

## Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS v2.0)

**Country:** Greece

**Compiling agency:** ELSTAT

**Domain name:** Vineyard Survey 2020

### ELSTAT metadata

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#### 1. Contact

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## 2. Metadata update

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<b>2.1 Metadata last certified</b>	November 2021
<b>2.2 Metadata last posted</b>	November 2021
<b>2.3 Metadata last update</b>	November 2021

## 3. Statistical presentation

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### 3.1 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.

### 3.2 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>

### 3.3 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".

### 3.4 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>

### 3.5 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.

### 3.6 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.

### 3.7 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.

### 3.8 Time coverage

Vineyard survey data are available for the period 1982 - 2013, based on (EEC) 357/79 (in electronic format since 1998). Data based on (EU) 1337/2011 are available for the years 2015 and 2020.

### 3.9 Base period

The vineyard survey data extraction date from the Vineyard Register was the 31 July 2020.

## 4. Unit of measure

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

## 5. Reference period

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Year 2020

## 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 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.

## 6.2 Data sharing

Not applicable.

## 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 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

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### 8.1 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.

### 8.2 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>

### 8.3 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](http://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](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database)

## 9. Frequency of dissemination

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The dissemination is on a five years basis.

## 10. Accessibility and clarity

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### 10.1 News release

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

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

### 10.2 Publications

Vineyard survey data are not included in printed publications.

### 10.3 On-line database

Tabulated data are available through the website of ELSTAT.

#### 10.3.1 Data tables - consultations

Users' consultation as regards the vineyard survey amounts to 3,726 webpages hits for 2020. There is no potentiality to distinct consultations between data tables and metadata.

### 10.4 Micro-data access

The microdata are available on request to:

[http://www.statistics.gr/en/scientific\\_provision\\_data](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.

## **10.5 Other**

ELSTAT website:

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

For historical data:

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

Users can be given data not available on the website, after submitting an application to:

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

EUROSTAT website:

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search\\_database](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database)

### **10.5.1 Metadata – consultations**

See 10.3.1

## **10.6 Documentation on methodology**

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

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

### **10.6.1 Metadata completeness – rate**

Metadata are complete.

## **10.7 Quality documentation**

Not compiled.

# **11. Quality management**

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## **11.1 Quality assurance**

In order to achieve quality assurance, ELSTAT has performed a number of quality checks for data validation.

## **11.2 Quality assessment**

The quality of the survey is satisfactory. The main factors affecting the overall quality are the accuracy and the comparability.

# **12. Relevance**

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## **12.1 User needs**

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>

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.

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.

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.

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.

## 12.2 User satisfaction

In order to fulfill the need of 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>

## 12.3 Data 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.

# 13. Accuracy and reliability

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## 13.1 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.

## 13.2 Sampling error

Not available.

## 13.3 Non-sampling error

### a. Unit non – response

Not available.

### b. Item non – response

Not available.

### 13.3.1 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.

#### 13.3.1.1 Over-coverage – rate

Not available.

#### 13.3.1.2 Common units – proportion



Not available.

#### **13.3.2 Measurement error**

Not available.

#### **13.3.3 Processing error**

Not available.

#### **13.3.4 Model assumption error**

Not available.

### **14. Timeliness and punctuality**

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#### **14.1 Timeliness**

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

#### **14.2 Punctuality**

Data are produced within the deadlines specified in EU Regulation.

### **15. Coherence and comparability**

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#### **15.1 Comparability - geographical**

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

##### **15.1.1 Assymetry for mirror flows statistics – coefficient**

No mirror statistics available.

#### **15.2 Comparability over time**

Concerning the methodology used, from 1982 until 2013 a sample survey was conducted, while since 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.

#### **15.3 Coherence cross-domain**

Vineyard data have been compared with relevant data of the FSS (Farm Structure Survey) and ACS (Annual Crop Statistics).

Area under vines with wine grapes is 29.9% larger in vineyard survey 2020 than in FSS 2016.

FSS (as well as previous vineyard surveys) is conducted by ELSTAT on the basis of ELSTAT's statistical farm register, which is the frame for all agricultural surveys. This register results from the agricultural census which is conducted every 10 years and is updated on the basis of the annual agricultural surveys and the FSS. This register is also updated using information from administrative sources such as, the Ministry of Rural Development and Food and OPEKEPE (IACS). Comparing ELSTAT register with Vineyard register, the large difference is observed for holdings with <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 15.3), 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 1.9% smaller in vineyard survey 2020 than in ACS 2020.

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.)

Regarding raisins, in Greece there are two raisins' varieties Korintiaki and Soultanina. 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.

#### **15.3.1 Coherence – sub annual and annual statistics**

Not available.

#### **15.3.2 Coherence – National Accounts**

Not available.

#### **15.4 Coherence - internal**

Not available.

### **16. Cost and burden**

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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.

### **17. Data revision**

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#### **17.1 Revision policy**

The revision policy of ELSTAT is followed:

<http://www.statistics.gr/documents/20181/a49dca9a-dacf-4b52-b5df-b156216cb354>

#### **17.2 Revision practice**

The released data are final and are not subject to revisions.

### **18. Statistical processing**

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#### **18.1 Source data**

Data are extracted from Vineyard Register. The register is maintained by the Ministry of Rural Development and Food.

#### **18.2 Frequency of data collection**

Every five years.

#### **18.3 Data collection**

Data were transmitted to ELSTAT from the Ministry of Rural Development and Food.

<b>18.4 Data validation</b>
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 FSS and ACS.
<b>18.5 Data compilation</b>
Not available.  <b><u>18.5.1 Imputation-rate</u></b> Not available.
<b>18.6 Adjustment</b>
Not applicable.  <b><u>18.6.1 Seasonal adjustment</u></b> No seasonal adjustment.
<b>19. Comment</b> <a href="#">Top</a>
None