Committee (SCC) operating in ELSTAT, examines issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality. Within its competence is to recommend on:

- the level of detail at which statistical data can be disseminated, so as the identification, either directly or indirectly, of the surveyed statistical unit is not possible;
- the anonymization criteria for the microdata provided to users;
- the granting to researchers access to confidential data for scientific purposes.

The staff of ELSTAT, under any employment status, as well as the temporary survey workers who are employed for the collection of statistical data in statistical surveys conducted by ELSTAT, who acquire access by any means to confidential data, are bound by the principle of confidentiality and must use these data exclusively for the statistical purposes of ELSTAT. After the termination of their term of office, they are not allowed to use these data for any purpose.

Violation of data confidentiality and/or statistical confidentiality by any civil servant or employee of ELSTAT constitutes the disciplinary offence of violation of duty and may be punished with the penalty of final dismissal.

ELSTAT, by its decision, may impose a penalty amounting from ten thousand (10,000) up to two hundred thousand (200,000) euros to anyone who violates the confidentiality of data and/or statistical confidentiality. The penalty is always imposed after the hearing of the defence of the person liable for the breach, depending on the gravity and the repercussions of the violation. Any relapse constitutes an aggravating factor for the assessment of the administrative sanction.

8. Release policy	Top
8.1 Release calendar	
<p>The release calendar fully meets legal requirements concerning the deadlines for the release of data by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ meeting the legal and contract requirements concerning the deadlines for the transmission of the survey results, ➤ ensuring the longest possible time for data checking, ➤ ensuring additional time in case it is needed. <p>Regarding the contractual obligations of transmitting the results of the Aquaculture Survey to the European Institutions, Member States are obliged to transmit the relevant results, 12 months after the end of the reference year to the competent authorities of Eurostat, in compliance with the Regulation (EC) 762/2008 Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on the submission by Member States of statistics on aquaculture and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 788/96</p> <p>Users can request data or other statistical analysis, by submitting an electronic application after subscribing at https://www.statistics.gr/el/statistical-data-request or by mail to the Hellenic Statistical Authority, Statistical Information and Publications Division, 46, Pireos & Eponiton Str, P.O.Box 80847, GR-18510, Piraeus (tel (30)213-1352022, FAX: (30)213-1352312, e-mail: data.dissem@statistics.gr).</p>	
8.2 Release calendar access	
<p>The annual announcements calendars of ELSTAT are accessible through the website of ELSTAT (https://www.statistics.gr/en/calendar#12021).</p>	
8.3 User access	
<p>Results are made available simultaneously to all interested parties through the update of the databases maintained at the websites of ELSTAT (http://www.statistics.gr) and Eurostat (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat).</p>	

9. Frequency of dissemination	Top
<p>Annual. The results of the Aquaculture Survey are released at the end of December of the year after the survey's reference year, according to ELSTAT's Press Release Calendar (available at: https://www.statistics.gr/en/calendar#12021)</p>	

10. Accessibility and clarity	Top
10.1 News release	
<p>The Press Release of the results of the Aquaculture Survey is published annually and are available in electronic form at the website http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA06</p>	
10.2 Publications	
<p>The main results of the Aquaculture Survey are published in the electronic publications under the general title "Greece in figures" accessible through the website of ELSTAT. http://www.statistics.gr/greece-in-figures</p>	
10.3 On-line database	
<p>Tabulated data are available at http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA06/ as well as the website of Eurostat http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-datasets/-/TAG00075</p>	
10.3.1 Data tables - consultations	
<p>http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA06/</p>	
10.4 Micro-data access	
<p>Users can request access to microdata by submitting an application to the Hellenic Statistical Authority, Statistical Information and Publications Division, 46, Pireos & Eponiton Str, P.O.Box 80847, GR-18510, Piraeus (tel (+30)213-1352022, FAX: (+30)213-1352312, e-mail: data.dissem@statistics.gr)</p>	
10.5 Other	

4 tables grouped in categories and accessible to all users on the 2014 Aquaculture Survey results are made available via <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA06/>

10.5.1 Metadata – consultations

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA06/>

10.6 Documentation on methodology

The principles of the documentation on the census methodology and the dissemination mode of the results of the Aquaculture Survey are laid down in a relevant Decision issued by ELSTAT, taking into consideration international practices, guidelines and rules set out by Eurostat on the specific statistical theme:

➤ Regulation (EC) 762/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on the submission by Member States of statistics on aquaculture and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 788/96 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32008R0762&from=EN>

➤ Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 11 March 2009, on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32009R0223&from=EN>

➤ European Statistics Code of Practice <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5921861/KS-32-11-955-EN.PDF>

➤ Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4392716/qaf_2012-en.pdf/8bcff303-68da-43d9-aa7d-325a5bf7fb42

➤ ESS Quality Glossary http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/coded_files/ESS_Quality_Glossary.pdf

➤ ESS Handbook for Quality Reports <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4373903/01-ESS-Handbook-for-Quality-Reports-2014.pdf/d6152567-a007-4949-a169-251e0ac7c655>

➤ Principles Governing International Statistical Activities

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/statorg/Principles_stat_activities/principles_stat_activities.pdf

➤ Methodological Report on Aquaculture Data, per year, Greece, available at:

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA06/>

10.6.1 Metadata completeness – rate

100%

10.7 Quality documentation

According to the provisions of paragraph 12.1 *Documentation on methodology* the following quality reports are/will be available:

➤ Summary Quality Report for users, Aquaculture Survey, per year <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA06/>

➤ Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS v.2), Aquaculture Survey, Year 2019, Greece, <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA06/>

11. Quality management

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11.1 Quality assurance

ELSTAT aims at the assurance and continuous improvement of the quality of the produced statistics and the maintenance of the user's trust towards these statistics. Achievement of these goals, as described in the Quality Policy of ELSTAT, is sought through the following principle directions:

- Safeguard and substantiate the operational independence of ELSTAT
- Produce timely and relevant statistics using scientifically sound methods
- Establish and maintain users' trust in the reliability of the statistics
- Safeguard the trust of the statistical units who provide their confidential information for the production of the statistics.

The Quality Policy followed by EL.STAT. is available at:<http://www.statistics.gr/documents/20181/2571f853-1e37-46da-9387-595bbe2a162b>

The survey on Aquaculture is based on Eurostat's standards concerning the design of the questionnaire, the frequency of the survey and the type of the collected data. The collected questionnaires undergo completeness and quality checks as regards the information they contain. The final tables to be transmitted to Eurostat are both checked by ELSTAT and Eurostat. In the near future, the data will be collected through a web questionnaire, thus significantly contributing to accelerating the production of the survey results.

Quality is ensured through the training of the managers of the aquaculture unit that participate in the survey by means of written instructions that are sent to them and by means of continuous telephone communication in case any problem arises or for any clarification they might need. Moreover, questionnaires collected from the enterprises are checked carefully before their further processing. Furthermore, checks are also conducted on the tabulated data.

11.2 Quality assessment

The survey produces high quality results because all the relevant rules are implemented in terms of identifying and correcting any errors. Eurostat, as soon as it receives the survey results from each Member State, proceeds with the final quality checks and in case it comes across to any problem, it notifies the relevant Member State for either correction or confirmation of the transmitted data.

12. Relevance

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12.1 User needs

Basic users of the survey on Aquaculture are: international organizations (Eurostat, FAO), the Ministry of Rural Development and Food, enterprises, chambers, universities, researchers, students, etc.

12.2 User satisfaction

The Library of ELSTAT conducts a user satisfaction survey, recording users' needs and the level of their satisfaction. For the needs of the Greek users, EL.STAT. conducts a user satisfaction survey. The results of this survey are announced on the website of EL.STAT. For 2011 – 2016, the results of the user satisfaction survey are available at: <http://www.statistics.gr/en/user-satisfaction-survey>

Moreover ELSTAT., since 2010, has established the organization of user conferences. In these conferences participate representatives of institutions of public and private sector and of educational and research institutions.

The user conferences provide an important opportunity to ELSTAT to gather comments and suggestions from users of statistics on the dissemination of statistical information, access to statistics from users and gaps in the produced statistics. The conclusions of the above conferences, as well as the results of the user satisfaction survey that is conducted by ELSTAT, constitute a very useful background for the compilation of multi-annual and annual statistical programs.

Information on the user conferences of EL.STAT. are available at: <http://www.statistics.gr/en/user-conference>

12.3 Data completeness

The survey on Aquaculture covers all variables stipulated in EU Regulations, as well as other variables for covering national needs.

13. Accuracy and reliability

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13.1 Overall accuracy

The surveyed aquaculture enterprises derive from the Register of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food, which is updated on a yearly basis by the corresponding Divisions of Fishery of the Regional Units. This Register is complete and up-to-date since the Divisions of Fishery issue the business licenses for the operation of the aquaculture enterprises. Nevertheless, parallel registry checks are carried out by the personnel of Primary Statistics Division of ELSTAT in order to determine whether some of the companies continue to operate, or are idle or have been merged with other companies.

13.2 Sampling error
Census survey.
13.3 Non-sampling error
<p>a. <u>Unit non – response</u></p> <p>In the first case, the data relating to the specific enterprise are imputed on the basis of the data of the previous years. Given the fact that providing data to ELSTAT is mandatory and since every possible effort is made in order to collect the questionnaires from all the enterprises, the number of cases of refusals is very limited. In a few cases, enterprises do not respond due to inactivity or disaster and erroneously consider that they are not obliged to respond. In such cases, clarifications are provided in order to resolve erroneous assumptions.</p> <p>b. <u>Item non – response</u></p> <p>Similar techniques are also used in cases of incomplete filling in of the questionnaires. It is obvious that the above-mentioned techniques are not applied in cases where an enterprise participates in the survey for the first time</p> <p><u>13.3.1 Coverage error</u></p> <p>The number of coverage errors is very small. The Register is updated by the Regional Statistical Offices in cooperation with the local Divisions of Fishery of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food, which keep a completely updated Register since they issue the licenses for the operation of the aquaculture enterprises.</p> <p><u>13.3.1.1 Over-coverage – rate</u></p> <p>The Aquaculture Survey is census. Therefore, the total aquaculture units belong to the target population.</p> <p><u>13.3.1.2 Common units – proportion</u></p> <p>The Aquaculture Survey does not collect and use data from administrative sources.</p> <p><u>13.3.2 Measurement error</u></p> <p>all the relevant rules (logical controls, accuracy and completeness controls) are implemented in terms of identifying and correcting any errors. Where errors may occur, a communication procedure with the relative aquaculture business – unit takes place in order to confirm and correct them. To the end of minimizing possible measurement errors, a continuous training and checks and controls procedure of the personnel of ELSTAT, occupied with conducting the survey at decentralized level, is in place</p> <p><u>13.3.3 Processing error</u></p> <p>These errors occur from the time data is collected until the time that they are available for further analysis and include codification errors, data entry errors, etc. In order to minimize the number of these errors, the competent employees of the Regional Statistical Office and the employee responsible for the survey are checking the questionnaires. If significant changes in quantities or values are identified in comparison with the previous year, then there is a contact with the enterprises for clarifications.</p> <p><u>13.3.4 Model assumption error</u></p> <p>The Aquaculture Survey is census. No assumption model is implemented.</p>

14. Timeliness and punctuality	Top
14.1 Timeliness	
The survey results are made available 12 months from the reference year of the data in compliance with the Regulation (EC) 762/2008 Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on the submission by Member States of statistics on aquaculture and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 788/96	
14.2 Punctuality	
The press release deadlines of the Aquaculture Survey results based on the press releases calendar are strictly respected, whilst the submission of the relative data to the correspondent Directorate of Eurostat is effectuated upon the deadline set in the European legal framework.	

15. Coherence and comparability	Top
15.1 Comparability - geographical	

<p>The basic purpose of the survey on Aquaculture is to compile a common list of characteristics governed by common rules and methodological processes, thus ensuring harmonization of results and their geographical comparability among EU Member States.</p> <p><u>15.1.1 Assymetry for mirror flows statistics – coefficient</u> Not applicable</p>
<p>15.2 Comparability over time</p> <p>Data are compared longitudinally. When major changes are identified between two consecutive years, more checks are conducted in order to ensure correctness of data.</p>
<p>15.3 Coherence cross-domain</p> <p>The survey data are not compared with data from other sources of statistical data.</p> <p><u>15.3.1 Coherence – sub annual and annual statistics</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>15.3.2 Coherence – National Accounts</u> The results of the Aquaculture Survey are used by the National Accounts unedited.</p>
<p>15.4 Coherence - internal</p> <p>All correlating variables are coherent with each other. In case of deviations, relevance and coherence are ensured by relevant checks and controls.</p>

<p>16. Cost and burden Top</p>
<p>Regarding the aquaculture units that responded to the relative questionnaire, the average time needed for filling it was 20 minutes per questionnaire</p> <p>Regarding the personnel of ELSTAT who participated in conducting the Aquaculture Survey, according to relative calculations, the cost and burden is estimated to 7,700 hours annually.</p>

<p>17. Data revision Top</p>
<p>17.1 Revision policy</p> <p>The revision policy of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) defines standard rules and principles for data revisions, in accordance with the European Statistics Code of Practice and the principles for a common revision policy for European Statistics contained in the Annex of the European Statistical System (ESS) guidelines on revision policy. http://www.statistics.gr/documents/20181/a49dca9a-dacf-4b52-b5df-b156216cb354</p>
<p>17.2 Revision practice</p> <p>The released data are final and have been validated by Eurostat and ELSTAT. However, in cases where error/errors in the collected data are detected and determined on a later stage, then the data in the relevant tables are revised following the provisions of the Revision Policy instructions mentioned above.</p>

<p>18. Statistical processing Top</p>
<p>18.1 Source data</p> <p>Filling in of the questionnaire by the responsible person of the unit, at the begging of the year following the reference year of the survey.</p>
<p>18.2 Frequency of data collection</p> <p>Annual</p>
<p>18.3 Data collection</p> <p>The questionnaire of the Aquaculture Survey was designed in order to cover national as well as European Union's demands for statistical information included in the Regulation (EC) 762/2008 Regulation (EC) of the</p>

European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on the submission by Member States of statistics on aquaculture and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 788/96. The collection of data for the Aquaculture Survey is effectuated via filling in the relative printed questionnaire by the person responsible for the operation of the aquaculture unit at the begging of the year following the reference year of the survey. The completed questionnaire is then submitted to the decentralized statistical services of EL.STAT. which are based at the capital of each regional unity (former prefecture) and are responsible for the collection of the data of the Aquaculture Survey.

18.4 Data validation

The questionnaires are codified and checked by the employees of ELSTAT in terms of completeness and coherence and are dully corrected. Data are validated concomitantly during data entry. The personnel of the competent Directorate of Primary Statistics of ELSTST performs a series of quality controls (logical controls, time – series controls, extreme values controls, processing controls, etc.) in order to ensure excellent quality of the final data. Finally, the competent Division of Primary Statistics of ELSTAT validates the final results, which are presented in detailed tables.

18.5 Data compilation

At a national level, tables are compiled containing:

- a. the characteristics of the aquaculture units by type and method of cultivation,
- b. the quantity and value of reared or cultivated species by method of cultivation
- c. the production of fry in hatcheries and farms by species and
- d. the number of persons employed in the aquaculture units.

The tabulated data mentioned above are available at:

[http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA06/-](http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPA06/)

At a European level, the compiled table refers to the production of fish, crustaceans and molluscs according to the Regulation (EC) 762/2008 Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on the submission by Member States of statistics on aquaculture and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 788/96.

Relative data are available at:

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Fishery_statistics

18.5.1 Imputation – rate

1.9 %

18.6 Adjustment

Not applicable

18.6.1 Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable

19. Comment

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