

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

Country: Greece

Compiling agency: ELSTAT

Domain name: International Trade in Goods Statistics by Enterprise Characteristics (ITGS TEC), 2020

ELSTAT metadata

[Reference metadata](#)

- [1. Contact](#)
- [2. Metadata update](#)
- [3. Statistical Presentation](#)
- [4. Unit of measure](#)
- [5. Reference period](#)
- [6. Institutional mandate](#)
- [7. Confidentiality](#)
- [8. Release policy](#)
- [9. Frequency of dissemination](#)
- [10. Accessibility and clarity](#)
- [11. Quality management](#)
- [12. Relevance](#)
- [13. Accuracy and reliability](#)
- [14. Timeliness and punctuality](#)
- [15. Coherence and comparability](#)
- [16. Cost and burden](#)
- [17. Data revision](#)
- [18. Statistical processing](#)
- [19. Comment](#)

1. Contact

[Top](#)

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2. Metadata update Top	
2.1 Metadata last certified	October 2022
2.2 Metadata last posted	October 2022
2.3 Metadata last update	October 2022

3. Statistical presentation [Top](#)

3.1 Data description

The main objective of the trade in goods statistics by enterprise characteristics (TEC) is to bridge two major statistical domains which have traditionally been compiled and used separately, business statistics and international trade in goods statistics (ITGS). Specifically, this new domain was created to answer questions such as:

- What kind of businesses are behind the trade flows of goods?
- What is the contribution of a particular activity sector to trade?
- What is the share of small and medium-sized enterprises to total trade?
- What is the share of enterprises that trade with a certain partner country and the amount of trade value they account for?

For this purpose, the trade in goods between countries is broken down by economic activity, size-class of enterprises, trade concentration, geographical diversification and products traded. The new information is used to carry out more sophisticated kinds of analysis, e.g. to evaluate the role of European enterprises in the context of globalisation or to assess the impact of international trade in goods on employment, production and value added, essential in a globalised world where economies are increasingly interconnected.

Statistics on International Trade in Goods (ITGS) by Enterprise Characteristics (TEC) are compiled yearly and refer to the value of imports and exports on the basis of the sector of economic activity, employment size class, level of concentration, geographical diversification and products' trade. International Trade in Goods Statistics (ITGS), when combined with data on other characteristics of the enterprises, provide a more comprehensive view of international trade transactions.

The TEC data refer to the following variables:

- flow
- activity sector
- enterprise size class
- partner
- commodity
- type of trader

TEC datasets

- **Activity and size class of employees** —Trade by activity sector and employment size class table shows the contribution of economic activities and size of an enterprise (in terms of number of employees) to total trade. This allows the impact of international trade on employment to be analysed and the importance of small and medium-sized enterprises (classes ELT10, E10T49 and E50T249) for trade to be estimated.
- **Activity and additional geographical breakdown** — Trade by activity and additional geographical breakdown table shows the number of enterprises trading with certain partner countries or country zones and the value these trading accounts for. It aims to identify the most common exports or imports markets.

- **Activity and number of partner countries** — Trade by activity and number of partner countries shows the geographic diversity of the markets. Specifically, it shows the number of countries the goods are imported from or exported to
- **Activity and concentration of trade** — International trade in goods is usually concentrated in a few enterprises. This table shows how much of the total trade is accounted for the top 5, 10, 20, etc. enterprises.
- **Activity and type of trader** — This table provides information on how traders are involved in international trade in goods. It shows the number of enterprises trading within only one flow (exports or imports) or in both flows and the trade value these enterprises account for.
- **Activity and commodity** — Trade by activity and commodity table shows which sectors of the economy were involved in the trade of each product group. It allocates the trade of each commodity to the activity of the trading enterprise.
- **Trade population** — This table serves as an overview of the matching of source data. It gathers information on the reference populations and provides quality indicators on data matching. It also derives information on the unmatched trade, which can be integrated in the disseminated datasets.

3.2 Classification system

Classification of economic activities

Economic activities are classified according to the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE Rev. 2). Within the international trade in goods statistics, the NACE classification refers to the economic activity of enterprises that are active in international trade in goods.

Product classification

As the TEC domain aims to categorise trade flows according to economic activities, product classifications which are based on the industrial origin of the goods are more suitable for analysis than classifications based on material of goods. For this reason, the Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) is used as the product classification in TEC.

Country classification

Except for the cases listed below, the reporting and partner countries are classified according to the 'Nomenclature of countries and territories' for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States, known as the '[Geonomenclature](#)'. An ISO alpha-2 coding applies, which means that each country is identified with a two-letter alphabetical code. See the publication [Geonomenclature applicable to European statistics on international trade in goods](#) for more information. Exceptions: code CN_X_HK instead of CN for China (except Hong Kong); code UK instead of GB for United Kingdom; code EL instead of GR for Greece.

All classifications and correspondence tables are available on Eurostat's metadata server [RAMON](#).

3.3 Sector coverage

Activity sector: NACE Rev. 2 classification.

Three different levels of breakdowns are used:

1. Aggregated breakdown in Breakdowns 3, 5 and 6

- Industry (BTE) — aggregation of the sections B, C, D and E
- Trade (G)
- Other than industry and trade (AFHTU) — aggregation of the sections A, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T and U

2. Normal breakdown in Breakdowns 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10

- Section level for sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N

- Division level for sections C (10 to 33) and G (45 to 47)
- Other activities (_O) — aggregation of the sections I, O, P, Q, R, S, T and U
- Unknown (_U)
- Total (_T).

3.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Trade value

The value of traded goods is calculated at the national frontier, on a FOB basis (free on board) for exports and a CIF (cost, insurance, freight) basis for imports. Hence, only incidental expenses (freight, insurance) are included and they are incurred for:

- exports in the part of the journey located on the territory of the country where the goods are exported from;
- imports in the part of the journey located outside the territory of the country where the goods are imported to

Number of enterprises

The number of enterprises consists of a count of the number of enterprises involved in trade during at least a part of the reference period. For intra-EU trade, VIES data are used to estimate the number of traders and trade value of the smallest traders which are exempted from Intrastat reporting. These traders account for a limited share of the trade value – at most 3 % of the total value of the intra-EU exports and 7 % of the total value of the intra-EU imports – but in terms of number of enterprises they consist of the majority.

The population of TEC data derives from Intrastat and Extrastat legal units.

Partner country

Trade flows are broken down by partner country.

- For exports it is the country of destination of the goods. That is the last country to which it is known that, at the time of export, the goods are to be delivered.
- For imports, the definition of the partner country differs between Intrastat and Extrastat. For extra-EU imports it is the country of origin of the goods; for intra-EU imports it is the country (EU Member State) of consignment of goods.

Product

The product is the outcome of economic activity.

Product classifications are designed to categorise goods and services that have common characteristics. They provide the basis for preparing statistics on the production, consumption, international trade and distributive trade. However, the scope of TEC is limited to the trade in goods.

Economic activity

The economic activity consists in offering goods and services on a given market. An activity is characterised by an input of products, a production process and an output of products. In other words, an economic activity is said to take place when resources such as equipment, labour, manufacturing techniques, information networks or products are combined, leading to the creation of specific goods or services.

Economic activities are classified according to NACE, the classification used to classify economic entities (enterprises, local units and similar statistical units). Within the international trade statistics, the NACE classification refers to the economic activity of traders, i.e. enterprises that are active in international trade.

Number of employees

The number of employees refers to the number of those persons who work for an employer and who have a contract of employment and receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind. A worker is considered to be a wage or salary earner of a particular unit if he receives a wage or salary from the unit regardless of where the work is done (in or outside the production

unit).

The number of employees is a mandatory variable to be recorded in the business registers for each enterprise and local unit. According to the Business Register Regulation, the intention is to use the situation at the end of the year. However, as the end date approach is not harmonised, the annual average can also be used as reference.

Type of traders

In the context of the TEC data, the type of trader specifies the type of trade activity of the enterprise. It indicates whether the enterprise is involved only in exports or only imports or trade in both flows.

The type of trader aims to describe the heterogeneity of enterprises according to their involvement in trade.

3.5 Statistical unit

- Legal persons in the framework of Intra EU Trade system.
- Legal persons submitting custom declaration in a Member State in the framework of extra-EU Trade, on condition that the customs procedure has statistical relevance.
- 'Enterprise' was used as statistical unit for the compilation of TEC data, which means that trade data were linked to characteristics available in the national Statistical Business Register for the enterprise through the legal unit. Trade data were connected with the characteristics of an enterprise and they can be reported in terms of the economic activity and number of employees of the whole enterprise concerned. It has to be noted that for the vast majority of units (above 97%) the following equation holds: 1 legal unit = 1 enterprise.

3.6 Statistical population

Identified traders: this population includes all traders who have reported trade transactions under a valid ID number, regardless of the data source. It includes identified private individuals and non-resident traders as well. The data source is the Intrastat declaration, customs data or data stemming from any other source in case of specific goods and movements. A valid ID number refers to national ID numbers used in the Member State where the registration took place. On custom declarations it mostly relates to EORI number, while in Intrastat system VAT number.

Non-resident traders (NRT) : include all traders, which are non-resident in the reporting country and are registered in VAT register in order to comply with administrative requirements. The non-resident traders are not split by business characteristics, only the total numbers are provided (the same as for unknown trade and unclassified trade), but are split by main trade characteristics.

Private individuals (PI) : Private Individuals which were identified in the data sources are allocated to the population PI. This population is necessary to calculate comparable matching rates among Member States. The natural persons who are economic operators and are registered in the SBRs are not considered as private individuals, but as businesses and are included in the BR population. The private individuals who weren't identified as such, were allocated to unknown trade.

Unknown trade (_U) : consists of traders without valid ID numbers (e.g. private individuals, which cannot be identified, traders with wrong ID numbers, etc.). The trade value of this population corresponds to the trade value of non-identified traders and of estimated trade. The trade value all these cases account for were included in the disseminated statistics as a residual. It was calculated as the difference between total trade and identified traders. Unknown trade was not broken down by products, partner countries and business variables.

Identified traders were split between traders successfully matched with the SBR (BR population), non-resident traders (NRT population), private individuals (PI population) and unclassified traders (NCL population): Traders successfully matched with the statistical business register (BR population) made the reference population used in the compilation of TEC tables. It consists of traders for which the link to the SBR could be established and at least one of the TEC-related business variables (activity sector, number of

employees, type of ownership or turnover) was available.

Unclassified trade (NCL) : is derived from identified traders by excluding traders successfully matched with the statistical business register (BR), non-resident traders (NRT) and private individuals (PI).

Traders successfully matched with the statistical business register (BR), non-resident traders (NRT), non-allocated traders (NCL), private individuals (PI) and unknown trade (_U) are mutually exclusive and their sum make up Total trade (_T). These populations form the basis for the compilation of all TEC statistics. However, the population traders with missing SBR characteristics (BRM) serve for data quality analysis, in particular focusing on shortcomings of the business

registers:

Population of traders with missing business characteristics (BRM) : includes traders with completely or partially missing SBR characteristics and identified traders

which were not matched with the SBR. It is a sum of non-classified traders (NCL) and those traders in the BR population where at least one of the SBR variables relevant for TEC is missing.

3.7 Reference area

All regions of Greece are covered. The statistical territory of Greece coincides with their customs territory as defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No. 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 establishing the Community Customs Code, as amended.

3.8 Time coverage

TEC data time coverage : 2012-2020

Since reference year 2014 ELSTAT disseminates an annual press release in T+19 months and TEC data (tables 1 - 6) are available to users.

3.9 Base period

Not applicable.

4. Unit of measure

[Top](#)

- Trade value in thousands of euros
- Number of enterprises
- Number of employees in units

5. Reference period

[Top](#)

Calendar Year

6. Institutional mandate

[Top](#)

6.1 Legal acts and other agreements

General statistical legislation

Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European statistics

Intra-EU trade legislation (or Intrastat)

- Regulation (EC) No 638/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council
- Implementing Commission Regulation (EC) No 1982/2004

Extra-EU trade legislation (or Extrastat)

- Regulation (EC) No 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council
- Implementing Commission Regulation (EC) No 92/2010

- Implementing Commission Regulation (EC) No 113/2010

Business Registers legislation

- Regulation (EC) No 177/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a common framework for Business Registers for statistical purposes
- Implementing Commission Regulation (EC) No 192/2009
- Implementing Commission Regulation (EU) No 1097/2010

All regulations relevant for the European statistics on international trade in goods can be found in the publication [Legislation on European statistics on international trade in goods](#) or consulted from the 'Legislation' page of the 'International trade in goods' section on Eurostat website. All legal texts are also accessible online on [Eur-Lex](#).

6.2 Data sharing

Not applicable.

7. Confidentiality

[Top](#)

7.1 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>

Protection of personal data

ELSTAT abides by the commitments and obligations arising from the applicable EU and national legislation on the protection of the individual from the processing of personal data and the relevant decisions, guidelines and regulatory acts of the Hellenic Data Protection Authority.

Pursuant to the Regulation on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data [Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 (General Data Protection Regulation - GDPR)], ELSTAT implements the appropriate technical and organisational measures for ensuring adequate level of security against risks for the personal data it collects and has access to, in the context of carrying out its tasks, in order to meet the requirements of this Regulation and to protect these personal data from any unauthorised access or illegal processing.

The personal data collected by ELSTAT are used exclusively for purposes related to the conduct of surveys and the production of relevant statistics. Only ELSTAT has access to the data. The controller is the person appointed by law pursuant to the relevant provisions concerning the Legal Entities of Public Law and the Independent Authorities. The data are stored in the databases of ELSTAT for as long as required by the relevant legislation.

Legal basis of the processing: Article 6, para 1(c) and 1(d) of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

<https://www.statistics.gr/el/privacy-info>

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.
- 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.
- Pursuant to the Regulation on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data [Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 27 April 2016 (General Data Protection Regulation - GDPR)], ELSTAT implements the appropriate technical

and organisational measures for ensuring adequate level of security against risks for the personal data it collects and has access to, in the context of carrying out its tasks, in order to meet the requirements of this Regulation and to protect these personal data from any unauthorised access or illegal processing.

8. Release policy

[Top](#)

8.1 Release calendar

Publications related to the international trade in goods by enterprise characteristics including tables of data are presented in ELSTAT's press release calendar.

8.2 Release calendar access

The Press Releases Calendar is distributed to the press and is available to all interested parties free of charge. It is also posted on the website of the ELSTAT (www.statistics.gr) at the link <https://www.statistics.gr/el/calendar#102022>.

8.3 User access

Press release of the international trade in goods by enterprise characteristics, is published in the ELSTAT's website, in the following link: <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SFC08/->

TEC data are grouped into the following datasets, each one focusing on a specific aspect and upon n user's request are provided:

T01. International trade in goods by type of trader and sector of economic activity

T02. Number of enterprises and trade value by sector of economic activity and enterprise size class (employment)

T03. Concentration of trade value by economic activity

T04. Number of enterprises and trade value by partner countries and sector of economic activity NACE REV.2

T05. Number of enterprises and trade value by number of partner countries and section of economic activity

T06. International trade by commodity and economic activity.

9. Frequency of dissemination

[Top](#)

Statistics by enterprise characteristics are updated once a year with a new reference year.

10. Accessibility and clarity

[Top](#)

10.1 News release

Regarding the international trade in goods by enterprise characteristics, a Press Release including tables of data, for the reference year 2020 is published: <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SFC08/->.

10.2 Publications

The means of dissemination used so that the TEC data is made available to public, is ELSTAT's website, and the procedure of the provision of TEC data (Datasets T01-T06) to users following their request to the portal of ELSTAT.

10.3 On-line database

Press Release

10.3.1 Data tables - consultations

User's consultations amounted approximately to 6.000 hits.

10.4 Micro-data access
Anonymised micro-data are provided to researchers according to the procedure for dissemination of confidential data for scientific purposes. Analytical information are presented under point 8.3.
10.5 Other
http://dlib.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/ESYE/
10.6 Documentation on methodology
Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS) https://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SFC08/2020
10.6.1 Metadata completeness – rate: 100%
10.7 Quality documentation
ELSTAT compiles, detailed annual quality report for the International Trade in Goods Statistics based on Eurostat's requirements. TEC quality indicators refer to relevance, accuracy and timeliness and punctuality. Detailed quality report of International Trade in Goods Statistics by enterprise characteristics, is available at the ELSTAT's portal, in the format required by the European institutional framework (Single Integrated Metadata Structure) : An integrated system of quality controls (including IT tools) for data completeness, reliability and validity controls is implemented in order to ensure high quality data. The Intrastat and Extrastat Regulations include detailed provisions on the annual quality reporting procedure. Starting from 2012, TEC was included in this procedure. A reminding system has been established in order to monitor non-response on a monthly basis, for survey Intrastat collected data.

11. Quality management		Top
11.1 Quality assurance		
The quality policy of ELSTAT is described in the following link: http://www.statistics.gr/en/policies ITGS EU Regulations include articles to assure data quality in line with the European Code of Practice principles and the Member States are required to provide Eurostat with annual quality reports including TEC data for quality and compliance assessment.		
11.2 Quality assessment		
International trade in goods statistics by enterprise characteristics compiled from the monthly detailed ITGS data and data from the business register. The high quality of these primary data sources reassures TEC data quality.		

12. Relevance	Top
12.1 User needs	
The main users are Enterprises, Ministries, Universities, etc. User needs are monitored on a daily basis.	
12.2 User satisfaction	
http://www.statistics.gr/en/user-satisfaction-survey	

12.3 Data completeness	
TEC data are compiled based ITGS statistics and Business Register data. The applied methodology is in line with European practices, in order to ensure data completeness.	
12.3.1. Data completeness – rate	
See document TEC Quality indicators	
13. Accuracy and reliability	Top
13.1 Overall accuracy	
ITGS statistics and Business Register which are the main sources of TEC statistics implement integrated and effective quality control systems at a detailed level to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data.	
13.2 Sampling error	
International trade in goods statistics and the statistical business registers are not affected by sample surveys errors.	
13.3 Non-sampling error	
Not applicable.	
14. Timeliness and punctuality	Top
14.1 Timeliness	
TEC statistics are transmitted timely to Eurostat at T+18 months.	
14.2 Punctuality	
All TEC compulsory tables are compiled and transmitted timely to Eurostat at T+18 months in electronic form via EDAMIS.	
14.2.1 Punctuality - delivery and publication	
TEC statistics are disseminated at national level at T+19 on a yearly basis.	
15. Coherence and comparability	Top
15.1 Comparability - geographical	
The reporting and partner countries are classified according to the 'Nomenclature of countries and territories' for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States, known as the ' Geonomenclature ' thus ensuring geographical comparability among ITGS statistics.	
<u>15.1.1 Assymetry for mirror flows statistics – coefficient</u>	
Not Applicable.	
15.2 Comparability over time	
TEC statistics present high degree of internal consistency and comparability since follow common methodological principles, definitions and quality standards over time.	
15.2.1 Length of comparable time series	
2012 -2020	
15.3 Coherence cross-domain	
The cross domain coherence is ensured resulting from the comparison of the trade values in TEC data	

and trade values of detailed data of ITGS statistics.

15.3.1 Coherence – sub annual and annual statistics

Not applicable.

15.3.2 Coherence – National Accounts

Not applicable.

15.3 Coherence - internal

The TEC data are internally consistent given the fact that the process of the statistical output follow consistent methods over time as required by the EU Regulations. The statistical sources (Intrastat system, Extrastat system) follow same definitions and methodological principles over time.

16. Cost and burden

[Top](#)

Data collection is mainly based on web applications, IT tools, administrative sources resulting in no additional costs for TEC compilation.

17. Data revision

[Top](#)

17.1 Revision policy

Data revision, if needed, is based on the Revision Policy of ELSTAT that is available at the link: <http://www.statistics.gr/en/policies>

17.2 Revision practice

The TEC data will be revised in accordance with the international trade in goods statistics revised data.

17.2.1 Data revision - average size

Not applicable

18. Statistical processing

[Top](#)

18.1 Source data

International trade in goods statistics by enterprise characteristics are derived from two data sources: the monthly detailed trade in goods data and data taken from the statistical business registers.

Trade in goods data are collected on the basis of:

- a census for the intra-EU trade, the census units being the traders whose annual trade value is above the national Intrastat exemption threshold and who are then liable to submit an Intrastat declaration; and
- administrative forms, the customs declarations, for the extra-EU trade.

Note that missing data (exempted intra-EU traders, missing Intrastat declarations) are estimated by the NSI in order to disseminate trade in goods data covering 100% of the trade but those estimates are not part of TEC data.

The national statistical business registers serve as the sources for the enterprise characteristics. No samples are drawn from the registers, but the full registers are processed.

18.2 Frequency of data collection
<p>Intra-EU trade and Extra-EU trade: Monthly</p> <p>Business Register: Annual</p> <p>TEC data : Annual</p>
18.3 Data collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intrastat is an exhaustive monthly statistical survey. The parties responsible for providing statistical information through Intrastat System are the enterprises which perform intra EU trade transactions and they have exceeded the applied statistical thresholds. Statements of Intra-EU Deliveries and Acquisitions that all the enterprises are obliged to submit to the Ministry of Finance. • Extrastat data are collected monthly by administrative sources for the compilation mainly of Extra EU trade transactions. The Customs Authorities collect the relevant statistical data on trade by filling in the Single Administrative Document (SAD). In the beginning of each month Customs Authorities transmit to Hellenic Statistical Authority an electronic file with the customs data of statistical relevance of the previous month. <p>A reminding system has been established in order to monitor non-response on a monthly basis, for survey collected data.</p> <p>Data collection is mainly based on web applications and IT tools.</p>
18.4 Data validation
<p>A wide range of completeness, reliability and validation quality controls are applied in order to ensure data quality, including inter-dataset validation and consistency checks.</p> <p>An extensive range of data completeness, credibility and validity quality controls are applied in order to ensure high data quality, according to the International Standards. A set of quality controls are applied supported by modern IT applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • micro data validation controls are implemented at Provider Statistical Information (PSI) level; • processing of Intrastat and Extrastat raw data by ELSTAT; • validation rules at the earliest stage; • complex validation rules for continuous variables (e.g. statistical value, quantity in net mass, etc.). <p>All validation rules set up by Eurostat are applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intra-dataset checks: completeness of each dataset and uniqueness of the records, validity of the codes, validity of code combinations across the different dimensions, inter-record consistency checks; • Inter-dataset checks: consistency of trade values and numbers of enterprises related to similar combinations across the datasets; • Intra-domain check: check of the coherence between trade values published in TEC datasets and trade values coming from aggregated and detailed trade in goods data.
18.5 Data compilation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Upload annual ITGS data to tables designed for TEC data; 2) Update TEC variables (NACE Rev. 2, employees, etc.); 3) Production of TEC tables; 4) Impose confidentiality rules; 5) Validations process according to Eurostat relevant rules.

More specifically, the procedure for the compilation of statistics on trade by enterprise characteristics (TEC) is described as follows: The trade value of each trader is linked with in the ITGS Register and the Statistical Business Register. A number of datasets according to the data requirements are generated. The reference population BR (traders successfully matched with the statistical business register) used in all TEC datasets:

- Activity and size class of employees : aims to show the contribution of economic activities and size of an enterprise (in terms of number of employees)
- Activity and additional geographical breakdown:
- Activity and number of partner countries
- Activity and concentration of trade
- Activity and type of trader
- Activity and commodity
- Trade population

The breakdown variables used in the production of the Tables are:

Flow: Imports (IMP)/Exports(EXP)

Activity sector: The requested data on TEC have to be made available according to NACE Rev. 2 classification. Three different levels of breakdowns are used:

1. Aggregated breakdown in Breakdown 3, 5 and 6:

- Industry (BTE)-aggregation of the sections B,C,D and E
- Trade (G)
- Other than industry and trade (AFHTU)- aggregation of the sections A,F,H,I,J,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T and U
- Unknown (_U)
- Total (_T)

2. Normal breakdown in Breakdowns 2,7 and 10:

- Section level for sections A, B, C, D, E, F, H, J, K, L, M, N
- Division level for sections C (10 to 33) and G (45 to 47)
- Other for activities I and O to U
- Unknown (_U)
- Total (_T)

Enterprise size class: measured in terms of numbers of employees. For the purpose of TEC, the following classification is used:

- 0 to 9 employees (ELT10)
- 10 to 49 employees (E10T49)
- 50 to 249 employees (E50T249)
- 250 or more employees (EGE250)
- Unknown (_U)
- Total (_T)

Concentration of trade: expressed in terms of trade value concentrated in a few top enterprises. 'Top enterprises' are the largest enterprises measured in terms of annual trade value. The following allocation is

used:

- Top 5 enterprises (T5)
- Top 10 enterprises (T10)
- Top 20 enterprises (T20)
- Top 50 enterprises (T50)
- Top 100 enterprises (T100)
- Top 500 enterprises (T500)
- Top 1000 enterprises (T1000)
- Total (_T)

Partner: The requested data on TEC is broken down into:

- a) Total trade (WORLD),
- b) Intra-EU trade (INT_EU) and
- c) Extra-EU trade (EXT_EU).

Number of partner countries: The number of partner countries is calculated by counting first the number of individual partner countries of each enterprise. The enterprises with the same number of partner countries are then summed up to form the following first seven classes:

- 1 partner country (P1)
- 2 partner countries (P2)
- 3 to 5 partner countries (P3T5)
- 6 to 9 partner countries (P6T9)
- 10 to 14 partner countries (P10T14)
- 15 to 19 partner countries (P15T19)
- 20 or more partner countries (PGE20)
- Unknown (_U)
- Total (_T)

Commodity: The requested data on TEC have to be made available according to the Classification of Products by Activity in the European Economic Activity (CPA, version 2.1).The following breakdowns are used:

- CPA divisions for section C (divisions 10 to 32);
- Section level for the products of sections A, B, D and E;
- Other for rest of the products (_O);
- Unknown (_U) for the products which are not classified at CN8 level. These include also estimates of trade below the exemption threshold;
- Total (_T).

Type of trader: Enterprises are broken down according to their trade activity into traders who have only export activities, traders who have only import activities and traders who have trade activities in both flows:

- Exporter only (EXP) – One-way trader (OWT)

- Importer only (IMP) – One way trader (OWT)
- Two-way trader (TWT)

Three other categories are derived:

- All importers (IMPT = IMP + TWT)
- All exporters (EXPT = EXP + TWT)
- All trading enterprises ($T = EXP + IMP + TWT$)

Compilation instruction in Table 1: the categorisation of traders has to be based on the total trade (partner world), taking into account all data sources. Every enterprise can be categorised to only one class (EXP or IMP or TWT). After categorisation, it is included in the counting of number of enterprises and contribution to the trade value by flow and partner.

18.5.1 Imputation – rate

No imputation made by Eurostat.

18.6 Adjustment

TEC data disseminated at national level

No adjustment in TEC data is required since they are compiled from population which derives from exhaustive data sources (Intrastat, Extrastat).

TEC data disseminated by Eurostat

The trade in goods data used to compile the TEC data do not include adjustments for trade below threshold and non-response in intra-EU trade. There are no specific adjustments made to the TEC data.

18.6.1 Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable.

19. Comment

[Top](#)

All reference documents and relevant information on TEC data can be found on the page <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/ks-gq-20-003> of the 'International trade in goods' section on Eurostat website.