

# **Standard-documentation Meta information**

**(Definitions, comments, methods, quality)**

on

## **Basic Survey of Areas under Vine 2009**

This documentation is valid for the due day:

**31 July 2009**

Status: **18.08.2011**



STATISTICS AUSTRIA  
Bundesanstalt Statistik Österreich  
A-1110 Vienna, Guglgasse 13  
Phone: +43-1-71128-0  
[www.statistik.at](http://www.statistik.at)

---

**Directorate Spatial Statistics  
Organizational unit Agriculture and Forestry**

Contact person:  
Christine Sekora  
Phone +43-1-71128-7345  
E-Mail: [christine.sekora@statistik.gv.at](mailto:christine.sekora@statistik.gv.at)

Contact person:  
DI Martin Hofer  
Phone +43-1-71128-7113  
E-Mail: [martin.hofer@statistik.gv.at](mailto:martin.hofer@statistik.gv.at)

## Executive Summary

The aim of the Basic Survey of Areas under Vine, which is currently conducted every 10 years on a defined reporting date, is to obtain up-to-date information about the area under vine and the structural setup of winegrowing (e.g. number of holdings, breakdown of areas under vine by winegrowing region, varieties of grape etc.) as part of the Austrian agriculture and forestry sector and its comparability with other EU member states (MS). This information is also required in order to investigate the causes and background of structural change in this segment and subsequently to draw specific conclusions for the future. This data also forms an important basis for present and future decision-making in the agricultural sphere at national and international level. Furthermore, the Basic Survey of Areas under Vine supplies important basic data for the Economic Accounts for Agriculture and supply balance sheets.

The importance of Austrian winegrowing is evidenced, for example, by the fact that in 2008<sup>1)</sup> a total of EUR 521 million (17% of the value of all crop production) was earned by winegrowing. All holdings that reported areas under vine, irrespective of whether agriculture was practised as a main or secondary activity, were included in the figures.

In Austria winegrowing is primarily concentrated in the four Bundesländer (federal provinces) of Burgenland, Lower Austria, Styria and Vienna.

Therefore the viticulture cadastres (land registers) for these winegrowing provinces form the most important source of data from which the necessary information in terms of area and structure can be obtained. Cadastral data for Carinthia was also available for the first time for the 2009 survey. The basis for the setting up, management and maintenance of the viticulture cadastre is the federal province's own winegrowing laws. Since Austria has been assigned a precisely defined allocation of planting rights within the European organisation of the market in wine, any commencement, change or discontinuation of winegrowing activities must be officially notified. These notifications are shown in the viticulture cadastres for the relevant federal province. It can therefore be assumed that all areas under vine are included in the viticulture cadastres. Checking the correctness and completeness of the content of the viticulture cadastres is the responsibility of the relevant provincial governments. In the case of recognised viticulture nurseries<sup>2)</sup>, which account only for a small percentage of the overall area, data from the Chambers of Agriculture is used for Lower Austria and Burgenland and data from the Agricultural Testing Centre is used for Styria. In the other federal provinces there are no viticulture nurseries (recognised areas). Overall, it can be assumed that around 99% of the area under vine in Austria is included in the viticulture cadastres and can therefore be analysed as secondary statistics. However, since the EU regulation, and therefore also the national regulation, stipulate a complete recording of the areas under vine, it is also necessary to collect the data in the other federal provinces. Since there were only 82 such holdings, the data was collected by means of a survey form, which was sent to the holdings by post.

The present Basic Survey of Areas under Vine is the second time (first survey in 1999) the survey has been conducted in this format whereby the majority of respondents did not have to respond directly as information based on administrative data was used.

Wine data also has to be reported in other statistical surveys (e.g. the Farm Structure Survey) and in subsidy applications (IACS) to Agrarmarkt Austria. However, because of the different objectives and definitions, these are only comparable to a limited extent.

---

<sup>1)</sup> At the time of publication of the report "Winegrowing in Austria 2009" and of this report, the final production value for wine in 2009 was not available.

<sup>2)</sup> Viticulture nurseries are solely involved in vegetative propagation of vines (no grape production).

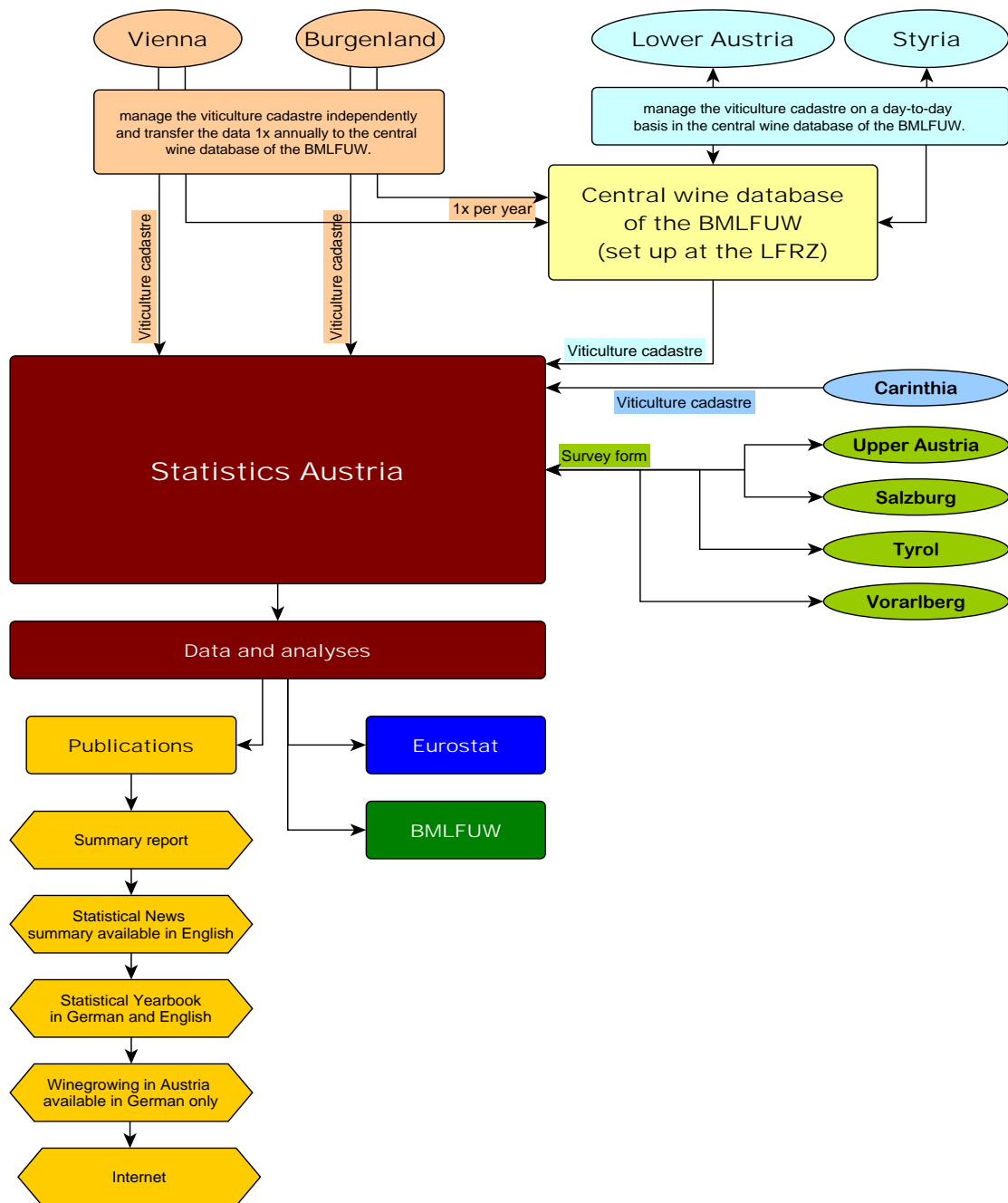


Figure 1: Basic Survey of Areas under Vine 2009 - flowchart showing the flow of data

## Basic Survey of Areas under Vine 2009 – Main Features

Subject matter	Recording of areas under vine and the structure of winegrowing in Austria
Population	Approx. 20 200 winegrowing holdings in Austria
Type of statistics	Full survey Secondary statistics: viticulture cadastres (Vienna, Burgenland, Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia) – approx. 99% of all holdings recorded Primary statistics: other federal provinces
Data sources/Survey techniques	Use of viticulture cadastres Primary statistical survey in the other federal provinces
Reference period or due day	31 July 2009
Periodicity	Every 10 years
Survey participation (in case of a survey)	Mandatory
Main legal acts	<a href="#">(EEC) No. 357/79</a> : Council regulation on statistical surveys of areas under vines <a href="#">BGBl II No. 244/2009</a> : Regulation issued by the Federal Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management relating to statistics on areas under vine in 2009 (Vineyard Survey Regulation 2009)
Most detailed regional breakdown	Municipal level
Availability of results	At the latest t + 15 months
Other	The definition of holding in the Basic Survey of Areas under Vine extends beyond that in ÖNACE Section A). Since all areas under vine are recorded, it is not important whether the holdings practise agriculture as a main or secondary activity.