



**HELLENIC REPUBLIC**  
**HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY**

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## **PRESS RELEASE**

### **VINEYARD SURVEY PROVISIONAL RESULTS, 2013**

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the provisional results of the Vineyard Survey for the year 2013.

The Vineyard Survey is being conducted since 1982 on an annual basis pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) 357/79.

The changes observed in terms of number of holdings, areas and production, as derived from the 2013 Vineyard Survey compared with the corresponding data of the Vineyard Surveys of the years 2012 and 2011, are as follows:

#### Number of holdings

An increase of 0.6% was observed in the number of holdings with vines in 2012 compared with 2011 and a 0.1% increase in 2013 compared with 2012. Specifically, the holdings with vines amounted to 129.7 thousands in 2011, 130.5 in 2012 and 130.6 in 2013 (Table 1).

#### Area

A decrease of 0.6% was observed in the total area under vines in production in 2012 compared with 2011 and a 0.4% increase in 2013 compared with 2012. Specifically, the total area under vines in production amounted to 846.8 thousand stremmas<sup>1</sup> in 2011, 841.7 in 2012 and 844.7 in 2013 (Table 1, Figure 1).

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An increase of 1.6% was recorded in the area under vines in production for table grapes and currants in 2012 compared with 2011 and a 9.9% decrease in 2013 compared with 2012. Specifically, the total area under vines in production for table grapes and currants amounted to 333.0 thousand stremmas in 2011, 338.3 in 2012 and 304.9 in 2013 (Table 1, Figure 1).

A decrease of 2.0% was observed in the area under vines in production for wine in 2012 compared with 2011 and a 7.2% increase in 2013 compared with 2012. Specifically, the area under vines in production for wine amounted to 513.8 thousand stremmas in 2011, 503.5 in 2012 and 539.8 in 2013 (Table 1, Figure 1).

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<sup>1</sup> 1 stremma = 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>

As regards the distribution by Region of the areas under vines in production in 2013, Peloponnisos accounts for the largest share of the areas under vines with 207.0 thousand stremmas, followed by Kriti with 149.4 and Dytiki Ellada with 130.2 thousand stremmas (Table 2, Figure 3).

More specifically, as regards the vines in production for wine, the following changes are observed:

An increase of 8.1% in the area under vines for wine of protected designation of origin in 2012 compared with 2011 and a 3.1% decrease in 2013 compared with 2012. Specifically, the area under vines for wine of protected designation of origin amounted to 123.2 thousand stremmas in 2011, 133.2 in 2012 and 129.1 in 2013 (Table 1, Figure 2).

An increase of 10.7% in the area under vines for wine of protected designation of origin from white grape varieties in 2012 compared with 2011 and a 6.9% decrease in 2013 compared with 2012. Specifically, the area under vines for wine of protected designation of origin from white grape varieties amounted to 64.4 thousand stremmas in 2011, 71.3 in 2012 and 66.4 in 2013 (Table 1).

An increase of 5.3% in the area under vines for wine of protected designation of origin from colored grape varieties in 2012 compared with 2011 and a 1.3% increase in 2013 compared with 2012. Specifically, areas under vines for wine of protected designation of origin from colored grape varieties amounted to 58.8 thousand stremmas in 2011, 61.9 in 2012 and 62.7 in 2013 (Table 1).

A decrease of 5.2% in the area under vines for other wines in 2012 compared with 2011 and a 10.9% increase in 2013 compared with 2012. Specifically, the areas under vines for other wines amounted to 390.6 thousand stremmas in 2011, 370.3 in 2012 and 410.7 in 2013 (Table 1, Figure 2).

A decrease of 9.2% in the area under vines for other wines from white grape varieties in 2012 compared with 2011 and an 8.6% increase in 2013 compared with 2012. Specifically, the areas under vines for other wine of white grape varieties amounted to 221.7 thousand stremmas in 2011, 201.4 in 2012 and 218.7 in 2013 (Table 1).

No change in the area under vines for other wines of colored grape varieties in 2012 compared with 2011 and a 13.6% increase in 2013 compared with 2012. Specifically, the areas under vines for other wines of colored grape varieties amounted to 168.9 thousand stremmas in 2011 and 2012 and 192.0 thousand stremmas in 2013 (Table 1).

### Production

An increase of 2.0% was recorded in the production of must (grape) in 2012 compared with 2011 and an 11.7% increase in 2013 compared with 2012. Specifically, the total production of must (grape) amounted to 420.2 thousand tonnes in 2011, 428.5 in 2012 and 478.7 in 2013 (Table 1, Figure 4).

An increase of 1.0% was recorded in the production of must (grape) for wine with protected designation of origin in 2012 compared with 2011 and a 3.4% increase was observed in 2013 compared with 2012. Specifically, the production of must (grape) for wine with protected designation of origin amounted to 100.3 thousand tonnes in 2011, 101.2 in 2012 and 104.7 in 2013 (Table 1, Figure 4).

An increase of 3.2% was recorded in the production of must (grape) for wine with protected designation of origin from white grape varieties in 2012 compared with 2011 and a 5.2% decrease in 2013 compared with 2012. Specifically, the production of must (grape) for wine

with protected designation of origin from white grape varieties amounted to 50.5 thousand tonnes in 2011, 52.2 in 2012 and 49.5 in 2013 (Table 1).

A decrease of 1.3% was recorded in the production of must (grape) for wine with protected designation of origin from colored grape varieties in 2012 compared with 2011 and a 12.6% increase in 2013 compared with 2012. Specifically, the production of must (grape) for wine with protected designation of origin from colored grape varieties amounted to 49.7 thousand tonnes in 2011, 49.1 in 2012 and 55.2 in 2013 (Table 1).

An increase of 2.3% was recorded in the production of must (grape) for other wine in 2012 compared with 2011 and a 14.3% increase in 2013 compared with 2012. Specifically, the production of must (grape) for other wine amounted to 319.9 thousand tonnes in 2011, 327.2 in 2012 and 373.9 in 2013 (Table 1, Figure 4).

An increase of 1.9% was observed in the production of must (grape) for other wine from white grape varieties in 2012 compared with 2011 and a 7.8% increase in 2013 compared with 2012. Specifically, the production of must (grape) for other wine from white grape varieties amounted to 183.9 thousand tonnes in 2011, 187.3 in 2012 and 201.8 in 2013 (Table 1).

An increase of 2.8% was recorded in the production of must (grape) for other wine from colored grape varieties in 2012 compared with 2011 and a 23.0% increase in 2013 compared with 2012. Specifically, the production of must (grape) for other wine from colored grape varieties amounted to 136.1 thousand tonnes in 2011, 139.9 in 2012 and 172.1 in 2013 (Table 1).

**Table 1: Areas and production of vines in production, 2011-2013<sup>2</sup>**

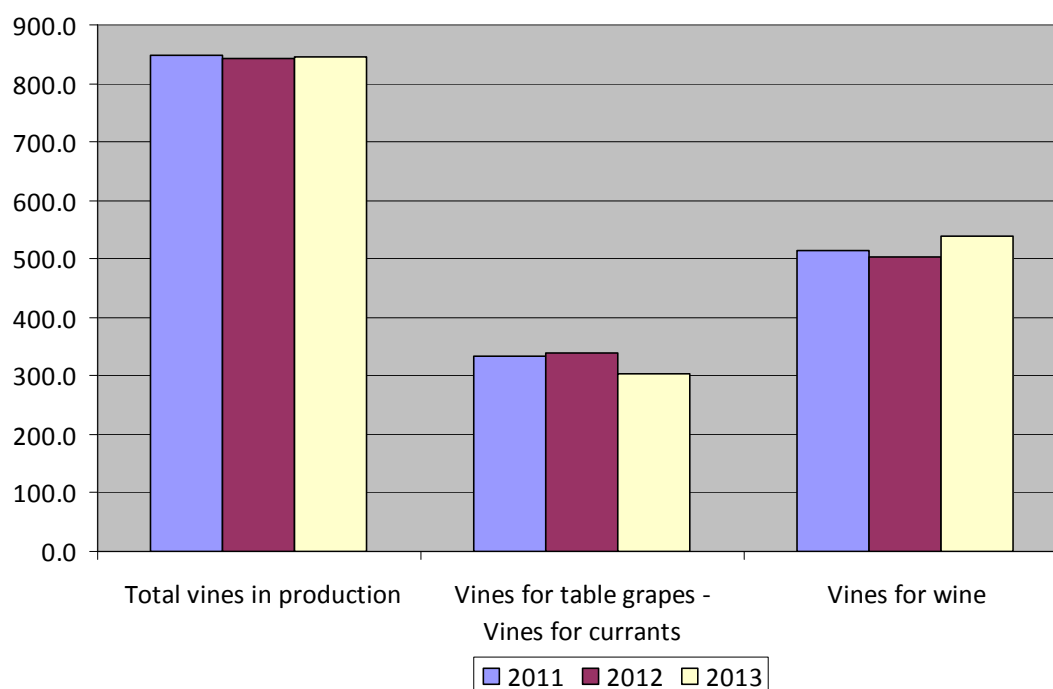
	2011	2012	2013	Change (%)	
				2012/2011	2013/2012
<i>Number of holdings (in thousands)</i>					
<b>Holdings with vines</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>130.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<i>Areas (in thousand stremmas)</i>					
<b>Total vines in production</b>	<b>846.8</b>	<b>841.7</b>	<b>844.7</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Vines for table grapes - Vines for currants	333.0	338.3	304.9	1.6	-9.9
Vines for wine	513.8	503.5	539.8	-2.0	7.2
Vines for wine of protected designation of origin	123.2	133.2	129.1	8.1	-3.1
Vines for wine of protected designation of origin from white grape varieties	64.4	71.3	66.4	10.7	-6.9
Vines for wine of protected designation of origin from colored grape varieties	58.8	61.9	62.7	5.3	1.3
Vines for other wine	390.6	370.3	410.7	-5.2	10.9
Vines for other wine from white grape varieties	221.7	201.4	218.7	-9.2	8.6
Vines for other wine from colored grape varieties	168.9	168.9	192.0	0.0	13.6
<i>Production (in thousand tones)</i>					
<b>Must</b>	<b>420.2</b>	<b>428.5</b>	<b>478.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Must for wine of protected designation of origin	100.3	101.2	104.7	1.0	3.4
Must for wine of protected designation of origin from white grape varieties	50.5	52.2	49.5	3.2	-5.2
Must for wine of protected designation of origin from colored grape varieties	49.7	49.1	55.2	-1.3	12.6
Must for other wine	319.9	327.2	373.9	2.3	14.3
Must for other wine from white grape varieties	183.9	187.3	201.8	1.9	7.8
Must for other wine from colored grape varieties	136.1	139.9	172.1	2.8	23.0

**Note:** Any differences between the sum of the individual amounts and the totals are due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Changes in the area and production of different varieties (table grapes, vines for currants, vines for wine) are inter alia caused by the fact that they have more than one use depending on the production. Specifically some table grapes varieties are used for wine, as well as Korinthiski and Sultanina varieties are used for raisin, for wine or as table grapes.

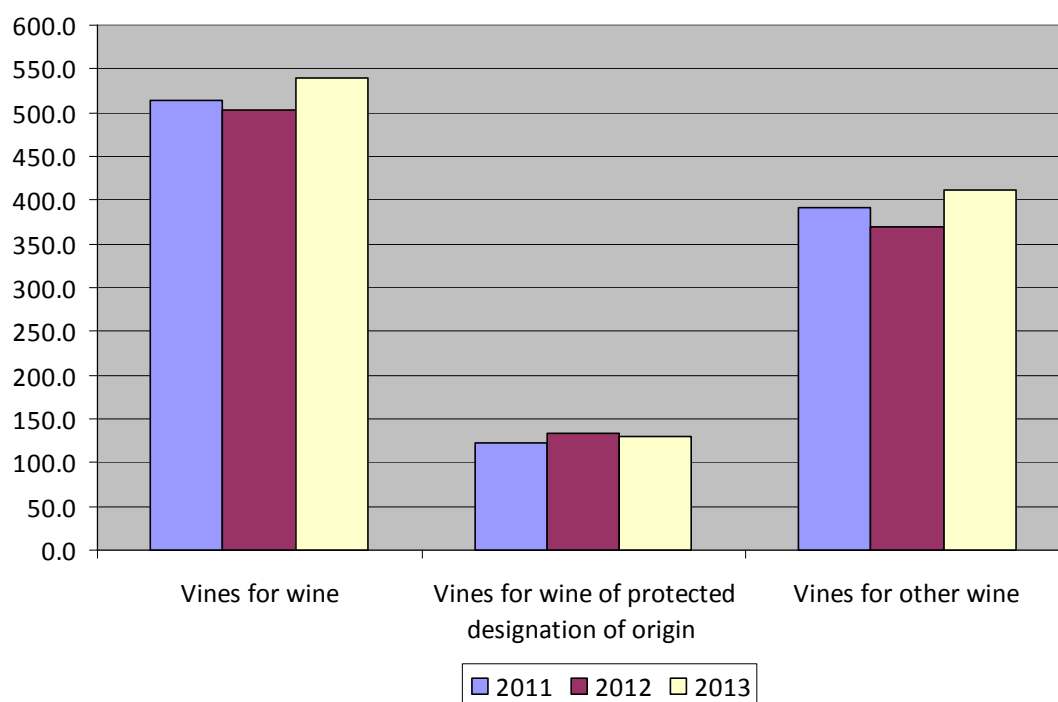
**Figure 1: Area under vines, 2011 - 2013**

*In thousand stremmas*



**Figure 2: Area under vines for wine, 2011 - 2013**

*In thousand stremmas*

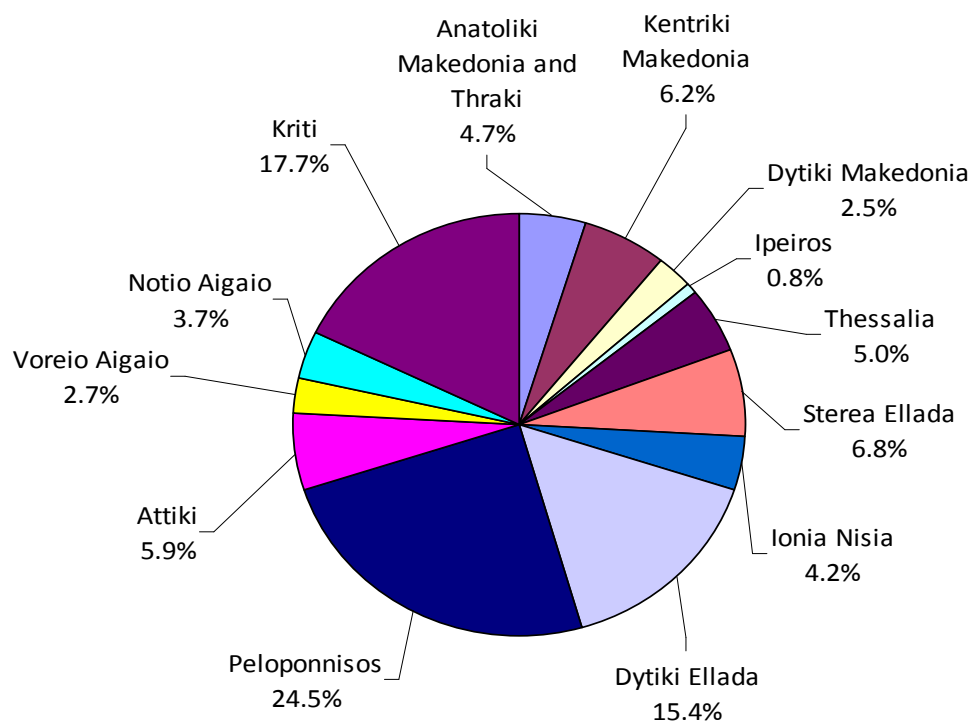


**Table 2: Distribution of vines by Region, 2013**

*In thousand stremmas*

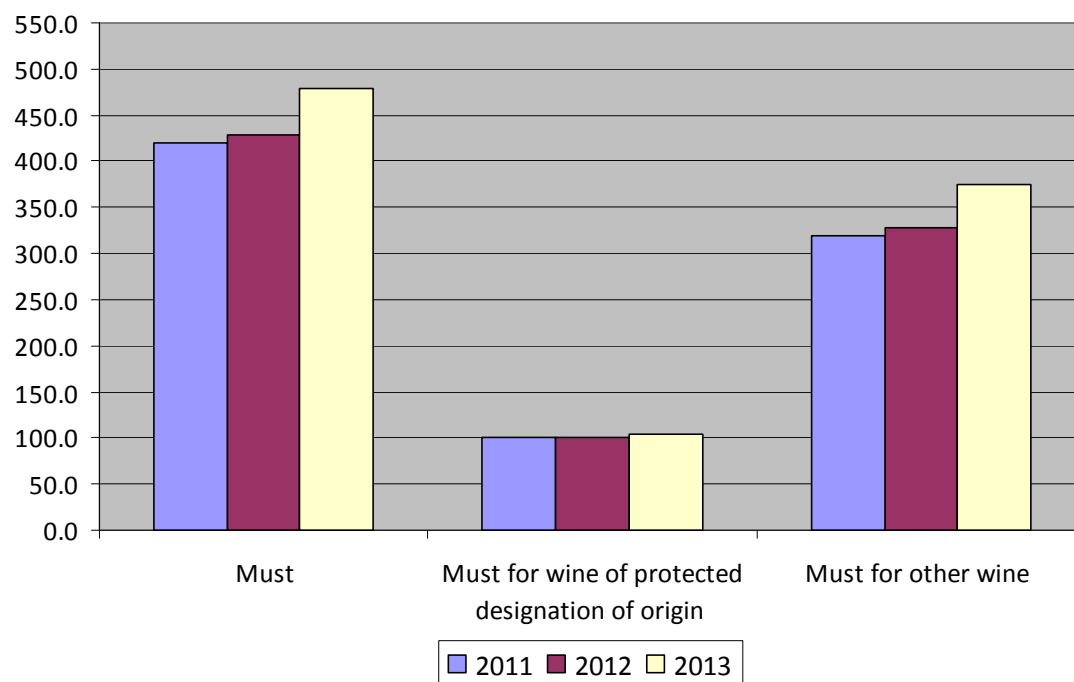
Region (NUTS 2)	2013	Percent (%) of the total
<b>Ellada</b>	<b>844.7</b>	
Anatoliki Makedonia and Thraki	39.5	4.7
Kentriki Makedonia	52.0	6.2
Dytiki Makedonia	21.4	2.5
Ipeiros	6.7	0.8
Thessalia	42.0	5.0
Stereia Ellada	57.4	6.8
Ionia Nisia	35.3	4.2
Dytiki Ellada	130.2	15.4
Peloponnisos	207.0	24.5
Attiki	49.5	5.9
Voreio Aigaio	23.0	2.7
Notio Aigaio	31.0	3.7
Kriti	149.4	17.7

**Figure 3: Distribution of vines by Region, 2013**



**Figure 4: Production of vines for wine, 2011 - 2013**

*In thousand tonnes*



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

<b>General Information</b>	The Hellenic Statistical Authority conducts the Annual Sampling Survey on Vineyards in order to provide information on areas under cultivation, production, etc, at the level of the Region (NUTS 2). This survey is being carried out since 1982 without interruption. Moreover, a basic survey is conducted every ten years.
<b>Purpose</b>	The purpose of the survey is to collect detailed statistical data on the total agricultural area under vines, the production, as well as the replanting, new planting and grubbing-up of vines intended for the production of wine during the surveyed vine-growing period. These data are necessary for the drawing of the agricultural policy of the country, as well as the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU. In addition, the data also cover other national and international needs and obligations.
<b>Legal basis</b>	The survey is governed by national and European Legislation (Regulation (EEC) No 357/79 of the Council on statistical surveys on areas under vines).
<b>Reference Period</b>	The reference period is the vine-growing period from 1 September 2012 to 31 August 2013.
<b>Methodology Coverage</b>	<p>The survey is a sample survey and the sampling method used is the single stratified random sampling. The unit of the survey is the agricultural holding under vines. The agricultural holdings that are included in the survey are stratified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• By Region (NUTS 2)</li><li>• By size class of the holding. In each geographical area, the holdings are stratified according to their size, which is determined on the basis of their area under vines as recorded in the updated Register of Agricultural Holdings.</li></ul>
<b>Data publication</b>	The survey results are available, in electronic format, for the years 1998-2013.
<b>References</b>	More information about the surveys results and the methodology can be found on the website of Hellenic Statistical Authority, <a href="http://www.statistics.gr">www.statistics.gr</a> , at the link "Statistical Themes"> Agriculture>Vineyards.