

Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)

Country: Greece

Compiling agency: ELSTAT

Domain name: Vineyard Survey 2015

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1. Contact Top	
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2. Introduction

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The vineyard survey is conducted in order to collect data concerning number of holdings and area under vines. Relevant data are extracted from the Vineyard Register.

3. Metadata update

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3.1 Metadata last certified	November 2016
3.2 Metadata last posted	November 2016
3.3 Metadata last update	November 2016

4. Statistical presentation

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4.1 Data description

From 1982 until 2013, the Vineyard Survey used to be conducted by ELSTAT on an annual basis pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) 357/79. According to the new Regulation in force (EU) No 1337/2011, repealing Regulation (EEC) No 357/79, the survey is conducted every five years, with 2015 the first reference year. Furthermore, in accordance with the new regulation, data are not collected through sample surveys but they derive from the Vineyard Register which, in Greece, is maintained by the Ministry of Rural Development and Food.

The vineyard data set includes data on the structure of vineyards in Greece. It covers the holdings growing vines intended to produce grapes for other purposes than table grapes or growing plants for vegetative propagation of before mentioned vines and the area covered by these vines. The Member States, which have more than 500 ha of vines for other purpose than table grape production need to collect the data. The data concerns the vine types, degree of specialisation of vine-grower holdings, main varieties of grapes and age of plants. Some data refer to national level and some others to NUTS2 level.

4.2 Classification system

The classification system used in the vineyard data has several dimensions: type of vineyards, degree of specialisation of the holding, main varieties (> 500 ha at national level), age of plants and size classes of holdings.

More information can be found in the Regulation (EU) No 1337/2011 and the Implementing Regulation (EU) No 887/2014 of 14 August 2014 concerning the technical format for the transmission of European statistics on vineyards pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 1337/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011R1337&rid=1>

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32014R0887>

4.3 Sector coverage

- Growing of grapes for other purposes than table grapes (mainly for wine and raisins): part of NACE rev.2 classification of A01.21 "Growing of grapes" and
- Plant propagation for vines: part of NACE rev.2 classification of A01.30 "Plant propagation".

4.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

The definitions applied for the purposes of the vineyard survey are described in the relevant Regulation (EU) No 1337/2011:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32011R1337&rid=1>

4.5 Statistical unit

The statistical unit of the survey is the agricultural or mixed holding (a unified unit both in terms of technical and economic perspective, which is run by a unified management body and produces agricultural products).

More specifically, the surveyed unit is an agricultural holding growing vines intended to produce grapes for other purposes than table grapes or growing plants for vegetative propagation of before mentioned vines.

4.6 Statistical population

The statistical population of the vineyard survey is all holdings growing vines intended to produce grapes for other purposes than table grapes or growing plants for vegetative propagation of before mentioned vines.

4.7 Reference area

The vineyard survey covers the whole of the country (Greece) and the survey results are published at the level of the Region (NUTS 2) as well as at the country Total level.

4.8 Time coverage

Vineyard survey data are available for the period 1982 - 2013, based on (EEC) 357/79 (in electronic format since 1998). The first reference year for the provision of vineyard survey data based on (EU) 1337/2011 is year 2015.

4.9 Base period

The vineyard survey data extraction date from the Vineyard Register was the 31 July 2015.

5. Unit of measure

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Stremma (1 stremma: Greek unit of land area equal to 0.1 ha).

6. Reference period

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Year 2015

7. Institutional mandate

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7.1 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 and in force
- Regulation on the Operation and Administration of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT), 2012, (Government Gazette No 2390, Issue B, 28-8-2012)
- 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, 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".

The Legal Framework is detailed in the following link:

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/legal-framework>

European Legislation:

- Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 of 29 April 2008 on the common organisation of the market in wine, amending Regulations (EC) No 1493/1999, (EC) No 1782/2003, (EC) No 1290/2005, (EC) No 3/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2392/86 and (EC) No 1493/1999.
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 436/2009 of 26 May 2009 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 as regards the vineyard register, compulsory declarations and the gathering of information to monitor the wine market, the documents accompanying consignments of wine products and the wine sector registers to be kept.
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 555/2008 of 27 June 2008 laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 479/2008 on the common organisation of the market in wine as regards support programmes, trade with third countries, production potential and on controls in the wine sector.
- Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007.
- Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/560 of 15 December 2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the scheme of authorisations for vine plantings.
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/561 of 7 April 2015 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the scheme of authorisations for vine plantings.
- Regulation (EU) No 1337/2011 concerning European statistics on permanent crops and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 357/79.
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 887/2014 of 14 August 2014 concerning the technical format for the transmission of European statistics on vineyards pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 1337/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council Text with EEA relevance.

7.2 Data sharing

Not applicable.

8. Confidentiality

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8.1 Confidentiality policy

The issues concerning the observance of statistical confidentiality by the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) are arranged by articles 7, 8 and 9 of the Law 3832/2010 as in force, by Articles 8, 10 and 11(2) of the Regulation on Statistical Obligations of the agencies of the Hellenic Statistical System and by Articles 10 and 15 of the Regulation on the Operation and Administration of ELSTAT.

More precisely:

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.

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistical-confidentiality?inheritRedirect=true>

8.2 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.
- Issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality are examined by the Statistical Confidentiality Committee (SCC) operating in ELSTAT. The responsibilities of this Committee are to make recommendations to the President of ELSTAT 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 defense 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.

9. Release policy

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9.1 Release calendar

The vineyard survey data are disseminated every five years according to the Regulation (EU) No 1337/2011. At the end of each year, ELSTAT publishes a release calendar that includes the exact press releases' dates of all statistical work for the next year.

9.2 Release calendar access

The release calendar is distributed to the press and is available free of charge to anyone interested. The release calendar is also posted on ELSTAT website:

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/calendar>

9.3 User access

More information on the results of the survey and the methodology followed can be found on the website of ELSTAT (www.statistics.gr) at the link «Agriculture, Livestock, Fishery» >Livestock/Crops Surveys >Crops Surveys:

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPG63/->

as well as on Eurostat website:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

10. Frequency of dissemination

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The dissemination is on a five years basis.

11. Dissemination format

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11.1 News release

Press releases are published on the website of ELSTAT in accordance with the release calendar.

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/calendar>

11.2 Publications

Vineyard survey data are not included in printed publications.

11.3 On-line database

Tabulated data are available through the website of ELSTAT (See 9.3).

11.3.1 Data tables – consultations

Users' consultation as regards the vineyard survey amounts to 1,597 webpages hits for 2015. There is no potentiality to distinct consultations between data tables and metadata.

Regarding user's requests to the Statistical Information Dissemination Section of ELSTAT for data concerning the agricultural sector, there were 358 requests in 2015.

11.4 Micro-data access

The microdata are available on request to:

Statistical Information Dissemination Section - ELSTAT,

46, Pireos & Eponiton Str, 80847 Piraeus,

Tel ++30 213 135 2311, fax ++30 213 135 2312

or to:

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

For confidentiality reasons, access to microdata is permitted only under strict conditions and with respect of the relevant process.

11.5 Other

➤ ELSTAT website:

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

➤ EUROSTAT website :

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

➤ Users can be given data or other statistical analysis, after submitting an application to the Statistical Information Dissemination Section - ELSTAT, 46, Pireos & Eponiton Str, 80847 Piraeus,

Tel ++30 213 135 2311,

fax ++30 213 135 2312,

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/provision-of-statistical-data>

11.5.1 Metadata – consultations

See 11.3.1

12. Accessibility of documentation

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12.1 Documentation on methodology

A reference to the methodology used is available at each time period:

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPG63/->

12.1.1 Metadata completeness - rate

Metadata are complete.

12.2 Quality documentation

Not compiled.

13. Quality management	Top
13.1 Quality assurance	
In order to achieve quality assurance, ELSTAT has performed a number of quality checks for data validation.	
13.2 Quality assessment	
The quality of the survey is satisfactory. The main factors affecting the overall quality are the accuracy and the comparability.	

14. Relevance	Top
14.1 User needs	
<p>According to ELSTAT's general policy the user needs are expressed in user conferences conducted at regular intervals: http://www.statistics.gr/en/user-conference</p> <p>ELSTAT also records the user needs through the every day communication between the institution and the users. ELSTAT compiles its annual programs as well as the 3-year program of the Hellenic Statistical System setting as a goal the satisfaction of users needs.</p> <p>Main users of agricultural surveys data are: National Accounts Division of ELSTAT, Ministry of Rural Development and Food, Universities, Research centers, European and International Organizations.</p> <p>The data are used for drawing agricultural policy at national level and the Common Agricultural Policy in the framework of the Community organization of markets and agricultural products.</p> <p>In addition, the data cover national needs pertaining to the elaboration of development programs in the agricultural sector, as well as international obligation of Greece.</p>	
14.2 User satisfaction	
<p>In order to fulfill the need of Greek users, ELSTAT carries out a User Survey. The data from this survey are posted on the portal of ELSTAT: http://www.statistics.gr/en/user-satisfaction-survey</p>	
14.3 Completeness	
According to the users' needs and the Regulation (EU) No 1337/2011 of the Council concerning European statistics on permanent crops, full completeness exists.	

15. Accuracy and reliability	Top
15.1 Overall accuracy	
The accuracy of the vineyard survey data is satisfactory. The main factors lowering the accuracy are coverage errors, missing characteristics and incorrect data entry of some characteristics in the vineyard register.	
15.2 Sampling error	
Not available	
15.3 Non-sampling error	
Over coverage and misclassification errors are observed in vineyard register data.	

15.3.1 Coverage error

Over-coverage

Over-coverage stems from the fact that holdings which are not any more active wine growers remain in the register. This is due to the fact that register data are updated according to grower's declaration. In order for a parcel to be removed, the grower has to declare it as abandoned or non productive vineyard.

Under-coverage

The register includes all growers who have submitted viticulture statement from 2004, when the register was established, and onwards. Growers who have not submitted viticulture statement are not included in the register. However the percentage of growers not included in the register is considered insignificant, since the registration in Vineyard Register is compulsory for growers who take part in the wine sector programs and actions.

15.3.1.1 Over-coverage – rate

Not available.

15.3.1.2 Common units – proportion

Not available.

15.3.2 Measurement error

Not available.

15.3.3 Non response error

In the context of vineyard data collection the non-response is understood as missing characteristics in the vineyard register. In this framework, the following can be reported:

Data on vines with wine grapes for the production of Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) wines and Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) wines as recorded in the vineyard register, were not transmitted to ELSTAT because they were considered of low quality.

ELSTAT, to record area under vines by type of production, has proceeded to a number of actions in order to clarify register data and fill in the gaps:

- The geographical identification of the location of the parcel in the register is based on previous administrative divisions of the country (Kapodistrias 2001 and 2009) instead of the current one (Kalikratis, latest version 2015). For this reason, the correspondence between the old and the new geographical codes was performed.
- Vines eligible for PDO and PGI wines were identified. This task was performed by ELSTAT, since the relevant information in the vineyard register is based on the producer's declaration and is not crosschecked. According to the Ministerial Decisions of recognition of the PDO and PGI wines, ELSTAT has proceeded to the recording of all combinations of geographical codes and varieties that can produce PDO or PGI. As a result, each parcel in the registry was characterized as potentially PDO/PGI or not.

15.3.4 Processing error

Not available.

15.3.5 Model assumption error

Not available.

16. Timeliness and punctuality

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16.1 Timeliness

Vineyard survey results were available and transmitted to Eurostat according to the relevant Regulation.

16.2 Punctuality

Data are produced within the deadlines specified in EU Regulation.

17. Comparability

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17.1 Comparability - geographical

The definitions of variables are common throughout EU Member States, thus the Statistics produce fully comparable results among the EU countries.

17.1.1 Assymetry for mirror flows statistics – coefficient

17.2 Comparability over time

Concerning the methodology used, from 1982 until 2013 a sample survey was conducted, while 2015 data are based on administrative source (vineyard register).

Concerning concepts and definitions, in ELSTAT's register, which was the frame for the previous vineyard surveys, the basic unit is the agricultural holding, while in the Vineyard Register the basic unit is the holder/producer. However, more than one holder may participate in the same holding. For this reason the number of holdings is not fully comparable between previous vineyard surveys and vineyard register. Additionally, in the previous vineyard surveys: 1) there was no information collected about PGI and 2) varieties currently recorded as dual purpose, were included in table grapes varieties or raisins since this is their main orientation.

18. Coherence

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18.1 Coherence cross-domain

Vineyard data have been compared with FSS (Farm Structure Survey), ACS (Annual Crop Statistics), previous vineyard surveys and Annual Agricultural Survey.

Comparisons between the various sources and the register data were made for vines with wine grapes excluding dual purpose grapes that are not included under wine grapes in the other data sources.

Area under vines with wine grapes is 24% larger in vineyard survey 2015 than in FSS 2013 and 10% larger in vineyard survey 2015 than in the previous vineyard survey of year 2013.

FSS (as well as previous vineyard surveys) is conducted by ELSTAT on the basis of ELSTAT's statistical farm register (see 3.3). Comparing ELSTAT register with Vineyard register, the large difference is observed for holdings <30 ha, while the difference in the higher classes (>30ha) is insignificant. A part of the difference is due to the over coverage error in the vineyard register (see 8.3), while the rest part should be further examined whether it is created by holdings missing from ELSTAT's register.

Area under vines with wine grapes is 20% larger in vineyard survey 2015 than in ACS 2015.

ACS data (compiled by the Ministry of Rural Development and Food) are estimates obtained primarily from the agencies located in the regional divisions of the country. They are based on the premise of the opinions of experts in the agricultural sectors (local agriculturists, cooperatives, local farmers, etc.)

Finally, area under vines with wine grapes is 3% smaller in vineyard survey 2015 than in Annual Agricultural Survey 2013.

Regarding raisins, in Greece there are two raisins' varieties Korintiaki (42% of the total area under raisins) and Soultanina (58% of the total area under raisins). The main raisins variety Soultanina is a triple purpose variety. The part used for wine production is fairly clear. However the parts used as table grapes or raisins cannot be adequately distinguished. This results in differences between the various sources and since table grapes are not included in the current survey it is not possible to obtain meaningful comparisons.

18.1.1 Coherence – sub annual and annual statistics

Not available.

18.1.2 Coherence – National Accounts

Not available..

18.2 Coherence - internal	
Not available.	
19. Cost and burden Top	
The cost of the survey is approximately 22,000 euro. The cost mostly pertains to the remuneration of ELSTAT's staff. No financial burden on the owners of the agricultural holdings that are surveyed.	
20. Data revision Top	
20.1 Revision policy	
The revision policy of ELSTAT is followed: http://www.statistics.gr/documents/20181/a49dca9a-dacf-4b52-b5df-b156216cb354	
20.2 Revision practice	
The released data are final and are not subject to revisions.	
21. Statistical processing Top	
21.1 Source data	
Data are extracted from Vineyard Register. The register is maintained by the Ministry of Rural Development and Food.	
21.2 Frequency of data collection	
Every five years.	
21.3 Data collection	
Data were transmitted to ELSTAT from the Ministry of Rural Development and Food.	
21.4 Data validation	
Many kind of data validation measures are in place both automatic and manual. These measures concern unit completeness, item completeness, valid value, outlier detection, relational checks between characteristics etc. Data are also cross-validated against other datasets, such as previous vineyard surveys, FSS, ACS, Annual Agricultural Survey.	
21.5 Data compilation	
Not available.	
21.6 Adjustment	
<u>21.6.1 Seasonal adjustment</u>	
Not applicable.	
22. Comment Top	