

Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS v2.0)

Country: Greece

Domain name: Environmental Goods and Services Sector (EGSS)

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1. Contact	
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1.2. Contact organisation unit	Directorate General of Statistics/Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Environmental Statistics Division (B2) Energy & Environment Statistics Section (B24)
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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	07/04/2025
2.2. Metadata last posted	07/04/2025
2.3. Metadata last update	07/04/2025

3. Statistical presentation

3.1. Data description

The environmental goods and services sector (EGSS) accounts report on an economic sector that generates environmental products, i.e. goods and services produced for environmental protection or resource management.

Products for environmental protection prevent, reduce and eliminate pollution or any other degradation of the environment. They include measures undertaken to restore degraded habitats and ecosystems. Examples are catalysts and filters to decrease pollutant emissions, wastewater and waste treatment services, or noise insulation works.

Products for resource management safeguard the stock of natural resources against depletion. Examples are renewable energy production, equipment and construction works for heat and energy saving, activities and equipment for recovery of materials.

EGSS accounts provide data on output and exports of environmental goods and services and on the value added of and employment in the environmental goods and services sector.

EGSS data are compiled following the statistical concepts and definitions set out in the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting 2012 – Central Framework ([SEEA CF 2012](#)).

3.2. Classification system

Environmental protection activities are classified by environmental domain as set out in the Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA 2000). Resource management activities are classified as set out in the Classification of Resource Management Activities (CReMA). The following sixteen categories are reported:

CEPA 1 - Protection of ambient air and climate, of which:

CEPA 2 - Wastewater management

CEPA 3 - Waste management

CEPA 4 - Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water

CEPA 5 - Noise and vibration abatement

CEPA 6 - Protection of biodiversity and landscapes

CEPA 7 - Protection against radiation

CEPA 8 - Environmental research and development, of which:

CEPA 9 - Other environmental protection activities

CReMA 10 - Management of water

CReMA 11 - Management of forest resources, of which:

CReMA 12 - Management of wild flora and fauna

CReMA 13 - Management of energy resources, of which:

CReMA 13A - Production of energy from renewable resources

CReMA 13B - Heat/energy saving and management

CReMA 13C - Minimisation of the use of fossil energy as raw materials

CReMA 14 - Management of minerals

CReMA 15 - Research and development activities for resource management

CReMA 16 - Other resource management activities

CEPA 2000 is a recognized international standard included in the family of international economic and social classifications

CReMA is set out in Annex V of [Regulation \(EU\) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European environmental economic accounts](#).

The suppliers of environmental goods and services are scattered over many [NACE](#) sections,

and CEPA/CREMA categories. The environmental goods and services accounts provide data in 21 NACE sections

3.3. Coverage - sector

EGSS comprises a sector of the economy that produces goods and services aimed at environmental protection and resource management. Environmental goods and services either reduce environmental pressures or help maintaining the stock of natural resources (e.g. vehicle catalysts, soil remediation services,) or they are designed to be cleaner and more resource efficient than conventional products (e.g. electric cars, zero-energy buildings). Environmental goods and services can be produced by corporations, households, governments and non-profit institutions.

For compiling EGSS data, lists of environmental activities and products have been set out in [Implementing Regulation 2024/1769](#) (amending [Implementing Regulation 2015/2174](#)) called “the indicative compendium of environmental goods and services”.

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

EGSS shares the same system as the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) and consists of all environmental products within this production boundary. ESA defines production as the activity carried out under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit that uses input of labour, capital, goods and services to produce output of goods and services.

Only goods and services produced for environmental purposes are included in the scope of the environmental goods and services sector.

'Environmental purpose' means that a good or service helps either 1) preventing, reducing and eliminating pollution and any other degradation of the environment or 2) preserving and maintaining the stock of natural resources and hence safeguarding against depletion.

The EGSS statistics aim at compiling data for the following economic variables:

Output: consists of products that become available for use outside of the producer unit, any goods and services produced for own final use and goods that remain in the inventories at the end of the period in which they are produced. Apart from market output there is also output for own final use and non-market output. EGSS statistics also include ancillary output, comprising output intended for use within an enterprise.

The mandatory economic variables for the EGSS compilation are the following:

- Output: the value of environmental goods produced, distinguishing between total and market output. Market output is to be valued at basic prices, that is, the prices receivable by the producer from the purchaser minus taxes and plus subsidies on products.
- Gross Value Added (GVA): represents the contribution of the production of environmental goods and services to GDP. It is the difference between the value of production and intermediate consumption. It is reported in total GVA and GVA of market activities.
- Employment: is measured in full-time equivalent jobs engaged in the production of output of environmental goods and services. Full-time equivalent is defined as total hours worked divided by the average annual working hours in a full-time job. It is reported in total employment and employment of market activities
- Exports: consist of sales, barter, gifts, or grants, of environmental goods and services from residents to non-residents.

3.5. Statistical unit
The recommended statistical unit for the collection and compilation of EGSS statistics (excluding general government) is the establishment. For general government, the recommendation is to use institutional units and groupings of units as defined in the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) .
3.6. Statistical population
The statistical population is the national economy as defined in SEEA CF 2012 and the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010).
3.7. Reference area
At national level data refer to Greece total.
3.8. Coverage - Time
Data cover the period 2014 -2022.
3.9. Base period
Not applied to this dataset.

4. Unit of measure
Output, gross value added, and exports are measured in million EUROS. Employment is measured in full time equivalents (i.e., full time equivalent jobs).

5. Reference Period
The reference period for EGSS data is the calendar year.

6. Institutional Mandate
6.1. Institutional Mandate - legal acts and other agreements
<p>The legal framework concerning the organization and operation of ELSTAT is available at the following link: https://www.statistics.gr/en/legal-framework</p> <p>EGSS are legally covered by Regulation (EC) No. 691/2011 on European environmental economic accounts (EEEE) as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 538/2014 and commission delegated regulation (EU) no. 2022/125. EEEA currently include six modules (air emissions accounts, environmentally related taxes by economic activity, economy-wide material flow accounts, environmental protection expenditure accounts, environmental goods and services sector accounts, and physical energy flow accounts).</p> <p>The EEEA are fully in accordance with internationally agreed concepts and definitions set out in the system of environmental economic accounting 2012 – central framework (SEEA CF 2012, see annex). The SEEA CF is a multi-purpose conceptual framework to report the interactions between the environment and the economy. EEEA present environmental information in a way that is fully compatible with National Accounts (NA).</p> <p>Moreover, EGSS are regulated through a common conceptual framework established by Implementing Regulation 2024/1769 (amending Implementing Regulation 2015/2174) that provides an indicative compendium of environmental goods and services and thus determines the perimeter of the EGSS sector.</p>
6.2. Institutional Mandate - data sharing

Not applicable at national level. ELSTAT disseminates aggregates of all validated non-confidential data on its website for all users.

7. Confidentiality

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.

Furthermore, 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.

<https://www.statistics.gr/en/statistical-confidentiality>

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 micro data 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) euro 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.

8. Release policy

8.1. Release calendar

EGSS data are disseminated through EL.STAT. website according to Annual Statistical Work Program (<https://www.statistics.gr/en/programmes-and-reports>). There are no scheduled Press Releases.

8.2. Release calendar access

Press Release Calendar is available on EL.STAT. website (<https://www.statistics.gr/en/calendar>)

8.3. Release policy - user access

In compliance with Community legislation and the European Statistics Code of Practice, ELSTAT releases all national statistical data on its webpage, fully observing professional independence and with a view to ensuring the simultaneous, equal, and timely access of all users to statistical data.

9. Frequency of dissemination

Data are disseminated annually.

10. Accessibility and clarity

10.1. Dissemination format - News release

Not applicable.

10.2. Dissemination format - Publications

EGSS data are available at ELSTAT's website (https://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SOP14/-)
10.3. Dissemination format - online database
EGSS data are disseminated with data files at ELSTAT's website (https://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SOP14/-) Data are also disseminated on the Eurostat database at the following link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/data/database
10.4. Dissemination format - microdata access
Not applicable
10.5. Dissemination format – other
Data can be provided to users (provided that restrictions on statistical confidentiality are fully met) usually by e-mail, by submitting a relevant data request. Users have to submit their request, describing in detail the requested data, to the Division of Statistical Information and Publications. The requests must be submitted electronically to the following e-mail address: data.dissem@statistics.gr .
10.6. Documentation on methodology
The EGSS manuals (Handbook and Practical Guide) and other methodological information can be downloaded from Eurostat's website .
10.7. Quality management – documentation
European Member States are obliged to provide quality reports, according to EU Regulation 691/2011 , article 7.

11. Quality management
11.1. Quality assurance
Quality of the data Eurostat is ensured by following the procedures below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of methodological guidelines provided by the Eurostat Handbook on EGSS (2016 edition), EGSS practical guide (2016 edition) and additional guideline documents, - Extensive validation procedure of the data by Eurostat. The validation tools checks for inappropriate symbols, consistency and plausibility like changes in time series, extreme values, revisions, internal consistency of variables and consistency with other environmental accounts (e.g. EPEA).
11.2. Quality management – assessment
The overall quality of the data is considered satisfactory at the current stage of EGSS development. EGSS compilation has started recently (mandatory reporting from 2017) and the length of available data is still relatively short (2014 – 2022). The quality of the data are expected to improve in the next few years considering that there are still areas (e.g certain resource management activities) at technical level where improvement is needed. ELSTAT continues to improve data compilation following guidance from Eurostat.

12. Relevance
12.1. Relevance - User Needs
<p>No identification of the users of EGSS at national level is currently performed</p> <p>The potential users are national and international organizations, government agencies, research institutes and enterprises as well as students and other citizens interested in the economic aggregates of environmental goods and services.</p> <p>The relevance of EGSS is enhanced by using the same conceptual framework with National Accounts, which allows, e.g. to put in relation with estimates of production, value added, employment, GDP, etc.</p>
12.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction
<p>The Statistical Information and Publications Division of ELSTAT conducts a survey on user satisfaction, the results of which are available at the link: http://www.statistics.gr/el/user-satisfaction-survey.</p> <p>However, as EGSS data have been recently published for the first time, there is currently no feedback from EGSS yet.</p>
12.3. Completeness
The requirements of the Regulation 691/2011 are fully met.

13. Accuracy
13.1. Accuracy - overall
The overall accuracy is considered to be satisfactory. Accuracy of national data is also systematically assessed through Eurostat's validation checks to all EGSS data reported.
13.2. Sampling error
Not applicable to statistical accounts
13.3. Non-sampling error
Not applicable to statistical accounts

14. Timeliness and punctuality
14.1. Timeliness
<p>The data are submitted to Eurostat 22 months after the end of the reference year.</p> <p>After validation data are published by the second quarter of the following year according to the release schedule of the Statistical Program of ELSTAT.</p>
14.2. Punctuality
EGSS are transmitted within the deadlines set out by the European Regulation.

15. Coherence and comparability
15.1. Comparability - geographical
<p>EGSS are compiled according to harmonised guidelines provided by Eurostat and hence are comparable across European member states that report EGSS.</p> <p>Comparability of EGSS accounts compiled by EU Member States is ensured by a common conceptual framework and through Implementing Regulation 2024/1769</p>

(amending [Implementing Regulation 2015/2174](#)) that provides an indicative compendium of environmental goods and services and thus determines the perimeter of the EGSS sector. Hence, EGSS data are consistent compilations of environmental activities of national economies.

15.1.2 Comparability – geographical - excluded products

None of the listed products have been excluded. There are however certain environmental products where no output data were reported from the respective data sources (e.g. "Nuclear waste treatment and disposal services" cpa codes '38.22.11; 38.22.21", etc.).

15.1.3 Comparability – geographical - included products

There are no additional environmental products included.

15.2. Comparability - over time

EGSS data are available and comparable from 2014. The data refer to the mandatory data as reported in the Regulation 691/2011.

15.2.1 Length of comparable time series

Data are comparable for the period 2014 - 2022

15.2.2 Comparability - over time detailed

For the last data compilation of 2024 and for reference year of 2022, significant increases have been reported in certain CEPA/CREMA sectors that are attributed to respective primary data increases:

- CEPA 4 Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water : Utilised agricultural area for organic farming (Nace A) has increased significantly for 2022 in comparison to 2021.
- CReMA 13 A Production of energy from renewable sources : Apart from the increase of the renewable ratio for electricity production, total electricity output and GVA (Nace D35) for 2022 increased considerably (above 50%) according to National Accounts data.
- CReMA 13 B Heat/Energy saving and management : Gross fixed capital formation of dwellings increased significantly (over 50%) for 2022 in comparison to 2021.

15.3. Coherence - cross domain

Coherence is ensured with other statistical domains such as National Accounts, other environmental accounts (e.g. EPEA) and other official statistics that are used as data sources in the compilation of EGSS.

15.3.1. Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics

Consistency is also ensured over time at an annual basis by applying the same methods and data sources over time. No breaks in series are currently reported.

15.3.2. Coherence - National Accounts

Data are coherent with principles, definitions and concepts in National Accounts (ESA - European System of Accounts), and Environmental Accounting (SEEA - System of Environmental-Economic Accounting). Applied compilation procedure (benchmarking to National Accounts data) are based on macroeconomic data sources (NA Supply and Use

Tables, International trade statistics,...) and therefore consistency is ensured with National Accounts.
15.3.3. Coherence – EPEA
Consistency is also ensured with other Environmental Accounts as EPEA data are used as source for the compilation of EGSS data.
15.3.4. Coherence - other statistics
Consistency is ensured with other official statistics that are used as used data sources in the compilation of EGSS such as the Structural Business Statistics survey (SBS), manufacturing products survey (PRODCOM), internal trade statistics, agricultural crop statistics and energy statistics.
15.4. Coherence – internal
The internal coherence is very high, ensured by the accounting framework and reporting tables (totals are consistent with the sum of the breakdowns). Appropriate compilation methods (as described below in 18 section) for GVA and Employment based on Output and NA data ensure internal consistency between variables.

16. Cost and Burden
Approximately, 3 months of full-time equivalents (FTE) were used for this data compilation (2023) for EGSS accounts.

17. Data Revision
17.1. Data revision - policy
EGSS data should comply with the revision policy of the underlying data sets used, meaning mainly National Accounts and Structural Business Statistics data. The revisions of other environmental accounts such as EPEA are also included.
17.2. Data revision - practice
<p>Previously published EGSS data by Cepa/Crema categories have been revised for the whole reporting period 2014 - 2021 mainly due to the following revisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Accounts revision (base year revision) for the whole reporting period of 2014 - 2021 - New products added by the implementation of the new indicative compendium by the Implementing Regulation 2024/1769 for all reference years. For example, "Cleaner chemical products" have been added for the whole reporting period under the Manufacturing Nace sector and the CEPA 4 category. - EPEA accounts updates for certain environmental categories (CEPA, CREMA) and economic activity (Nace E) for the years 2020 - 2021 - New data on organic agriculture from crop statistics for the year of 2021. - Export data on goods for specific CPA products and therefore respective cepa/crema sectors for the whole period.
17.2.1. Data revision - average size
Average total GVA revision of total activities for the period 2014 - 2021 amounts approximately to 0,8% mainly due to the respective National Accounts revision and the update of the indicative compendium.

17.2.2. Data revision - practice

EGSS accounts data are reported as provisional only for the reference year 2022.

18. Statistical processing

18.1. Source data

The main data sources used for compiling the EGSS Output variable are:

- 1) National accounts data from Supply and Use tables (SUT) and the ESA 2010 transmission programme at current prices which are used as the benchmark of the following shares of environmental products and activities.
- 2) Structural Business Statistics data, meaning both
 - a) the SBS economic variables at Nace 4-digit code as compiled by the survey in accordance with the sectoral legislation of the Structural Business Statistics and
 - b) the underlying detailed (at 8-digit code) administrative data based on tax records which were used in order to calculate the share of certain environmental activities and products, especially for specific Nace Rev.2 sections like Manufacturing and Construction,
- 3) PRODCOM survey specific 8-digit code products data which were used to calculate the respective ratios of the environmental activity/product,
- 4) Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (EPEA) data used mainly for the output of NACE sector 37 - 39 (Sewerage, Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery, Remediation activities and other waste management services)
- 5) The Agricultural Crop Statistics for calculating "Organic farming Output" by using the share of land on organic farming
- 6) The Energy Statistics for quantities and price data for calculating Electricity output from Renewable sources, Biogas and Biofuels.
- 7) Other administrative data, like the report from the Mining Enterprises Association (MEA).

The methodology applied for the calculation of GVA, Exports and Employment are based on the methods outlined in the respective EGSS handbooks and is described below in the data compilation (18.5)

18.1.1. Source data - detailed - environmental accounts

EGSS output of wastewater management and waste management services: The main source for the CEPA categories are EPEA data. As reported for market output in EPEA dataset the main sources are:

-Supply and Use tables data available from National Accounts. According to SUT, apart from Nace sector 37 -39 a small amount of market output is attributed as secondary output to Nace B.

- CEPA categories are calculated by using detailed respective Nace rev.2 4-digit data as shares from Structural Business Statistics (SBS) survey for separate sectors (37, 38.1 + 38.2, 39).

For the calculation of market output that should be attributed to resource management (CReMA), the same sources were used. More specifically, the share of the 4-digit Nace sector 38.3 output from SBS was used to allocate the total CPA 37 – 39 market output from SUT tables.

18.1.2. Source data - detailed - other statistics

Organic farming Output: Estimation follows the methodology reported in the Practical Guide using the share of land on organic farming. The share of land use for organic farming in total used agricultural area is multiplied with NA data on agricultural output. The Agricultural and Crop Statistics for land use data was used for deriving this share which are also available in the Eurostat database (org_cropar, apro_acs_a).

Environmental activities in indicative compendium:

a) SBS administrative data: Output estimation for various environmental activities from the indicative compendium, was estimated with the top-down approach starting from 'National Accounts (up to NACE A*64) 'Supply table - current prices (NACE Rev. 2). Combining the national accounts data for CPA products with the following share: $EGSS_P1_X, CREMA/CEPA, NACE = NA_P1CPA \times x, NACE * R$, where $NA_P1CPA \times x, NACE$: output of product CPA XX R : share of the X environmental activity output in total output of the relevant 4 digit NACE code Administrative data from tax records, which are also used for the compilation of SBS statistics, were utilised. The available administrative statistical classification of "Activity Code Numbers" (K.A.D -2008) provides a greater 8-digit breakdown (beyond NACE and CPA) of some economic activities, which are included in the indicative compendium of environmental activities. The Output was estimated, using SBS variables by relating the Production value, of the X environmental activity, to the Production value of the corresponding 4-digit NACE code.

b) Prodcom statistics : For the calculation of certain manufacturing products data from PRODCOM survey have been utilised and more specifically the total value of sales in million euro, by division of economic activity in 2digit code and by 8-digit product code. The Output share for these specific products , was benchmarked to the output of National Accounts in the corresponding Nace.

Electricity from Renewable sources: Electricity production from renewable sources is estimated using the top-down approach starting from 'National Accounts (up to NACE Rev. 2 A*64) Supply table - current prices '. Combining the National Accounts data for CPA D35 (Electricity, gas steam and air condition supply) with the following shares, the following formula is applied to estimate EGSS output for Electricity from Renewable sources: Electricity production from renewable sources = (NA Output for CPA D35) * Selec * Sgene * Srenw,

Selec: The share estimated using SBS data by relating the Production value of "Electric power generation, transmission and distribution" (NACE D35.1) to the Production value of "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply" (NACE D35).

Sgene: The share derived from SBS data, namely the turnover of "Production of electricity" (NACE D35.11) to the turnover of "Electric power generation, transmission and distribution" (NACE D35.1) ,

Srenw, the calculation of the share is based on Energy Statistics. The collection 'Supply, transformation, consumption - electricity –annual ' source data is used. The share is calculated from data on electricity generation taking into account the renewable sources of hydro, solar and wind.

Biofuels: The price times quantity approach for the calculations. Data on produced quantities in TJ, are available in Eurostat's collection "Supply, transformation, consumption – renewable energies – annual" data. For the calculations, average selling price data in Greece, are provided by Statistics on production of manufactured goods

(PRODCOM). The price data in EURO per kilogram are converted to EURO per Terajoule (TJ) using technical coefficients as reported in the practical guide. The biodiesel price is multiplied by biodiesel production to estimate the output value for biodiesel. Output of biofuels attributed to NACE C20 (Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products).

Heat and energy saving: Demand side estimates for "Heat/Energy saving and management" (CReMA 13B) has been applied as described in the practical guide. Respective data used are the Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) for dwellings from NA tables and a respective factor that represents the heat and energy part of investments as derived from administrative data. The resulting amount for heat and energy savings by applying the estimated cost rate for the period 2014-2022 is allocated to Nace sectors F and M.

18.1.3. Source data - survey

ELSTAT Official Survey data as mentioned in 18.1.2. (e.g. SBS, PRODCOM, e.t.c). There is no survey conducted explicitly for EGSS.

18.1.4. Source data - detailed - other macro economic data (trade, VAT etc.)

For "Rehabilitation of mining sites services", respective data from the Association of Mining Enterprises' Annual Report were utilized for "Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water" (CEPA 4)

18.2. Frequency of data collection

Data are collected annually.

18.3. Data collection

The main sources for compiling EGSS are the following:

- 1) National Accounts Division from ELSTAT: Economic Variables for Output, GVA and Employment and the detailed Supply and Use tables (SUT)
- 2) Ministry of Environment and Energy for National Energy Statistics
- 3) Business Statistics Division of ELSTAT for Structural Business Statistics survey data and PRODCOM survey data
- 4) Independent Authority for Public Revenue for administrative economic data
- 5) The Ministry of Rural Development and Food for the Agricultural Crop Statistics
- 6) The Association of Mining Enterprises for administrative source data of mining enterprises.

18.4. Data validation

Data are extensively validated by Eurostat using IT tools and validation reports. Before finalizing, data also undergo a series of logical and consistency checks as regards the change of variables over time.

18.5. Data compilation

Total output figures are calculated including data for non market output, ancillary output and own final use data.

Data for non market output are provided from EPEA accounts as compiled from COFOG and General Government statistics. Ancillary Output is also based on EPEA ancillary output as provided from SBS source data on environmental expenditure. Own final use estimates are based on national accounts information on own final use by Nace economic activity sector.

Concerning the EGSS scope, in this data compilation of 2024, there were changes and new

products or activities in the updated indicative compendium of the implementing regulation (EU) 2024/1769 (amending 2015/2174). These changes have been mainly covered by existing administrative tax records data or surveys (e.g. PRODCOM). Certain new activities in the indicative compendium were identified (e.g. Cleaner chemical products, construction of bicycle roads and lanes) while others (e.g. manufacture of machinery for silviculture, manufacture of electric vehicles components) did not report any output according to existing data sources.

18.5.1. Imputation - rate

Not applicable.

18.5.2. Data compilation - by variable and type of output

EGSS Market Output: the “top-down compilation approach” is used by benchmarking source data on NA output data. Source data are provided by administrative sources and surveys (SBS, PRODCOM, etc), other official statistics as described above.

EGSS Gross Value Added: GVA shares in Output are used from National Accounts data in order to estimate EGSS GVA from EGSS output for each Nace activity and for each reference period. The use of National Accounts GVA shares is also described in the "EGSS Practical Guide" for the calculation of GVA.

EGSS Employment: The methodology described in the "EGSS Practical Guide" is applied, which uses mainly Labour Force Survey country data to calculate employment in Full time equivalent (FTE). Then FTE employment is used as ratios to Total Output for each Nace sector (and reference period) in order to calculate EGSS Employment from EGSS Output.

EGSS Exports: Data on exports are compiled using a) data from International trade statistics where there is a full inclusion of the environmental product (CPA 37 - 39, fuel wood) and b) calculation based on the NA share of export to output for the specific environmental products that have exports.

18.5.3. Data compilation - by NACE

Depending on the source data either the Nace section of the producer (e.g in case administrative business data) or the CPA (e.g. in PRODCOM survey) are used to provide information about the Nace sector.

Additional information for allocation of certain environmental activities into Nace sections were also provided by the Supply and Use tables from National Accounts and the operational list of the indicative compendium.

18.5.4. Data compilation – CReMA 13B memo item

No data for the part of the output related to energy efficient related measures for the construction of Buildings with almost zero energy consumption "NZEBs" are currently compiled due to lack of primary source data from surveys or administrative data.

18.6. Adjustment

National Accounts Output and GVA data (for Nace Sectors and CPA products) from Supply tables are mainly used to benchmark source data of environmental goods and services.

18.6.1. Seasonal adjustment
Not applicable to this dataset

19. Comment