

## Metadata in Euro-SDMX format (ESMS)

**Country:** Greece

**Domain Name:** ANNUAL SURVEY ON AQUACULTURE

ELSTAT metadata
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<b>2. Metadata update</b>		<a href="#">Top</a>
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<b>3. Statistical presentation</b>		<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>3.1 Data description</b>		
<p>The survey on aquaculture compiles statistics on all aquaculture units operating throughout Greece. More specifically, it refers to the rearing - cultivation in fresh water, brackish water and sea water, to fish species (fish, crustaceans, molluscs) by cultivation method, to the production and the cost of the reared or cultivated species, to the production of fry in hatcheries and sea farms, as well as to employment.</p>		
<b>3.2 Classification system</b>		
<p>The survey results are published at the level of NUTS: Greece total, NUTS 1 and NUTS 2.</p>		
<b>3.3 Sector coverage</b>		
<p>The survey covers all aquaculture units operating in the Country (Greece).</p>		
<b>3.4 Statistical concepts and definitions</b>		

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.

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.)

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.

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.

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.

2. Methods of cultivation:

- a) Artificial stocking of ponds and raceways are constructions above or below ground level which are capable of withholding or renewing water usually with a low refreshment rate (not more than 10 renewals daily)
- b) Enclosures and pens means areas of water confined by nets, mesh and other barriers etc, allowing uncontrolled water interchange and generally enclose a relatively large volume of water.
- c) Cages means 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.
- d) Tanks and raceways means artificial units constructed above or below ground level capable of high rates of water interchange (more than 20 renewals daily)
- e) Barriers are either seasonal or semi permanent constructions which are formed by impenetrable artificial impediments

**3.5 Statistical unit**

Statistical units are all aquaculture units operating in Greece.

**3.6 Statistical population**

810 enterprises.

**3.7 Reference area (geographical area)**

Greece total.

**3.8 Time coverage**

The survey on aquaculture has been producing results since 1995, on an annual basis.

**3.9 Base period**

## 4. Unit of measure

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As regards enterprises, the unit of measure in the number of enterprises, as regards quantities, the unit of measure is the kilogram and as regards value the units of measure is Euro.

## 5. Reference period

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The special questionnaire of the survey is completed by the responsible person of the unit at the end of each year and is due to be sent to the corresponding Regional Statistical Office no later than the end of the first month following the reference year of the data. This form must also be filled in even in the case where there is no production, except for the case where the enterprise is permanently closed.

## 6. Institutional mandate

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### 6.1 Legal acts and other agreements

The legal framework concerning the organization and operation of ELSTAT is as follows:

- Law 3832/2010 (Government Gazette No 38, Issue A): "*Hellenic Statistical System Establishment of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) as an Independent Authority*", as amended by article 90 paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Law 3842/2010 (Government Gazette No 58, Issue A): "*Restoration of fiscal justice, confrontation of tax evasion and other provisions*", by article 10 of the Law 3899/2010 (Government Gazette No 212, Issue A): "*Urgent measures for the implementation of the assistance program of the Greek Economy*", by article 45 of the Law 3943/2011 (Government Gazette No 66, Issue A): "*Combating tax evasion, staffing of auditing services and other provisions falling within the competence of the Ministry of Finance*", by article 22 paragraph 1 of the Law 3965/2011 (Government Gazette No 113, Issue A): "*Operations Reform of the Consignment and Loan Fund, Public Debt Management Agency, Public Enterprises and Government bodies, the establishment of the General Secretary of Public Property and other provisions*" and by article 51 of the Law 4021/2011 (Government Gazette No 218, Issue A): "*Enhanced measures for the supervision and restructuring of Credit Institutions – Regulation of issues of financial nature – Ratification of the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) Framework-Agreement and its amendments and other provisions.*"
- Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, on the European statistics (Official Journal of the European Union L 87/164).
- Article 14 of the Law 3470/2006 (Government Gazette No 132, Issue A): "*National Export Council, tax regulations and other provisions*".
- Article 3, paragraph 1c, of the Law 3448/2006 (Government Gazette No 57, Issue A): "*For the further use of information coming from the public sector and the settlement of matters falling within the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization*".
- European Statistics Code of Practice adopted by the Statistical Programme Committee on 24 February 2005 and promulgated in the Commission Recommendation of 25 May 2005 on the independence, integrity and accountability of the national and Community statistical Authorities, after its revision, which was adopted on 28 September 2011 by the European Statistical System Committee.
- Presidential Decree 226/2000 (Government Gazette No 195, Issue A): "*Organization of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece*".
- Articles 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Law 2392/1996 (Government Gazette No 60, Issue A): "*Access of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece to administrative sources and administrative files, Statistical Confidentiality Committee, settlement of matters concerning the conduct of censuses and statistical works, as well as of matters of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece.*"

#### At European level

- Regulation (EC) No 762/2008 regarding statistical data that must be submitted by all EU

Members relating to aquaculture.
<u>At national level</u>
The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) had been conducting, since 1995, the Quarterly Statistical Survey on Aquaculture and Fish culture, which from 2011 onward was converted into an annual Survey on Aquaculture. The legal framework of the survey is 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.
<b>6.2 Data sharing</b>
No

<b>7. Confidentiality</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>7.1 Confidentiality policy</b>	
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<b>7.2 Confidentiality – data treatment</b>	
<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>b) the statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data.</li> </ol> <p>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.</p> <p>The Statistical Confidentiality Committee (SCC) operating in ELSTAT, examines issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality. Within its competence is to recommend on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• the anonymization criteria for the microdata provided to users;</li> <li>• the granting to researchers access to confidential data for scientific purposes.</li> </ul>	
<b>8. Release policy</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>8.1 Release calendar</b>	
EU Members are obliged to transmit the results of the survey 12 months after the end of the reference year.	
<b>8.2 Release calendar access</b>	

### 8.3 User access

The results are posted on the portal of ELSTAT (<http://www.statistics.gr>) through which users can have access to the data.

## 9. Frequency of dissemination

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Annual.

## 10. Dissemination format

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### 10.1 News release

No Press Release.

### 10.2 Publications

A publication concerning to the results of the Aquaculture survey is published on a yearly basis.

### 10.3 On-line database

<http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE>

### 10.4 Micro-data access

Users can have access to micro-data, upon request, after submitting an application and following the approval of the Statistical Confidentiality Committee.

### 10.5 Other

1. "Statistical Yearbook of Greece",  
2. "Concise Statistical Yearbook of Greece"  
3. "Monthly Statistical Bulletin"  
and <http://dlib.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/>

## 11. Accessibility of documentation

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### 11.1 Documentation on methodology

There is not any available documentation outlining the methodology for data collection and data processing.

### 11.2 Quality documentation

No quality reports.

## 12. Quality management

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### 12.1 Quality assurance

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.

### 12.2 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.

## 13. Relevance

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### 13.1 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.

### 13.2 User satisfaction

The Library of ELSTAT conducts a user satisfaction survey, recording users' needs and the level of their satisfaction. Users declare satisfied.

Relevant link: [http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/BUCKET/General/library\\_news\\_letter.pdf](http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/BUCKET/General/library_news_letter.pdf)

### 13.3 Completeness

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

## 14. Accuracy and reliability

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### 14.1 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.

### 14.2 Sampling error

It is a census survey.

### 14.3 Non-sampling error

#### A. Non-response errors

There are two kinds of non-response errors: a) non- response errors due to the refusal of the enterprise to fill in the questionnaire and b) non- response errors on account of incomplete filling in of the questionnaire. 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.

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.

B. Coverage errors: 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.

C. Processing errors: these errors are the ones occurring 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.

## 15. Timeliness and punctuality

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### 15.1 Timeliness

The survey results are made available 12 months from the reference year of the data in compliance with Regulation 762/2008.

### 15.2 Punctuality

Normally, data are produced within the deadlines specified in EU Regulations.

## 16. Comparability

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### 16.1 Comparability – geographical

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.

### 16.2 Comparability over time

Data are compared longitudinally. When major changes are identified between two consecutive years, more checks are conducted in order to ensure correctness of data.

## 17. Coherence

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### 17.1 Coherence cross-domain

The survey data are not compared with data from other sources of statistical data.

### 17.2 Coherence – internal

All correlating variables are coherent with each other.

## 18. Cost and burden

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## 19. Data revision

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### 19.1 Revision policy

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### 19.2 Revision practice

In case errors are detected in the collected data, then the relevant tables are revised.

<b>20. Statistical processing</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>20.1 Type of Source data</b>	
Filling in of the questionnaire by the responsible person of the unit, at the end of each year.	
<b>20.2 Frequency of data collection</b>	
Annual.	
<b>20.3 Methodology for data collection</b>	
Filling in of the questionnaire by the responsible person of the unit, at the end of each year.	
<b>20.4 Data validation</b>	
The questionnaires are codified and checked by the employee of ELSTAT in terms of completeness and coherence and are dully corrected. Data are validated concomitantly during data entry and additionally quality controls are performed in order to ensure high excellent quality at the final data. Finally, the competent Division of ELSTAT validates the final results, which are presented in detailed tables.	
<b>20.5 Data set up</b>	
At a national level, tables are compiled containing a) the characteristics of the aquaculture units by type and method of cultivation, b) quantity and value of reared or cultivated species by method of cultivation, c) production of fry in hatcheries and farms by species and d) the number of persons employed in the aquaculture units. At a European level, the compiled table refers to the production of fish, crustaceans and molluscs according to the Regulation 762/2008 in force.	
<b>20.6 Adjustments</b>	

<b>21. Comment</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>